

ISSN: 2538-9610 (on line)

TRIARIUS

Volume 4 - Issue 83



November 15, 2020

Emirates



Prevention and Security Bulletin on
Terrorism and the New Threats



ISSN: **2538-9610** (en línea)
Medellín - Colombia
Volume **4** - Number **83**
November 15, **2020**

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This bulletin is a publication of the **International Observatory on Terrorism and New Threats**. It is produced fortnightly, in pdf format, and its distribution is free.

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EDITORIAL

This issue features a series of articles by our senior analyst, Guadi Calvo. Who, from Argentina, enlightens us on different problems in different countries and regions. As always, his writings are of great interest, and collect current events, explained in context, from history, geography and geopolitics. They have no waste.

In the first place, Guadi takes us to France, to review the increase in tensions registered in that country after the murder of a teacher by a jihadist, and Macron's undiplomatic statements in this regard. Next, he presents us with a critical analysis of the responsibility -historical and present- of Europe and the United States, in the face of the horrible events that are happening, not only in Europe, where the media hold their reflectors and cameras on full blast, but also in the rest of the world, where tragedies and death seem less important.

Next, we have a brief historical overview of the role of cluster bombs in the Colombian Air Force and their fate.

Guadi continues with an analysis of the influence of Zionism in the government of Donald Trump, and the impact of that influence on relations and conflicts in the Middle East.

Finally we go to Africa, to review the situation in Mozambique and Ethiopia. The former is heavily threatened by jihadist groups, and the latter is facing a period of internal instability due to secessionist aspirations in one of its provinces.

We thank all our readers for their loyalty during the years that TRIARIUS has been active. We hope to continue counting on your support.

Know to win!

Douglas Hernández

Editor



This newsletter has a Spanish version.

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By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)

TRIARIUS

The recent presidential elections in the United States have turned out to be an embarrassment, which is far from the example of a stable, efficient and promising democracy that Washington has always boasted of being. Donald Trump, the current president, does not accept the results of the elections and alleges fraud. He says that the elections were rigged, that there were no observers, and that the votes were tabulated by a "radical left" company that Hugo Chávez helped create. He even fired Chris Krebs, the director of the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA), after he claimed that the 2020 election was the safest in history. More worrying than the third-world diatribe exhibited by the candidates for the presidency of the United States, was the presence of heavily armed militias in the streets of the cities, looming the possibility of clashes in the manner of a civil war. This unprecedented situation shows us that the world continues to change and not for the better.

On the cover, ***Soldiers of the United Arab Emirates.***

See more information at the end of the magazine.

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Very special thanks to the international analysts who have sent us their articles for this issue free of charge.



France: Je suis le suivant

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



French troops patrol the streets in anticipation of new attacks.

After the deadly attack on Professor Samuel Paty, in a Parisian suburb (See France: Je suis hypocrite) it was known that two reactions were going to be triggered almost immediately and one as obvious as the other: Daesh , or as it is known in the West Islamic State, was going to claim the attack and would recognize the young Chechen Abdulak Abuezdovich as one of his mujahideen, as he usually does whenever the news captures international attention, although the fact's links with that Wahhabi group are difficult to prove, and the second reaction was that this attack would generate others, perhaps without order. nor the effectiveness that they have shown with the assault on the Charlie Hebdo newsroom or the operation on the city of Paris in November 2015, which left nearly 140 dead. Both assumptions have already been verified. Daesh in a statement claimed responsibility

for the murder of the professor and last Thursday, October 29, at the Basilica of Notre -Dame de l'Assomption in the city of Nice, Brahim Aoussaoui , a 21-year-old Tunisian who would have arrived on the island of Lampedusa (Italy) on September 20, stabbed three people inside that temple: Nadine Devillers , 60, a parishioner in her sixties, Simone Barreto Silva, 44 years old of Brazilian nationality, who managed to escape from the church, to fall dead a few meters from the entrance and Vincent Loquès , 54 years old, sacristan of the basilica.

The aggressor was finally arrested by the police when at the cry of Allah Akbar (Allah is great) launched himself against the police to continue his work, for which he was contained with several shots and immediately transferred to a hospital.

Among his things, a plastic bag was found in which he was

carrying a Koran, two cell phones and two unused knives.

The authorities reported that, as happened with Abuezdovich , the author of the Nice attack, he was not included in the files of the French intelligence services, nor were his fingerprints registered. Among his belongings, a document issued by the Italian Red Cross was also found, after his arrival in Lampedusa aboard a migrant boat. Then following the bureaucratic order that any immigrant who arrives at a port of the European Union (EU) faces. After being identified , and going through a Rapid Detection Test (PCR), which gave him a negative result, he spent two weeks in quarantine aboard the Rhapsody , a ship designed to keep migrants in quarantine, from where he was transferred to the city of Bari, on October 9 where, after being investigated, he received the order to leave Italy in a week. His next location, three weeks later, is

recorded in Nice, where he slept, he would have spent the night in the doorway of a building near Notre Dame. He would have arrived in Nice by train, it is believed because of a ticket, which was found on him, but being soaked in blood, until now it has been impossible to analyze it.

It is not clear why Brahim Aoussaoui was not arrested, although some versions explain that there is no longer room in immigration detention centers and for fear of Covid , he was allowed to remain free.

Hours after the attack on the basilica, a 47-year-old man was arrested by the police, along with two other suspects, who were reportedly recorded by street security cameras talking to the perpetrator of the murders in Notre Dame de Nice, a city that on 14 July 2016, in the midst of a national holiday, a "lone wolf" launched a truck on the Paseo de los Ingleses, epicenter of the festivities, against the crowd. Killing close to ninety people, the second deadliest after the Paris attacks in November 2015.

For their part, the Tunisian intelligence services, following a document signed by the hitherto unknown organization calling itself Ansar al - Mahdi in Tunisia and the Arab Maghreb.

With the hairs on end

France seems to have entered a state of hysteria since after learning of the incident on Saturday the 31st in the afternoon, when a 52-year-old Greek Orthodox priest, known as Father Nikos , was about to close the church, a man armed with a sawn-off shotgun entered and fired at least twice at the religious, affecting the stomach area, for which he is in serious condition. After closing the city's 7th district,

the police located the suspect in the attack, who was serenely eating in a Greek restaurant and apparently had nothing to do with any Islamic cause. Although the scare activated all the alarms, until it became known that the event was linked to a problem regarding the church's finances and had nothing to do with what occurred in the suburbs of Paris and Nice.

In Quebec (Canada) there was also an event that alerted the authorities when in the middle of the Halloween celebration, a man in medieval clothing stabbed two people to death and injured five others. This forced the police to urge the residents of the area, close to the provincial Parliament, to stay in their homes. The ongoing investigation still does not decide if it is an extremist attack or someone who took the pagan celebration very seriously.

The one who is not here to celebrate anything is French President Emmanuel Macron who, after his unfortunate statements about Islam after the attack on Professor Paty, sparked a wave of indignation throughout the Muslim world where, in addition to massive protests where French flags have been burned and posters appear with the face of Macron, crossed with a shoe sole, one of the greatest offenses that can be conceived for the Arabs, led by the infallible Turkish president Recep Erdogan , a boycott was launched against products of French origin, which it will damage its economy, given the volume of transactions, with a market of 1.5 billion believers.

To correct the clumsiness of his statements last Saturday, Emmanuel Macron gave an interview of almost an hour to the Qatari channel al-Jazeera, where he said: "that he understood the feelings of Muslims about the caricatures of the Prophet

Mohamed" breaking point both for the tragedy of Charlie Hebdo, like that of Professor Paty. Macron also explained that the cartoons "are not a government project but rather the product of free and independent newspapers that are not affiliated with the government."

Macron's statements, which undoubtedly had an impact on the events in Nice and launched hundreds of thousands of Muslims onto the streets of dozens of cities, have also had an effect on the French far right, giving Marine Le Pen space to demand expulsions and the immigration of citizens from the countries where the anti-French protests have taken place . The leader of the National Front (FN) has also described the boycott and the protests as "acts of war" for what she calls for "a warlike response." In a rally held in Nice on Thursday night, militants of the FN, postulated slogans such as: "Muslims to your home", while, in the vicinity of the Basilica, where there are several Maghreb food restaurants, they had to close for fear of attacks by "nationals". For its part, the government will send soldiers, police and gendarmes to protect churches and other places of worship on November 1, which is celebrated - despite the restrictions due to the pandemic - on All Saints' Day .

The issue has become extremely tense with the French Islamic community, which has approximately eight million practitioners, enough to control thousands of young people like Abuezidovich or Aoussaoui, who seek on their own to avenge so much opprobrium and offenses throughout history so that those who have marched with banners of Je suis Charlie Hebdo or Je suis Samuel Paty, have to use an even more distressing Je suis le suivant (I am next).

Image Source:
https://www.elconfidencial.com/mundo/2016-09-08/paris-terrorismo-coche-bombonas-gas-notre-dame_1256840/

Guadi Calvo

(Argentina) Argentine writer and journalist. International Analyst specialized in Africa, Middle East and Central Asia.



Europe: It's not jihad, it was colonialism

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Foreign Legion. Historic French colonial instrument.

While the West has one eye on the North American elections and the other on Europe, where the resurgence of a pandemic already suffered, which is not Covid-19, but that of sectarian violence that has usurped the name of Islam, has once again started to spread, thanks to the clumsiness of a professor from Conflants -Sainte-Honorine , a Parisian suburb (See: Je suis hypocrite), who believed that with his principles he could stand in the middle of the tracks and stop the train of history. The one who finally ran over him, throwing his head to one side, to continue on to Nice, where the Tunisian Brahim Aoussaoui , claimed the lives of two women and one man (See: France: Je suis le suivant). Days later, in Vienna, another young man of Macedonian origin, Kujtim Fejzulai , a few hours after the Austrian

capital entered a new sanitary confinement, in just ten minutes he murdered five people and injured another twenty-two, which could have been many more, were it not for the police action, which ended with the attacker's life. The action took place in a central area, where there are plenty of restaurants, bars and a few blocks from the most important synagogue in Austria, so it was believed, at first, that the attack could have targeted the Jewish community.

This new action, like the one that happened in Notre -Dame de Nice and unlike the one in Conflants-Sainte-Honorine , the mujahideen had already been detected by the security services. Aoussaoui had been identified by the Italian authorities shortly after his arrival in Lampedusa and despite having decided to repatriate him, due to

mere bureaucratic fatigue, Brahim Aoussaoui , only 21 years old, was able to circumvent the controls and appear just over a month later on the French coast, from where he rose to international fame. In the case of Fejzulai , in April of last year he had been arrested and sentenced to two years in prison for trying to travel to Syria to join Daesh or the Islamic State. In December he was granted parole to be sent to a "de-radicalization" center, where they evidently did not do their job well. Austrian authorities immediately deployed more than a thousand officers to control the streets, while a significant number of military personnel stood guard at key buildings.

As expected, but without too much certainty to confirm it, Daesh claimed responsibility for the event, like those that occurred in Paris and

Nice, and recognized Fejzulai as one of their own.

After a series of raids, the Austrian police arrested fourteen people apparently linked to the young Macedonian, who are being investigated. Meanwhile, from Zurich, it was reported that two Swiss citizens were arrested in Winterthur, a town near the capital, suspected of having links with the attacker killed in Vienna.

One of the first leaders to condemn the attack was Emmanuel Macron, who came to the Austrian embassy in Paris to present his condolences, while condemnations for the events of last Monday also came from many Islamic countries.

This is the most significant terrorist event in Austria since an attack by the extreme right in 1990, in which four members of the Roma (Gypsy) community were killed. That nation was spared the wave of terrorist actions that began with the attack on the Charlie Hebdo newsroom in January 2015 and had a significant number of aftershocks in various capitals and large European cities. In Vienna, in March 2018 alone, there were two knife attacks, in which three members of a family were injured in a restaurant, the same thing that happened to an Austrian soldier in front of the Iranian embassy, although there were no major consequences.

No one can predict whether or not the attacks will continue, since there are more than 30 million Muslims living in Europe, in some cases even the third and fourth generation, to which are added the million refugees who have arrived since 2014, a phenomenon that still continues.

The vast majority of these migrants, like their descendants, continue to be stigmatized. Without access to good jobs, thrown to the edges of cities, always suspected of all evils. Stigmatized by their

customs, their clothing, and even blamed for the growth of the extreme right throughout the European continent, as if Hitler had been Thai, Mussolini, Samoan and Franco Bengali.

A world on fire

Without a doubt, sooner or later the pandemic will begin to be a horrible memory, like possibly these four years of Donald Trump, if his convoluted defeat is confirmed at some point. Although we understand, if Joe Biden were the new president, for the world there will not be too many changes, perhaps... subtle. Meanwhile, the flowers, as well as the banners claiming Je suis such and such and the letters of remembrance and the candles left in the places where the last victims of fundamentalist injustice fell, or those that very possibly will fall from one moment to the next. another, they will have been dragged by the sweepers' brushes and little by little even the relatives will turn the page.

What will not turn the page, because constantly every day more paragraphs are added to the great book of colonialism, which has manipulated peoples, territories, and even gods.

Without remembering too much, in this last week in the territories where the empires have hit the hardest: Africa, the Middle East and Asia, there have been dozens of massacres, which happen in white countries, or a little inked like the Pigs (Portugal, Italy, Greece and Spain) nicely so are the Latin nations called in the City of London, with just one of those tragedies it would be enough to write thousands of journalistic, anthropological, sociological articles, hundreds of books, movies and an infinite number of seminars and conferences, to understand the phenomenon of which the West is

obviously a victim and not at all a facilitator.

What if an extremist group entered a university in Amsterdam and in a short while they killed 19 students and injured another 22? Unimaginable, but of course, if we change Amsterdam for Kabul, the incident sounds perfectly logical and not at all striking, which really happened last Monday, November 2, when three mujahideen, belonging to Daesh Khorasan , entered the university campus shooting at the bundle. Security forces took five hours to finish off the attackers, the spokesman for the Afghan Interior Ministry confirmed. And if 19 is not enough, what if the Walloons finally wanted to separate from Brussels and began the talks by murdering 54 civilians, as happened on the first of November in the Tigray region in northern Ethiopia, where the Liberation Front of the People of Tigray (TPLF) claims its independence. What has forced the current Ethiopian president and 2019 Nobel Peace Prize winner, Abiy Ahmed, to send the army to repress the separatists, putting the country and its one hundred million inhabitants on the brink of a new civil war, an issue that could already be taking place.

Or what if the German police in cracking down on the anti-quarantine had killed sixty or a hundred or who knows how many since many of them had been thrown into the Spree , as happened in the town of Lekki in Lagos state, Nigeria, where the ekelabe (policemen), on the other hand, trained by the British police, dumped into the river an unknown number of bodies of civilians killed in protests against "police brutality".

The examples of this week are many more, they are infinite and horrifying, while these lines are being written, off the coast of Mozambique, where the French

company *Total* is exploiting the immense gas fields of the country, fleeing from Wahhabi terrorism, forty people have drowned. In Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, France's dirty war, with a strong odor of uranium, against Daesh and al-Qaeda gangs, causing more and more deaths and displacement, the same gangs that were formed with Western weapons and Saudi funds used to overthrow Gaddafi and try the same with Bashar al-Assad. Europe and the United States, responsible for the current world situation, continue to cry out for justice for their dead, pretending they are unaware of the reason for so much hatred, always blaming the other, the stranger, the different, without assuming that it is not even a misreading of the Koran, the reason for these latest attacks, but the consequences of centuries of colonialism, which in other forms continue to exploit millions of soulless people.

Image Source:

<https://primicias24.com/tal-dia-como-hoy/235682/1831-se-crea-la-legion-foreigner-in-france/>



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Cluster Bombs in the Colombian Air Force

By Douglas Hernandez



Destruction process of a cluster bomb type ARC-32, at the base of Marandúa , Vichada.

During the 1990s, the Colombian Air Force acquired from Chile a batch of CB-250K model bombs (each one carrying 240 submunitions), and from Israel a batch of ARC-32 bombs (each one with 32 submunitions). In 2006 they were used for the first time to destroy drug trafficking tracks in remote places of the Colombian geography. For the year 2008, Colombia adheres to the Oslo Agreements for the prohibition of cluster bombs, and in compliance with said international agreements, proceeds to destroy its inventory of these weapons, which at the time consisted of 42 CB-250K and 31 ARC -32.

Apparently, with the planned retirement of the cluster bombs, another weapon system was acquired simultaneously that would maintain the reserve of aerial weapons and the minimum deterrent capabilities. It is a batch of GBU-12 " Paveway II" bombs.

Paveway II" laser-guided bombs , after the attack on the camp of FARC leader Raúl Reyes in Ecuadorian territory, in the so-called "Operation Fénix". Which by the way was done without authorization from the government of that country, which caused a severe diplomatic crisis.

In addition to "Operation Fénix" there is another historical event of interest that involves the Colombian Air Force, which turned into a scandal. This is the so-called "Massacre of Santo Domingo". On December 13, 1998, a FAC helicopter dropped old-model cluster bombs (AN-M1A2 adapter with six AN-M41A 20-pound bombs) on a presumed legitimate target in the general area of Santo Domingo. , department of Arauca, but later the matter degenerated into an institutional crisis when it was reported that those affected by the attack had been civilians. The US government intervened demanding sanctions from those involved, threatening to withdraw part of the

aid package, and even a technical investigation was carried out on the scene with the support of FBI personnel. This is a complex chapter in Colombia's military history that is still not entirely clear. It should be noted that those who gave the coordinates of the target to the Colombian Air Force pilots were US contractors from the *Air Scan company*, which provided security for the Caño Limón - Coveñas oil pipeline, and who were ultimately under the orders of the United States Government. United. This accounts for the mood of binational relations.

Colombia, by adhering to the corresponding international agreement, renounced its ability to operate cluster bombs, and destroyed its inventories of such weapons, thereby weakening its strategic response capacity in the event of an international conflict, as well as its ability to operate against groups narco-terrorists who commit crimes in the country. While the powers, main manufacturers and holders of such artifacts, continue to produce them, store them and use them in their war adventures throughout the world. The same thing happened with antipersonnel mines. Colombia adhered to the Ottawa treaty, and ended up destroying its antipersonnel mines, as well as giving up its ability to manufacture such devices.

It is worth noting that both antipersonnel mines and cluster bombs are tremendously useful elements for the Armed Forces of a country that must fight an asymmetric war against a military power. Although the stated purposes of the Oslo and Ottawa agreements are completely rational and positive, the objective reality is that behind all of this are the powers (particularly the United States) disarming most of the other countries, which they eventually you will be able to overwhelm more easily when the time comes. More outrageous is the issue, when we see that they pressure others for disarmament, but they themselves do not do the same in relation to this and other types of weapons.

Image Source:

[https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/\(httpAssets\)/4E4D167F539A9D0CC125802200273927/\\$file/2016Colombia.pdf](https://www.unog.ch/80256EDD006B8954/(httpAssets)/4E4D167F539A9D0CC125802200273927/$file/2016Colombia.pdf)

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Trump or the four years that Zionism ruled

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Graffiti in Israel that caricatures the relationship between the leaders of the United States and Israel.

Those who are in charge of keeping the statistics of deaths from Covid-19 will face a serious crossroads when writing down President Donald Trump on the forms, because although he still lives and aspires to resist in the Casablanca, which Hitler degraded in the decadent Führerbunker, at Gertrud-Kolmar-Straße 14, Berlin. There is no doubt that Trump has been killed by the pandemic, along with almost 250,000 other North Americans, due to the disregard with which the 45th president of the United States faced the health crisis.

As of January 20, Trump will not only cease to be president, but also, as many analysts assume, he will become a candidate to tire the stairs and corridors of the many courts that have some questions for him.

And perhaps it was this, the fear that has forced him to report fraud two months before

November 3, and to skip all established ethical standards by appointing the ultra-conservative Amy Coney Barrett, replacing the prestigious and almost mythical Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who died at the age of 93 last September, for the Supreme Court. Nothing more distant from each other in the interpretation of laws and especially the rights of minorities. But of course, with Barret the ruddy businessman, he will find an unbalanced court in his favor, when the time comes for him to review his court walks.

Undoubtedly, Trump marks a moment in history, and not only in the United States, since he has become the epitome of the offside turned politician, who has wreaked havoc in their countries, as have unspeakable characters such as Silvio Berlusconi, Mauricio Macri, Jair Bolsonaro, Petró Poroshenko and others, who with a little more political experience, deserve to be on such a nefarious list as:

Narendra Modi, Víctor Orbán, Mariano Rajoy, David Cameron or Nicolás Sarkozy among others... many.

On the other hand, for those who celebrate the success of Joe Biden, there is bad news, believe Barack Obama's former vice president, throughout his eight years in charge of the White House, we must inform them that these last 77 years, the future tenant of 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Washington, did not walk through the Sierra Maestra shooting with the bad guys, but, and just the opposite.

Biden is a consummate example of the establishment and nothing can be expected of him other than responses from the establishment, with the logical tonalities between Democrats and Republicans and from one administration to another. Biden runs with only one advantage, for those of us who do not live in the United States, to be the one who

will avoid Trump's grotesque stand-up show, wherever his flaccid anatomy appears. Perhaps for the locals, the new president can rebuild, particularly from the social and health aspects, what his predecessor has allowed to collapse.

Trump, despite his disgusting speech, may be able to retire with an absolute record: In at least the eight or ten previous administrations, he was the only president not to start a war. Perhaps, for a good reason, not just his humanitarian conception of life, but because of the economy... stupid.

His entire foreign policy has been in feints, that he withdraws his soldiers from Syria and did not do so, that he withdraws his men from Afghanistan and despite the agreement with the Taliban, which he signed in Doha on February 29, Afghan peace is still far away and getting closer to exploding. We could say the same in the Sahel, in Somalia, including what has been left undone in the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia, which is still in full swing. Let's recognize that he had an appeasement attempt with North Korea, where he traveled and met President Kim Jong-un, taking a tourist photo with Jong-un in the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) and everything did not happen from there, although Perhaps Trump's great achievement may be just that. China, Russia and Venezuela were his favorite targets in his warmongering diatribe, although neither Vladimir Putin, nor President Xi Jinping, nor Nicolás Maduro were a bit disheveled. He did not even get Andrés Manuel López Obrador to pay him for the masonry tasks, which he did not finish either.

Operation Garland

Perhaps the only place in the world that Trump can locate on a blank map, beyond Manhattan and Mar-a-Lago, is the fuzzy borders of the Middle East, where he has concentrated all his diplomatic artillery and then some. And that beyond the disgusting result, we agree that for his family it has been extraordinary. In this case, when we speak of "their own" we are not referring to the Americans, but to the Zionist enclave that has usurped Palestine seventy years ago, industrially massacring thousands and thousands of people whose only crime was to be born there.

As in that game of scissors and paper in which it is cut and cut until it extends and shows a garland made up of some figure, which is multiplied several times, this has been the action of the Trump delegate to "resolve" the long dispute which has resulted in the creation of some of the most tense places in the world, perhaps as much or more than the border between Pakistan and India or that of the two Koreas.

The billionaire Jared Kushner, married to Ivanka, Trump's eldest daughter, a very fervent Zionist, to the point that he forced his wife to convert to Judaism, was the one in charge of the negotiations between Palestine and Israel, which apparently ended, just for the president's resume, in "The Deal of the Century." The one that among so many "advantages" for Palestine, declared al-Quds (Jerusalem) the third holy place of Islam in the undivided capital of Israel and left the Jewish settlements in Palestine under Israeli control, just as the Zionist police had absolute control of the security of the Palestinian sectors.

While that deal died of absurdity, Kushner has made

great strides thanks to his father-in-law's whip. For example, that Wahhabi-style nations, the most ultramontane version of Islam, such as the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain have established diplomatic relations, while the first of these nations, for five years, has served as a henchman of Arabia Saudi in the war against Yemen, where hundreds of thousands of Muslims have been massacred. What the UAE timidly started on August 31 threatens to become a cataract that will end up drowning any Palestinian hope of recovering what has belonged to it since the beginning of time. On October 23, a Friday, the holy day of Islam, coincidentally, Trump announced that Sudan, another Muslim nation, which collaborated in the war against Yemen and against Colonel Gadaffi, also established diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. It has been known for more than a year that, in exchange for Israeli investments, Chad and Niger would be ready to open embassies, perhaps also in al-Quds? Despite the fact that India is not a Muslim country, although 200 million of its almost 1,400 inhabitants belong to that religion, also the famous son-in-law, has managed to get Narendra Modi, the Indian Prime Minister, a fanatical nationalist and Islamophobic, has changed the traditional position of India regarding the conflict, which was support for the Palestinian cause, after the reciprocal visits of Modi and Benjamin Netanyahu to their respective countries, forging a series of trade agreements, particularly in the arms field .

One of the few electoral promises that Trump fulfilled was to renounce the nuclear agreement with Iran in 2018, which President Obama had signed in 2015, and which became known

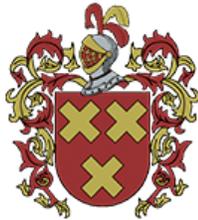
as the *Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action* (JCPOA, for its acronym in English) also known as 5+1, in which the United States, Russia, China, the United Kingdom, France and Germany were involved.

Nor is it necessary to explain that Iran is the only barrier to Zionist arrogance in the region, which is why Tehran has been the center of Donald Trump's diatribe and warmongering actions, including the operation with which

the CIA assassinated last January the mythical Iranian general Qasem Soleimani. Therefore, considering that Zionism has been installed in the White House for the last four years, as never before, is not an exaggeration at all.

Image Source:

<https://pt.euronews.com/2017/10/30/trump-em-nova-obra-no-wall-de-israel>



fuerzasmilitares.org
el portal militar colombiano

Mozambique, in the front line of fire

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Mozambican national flag. Note the presence of an Ak-47 rifle.

What timidly began in October 2017 with the first actions of the insurgent group, affiliated with the global Daesh , commonly known as al - Shabbab , by the Somali fundamentalist group, although its true and increasingly resonant name is: Ansar al-Sunna (Followers of the Traditional Path or Defenders of Tradition), which operates primarily in the province of Cabo Delgado in northern Mozambique, has now become a nightmare, not only for the inhabitants of the region and the authorities both local and national, but also for the strong investments that different emerging companies , particularly the French *Total* , are making after the discoveries of rich gas and oil deposits about sixty kilometers from the coast. Reason why President Emmanuel Macron

desperately, after the last actions of the group, is calling on the international community to have a response according to the magnitude of the problem.

Between January and September, Ansar al-Sunna has carried out nearly 360 attacks, nearly double the number perpetrated during the same time in 2019.

Already consolidated its presence between the coast and the main route that runs from north to south of Cabo Delgado, it has managed to isolate the military, preventing them from resupplying them, with methodical persistence it has dedicated itself to destroying any symbol of the state's presence, such as buildings administrative, health centers, schools and communication

towers. Making it impossible to govern key districts such as: Mocimboa da Praia, a city of 30,000 inhabitants that has been taken on several occasions and has remained until the mujahideen withdrew of their own free will, in addition to Quissanga and Macomia .

The occupation of Mocimboa da Praia, last March, forced nearly 50,000 civilians from the city and nearby towns to leave the area, adding to the already almost 400,000 displaced persons. According to Doctors Without Borders, in the last week of October alone, some 10,000 people left the city of Pemba - the capital of Cabo Delgado - by boat, which caused concern among health authorities about access to drinking water. and hygiene and in

the context of the pandemic, although in Mozambique, the numbers are relatively low with 14 thousand infected and 105 dead.

The reasons for the rapid growth of the fundamentalist group is perhaps based on the fact that the majority of its militants (it is believed to have about a thousand men), are young people of Muslim origin, from the northern provinces of Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Niassa, where it is based. the Islamic community representing the poorest provinces in Mozambique, with poverty levels above the national average according to Mozambican officials and World Bank data, despite their wealth in natural resources, such as timber, natural gas, and precious stones. Cabo Delgado is not only the province where most of the members of the nearly four million Islamic community live, out of the country's thirty million inhabitants, in addition to being the most economically disadvantaged, despite its extraordinary riches not only for fuel but also precious stones and wood.

Forças Armadas de Defesa de Moçambique (FADM) should be added to the number of young militiamen who have joined the Ansar al-Sunna in these three years of activity . Given that the FADM, which in general do not have training according to the problems they must face, lack the resources and logistical support to launch operations, in addition to the fact that they lack a unified counter-insurgency strategy , which has caused On many occasions, their troops fall, almost innocently, into ambushes, where many have lost their lives or have been taken prisoner, by enemies who are much better paid, armed and trained. Among its known sources of funding are beyond the remittances that come from the monarchies of the Persian Gulf,

local smugglers and drug traffickers who exploit the heroin route that crosses the country.

Most of the young people who have joined the Wahhabi insurgency, if not in all of Africa, according to a study carried out in 2017, that 71 percent of the ex-combatants interviewed said they had joined the different terrorist khatibas for violence exercised by governments against a family member or friend. Experts agree that this same phenomenon is expressed in the irregularities of the Ansar al-Sunna.

Hit over hot

During these last ten days, the Mozambican fundamentalists have produced more than one hundred and fifty casualties in the civilian population. On Monday, November 2, in the clearing of about 500 meters, in the wooded region of the Muidumbe district , the bodies of about twenty people (five adults and fifteen children) killed by members of Ansar al-Sunna were found. Most of them, who participated in a male initiation rite, (fifty percent of the Mozambican population practices animism) at the time of being surprised by the takfiristas , who would have decapitated most of the victims. It is believed that they were part of the same khatiba that during the weekend looted and burned different villages near the place of the discovery, to stock up on food and money, a frequent modality used by terrorists. In April, the terrorists had produced a similar event, in which they killed fifty-two young people, who had apparently refused to join the insurgency.

At the beginning of last week, in the sinking of a ship overloaded with displaced people due to extremist violence, it caused the death of forty of the seventy-two

passengers that the ship was carrying, prepared to embark thirty people, as reported by Doctors Without Borders. , (MsF) organization that had to suspend its operations in Mocimboa da Praia and Macomia at the beginning of 2020, due to the insurgent overflow. MsF has now moved its operations to Pemba and Metuge , where it has set up camps for displaced people.

The castaways had left the port of Palma, near the border with Tanzania, the accident would have been caused by the collision with some rocks in the vicinity of the island of Ibo. The overload of the ship is a pathetic brushstroke of the degree of desperation with which the civilian population is experiencing the Wahhabi onslaught, which does not stop.

On Tuesday, November 9, it was learned that, between Friday and the previous Monday, at least fifty people were killed in the village of Muatide , after it was taken over by the terrorists, who after looting it set it on fire, and then take some fifty men they had captured to a nearby soccer field, to decapitate them and chop up their bodies, while the women were kidnapped. The cruelty with which this group particularly acts, recalls the most disgusting actions of their Boko brothers Nigerian haram . They are executed in order to warn their future victims of the consequences of not accessing their requisitions or handing over their goods or joining their ranks.

With the baya't or oath of allegiance made by Ansar al-Sunna to Daesh in 2019, he has undoubtedly placed the province of Cabo Delgado on the global "jihad" scene, so without a doubt, taking advantage of his more than three hundred kilometers of border with Tanzania, a country that has a population of almost 21 million Muslims, among the nearly sixty

million inhabitants, added to a scarce border guard and the 550 kilometers of coastline on the Indian Ocean, the growth of Daesh 's Central African Willat and the reactivation of the Allied

Democratic Forces, or ADF, in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, make Cabo Delgado a suitable destination for experienced mujahideen on other fronts, which will increase the group's capacity

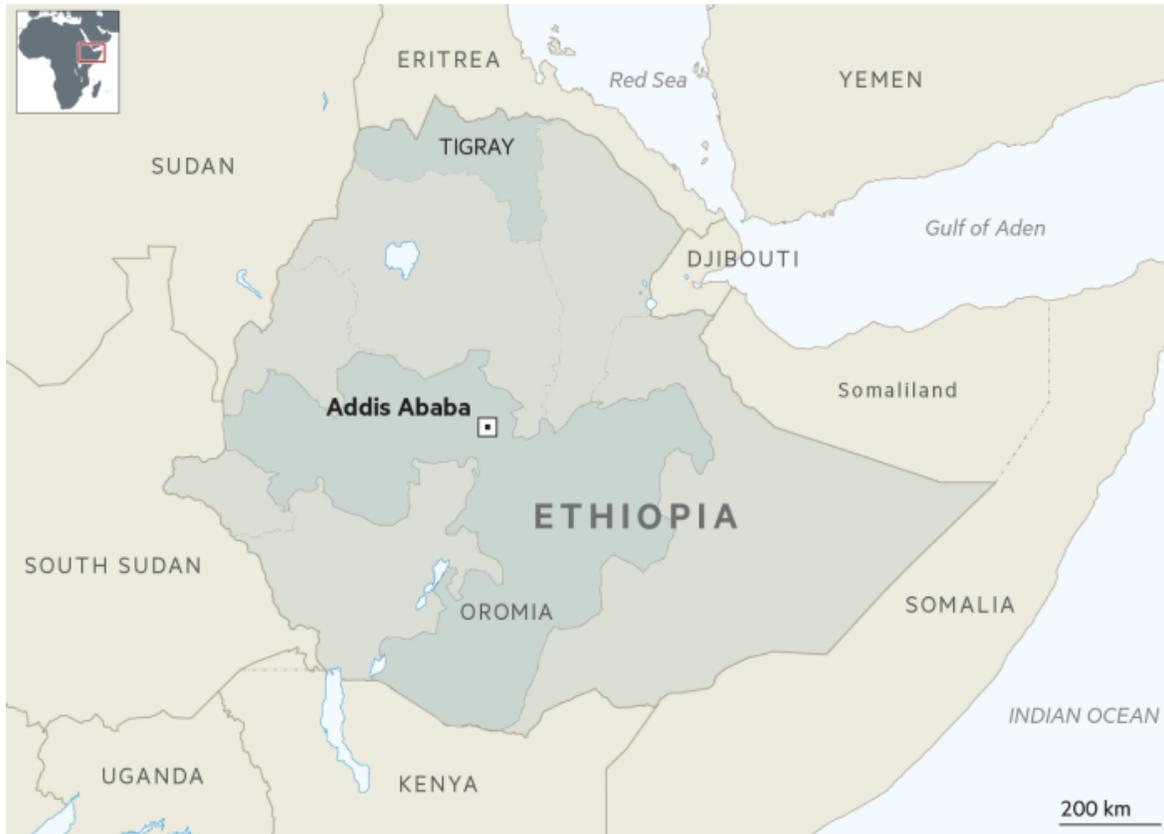
and will definitively put Mozambique in the front line of fire along with vast sectors of sub-Saharan Africa.

Image Source:

<https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mozambique>

Ethiopia: From an ethnic war to a regional conflict

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



The sudden start of the war in Tigray, a province with a separatist history in northern Ethiopia, had its origin in a series of events that began to precipitate after it was known on November 2 that at least 53 members of the Amhara ethnic group, although other sources speak of 200, the largest in the country after the Oromo, had been killed, in Oromia, western Ethiopia, during the previous weekend, after looting properties, burning them and stealing cattle.

The attack on the three Amhara villages in the West Welega area was an action by the Oromo Liberation Army (OLA), a splinter organization from the Oromo Liberation Front (OLF), a separatist political party, founded in 1964 and which Starting in 1967,

it was declared illegal on many occasions. In 2018, the current Ethiopian Prime Minister, Abiy Ahmed, in his plan to pacify the country, legalized it.

The attack in early November was part of an escalation of violence in the country, which included bank robberies, kidnappings for ransom and the murder of popular Oromo singer Hachalu Hundessa, on June 29 in Addis Ababa, the country's capital. (See: Ethiopia, the resonance of a silenced voice), which provoked numerous protest marches. In September and October, there were attacks that killed members of the Amhara community in Benishangul-Gumuz state, neighboring Oromia, in the Blue Nile region.

This outbreak of civil war surprises Ethiopia, with a population of almost 110 million inhabitants, which, in addition to the pandemic, is suffering from historic floods, which have caused the displacement of entire populations, to which is added the proliferation of locusts from the desert that have devastated large areas of crops, plus political instability, since last September, in the Tigray region, the area with separatist pretensions, parliamentary elections were held despite the fact that the central government had described as "unconstitutional". To all these issues that began to harass the Abiy government, it is in a serious dispute with Egypt over the "Great Ethiopian Renaissance Dam"

(GERD) on the Blue Nile, already in the process of being filled. Its implementation seriously threatens the course of the Nile, with the consequent deterioration of the already highly compromised Egyptian economy, so that the current situation in Tigray would make one wonder how much could it be influenced and financed by the intelligence of the General Abdul Fatah al-Sisi, who has already expressed his distaste for the play? (See: Egypt-Ethiopia: The waters go down cloudy).

On the fourth of this month, the Prime Minister, Nobel Peace Prize 2019, ordered the army to be deployed in Tigray to put an end to the regional government, dominated by the Tigray ethnic group, which represents 6 percent of the total Ethiopian population and 96 of the total of the province, about 5 million people, occupied for decades the most important places in the government and security of the country, a situation that was reversed since the assumption of Prime Minister Ahmed Abiy in 2018. The regional government headed by Debretsion Gebremichael, accused of carrying out a months-long campaign against the central government, while Abiy, blamed the rebels for the attack on a military base, which caused several deaths among their troops.

The Prime Minister after declaring a "state of emergency" for six months in the rebel province, given that "illegal and violent activities are threatening the country's sovereignty." While the regional authorities have publicly denounced: "That the federal government, with the deployment of troops in Tigray, intends to intimidate its population and subdue it by force." So Gebremichael warned that a bloodbath could occur and blamed the authorities in Addis Ababa and

Asmara (Eritrea), where the Tigrays are the majority with two million people, for having prepared for a war against Tigray.

Prior to the dispatch of troops by the central government, telephone lines and the Internet were cut throughout the Tigray region, while Tigray TV announced that the airspace had been closed and that the Ethiopian army's northern command had gone to Tigray government. From the office of the Prime Minister, it was reported that the aforementioned command was still loyal to the national government.

Borders

After the approval by the national Parliament, on day seven, of a plan to dismiss the regional government of Tigray, he untied the hands of Prime Minister Abey for not only political but also military intervention in the province, where federal troops were already operating. From day four. The Ethiopian army, one of the best trained on the continent with nearly 140,000 men, seasoned in clashes against the terrorist organization Somalia al-Shabbab and old border wars, could resolve the issue quickly, albeit very bloodily.

It was learned that Addis Ababa had bombed rebel positions near the city of Mekele, the provincial capital, managing to destroy rocket launcher platforms with a range of up to 300 kilometers, while Gondar and Bahir airports also suffered attacks. launched on Friday night that caused some not very significant damage. For its part, on the fourteenth day, rebel rockets hit the city of Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, according to subsequent statements by Gebremichael, the leader of the rebels, the attack on Asmara occurred in retaliation

because from the airport of Ethiopian planes are taking off from that city to attack Tigray, which also denounced that regular Eritreans are participating in ground combat. Beyond the Tigreya sources, the effectiveness of the attack and details about deaths or damage are unknown.

According to UNHCR, after the first military actions, some 35,000 displaced people arrived in Sudan, while it is estimated that if the actions continue, the figure could quickly climb to 200,000.

On Sunday, November 15, in the administrative area of Metekel, where 15 civilians had been killed at the end of last September, in the framework of the regional elections, it was reported that at least another 34 people, who were traveling on a bus, were killed by an unidentified group in the Benishangul-Gumuz region.

On Monday, Amnesty International confirmed the massacre in the town of Mai-Kadra, where nearly five hundred members of the Amhara ethnic group had been hacked to death with machetes.

Both the United Nations and several African and Western countries have called to stop the escalation, which beyond the damage, could generate a major humanitarian crisis.

Although the Addis Ababa troops are determined to defeat the separatists. From the central government, it is announced that it will be a "short-term operation",

The UN warns that the issue, if not stopped, could lead to a regional conflict, encompassing neighboring nations, since this entire region is one of the most conflictive in the world, marked by different wars such as the one in South Sudan, instability in the of refugees from Sudan, where in recent weeks once again there have been attacks against the

displaced who have settled there, the constant war against the mujahideen of al-Shabbab and the war in Yemen, which is far from being resolved. For its part, the United States, in the midst of the

scandalous post-election situation, only issued a lukewarm statement calling on the parties to stop the crisis.

All presumptions in a conflict of these characteristics are always

hasty, although something can be assured, whatever the resolution of this conflict, sooner rather than later it will be repeated

Image Source:

<https://www.ft.com/content/47dbdd67-0ad2-4c94-9055-075eb5bb9517>

Fuerzas Antiterroristas del Mundo

Audentes Fortuna Iuvat



Emirates soldiers in desert training.

United Arab Emirates Armed forces



The State of the United Arab Emirates (in Arabic, دولة الإمارات العربية المتحدة Dawlat Al- Imārāt al -' Arabīya al- Muttaḥida) -or simply known as the UAE- is a sovereign country constituted as a federal monarchy, located on the Arabian Peninsula. It is made up of seven emirates: these are: Abu Dhabi, Ajman, Dubai, Fujairah, Ras al-Khaimah, Sharjah and Umm al - Qaywayn . It borders Oman to the southeast, the Persian Gulf to the north, and Saudi Arabia to the west and south.

Oil is the main source of income and the essential component of its Gross Domestic Product. The United Arab Emirates is the 30th economy by volume of GDP and in terms of the human development index prepared by the United Nations, they were ranked 42nd out of 188 countries in 2016.

The first important settlements in the region date back to the Bronze Age. The 7th century AD saw the arrival of Islam and during the 16th century, the territory fell under the influence of European colonial powers, eventually establishing British rule. Following the end of the UK protectorate in December 1971, six sheikhs formed the union by signing the 1971 Constitution, which Ras al-Khaimah joined a few months later. Each emirate retains considerable political, judicial, and economic autonomy.

Armed forces

The United Arab Emirates Armed Forces are the main defense forces of the seven emirates. They consist of approximately 100,000 people and are based in Abu Dhabi , United Arab Emirates.

The United Arab Emirates Armed Forces were formed in 1951 as the historic *Trucial Oman Scouts* , a long-time symbol of public order in eastern Arabia. Since its formation, the armed forces have been deployed in various military and humanitarian missions. As a result of its active and effective military role despite its small active

personnel, the United Arab Emirates Armed Forces were nicknamed "Little Sparta" by General of the United States Armed Forces and former United States Secretary of Defense, James Mattis. Added a falcon to the Trucial badge Oman Original Levies to signify the union of the seven emirates and the formation of a united force (see the shield on the cover of this magazine).



Before the union of the emirates, different tribal confederations formed the de facto military force that was dominant in the area now known as the United Arab Emirates. The Bani Yas and Al Qawasim were the most important of these tribal confederations. The Al Qawasim were a major maritime force in the region, leading the British Royal Navy to organize several campaigns, such as the Persian Gulf campaign of 1809 and the Persian Gulf campaign of 1819 and the deployment of ground forces in Ras Al Khaimah to control the trade routes that Al Qawasim dominated . With the signing of the General Maritime Treaty of 1820 between the British and tribal sheiks and the beginning of the British Residency in the Persian Gulf, the British Empire, with the help of Sheikh Khalid III bin Muhammad al - Qasimi , strove to build up a force unified paramilitary. based in Sharjah to suppress the slave trade and prevent tribal conflict. The paramilitary force was called Trucial Oman Levies .

The current army of the United Arab Emirates was formed from the historical Trucial Oman Levies which was established on May 11, 1951. The Trucials Oman Levies , who were renamed Trucial Oman Scouts in 1956, they were considered a symbol of public order in eastern Arabia and were commanded by British officers. The Trucials Oman Scouts were handed over to the United Arab Emirates as the core of its defense forces in 1971 with the formation of the United Arab Emirates and were absorbed into the newly formed united armed forces called the *Union Defense Force (UDF)* . The Union Defense Force was officially established as the United Arab Emirates Army on December 27, 1971 from a directive issued by the founding father and first President of the United Arab Emirates, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahyan .

As the Union Defense Force, each emirate was responsible for equipping and training its own defense forces. In the event of an attack on any of the seven emirates, the Union Defense Force would be mobilized from each emirate to defend the emirate under attack. In 1974 the name was changed to the *Federal Armed Forces* . On May 6, 1976, the Federal Armed Forces were unified as a single body. This was considered a historic event and a major milestone in the United Arab Emirates military. May 6 is celebrated annually as Military Union Day. As a result of joining forces, the number of personnel formed a brigade and was named the Yarmouk Brigade.

After the amalgamation of the armed forces in 1976, the Yarmouk Brigade was officially renamed the United Arab Emirates Armed Forces. The three largest defense forces in the Emirates that originally formed the Federal Armed Forces, the Abu Dhabi Defense Force, the Dubai Defense Force and the Ras Al Khaimah Mobile Force, were converted into three main military bases/zones for the Armed Forces of the United Arab Emirates. In 1976

the UAE Armed Forces official insignia, uniform, military academies, air force and naval force were established and the military General Headquarters (GHQ) was formed in the capital Abu Dhabi.



Although initially small in number, the UAE armed forces have grown significantly over the years and are currently equipped with some of the most modern weapons systems, purchased from a variety of outside countries, primarily France, the United States and the UK. Most of the officers are graduates of the Royal Military Academy at Sandhurst, England, others attended the United States Military Academy at West Point, the Royal Military College , Duntroon , or the French Military Academy at St Cyr.

The Armed Forces of the United Arab Emirates participated in multiple conflicts, mainly in the Middle East. During 1990-1991, the Armed Forces participated in the Gulf War, 6 Emirati soldiers lost their lives liberating Kuwait. The UAE Armed Forces have also deployed to Eastern Europe and joined NATO's Kosovo Force peacekeeping mission to carry out aid missions to thousands of refugees fleeing across the Albanian border. . This was the first time that the uniform of the Emirati troops had been changed to woodland camouflage compared to their usual desert camouflage.

The UAE Armed Forces also participated in peacekeeping missions in Lebanon and Somalia. The UAE Armed Forces is also the only Arab country that sends troops to maintain security and participate in humanitarian aid missions in Afghanistan. The Emirates Special Forces, the Presidential Guard, were deployed to maintain security in the Afghanistan War against the Taliban.

In March 2011, the United Arab Emirates joined the implementation of the no-fly zone over Libya by sending six F-16 multirole fighter aircraft and six Mirage 2000s and in 2015, the United Arab Emirates joined the intervention of the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen sending 30 UAEAF F16 Desert Falcons to Yemen. The intervention was followed by the deployment of Emirati ground troops in southern Yemen, primarily focusing on attacking Al-Qaeda and Islamic State terrorist cells in the Arabian Peninsula. This intervention has been very controversial, due to the negative effects on the civilian population, and in general due to the motivations of the Saudi royal house, with which the UAE cooperates in this military intervention.

The United Arab Emirates introduced a compulsory military service for adult men in 2014 of 16 months to expand its reserve force. The date of the first death in the line of duty of an Emirati soldier was November 30, 1971 during the Taking of Abu Musa and the Greater and Lesser Tunnels, annually held on Remembrance Day. The largest loss of life in the history of the United Arab Emirates military occurred on Friday, September 4, 2015, in which 52 soldiers were killed in the Marib area of central Yemen by a Tochka missile that targeted a weapons depot and caused a huge explosion. All the names of Emirati soldiers who died in the line of duty are inscribed on the UAE Armed Forces memorial, the Oasis of Dignity, in the capital Abu Dhabi .

Organization

There is a unified military structure in the UAE. The military forces consist of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and Special Forces of the Presidential Guard (PG).



United Arab Emirates Army

As part of the United Arab Emirates military, the Army (called Ground Forces in Arabic) is responsible for ground operations.

The Medical Corps is part of the UAE Army and is responsible for military medical support to the rest of the UAE Armed Forces.

UAE Air Force

The United Arab Emirates Air Force has around 4,000 personnel. The Air Force agreed in 1999 to buy 80 F-16 multirole fighter jets from the United States. Other equipment includes 60 Mirage 2000s, British Hawk aircraft and French helicopters.

Air defense has a Hawk missile program that the United States has been training for. The UAE operates five Triad I- Hawk batteries .

The United Arab Emirates Air Defense Force is responsible for civil defense aircraft and protecting the airspace of the country.

UAE Navy

The United Arab Emirates Navy consists of more than 2,000 personnel and 72 vessels.

The United Arab Emirates maintained a small battalion-sized Marine Corps force called the UAE Marines until 2011, when it merged with the UAE-PG.

The United Arab Emirates Coast Guard is the official coast guard agency of the United Arab Emirates and is primarily responsible for the protection of the United Arab Emirates coastline by regulating maritime laws, maintaining sea, border control and the fight against smuggling, and other services.

UAE Presidential Guard

The United Arab Emirates Presidential Guard (UAE-PG) was formed in 2011 by amalgamating the Amiri Guard , Special Operations Command, and Marine Battalion of the UAE Navy. The United Arab Emirates requested that the US Marine Corps (USMC) provide training support. The U.S. Department of State approved a Foreign Military Sales (FMS) Training Case for UAE-PG in October 2011. The UAE Marine Corps Training Mission (MCTM-UAE) operates under the authority mission chief as a Title 22 FMS training case. While the UAE military no longer has a Marine unit, the USMC has designated the UAE-PG as its service counterpart. The PG is designated as the elite and most specialized force in the UAE military.

Paramilitary Forces

Federal Police Force.

Forces of the former Emirate

Four Emirates maintained their own forces before the unification of the defense forces. In theory, three were amalgamated into the Union Defense Force in 1976, but in practice they remained under emirate control, acquiring arms separately for some time afterwards.

- Dhabi Defense Force - Formed in 1965 on the orders of Sheikh Shakhbut Al Nahyan and commanded by Major Edward ' Tug ' Wilson. The officer corps were mainly British and Jordanian. Although initially not a major operational force, by 1975 it had grown to 15,000 men with two squadrons of Dassault Mirage III fighters and Dassault Mirage 5 attack aircraft, a squadron of Hawker Hunter fighter-bombers, 135 armored vehicles, Rapier and Crotale missiles , helicopters aerospatiale Alouette III and Aerospatiale Gazelle and a maritime defense wing of four fast patrol boats. The ADDF became the Western Command of the UDF in 1976.
- Dubai Defense Force: Formed in 1971, by 1975 the DDF had 3,000 men with Ferret and Saladin armored vehicles . It was later expanded to 20,000 men in a brigade group of infantry, Aermacchi MB-326 ground-attack aircraft, and MBB Bo105 helicopters. The DDF became the Central Command of the UDF in 1976.
- Ras al - Khaimah Mobile Force – formed in 1969, initially had 300 men with Ferret and Saladin armored vehicles , organized into one armored squad and two infantry squads. It eventually expanded to 9,000 men. It became the Northern Command of the UDF in 1976.
- Sharjah National Guard was formed in 1972. It was essentially a 500–600 man paramilitary force with Shorland armored vehicles . It merged with the Federal Police in 1976.

Military Expansion

In 1989, the United Arab Emirates purchased Scud - B ballistic missiles from North Korea. The United Arab Emirates undertook an expansion campaign in 1995, beginning with the acquisition in 1992-1993 of 436 Leclerc tanks and 415 BMP-3 armored vehicles. It had learned from Iranian experiences of having a single supplier for its armed forces and has diversified its arms purchases, buying arms mainly from Russia, the United States, the United Kingdom, Ukraine, France, Italy and Germany. It has also made a point of investing in the systems it has purchased and standardizing them according to NATO/GCC specifications.

The equipment purchases were also followed by a program to increase the number of personnel and an Emiratisation program for the armed forces. Currently all pilots in the UAE Air Force are UAE citizens, with non-nationals being restricted to certain positions in the air force's training and maintenance divisions. More nationals are being trained to fill these ranks, with programs like the Technical Training Project underway to try to fill technical positions in the country.

There has also been a qualitative change in the personnel of the armed forces, with instruction from experts from around the world, the refinement of local military training institutions, and the raising of standards in the armed forces. In 2008, the UAE purchased MIM-104 Patriot missiles , supporting services for Patriot systems and related radars. At the same time, work has been done on the Hawk systems , the predecessor of the Patriots , currently in use by the UAE.

In the last days of 2011, during a war scare with Iran over the Strait of Hormuz, the United Arab Emirates announced the purchase of US\$348 billion worth of US missile systems: 2 radar systems, 96 missiles, spare parts and training. The United Arab Emirates was the first country to acquire the Terminal High Altitude Area

Defense (THAAD) System. A contract worth \$1.96 billion was agreed for Lockheed Martin Corp to supply two Thaad anti-missile batteries.



In November 2019, South Africa blocked arms supplies to the United Arab Emirates, Oman, Algeria and Saudi Arabia, following a dispute over the inspection clause of their deal. According to a Reuters report, the United Arab Emirates and the other countries mentioned refused to allow South African officials to inspect their facilities. The dispute arose when the United Arab Emirates and the other countries rejected the inspections, saying they violated their sovereignty. According to the industry, the inspection queue puts businesses at risk and could lead to the loss of up to 9,000 jobs in defense and support industries in South Africa. The United Arab Emirates began trials with China, India and Serbia to replace South Africa's RDM as the preferred supplier of ammunition.

Military industry

The UAE has begun to produce more military equipment in a bid to reduce foreign dependency and help with domestic industrialization. The Abu Dhabi Shipbuilding Company (ADSB) produces a variety of ships and is a prime contractor in the Baynunah Program , a program to design, develop and produce 5-6 corvettes customized to operate in the shallow waters of the Persian Gulf. It has also produced and is producing ammunition, military transport vehicles and unmanned aerial vehicles.

In 2007, a product from the United Arab Emirates, the Caracal pistol, was introduced at IDEX. It became the official weapon of the UAE armed and security forces. The Bahrain National Guard adopted it soon after. Jordan ordered an unspecified number of pistols in April 2008 during SOFEX, the Special Forces Exhibition held in Jordan. The United Arab Emirates and Algeria established a joint committee on November 17, 2008 to test the Caracal pistol for subsequent adoption by Algeria.

A joint venture agreement was signed in Abu Dhabi on November 28, 2007 between Tawazun Holding LLC, an investment company established by the Offset Programs Bureau (BPO), Al - Jaber Trading Establishment, part of Al- Jaber Group , and Rheinmetall ammunition Systems , to set up the Al -Burkan ammunition factory in Zayed Military City in Abu Dhabi .

Eurosatory 2008 defense exhibition in Paris on June 20, Rheinmetall Group and Diehl Defense Holding of Germany, Singapore Technologies Engineering (ST Engg) and Thales of France.

Saudi-led intervention in Yemen

In 2015, the UAE participated in the Saudi-led intervention in Yemen to influence the outcome of the Yemeni Civil War (2015–present). On September 4, 2015, 52 United Arab Emirates soldiers (along with 10 Saudi and 5 Bahraini soldiers) were killed when a Houthi missile hit an ammunition depot at a military base in Ma'rib Governorate, marking the highest number ever. of deaths on the battlefield in the history of the country.



In 2016, during the Battle of Mukalla, the UAE Armed Forces liberated the port of Mukalla from AQAP forces within 36 hours, after being held by AQAP for over a year. US Defense Secretary James Mattis called the UAE-led operation a model for US troops. However, in 2018, Associated Press in a report mentioned that the United Arab Emirates made deals with AQAP militants by recruiting them against fighting the Houthis and providing them with money. The report went on to state that the United States was aware of Al-Qaeda joining the ranks of the United Arab Emirates and has held off drone strikes against Al-Qaeda. UAE Brigadier General Musallam Al Rashidi responded to the report by stating that Al Qaeda cannot be reasoned with in the first place saying "there is no point in negotiating with these guys". The UAE military stated that the accusations of allowing AQAP to walk away with cash contradicts its main objective of depriving AQAP of its financial strength. The Pentagon has adamantly denied the idea of al Qaeda joining the United Arab Emirates and United States Armed Forces in stopping drone strikes against al Qaeda, with Pentagon spokesman Colonel Robert Manning calling the source news as "patently false". According to The Independent, AQAP's activity on social media, as well as the number of attacks reported by them, has decreased since the Emirati intervention.



On 30 April 2018, the UAE armed forces, as part of the ongoing Saudi-led intervention in Yemen, landed troops on the island of Socotra . The Independent newspaper reported that the United Arab Emirates politically annexed the island and built a communications network, as well as conducting a census and providing Socotra residents with free health care and work permits in Abu Dhabi. Two weeks later, on May 14, Saudi troops were also deployed to the archipelago and an agreement was reached between the UAE and Yemen for a joint military training exercise and the return of administrative control of the Socotra airport and seaport. to Yemen.

In June 2018, UAE-led troops carried out a major offensive in Hodeidah.

In June 2019, the United Arab Emirates announced a partial withdrawal of its troops by reducing the Emirati armed forces fighting in Yemen. A senior United Arab Emirates official called the move a "strategic" redeployment. According to a Reuters report, the Gulf nation ordered the withdrawal of its troops for security reasons, following tensions with Iran. The United Arab Emirates stated that it is shifting its focus from the Houthi rebels to ISIS and al-Qaeda in Yemen.

Equipment

In the army, the 434 Leclerc (388 tanks and 46 recuperators), 598 BMP-3, 76 Scorpion FV101, and 3,375 MRAP MaxxPro , among other armored vehicles, as well as 78 G6 howitzers, 87 M109 howitzers, and 24 multiple rocket launchers stand out. Jobaria , which is the largest in the world and exclusive to this country.

In the Air Force, there are 77 F-16 fighters, 63 Mirage 2000 fighters, and 20 AT-802 attack planes, and SAAB 2000 Awacs .

The Navy has several missile boats , and a Marine Infantry Battalion, which is considered elite. In addition, there is a coastguard body, equipped with coastal patrol boats.





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