

# [Kuwait 'deeply concerned' over threat to shipping in Arabian Gulf](#)

Author:

Wed, 2021-08-11 23:57

LONDON: Kuwait has expressed its “deep concern” over the serious consequences of threatening the safety of maritime navigation in the Arabian Gulf, Sea of Oman and Arabian Sea.

The warning came in a statement issued by the council of ministers following its weekly meeting on Wednesday.

The cabinet said it supports a statement issued by the UN Security Council at a session held on Monday on maritime security, that pushed for maintaining the security of the region’s shipping lanes.

The statement comes after a flurry of attacks on tankers in recent weeks.

Two people were killed earlier this month when [drones attacked the MT Mercer Street](#) off the coast of Oman.

Iran has been widely blamed for the attack.



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[MT Mercer Street](#)

Iran 'will pay price' for attack on tanker, US warns  
Kuwait budget deficit surges 175 percent as revenues slump

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# US lawmakers urge suspension of drone technology transfers to Turkey

Author:

Wed, 2021-08-11 22:23

ANKARA: A bipartisan group of US Congress lawmakers have called for the suspension of American drone technology transfer to Turkey over concerns about Ankara's unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) weaponization program.

In a letter to American Secretary of State Antony Blinken, 27 lawmakers appealed for a temporary hold on Turkish exchanges, including export permits, pending a US State Department review.

The letter, dated Aug. 9, said: "We are writing to express our concern over Turkey's armed UAV program, which has destabilized multiple regions of the globe and threatens US interests, allies, and partners."

The use of Turkish drones in the Nagorno-Karabakh enclave during last year's conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia, as well as in Syrian and Libyan civil wars, formed the main focus of the group's concerns.

The lawmakers pointed out the existence in Turkey's Bayraktar armed drones of parts and technology from American firms and US-based affiliates of foreign companies.

They asked Blinken to open an investigation into the Turkish drone industry and to reveal if its UAVs included US technologies that breached American sanctions against Turkey's Presidency of Defense Industries.

In April, Canada canceled export permits for drone technology to Turkey over its use of UAVs in the conflict between Azerbaijan and Armenia, actions it said were inconsistent with Canadian foreign policy and end-use assurances given by Ankara. The embargoed parts included camera systems for armed drones.

Bayraktar drones used by Azerbaijan reportedly contain at least 10 parts manufactured in the US.

Samuel Ramani, a tutor of politics and international relations at the University of Oxford, told Arab News: "The ban on Turkish drones is related to Turkey's own military actions rather than Countering America's Adversaries Through Sanctions Act, which deals with military purchases from Russia and the S-400 (missile system)."

Ramani noted that the letter represented more of a symbolic frustration with Turkey rather than a concerted effort to force a policy change and was unlikely to lead to sanctions on Ankara over its drone use.

He said: "The (US President Joe) Biden administration views Turkey's influence as a check on Russia in Syria. And Libya and Nagorno-Karabakh are simply not major issues for the administration at this time.

"It won't risk US-Turkey relations over these issues, especially as it's more concerned by Russian conduct in Libya and the South Caucasus than anything Turkey has done or is doing."

Ramani pointed out that US partners, such as Morocco, were likely to be upgrading their militaries with both US and Turkish drones, and Ukraine also had Turkish drone technology.

"I think taking decisive action or deterring countries from using Turkish drones through sanctions would be counter-productive for US interests," he added.

He said the main questions to be asked were if the drones were being used offensively instead of combatting an imminent threat, and whether they were inflicting avoidable harm on civilians. "If the answer to both those questions is yes, Turkey needs to rein in its drone use."

The letter added: "Turkish actions have continued to run contrary to its responsibilities as a NATO member state, despite its ejection from the F-35 joint strike fighter program and the imposition of sanctions. These actions include the proliferation of drones."xe program during a Senate Committee on Foreign Relations hearing.xxxxlxxxx

Turkish authorities have not yet issued any official statement about the controversial letter.

Prof. Michael Tanchum, senior fellow at the Austrian Institute for European and Security Policy and a non-resident fellow at the Middle East Institute in Washington, told Arab News that the first seven months of the Biden administration had witnessed no major public flare-ups between the US and Turkey.

He said: "(Turkish) President Recep Tayyip Erdogan has attempted to strike a new tone in his relations with the Biden administration while offering no substantial compromises on the major security policy issues that divide Ankara and Washington.

"Keeping its relations with Ankara cordial and cool, the Biden administration has reciprocated Erdogan's rhetorical gestures by not applying increased overt pressure on Turkey."

Tanchum noted that pressure from the US Congress demanding the suspension of permits for the export of US drone technology to Turkey, if enacted upon, would end the current relationship status.

"Turkey's adoption of the Russian-made S-400 missile defense system remains one of the principal roadblocks to improved relations from the White House's point of view. In a Beltway game of good cop, bad cop, the Biden administration might use the permit issue to apply more pressure," he added.

However, Tanchum pointed out that any US efforts to undermine Turkey's drone production would not go down well with the Turkish public and could help to bolster Erdogan's declining popularity.



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Turkish tourism sector hit hard by wildfires

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## [Jerusalem court freezes razing of some Palestinian homes](#)

Author:

AFP

ID:

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Wed, 2021-08-11 15:22

JERUSALEM: A lawyer said Wednesday a Jerusalem court ruling that dozens of

home demolitions in a flashpoint Palestinian neighborhood should be frozen for six months was “progress,” but not “victory.”

Israel had ordered the demolition of around 100 homes in Silwan, a Palestinian neighborhood on the edge of the Old City in east Jerusalem, claiming they were built illegally on public land.

Monday’s court order froze most of those demolition orders until February 2022, while also allowing 16 homes to be razed immediately.

“I have reached the conclusion that there is space to grant a specific extension,” wrote Judge Sigal Albo of the Jerusalem Court for Local Affairs in the decision.

Lawyer Ziad Kavar, representing residents in the Al-Bustan area of Silwan, told AFP the ruling was “progress” but “not a victory.” He said he would appeal to foreign diplomats to put pressure on Israel over home demolitions. Kavar said his clients were applying for retroactive permission for their homes, which he said they built on their own private property without permission.

“It is not possible to get permits there,” Kavar said. Palestinians say the city rejects nearly all of their building permit applications.

Israel captured east Jerusalem from Jordan during the Six-Day War in 1967, and later annexed it in a move not recognized internationally.

Palestinians see east Jerusalem as the capital of their future state.

In the 1980s, settlers began moving into Silwan, which sits on land where – according to Jewish tradition – King David established his capital some 3,000 years ago, making the area hallowed ground in Jewish history.

Israelis have said they hope to build a park devoted to the biblical King David in Al-Bustan.

Israeli settlers regard Jerusalem, east and west, as the eternal capital of the Jewish people and a place that Jews themselves have repeatedly been forced to flee through the centuries.

Today several hundred settlers live in Silwan under heavy security, among about 50,000 Palestinians.

This week’s court decision came after Israel’s supreme court delayed ruling on the eviction of four families in east Jerusalem’s Sheikh Jarrah neighborhood.

The fate of the families in Sheikh Jarrah sparked tensions in May that spiralled into deadly armed conflict between Israel and Hamas militants in the Gaza Strip.



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Police, Palestinians clash as Israel begins demolition in Jerusalem's Silwan  
Israel's top court postpones making decision on eviction of Jerusalemites

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## [US envoy meets Libyan commander to push for elections](#)

Author:

By SAMY MAGDY | AP

ID:

1628708462106404800

Wed, 2021-08-11 17:04

CAIRO: The US ambassador to Libya met Wednesday with a Libyan military commander amid international efforts to salvage a UN-brokered roadmap to elections in the North African country later this year.

Richard Norland met with Khalifa Haftar, commander of the self-styled Libyan Arab Armed Forces, in the Egyptian capital of Cairo. The meeting was part of US efforts to support Libyan parliamentary and presidential elections in December, the US Embassy said.

Norland "continues to focus on the urgency of supporting the difficult compromises necessary to establish the constitutional basis and legal framework needed now in order for the elections to take place on Dec. 24," the embassy wrote on Twitter.

"The United States supports the right of the Libyan people to select their leaders through an open democratic process and calls on key figures to use their influence at this critical stage to do what is best for all Libyans," it said.

The meeting came amid growing tensions between Haftar and the transitional government. Haftar announced earlier this week the promotions of military officers without consulting or getting approval from the ruling Presidential Council. The council's head serves as the supreme commander of Libya's fragmented military.

"Your military will not be subjected to any authority except one elected by the people," Haftar told his troops Monday in a ceremony celebrating the foundation of the Libyan military.

Libya has been wracked by chaos since a NATO-backed uprising toppled longtime dictator Muammar Qaddafi in 2011. In the years that followed the uprising, the oil-rich country split between a UN-supported government in the capital, Tripoli, and rival authorities based in the country's east, each backed by armed groups and foreign governments.

Haftar, an Egypt ally, was aligned with the former east-based government. In April 2019, Haftar and his forces launched an offensive to try and capture Tripoli from armed groups loosely allied with a UN-supported but weak government there.

His 14-month-long campaign, however, collapsed after Turkey stepped up its military support of the Tripoli-based government with hundreds of troops and thousands of Syrian mercenaries. That led to the October cease-fire and roadmap to elections adopted in Tunis a month later, which included a transitional government.

Last month, the UN special envoy for Libya, Jan Kubis, accused "spoilers" of trying to obstruct the holding of crucial elections in December to unify the divided nation. He told the UN Security Council that many key players in Libya reiterated their commitment to the elections, but "I am afraid many of them are not ready to walk the talk."

The Security Council has warned that any individual or group undermining the electoral process could face UN sanctions.

The Libyan Political Dialogue Forum, a 75-member body from all walks of life, has so far failed to agree on a legal framework to hold elections. The forum met online Wednesday to consider four proposals for the constitutional basis for elections, according to the UN support mission in Libya.

The forum's "lack of ability to reach an agreement (on the constitutional basis) risks resulting in depriving once again the Libyan people of their right to democratically elect their representatives and restore the long-lost legitimacy of Libyan institutions," Kubis told the forum.

Another major hurdle is the presence of thousands of foreign forces and mercenaries, and the failure to pull them out as required under last

October's cease-fire agreement that ended the fighting in the oil-rich country.

The UN mission, meanwhile voiced concern late Tuesday about the abduction and disappearance of a government official in Tripoli earlier this month.

Rida Faraj Fraitis, chief of staff for the first deputy of the prime minister, and a colleague were abducted by armed men after Fraitis' visit to government offices in the capital Aug. 2, the mission said. Their fate was unknown.

The UN mission said it was concerned about the further targeting of people supporting the democratic transition. Such targeting "has serious implications for the peace and reconciliation process and for the full unification of national institutions," the mission said.



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[Khalifa Haftar](#)

[Richard Norland](#)

Italy FM tells Libya: 'We are at your side' Qaddafi's son wants to restore lost unity of Libya

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# Soaring drug addiction blights lives in Iraq's war-shattered Ramadi

Wed, 2021-08-11 21:25

RAMADI, IRAQ / BOGOTA, COLOMBIA: Ramadi was liberated by Iraqi security forces in the closing days of 2015 after several months under Daesh control. Since then, the people of this war-shattered provincial capital 110km west of Baghdad have struggled to rebuild their lives in the face of severe economic hardship.

After decades of war, occupation and neglect by central government, the people of Ramadi are barely scraping by, with high rates of unemployment, sluggish post-war reconstruction and the twin threat posed by Daesh remnants and pro-Iran militias.

In the vast desert province of Anbar, bordering Syria to the west, conditions are ripe for exploitation by terror cells and criminal gangs trafficking in people, weapons and drugs.

Having long been used as a transit route to shift merchandise overland, the province now offers a ready market for many illicit items, particularly Captagon.



Iraqi government forces gather in the area of Khalidiya, east of Ramadi, the capital of Anbar province, during the fight against Daesh. (AFP/File Photo)

Captagon, an amphetamine also known by its street name "0.1," is one of the most commonly used drugs on Middle East battlefields. Combatants addicted to the narcotic say it helps them stay awake for days and numbs their senses, giving them stamina for long battles and allowing them to kill with abandon.

Ahmed Ali refuses to give his real name because he is ashamed of his drug habit. The 23-year-old started using Captagon recreationally after the defeat of Daesh, but quickly came to depend on the little yellow pills to stay alert during his punishing work hours.

"I started taking Captagon in 2017 when a friend gave it to me. I was curious. I just wanted to try it," Ali told Arab News from his home in Ramadi. "It is the most popular drug here. Most of the young people take it."

Owing to its energizing and mood-lifting effects, Captagon has become a popular recreational drug in the wider region. "People think it makes them feel better. But for me, I use it to stay alert because my job requires me to stay awake for a long time," Ali said.



Ahmed Ali, not his real name, started using Captagon recreationally after the defeat of Daesh in his native Ramadi, but quickly became addicted. (AN Photo/Meethak Al-Khatib)

"There are not many job opportunities here, so when you have a job, you have to stick to it. If you lose your job, you might not have another for many years. The longest I have stayed awake with no sleep is three days."

Captagon is popular among students who use it to study through the night in the misguided belief they will achieve better grades as a result. In practice, Ali found it had quite the opposite effect.

“Once I had an exam and I took two and a half pills at once. My body started to shake. I could not write anything. My hands were very shaky. This was the largest amount I have taken at once.”

The street value for two Captagon pills in Ramadi is 5,000 IQD (\$3.43). As smugglers are able to move millions of these tiny pills concealed inside shipments of legitimate goods, dealers stand to profit immensely from a reliable base of local addicts.

# IRAQ'S WAR-SCARRED ANBAR

After decades of war, Ramadi is barely scraping by



Source: AFP

ARAB NEWS

Anbar police declined to speak to Arab News about their fight against Captagon, but recently trumpeted their success in several raids, which led to 19 arrests and the seizure of 134,589 pills between April and July of this year.

Nevertheless, Captagon continues to spread throughout Anbar and into neighboring provinces. Many are now urging authorities to change tack and to treat drug users as patients in need of rehabilitation rather than criminals and moral deviants.

Noureddine Al-Hamdani, 28, volunteers with Peace Forum, an independent group founded in 2017 to address the many social ills blighting the lives of Ramadi residents, from domestic violence to civil rights violations.

Noureddine regularly joins his team of volunteers in the city's bustling Anbar Bazaar to distribute pamphlets about drug addiction. He believes the spread of drug use can be linked directly to the psychological impact of war.

"The war with Daesh was one of the main reasons for the spread of Captagon here," Noureddine said.



Noureddine Al-Hamdani, 28, volunteers with Peace Forum, an independent group founded in 2017 to address the many social ills blighting the lives of Ramadi residents. (AN Photo/Meethak Al-Khatib)

As a result, the province has not only become a major regional conduit for drug trafficking but also a lucrative market. "Anbar is a strategic area bordering several countries where drugs are moved into the country. But now Anbar has become an area that consumes drugs," he said.

Noureddine believes the local police are fighting a losing battle and that resources could be far better spent on providing rehabilitation services, which might help to reduce demand for Captagon.

“There are no health institutions that can help drug addicts in Anbar. That means users are scared to tell people they are users or to go to the authorities to tell them they are users and that they want medical help. The authorities see them as criminals. Because of this, drug use is increasing.

“Users are not criminals. Unfortunately, the authorities jail users with criminals and people accused of terrorism and other crimes.

“We want the government to provide health care for users where they can get help and beat their addiction. Despite our many calls to local and central government, we are not getting any response.”



Anbar police display packets of Captagon pills and a suspect seized during a

recent drugs bust. (Supplied)

Under Iraqi dictator Saddam Hussein drug offenses carried the death penalty. Since his ouster in 2003, the Iraqi justice system has softened, but continues to jail people for even minor drug offenses.

Law No. 50 on Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, issued in 2017, allows courts to issue jail terms of one to three years and impose hefty fines for the import, production, or possession of narcotics. Article 288 of the same law stipulates life imprisonment for those found guilty of setting up drug dens.

Hamid Ali Jasim, an attorney in Ramadi who specializes in narcotics cases, believes the system doesn't work. "Before 2003, Iraq was always a drug-transit country, where drugs were trafficked from Iran to Syria, Gulf states and Lebanon. Iraq was not a drug-consuming or producing country until after 2003," Jasim said.

"Before 2003, anti-drugs laws were so harsh that possessing just a few narcotic pills could mean a death sentence. Then, in 2017, a new drugs law was issued in Iraq, which also classified Captagon as a psychoactive drug."

But when authorities realized dealers and users were not deterred, they imposed even tougher sentences. Now, possession of a hundred Captagon pills can carry up to six years in prison and a minimum fine of 10 million IQD (\$6,850).

"The court believed heavy sentences would mean the consumption of drugs would fall, but this was wrong," Jasim said. "We do not have any health institutions that can offer treatment to convicted drug users and the authorities believe locking people will solve the drug issue."



Hamid Ali Jasim, an attorney in Ramadi who specializes in narcotics cases, believes Iraq's counter-narcotics policy is not working. (AN Photo/Meethak Al-Khatib)

Jasim believes the epidemic of drug use is also made worse by corruption within the prison system. "After 2003, many police officers – I don't say all, but the majority – were not satisfied with their pay rates, so they started to look for other sources of income such as providing phone calls or other things to inmates for money, including Captagon," he said.

Jasim also alleges properties are frequently raided without a valid court order, that suspects are often denied their right to have a lawyer present during questioning, and that torture is commonplace in police custody.

"In most cases, police use illegal methods during the interrogation to find out where the suspect got their supply," Jasim said.

Others are alleged to have extracted bribes from drug dealers in exchange for reduced prison terms. "In some cases, dealers make 'an arrangement' with the authorities to be sent to court as users, not as dealers, to get a lower sentence."

Because of the massive backlog of cases, investigations are often rushed, evidence filed incorrectly, and sentences handed down without due process. "Drug trials here take no more than 15 minutes," Jasim said. "Many people have been unfairly prosecuted."



Iraqi security forces protect Peace Forum volunteers in downtown Ramadi. (AN Photo/Meethak Al-Khatib)

For Captagon users such as Ali, too frightened to speak out openly, the system is broken. “I wish there was a rehab clinic here. I would go if there was one,” he said.

But before Iraq’s legal and medical infrastructure can adapt, the language around drug addiction and mental illness must change. “People think if you take illegal substances, you are a dangerous person,” Ali said.

“You find depressed young people everywhere in Iraq. Life here is not normal. But people are afraid to go see a psychologist. Customs and traditions prevent them from doing this. People would think you’re crazy.

“Young people here are scrolling on social media and can see what life is like outside of Iraq and how it’s better. That makes them depressed. It can give them a reason to use Captagon.”

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Lebanon's drug trade booms with help from Hezbollah's Captagon connection  
Muslim World League chief Al-Issa calls on religious leaders to play role in fight against drugs