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## Drone attack on Saudi Aramco facilities

Abqaiq, the world's largest oil processing plant, drone attacks, has set light on two major oil facilities run by state-owned company Aramco in Saudi Arabia, state media say. Footage showed a huge blaze at Abqaiq, the site of Aramco's largest oil processing plant, while another drone strike began fires at the Khurais oil field. The fires are now under control at both facilities, state media said. A spokesman for the Iran-aligned Houthi group in Yemen said it had deployed 10 drones to the offensive. Military spokesman Yahya Sarea told al-Masirah TV, a member of the Houthi movement and based in Beirut, that further attacks could be expected in the future. He said Saturday's attack was one of the biggest operations Houthi forces had taken inside Saudi Arabia and was carried out in cooperation with respected people inside the kingdom. Saudi Arabia is said to be shutting down about half of its oil output, the Wall Street Journal reports. Officials have not yet commented on who they believe is behind the attacks. At 04:00 (01:00 GMT), industrial security teams from Aramco began dealing with fires at two of its facilities in Abqaiq and Khurais as a result... drones, reported the official Saudi Press Agency. These two fires have been controlled. No details have been given about the damage, but Agence France-Presse quoted Interior Ministry spokesman Mansour al-Turki as saying there were no casualties. Abqaiq is about 60km (37 miles) southwest of Dhahran in Saudi Arabia's eastern province, while Khurais, about 200km further southwest, is the country's second largest oilfield. Saudi security forces thwarted an attempt by al-Qaeda to attack the Abqaiq facility by suicide bombers in 2006. Jonathan Marcus, the BBC's defence and diplomatic correspondent, This latest attack highlights the strategic threat to the Houthis' Saudi oil facilities. The growing complexity of the Houthis' drone operations is sure to renew the debate about where this capability comes from. Are the Houthis simply a weapon of commercial civilian drones, or have they had significant assistance from Iran? The Trump administration is likely to point the finger squarely at Tehran, but experts differ on the extent to which they think Iran facilitates a drone campaign. The Saudi Air Force has been pummeling targets in Yemen for years. The Houthis have the ability, how much more limited, we can strike back. This shows that the era of armed drone operations is limited to a handful of large nations. Drone technology - albeit with varying degrees of complexity - is available to all; From the U.S. to China, Israel and Iran... and the Houthis to Hezbollah. Analysis by BBC business correspondent Katie Prescott Aramco ranks as the world's largest oil business and these facilities are important. The Khurais oil field produces about 1% of the world's oil and Abqaiq is the company's largest facility - capable of 7% of the global offer. Even a short or partial disruption can affect the company and oil supplies, given their size. But whether it affects oil prices come Monday will depend on how extensive the damage is. Markets are now over the weekend to digest information about Aramco and assess the long-term impact. According to Richard Mallinson, geopolitical analyst at Energy Aspects, any reaction on Monday morning is likely to be muted because markets are less concerned about supply than demand at the moment because of slower global growth and a constant trade war between the U.S. and China. However, there are concerns that increasing tensions in the region could pose a greater threat, which could pose a threat to a fifth of the world's oil reserves that pass through the Hormuz critical strait. Yemen has been at war since 2015, when President Abdrabbuh Mansour Hadi was forced to flee the capital Sanaa by the Houthis. Saudi Arabia supports President Hadi and has led a coalition of regional countries against the rebels. Coalition launches airstrikes almost daily while the Houthis often fire missiles at Saudi Arabia. Mr Sarea, the Houthi group's military spokesman, told al-Masirah that operations on Saudi targets would only grow more broadly and are more painful than in the past, as long as their aggression and blockade are expected. image caption Audi-led coalition airstrikes regularly target the Houthis in Yemen Houthi fighters were blamed for drone strikes on the Shaybah natural gas lease facility last month and other oil facilities last month and other oil facilities in May. There have been other tensions in the region, often stemming from rivalries between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Saudi Arabia and the U.S. both blamed Iran for attacks on the Gulf's two oil tankers in June and July, claims Tehran denied. In May, four tankers, two of them under the flag of Saudi Arabia, were damaged by explosions in the U.S. territorial waters of the Gulf of Oman. Tehran said the accusations were ridiculous. Tension on vital shipping lanes worsened when Iran shot down a U.S.-supervised drone over the Strait of Hormuz in June, leading a month later to the Pentagon announcing

the deployment of U.S. troops to Saudi Arabia.The Houthis in Yemen Inaudi Arabia in the early hours of September 14, Saudi Arabia suffered the deadliest attack on its oil facilities in recent times when a small army of drones attacked two large oil plants , destroying nearly 50% of the country's global crude stockpile. The neighboring Houthi rebel group claimed responsibility for the attack, but the United States, a Saudi ally, blamed Iran for the accusation, an accusation it denied. President Donald Trump says the U.S. is locked up and ready to retaliate and he expects Saudi Arabia to assess the damage drone strike. Drone strikes have crippled Saudi Arabia's oil facilities, and its immediate expansion was seen as a global rise in crude oil prices. Saudi Arabia is the world's leading oil exporter. In a statement, Saudi Arabia's state-run oil company, Saudi Aramco, said the damage caused by drone strikes will reduce the country's oil output by 5.7 million barrels each day. (It is estimated to be over 5% of global oil reserves.) With the growing hostility of Iran and Saudi Arabia, the Gulf, which is far from peaceful, in addition to war-torn Yemen, faces a new challenge related to drone strikes, such as those that took place on 14 December 2011. But the potential of drones, also known as unmanned aerial vehicles, is not limited to the oil-rich Gulf. With the rapid proliferation of drone technology and the rise of this bumper on the world market in recent years, the possibility of drone strikes in even the safest cities in the world cannot be ruled out. In other words, making drones has become a child's game today. Drones are becoming security threats, especially in conflict zones where non-state actors are active and have deep pockets that make such technology readily available. In a 2017 study, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDR) said although drones are not illegal in nature, there is growing concern in the international community that they may be abused. You can see here a small Chinese drone dropping air strikes on the target. pic.twitter.com/3ArfnOQ9ctGeorge Allison (@geoallison) 16. The Houthi rebels who carried out the drone strike on Aramco are not the only non-governmental actors who now have drone technology. Other armed groups, such as Lebanon's Hezbollah, Hamas, Libyan militias, Ukrainian separatists, Kurdish Peshmerga, Al Qaeda in Syria, Colombia's FARC, are, among other things, known to posses and use drones, says a report by Penn Political Review.In in recent decades, drone technology has become incredibly popular and its rapid spread among militant groups is not surprising. The main reason for this spread is that drones are relatively cheaper than conventional weapons and can still achieve much more destructive results. It's easy to source, easy to use and proven damage potential, which makes it important for each country to equip its forces with anti-drone combat technology. What exactly is a drone? The drone is a popular name for unarmed aircraft (UAV). As the name suggests, these are machines capable of flying without physical human intervention on board. They're remotely controlled. In addition to combat drones, drones are used for a variety of purposes, such as parcel delivery, agriculture (pesticide spraying, etc.), monitoring environmental changes, search and assistance operations. DRONES AND MILITARY: A BRIEF HISTORY The use of drones by the military is not a recent phenomenon. They've been in vogue since the 1960s. During the Vietnam War, the US army actively used drones for surveillance purposes. Later, during the Lebanese war in 1982, the Israeli military also used drones to find targets. These drones would monitor and identify targets that would later be bombed by the Air Force. So far, the US has been actively using drones to target militant groups in Pakistan, Somalia, Yemen and elsewhere. According to a report by the Bureau of Investigative Journalism, an independent nonprofit, in his two terms as president of the United States, Barrack Obama overs checked at least 563 drone strikes in Pakistan, Somalia and Yemen, killing many civilians in strikes. Human rights organizations have consistently accused the US of killing civilians in drone strikes and brushing their killings under the carpet, calling them collateral unfortunately. In April this year, the U.S. first accepted that a woman and a child were killed in their drone strikes in Somalia.WATCH | Rare footage of an Israeli military unit operating a Skylark drone at the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research estimates that there are nearly 90 countries that use drones for military use in one form or another. In 2017, the BBC reported that the US Army had to use its Patriot anti-tank missile to take down a simple quadcopter drone. A Patriot anti-tank missile cost \$3 million, while the drone was worth just \$200. These militarized drones are of multiple shapes and sizes. Most of these systems are not armed. The smallest known military system currently in use is the PD Black Hornet, small enough to fit in the palm of the hand, while the largest drone, such as the RQ-4 Global hawk, is comparable in size to small passenger vehicles, UNIDR says in its study. In terms of military use, drones can be used for a variety of purposes, such as intelligence, surveillance, military links and delivering supplies to attack targets. In some countries, armed drones have even been developed to be used in missile defence. It is these drone capabilities that make them very attractive and the desired tools by non-state actors, especially in conflict zones. GLOBAL DRONE MARKETS There are no specific official figures on the exact value of the global drone market. But research institutions estimate about \$18-20 billion. In its 2017 report on drones, the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research cited a report saying that the global drone market is expected to raise \$22 billion by 2022. According to the 2017 article, the Economist, nearly 2 million leisure in 2016. But what was even more surprising was that 90 percent of the global spending on drones was for military drones. Rockets and drone aircraft are seen at an exhibition in an unknown location in Yemen in this undated handout photo released by the Houthi Media Office on September 17, 2019. (Photo by Houthi Media Office/Handout via Reuters) Penn's political estimate for 2018 shows that nearly \$100 billion will be spent on recreational and military drones in 2016-2020. But why are drones dangerous? The biggest advantage that comes with using a drone for combat purposes is that it can be controlled remotely and does not endanger any members of the attacking party. Unlike a conventional airstrike, a drone strike doesn't require a pilot to risk his life to attack a target. In 2019, the same can be achieved by using a drone and controlling it from the comfort of its security paradise. Moreover, terror outfits are interested in taking combat drones because they give them the capability of air strikes. Globally, most NSAs do not have the infrastructure to launch airstrikes. When the battle drones come into play, the monopoly that still rested with the state governments will no longer be exclusive. Today, technology is available to equip drones with high-precision armaments such as air-to-ground missiles, in addition to better surveillance. SEE | In 2017, the BBC reported that the US Army had to use its Patriot anti-tank missile to take down a simple quadcopter drone. Patriot anti-tank missiles cost \$3 million while the drone was worth just \$200.What also makes drones attractive to terror outfits of their size. Compared to conventional military vehicles, combat drones today have a much smaller size, compact design and lower prices. What makes them more attractive is that small size and lower costs may not compromise with results, as these drones have proven to be relatively deadly than conventional armaments. But the possibility of their equipment getting control of large military drones is remote, says UNIDR, given the extensive logistical support their operation requires. But smaller commercial drones and medium-sized drones have already been modified and misused by non-state actors in Iraq and Syria to provide lethal force in the form of improvised explosive devices. These threats aside, what makes combat drones at the hands of non-state actors the most dangerous is the risk that they will be used to deliver weapons of mass destruction. Technology One obvious question that arises is that in 2019, when the world's major powers are armed with the latest radar and missile defense technologies, why do drones still pose a security threat? Why not use Radars and missile defenses to prevent attacks like the 14th Century. In recent years, Saudi Arabia has invested billions of dollars in improving its defense capabilities and is working closely with the US to protect its oil facilities. According to a report by reuters news agency, most of this security apparatus (in relation to its own air defense system) depends on the US long-range Patriot missile defense system. Citing unnamed security sources in Saudi Arabia, Reuters said recently the military moved the battery of the Patriots to the Shaybah oilfield after it was attacked last month. In fact, the patriot system is also placed at Saudi Aramco's Ras Tanura refinery. If that is the case, why has the system not been able to detect armed drones and prevent attacks? This is due to the nature of the technology used in the production of drones and its non-compliance with conventional radar and missile defence systems. While most missile defense systems, including an expensive patriot, can successfully stop high-altitude missiles, they prove either ineffective or very costly against drones. In fact, the Patriots have been able to defend the Saudi capital Riyadh from a high-altitude ballistic missile fired by Houthi rebels based in Yemen in the recent past. So what's the problem? The difference is that, unlike high-altitude ballistic missiles, drones fly at a very low altitude, which makes it very difficult for radars to track them. In addition to the low altitude, drone tracking and interception is their slow speed. Speaking to Reuters, Dave DesRoches from the National Defense University in Washington explained: Most conventional air defense radar is designed for high-altitude threats like missiles. Cruise missiles and drones operate near the ground, so they are not seen because of the curvature of the earth. Drones are too small and don't have a thermal signature for most of the radar. In addition to the technical challenge of catching drones using conventional missile defense systems, it is extremely high. An example of 2017 given earlier in this article, in which the U.S. military had to use a \$3 million Patriot missile to launch a drone worth just \$200, describes it aptly. Remember, \$3 million is the price of one Patriot missile. If you catch 10 drones, it'd be \$30 million. Of course, technologies such as distractions can be used to demobilize drones, but they have bad effects, such as disrupting industrial activities, health threats, etc. As armed drones are used more frequently in combat, it is essential for military personnel to develop new technology that overcomes the obstacles that conventional missile defense systems face in the fight against low and slow-flying drones. By tweets at @mukeshrawat705 and can also reach out on Facebook.ALSO READ | Drone strikes on Saudi oil facilities knock out half of kingdom's oil suppliesLOED | Yemeni rebels claim drone on the large Saudi Aramco facility, oilfieldALSO WATCH | How Saudi drone strikes affect India's oil supply

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