

Answer to Question

UAE's Subordination and Positions on Some Hot Regional Issues

(Translated)

Question: The position of the UAE seems to have some problems and contradictions, such as: the big difference between the position of the UAE and the positions of some English agents, such as its position towards Abd Rabbo Mansour Hadi. It is reported that he has recently been refused to be received in the UAE. Also, the UAE refused his decision to remove the airport security manager in Aden, and there has been a tension between the UAE and Tunisia ... At a time when it is strikingly in agreement with America's agents; it was involved in the Decisive Storm Operation led by Salman, America's agent, and it is standing strong beside Khalifa Hafter, America's veteran agent in Libya. And it stands by and have unlimited support for the Egyptian President Abdal Fattah As-Sisi. What is the explanation of these collusive positions with America's agents but different to the British agents?

Answer:

1- After 1971, the UAE became seven united emirates. Sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al Nahyan, Ruler of Abu Dhabi, became President of the UAE. After his death in 2004, Sheikh Khalifa bin Zayed Al Nahyan, his eldest son, became the President of the UAE. From its population of 9 million, 11% are indigenous people. Sheikh Khalifa has increased the UAE's military capabilities by buying weapons from Western countries and investing heavily in training UAE soldiers. The UAE received the first of 80 F-16E / F Desert Falcon aircraft under a \$ 6.4 billion contract with the United States. The UAE later acquired Apache helicopters, F-16 fighter jets, armored vehicles, and a range of rockets and ammunition. And thus the UAE's role was ready for political and even military work! The Queen's visit to the UAE in 2010 was the culmination of this role. "Queen Elizabeth II of Britain arrived in the UAE yesterday on an official visit, starting from Abu Dhabi. The British ambassador in Abu Dhabi Dominique Jeremy told AFP that 'there is a strong friendship that links the Queen with the ruling families in the UAE'" While the visit was considered by Abdul Rahman Al-Matu'i, the UAE ambassador in London, as the culmination of the development of bilateral relations between the two friendly countries in various fields, describing the visit as "very important". (Al-Sharq Al-Awsat Newspaper, 25/11/2010)

The UAE exercised its role well and joined the colonial alliances in the region in the implementation of the British policy, whether the alliances were English (like it) or American, in the British way to be the eye of Britain on American policy ... Thus, the UAE is fighting, despite its loyalty for the British, under the banner of America and follows it, or follows its agent, like joining the Arab coalition (rather the American), led by Saudi Arabia's Salman under the name "Decisive Storm". It is the second force after Saudi Arabia, where it participates with 30 aircrafts ... It projects itself from the allies of America. The UAE's Ambassador in Washington, Yusuf Al-'Itabah, said: "The UAE is a calm and powerful Ally to America, and it is nicknamed little Sparta" (Washington Post, 9/11/2014). It was also cited in the Washington Post on 3/1/2017 from its correspondent at the base of Dhafra in the UAE: (American aircrafts are launching from the base of Dhafra. Since six weeks, they are on their way to throw their fire (bombs) on both Syria and Iraq ...) The newspaper added that "What is not known or little is known about the stationing of about 3,500 US troops at the base of Dhafra, the only military base that owns "F-22" Fighter jets) ... The newspaper quoted Anthony Zinni, former commander of US forces in

the Middle East saying: "The relationship of the United States with the Emirates is the strongest relationship with any country in the Arab World today." Thus, the UAE seems to be a strong ally of America ... In fact, the UAE plays a special role for the British, and it only participated in the American wars because of the British and following its way of publically appearing as supporting America and spoiling things for it behind the curtain!

2- It is worth mentioning that since its defeats in eastern Suez, especially in 1956, its devastating losses in the war of Yemen in 1963, and after the decision to withdraw from the Gulf militarily in 1968, which was implemented in 1971, Britain no longer bears to stay as it is. Therefore, it preferred the military withdrawal and changed the form of the direct colonialism to another form; political, security, and economic colonialism, as it did in most of its colonies ... Since that time (i.e., its complete withdrawal from East Suez) Britain cannot stand publically in the face of America, so its policies regarding America were dominated by a sort of endorsements in public but ruining things for them in secret and distributing roles for its agents. So, some appear as if they are allies of America and its allies and get to know the planned American schemes in those circles, and other agents show the truth that they are loyal to Britain and its agents.

3- Thus, we can understand the positions of the UAE that were mentioned in the question:

A- The Role of the UAE in Yemen:

* The UAE has participated in the Saudi declared Operation Decisive Storm on Yemen since its launch in March 2015, but although the appearance of things suggests harmony, the truth is not so. Saudi Arabia wanted the storm to be limited to air strikes, but the UAE's large participation in ground battles indicates that it has used the coalition for the deployment of large ground forces in Yemen ... And by looking closely at Saudi Arabia's denial of the presence of ground forces in Yemen on 5/4/2015 and the announcement of the end of the "Decisive Storm" on 21/4/2015 and the start of "Restoring Hope", we find that this was the period of tension between Saudi Arabia, which wants air strikes to be a path to political settlement (the launch of "Restoring Hope" indicates that), and the UAE which wants this war to be an actual repelling of the Houthis from the cities of Yemen ... While Saudi Arabia aims to form pressure only on the Houthis in preparation for political settlements, UAE fights the war on the ground and pushes them back.

The Saudi-UAE dispute is not only in this issue but they differ on their position on the ousted Salih. At a time when the hostility between Saudi Arabia and Salih is taking hold, the news is that the UAE supports him, and it even saved him from one of the "Decisive Storm" raids. MisrAl-Arabiya website on 04/04/2015 has indicated it directly (a senior Yemeni official in a statement to Misr Al-Arabiya revealed that there is a disagreement between the United Arab Emirates and Saudi Arabia, due to the reporting of Abu Dhabi to the son of former President Ali Abdullah Saleh, of the Decisive Storm operation an hour before bombing Sana'a. And the UAE's vision is the importance to preserve Salih and involve him within any initiative for the solution. He revealed that the leak by the UAE of the date of the military operation saved Salih from death, leaving his home before the bombing to safe places in the capital Sana'a.) Which also refers to the support of the UAE for Ali Salih, it ignores the UN resolution imposing sanctions on him, and the social media on line is saturated with accusations for the UAE of providing financial and military support to Ali Abdullah Salih and his family and it remains his ally despite the apparent involvement of the UAE in the Saudi-led Arab coalition, which is waging a war against the Houthis in Yemen and their ally Salih,

And it is the war that carries "brings back the legitimacy to the land" and "end the bloody coup carried out by the Houthis" as its declared goals ... this relationship is also confirmed in a

report by Yemen Press on 22/10/2015: (The son of ousted President Brigadier General Ahmed Ali Salih continues to reside in the UAE subject to protection of a special type, despite the UAE's involvement in war against the Houthis and Salih)!!

* President Hadi himself is not secure. UN initiatives call for his isolation. In other words, Britain is preparing the forces and other papers in Yemen. So, if international settlements have been made to remove Hadi from the political scene in Yemen, then it does not mean removing of the British influence in Yemen, because their influence is represented by many other cards, and Hadi is only one of these many cards ... Thus, Britain has made the UAE support Ali Salih ... Both men Hadi and Salih are Britain's men, but the issue is the distribution of roles in the manner of British cunningness! Thus, the dispute between the UAE and Hadi is understood within this context, (i.e., his unwelcome reception in Abu Dhabi and the dispute over the UAE's ban on Hadi due to isolating the director of airport security in Aden Salah Al-'Amiri (Abu Qattan)). Thus, the apparent contradiction between the UAE policy in Yemen and President Hadi, as a Britain's man, is the result of Britain's assigning the UAE with a special task that requires this role. Thus, the UAE shows that it does not stand beside Hadi, whom it agreed to in the Gulf initiative, and is actually standing next to another British agent, Ali Salih. Thus, it plays a role for the British in Yemen that messes things for the Saudi regime that works for America there.

B- The role of the UAE in Libya: The role of the UAE in Libya is easy to understand in view of the broad outlines of the UAE's anti-Islamist policy, which is being overseen (drafted and implemented) by former British Prime Minister Tony Blair. In addition, looking at its relations with UN envoy Leon and the centre supported by the UAE in Libya; all these are in the atmosphere of the wide influence of Britain in terms of the number of cards that can be played by London, as is the case for Britain in Yemen, because of its sweeping influence in the country during the era of Gaddafi ... The UAE's support for secularists and sheikhs of tribes and going against the "Islamist" make it stand in the counter-side of those forces supported by Qatar in Libya; Qatar works for the British with the "Islamists" and the UAE among the secularist and tribes. This division of Qatari and Emirati roles is exactly as reported by the US magazine Foreign Policy, as quoted by the Arabic 21 website, on 28/8/2014, i.e., after the UAE air strikes in Libya (The American magazine - Foreign Policy- indicates that the regional struggle for influence in Libya began since 2011 in which an uprising broke out against the regime of Colonel Muammar Gaddafi, in which the State of Qatar supported the fighters of Islamic leanings, while the UAE supported tribal-oriented forces, especially those belonging to the Zintan tribes in western Libya.) The American magazine revealed and named the men of the UAE in Libya.

The UAE had a close relationship with the UN envoy to Libya, Bernardino Leon, a Spanish oriented towards Europe, and was working with him to try to support his efforts on the side of the Tobruk Parliament and Hafter's group. The newspapers exposed his e-mail leaking correspondence with the UAE Foreign Minister. Moreover, it exposed his transfer to work in UAE with a seductive salary after leaving his UN post in Libya. This strong relationship between the UAE and the international envoy, which represents the British tendencies, shows Britain's satisfaction with the role of the UAE in Libya; a role that emerged remarkably after the air strikes against Islamist fighters in Tripoli in August 2014. America was the first to detect these raids by the UAE which coincided with the transfer of the parliament to Tobruk and after holding its first meeting on 4/8/2014! It is worth mentioning that Britain is behind the UAE's orientation towards the secularists and against the "Islamists". The website "Misr Al-Arabiya" reported on of 31/1/2017:

On the other hand, the British newspaper Telegraph had previously revealed that Tony Blair

Consulting Center made a contract for an amount estimated at \$35 million with the United Arab Emirates, in return for providing advice and consultancy, according to the draft contract between the Blair Center and the UAE Foreign Ministry ... The most prominent features of these common trends and positions between the two sides, is the position on the movements and Islamic parties that are active in that region ... Thus, it is clear that Britain divides the roles of its agents in a way that appears contradicting, but in the end it achieves the British goals. It does not put all its agents on one side, especially in the countries where there are multiple cards, such as Libya. So, Qatar stands against Hafter and beside the British government of reconciliation and the UAE shows that it stands beside Hafter and supports him strongly!

C- The role of the UAE in Tunisia: In November 2015, Tunisian President Baji Caid Sibsi said: "... The UAE will continue to pursue destabilization methods because it believes it is safe (from accountability) - it has enough funds to generate power without fear because everyone, including Europe, depends on their money." (Middle East Eye, 30/11/2015) ... After scrutiny of the position of the United Arab Emirates, which shows hostility to Tunisia (an ally of the British), there appears to be a tension in relations between them. However, it turns out to be an artificial position. The evidence for that is that Sibsi went to the UAE and during the time when he talked about the strained relations between Tunisia and the UAE, it was reported that the UAE would finance a deal of French arms and military equipment to Tunisia to control its borders with Libya and Algeria. French President Hollande in his meeting with the Tunisian President in Paris said in a joint press conference that "there is cooperation between the three countries in this field." In response to a question on the subject, French newspapers reported a French arms deal for Tunisia on 7/4/2015, the Tunisian Foreign Minister Tayeb Al-Bakouche revealed that "his country is conducting negotiations with France and the UAE to help them buy weapons ..." (Doualia Newspaper, 7/4/2015)!

Thus, on the one hand, the UAE finances Tunisia in arms deals, and on the other hand, it shows that there is a tension in relations with it. This indicates that the tension is not real and it is artificial so that the UAE plays the British role in Tunisia and around it, especially in Libya. This is because Tunisia stands against Hafter and stands with the Libyan reconciliation government, which was born in its arm and by its sponsorship and moved to Tripoli later. Showing that there is a dispute with Tunisia will facilitate the way for the Emirati deception, but the British one, to Hafter!

D- The role of the UAE with As-Sisi: The UAE has rushed to support the Egyptian President As-Sisi significantly with Saudi Arabia since the coup by As-Sisi on Morsi in mid-2013 to support the Sisi regime. Saudi Arabia was following the British in the reign of King Abdullah, and this can be understood since Britain itself was treading along with America, and so it asked its agents to follow America's agents because they have the upper hand in the region, and the British agents are weaker than them. So, Britain does not push all its agents at one go to stand against the American agents in an exposed way, only in some special cases as played by Qatar. This is what Britain itself carries out with As-Sisi; it sends him some reassuring signals and associates them with the UAE. This was discussed by the British newspapers; Al-Arabi Al-Jadid website on 25/6/2014 cited a report in the Financial Times that states: "Some insiders on the business carried out by Tony Blair told the Financial Times that he commissioned a group of experts to write a report on the organization of the Muslim Brotherhood and the accusations against them from the Egyptian army leaders and their supporters in the Gulf for their involvement in terrorism," The newspaper reported, that Tony Blair supported in his speeches the military coup in Egypt which removed the Egyptian President Mohamed Morsi from power. Blair described the Egyptian coup in one of his speeches as "a rescue mission to the people of Egypt." The newspaper added: "This situation is completely compatible with the position of the

UAE government"). Therefore, the actions of the UAE drawing closer to As-Sisi are within the drawn British line without diverting from any part of it.

4- As a reminder, we have said in the "Answer to a Question" on 12/1/2016 the following: "We do not expect a conflict, in the sense of the conflict, between the subordinate states or countries that revolve in the orbit of the state if they follow the same big state, because it is the big state that runs the foreign policy in general. This policy is usually that controls the conflict ... This in terms of the conflict. But if they dispute between themselves without conflict - which is clearer among the orbiting states- it is possible to be due to one of three cases: The first case is due to the distribution of roles to serve the interests of the big states. the second case: If the dispute is due to internal disagreement without external influences affecting the foreign policy of the big state which those states orbit. The third case: Through the support of an agent by heating an event "which was calm" between it and another agent and then returns to calm after the end of the requirements of the support." This applies to the UAE, which is an agent of the British, that comes under the first point of the distribution of roles, and it plays a role drawn by the British as Qatar plays another role for them.

5- In summary, the UAE is loyal and absolutely subordinate to the British like the rest of the Gulf countries, except Saudi Arabia, which is going with America currently under Salman ... The UAE is playing a role that is drawn by the British for it, whether this role is in Yemen or in Libya or in support of the Egyptian regime. Thus, the apparent contradiction in its policy is the result of the outlines drawn by Britain to support secularists and anti-Islamists, which are contrary to the outlines drawn to Qatar, for example. In addition, the UAE is implementing deep and special policies for Britain. The UAE often works for Britain from the back behind the American agents in the region, and offers its services to Britain from those positions. Despite that, whether it is Qatar, the UAE, or any other country in the Muslim countries that serves the interests of the colonial Kuffar, it is a great crime that is stuck to them, and they will not benefit from it any good in the world and in the Hereafter, but they are as the Mighty and Strong (swt) say:

﴿سَيُصِيبُ الَّذِينَ أَجْرَمُوا صَغَارٌ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ وَعَذَابٌ شَدِيدٌ بِمَا كَانُوا يَمْكُرُونَ﴾

“...There will afflict those who committed crimes debasement before Allah and severe punishment for what they used to conspire” [Al-An’am: 124]

12 Rajab 1438 AH

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