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## Drones attack saudi oil field

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He did not specify an alternative launch site, however, and the Saudis themselves refrained from pointing fingers directly at Iran.President Trump condemned the attack in a phone call with Saudi Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman and offered support for Saudi Arabia's self-defense, the White House said in a statement, adding that the United States remains committed to ensuring stability and good supply to global oil markets. The Houthis said they launched airstrikes with 10 drones, which would represent their most dauntiest attack on Saudi Arabia since the kingdom intervened in Yemen's war more than four years ago. A Saudi-led bombing campaign has devastated the impoverished country and exacerbated the world's worst humanitarian crisis. The Houthis are part of a regional network of militant groups aligned with Iran, Saudi Arabia's regional rival and which supports it. U.S. and Saudi officials suspect Iran sent technicians to Yemen to train the Houthis on drone and missile technology. United Nations investigators wrote that the Houthis acquired advanced drones that could have a range of up to 930 miles. That leaves open the possibility that the drones used Saturday were flying from Houthi-controlled territory in Yemen. But they may also have been launched from another country, such as Iraq, or from Saudi Arabia itself. ImageA is still image from a video obtained from social networks showing smoke at the Aramco plant in Abqaiq, Saudi Arabia, one of two oil refining centres hit by drones on Saturday. It was unclear how badly damaged the facilities were, but such strikes have the potential to disrupt the world's oil supplies. Loan... through ReutersIran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps trains its paramilitary proxies in the region, from Lebanon to Yemen, in more sophisticated warfare according to two people in Iran with knowledge of the programmes. In Yemen, for example, after Houthi missile targeting Arabia was intercepted, Iran set out to train the Houthis in drone technology, leading groups to Iran to master the assembly, management and repair of drones, people familiar with the programs said. The Houthis have attacked Saudi infrastructure before, primarily with less accurate ballistic missiles. The targeted oil facilities between them can process 8.45 million barrels of crude oil per day, the bulk of the production in Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil exporter. Saudi Aramco, the state oil giant, said production of 5.7 million barrels per day - well above half of the nation's total daily production - had been suspended. It was not immediately clear how badly the plants were damaged, but shutting them down for more than a few days will affect global oil supplies. Analysts closely watching the Saudi oil industry said they had heard that the impact would not be severe - perhaps just a few days of disruption, which the Saudis could cover. Crude prices will still rise slightly, but apparently the world economy has dodged a bullet, said Robert McNally, president of Rapidan Energy Group, a Washington-based market research firm. The energy ministry says that if necessary, the United States is ready to use its strategic oil reserves to offset any supply disruptions. The attacks not only exposed Saudi vulnerability in the war against the Houthis, but also showed how relatively cheap it has become to stage such high-profile attacks. The drones used may have cost \$15,000 or less to build, said Wim Zwiijnenburg, a senior drone researcher at PAX, a Dutch peace organization. By The New York Times, the strikes illustrate how David and Goliath's tactics using cheap drones add a new layer of volatility to the Middle East. Such attacks not only harm vital economic infrastructure, but can also increase security costs, disrupt markets and spread fear. While the Houthis do not have significant funding, drones give them a way to hurt Saudi Arabia, which was the world's third largest consumer on military equipment in 2018, has invested an estimated \$67.6 billion. This has given the Saudis a challenge they cannot face, regardless of their financial, military or intelligence capabilities, said Farea Al-Muslimi, co-founder of the Sanaa Center for Strategic Studies, which focuses on Yemen.The attacks hit deeper Saudi territory than most previous Houthi attacks and ignited fires whose smoke could be seen from space. The war in Yemen began in 2014, when Houthi rebels seized control of the capital and most of Yemen's northwest, sending the government into exile. A coalition of Arab nations led by Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, with some US support, began bombing Yemen in 2015, hoping to push back and rebuild the government. Instead, the war has settled into stalemate, and the Houthis have developed increasingly sophisticated ways to attack Saudi Arabia, most notably with drones. The The indications that the Houthis were using drones emerged last year, and their capabilities have improved since.Mr. Zwiijnenburg, a researcher, said the drones gave the Houthis an advantage because they were cheap to produce, difficult to detect and bring down, and could have caused damage and disruption that was largely misunderstanding their costs. Although the exact capabilities of the Houthis are unknown, they have evolved over time. The Houthis' alliance with Iran also opens up the possibility of their successes being shared with other Iranian-aligned militant groups in Iraq, Syria and Lebanon, he added. The strike at one of the oil facilities, in Abqaiq, was particularly worrisome because it processes crude from several key Saudi oil fields, said Helima Croft, an analyst at investment bank RBC Capital Markets. This is the home lode for attacking Saudi infrastructure, she said. We were always worried about the attack on Abqaiq. Amy Myers Jaffe, a Middle Eastern energy analyst at the Council on Foreign Relations, said the attacker was instructed, choosing the maximum place for influence and damage. Rapidan Energy Group called Abqaiq by far the most important oil facility in the world. A successful attack on Abqaiq is the worst thing energy security planners are thinking about, because specialized equipment would be difficult to replace quickly, said Mr. McNally, Rapidan's president and former White House energy adviser under President George W. Bush.The company estimated that the Saudis had 188 million barrels of oil on hand, or enough to cover the five million barrel-a-day disruption over 37 days. Mr. McNally predicted that oil traders would quickly start counting, potentially sending prices upward.Mr. Pompeo ran a campaign of maximum pressure from the Trump administration against Iran, trying to isolate Tehran's clerical-led government with a series of sanctions that have hit its economy. At the same time, Mr. Trump said he was open to meeting with Iranian President Hassan Rouhani - potentially on the sidelines of the United Nations General Assembly this month - as a first step toward reaching a new nuclear deal that would also halt his ballistic missile program and support for extremist groups.Mr. Rouhani reiterated this week that he would not negotiate until the United States eases its sanctions. An undated image of the Saudi oil facility Aramco Abqaiq in eastern Saudi Arabia.Credit... Saudi AramcoMr. McNally said these attacks are likely to put on ice talks to ease sanctions on Iran, and the consequences depend on how closely Tehran can connect with them.. Forget the easing of sanctions, he said. We're talking about a step forward on geopolitical risks. Although no casualties have been reported, the attacks have struck at the core of the Saudi economy. They came just as Aramco accelerated plans for what could be the world's largest initial public offering of shares, an event closely monitored by global investors. Saudi interior interior They reported fires at two processing centers - in Abqaiq and also in Khurais - before dawn Saturday, and later said they were attacked by drones. The ministry said both fires were controlled and contained, saudi news network Al Arabiya reported without further details. Houthi spokesman Lt. Gen. Yahya Sare'e said the group's forces conducted a large-level offensive operation by 10 drones targeting the Abqaiq and Khurais refineries. He did not specifically say that they launched drones from Yemen.The conflict in Yemen killed thousands of civilians, many of whom used U.S. company weapons in Saudi airstrikes. It has also created a huge humanitarian crisis with millions at risk of starvation and millions of other homeless people. In a report presented to the United Nations Human Rights Council in Geneva last week, a group of experts said both sides in the conflict are committing horrific human rights violations, including arbitrary killings, rapes and torture, with impunity. The crimes underscored the collective failure of the international community, according to the commission. After a period of relative calm, following a cease-fire mediation late last year, tensions have escalated in recent months. Houthi forces attacked Saudi oil pipelines and other oil infrastructure in May, temporarily halting the flow of crude oil, and in June hit Saudi Arabia's airport wounding dozens of people. In

July, in a major blow to the Saudi-led coalition, the United Arab Emirates, which provided arms, money and, crucially, ground troops in Yemen, announced a swift withdrawal from the conflict that has become too expensive. The move has left diplomats and analysts wondering whether Saudi Arabia will continue the war alone. While the Trump administration has vocally supported Saudi efforts to deter Iran and its allies in the region, Congressional opposition to arms sales and the deployment of additional troops in Saudi Arabia has limited the scope of US support. State.

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