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**The Lebanese
Political Dilemma &
Its Relationship with
Beirut
Explosion**

Sherif Omar

Hostile Environment Security
Consulting {HESC}



Forewarned is Forearmed

Hostile Environment Security Consulting {HESC}

The Lebanese Political dilemma and its relationship with Beirut Explosion

This paper is a review of a logical, simple and
realistic explanations about Lebanon Dilemma

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Table Of Contents

Introduction

The Triangle Government in Lebanon

{Lebanese Representatives, Lebanese President, Prime Minister}

Map of political alliances in the New Testament

Hezbollah is the main player on the Lebanese ground.

HAZBOLLAH Hijacked Lebanon

The key password: Ammonium Nitrate???

Dangerous ammonium nitrate

Ammonium Nitrate is the preferred material for terrorist groups

Hezbollah's relationship with ammonium nitrate

Nasrallah's threat to Israel

Ship Puzzle

Here some questions appear that have no answers??

Who is accused of doing this work?

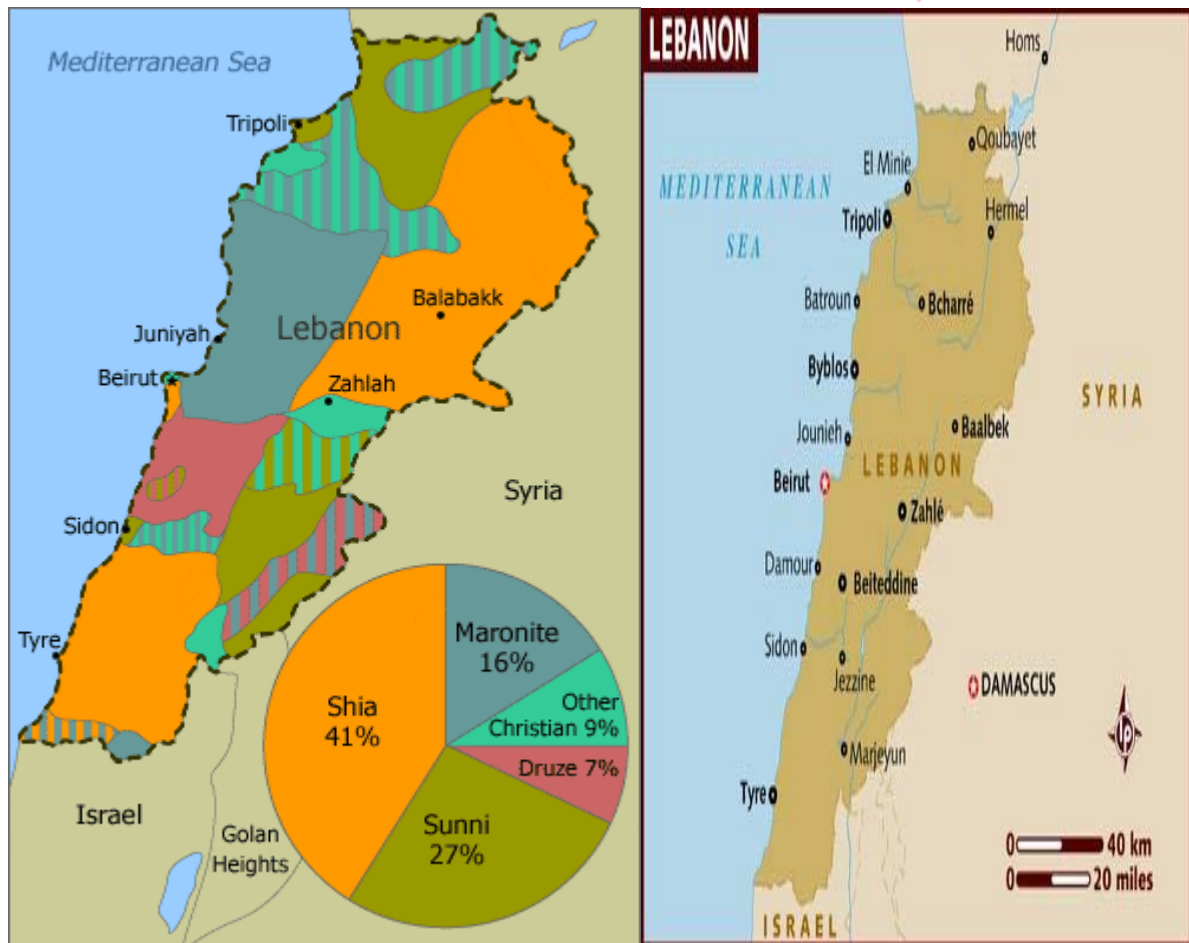
The Question Remains, Is the Ruling Political Class in Lebanon are the Main Suspect in Beirut Explosions?



- **Introduction**

In order to understand what happened in Lebanon the day before yesterday, we must read the political scene.

Lebanon is the only country in the world has two maps :
Sectarian Map - geography Map



-Over a period of 15 years, specifically from 1975 to 1990, Lebanon witnessed a civil war that nearly destroyed the country along with the fall of thousands between the dead and wounded, until it ended with the signing of the “Taif Agreement” sponsored by the international community and signed in the Saudi city of Taif 1990.{1}

https://www.un.int/lebanon/sites/www.un.int/files/Lebanon/the_tanf_agreement_english_version.pdf

-The agreement whereby the Lebanese constitution was amended, the results of which were to reduce the powers of the President and the distribution of positions, which put the country in the sectarian quota , but it regulated political fluctuations,

-Although the Lebanese constitution states that the country is a democratic, republican, parliamentary state, the sectarian structure of the political system in Lebanon has made it almost impossible to make any major decisions without the consensus of all the political factions distributed on a sectarian basis in the first place.



-The political class in Lebanon that dominated governance in Lebanon since the aftermath of the civil war has only strengthened the culture of fear, mistrust, and apprehension among the Lebanese. And deepening their closure within their own societies and their distinct environments, whether regional or sectarian.

The ruling political class in Lebanon has strengthened the differences between the Lebanese in employment opportunities "Religion, or sectarian has become the main criterion in most cases.

For employment in state institutions and government departments based on the "six and six iterations" rule which is not officially announced, but applied publicly on the pretext of maintaining sectarian balance in the state's employment of citizens.

The Question Remains, Is the Ruling Political Class in Lebanon are the Main Suspect in Beirut Explosions?

This is what we will try to answer in this report



❖ The Triangle Government in Lebanon

{Lebanese Representatives, Lebanese President, Prime Minister}

The Lebanese Council of Representatives elects the President of the Republic, who must be from the Maronite Christian community and in agreement between forces in Parliament for a period of 6 years, renewable.

During a period of more than a year and a half recently between 2014 and 2016, 45 sessions of the Lebanese Parliament failed to elect a President to succeed President Michel Suleiman due to the lack of a quorum due to the lack of agreement of the Lebanese political forces to name the new president.



On October 31, 2016, a consensus was reached to elect General Michel Aoun as President of the Republic, and the leader of the Future Movement, Saad Hariri, was tasked with forming the government, whose consultations lasted for more than 40 days and went out of light unconscious.



According to the Taif Agreement, the 128 seats in the House of Representatives were divided equally between Christians and Muslims, while a member of the Shiite community headed it, and is currently and for several years the leader of the "Amal" Movement, Nabih Berri.



As for the position of Prime Minister, it belongs to the Sunnis, and agreement was reached between the Lebanese parties in 1943, that is, before the independence of Lebanon, even though the Lebanese constitution does not speak of the Prime Minister's religion or sect.



It seems that the sectarian curse of sharing positions in Lebanon is not limited to the three presidencies, but extends to include important positions in the country, such as the army chief, the interior minister, the director of the internal security forces, and others.

❖ Map of political alliances in the New Testament

Since the election of 'General Michel Aoun as President of the Lebanese Republic' marked the end of a long period of waiting and internal political division.

Lebanon was divided during the past eleven years between the coalitions of 8 and 14 March, witnessed a cruel vertical and political division, Lebanon has suffered throughout the past years from major security, political and economic challenges, through the presidential vacuum phase that has lasted for about two and a half years and led to a decline in the role of constitutional institutions & an extension of the parliament and failure to complete any important reforms of the Lebanese political system.

A new political and party alliances after the election of General Michel Aoun as President of the Republic? Now Lebanon in front of a new division that is somewhat similar to the one that existed between the forces of March 8 and 14, A new map of political alliances based on common binaries and not on the basis of united fronts?

**In order to understand the Lebanese political reality, we must start from:
The End of previous alliances :{ understand the past so we be able to see the present & Predict the Future }**

First, where did the political and party alliances that existed during the past eleven years become? And how did the presidential election battle affect political alliances?

In response to this question, it's a must be emphasized that the presidential election battle has led to an end of the political division between the March 8 and 14 forces. There is no longer a coherent alliance between the March 14 forces, while the major differences emerged between the March 8 forces, so Ex .Prime Minister Saad Hariri's nomination for the head of the Marada Movement Suleiman Franjeh led the Lebanese forces to distance themselves from the March 14 forces, Dr. Samir Geagea nominated General Michel Aoun for the presidency



A new alliance emerged between the Free Patriotic Movement and the Lebanese Forces. Likewise, the meetings of the General Secretariat of the March 14 forces were completely stopped and the General Coordinator of the General Secretariat did not return to the previous deputy, Dr. Fares Saeed. He performs any activity in this capacity, and has even moved as either a former deputy from Jbeil or in the name of "meeting the Lady of the Mountain", which brings together various personalities.

On the other hand, the March 8 coalition alliance ended in light of the intense disagreement between President Nabih Berri and General Michel Aoun, as well as the dispute between Aoun and the leader of the Marada Movement, MP Suleiman Franjieh,

while the Phalanges Party was singing alone by opposing all forces. Likewise, the independent deputies dispersed and no longer gathered them any meeting. As for the Progressive Socialist Party, which was one of the main pillars of the March 14 forces, it was transformed into the middle site several years ago, while the "Meeting of the Republic", which brought together several political, partisan and academic personalities under the auspices of the former President General Michel Suleiman.

As for Hezbollah, it has maintained its bilateral alliances with the March 8 forces, but with each team separately (President Nabih Berri and the Amal Movement, the Free Patriotic Movement and President General Michel Aoun, the deputy and former minister Suleiman Franjieh).

With regard to the "Future Movement", it faced new challenges, as the phenomenon of Minister Ashraf Rifi emerged in Tripoli, which began to be active to form an independent case. A number of figures and deputies in the movement took positions contrary to the opinion of Sheikh Saad Hariri by nominating General Michel Aoun, and the movement began preparations for holding its conference. The year will be at the end of this November and will have a new political vision internally and externally.

On the one hand of the Islamic forces, the Islamic group has maintained its independence and distancing itself from the March 8 and 14 forces and adopted its own approach, while the Salafi currents are no longer strongly present in the Lebanese political reality and are sometimes active through the Association of Muslim Scholars.

❖ Map of current political alliances

Perhaps the most prominent of the understandings that Lebanon has known, the Mar Mikhael understanding in which Hezbollah and the Free Patriotic Movement, headed by General Michel Aoun, signed a written agreement. Now and then for some tremors. This agreement allowed Hezbollah to obtain wide Christian cover, and allowed General Aoun to reach the presidency after the party held on to his candidacy for two and a half years.

The reconciliation between Aoun and Geagea in 2016 was one of the most prominent milestones in modern Lebanese history, as the two men fought a fierce war in the year 1990, killing and injuring hundreds. Aoun-al-Qawati's rapprochement was not limited to reconciliation, as in the same year the two parties signed a political agreement on the basis of which Geagea nominated Aoun to the presidency. However, this agreement fell recently after the two parties disagreed on translating the rest of its clauses after the Free Patriot refused to divide the Christian ministerial seats equally with the "forces." Perhaps the most prominent achievement of this reconciliation was Aoun's success in assuming the presidency.

The year 2016 also witnessed a fundamental understanding between the "Free Patriotic Movement" and the "Future Movement". After the two parties were opponents in politics, they have transformed in recent years into political allies. Al-Hariri supported Aoun's election to the presidency of the Republic, and the Free Patriotic Movement, who has always held the "Future" responsible for the difficult financial situation under which Lebanon is lying, folded this page, while Al-Hariri preferred to affirm that it is part of the covenant and is therefore responsible for its success.



After Lebanon was divided between the 8 and 14 March teams over 10 years, these lineups have fallen in the past 4 years and most political alliances are based on the "piece" to secure the immediate interests of its parties.

Finally I can say that [Politics in Lebanon is mostly "personal", that is, it is based on the interests of certain personalities and is far from the national policy based on community service, pointing out that there is absolutely no strategic dimension to any of the existing understandings, indicating that it has a "phased dimension," to cut a Certain stage ».

❖ Hezbollah is the main player on the Lebanese ground???

What Hazbollah has achieved through its alliance with President Michel Aoun in controlling the joints of the Lebanese state.

Even using the facilities of the Lebanese state to protect his own interests. It takes us to the most important point in this report.



❖ HAZBOLLAH Hijacked Lebanon

Victim LEBANON / Hijacker HAZBOLLAH / Organized Crime IRAN

All my life I knew about hijacking an Airplane , Bus , Hostages , but to Hijack a country that's new for me and i think for many people too .

Iran has Hijacked many countries like Lebanon , Syria , Yemen , and trying to do the same with Saudi { Eastern part of Saudi} . Bahrain , Kuwait

I will start with The Victim { Lebanon }

Iran's agent Hazbollah has extended his hands to seize power, but still not satisfied with his large share. so he took further steps to fully control the hijacking operation

So Hezbollah party employed Lebanese military institutions to serve his purposes in war inside Syria, and exploited them in Lebanon.

Used the Foreign Affairs Ministry to support Iranian positions in international forums

Dared to exploit the banking system, which was known as the best in the region for trade activities around the world, into drugs and weapons.

The Lebanese army was forced to deploy its forces in areas such as Aarsal, and was assigned by the party to hunt down the Syrian opposition, also been used to block corridors used by the Lebanese and Syrians for transit and trading.

. Hizbollah removed the army from northern areas used by PKK fighters on their way to and from Syria.

On the border and the roads leading to Syria., Hizbollah has banned the army from entering the southern suburb, which it is now an area outside the jurisdiction of the Lebanese state.



The party is building a military Airport in the town of Iyat in the Bekaa, to carry out more suspicious operations, in addition to Hezbollah controls the security of Beirut airport,

His militia also kidnapped peaceful Iranian dissidents and threatened media outlets because they criticized the supreme leader in Tehran and his agent in the suburb. .

Hezbollah Secretary General Hassan Nasrallah said his party receives financial and military support from Iran. "We receive moral, political and material support in all possible forms available from Iran since 1982, the date Iran started founding his party," he said. We say we have moral and political support.

When we ask about material and military support, we remain silent as we don't want to embarrass Iran, adding: "We are enriched by Allah from Iran . We do not need money, Its like teaching a kid how to set first then to stand up , then to walk slowly then to walk faster after how to run , Hazbollah Party a genius kid from day one he runs and jump so fast ,{2}



{2}<https://news247worldpressuk.com/2017/08/25/sherif-omar-victim-lebanon-hijacker-hazbollah-organized-crime-iran/>

- Its known inside Lebanon that Hezbollah are controlling It is known to everyone in Lebanon that Hezbollah fully controls Beirut port, and the Lebanese state cannot search or seize any of the shipments coming from Iran, specifically to Hezbollah.

The gate for the entry of missiles to Hezbollah, in addition to that the port was the gate for the export of missiles to the Houthis in Yemen. As Saudi Arabia previously announced such operations of sending weapons to the Houthis in Yemen, which were later used in striking Saudi Arabia

- In addition to that, Hezbollah was using the port to receive and send drugs to and from various countries of the world.
- In addition, Hezbollah is in full control of the Rafik Hariri International Airport

❖ The key password: Ammonium Nitrate???

What is ammonium nitrate? What is the relationship of Hezbollah with this dangerous goods ?

WHAT COULD HAVE CAUSED THE EXPLOSION?

Ammonium nitrate does not burn on its own.

Instead, it acts as a source of oxygen that can accelerate the combustion (burning) of other materials.

For combustion to occur, oxygen must be present. Ammonium nitrate prills provide a much more concentrated supply of oxygen than the air around us. This is why it is effective in mining explosives, where it's mixed with oil and other fuels.

At high enough temperatures, however, ammonium nitrate can violently decompose on its own. This process creates gases including nitrogen oxides and water vapour. It is this rapid release of gases that causes an explosion.



Ammonium nitrate decomposition can be set off if an explosion occurs where it's stored, if there is an intense fire nearby. The latter is what happened in the 2015 [Tianjin explosion](#), which killed 173 people after flammable chemicals and ammonium nitrate



were stored together at a chemicals factory in eastern China.

While we don't know for sure what caused the explosion in Beirut, footage of the incident indicates it may have been set off by a fire – visible in a section of the city's port area before the explosion happened.

It's relatively difficult for a fire to trigger an ammonium nitrate explosion. The fire would need to be sustained and confined within the same area as the ammonium nitrate prills.

Also, the prills themselves are not fuel for the fire, so they would need to be contaminated with, or packaged in, some other combustible material. {3} <https://www.scientificamerican.com/article/what-is-ammonium-nitrate-the-chemical-that-exploded-in-beirut/>

Ammonium is difficult to ignite under normal storage conditions and without extremely high temperature, If we look at the videos (Beirut explosion) we saw black smoke and saw red smoke, that was an incomplete reaction,

This is because ammonium nitrate is an oxidizer, which increases combustion and allows other substances to ignite more easily, but it is not flammable by itself.

For these reasons, several authorities impose very strict rules for storing the material, including keeping it away from fuel and heat sources.

Ammonium nitrate is a major component of ANFO, known as "fuel oil", which is used as



a synthetic blasting material in the mining, quarrying and civil construction



action sector, and accounts for 80% of the synthetic explosives used in the United States.

❖ Dangerous ammonium nitrate

There is a set of factors and conditions that must be met to convert ammonium nitrate from a safe compound into an explosive, without any external fuel or catalysts.

Ammonium nitrate is classified as a "biological material", and it produces heat as it decomposes, similar to the known methods of generating heat by using rotting materials in compost.

As it burns, the ammonium nitrate undergoes chemical changes that lead to the production of oxygen, which is exactly what any fire needs to continue and expand, and as the temperature rises, the material turns into something like a "bomb detonator."

The space behind the "detonator" remains hotter with the speed of fusion, as hot gases form more dense, until you find no place to expand and eventually explode.

❖ Ammonium Nitrate is the preferred material for terrorist groups

The low cost of ammonium nitrate, as well as its availability in the market, play a big role in making it the preferred material for terrorist groups to manufacture bombs.

While ammonium nitrate is the main driver of the explosion, making a bomb out of this material requires a detonator "bomber", and some fuel that can make the detonation effect multiply.

❖ Hezbollah's relationship with ammonium nitrate

Although the full details have not yet been revealed, many questions circulate around the vast amount of material stored, and previous facts linking the possession of Hezbollah members to this material, including their arrest in different regions around the world

- 1- According to the newspaper "Times of Israel", in May, the Israeli Mossad agency provided the German authorities with information that hundreds of kilograms of ammonium nitrate were stored in elements connected to Hezbollah in a warehouse in southern Germany, which led to the German security forces storming and seizing the elements. [In April, Germany officially announced its ban on Hezbollah activities on its soil. The German Interior Minister, Horst Seehofer, said at the time that Hezbollah's activities "violate the criminal law and the organization opposes the concept of international understanding."

2-



ng to what was reported by the "Telegraph" newspaper, the British security forces raided four sites linked to Hezbollah, and arrested a person, after discovering the party-affiliated elements storing tons of ammonium nitrate in a secret bomb factory on the outskirts of the capital, London. According to the newspaper, party-linked extremists at the time stockpiled three tons of ammonium nitrate with ice bags, in a plot uncovered by the authorities, in the fall of 2015.

- 3- In August 2015, Kuwaiti authorities seized three people linked to Hezbollah, who had stored 42,000 pounds of ammonium nitrate, more than 300 pounds of explosives, 68 weapons, and 204 hand grenades as infrastructure for an attack using them.
- 4- In May 2015, the security services in Cyprus seized an amount of 420 ammonium nitrate boxes belonging to Hezbollah members and dismantled the infrastructure of the possible attack at that time.
- 5- In January 2012, the Thai authorities seized 290 liters of ammonium nitrate and arrested persons involved in the affiliation with Hezbollah.
In a previous operation, on March 1, 1994, the Thai authorities dealt with a failed attack on the Israeli embassy in the country, using a truck bomb carrying materials containing tons of ammonium nitrate and diesel.

❖ Na

❖ Nasrallah's threat to Israel

Hours after the incident, and the material behind the explosion, recalled, a celebration of the Lebanese Hezbollah in February 2016, when Hezbollah leader Hassan Nasrallah spoke about the new force that was in the hands of militias, which would be directed directly to Israel.

Nasrallah singled out, in his threat, that he could detonate the ammonium nitrate containers located in the Haifa port. It portends many victims in that city, which is inhabited by nearly 800 thousand people.

According to the American "CNN" network, the Israeli government's response to this threat was to clear the port warehouses from this highly explosive material.{4}

{4} <https://youtu.be/ZtbI4YEH6dA>

❖ An explosion before the court decision



This explosion comes just 3 days before the International Court



's decision was issued, in connection with the 2005 assassination of former Lebanese Prime Minister Rafik Hariri, who accuses 4 Hezbollah members of carrying out his assassination plot.

❖ Ship puzzle ?

Beginning of the story; We find that the quantity that caused yesterday's explosion was being held for a large period of more than seven years. According to the website "The Ship Aristide", , in a report published in 2015, that the arrest in September 2013 of a ship loaded with 2,750 tons of ammonium nitrate in Lebanon, which was on its way to Mozambique, suffered a malfunction that forced it to dock in Beirut port.

After the ship was subject to inspection at the Beirut port, it was prevented from sailing and after, according to the report, due to the risks of keeping the shipment of



ammonium nitrate in the ship, it was unloaded and stored in a warehouse in the Beirut port in 2015, pending that it and the ship will be auctioned; But complications in long legal procedures cause the quantity to remain in a warehouse. According to the Marine Traffic monitoring website, the ship flying the Moldovan flag arrived on 20 November 2013 in Beirut and stayed there.

Several security sources suggested to France Press that the ship passed through a transit in Beirut. However, during its suspension, a Lebanese company filed a case with the judge of urgent matters against the company that owns it, and it was seized by the judiciary, then its cargo was unloaded, because it was suffering from damage and wear. The ship later sank in front of the port of Beirut.

This amount of ammonium nitrate {2750 tons } was stored in warehouse No. 12. It was later found, according to some sources, that warehouse No. 9 is one of Hezbollah's explosives and Missiles warehouses .

Photo credit to REUTERS

❖ Here some questions appear that have no answers??



- 1- Was the ship inside Beirut port as a result of a breakdown in it and had to enter the port to obtain the necessary maintenance?
- 2- Did the ship enter Beirut Port in the case of transit?
- 3- Why was the ship left inside the port until it sank?
- 4- Where is the country of the source , which is Georgia? And the port of arrival Mozambique? Did the exporting company not try to ask about its shipment? Didn't the importing country of Mozambique try to inquire about the shipment?



- 5- Why did one of the Lebanese merchants try to buy the shipment at a later time when some of our sources confirmed that his name was Majid Al Shamsi?
- 6- Why did the Lebanese Army refuse to purchase or acquire such a large load of ammonium nitrate? Why was no measure taken to impose the preventive measures that to be followed in treating & dealing with such dangerous materials?

❖ Who is accused of doing this work?

- Some seemed to accuse Israel of being behind the explosion. This is called 'the ready-made accusation' of any explosion or attack on Hezbollah.

As it was reported that some intelligence agencies had been informed about the presence of weapons and explosives in Hezbollah store number 9. Then the attack on that store took place and what happened after from a huge explosion exceeded what was expected from that attack. The Israeli side totally denied that they carried out this attack.

As some spoke about the presence of aircraft flying around the port of Beirut

before the timing of the explosion, and it is Unknown if they were affiliated



with America or Israel. This information is not confirmed yet.

- While some went on to accuse **Hezbollah** of being behind this explosion. This is because the date for the verdict in the case of the assassination of Rafik Hariri is close. As it is known that Hezbollah is the accused and its members in the assassination of Rafik Hariri. He added that Hassan Nasrallah had previously threatened to invade and occupy Beirut.
- Others see it as a **human mistake** by some of Hezbollah party members in dealing with explosives stored in advance in their warehouse no.9 inside Beirut port.

The Question Remains, Is the Ruling Political Class in Lebanon are the Main Suspect in Beirut Explosions?

First: Inside Lebanon, most of the people and members of the government know that Hezbollah is hiding its weapons and explosives in the Bekaa, southern Lebanon, and even the western part of Beirut, which is under its complete control, and the Lebanese government cannot enter it or even try to activate the role of the state inside it.

Second: Hezbollah fully controls the joints of the Lebanese state and its sovereign ministries. From the Ministry of Defense. The Internal Security Forces and even the Military Intelligence. The Ministry of Interior.

No security or judicial apparatus can confront Hezbollah in Lebanon, and the Lebanese government cannot make any accusations against Hezbollah regarding these explosions, and I will explain to you how?

- Hassan Diab, the Lebanese Prime Minister, was brought to the post by Hezbollah. And from one of our sources we knew that Hassan Diab acquired Lebanese citizenship 20 years ago. And he is a Syrian, from the Hasakah region in Syria.
- This is the Hezbollah government. Minister of Foreign Affairs . Minister of Information. Defense Minister. All of them belong to Hezbollah and its allies, as is the Shiite Amal Movement. Or even the Free Patriotic Movement.
- Major General Abbas Ibrahim, Director General of General Security, one of the strongest government posts who is affiliated with Hezbollah also .
- Even Lebanese president knows very well that without Hezbollah support for him he won't stay one day more as a president, they brought him to his post .

The Lebanese government cannot accuse Israel of being responsible for these explosions at the port of Beirut.?

For the very simple reason that if the Lebanese government accuses



Israel, it is providing a cover for Hezbollah and its terrorist activities from using state facilities to store explosives, weapons and missiles. Which puts the Lebanese government under the charge of providing cover for a group classified as terrorist group.

The most difficult problem remains for the Lebanese government. Knows most of the countries that wish to provide aid, whether medical or financial ,

will think a lot before taking such a step for a very important reason that Hezbollah, with its strength and capabilities, will acquire this aid for its own account. And he might turn it to Syria and Iran as a response for having them stood by Hezbollah for long periods.

E_{nd}

The real reason for this explosion that killed and injured thousands of Lebanese people.

It is the ruling political class, which is based on the principle of sectarianism and quotas, which do not care about efficiency as much as personal loyalty.

Here they are most of those posts holders related to this explosion; they started throwing charges against previous governments. While denying their responsibilities by virtue of their positions they hold.

It is the principle of jumping from the boat quickly before it sinks.

Sorry, Lebanon is drowning??? !!!!

BY: Sherif Omar

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'Sherif Omar'.

7/08/2020

Security Consultant { Counter Terrorism (Political Analysis & CPO) Expert .

{CMAS/CAS/ATO/cATO™/HECPO LEVEL 4,PMC/FPOS-I}

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