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This newsletter has a Spanish version.

Editorial

In the first three articles of this issue, we will analyze different aspects of the reality of Afghanistan, a country that the victory of the Taliban over the United States and its allies has made fashionable, and on which well-founded fears are growing about the future of its population, and what this fundamentalist Islamic government will mean for the global problem of terrorism. We thank our senior analyst, Guadi Calvo, for his persistence and timely situational analysis on the hottest areas of Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia.

In the first article we can appreciate some geopolitical, military and historical considerations. Guadi highlights what happened to the "warriors of God" whom Westerners called "freedom fighters" and who helped with weapons, equipment and training, in their fight against the Soviet Union, creating a powerful fighting force and motivated, which then turned against him.

In the second and third article, the internal situation in Afghanistan is addressed and the conflict between the different armed groups that operate in that country and that are or have been in conflict with the Taliban, now in power, is analyzed.

This issue ends with a review of the self-propelled mortars of the Bolivarian Army of Venezuela, and their role in supporting indirect fire to the armored units of that country.

Thank you very much for reading us. Your support motivates us to continue with this voluntary work, in an effort to strengthen the safety culture.

Know to win!

Douglas Hernández

Editor



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TRIARIUS

The human population does not stop growing, and each human being is born loaded with needs. It requires water, food, education, health services, housing, security, clothing, recreation, and a long etcetera. Unfortunately, the world is short of all these things, and that is why we have the majority of the world's population with their needs unsatisfied, in poverty or extreme poverty. That poverty is aggravated by corruption, injustice, inequality, and lack of opportunity. From there violence is generated, a violence that sooner or later will affect us. From these basic ideas that you surely share, many lines of thought are generated. At this time, we want to draw your attention to a possible food shortage in your region/country, and suggest that you plant fruit trees in your yard. It is not expensive, nor is it difficult. Find out which ones grow best in your region, and plant them using the Ellen White technique.

On the cover, Chinese Soldiers on maneuvers. In this edition, the guest is the Chinese Army. See more information at the end of the magazine.

TRIARIUS privileges freedom of expression, however, the responsibility for what is said in the articles is exclusive to their authors.

Very special thanks to the international analysts who freely and disinterestedly have sent us their articles for this issue.

From Afghanistan to the world, again

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Osama Bin Laden, like thousands of other Mujahideen, was trained by the US to confront the Soviets in Afghanistan. Then the "freedom fighters" turned against him.

The victory of the *Taliban* and the humiliating withdrawal of the United States undoubtedly recalls with gross differences the defeat of the *Soviet Union* and the victory of that confederation of ethnic groups that we could include in the concept that the North American press liked best Ronald Reagan's *freedom fighters* who would never have managed to defeat the *red army*, had it not been for the intense collaboration of the United States, and an important conglomerate of nations that, in addition to the United Kingdom and France, in the long list, but whether the former head of French intelligence, Count Alexandre de Marenches, director of the SDECE (Foreign Documentation and Counterespionage Service) or the ineffable Henry Kissinger (See: Safari Club, more than just a hunting club), we could obviously add to Saudi Arabia, along with the court of gulf emirates, Pakistan, Egypt, Israel and even China, as far as we could catalog, that what happened in the then *Democratic Republic of Afghanistan* between

1979 and 1992, without fear of exaggeration, was a global war against the *Soviet Union*. Where the *mujahideen*, not only Afghans, but also those known as "Arab-Afghans" who came to be about 35 thousand, from *Muslim countries* such as Algeria, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Chechnya or the Philippines, financed by the crown *Saudi*, and encouraged by the *fatwa*, (religious edict) of the Pakistani cleric Abdullah Yusuf Azzam. Among this group of foreign *mujahideen*, also known as *Ikhwanis* (brothers), was Osama bin Laden, who began to shape the organization that ended up being *al-Qaeda*.

Soviet defeat, many of those thousands of "Arab Afghans" joined the *global jihad* heralded by the *ulema*. Azzam and that they were seen appearing in conflicts such as the one in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where more than 4,000 *Ikhwanis* fought against Serbs and Croats. They also joined the *Armed Islamic Group* or GIA, actively participating in the Algerian civil war (1991-

2002), which resulted in nearly 200,000 deaths. From Algeria, some permeated south and today we find them as leaders of groups operating in the Sahel, such as Mokhtar Belmokhtar, who has been presumed dead on several occasions, although it is believed he continues to be one of the *emirs* of the *Jama'at*. *Nusrat al Islam wal Muslimeen*) or JNIM (Support Group for Islam and Muslims), the main affiliate of *al-Qaeda* in Africa. He was also a recipient of the *Afghan Arabs*, the active Egyptian *al-Gamaa al-Islamiyya movement*. (Islamic Group) responsible, together with *Islamic Jihad*, for the assassination of President Anwar Sadat in 1981 and in November 1997 they appeared in Luxor, where they murdered sixty people, mostly European and Japanese tourists. In Chechnya, where practically the same method of the anti-Soviet war in Afghanistan was used, "Arab-Afghan" veteran numbers arrived, with new cadres also recruited and financed by Riyadh. The presence of veterans from Afghanistan

extended to the Philippines, where Abdurajik Janjalani founded the *Abu Sayyaf group*, which is still active in the south of that archipelago.

Although in the war against the United States, (2001-2020) it is not registered with the *Taliban*, foreign fighters, beyond the members of the *Ikhwanis of al-Qaeda*, who have not had much participation in the forces of the now rejuvenated *Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan*, for which a new wave of veterans is not expected, will spread around the world to create new combat fronts. But yes, it is very likely that this success achieved by the *Taliban* will become an incentive for the many organizations that operate in Africa and Asia, sleeper cells or simply spontaneous fanatics. An example of this is what happened in West Auckland (New Zealand) where a Sri Lankan citizen, who *Daesh* will undoubtedly recognize as one of his own, stabbed six people, who are now hospitalized. So many countries have already set off the alarms.

Kashmir, a test bed?

Beyond the "good will" of the leadership of the *Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan* and the almost vital need for its neighbors not to close their borders to them, the will of the global *mujahideen* rarely runs parallel with political needs.

Proof of this is the statement in which *al-Qaeda* congratulates the *Taliban* for their victory while calling for the liberation of "Palestine from the Zionist occupation and the Maghreb from the French occupation", while also pointing out the need to liberate "the Levant, Somalia, Yemen, Kashmir and the rest of the Islamic lands from the clutches of the enemies of Islam."

Which undoubtedly upset the leadership of the Afghan *Emirate*, which is why Anas Haqqani, the leader of the *Haqqani Network*, the group associated with the *Taliban* and protagonist of the victory over the United States, which also occupies something like the foreign portfolio in the new Afghan government structure, he declared for an international network that "Kashmir is beyond his jurisdiction

and any interference there would contravene his policy" although he clarified at the same time that: "others must also avoid meddling in the affairs of Afghanistan".

The slight pressure that *al-Qaeda*, with its "congratulations" has tried to exert towards the group governed by *mullah* Haibatullah Akhundzada, opens a deep discussion within the *Islamic ummah* (community), and also generates deep expectations in the countries where there are not only groups linked to terrorism, only, but where there is an *Islamic community*, more or less numerous, where sleeping cells can be infiltrated, as we have seen so much that happened in Europe, particularly between 2015-2017.

There are many thousands of square kilometers and hundreds of millions of people, where for more than two decades different fundamentalist groups linked to *Daesh* or *al-Qaeda* have operated more or less frequently in: Mauritania, Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, Chad, Ivory Coast, Cameroon, Somalia, Mozambique and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Libya, Egypt, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Thailand and the Philippines, the Caucasus, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Turkestan, India and even China (See: Afghanistan: Sleeping with the enemy).

According to some international institutions dedicated to monitoring the fluctuation of terrorism, they said last year that there were some 230,000 *Islamist militiamen* in almost seventy countries. An extremely small figure, if we take as true that the *Taliban* has between 85,000 and 100,000 *mujahideen*, while in the three nations of northern Afghanistan there would be about 20,000, it is quite unlikely that in the rest of the countries they have little more than a hundred thousand fighters.

Beyond the numbers, the victory of the *Taliban* has put countries like Somalia on guard, where the local *al-Qaeda franchise*, *al-Shabbab*, has been particularly active after having celebrated the taking of Kabul with the distribution of sweets,

In the same direction, the Portuguese Antonio Guterres, Secretary General of the *United Nations* (UN), warned about the alarming expansion of groups linked to *Daesh* and *al-Qaeda* in both East and West Africa, the Sahel and sectors of sub-Saharan Africa after the victory of the *Taliban*.

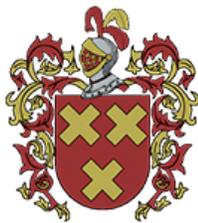
France, which with just over five thousand men from Operation *Barkhane*, thus operating mainly in the north of Mali, since 2013, has already announced, using as an excuse the coup carried out by the young colonels last May and who look with too much sympathy to Moscow, a drastic reduction in troops for next year. Trying not to repeat its experience in *Indochina*, and much less that of its North American partner in Central Asia, offloading all military responsibility to the diluted *Sahel Group Five* (GS5), made up of troops from Burkina Faso, Chad, Mali, Mauritania, Niger. Even Chad, already announced the withdrawal of its troops, given the non-religious armed rebellion, for now, in the northwest of the country. Immediately after the fall of the Afghan capital, on its August 18 front page, the Malian newspaper *Le Soir de Bamako* asked: "Should we prepare for the same scenario as in Kabul?"

Almost 10 thousand kilometers from the Sahel, in Bangladesh, the same uncertainty is experienced. The Foreign Ministry, in a statement the day after the seizure of Kabul, said that "we are carefully observing the rapid Afghan developments and consider that they could have an impact in the region, and even beyond it." Bangladeshi police sources reported that some young people tried to reach Afghanistan, when the *Taliban* called to join them. While local *Daesh activists*, such as the *Jamaatul Mujahideen Bangladesh* (JMB) and *Ansarullah Bangla Team* (ABT), linked to *al-Qaeda*, were practically exterminated after the attack on a Dhaka restaurant in July 2016, in which 28 died people, were trying to reactivate. While the spokesman for the Bangladesh *Institute for Peace and Security Studies*, said regarding the change in

Afghanistan that “It would definitely have reasons to be concerned”.
affect Bangladesh” and that “we Just like the rest of the world

Image Source:
<https://okdiario.com/img/2016/04/binladen-e1468657867920.jpg>

Guadi Calvo
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Afghanistan: The New Savages

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Thousands of Afghans try to enter the Kabul airport to flee the country. Its access is restricted by the Taliban.

While we are getting used to the victory of the *Taliban*, and seeing them put "order" in Kabul and after establishing it with the Americans, also around the *Hamid Karzai International Airport* of the Afghan capital, which has generated thousands of speculations about what will finally be the path to be taken by the men of *Mullah Haibatullah Akhundzada*, with the same certainty as guessing which number will come out in the lottery.

Information about Afghanistan fills all the newsrooms in the world, and the *Talibanologists* emerge from the shadows obscuring everything, to perhaps add more confusion to what already exists in the *Karzai*. Although their misinterpretations are not even needed to confuse the world, only the information from the most reliable sources is enough.

The announcement by President Joe Biden, that the presence of his "boys" will end on August 31, caused the acceleration

of the thousands of desperate people who have not yet been able to leave the country and risk the increasingly dangerous adventure of arriving to the airport. Where at the beginning of this note "only" there had been eight deaths, a real bargain, if one takes into account recent reports confirming that two suicide bombers, accompanied by several armed men, belonging to the Afghan chapter of *Daesh* (Islamic State) known such as *Wilāyat* (province or governorate) *Khorasan* who managed to infiltrate the ranks of the desperate trying to reach one of the flights, have so far ended up killing sixty civilians and about a dozen US soldiers, in addition to 150 wounded, which was described by General Frank McKenzie, commander of the United States *Central Command* and officer in charge of the evacuation operation, as if no one had noticed, as a security "failure".

This fact undoubtedly places President Biden at a truly

insurmountable crossroads, or the extension of the long stay in the Central Asian country is reconsidered, which will provoke the anger of the *mullahs*, who had already warned in a meeting (secret) in Kabul, between the director of the CIA, William Burns, with the political leader of the *Taliban*, *Mullah Abdul Ghani Baradar*, with whom he evaluated the progress of the evacuation and anti-terrorist operations. After what Baradar, beyond the lurid scenes that were taking place then at the airport, nothing compared to what this afternoon, and in its vicinity, had clarified that they would not tolerate the extension to the deadline of next Tuesday the 31st, to finish the withdrawal of all foreign troops: more than 6,000 US troops sent after the fall of Kabul, to control the evacuation operations, along with another 600 surviving soldiers of the former *Afghan National Army* (ENA) who remained at the airport with the Americans. If the *Taliban* command

allows the term that expires next Tuesday to be extended, and if the US president's political slate tolerates it, it is not possible to calculate how much longer they could remain in Kabul.

Taliban and the "ceiling" go for the refusal, Biden will have to finish the withdrawal long before Tuesday. Embarking his troops and letting the *Taliban* resolve the old pujas with *Daesh at will*, and with respect to the 37 million Afghans, well in a sacred land that God protects them. The latest information would indicate that the US president would have chosen to keep his word and finally close this tragic and long failure.

If so, the scenes that we prepare to see..., no, lie, without a doubt we will not see anything, if there is not some courageous cell phone user who risks recording the pandemonium that we have just around the corner. If it is decided that the evacuation has ended and the almost 300,000 Afghans, collaborators and direct relatives of them, whose lives are at serious risk, will see their last hope depart from the ground, very close to their imminent executioners.

Until before this latest attack, the chances of reaching a square were slim, when a plane left, it is said, every 39 minutes and more than 90,000 people had already managed to evacuate. While the Europeans affirmed that not all Afghans at risk of being punished for having collaborated with the "infidels" might not escape the rigorists. An extra issue for those who try to flee is that their passports have some questioning from both North American and European authorities that verify them practically at the foot of the planes. Without a doubt, the attack changed everything and access to the airport will be even more rigorous, which ultimately means more time, which is the scarcest thing in this situation.

Since last Tuesday, complaints had begun to be registered that the *Taliban* were blocking access to the airport, a version that had been denied by the *mullahs*, and that Biden himself had said that the *Taliban* were taking measures to help, *green things Sancho*, noting

that the increasingly "acute and growing" risk was an attack by the regional *Daesh* or *Islamic State chapter*. A good one for the 46th occupant of the *Casablanca*, he finally got it right.

I the worst of all

It seems to say the *Wilāyat Khorasan*, which is now facing the World Champion of all weights of international terrorism: the *Taliban*. Knowing that this fight, which will not be broadcast, will be followed with great attention, for what matters most to *Daesh*, the multitude of organizations that have sworn *baya't* (loyalty) to it throughout the world and that have branches from Nigeria to the Philippines and from Mozambique to China.

Without a doubt, for Ibrahim al-Qurashi, leader of *Daesh*, after the death in 2019 of its founder Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi, his most crucial hour has come, to measure himself against the undefeated champions, example and guide of all the *mujahideen* in the world.

Today many discover the presence of the *Islamic State* in Afghanistan, or as they prefer to name that mythical region known as *Khorasan*, (Land of the Sun) a province of the ancient Persian empire, which also made up parts of Iran, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan, Pakistan and India, which has actually been in the Central Asian country since 2015, after being transported to northern Afghanistan, according to Iranian intelligence by the Americans, who from Iraq and Syria took veterans of those wars to Chechen, Azerbaijani and Turkmen veterans, later joined by disgruntled *Tehrik-e Taliban Pakistan* (TTP) commanders, and lower-ranking Afghan *Taliban*.

Forming a force close to two thousand men, with whom they fought important battles with the *Taliban* such as the one in Darzab, in the northern province of Jawzjā, between July 12 and August 1, 2018, in which most of the *Daesh* participants, were executed. Also, in Helmand province, next to Pakistan, the epicenter of opium and heroin production, 150 combatants were

killed in a battle between the two forces.

The *Willat* was recently increased by hundreds of militants who remained in prisons of the regime of former President Ashraf Ghani, among whom was his *emir* Aslam Farooqi, arrested in March 2020, after the attack on the *Sikh Gurdwara* (temple) of *Har Rai Sahib*, which left 50 dead, (See Afghanistan: Welcome Mr. Biden). Farooqi, had succeeded Abu Omar Khorasani in July 2019, after being arrested and according to the *Taliban* executed in prison last August 20.

According to some information, some contingents of the *Willat Khorasan* would be grouping in the province of Nangarhar, near the border with Pakistan, among which would be Farooqi, while other *khatibas* (brigades) would be in the province of Laghman, 150 kilometers east of Kabul.

Although the *Wilāyat Khorasan* is *intermittent*, it has not ceased to be present in Afghanistan with resounding attacks, particularly in Kabul, targeting the *Hazara ethnic minority of Shia* faith. Their operations include the attack on a pediatric hospital, located in a majority *Shia neighborhood* in May last year, in which at least 24 people were killed, including newborns and mothers. In that year, on November 2, they carried out an attack against the *University of Kabul* that caused at least 22 deaths and a rocket attack against the Kabul airport, a month later.

According to *United Nations experts*, in the first four months of this year they carried out 77 attacks, including the May 8 attack on the *Sayed ul-Shuhada girls' school* in Dasht-e-Barchi, a suburb to the west of the city Kabul, inhabited mostly *Hazaras Shiites*, where some 65 people died and more than 130 were injured, most of them female students of the institution. (See: Kyrgyzstan-Tajikistan, more than just a water war.)

The actions of the *Willat Khorasan*, and their commitment to violence further distances peace from Afghanistan since for the militiamen, who believe that with victory the *Taliban* could soften,

they have the new savages as a
refuge.

Image Source:
<https://es-us.deportes.yahoo.com/alerta-pese-amenazas-atentados-miles-142415821.html>





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Organizan:

Afghanistan, sleeping with the enemy

By Guadi Calvo (Argentina)



Kabul airport, minutes after registering there strong explosions.

The attacks on the Kabul airport, last Thursday the 26th, claimed by the *Willat Daesh-Khorasan*, the Central Asian chapter of the *Daesh* or *Islamic State*, have so far left 170 dead, including thirty *Taliban* and thirteen US soldiers, these latest deaths, beyond moralistic considerations, gives the attack an extreme volume, as always when Western troops die.

In addition, the event caused 1,301 injuries, the last and most seriously, the North American president Joe Biden, who will never be able to remove the political shells of the explosion. The death of the thirteen soldiers resonates much more for two reasons: it occurs after a year without any casualties of American soldiers being recorded and it also becomes the terrorist attack that caused the most American deaths since August 2011, when a *Taliban* missile shot down a *Chinook helicopter*, killing 30 US troops in Wardak province.

On its *Amaq Media page*, *Daesh* justifies its action on the grounds that the *Taliban* are associated with North Americans, allowing "spies" to escape and negotiating with the

blood of their brothers, among other accusations. In addition, it describes with some sarcasm that the *shahids* (martyrs) as the suicide bombers are called, had managed to circumvent the security measures of US forces and the militia of the re-established *Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan*, managing to approach within five meters of the airport entrance controls.

This fact marks the re-launching of the *Willat Khorasan struggle*, which since 2015 has tried to gain a foothold in Afghanistan, trying to rival the *Taliban*, and gets the extra benefit of gaining space in the media, which has been part fundamental part of *Daesh's strategy*, to attract new fighters to its cause, in all the countries in which it operates.

While it was no secret to anyone that the men of the late Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi were operating in Afghanistan, Thursday's attacks have given him an extraordinary sounding board, as much or perhaps more than the series of attacks in Paris, Nice, Brussels Barcelona, Manchester and other European cities, whose nucleus

was developed between 2015 and 2017.

Referring strictly to Afghanistan, *Daesh*, beyond some armed clashes with the *Taliban*, its operations have been concentrated in Kabul against civilian targets: Schools, Universities, Hospitals and Social Centers, particularly targeting the *Hazara ethnic group*, and also *Shiites* and *sikhs*.

It is estimated that *Daesh Khorasan* has a strength of just over two thousand men, an extremely small number, compared to about 100 thousand, which is estimated by the *Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan*. *Daesh's* strategy aims to convene with media-resonance attacks, not only *Taliban militiamen*, who may feel cheated, by the openness of their leaders to dialogue, and the lack of rigor when applying *Sharia* or *Islamic law*, in addition to calling the "brothers" who operate in related organizations in countries neighboring Afghanistan.

The installation of *Daesh Khorasan*, in Afghanistan, took place a year after its international launch, after the capture of Mosul

(Iraq) and Raqqa (Syria) in 2014, after splitting from *al-Qaeda* and abjuring the organization's *emir* and heir of Osama bin Laden, the Egyptian Aymán al-Zawahiri.

Daesh franchise was consolidated with *Taliban* deserters, opposed to any negotiation with Washington and in disagreement with the *Mullah*'s refusal to ascribe to "international jihad", who were joined by Saudi veterans from Syria and Iraq, Iraqis, Kuwaitis, Pakistanis, Uzbeks, Chechens and Uyghurs from Xinjiang, the Chinese autonomous province and even a contingent of Indians who joined later. Its first *emir* was the Pakistani Hafiz Saeed Khan, killed during a US air attack in the Afghan province of Nangarhar, in July 2016, with the successive deaths of its leaders, the Pakistani Aslam Farooqi, former militants of *Lashkar-e-Toiba*, a fundamentalist organization that operates almost exclusively in Kashmir, and that also fought in Syria, together with al-Baghdadi's men.

With the first advances of *Daesh*, on Afghan land there were clashes with the *Taliban*, such as those recorded in April 2017, after the capture by *Daesh* of three *Taliban collaborators*, in charge of trading opium in the northern province of Jawzjā, the following month some twenty-two combatants from both groups died after clashing near the Iranian border. In July 2018, clashes between militiamen from the two organizations occurred again in Darzab, also in Jawzjā province. A battle that lasted almost twenty days, in which most of the *Daesh participants* ended up dead. Also, in Helmand province, together with Pakistan, the epicenter of opium and heroin production, they fought a battle in which 150 combatants from both forces died.

Behind the borders

From now on *Daesh Khorasan* will have to seek support from sister

organizations that operate in countries bordering Afghanistan, if it wants to survive, since the search for US drones will be relentless, as it has shown on many occasions, hitting what may resemble, even remotely, any enemy target, such as what has just happened this last Sunday, the 29th, in the vicinity of Kabul Airport, where a missile launched against suspected terrorists, who had once again attacked the airport with rockets, ended murdering ten members of a single family, including six children, in the Kabulí neighborhood of Khair Khana, north of the capital.

Unlike the *Taliban*, which does not intend to operate outside its country, the *Daesh*, aspires to form an *emirate* as large as possible, without respecting national borders, intending to occupy, in addition to Afghanistan, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan and even part from Iran.

In view of the situation that was taking place in Afghanistan, the leaders of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan met on August 6, in the Turkmen city of Awaza, where, in addition to economic development issues, the border dispute in the Fergana Valley, which includes eastern Uzbekistan, southern Kyrgyzstan and northern Tajikistan, the Afghan crisis was observed with particular attention, without the fall of Kabul having yet occurred.

It must be taken into account that there are thousands of Central Asian militiamen, who have gone to Syria and Iraq, as of 2013, it is estimated that about four thousand, only between Tajiks and Uzbeks, who joined *Daesh*, some of them high-ranking officers rank belonging to the security forces of their countries. Without knowing the number of casualties suffered by these contingents, the survivors either returned to their countries of origin to continue the fight in organizations such as the *Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU)* or the *Islamic Movement of East*

Turkestan (MITE) or continued along with *Daesh*, so it is believed that many of them may be in Afghanistan.

Also in the region is the practically disjointed *East Turkestan Islamic Movement (MITO)*, a separatist organization, which operated with particular virulence in the Chinese province of Xinjiang, where the Uyghur ethnic minority of *Islamic faith lives*, being responsible for various attacks in that province and, in October 2013, even attacked the mythical *Forbidden City* in the heart of the city from Beijing, more than four thousand kilometers from Xinjiang. In the attack, five people died and 40 were injured, after the explosion of the car bomb that crashed under the portrait of Mao Zedong that presides over the entrance, it was known that it was occupied by three Uyghurs. Although the MITO was satisfied with the assistance of *al-Qaeda*, the only non-Afghan organization allied to the *Taliban*, given that a delegation of *mullahs* already visited China, a little less than a month ago in search of economic assistance and political support; the MYTH could be linked to *Daesh Khorasan*, to revive their cause.

In Pakistan, which has historically been a major producer of terrorist groups, such as the *Tehreek-e-Taliban (TTP)*, also known as the *Pakistani Taliban*, beyond the fact that years ago it has disassociated itself from its neighbors, it has joined *Daesh*, operating in the impassable province of Warzaquistan. Like most Pakistani terrorist groups, it is believed to have a "strategic alliance" with the powerful intelligence service of that country. *Inter-Services (ISI)*.

All these speculations will begin to reveal themselves as of Tuesday the 31st, when finally, the last North American soldier leaves Afghanistan defeated, after twenty years, and all remain sleeping with the enemy.

Image Source:

<https://nypost.com/2021/08/30/last-us-planes-leave-kabul-airport-ending-afghanistan-war/>

Self-propelled mortars of the Bolivarian Army

By Douglas Hernandez (Colombia)



The Venezuelan experience with the use of armored vehicles is abundant. The Bolivarian Army has an armored vehicle maintenance center (CEMANBLIN), as well as extensive land in which to carry out complex combined arms maneuvers.

Until the arrival of the socialists to power, and the consequent doctrinal change, the organization of the units followed the western standard. Now it is different, and from the battalion level, the concept of combined arms is applied, and the integration of militia units for prolonged people's war.

In this way, armored battalions have tanks, transports, and support vehicles, thus increasing their versatility and the tactical options available to the commander.

Mortars are usually the organic fire support for maneuver units. In the case of armored units, the best option is self-propelled mortars, which in the Venezuelan case use the armored 8x8 BTR-80 as a vector, called the 120 mm 2s23 Nona-SVK system, and can accompany the movements of the units employing vehicles with similar chassis, and also tracked vehicles, providing timely, rapid and accurate indirect fire.

The 2s23 Nona-SVK system consists of a tower with a 120-mm 2A60 rifled mortar-cannon, developed on the basis of the 2S9 Nona's 2A51 rifled mortar-cannon, installed on the chassis of a high-speed 8x8 BTR-80 armored vehicle. mobility. As secondary armament, it has a 7.62x108mm PKT machine gun. In addition, six Tucha 902B grenade launcher tubes, which use 3D6-type smoke grenades, the grenade launchers are located on the sides of the tower. The crew is 4 people. The system was adopted by Russia in 1990.

The Nona-SVK uses a 120mm 2A51 mortar with a 1.8 meter long barrel. The weapon is actually a hybrid mortar and howitzer, an unconventional design that lacks a NATO counterpart. It is a rifled, breech-loading

weapon capable of firing HE (high explosive), white phosphorus and smoke rounds, as well as laser-guided munitions such as the KM-8 Gran. It can deliver indirect fire and direct fire, as well as target armored vehicles; their armor-piercing grenades can penetrate the equivalent of 600-650mm of steel plate up to a kilometer.

Summing up, we have that the Venezuelan armored units are supported by 120mm self-propelled mortars. That these mortars can fire over their own troops and the terrain, making parabolic fire like any other mortar (or howitzer), they can also fire directly against a range of targets of interest, such as armored vehicles and tactical transports, fortifications, and miscellaneous facilities, including critical enemy infrastructure. The vehicle on which the mortar-cannon is mounted is armored, light, amphibious, air-launchable and 8x8, which speaks of a great deployment capacity and high mobility. In this way, the supported units have indirect fire support, anti-tank fire support, and anti-bunker fire support, it is the same high mobility system.

The weapon has an effective range of 8.8 kilometers with standard 120mm ammunition, reaching 12.8 kilometers with special extended range ammunition. The tube has an elevation of -4 to +80 degrees, and a traverse movement of 70 degrees. The vehicle is crewed by 4 combatants, who if well trained can deliver a maximum rate of fire of 10 grenades per minute, and 4 grenades per minute in sustained fire. The crew consists of a commander, a driver/mechanic, a gunner and a loader.

According to specialized security and defense magazines, the Bolivarian Army of Venezuela has 18 vehicles of this system. This number allows you to equip six mortar sections with 3 pieces each. Each section would support a Mixed Armored Battalion, equipped with T-72 tanks, VCI (IFV) BMP-3 and BTR-80, and other means of support, forming effective Combined Arms Task Forces.

Image Source:
www.militaryforces.org

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World Anti-Terrorist Forces

Audentes Fortuna Iuvat



People's Republic of China

People's Liberation Army



The People's Liberation Army (PLA), was established on August 1, 1927 (celebrated annually as "People's Liberation Army Day"), as the military branch of the Communist Party of China (CPC), under the name of Red Army. ; During the Second Sino-Japanese War (1937-1945) it was called the 8th Route Army, taking its current name after the victory over Japan in 1945 .

During the second part of the Chinese civil war (1945-1949) it faced the national army of the Republic of China until October 1, 1949, when it became the army of the People's Republic of China, founded on that day. Although the Republic has a ministry of national defense, it does not exercise any command over the army. The armed forces of the Communist Party of China function as the "de facto" army of the country.

They represent the largest armed forces in the world. Among the most notorious reforms advanced by Xi Jinping is the dismissal of 300,000 soldiers from the oversized land army, which has been reduced to two million soldiers. The Chinese military is made up of five main forces consisting of the People's Liberation Army Ground Forces, the People's Liberation Army Navy, the People's Liberation Army Air Force, the Second Artillery Corps (in charge of strategic nuclear weapons) and the Reserve Forces of the People's Liberation Army. The People's Armed Police, a paramilitary force under the dual control of China's Central Military Commission and the Ministry of Public Security, are sometimes mistaken as branches of the PLA (both fall under the jurisdiction of the Central Military Commission).

In China, military service is compulsory for all men over the age of 18. Women often provide medical, veterinary, and other technical services.

The PLA is under the command of the Central Military Commission of the Communist Party of China. The Ministry of National Defense, which operates under the Council of State, does not exercise any authority over the Army and has much less power than the Commission. The Minister of National Defense ensures the Communist Party's control over the Armed Forces and his primary role is as official liaison with the foreign military. Military and political leaders have concentrated their efforts on creating a professional military force for national defense and to provide assistance in local economic development and disaster relief. This requires the

training of specialized officers who can understand modern weaponry and manage combined arms operations. Troops throughout the country are stationed in seven military regions and more than twenty military districts.



Compulsory military service

Technically, military service in the army is compulsory for all Chinese citizens. However, in practice it is entirely voluntary, as considering the large Chinese population and the large number of people who volunteer to join the regular armed forces, the authorities have not enforced a true enrollment project. At 18 years of age, Chinese citizens are required to register with government authorities, in a manner similar to the Selective Service System in the United States. The main exception to this system applies to prospective university students (male and female), who must undergo military training (usually for one to four weeks) before or one year after the start of their courses.

Article 55 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China establishes compulsory military service by stating: "It is a sacred duty of every citizen of the People's Republic of China to defend his motherland and resist invasion. It is an obligation of honor of the citizens of the People's Republic of China to perform military service and join the militia forces." The law today is still the 1984 law (Military Service Law), which details the legal basis for compulsory military service, which describes military service as a duty for "all citizens without distinction of race or religion. This law has not been modified since its entry into force.

Compulsory military service has only officially existed since the establishment of the Republic in 1949, and, in theory, all Chinese citizens have been required to perform military service. Technically, citizens between the ages of 18 and 22 enter compulsory military service, with a 24-month service obligation. This includes ages 18-19 for female high school graduates who meet specific requirements for military jobs.

Military service is normally performed in the regular armed forces, but the 1984 law does not allow conscription into the reserve forces. Residents of Hong Kong and Macau, as of 1997 and 1999, respectively, are exempt from enlisting in the military.

Ground forces

The PLA fields the largest ground force today, with around 1.6 million troops, or 70% of the PLA's total manpower (2.3 million).

The regular forces of the land army are made up of 18 army groups, which are combined arms units, each with a strength ranging between 30,000 and 65,000 people. The armies comprise, according to the International Institute for Strategic Studies for the year 2006, nine armored divisions, three mechanized infantry divisions, 24 motorized infantry divisions, 15 infantry divisions, two amphibious assault divisions, one mechanized infantry brigade, 22 motorized infantry brigades, 12 armored brigades, 7 artillery divisions, 14 artillery brigades, 19 anti-aircraft missile artillery brigades and 10 army aviation (helicopter).

In times of crisis, the PLA Ground Forces will be reinforced by the entry of numerous reserves and paramilitary units. The EPL reserve component has between 1.2 and 1.5 million people. At least 40% of PLA divisions and brigades are mechanized or armored.

While much of the PLA Ground Force has been downsizing in recent years, technology-intensive elements such as special operations forces, military aviation (helicopters), surface-to-air missiles (SAMs), and electronic

warfare units have expanded rapidly. The latest operational doctrine of the PLA ground forces stresses the importance of information technology, electronic and information warfare, and long-range precision strikes in future warfare.

China's marines have extensive training in CQC and hand-to-hand combat.



Main Interventions

1927 – 1949: Chinese Civil War against the Kuomintang, as the Chinese Red Army.

1937 – 1945: Second Sino-Japanese War, as part of the National Revolutionary Army.

1949: Yangtze Incident (battle against British warships on the Yangtze River).

1950 – 1953: Korean War (under the name of the People's Volunteer Army, although it was made up of regular PLA forces).

1954 – 1955: First Taiwan Strait Crisis.

1958: Second Taiwan Strait Crisis.

1962 (October to November): Sino-Indian War.

1967: Skirmishes on the border with India.

1965-1970: Vietnam War (more than 320,000 Chinese soldiers served in North Vietnam).

1969-1978: Sino-Soviet border conflict.

1974: Battle of the Paracel Islands.

1979: Sino-Vietnamese conflict.

1986 – 1988: Naval and border skirmishes with Vietnam.

1989: Tian'anmen Square protests of 1989.

1995 – 1996: Third Taiwan Strait Crisis.

1997: Hong Kong Military Defense Control.

1999: Control of the Military Defense of Macau.

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Transformation of the Chinese Army

The reform must serve the strategic interests and its defense as a superpower of the 21st century. China has initiated the most ambitious reform of its Armed Forces since the founding of the People's Liberation Army (PLA) on August 1, 1927. It is a total transformation that affects both the internal restructuring and unification of command as well as the provision of the most modern weapons. The change is intended to go from a "people's army" to a "global fighting force" capable of serving the strategic interests and defense of China as a superpower of the 21st century.

President Xi Jinping announced in September 2015 the creation of the PLA High General Staff, the transformation of the seven military regions into five theaters of operations under the direct supervision of the Central Military Commission (CMC), and the reduction of 300,000 soldiers from the largest army of the world, with 2,250,000 troops. Two months later it was reported that in addition to the Land, Sea and Air forces, the Missile Force and the Strategic Support Force would be created, independent of these three, which reveals the enormous importance that Beijing attaches to these two pillars of his defense. The Missile Force includes medium- and long-range rockets, both conventional and nuclear, in addition to the growing fleets of submarines and strategic aircraft, such as super-bombers. The Strategic Support Force encompasses "new types of forces", space forces, cyber forces and others with electromagnetic capabilities.

The 2016 annual report that the Pentagon presented to Congress studies the PLA reform plan and notes that "military modernization is equipping China with capabilities that have the potential to reduce US military technological advantages." Beijing considers "electronic superiority" essential to emerge victorious from a possible conflict. According to the US magazine *The National Interest*, what the Pentagon fears most is "China's enigmatic ability to conduct offensive cyber operations," which can range from psychological actions to the destruction of enemy infrastructure. In a cyber war, the financial, energy, and transportation systems are critical targets. Furthermore, the precision weapons of modern warfare rely on computer technology, so a cyberattack can eliminate that precision. Xi pointed out that when the reform is complete, the PLA must be in a position to win an "information war."

Another of the Chinese military advances that has unleashed the most alarm in the US is anti-satellite weapons. In 2007, the PLA successfully tested the SC-19 ballistic missile, equipped with the KT-2 direct hit warhead which, once launched into space, is guided to its target by infrared sensors. KT-2 hit and destroyed a decommissioned Chinese satellite. Space and GPS navigation satellites have given the US great advantages in its military operations. If he loses them, conducting reconnaissance missions over China would be almost unfeasible.



37 years without testing

The growing rivalry between Washington and Beijing in the Pacific is one of Xi Jinping's obsessions. Since his rise to the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) in November 2012, he has made it clear that the revival of the Central Empire as a great global power largely depends on the PLA, which he always harangues with the slogan "fight and to win". However, the Pentagon report highlights that Xi's attempts to create a more flexible, combative force, and under the orders of the CCP, face the reluctance of the commanders, who until now have enjoyed great autonomy, and the corruption that infects the military ranks.

Beijing undertakes military reform not as a result of a defeat, but to anticipate a possible conflict. China has not tested its military since 1979, when it advanced on Vietnam to "teach it a lesson" and paid a heavy price. Defense was one of the four modernizations launched by Deng Xiaoping in December 1978 and with which China became the second world economic power. Since then, the leaders have sought to transform the PLA into a smaller, more efficient and more professional fighting force, with greater tactical and technological capacity. However, what convinced Beijing of the urgency of modernizing the PLA was the dispatch in 1996 of two US aircraft carriers in defense of Taiwan. Since then, the military budget has increased by an average of close to 15% per year. According to the *Rand Corporation* think tank, the Pentagon would not be able to stop China from occupying Taiwan in "three weeks."

Xi also considered the principle of territorial defense "obsolete", stating that the current threats come mainly from the East Sea and the South China Sea, where Beijing has disputes with Japan, the Philippines, Vietnam, Brunei and Malaysia, all of them. US allies. The ground force has special units to fight short-term, high-intensity conflicts and to support international peacekeeping and humanitarian operations.

In 2011, the regulation that required that at least a third of the soldiers come from the countryside was repealed

China no longer wants a peasant army. In 2011, it repealed regulations that required at least a third of soldiers to come from the countryside and began granting scholarships, job support after military service and other benefits to college students who agree to wear the uniform. Nearly half of the 400,000 soldiers the PLA recruits annually are college graduates.

The Naval Force, with some 240,000 soldiers, is made up of three fleets with a growing capacity to operate on the high seas in defense of national interests, including the fight against piracy in the Indian Ocean. China, which already has an aircraft carrier, has made an enormous effort to equip itself with modern ships, among which the amphibious assault ship 071 stands out, of which it has three units. These ships can carry up to a battalion of Marines (between 400 and 800 men) and 18 armored vehicles.

The Air Force, made up of some 400,000 troops, has experienced enormous growth: from the 24 fourth-generation fighters it had just acquired in 1996 to the 700 it has today, in addition to bombers and transport and reconnaissance aircraft. The star of Chinese technological advances is the Chengdu J-20 stealth fighter, a fifth-generation fighter in the experimental stage. Although not confirmed, the J-20 would be equipped with an AESA radar and air-to-air, air-to-ground and anti-ship missiles. Its autonomy would allow it to operate far from the territory, intercept enemy aircraft and patrol disputed areas.

The reform also affects the structure of the Central Military Commission of the PCCh, which is chaired by Xi Jinping. The president wants to reinforce in the military the awareness that they are at the service of the party, to which they owe unwavering obedience. Last January, the CMC was reorganized into 15 departments that include, in addition to the former organs of recruitment, arms acquisition, logistical support and political supervision, others such as the Commission for Discipline Inspection, which reveal the importance that Xi Jinping attaches to maintaining the military ranks trained and clean of corruption.



against corruption

Xi, who has waged a persistent campaign against corruption in the ranks of the party, the state and the EPL since his election as general secretary of the CCP like never before, has sent more than fifty generals to jail, including two Former CMC Vice Presidents Xu Caihou (died 2015) and Guo Boxiong sentenced to life in prison. The Chinese president sees corruption as the cancer that threatens the survival of the CCP and that, within the

ranks of the PLA, weakens China's rise as a superpower and its domination of the seas, where it maintains territorial claims.

The reorganization of the seven military regions into five theaters of operations is also due to the need to prevent the region's military command from playing on its own behalf and putting local interests before national interests. The commanders of the new operating divisions will be responsible for "dealing with security threats, maintaining peace and limiting a conflict". In addition, China needs to improve the horizontal relationship between the units of its five forces if it wants to emerge successfully from an eventual confrontation.

Xi wants theater commanders to be "witty in fighting, efficient in command, and courageous and capable of winning wars." As for the armed forces, he maintains that "they must maintain a high degree of coordination with the Central Committee of the CPC and with the CMC, in addition to strictly obeying the rules and political discipline and carrying out orders and instructions to the letter."

Beijing assures that the reform and modernization of the PLA does not respond to expansionist purposes. On the contrary, Defense Minister Yang Yujun stated in September 2015 that building China's military power will contribute to international peace and security. In addition, sources from his ministry indicated that the nuclear policy has not changed: China will maintain a minimum nuclear deterrent force, which it will not be the first to use.



Organization

The Chinese People's Liberation Army consists of four branches of the armed forces: Land Force, Air Force, Navy, and Strategic Missile Forces.

Territorial division of the armed forces (since 2016)

On February 1, 2016, new military districts similar to the US Joint Commands were formed, in which all types of troops in a particular region are under the unified control of the district commander:

- *Northern Theater War Command* (formerly Shenyang Military Region, which includes PLA Northern Fleet) - the headquarters and logistics center in Shenyang, the command body of the ground forces in Jinan, the governing body of the Navy in Qingdao,
- *Western Theater of War Command* (formerly Lanzhou and Chengdu Military Districts): Headquarters in Chengdu, Air and Ground Forces Command and Control in Lanzhou, MTO center in Xining, Tibetan and Xinjiang Military Areas.
- *Southern Theater War Command* (formerly Guangzhou and Chengdu military districts, including PLA Southern Fleet,) - headquarters in Guangzhou, command and control corps of land forces in Nanning, the Navy's governing body in Zhanjiang, MTO Center in Guilin, Hong Kong and Macao PLA Garrisons.

- *Eastern Theater War Command* (formerly Nanjing Military District, which includes the PLA Navy's Eastern Fleet) - headquarters in Nanjing, commanding body of ground forces in Fuzhou, the governing body of the Navy in Ningbo, the Air Force control body in Court, MTO Center in Wuxi,
- *Central War Theater Command* (formerly Beijing and Jinal Military Districts): Headquarters in Beijing, the ground forces command corps in Shijiazhuang, MTO Center in Zhengzhou. Beijing Garrison.

The total strength of the Chinese People's Liberation Army is 2,035,000. Of these, 975 thousand people serve in the army, 240 thousand in the navy, 395 thousand in aviation, 175 thousand in the Strategic Missile Forces. The ground forces of the PLA of the People's Republic of China consist of 13 combined arms armies. The Chinese Air Force is divided into the same districts. The Navy consists of three fleets: Behai, Donghai and Nanhai.



As of the end of April 2017, the PLA has 13 combined arms armies:

- 71st Combined Arms Army (St. Xuzhou headquarters).
- 72nd Combined Arms Army (St. Huzhou Headquarters).
- 73rd Combined Arms Army (St. Xiamen headquarters).
- 74th Combined Arms Army (St. Huizhou Headquarters).
- 75th Combined Arms Army (St. Kunming headquarters).
- 76th Combined Arms Army (St. Xining headquarters).
- 77th Combined Arms Army (St. Chongqing headquarters).
- 78th Combined Arms Army (St. Harbin Headquarters).
- 79th Combined Arms Army (St. Shenyang Headquarters).
- 80th Combined Arms Army (St. Weifang Headquarters).
- 81st Combined Arms Army (St. Shijiazhuang Headquarters).
- 82nd Combined Arms Army (St. Baoding Headquarters).
- 83rd Combined Arms Army (St. Henan headquarters).

Each combined arms army consists of several tank and mechanized brigades and a specialized one: artillery, air defense, special forces, military aviation, engineering, logistics. In two armies, instead of an army aviation brigade, there is an airborne assault brigade. In total, by 2018, China had 23 tank, 23 mechanized, 15 special purpose, 2 air assault, 27 light infantry, 6 amphibious assault, 16 border, 14 artillery, 13 engineering and protection brigades. RCB, 19 coastal artillery, 12 helicopters, 15 air defense and 1 mixed aviation brigade. There are also 15 border guard regiments, 2 engineer regiments, 10 electronic warfare regiments and 50 communications regiments.

Armament:

- Tanks: 6,740
 - Former: 1,600 ZTZ-59, 650 ZTZ-59II, 600 ZTZ-59D, 200 ZTZ-79, 300 ZTZ-88A/B.
 - Modern: 1,000 ZTZ-96, 1,500 ZTZ-96A, 40 ZTZ-98A, 600 ZTZ-99, 250 ZTZ-99A.
- Light tanks: 650 Type-05 (vn-16), 350 Type-62, 50 Type-63A.
- Wheeled tanks: 200 ZBL-09 (Type-09) armed with a 105mm cannon.
- Infantry Fighting Vehicles: 400 ZBD-04, 500 ZBD-04A, 500 ZBL-08, 600 ZBD-86, 650 ZBD-86A, 550 ZSL-92, 600 ZSL-92B.
- Armored Transports: 2,400 Type 63 (WZ-211), 1,750 Type-89 (ZSD-89/ZSD-89C), 400 ZSL-09, 700 Type-92A, 120 ZBL-11, 50 ZSL-93.
- Multiple Rocket Launchers, caliber 122/300 mm: 1,872
- Self-propelled howitzers, caliber 122/152/155 mm: 2,320
- Towed guns, caliber 122/130/152 mm: 6,140
- Mortars, various calibers: 2,586
- Anti-aircraft guns: 1,531
- Engineering Team: BTR-89 Light Sapper Tank, GQL-111 Heavy Mechanized Bridge, GZM-003 Self-propelled Pontoon Bridge, GJW-410 Excavation Vehicle, GCZ-112 cleaning machine, GCZ-110 Road Paver.

On March 22, 2018, footage of a test in China of a remote-controlled tank of the type T59 (WZ-120) was shown on the state television of the People's Republic of China.

Military Bases Abroad

An uninterrupted supply of gas and oil is of great importance to the national economy of the People's Republic of China. Thus, in 2005, the proportion of oil produced in its territory covered less than half of the demand; there were practically no strategic oil reserves in the country; and most of the imports from the Middle East are by sea, through the Indian Ocean and the Strait of Malacca (only 40 km wide) and then through Camrani (Vietnam). Under these conditions, any aggravation of relations with, for example, the United States, and a disruption of oil supply can have very serious consequences: the share of imported oil is growing, and in 2016 it reached 2/3 of consumption. The current conditions force (until now) not to limit the protective coastal areas from attacks by sea.

In order to ensure uninterrupted oil supply, the PRC is actively building up the power of the Navy and aims to ensure its activities in the Pacific and Indian oceans. To do this, the People's Republic of China concludes agreements with different countries in these regions, and captures disputed territories. In 1976 a Chinese military ship for the first time in the history of the PLA Navy left the coastal seas for the central part of the Pacific Ocean, then in 2008 the ships were already constantly patrolling different parts of the Indian and Pacific oceans.

To ensure their presence in the world's oceans, naval bases, comprehensive supply points, electronic reconnaissance and navigation support were created (or leased):

In the pacific:

Woody's Point (Forest Island, Paracel Islands). Work continues to equip berths capable of receiving large surface ships and submarines. There is an aerodrome with a 2,350 m runway. It is assumed that HQ-9 anti-aircraft missile systems can be deployed on the island, with a range of 200 km, capable of intercepting ballistic missiles. There are seaplane berths; Due to the accumulation of soil, preparations are being made to increase the length of the runway to receive aircraft of all kinds.

The Fairy Cross item is a part of the Spratly Archipelago. It consists of a series of reefs, whose distance reaches 300 km.

The main object is Firey Cross Atoll (artificially created). There is an aerodrome on it (3000 m runway), a parallel taxiway, berths to receive large-area ships (including oil), a weather station, fuel, lubricant and ammunition stores.

Other atolls, such as Johnson, Quateron, Gaven, Subi, Mischief, have observation, early warning, and forward defense posts. In May 2018, long-range missiles were deployed on three disputed islands, capable of destroying ships at a distance of up to 545 km (YJ-12B) and air targets at a distance of up to 300 km (HQ-9B).

In the Indian Ocean:

- *The northern part of the ocean.*

- Chauphyu Port (Ramri Island, Myanmar) - final destination of oil and gas pipelines built from the People's Republic of China in order to unload the shipping route and avoid the passage of vulnerable oil tankers through the Strait of Moluccas. Provides water, food, and fuel to PLA Navy ships.
- Chittagong Port (Bangladesh) - designed to house merchant and combat ships, provides container transport.
- Hambantota Port (Sri Lanka) - a container port, provides ships that are on duty in the Indian Ocean.
- Port Yangon (Myanmar) - a large transportation hub, used for refueling ships. Plans are underway to use it to enter the Indian Ocean from the southwestern province of the PRC. yunnan.
- Port Gwadar (Pakistan) - a naval base with 12 berths and navigation support equipment for submarines; connected to a Pasni naval base, a highway that can be used for aircraft takeoff and landing. By land, Gwadar is connected to the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. By agreement with the Pakistan government, a Chinese station is also located in Gwadera. radio intercept.
- Auxiliary post on Coco Island (Myanmar) - a center for radar observation of passing ships and a navigation station for submarines. It is used for communications, electronic intelligence and electronic warfare.

- Western part of the ocean

Salalah Port (Oman) - five berths varying in length from 300 to 1,200 m, the depth in the port is 18 m. Used to refuel PLA Navy ships.

Port Aden (Yemen) - 16 berths, there are floating docks for the repair of ships of the destroyer type.

Port Djibouti (Djibouti) - provides a base for large ships, including cruise ships. The length of the piers is 3,800 m, the depth is 12 meters. The People's Republic of China signed an agreement on the construction of a naval base, an agreement on a free trade zone and on the right to work in the country for Chinese banks. By 2017, it was used to supply ships with water, fuel, and food.

Port Dar es Salaam (Tanzania) - the total length of the quays is 3,800 m, the depth is 12 m, there are warehouses and oil storage facilities. There is an airfield with two runways 12 km away.

Port Mombasa (Kenya) the length of the berths is 4,500 m, the depth is up to 13 m, there are warehouses, two oil warehouses, a dry dock, slipways, next to a class 1 airfield with a 3,300 m runway.

- South part of the ocean

Victoria Harbor (Seychelles) - used to supply fuel to Chinese ships.

Antsiranana Port (Madagascar) - used for refueling.

Various other minor plumbing clauses are used.

The government of the People's Republic of China is studying the situation and is trying to conclude bilateral agreements for the use of foreign ports to guarantee the presence of its navies in areas of the oceans far removed from mainland China.

However, due to significant qualitative and quantitative differences in the composition of the Chinese and American navies, prospects for safe and guaranteed shipping of oil are not expected in the near future. The problem could be solved by establishing full control over those oil fields, whose supplies are hardly vulnerable to attack from the sea.

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