



Weekly Iraq .Xplored report

07 July 2018

Prepared by Risk Analysis Team, Iraq

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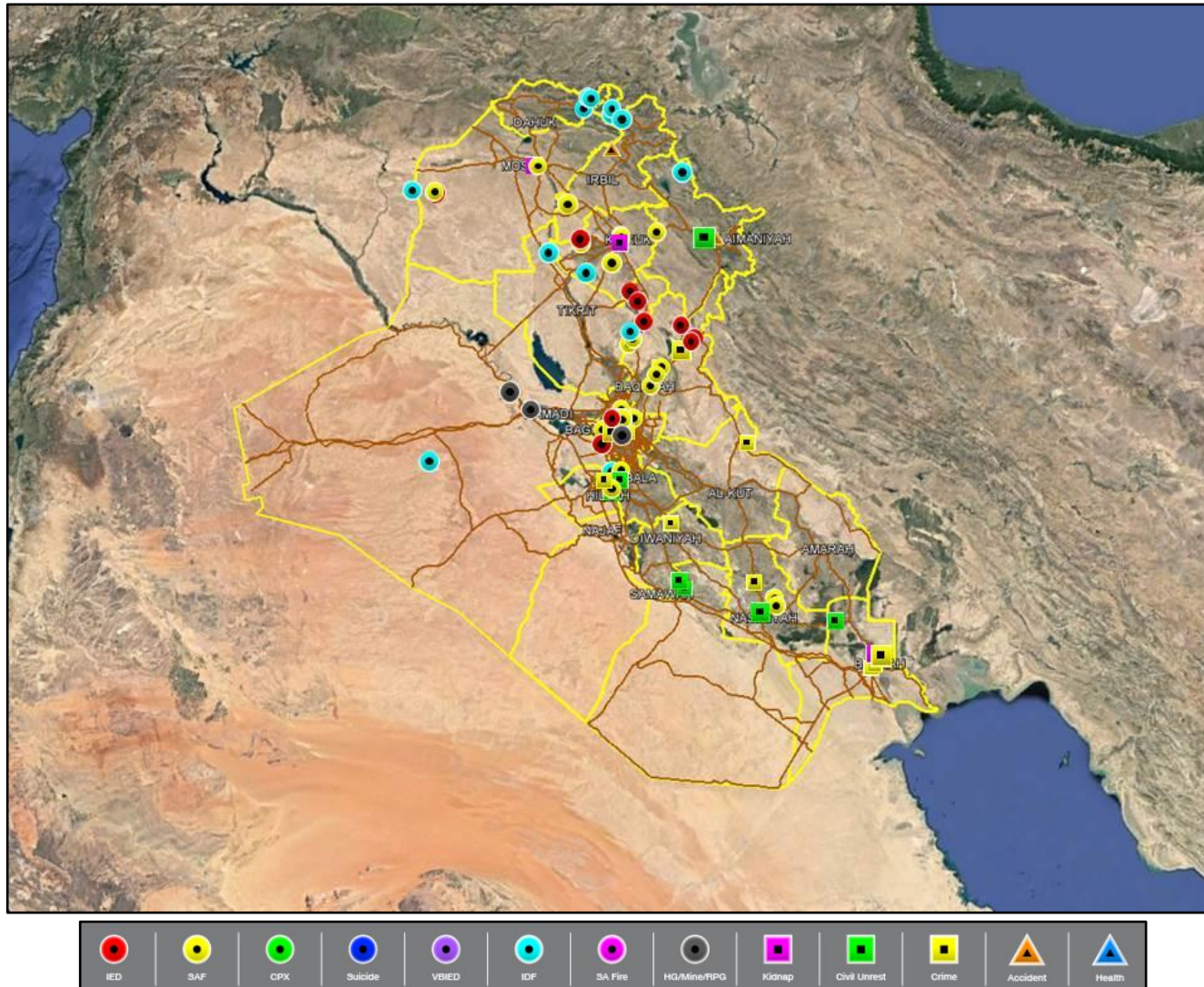
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ACTIVITY MAP



OUTLOOK**Short term outlook**

- The fall-out of the May 12 parliamentary elections continues to dominate national reporting. In line with earlier assessments, there was no widespread use of violence over the election period. However, there is now an increased risk of confrontation between supporters of various parties as a result the manual ballot recount, officially launched on July 03. The risk of civil unrest and political violence will be elevated if political parties lose votes in comparison to the original results. As an indicator of future trends, on June 10, an IHEC warehouse in Baghdad, which contained a large number of ballot boxes, was burned down.
- Controversial results of the parliamentary elections and the ongoing fall-out from the Kurdish independence referendum mean that the general threat from political instability in northern Iraq could manifest itself to varying degrees of unrest and violence at the local level. On July 01, a suicide VBIED targeted a warehouse housing ballot boxes in Kirkuk; one security element was killed and 20 others were injured.
- The trend for localised protests continues across the southern region and Baghdad, in line with the forecast for the post-Ramadan period. Shortages of water and electricity have continued to prompt protests in the capital and the southern provinces in the past weeks. Demands for employment opportunities were highlighted in Basra on several occasions. Further demonstrations over the issue of electricity and water supply can be expected in the next few weeks as demand for both commodities increases during the hot summer months.

Medium to long term outlook

- A protracted period of coalition building is expected follow the elections. The official government formation process will be initiated once the Federal Court confirms the parliamentary election results, after the manual recount is completed. A period of transition will follow in which bureaucracy will increase as incumbents and policy changes.
- The election results and government composition will have a significant impact on the security environment in northern Iraq. In the absence of a concerted effort to engage the disenfranchised Sunni population of the country, these areas will remain at risk of sectarian violence from radical Sunni elements, especially in Nineveh, Salah al-Din and western Kirkuk.
- Islamic State activity will continue to dominate security reporting with focus on the potential resurgence of an insurgent campaign in northern and western Iraq. Despite ongoing ISF efforts to clear remaining IS pockets, the group retains a degree of freedom of movement in the desert regions of Anbar, near the Syrian border, and along the Hamrin Mountains.
- Low-level incidents related to criminality, personal disputes and tribal tensions are likely to continue in Basra and the southern region. Long-term tensions are also expected to be driven by the return of militia factions expecting material and social rewards for their contribution in the campaign against IS.

SIGNIFICANT EVENTS

Council of Representatives ends its term

Iraq's parliament ended its current four-year term on June 30. The Council of Representatives convened to discuss amendments to the election law but no attempts were made to change the parliament's tenure. Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi will now lead a caretaker cabinet until the new parliament convenes.

IHEC continues manual recount of parliamentary votes

The Independent High Electoral Commission officially commenced the recount of votes from May 12 parliamentary election on July 03. The commission spokesman confirmed that the recount would only take place in disputed districts, but he did not specify how long the process was likely to take. Votes cast overseas will also be counted again.

Explosion at IHEC warehouse in Kirkuk results in over 20 casualties

On July 01, a suicide attacker driving a VBIED targeted a complex of governmental warehouses housing ballot boxes in Kirkuk, reportedly leaving one person killed and at least 20 others injured. The driver reportedly detonated the device before reaching the entrance of the warehouse after officers guarding the facility opened fire on the car.

THREAT MATRIX

Region	Political	Terrorism	Militancy	Crime	K&R
KRG*	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Low	Low
North**	Moderate	High-Extreme	High	High	High
Baghdad	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate
Anbar	Moderate	High	High	High	High
South***	Moderate	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate

Threat Scale	Minimal	Low	Moderate	High	Extreme
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* **KRG** – Dohuk, Erbil & Sulaymaniyah

** **North** – Nineveh, Salah ad-Din & Diyala

*** **South** – Babil, Wasit, Karbala, Najaf, Diwaniyah, Dhi Qar, Muthanna, Maysan & Basra

OVERVIEW

Political

Council of Representatives ends its term

Iraq's parliament ended its current four-year term on June 30. The Council of Representatives (CoR) convened to discuss amendments to the election law but no attempts were made to change the parliament's tenure. CoR Deputy Speaker, Humam al-Hamoudi, commented later that the proposed extension would have been "a dangerous precedent that could kill the political process". Separate reports citing State of Law MP Mohammed Sayhoun claimed that at least 20 MPs now faced arrest on charges of corruption, following the end of the parliamentary term, as they would no longer have parliamentary immunity. Speaking at his weekly news conference on July 03, Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi reiterated assurances that there was no constitutional vacuum and that the new cabinet would be formed as soon as the official parliamentary vote results were known. Abadi attributed the delay to the ongoing manual vote counting. He repeated that the government was only waiting for the manual counting of votes, the consideration of all complaints, and the Federal Court's endorsement of the results to go ahead with the constitutional process.

IHEC to begin manual recount of votes

The Independent High Electoral Commission officially commenced the recount of votes from May 12 parliamentary election on July 03. The commission spokesman, Judge Laith Jabr Hamza, confirmed that the recount would only take place in several disputed provinces, but he did not specify how long the process was likely to take. Those ballot boxes which had already been transferred to Baghdad will be recounted in the capital. Votes cast overseas in Iran, Turkey, Britain, Lebanon, Jordan, the United States and Germany will also be counted again.

Unconfirmed reports on difference emerging in vote recount in Kirkuk

In Kirkuk, the recount officially began at the Kirkuk Sports Activities Centre on July 03, with 522 ballot boxes from questioned polling centres to be checked. Unconfirmed media reports claimed that a "difference" is already emerging in the course of the recount. "The manual recount of just 23 ballot boxes was done [Tuesday] and there is a difference in the number of votes per the manual and electronic count," Rudaw quoted an anonymous Iraqi official as saying. "For example, according to the previous count, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) had obtained 213 votes in a box, but it fell to just 103 according to the manual recount," he said. A further 88 ballot boxes were opened in Kirkuk on July 04. The leader of the Turkmen Front, Arshad Salihi, also claimed that the recount had shown large differences in vote count. Meanwhile, Rebwar Taha, a winning PUK candidate in Kirkuk, criticised the recount, questioning its legitimacy due to the alleged tampering with ballot boxes by unnamed "militias".

Ayatollah al-Sistani criticises post-election controversies

The most influential Iraqi Shia cleric, Ayatollah Ali al-Sistani, urged politicians to fight terrorism rather than focus on challenging results of the parliamentary elections. In his Friday sermon, delivered by the representative in Karbala, Ayatollah al-Sistani said that Iraq's leaders should focus on defeating terrorists and not on the results of the election. "It is not correct to get distracted with election results and forming alliances or fighting over positions from doing what is necessary to destroy the terrorists and provide protection for citizens in all areas and provinces," al-Sistani's representative said.

Security**UN releases June casualty figures**

A total of 76 Iraqi civilians were killed and another 129 were injured in acts of terrorism, violence and armed conflict in Iraq in May 2018, according to official casualty figures recorded by the United Nations Assistance Mission for Iraq (UNAMI). The figures include ordinary citizens and others considered civilian at the time of death or injury, such as police in non-combat functions, civil defence, personal security teams, facilities protection police and fire department personnel. Of the overall figures recorded by UNAMI for June, the number of civilians killed (not including police) was 68, while the number of injured (not including police) was 118. Diyala was the worst affected province, with 52 civilian casualties (16 killed, 36 injured), followed by Kirkuk with 10 killed and 36 injured, and Baghdad with 19 killed and 18 injured. According to official information obtained by UNAMI from the Health Directorate in Anbar, the province suffered a total of 7 civilian casualties (none killed and 7 injured).

Explosion at IHEC warehouse in Kirkuk results in 20 casualties

On July 01, at around 0600hrs, a suicide attacker driving a VBIED targeted a complex of governmental warehouses housing ballot boxes in Kirkuk, leaving one person killed and at least 20 others injured. The driver reportedly detonated the device before reaching the entrance of the warehouse after officers guarding the facility opened fire on the car. Rakan al-Juburi, the governor of Kirkuk said that the building was damaged by the blast but no ballot boxes were affected. The manager of the Kirkuk General Hospital was quoted as saying that the majority of the injured were security personnel. On the same day, media were also reporting other explosions and SAF attacks in different parts of Kirkuk, which were followed by armed confrontations between security forces and armed men.

Iraqi Kurdish PM says PKK responsible for Turkish attacks

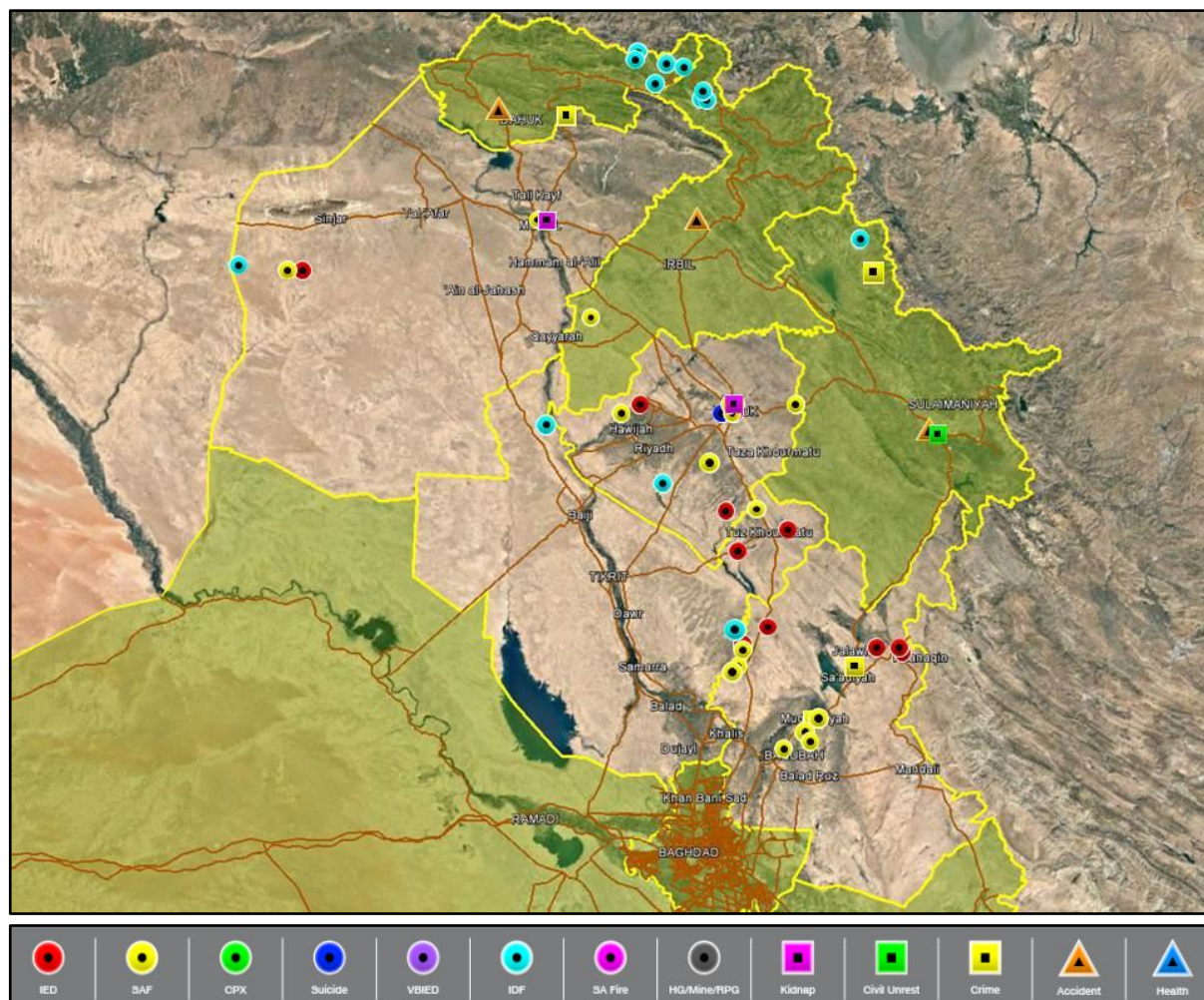
Iraqi Kurdish Prime Minister Nechirvan Barzani said that Turkish forces continue cross-border military operations in Iraq because the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK) had "occupied" large parts of the Iraqi Kurdish region. "We are concerned with civilians suffering ... but these military operations are taking place because the PKK has occupied large parts of [Iraqi] Kurdistan, which it uses to attack Turkey and then returns," Barzani said at a news conference in Irbil on July 04. The conference was broadcast by the Irbil-based Rudaw TV. "The people of [Iraqi] Kurdistan must know that the operations are the PKK's fault," he said.

Iraqi forces kill 15 militants in Kirkuk security sweep

The Federal Police commander, Raed Jawdat, said that 15 militants were killed and 15 others were injured in the wide-scale security operation announced as the "Revenge of the Martyrs" carried out in Kirkuk province and along the border with Salah al-Din over the week. The police and allied forces combed through 63 villages and destroyed seven booby-trapped vehicles as well as 27 insurgent positions, Jawdat said. He added that 24 explosive devices were dismantled, 19 tunnels and three training facilities were destroyed, 60 mortar shells were seized and an IED workshop was destroyed.

Economy**Iraqi oil exports steady in June though federal revenues fall**

According to the Ministry of Oil, Iraq oil exports were broadly unchanged in June, from a 2018 peak in May, at 3.251 million barrels per day. The largest monthly tanker loadings in Basra this year were offset by the continued outage of the Kirkuk-Ceyhan pipeline. The average price per barrel was slightly lower in June than in May, however, and federal government oil revenues saw a slight drop despite increased Basra exports.

WEEKLY OPERATIONAL ASSESSMENT**Countrywide Military/Security Situation****Northern Provinces**

In the Kurdish Region, Turkish attacks against PKK insurgents in northern Erbil and Dohuk provinces have once again continued throughout the reporting period. Airstrikes were reported in Erbil province (Avasin Basyan), Dahuk (Zap, Zerki Heights, Gara), and Sulaymaniyah (Qandil). Turkish artillery targeted suspected PKK positions in the Sidekan area of Hakurk region in Erbil province. Several Islamic State elements were reportedly killed in a Peshmerga operation supported by the international coalition forces near the Qarachokh Mountain in Makhmour. There were four incidents at weapons storage facilities in the Kurdish Region, highlighting the risks associated with improper handling of weaponry at local stores. Incidents included an explosion at an ammunition store in Bahirka sub-district of Erbil; fire at a Peshmerga ammunition depot in the Tasluja area of Sulaymaniyah; another fire at a private depot in Sulaymaniyah on July 06. In Dahuk province, a fire was reported at an ammunition depot belonging to the Syrian Kurdish Peshmerga.

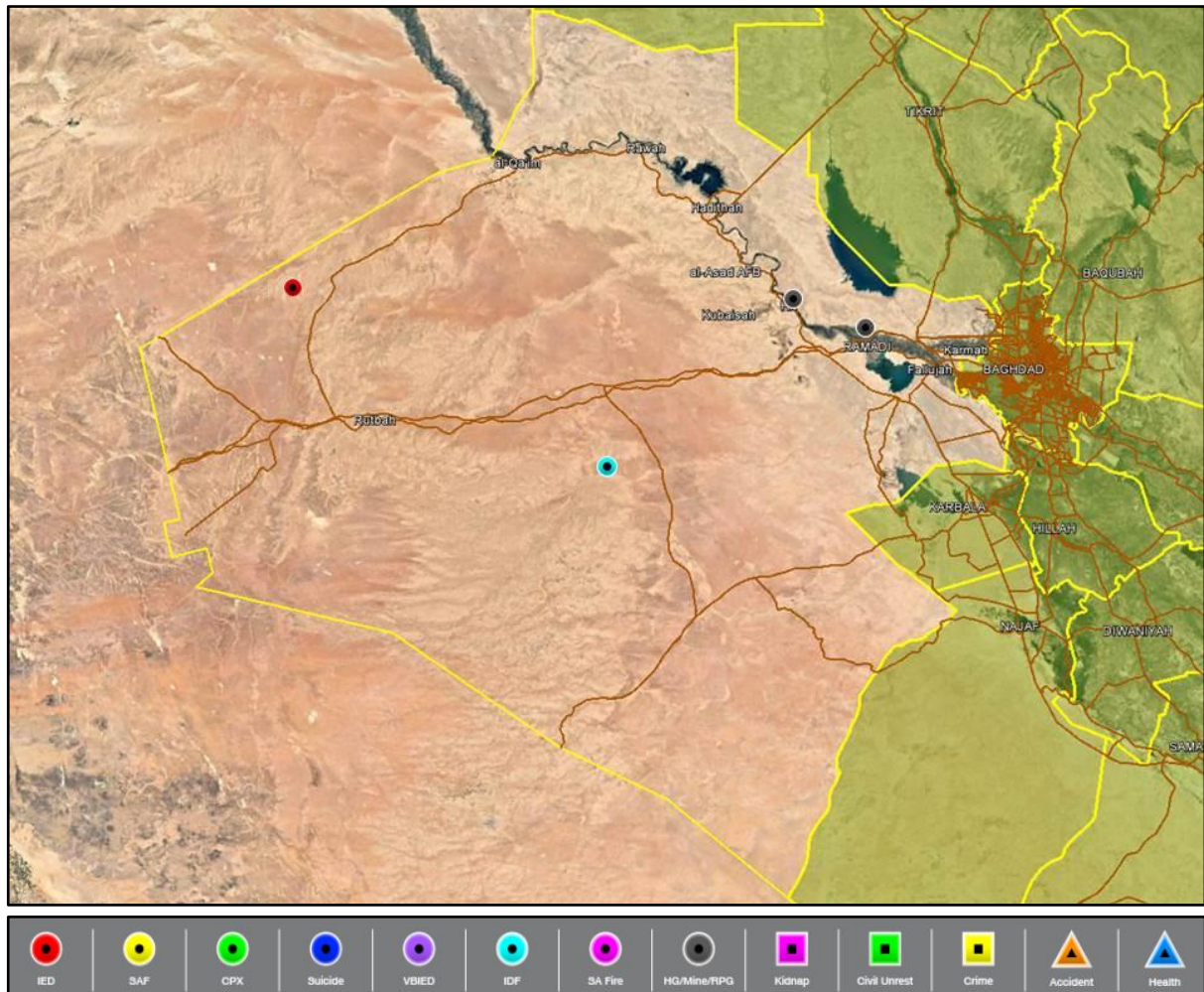
Protest activity was again subdued in the Kurdish region. A protest over poor water and electricity provision occurred in Erbil on July 04. In Sulaymaniyah, dozens of teachers on temporary contracts demonstrated in front of the Education Directorate on July 03, demanding permanent employment. Local sources warned over the elevated risk of protests in the coming days condemning Turkish military action in KR-I.

Following a relatively subdued period of reporting in Nineveh, there were several targeted attacks and road ambushes reported this week. An IED detonated outside the local elder's (*mukhtar*) house in eastern Mosul on July 02. A group of armed men shot and killed five civilians, reportedly from a tribal chief's family, and wounded two others in Tal Khaimah, between Tal Afar and Mosul. In western Nineveh, PMF reportedly destroyed two VBIEDs as they attempted to approach their defensive lines on the Syrian border near Tal Safuk. A member of the Shammar Sunni tribe was reportedly killed and another was wounded in an ambush laid by militants south-west of Ba'aj; two insurgents subsequently killed in clashes with local villagers. Otherwise, reporting from Nineveh comprised the usual brand of arrests of alleged IS militants and finds of cached weaponry around Mosul, Tal Afar and Qayyara.

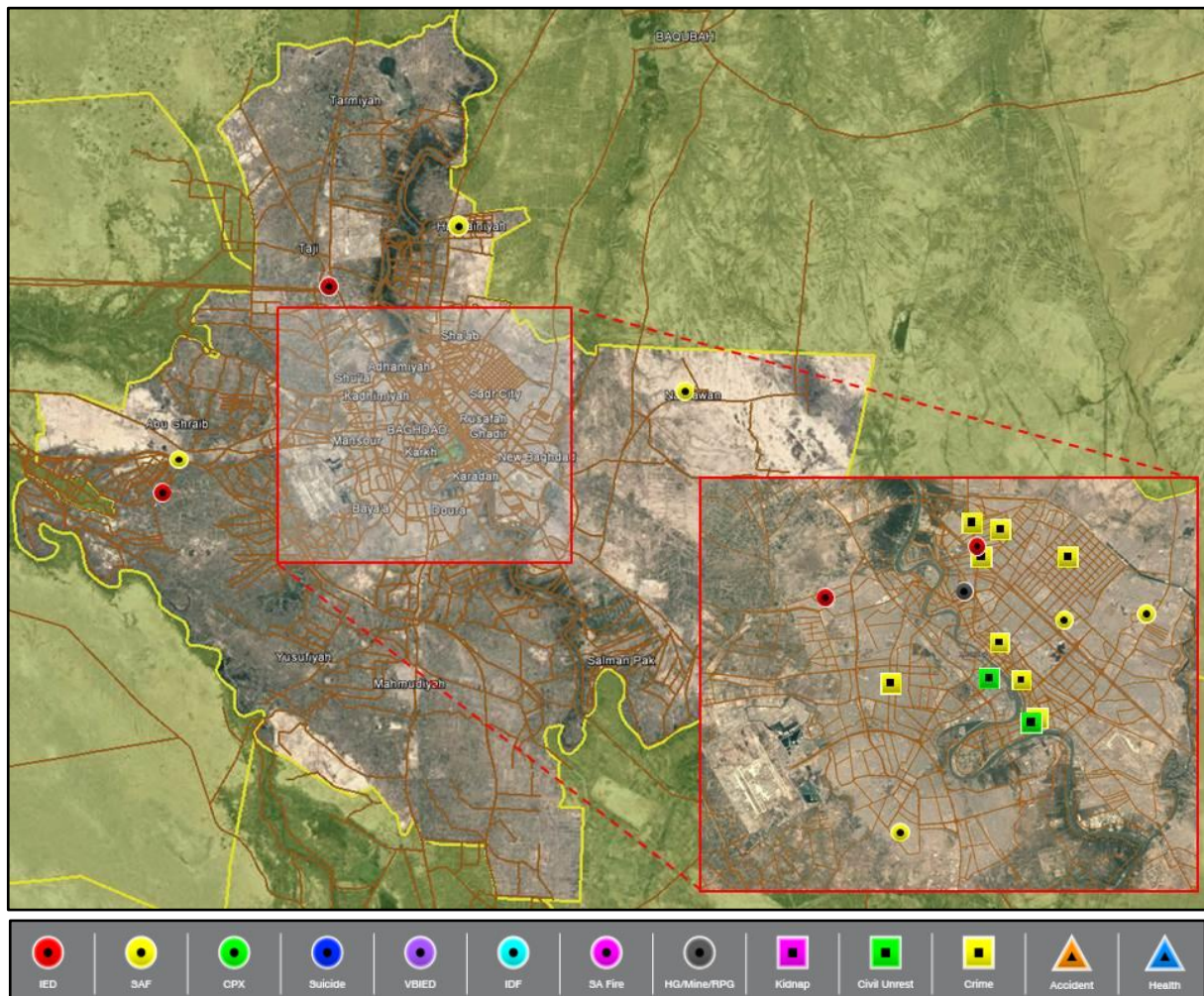
Kirkuk province continues to witness regular insurgent attacks and election-related violence. In Kirkuk city, a suicide VBIED targeted a complex of warehouse housing ballot boxes on the morning of July 01, killing one and injuring 21 others, mostly security elements (see *Security overview* section). Numerous attacks on civilians, security forces and Popular Mobilisation elements were again in evidence in Hawijah district. ISF disarmed multiple IEDs emplaced at several high-voltage electricity pylons and other explosive devices planted near a water treatment plant in Abbasi sub-district. An IED exploded near the village of Zenger, inhabited by the Kakai religious minority, on July 01; one civilian (Arab) was injured.

It was also reported that ISF conducted a series of clearance operations in the southern parts of Kirkuk and along the provincial boundaries of Salah-al-Din and Diyala, targeting IS cells. It was stated that the operation was launched under the name of "Revenge of the Martyrs" in response to the recent killings on ISF members on the Baghdad-Kirkuk road. The Federal Police commander said that 15 militants were killed and 15 others were injured in the operation over the week. Multiple IEDs and insurgent locations were reportedly cleared. ISF and Popular Mobilisation targeted suspected IS positions near in Tuz Khurmatu district, where Iraqi airstrikes reportedly killed up to 17 IS militants. Elsewhere in Salah al-Din, clearance operations were reported in Baiji and Samarra districts.

Finally, in Diyala province, operations along the Baghdad-Kirkuk road were being reported throughout the week. However, IED incidents and SAF attacks also continued in the background, despite the increased ISF footprint. Insurgents carried out attacks on several villages on the border with Salah al-Din. Eight militants were reportedly killed in an airstrike following an IS attack on the Mubarak al-Farhan village, which resulted in six tribal militiamen and civilians wounded. Towards the east, the Diyala River Valley and the Hamrin Mountains remain susceptible to militant attacks. There were two notable attacks in the Baquba area at the end of the week. Local media reported that up to seven people were killed on the Baghdad-Baquba road near Buhriz on July 05, after their bus was intercepted by an armed group. On the next day, local media outlets claimed that a group of armed men attacked the car carrying army officers on the Baquba – Baghdad road near Luqmaniyah, killing a senior officer.

Anbar Province

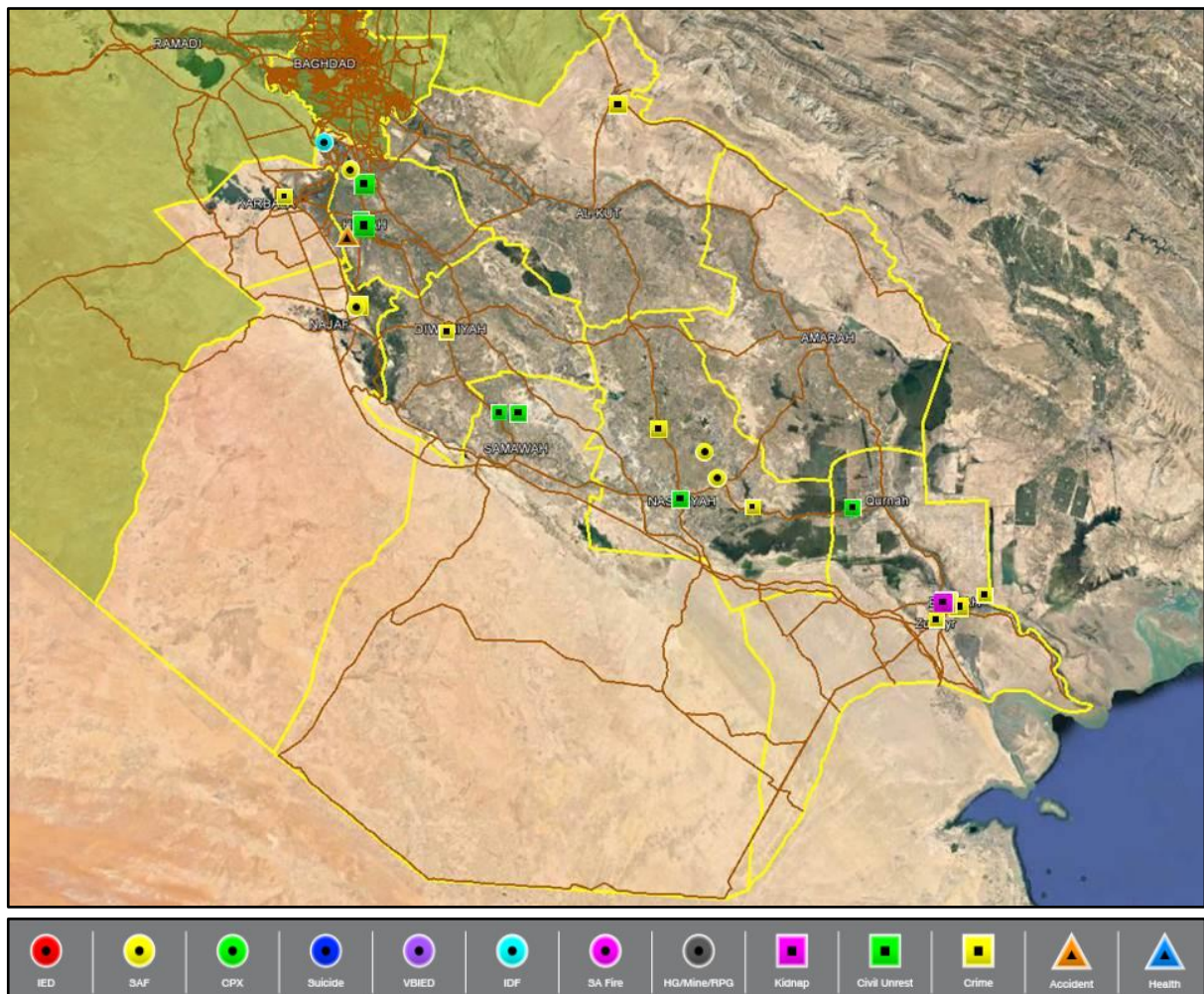
There were no high-profile incidents reported in Anbar during the week. Two ISF members were killed and a third was wounded by a legacy IED detonation in Rutbah district, near the Iraqi-Syrian border. Clearance operations and airstrikes continue to target militants across the desert areas of the province. ISF announced an operation around Rutbah, Khuzaimi, Qatif Valley and along the Saudi border. Three civilians who had been abducted near Rutbah on June 19 were reportedly released this week. Coalition airstrikes targeted an IS vehicle between the 160 Kilo outpost and Nukhayb; an IS leader was reportedly killed. On July 01, unidentified individuals tossed a concussion grenade at the house belonging to a family with alleged Islamic State links in the Bakir neighbourhood of Hit. The week has again seen several significant arrests and finds of explosives in the Ramadi – Fallujah corridor. One suspect was arrested one hour after a hand grenade attack on a civilian house in the Albu Dhiyab area, north of Ramadi. Large caches of explosives were found around Fallujah district.

Capital Region (Including Baghdad City)

Baghdad city saw another subdued period of reporting with criminal incidents, security raids and small-scale protests being reported. In terms of IED incidents, there were two attacks targeting civilians in the northern part of the capital, Kadhimiyah district. On July 04, two IEDs detonated at a bird market in Shula; one person was killed and up to 11 were injured. Another IED detonated inside a bus on the northern outskirts of Baghdad late on July 05, injuring two civilians. A number of non-fatal IED and grenade detonations were also seen, in line with the pattern of intimidation attacks in the course of business or private disputes. This included incidents in Rusafah (Palestine Street), Adhamiyah (Qahira, Waziriyah), Doura, New Baghdad (Baladiyat), Kadhimiya (Shula). Other activity has conformed to routine patterns, comprising primarily isolated SAF attacks and criminal arrests. In one incident of note, two people were killed and two others were wounded when tribal skirmishing continued for up to four hours in the Habibiyyah area of Sadr City on July 03. There were several armed robberies reported in eastern Baghdad during the week, highlighting the underlying threat from violent criminality in the city, including the central, commercial areas such as Rusafah and Karradah. Meanwhile, low-level protests activity also continued, without any major politically-motivated demonstrations.

In the wider Baghdad belts, activity has been limited to small arms and low-yield IED attacks. An IED detonated in the commercial area of Taji, injuring two civilians. One soldier and one civilian were injured by an IED in Abu Ghraib. The Baghdad Operations Command announced multiple cache finds of explosives south and north of Baghdad, in Abu Ghraib, Mada'in and Mahmudiyah districts.

Southern Provinces



There were several notable incidents in Babil this week as the province continues to see intermittent insurgent attacks and high presence of security forces. Two Popular Mobilisation elements were reportedly injured when a mortar round impacted near a checkpoint in the Buhairat area on July 03. Later during the week, an arms depot, reportedly belonging to a PMF faction - Saraya Ashura, exploded in Kifl sub-district. There were no reported casualties.

Reporting from the southern region was again characterised primarily by criminal activity - mainly related to smuggling and drugs supply – and protest action in relation to employment opportunities and the lack of basic service provision. The remainder of the reporting from the region was categorised by ISF-led arrest operations which remain concentrated on that criminal activity previously mentioned and those in possession of narcotics. In Dhi Qar province, unidentified gunmen shot and killed a 24-year-old man and injured his teenage brother. Media reporting suggested the incident was linked to rivalries between drug-trafficking gangs. A drug-trafficking gang was reportedly arrested in Wasit province.

In line with previous forecasts, protests over poor service provision were seen in Muthanna, Maysan, Babil, Dhi Qar and Basra province. Also in Basra, protest action in relation to employment conditions, permanent contracts and the removal of foreign workers (those Iraqi's from outside the province) were witnessed at West Qurna 2 and the Basra Province offices.

ACRONYM LIST

All - Area of Intelligence Interest	MoO - Ministry of Oil
AKA - Also Known As	MoT - Ministry of Transportation
AO - Area of Operations	MSR - Main Supply Route
APC - Armored Personnel Carrier	NFDK - No Further Details Known
APIED - Anti-Personnel IED	NGO - Non-Governmental Organization (aid/charity)
AQ - Al-Qaeda	NSTR - Nothing Significant To Report
AT - Anti-Tank	OCG - Organized Crime Group
ATGW - Anti Tank Guided Weapon	OPF - Oil Protection Force
AVIED - Anti-Vehicle IED	PAX - Person, Persons or Passenger
BBIED - Body Borne IED	PBIED - Person-Borne Improvised Explosive Device (UN Term)
Bde - Brigade	Pol - Point of Impact (for IDF)
Bn - Battalion	PoO - Point of Origin (for IDF)
BXP - Border Crossing Point	PSAF - Precision Small Arms Fire
CET - Convoy Escort Team	PSC - Private Security Company
CLC - Concerned Local Citizens	PSD - Private Security Detail
CoP - Chief of Police	RCIED - Remote-Controlled IED
CP - Check Point	RPG - Rocket Propelled Grenade
C-PERS - Captured Personnel	RTA - Road Traffic Accident
CPX - Complex Attack (attack using multiple weapon systems)	SAF - Small Arms Fire
CQA - Close Quarter Assassination/Attack	SAFIRE - Surface to Air FIRE
DBS - Drive by Shooting	SF - Special Forces
Div - Division	SVBIED - Suicide Vehicle Borne IED
DoD - Department of Defense	SVEST - Suicide Explosive Worn Vest
DoS - Department of State	TCN - Third Country National
DoS - US Department of State	TCP - Traffic Control Point
ECP - Entry Control Point	Technical - An improvised weapon-mounted pick-up truck
EFP - Explosively Formed Projectile	TTP - Tactics, Techniques and Practices
EOD - Explosive Ordnance Disposal (Bomb Squad)	UVIED - Under Vehicle IED
ERW - Explosive Remnants of War	UXO - Unexploded Ordnance
FoM - Freedom of Movement	VBIED - Vehicle Borne IED
Gol - Government of Iraq	VCP - Vehicle Checkpoint
HCN - Host Country National	WIA - Wounded in Action
HG - Hand Grenade	
HME - Home Made Explosive	
HMG - Heavy Machine Gun	
HVT - High Value Target	
IC - International Community	
IDF - Indirect Fire (i.e.: rockets, mortars)	
IDP - Internally Displaced Persons	
IEC - Independent Electoral Commission	
IED - Improvised Explosive Device	
IM - International Military	
IOC - International Oil Company	
IRAM - Improvised Rocket Assisted Mortar	
IRL - Improvised Rocket Launcher	
IS - Islamic State	
IVCP - Illegal Vehicle Check Point	
IVO - In Vicinity Of	
IZ - International Zone	
KIA - Killed in Action	
LN - Local National/Iraqi Civilian	
MAIED - Magnetically attached IED (aka UVIED)	
MIA - Missing in Action	
MoD - Ministry of Defense	
MoF - Ministry of Finance	
MoFA - Ministry of Foreign Affairs	
MoHE - Ministry of Higher Education	
Mol - Ministry of Interior	
MoJ - Ministry of Justice	

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