

The United States-Morocco Roadmap for Defense Cooperation for 2026 through 2036 Aims to Transform Morocco Into a Base for Defending US Colonialism!

(Translated)

[Al-Rayah Newspaper - Issue 607 - 08/07/2026](#)

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Details from a new US bill—designated S.4784 and included in the defense budget authorization package for the 2027 fiscal year—have revealed Washington’s intention to establish a comprehensive strategic framework to deepen its security agreement with Rabat between 2026 and 2036. The legislation terms this “the plan to enhance United States defense cooperation with Morocco.” This follows the Trump administration’s signing of a defense agreement with Morocco in Washington on April 16, 2026—titled “The United States-Morocco Roadmap for Defense Cooperation for 2026 through 2036”—which also extends through 2036.

While the April agreement outlined the broad strokes of the US strategic security vision regarding Morocco, the current bill aims to transform that vision into a long-term, legally binding US security commitment. Furthermore, it reveals aspects that were not fully disclosed in the April agreement; it lays the groundwork for turning Morocco into a platform for US hegemony and colonialist reach across the Western Mediterranean, the Sahel, and the African interior. This is to be achieved through specific practical measures, including:

- Establishing security sites within Morocco under the pretext of enhancing regional stability and boosting joint readiness to handle crises.

- Developing a roadmap to deepen cooperation on counter-terrorism, specifically targeting Islamist extremism, and confronting threats directed at the US, Morocco, and the region. Adopting a cost-sharing model to rehabilitate strategic airfields previously used by the U.S., specifically the airbases from the 1950s: Sidi Slimane, Ben Guerir, and Nouasseur, alongside supporting the modernization of the Moroccan Armed Forces through the acquisition of U.S. defense equipment and the establishment of a multi-domain training and testing complex.

- Expanding the scope and scale of bilateral and multilateral military exercises—such as Operation African Lion—to incorporate cybersecurity, drone operations and counter-drone capabilities, undersea technologies, countering hybrid warfare, and protecting critical infrastructure, supply chains, and military mobility.

- Future cooperation between the two nations will also account for developments regarding the use of artificial intelligence and autonomous capabilities in the military sphere, amidst the evolving nature of modern warfare and the growing reliance on advanced defense technology.

The bill and the agreement represent more than a mere technical extension of previous accords; they constitute a new U.S. strategic security framework—formulated at a critical juncture for American hegemony—aimed at integrating Morocco into the U.S. strategic security architecture in the Western Mediterranean. This move leverages Morocco’s exceptional geostrategic location—a convergence point for three vital strategic spheres; the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and Africa—and its control over the southern entrance to the Strait of Gibraltar, a crucial strategic corridor for logistics, military transit, trade, and energy. However, Morocco’s security framework and strategic function extend beyond its geostrategic location alone. The United States seeks to transform the country into a base and launchpad to cement its hegemony over the Islamic Maghreb and counter its Islamic project. It also aims to utilize Morocco as a gateway for influence and control over the European Mediterranean—via the Strait of Gibraltar—and as a hub for managing its colonial-style influence across the Sahel and the African interior.

Costly past failures in Iraq and Afghanistan prompted the U.S. to reformulate its strategic doctrine. Moving away from direct hegemony achieved through occupation and massive military bases, it shifted to a new model of dominance relying on regional positioning points and local “vassal states.” These vassal states act as extensions of U.S. security, strategic, and intelligence influence, while bearing the costs and burdens of American hegemony. Amidst the conflict with Iran and America’s own predicaments, the U.S. security dilemma has intensified, heightening the strategic need for regional pillars within the American system of support and deterrence.

Morocco—and its vassal regime—meets this American need through its exceptional geography and strategic assets: a deep civilizational and historical footprint in the Sahel and Africa; a window onto the European Mediterranean; full engagement in the “war on Islam”; a disciplined, combat-hardened military; sophisticated intelligence agencies and expertise; deep security coordination and strong ties with Washington; strategic mineral resources; security bases and staging points; and diverse ports, airports, and terrain. These factors grant the U.S. control over trade flows, energy, military deployment, logistics, and the intelligence and cyber domains across three continents—including the vital and volatile geography of the Islamic world. “The United States-Morocco Roadmap for Defense Cooperation for 2026 through 2036” represents a US plan to transform Morocco into a security hub and strategic base in the Western Mediterranean. This move aims to bolster US hegemony and expand its strategic depth following a series of crises—a process facilitated by the trap of recognizing Moroccan sovereignty over Western Sahara, alongside the country's weak governance and power vacuum.

It is a US strategy designed to sow the seeds of dependency and strategic subservience as a precursor to political subjugation. The plan seeks to go beyond merely penetrating the military—the hard core of Moroccan rule—to achieve total control over its military doctrine, organizational structure, strategic planning, weaponry, resources, and security apparatus by integrating them into the US security architecture. This is being achieved through expanded coordination via US command systems—aligned with US military doctrine and security philosophy—and an increasing reliance on US technology and weaponry. Morocco is the leading importer of US arms in Africa, including Falcon and F-16 aircraft, along with associated spare parts, munitions, and upgrades. Even more critical is US control over operating systems and tactical technical data, coupled with security and intelligence linkages to advanced US technology—such as radars, Link-16 systems for inter-network combat connectivity, and artificial intelligence—all of which are overseen exclusively by US command software for controlling operational command protocols. Then come the American drones and control platforms, followed by intensive training and periodic, large-scale maneuvers overseen by US command. These activities reshape the target army’s military doctrine by redefining its security philosophy, objectives, and goals, as well as reclassifying risks, threats, enemies, and allies. This process entails a doctrinal takeover and replacement; the core of the regime—its ideology, apparatus, weaponry, planning, and execution—comes under US management. Consequently, decisions regarding security and war are held hostage by America, effectively turning the army itself into an American hostage. This trajectory inevitably leads to its ultimate outcome: political subservience to the American colonialist.

This is the legacy bequeathed to us by regimes of betrayal and disgrace; they have transformed our lands, resources, exceptional geostrategic locations, and massive armies into tools serving the kafir (disbelieving) West—turning them into a curse upon us and our countries!