Security in the perception of Iraq and Saudi Arabia: an analytical vision

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Abstract

The procedural control of the concept of security represents one of the cognitive and methodological approaches to the formulation and construction of a theoretical and practical framework in the field of security studies, which derives its dynamism from several pillars and the most prominent levels. A subject related to the field of regional and international relations, and related to the methodological interventions imposed by the movement of the refutation of the process of theorization in regional and international relations. Therefore, it is possible to build the proper theoretical accumulation of the security phenomenon by addressing the existing interferences between international relations, security studies and the regional and international security environment. The location of the geo-strategic of Iraq is a continental or semi-continental country whose policies and decisions are influenced by the nature of its relations with each neighboring country. Iraq's common borders with six different countries (Turkey, Iran, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan) A stable and stable foreign policy report to deal with these countries for several considerations is reflected in the following points.

A. Given the size of ideological crossroads and political differences
B. The divergence of strategic interests even with the change of regimes in Iraq from 1921 to the present

Saudi Arabia's view of regional security stems from the fact that regional security can only be achieved if every country has sufficient internal security and stability. The vision of the Saudi decision-maker for security has been affected by the intense US military presence of land, sea and air bases. And that the Saudi security strategy is an integral part of the national security strategy of the Gulf Cooperation Council states and that all Gulf countries have kept the privacy of their security strategy? The components of the Saudi security strategy were limited to achieving specific objectives, including strengthening security and border protection, and confronting regional challenges and risks such as nuclear dangers, regional conflicts and disasters, identifying and responding to sources of danger and combating terrorism and extremism?

Keywords: Security perception Iraq Saudi Arabia an analytical vision

Introduction

Security in the perception of Iraq and Saudi Arabia: an analytical vision. National and national security became one of the branches of political science. It possessed a culture, provided the material and scientific objective (achieving security) and the possibility of subject to scientific research methods, in addition to being a link between many sciences.

National security is a complex, multidimensional phenomenon that is linked in its study between sociology, economics, international relations, governance systems, etc. The use of different curricula requires greater systemic integration.

Robert McNamara, a former US Secretary of Defense and one of the leading strategic thinkers in his book "The Essence of Security"

Security means development and economic, social and political development under guaranteed protection.

National and national security are interrelated because both seek to harness the State's capabilities to protect its existence from internal and external dangers, that is, to secure the State from within and to pay the threat externally.

As for the importance of the theoretical rooting of the concept of security, and in order to familiarize with its basic principles, the research has been divided into three fields. In the first part, we discussed the conceptualization of the concept of security. The second topic: How Iraq's decision maker views the concept of security

And the third topic devoted to talk about security in the Saudi sense

The first topic is the conceptualization of the concept of security

The meanings of security converge in both the linguistic meaning and the conventional meaning, where they all meet that security is the achievement of tranquility, tranquility and stability at the level of the individual and the community. Security in the linguistic sense against fear, security and shelter to insure himself, honesty against betrayal, security, honesty and faith. , Trust and acceptance of Sharia.

The concept of traditional security is often taken merely to refer to the preservation of sovereignty, territorial integrity and internal stability with a focus on the coercive power of the state. In today's complex and intertwined world, which faces many non-traditional threats such as epidemics, climate change, etc., More comprehensive.

Despite the complexity and interrelated meanings of the concept of security, but there have been several attempts to restrict and define and clarify the implications, as says Barry Buzan**(**

In its definition of security "(that security at the level of the nation-state seeks to be free from the threat, at the international level it is related to the ability of States and societies to maintain their identity Independence and cohesion.

Walter Lippman, in his definition of security, states that "the nation remains so secure that it is not at risk of sacrificing basic values if it wishes to avoid war and remains capable of defying these values. The path of its victory in such a war

In his book "Towards a theoretical definition of Arab national security", Dr. Ahmed Barqawi discussed security in the Arab world, saying that security means the sovereignty of the Ummah or the state on its land and wealth and provides a state of reassurance to the members of society against any external threat.

Therefore, we see that the conventional meaning of security in its traditional concept lies in the security measures taken to preserve the secrets of the state and secure its members and facilities and vital interests at home and abroad as it is the reassurance and calm and the ability to face events and emergencies without disturbance. Some experts in the field of security go as mental, psychological and mental, so security can be defined as a set of measures and laws that a person follows to protect himself, his property, his property or his offer, or anything precious that he fears.

In the context of talking about the concept of security National security is the main concern of the state, which seeks to protect citizens and individuals in the territory of the state. According to international policy, national security is the ability of the state to repel any aggression it may be subjected to by another state. Military defense,

or any method that contributes to the maintenance of the application of external and internal security of the State, without any control, or the authority of a State or of any other body and based on the view of political scientists of national security, the concept is not correct perception and perception only through the following two things

1. Inventory and control threats in their various transitional and sustainable patterns.

2. Formulating the objectives and means necessary to control security and reach its goals

Experts believe that the security of countries is equal to the military force and synonymous with war, that is, the military capability that leads to armed action that deters security. In other words, the state is safe if it does not reach the point where it is sacrificing its values if it wants to avoid war.

If the concept of national security depends on two basic levels

The first level, known as the "traditional level", depends on the role of the state in applying security.

The second level, which is linked to the effective role of local institutions that contribute to strengthening the security presence, such as: companies that provide trained personnel to provide security protection to VIPs, or major shops

The national security three levels can only be achieved by the integration and participation, namely:

1. The internal level: It is a level related to the preservation of society and protect it from any penetration or threat, and the adoption of the concept of stability in all areas. Regional level: relates to the regional links of the State with other Stat

2. International level: a higher level than in the past

3. The second topic: How Iraq's decision maker views the concept of security

Governments look to security for security, some of whom are totally perceived as "public security and private security", some of whom are perceived as having negative or positive security characteristics, and other governments view security from a geographical perspective (national, Regional, international), and another in its view of security, a review in terms of strategic goals (security, political, economic, etc

Some of them see security as security (regimes), so Iraqi governments, which followed power after the second decade of the 20th century, differed in their view of security

Since the establishment of the Iraqi state after 1921, Iraq has faced many security threats that have been accompanied by different periods of time. These threats have prevented the existence of a clear security strategy

that reflects the actual need for security. These threats were represented by the British occupation and the state of military coups in Iraq and the many wars. The security situation continued after the 1968 phase, which witnessed exceptional events such as the eight-year Iran-Iraq war, the invasion of Kuwait by the Iraqi army, and the Gulf wars waged by the United States of America, Iraq during the year 2003, as well as the security implications of this occupation on Iraq and its surroundings regional, religious, ethnic and racial diversity employed by the regional and international powers to threaten the internal security of Iraq and from him to regional security.

There are many factors affecting the Iraqi national security system and can be summarized as follows

First: Geographic factors location, area, boundary

A . Location of Iraq for latitude and longitude

Iraq is located in the northern hemisphere, specifically in the northeastern part of it, at latitude 33 ° north of the equator. The distance from Iraq to the equator north is 2,280.79 miles; 3,670.58 km. Iraq is about 3,939.55 miles , Which is 6,340.10 km south, followed by the South Pole is 8,501.64 miles, or 13,682.07 km north. In general, it can be said that Iraq's position for longitude and latitude is 33 ° N , Longitude 44 ° east.

B . Geographical location of Iraq.

The Republic of Iraq is a country of Asia, located in the west of the continent and overlooking the Arabian Gulf, bordered to the south by the State of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, while bordered on the north by the State of Turkey, bordered to the west by Syria and Jordan, while bordered by Iran on the east.

Among Iraq's neighbors is the longest and most important border strip Iraq shares with Saudi Arabia. It extends from Tarif, near the Jordanian border in the west, to Hafr al-Batin near the Kuwaiti border in the east. It is 814 kilometers long and the most important border crossing is within This border strip is located in the northeastern part of the Arar crossing .

Iraq's geo-strategic location has been described by specialists in strategic affairs as being of great importance as it lies within the land bridge that links the continents of the ancient world and connects the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean.

That the lengths of Iraq's border of 3433 km with neighboring countries constitute the most vulnerable points in the security system

The geo-strategic location of Iraq has made it a continental or semi-continental country whose policies and decisions are affected by the nature of its relations with each of the neighboring countries. Iraq's common borders with six different countries (Turkey, Iran, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Jordan) A stable and stable foreign policy report to deal with these countries for several considerations is reflected in the following points

A. Given the size of ideological crossroads and political differences.
B . The divergence of strategic interests even with the change of regimes in Iraq from 1921 to the present.

The Iraqi-Iraqi border is 1,150 kilometers, the Iraqi-Saudi border is 925, the Iraqi Iraqi is 599 km, the Iraqi Iraqi is 336 km, the Iraqi Iraqi is 242 km, the Iraqi Iraqi is 181 km, the most prominent weaknesses in the Iraqi security system. The extension needs human capabilities and sophisticated techniques of warning systems and aircraft that Iraq still misses, as violations, pressures and challenges still come from neighboring countries.

The problems of the lengths of borders and water problems with the countries of the spring, and oil fields common in the border areas, all these factors and variables piled and interacted to make the feature of instability in Iraq's relations with neighboring countries are prevailing.

The length of the common land border has contributed to the devaluation of the border defense index of Iraq, and the length of the border is a risk factor. Threatening the security of the state, especially if accompanied by a political incompatibility with neighboring countries such as Iraq.

The length of the Iraqi borders with the neighboring countries (Saudi Arabia, Syria, Jordan), especially the Iraqi desert in the wetlands and the western Badia reflected negatively on the national security of Iraq, as the bulge of the most important security challenges of the Iraqi security system after 2003 and now for the following reasons:

The western part of Iraq is part of the desert plateau and covers an area of about 3700 km, or about 8% of the area of Iraq. It takes the shape of a trapezoid that extends its main base along the longitude 41 east, From the city of Qaim on the Iraqi-Syrian border at the entrance of the Euphrates River to Iraqi territory up to Wadi Safawiyah on the Iraqi-Saudi border. The remaining three sides are in line with the Iraqi-Saudi border in the north and the Iraqi-Jordanian border in the west and the Iraqi-Saudi border in the south.

The hilly embankment represents an important military area for the large number of air bases and military airports near the Jordanian border. However, this embankment represents a strategic geo-strategic burden for Iraq for security and military data:

An area far from the Iraqi armed forces, has not been adequately covered, as its coverage was limited to reconnaissance aircraft carrying out reconnaissance flights.

Scandalous

Divided between three neighboring countries of Iraq (Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia which includes Iraq, Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia, and this makes the task of the terrorist groups (Al Qaeda and former Al-Qaeda), which

attack the Iraqi armed forces easy, while assigning the neighboring countries, including Iraq, the security burden is limited to limited areas of surveillance and the possibility to defend it, And penetrate the goal of the start of it and threaten the stability of neighboring countries, including Iraq.

And the evidence of the importance of the geo-strategic area (the bump of the wetlands) when the US armed forces in 2003 and to the moment of that extension to penetrate the Iraqi ground from the west to reach the capital Baghdad, as well as by terrorist groups camp and a base to launch terrorist operations against Iraqi cities Safety in that area.

Second: the military factor

There is no doubt that military power has been and is the decisive factor in the power of the state. It is the first element by which the state achieves its security at all levels, especially if we also know that in the course of human history, nations have not been safe from the dangers and attacks. Thus, military force was the most important and important element in ensuring the State's protection of its economic and human capabilities and the protection of its geographical borders.

There is no doubt that the Iraqi military strength is measured by the availability of a number of different and diverse elements and indicators, the most prominent of which are:

The size of the Iraqi army

It is an indicator of the size of the manpower in the state army, and includes all the manpower working in the army of the state in all its varieties. The rule here is that the more the size of the armed forces of all types, the more power of the state.

The first units of the Iraqi armed forces were formed in 1921 during the British Mandate of Iraq, where the formation of the Musa al-Kadhim regiment took command of the armed force based in Baghdad, followed by the formation of the Iraqi air force in 1931 and the Iraqi naval force in 1937. Iraq continued to increase the army Where the army reached its peak at the end of the Iran-Iraq war to the number of one million people.

During the 1991 Gulf War, the army numbered 1,000,000 people in 42 armored, mechanized and seven divisions, 20 Special Forces brigades, seven teams, and six Republican Guard divisions.

In 1997, the Army's structure consisted of seven corps headquarters, six armored or mechanized teams, 12 infantry battalions, and the Special Republican Guard brigades, as well as special force formations. Before the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the Iraqi army ranked the world's fourth largest army , with a total of one million soldiers.

After the reorganization of the Iraqi army, the formation of the ground forces in 2000 amounted to about 350 thousand soldiers, including about one hundred thousand reservists, and the structure of the ground forces consisting of seven corps and three

armored divisions and 11 mechanized teams and six teams of the Republican Guard, and four brigades Of the Special Republican Guard, five brigades of the Fedayeen, and two Special Forces brigades.

After the US occupation of Iraq in 2003, the Iraqi army was restructured and rebuilt under the name of the National Guard, which was later renamed the New Iraqi Army and divided into five main branches, ground force, naval force, air force, air force, air defense, The Anti-Terrorist Authority, the People's Assembly Authority, and the Federal Police Forces, which carried out combat mobilization tasks despite their association with the Ministry of the Interior. All branches of the Iraqi armed forces are under the authority of the Prime Minister as Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces.

The ratio of actual Iraqi military forces to the size of the population

This component indicates the extent to which the size of the armed forces corresponds to the size of the population compared to the countries under study and study. The higher the proportion of these forces to the size of the population, the greater the strength of the state.

According to official statistics of the Iraqi Ministry of Defense, there is a proportion between the size of the armed forces with the size of the population during the years 1980-1985 compared to neighboring countries, but increased after 2003, with the army reached 1,000,000 soldiers to form evidence of great strength of the Iraqi state

Iraqi Military Industrial Base

The establishment of the military industries in Iraq dates back to the beginning of the 1970s when the government formed a body of scientific competencies to start the establishment of factories, factories and workshops through the Military Industrialization Organization, through which thousands of engineers, technicians and workers were trained. Development in all its forms.

The military industrial base is an indicator of the ability of the state to rely on itself in the production of basic weapons and ammunition, whenever the availability of such a base and multiple, helped to national political decision and gave an indication of greater strength of the state, which was realized in Iraq, Its military factories, which supported the military establishment of various types of weapons and ammunition

The need for these factories increased in the war with Iran (1980-1988), which led to the development and diversification of their various weapons and ammunition. However, the second Gulf War in 1991 led to the destruction of many military manufacturing facilities.

The rest of them during the period of economic sanctions in the nineties were dismantled through the work of the International Commission in charge of the United Nations to inspect the capabilities of Iraq in the production of prohibited weapons, and then looting and

vandalism on the remaining companies of military manufacturing and infrastructure after the war that toppled the former regime April 2003.

After 2003, the General Military Industries Company, affiliated to the Ministry of Industry, was established. It has grown in recent years with self-help after the systematic destruction and theft of the weapons factories and their machines following the US occupation in 2003. The company currently has 16 factories for the manufacture of weapons and equipment, Which were received by the aircraft with weights (100-200 kg) of explosives, which Iraq imported from abroad with high amounts.

The company now has an integrated line for the production of aerial bombs with technical and tactical specifications, as well as the weapons produced by the company are also missiles certainty (ground - ground) with several loads of explosives of more than a thousand kilograms and a 35 km and was manufactured according to the needs of the armed forces in the war on «urging» The cost of the missile does not exceed 55 thousand dollars, which is much lower than the price of the importer, and the production of the 107 Katyusha rocket developed, and the mortar rounds at multiple speeds, in addition to manufacturing thousands of spare parts of weapons destroyed and disabled by the fighting.

Currently, several contracts have been signed with foreign companies specialized in military industries to establish new production lines developed by the management of Iraqi expertise, which proved highly efficient in this field, after Iraq imported weapons and equipment of $ 13 billion annually, and the local manufacturing of weapons and equipment reduces this figure In addition to avoiding international political pressure on Iraq in return for providing weapons
Availability of infrastructure from roads, airports, railways and ports

Such as the size of the Iraqi state and the length of its borders and relations with neighboring countries, as well as the geographical nature of Iraq, whether desert or mountain, which affects the transfer of sectors and movement from one area to another, and the ease or difficulty, depends mainly on the availability of infrastructure transport routes Airports, railways and ports.

Therefore, Iraq has a military infrastructure including the construction of many airports, railways and ports to develop and support its military establishment in addition to a modern and sophisticated communications network, command and control. These military and civilian airports were distributed to cover all the needs of the Iraqi armed forces and to match the size and size of the state and the length of its borders and its relations with neighboring countries As well as the geographical nature of Iraq, whether desert or mountain environment, which strengthened the role of those forces and facilitated movement from one region to another

Iraq has 113 airports and air bases with different runways in terms of space and purposes, some of which are used for fighter aircraft and reconnaissance aircraft some of the most important are the airports of Tal Afar Military, Muthanna Military Airport, Basra Military Airport, Balad Military Airport, Taji Military Airport, Qayara Military Airport, Samarra Military Airport, Najaf Military Airport, , Salah al-Din Military Airport, Karbala Military Airport, Kirkuk Military Airport, Rashid Military Airport, Al-Baghdadi Military Airport in Anbar

Organizational efficiency in the military field and the size and quality of weapons, the level of education, training and fitness enjoyed by the Iraqi army and the security services, in addition to the awareness and administrative and leadership capabilities enjoyed by members of the army, in addition to their capacity to absorb the enormous speed in which the development of weapons technology is an important element or indicator to measure the efficiency of organizational in the field This is evidenced by the existence of an index of the military mobilization system, which indicates a greater strength of the Iraqi state; because in the case of a comprehensive and rapid military mobilization system and in the shortest period of time gives a high indicator of the availability of Administrative and leadership skills of the armed forces

The military events that emerged during the period (1921 - 2003) reflected the style of the Iraqi governments, whose vision of security differed from 1921 to the present time in dealing with security crises and terrorist operations on two strategies

Reaction, punishment and force. The rebel groups are harassed by blockades, arrests, rude routine, local curfews and the like.

Building "soft security" through local participation by motivating military commanders to try to integrate the local population in the troubled areas into the social, political and legal system of the Iraqi state by encouraging them to participate in the management of their internal affairs through local councils that preserve their political and civil rights.

However, the implementation of these strategists has been linked to the economic aspect mainly because the economic aspect is a fundamental dimension of the security dimensions. It aims to provide an appropriate environment to meet the needs of individuals and to provide means of progress and prosperity. The Iraqi security has been associated with the size of oil revenues since its discovery in Iraq at the end of the 1920s , How was it delayed? And what is its relationship to managing the security file

In this context, the military force is affected by the economic power of the state. These two factors are inseparable. If the state enjoys a large economic power and large size in the gross national product, it is a factor in converting a large part of this output to serve the military force. Military power, as well as the availability of raw materials for the military industry with the availability of

industrial base based on advanced technology, it makes the military strength of the state an important component of national security strong, and allocate many of the most of their budgets for military spending, What the army needs of equipment and weapons, and the success of decision-maker in the formulation and implementation of security strategy depends on several factors, the most prominent of which are:

First: the volume of military spending, where the greater the volume of military spending, was evidence of greater strength of the state.

Second, the proportion of military spending to GDP, which links the volume of spending to the national product and the economic base, says that the higher the percentage, the more

An indication of the availability of greater power to the state, as a result of the state allocates to the military expenditure of the national product.

And the proportion of military spending to GDP in Iraq has increased and decreased during the period from 1921 to the present

The third topic

How Saudi Arabia's decision maker views the concept of security

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia considers security not only to have military capabilities to prevent any aggression against it, but also to formulate a security strategy that is consistent with its actual need for security, as is the practice in the various countries of the world, relying on its military strength, geographical location, Which is a strategic anchor.

Saudi Arabia's view of regional security stems from the fact that regional security can only be achieved if every country has sufficient internal security and stability. The vision of the Saudi decision maker for security has been affected by the US military presence of land, sea and air bases.

And that security in the Saudi sense calls for the following substantive questions

Is the Saudi security strategy an integral part of the national security strategy of the Gulf Cooperation Council states and that all Gulf countries have kept the privacy of their security strategy ?

Are the elements of the Saudi security strategy limited to achieving specific objectives, including the strengthening of security and border protection, or other implications such as developing security awareness and raising the efficiency of the security services, enhancing cooperation and coordination between these bodies, and meeting regional challenges and risks such as nuclear risks, regional conflicts and disasters, On the sources of danger and response, and the fight against terrorism and extremism ?

Bismarck sees geography as the only and permanent element of politics. Here, it is clear to us the importance of studying the geographical and strategic characteristics

of the Arabian Gulf, which is a clear example in the world in terms of the impact of the geographical factor on society, economy and politics. CNUSHZONE) on the inter-region, which is geographically located between the world powers,

Fair Gehrif identified this strategic region and made it include the Arab world, including the Arabian Gulf, primarily Saudi Arabia's geo-strategic location and its economic value

Saudi Arabia has three sea fronts with a length of 3,400 km, one on the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea, and the other on the Arabian Gulf. The Kingdom overlooks the coast of the Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea from the Jordan border north to the border of the Republic of Yemen to the south by a coast of about 2,400 km. It also overlooks the Arabian Gulf with two sea fronts, one of which starts from the border with Kuwait to the border with Qatar. Doha, Salwa, with a coast of about 1,000 km, and the other south starting from the border with Qatar on the Gulf of many to the border with the United Arab Emirates on Doha Samira, a coast of about 100 km.

The total length of the Kingdom's coastline has been reflected in the number of its islands. The total number of islands in the Gulf of Aqaba, the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf is about 1,300 islands of different size, noting that this number of islands is allowed to show the basic mapping scale used.

The Gulf of Aqaba and the Red Sea comprise about 1150 islands representing about 88.5% of the total islands of the Kingdom, while the Arabian Gulf comprises about 150 islands representing about 11.5% of the total islands of the Kingdom

And the impact of geographical description on the security aspect of the Iraqi-Saudi border line, according to the opinion of experts and researchers, it can be described as

The boundary line extends in a broken manner in the desert and passes through some wells starting from the Wadi al-Awja junction in Wadi al-Batin in eastern Kuwait. After drawing the neutral area in a certain way, the two countries benefit from grazing cattle as a desert area. In the new village of Arar after cutting the modern pilgrimage route of Karbala Ain al-Tamar (Nukhayb) and then enter the land of Saudi Arabia towards Makkah Al Mukarramah (north until it reaches near Mount Anzah in the confluence of the Iraqi-Jordanian border, the intersection of the 32nd latitude and longitude 39 east

The border line between Iraq and Saudi Arabia was established under the Treaty of Muhammarah, and the protocols of Al-Aqeer. The British High Representative had a great influence in determining the border. The border line was marked with the number 1 and ended in the north with sign No. 265 at the confluence of the borders of Iraq and Saudi Arabia , And Jordan in southeastern Jebel Anza, there is one outlet between the two countries (New Arar), despite the length of the border between the two countries are guarding and control the border on the Iraqi side in the light of a

number of stations and the estimated number (65) hidden, Guarded by the Saudi border guards, which owns (40) hidden, preferred Saudi Arabia is building a security fence along the border to limit the flow of invaders to and from the country

Because of the desert nature of the Iraqi-Saudi border, the smuggling of people and goods, weapons and drugs, as well as the presence of new factors in 2003 led to imbalance in the balance of power between the two countries as a result of the US occupation of Iraq and left the border areas loose on the Iraqi side, Security in the border area between the two countries, as a result of increased smuggling between the border

As well as the emergence of the phenomenon of attracting terrorist elements to carry out terrorist operations in Iraq, especially Anbar province exploiting the sectarian character, and that the selection of this province by terrorist groups and later by (calling) for reasons, including the extension of its borders with three countries topped by Saudi Arabia,

As well as the large area of one third of the area of Iraq, and the wide area of geographical factors, which have an impact in promoting the growth of the phenomenon of terrorism is maneuver and hide in the desert and the western Badia In Anbar

The vision of the Saudi decision-maker for security can be said as follows

The national security strategy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia operates through three overlapping departments: national, regional and international

Saudi Arabia's national security strategy is based on the attempt to formulate security policies by understanding national goals and objectives, and then turning the general principles of the concept of national security into political realities within the framework of Saudi Arabia's national strategy.

Although Saudi Arabia is part of the overall security strategy of the Gulf Cooperation Council, it has developed a security strategy to protect its national security. This security strategy was based on the fact that Saudi Arabia's military and security policies are all intertwined and have serious implications for stability and security. Regional and international levels.

In order to strengthen Saudi Arabia's overall security strategy, the National Security Council has been created to develop the mechanisms and procedures that turn this strategy into a practical reality that contributes to the security of Saudi Arabia internally and externally.

Although the name of the institution suggests that it is an institution exclusively concerned with the security dimension, from here, we can mention in the following points some of the main functions and characteristics that will distinguish this institution from other institutions.

A: The existence of the National Security Council will not constitute a state of conflict or competition in the terms of reference or responsibilities with other State institutions operating in areas related to national security such as the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of

Defense, the Ministry of the Interior, the National Guard, the General Intelligence Service and other key State institutions..

B: Determine the validity of the Council and restrict it by working to develop an effective mechanism to create a state of coordination and cooperation between the various organs of the state and its sovereign institutions, with the aim of establishing effective policies at the internal and external levels and coordinating tasks and the distribution of roles for the implementation of these policies.

The Council is working on developing a strategy for dealing with the sudden and emerging circumstances. The Council has a number of strategies to provide the State with the flexibility and ability to deal with changing conditions in the internal or external environment.

The task of defining an immediate strategy is to deal with the sudden and emerging conditions. The task of defining a medium-term strategic plan is to reduce the damage and the possibility of controlling the challenges and dealing with developments and changes. Finally, the task of helping to develop a long-term strategy is based on extrapolation Future developments in order to ensure the long-term protection and service of the supreme interests, security and stability of the State.

The unification of the command and control system for all the Saudi security institutions made it easier for the Council to carry out the task of coordinating between the various state institutions on the one hand and the decision makers at the top of the hierarchy of power on the other.

In light of the serious security and political challenges facing the Kingdom today and the region as a whole, it appears that the decision to reorganize and activate the National Security Council came at the right time and right. The Middle East region after 2003 is so far undergoing a serious and multidimensional crisis and faces a storm of foreign interventions and ambitions. And a gradual collapse of regional security arrangements, which would have dire consequences for the security of the Kingdom in particular and for Gulf and Arab security in general.

The Iraqi security file since 2003 and so far constitutes a security concern for Saudi Arabia and the Syrian and Afghan files. The nuclear weapons programs threaten regional security and stability. The oil price crisis, which has negative effects on political stability and the international economy, is escalating.

The international war on terrorism remains a fierce and ongoing battle at the national and international levels, which requires a high degree of cooperation and coordination of bilateral and international efforts.

The geopolitical map of the Middle East and North Africa today faces a challenge aimed at radical and decisive changes in regional and international strategic balances that have governed the region for decades.

And to ignore these changes and failure to deal with them seriously and decisively will lead to a radical change in the political map and strategy for the region differently

from what we know today. Therefore, the task facing the Saudi National Security Council will be great and dangerous in protecting Saudi Arabia's vital interests militarily and economically in the midst of the current and future sea of change .

Conclusion

The Gulf Cooperation Council states consider Iran to be one of the most important regional threats to it, and agrees in its perception of the source of this threat and its repercussions. At the 11th Arab Summit held in Jordan in November 1980, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmad briefed the Gulf leaders on the Kuwaiti perception of GCC cooperation In the region through a Kuwaiti working paper. The period from that date until the time of the Islamic Summit Conference in Taif on 25 January 1981 was sufficient to crystallize the idea of the GCC.

Saudi Arabia has been exerting its efforts to form an Arab-Gulf gathering under its leadership. Saudi openness has begun with the presence of foreign influence in the region. Saudi Arabia paved the way for this a year after the British withdrawal from the Gulf and strengthened its military forces by all modern means.

Iran was in the face of Saudi attempts to form the Arab Gulf bloc, but after the overthrow of the Shah turned the balance of power in the region militarily, materially and humanly in a war between them, which gave way to Saudi Arabia to seize the golden opportunity that was never dreamed of.

The Saudi project aims to consolidate military capabilities and calls for the conclusion of bilateral security agreements as a first step towards a common agreement to defend the Gulf. Saudi Arabia insists that this agreement be concluded between the security services and the ministries of interior.

Iran was the security obsession dominating the thinking of the Gulf states, Iran was aspiring to play the role of the Gulf policeman on behalf of Western countries that have oil and strategic interests in the region

Iraq before 2003 was seeking to prove its position in the region as a balance with Iran, and was offering proposals in line with the nationalist wave that prevailed at the time, which necessarily contradicted with the Iranian proposal, but the Iraqi role declined after the US occupation in 2003 and no longer Is a security concern for the Gulf states.

Saudi Arabia is trying after 2014 to re-engineer its relations with Iraq in various aspects of security, military and economic

In order to achieve this, many protocols of economic and commercial cooperation were signed with Iraq. Moreover, Saudi Arabia offered to help Iraq with the electricity file as an alternative to Iran, which has recently been subjected to strict US sanctions covering all the oil and industrial sectors

But the Saudi-Saudi rapprochement will now be ruled by the Iranian Mufti

Therefore, Saudi Arabia seeks all means to return Iraq to its Arab surroundings and to deepen the relations between Iraq and the Gulf in general and Saudi Arabia in particular

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