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Saudi National Security and the Saudi-US Strategic Partnership:

Part Four: The Defense Aspects of Security

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Saudi Arabian Defense (and Security) Policies

*Strategic Priorities and Threat
Perceptions*

Saudi Arabian Defense Policies

- *Internal security and stability first.*
- Use diplomacy and aid to secure the Kingdom against neighbors.
- Rely on mix of external powers to deter outside threats while limiting their involvement in Saudi Arabia;
- GCC more image than real.
- Create overlapping security forces for internal security;
- Focus military development on outside threats: Iran, Iraq, Yemen; regional challenges like Israel and India
- Focus military forces on airpower and land based air defense, defense of upper Gulf and Yemen, coastal areas, Gulf, and Red Sea. Emerging Gulf and Red Sea fleets.
- Land forces in military cities backed by air bases at critical borders: Yemen-Iraq. Airpower provides strategic mobility, compensates for limited manpower and forces.
- Constantly assess ballistic missile and nuclear threats.

Defense Policy Decision- Making Process

Defense Policy Decisions

- **King Abdullah and Royal Court.**
- **Prince Sultan, Sons, and MODA.**
- **National Guard and Abdullah's son.**
- **Prince Saud and Foreign Ministry.**
- **Prince Bander and National Security Council.**
- **Prince Naif, Ministry of Interior, and son..**
- **External partners: US, Britain, France**
- **Crisis-driven needs**
- **Formal decision-making structure and military/defense hierarchy.**
- **End run by key personality.**

“Military Chain of Command”

Head of State, Prime Minister and Commander of the <u>National Guard</u>	King Abdullah al-Aziz al Saud
Crown Prince, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Aviation	H.R.H Prince Sultan bin Abdul al-Aziz al Saud
Chief of General Staff	General Saleh Ibn Ali al-Muhaya
Commander of the Army	Lt. Gen. Hussian al- Quvial
Commander of the Air Force	Lt. Gen. Abd a-Rahman ibn Fahd al-Faisal
Commander of the Navy	Vice-Admiral Prince Fahd bin Abdullah Bin Mohammed

Key Saudi Officials

Prime Minister and Commander of the National Guard:	King Abdullah bin Abd al-Aziz al-Saud
First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Defence and Aviation:	Crown Prince Sultan bin Abd al-Aziz al-Saud
Minister of Foreign Affairs:	Prince Saud al-Faisal bin Abd al-Aziz al-Saud
Minister of Interior:	Prince Nayef bin Abd al-Aziz al-Saud
Minister of Justice:	Dr Abdullah bin Muhammad bin Ibrahim al-Sheikh
Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources:	Ali Ibrahim Naimi
Minister of Transport:	Dr Jabara bin Aid al-Suraisri
Minister of State for Shura Council Affairs:	Dr Saud bin Said bin Abd al-Aziz al-Mutahammi
Minister of State:	Prince Abd al-Aziz bin Fahd al-Saud
Minister of State for Foreign Affairs:	Dr Nizar Madani
Minister of State and President, Higher Council of Ulama:	Abd al Aziz al-Sheik
Director of Commission for the Prevention of Vice and Promotion of Virtue:	Sheikh Ibrahim bin Abdullah al-Gaith
Director for General Intelligence:	Prince Muqrin bin Abd al-Aziz al-Saud
Head of National Security Council:	Prince Bandar bin Sultan bin Abd al-Aziz al-Saud
Ambassador to the United States:	Adel Al-Jubeir

Key Decision Makers - I

- The Saudi National Guard remains under a separate chain of command. King **Abdullah bin Abdul Aziz** has commanded the National Guard since 1962.
- **Prince Mitiab**, the Assistant Vice Commander for Military Affairs, has long help shaped the development of the Saudi National Guard and acts as the de facto commander of the National Guard for his father.
- **Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud** makes most decisions affecting the regular armed forces. He has been the Minister of Defense and Aviation since 1963, and the Second Vice Prime Minister since 1982. Prior to these positions, Prince Sultan held numerous government posts including: Governor of Riyadh, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Communications. He has now spent four decades shaping and modernizing Saudi Arabia's armed forces, shaped most critical policy decisions relating to military procurement, and supervised the construction of modern military bases and cities throughout the Kingdom.¹
- His son, **Prince Khalid bin Sultan**, led the Arab coalition forces in the Gulf War and is Assistant Minister of Defense. He now plays a leading role in shaping defense policy, and in managing the day-to-day decisions of the Ministry of Defense and Aviation (MODA).
- **Prince Abdul Rahman ibn Fahd Al-Faisal**, Deputy Defense Minister, is a highly experienced officer and former commander of the RSAF.

Key Decision Makers - II

- **Prince Nayef bin Abdul Aziz Al Saud** has been the Minister of Interior (MOI) since 1975. He controls the General Security Services (internal intelligence services), the Public Security Administration Forces (the police), the Civil Defense Forces (fire service), the Border Guard, the Coast Guard, the Passport & Immigration Division, the Mujahideen Forces, the Drug Enforcement Forces, the Special Security Forces, and the General Investigative Bureau. Like the other senior princes, Prince Nayef has held prior gubernatorial and ministerial posts such as: Governor of Riyadh, Vice Minister of Interior, and Minister of State for Security Affairs.
- **His son, Prince Muhammed**, acts as his deputy. He has helped shape the reform and expansion of Saudi internal security forces and has played a key role in leading the fight against terrorism.

Political Influences on Saudi Arabian Defense Decisions and Reactions

Political Influences

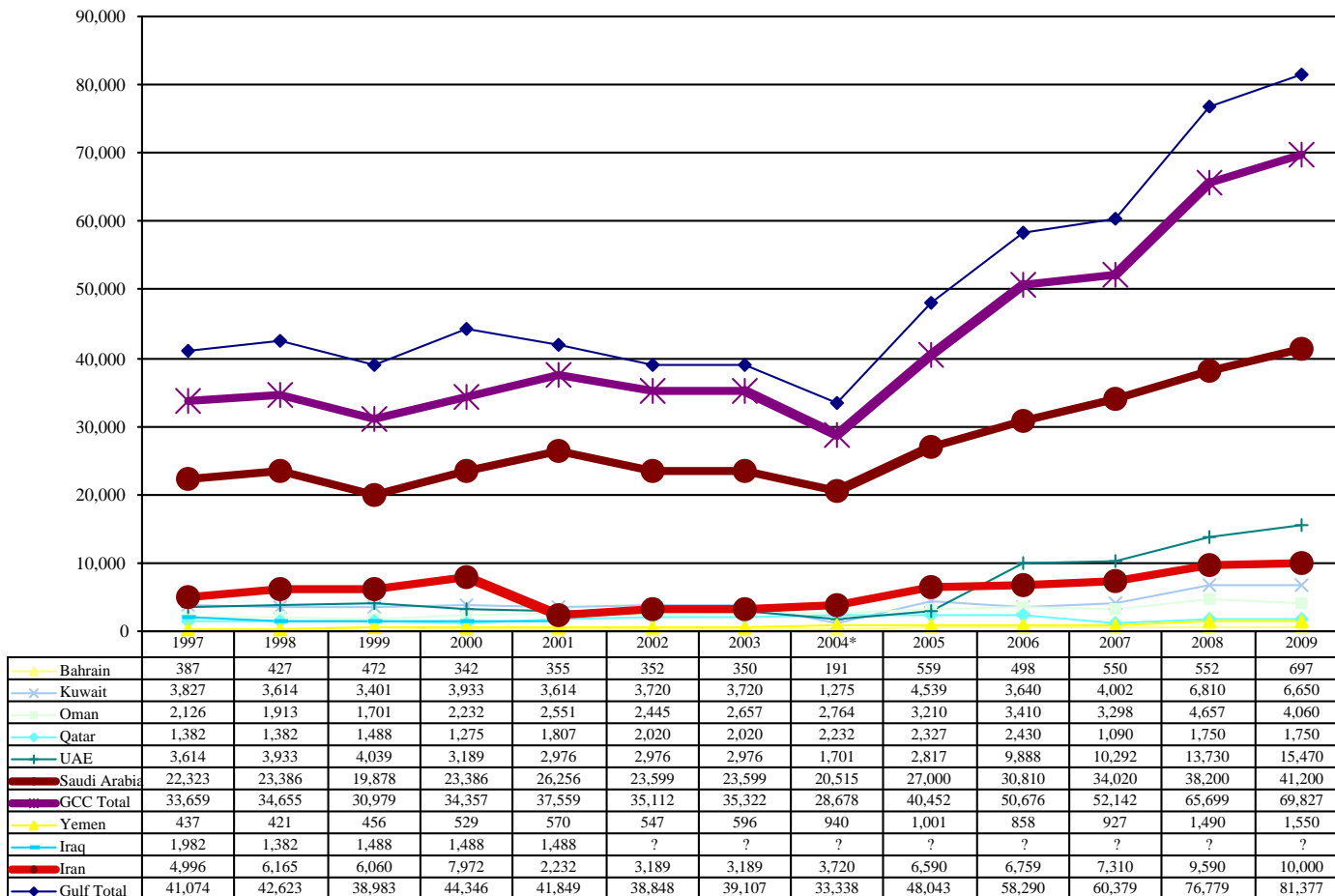
- **Royal family politics and pecking order.**
- **Internal stability and balancing act.**
- **Security structure, business, leading families, clerics (Al Shaikhs), business.**
- **Majlis As Shura**
- **Educated elite.**
- **Gulf politics: Southern Gulf tensions, Iraq, Iran.**
- **Relations with US, European states, and outliers like Russia and China.**
- **Pan-Arab and Islamic issues**
- **Islamic legitimacy and great world of Islam.**
- **Arab-Israeli**
- **OPEC and oil/gas/product export revenues.**
- **Yemen and Red Sea security**

Resourcing Saudi National Security

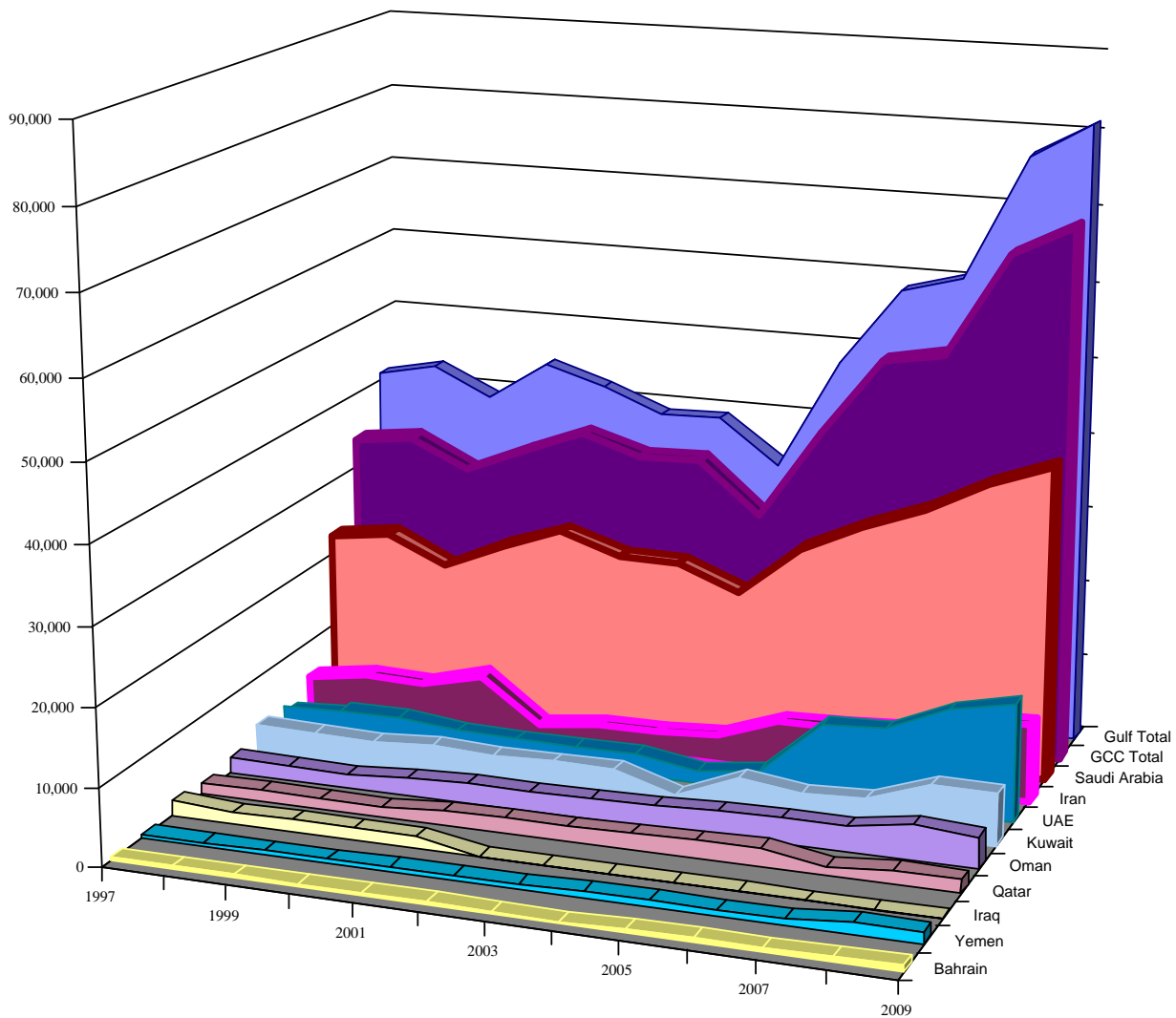
Past, Current, and Future Trends and Needs

- **Effective internal security forces;**
- **Military forces that are loyal and do not threaten system of government;**
- **Defense of borders and Gulf and Red Sea coasts;**
- **Secure exports and lines of communication.**
- **Technology and advanced arms to reinforce and compensate for evolving forces, limited manpower skills.**
- **Airpower to defend country and provide capability to retaliate; ground based-air defense (and missile defense) to supplement airpower.**
- **Slow creation of Gulf and Red Sea naval forces.**
- **Balance dependence on foreign allied forces like US against political and security risks.**

Comparative Military Spending: 1997-2009

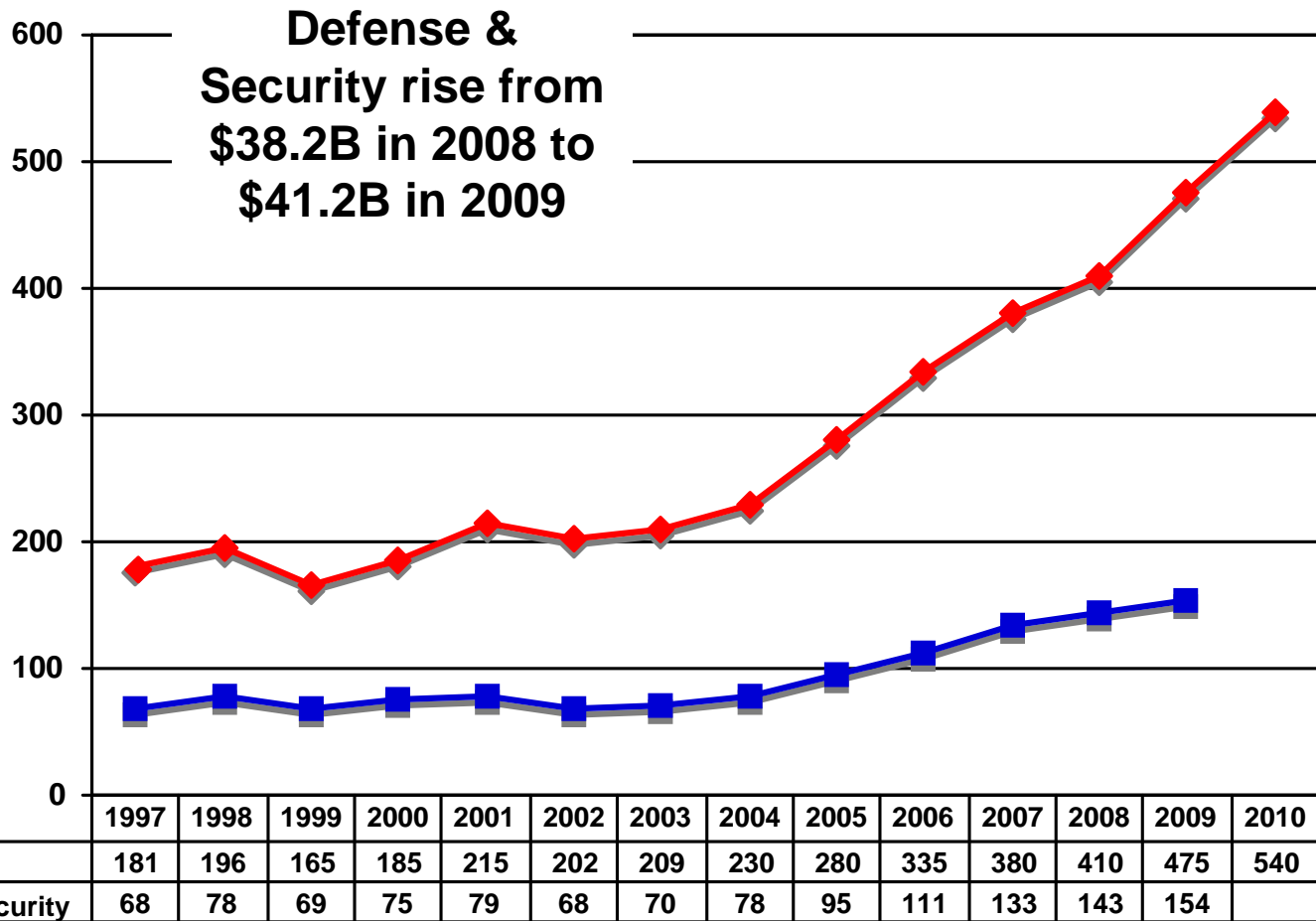


Comparative Military Spending: 1997-2009



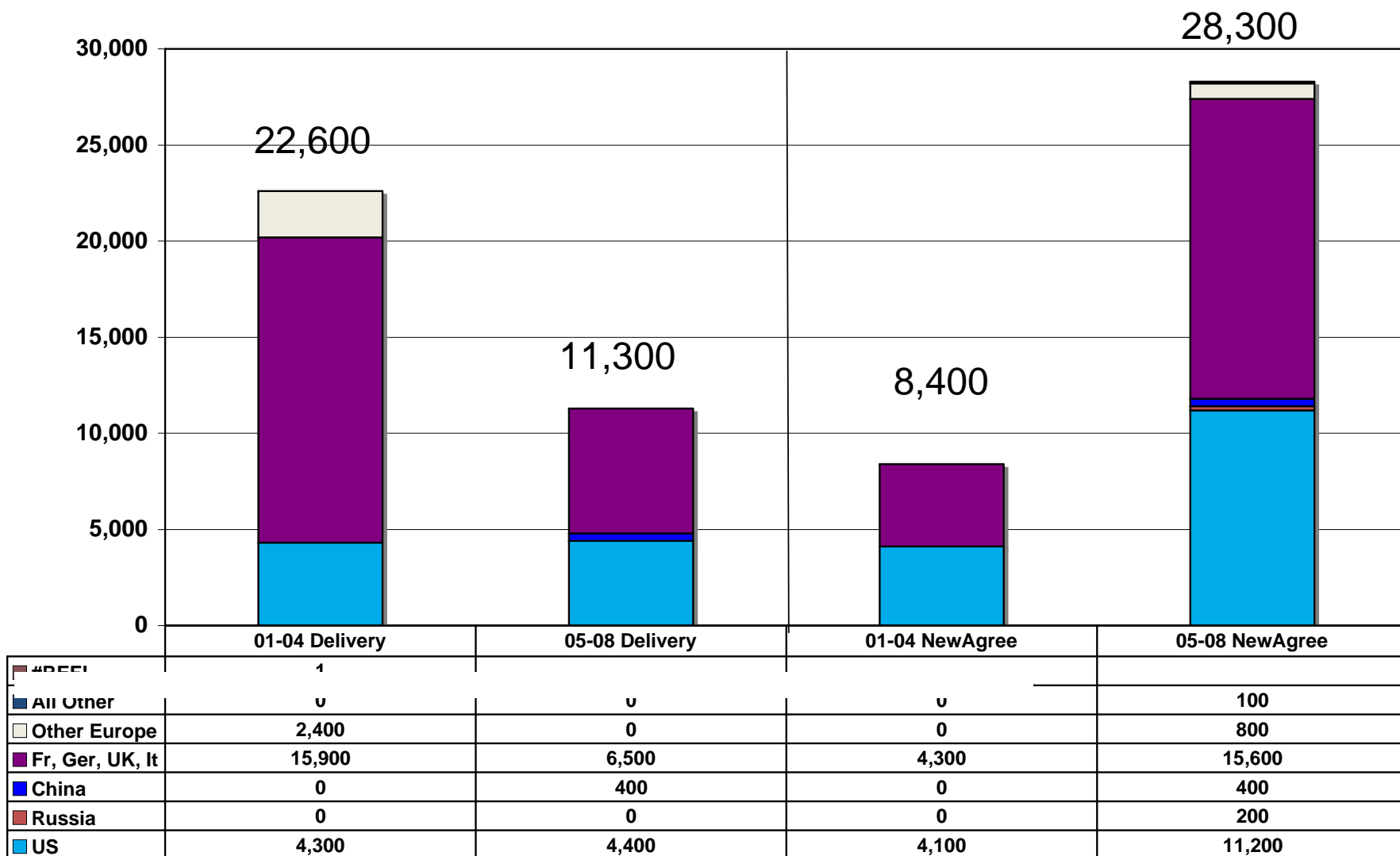
Saudi Budget Projections: National Security vs. Total

(In Billions of Current Riyals)



Source: SAMA, 2008

Saudi Arms Sales by Supplier: 2001-2008



Key Arms Deliveries: 2001-2008

- **M-113 APC Upgrade:** 300 at cost of \$200M. FNSS. Ordered in 2007. Deliveries Start 2008.
- **Eurofighter (Typhoon) FGA:** 72 at cost of \$8.9B. Eurofighter. Ordered in 2005, Deliveries start in 2008.
- **A330 MRTT Tanker:** 6 at cost of \$600M. EADs. Order in 2008. Deliveries start 2011. (3 more ordered in 2009 for unknown cost)
- **E-3A Sentry Upgrade:** 5 at cost of \$16M. Data Link Solutions. Ordered 2006.
- **UH-60 Helicopters:** Cost of \$286M. Sikorsky. Ordered in 2008, Deliveries start in 2010.
- **AIM-9X Sidewinder AAMs:** 250 at cost of \$164M. Raytheon. Ordered in 2009. (in addition, 84 AIM-9X for training & 12 AIM-9x dummy.
- **AN/AAQ-33 replacements for LANTIRN:** Lockheed Martin. Ordered 2009.

Arms Orders from US: 2001-2008

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decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

QuickTime™ and a
decompressor
are needed to see this picture.

U.S. Arms Sales: Agreements with and Deliveries to Major Clients, 2001-2008, Richard F. Grimmett., CRS R40959,
Specialist in International Security December 2, 2009

Past, Current, and Future Force Trends and Needs

Range of Saudi Forces

Military branches of Ministry of Defense:

- Saudi Arabian Army (Royal Saudi Land Forces)
- Royal Saudi Naval Forces (including a Naval Air Wing and Marines)
- Royal Saudi Air Force
- Royal Saudi Air Defense

Independent Military branches

- Saudi Arabian National Guard
- Saudi Royal Guard Regiment
- General Intelligence Directorate (Al Mukhabarat Al A'amah)
- Military Police Force
- Lightning Force (Qowwat Al-Sa'eqah - Commandos)

Military branches of Ministry of Interior

- General Security Forces
 - Saudi Arabian Police Force
 - Saudi Arabian Traffic Police Force
 - Saudi Special Emergency Force (Counter-Terrorists / Anti-Roit)
 - Mission-Security Force (Amn Al-Mahammaat)
 - Secret Service (Al Mabaahith Al Jena'eyah)
- Saudi Arabian Border Guard
 - Saudi Border Guard
 - Saudi Coast Guard
 - Al-Mujahidoon (support force for Border Guards)
- Civil Defense of Saudi Arabia

Army/National Guard Needs

- **Improved “jointness” with air force, coast guard, and army/national guard in variety of local defense missions.**
- **Refocus force development to improve irregular warfare capabilities, expand special forces and air mobility.**
- **Develop true interoperability with other Southern Gulf forces.**
- **Standardize equipment; remove older types.**
- **Develop sustainability and maneuver capability away from bases, military cities.**
- **Manpower quality.**
- **CPX, FTX, and more realistic exercise capability.**

Saudi Army

- **125,000 nominal strength**
- **4 armored brigades, 5 mechanized brigades, 1 airborne brigade, 1 artillery brigade, one Royal Guard regiment, and 1 aviation command.**
- **861 operational Main battle tanks: 315 M1A2, 401 M-60A3, 145 AMX-30 plus 155 in reserve.**
- **300 AML-60/AML-90; 36 Fuchs 2 NBC chemical warfare vehicles.**
- **780 AIFV: 200 Otto Melara VCC-1 (upgraded M-113) with TOW, 499 Piranha (including engineering and special mission vehicles), 400 M-2A2 Bradley with cannon turrets and TOW.**
- **2,484 variants of the M-113 APC.**
- **282 artillery weapons: 111 155mm M109A1/2 self-propelled; 18 French 155mm self-propelled, 18 M-102 155mm towed howitzers, 54 155mm M-198 towed howitzers, 81 ASTROS II multiple rocket launchers (MRLs)**
- **400 mortars.**
- **280 armored ATGM systems with HOT and TOW/TOW-2A; 1000 Dragon, 750 TOW/TOW2, HOT crew served ATGMs.**
- **Crotale, 500 Redeye, 500 Stinger.**
- **12 AH-64, 20 UH-60 Blackhawk, and 15 CS406 Scout combat, transport, and support helicopters.**

Key Military Cities

- **Riyadh: Headquarters and service branches or Corps commanders.**
- **King Faisal Military City (KFMC) in Tabuk area (Northwestern Area Command): 12th Armored Brigade, 7th Armored Brigade, 8th Mechanised Infantry Brigade, 14th Mechanized Brigade, 1st Airborne Brigade/85th Sepcial Forces Battlaion, to protect against threats from Israel, Syria or Jordan.**
- **King Khalid Military City (KKMC) near Hafr al-Batin in north-central Saudi Arabia, close to the Ir aqi and Kuwaiti borders (Northern Area Command): Formations include 6th Armored Brigade and 20th Mechanized Infantry Brigade, 1st Aviation Group, 9th Light Infantry Battalion (Special Forces), Cadre strength GCC brigade. KKMC now covers the Saudi-Iraqi border and protects against potential Iranian moves through Iraq against on Kuwait or the Kingdom. KKMC is the largest of the military cities, and was built near the strategic Trans-Arabian Pipeline (Tapline) road connecting Ad-Dammam with Jordan. It has fund erground command bunkers and surface-to-air missile sites. KKMC was the location of GCC Peninsula Shield until 1990. This force was revived in a 2008 GCC meeting.**
- **Western Area Command (Near Jiddah),**
- **Taif Area Command.**
- **King Abd al-Aziz Military City (KAAMC) in t he Khamis Mushayt area: 4th Armored Brigade, 11th Mechanized Brigade, 18th Light Infantry Brigade, and 2nd Aviation Group. Protects against threats from Yemen.**
- **Sharurah (Sub Area Command) is east of Najran and North of As Sharawran. It has the 19th Light Infantry Brigade to help defend the border area.**
- **Building a fourth military city at Jizan, on the Red Sea, near Yemen. Facilities will include a naval base and air base.**

The King's Force? The National Guard

- **De facto commander is son of King Abdullah, Prince Mitiab. Originally organized primarily to keep the army in check, to reinforce internal security, and to provide a fighting force based on Islamic teachings and tribal values and traditions. It is drawn from Bedouin tribes who are regarded as being particularly loyal to the crown.**
- **In recent years the SANG has received new priority in terms of building up its capabilities and strength.**
- **In 2009, the Guard was organized into four mechanized brigades (three of which have been modernized with LAVs), five light infantry brigades and one ceremonial cavalry squadron. The three mechanized brigades have with some 800 men and a total of around 360 vehicles, including 106 LAVs..**
- **SANG had 75,000 actives and 25,000 tribal levies or Fouj.**
- **The Guard's operational forces are equipped with about 1,137 LAVs in its mechanized units, plus 45 in FMS storage. According to Saudi and US experts, these include 383 LAV-25s with 25mm cannon (the primary fighting vehicle), 182 LAV-CC command vehicles, 111 LAV-ATs with M901 TOW anti-tank guided missile turrets, 136 LAV-AG with 90mm guns, 59 LAV-M with 120 mm mortar turrets, 48 LAV personnel carriers, 74 LAV-R recovery vehicles, 79 LAV ambulances, 37 LAV engineering vehicles, 18 LAV ammunition carriers.**
- **They also include 720 Piranha IIs, 290 V-150 Commandos (810 more in store). The Guard had a significant number of towed artillery weapons. This artillery includes 27 US-supplied M198 155-mm howitzers and 50 M102 105-mm howitzers and some 81-mm mortars. Each LAV battalion is also equipped with a platoon of LAV mortars..**
- **The SANG has a large US military and contract advisory effort. Like the rest of the Kingdom's forces, it has diversified foreign military purchases given concern about long term support by the U.S. and other allies they have counted on in the past. Recent purchases of equipment include artillery and air defense systems from France, and rumors of the purchase of equipment from Russia.**
- **In May 2007, was reported to have ordered hundreds of armored vehicles and a network-centric warfare (NCW) command system from BAE Systems in May 2007 because of concerns over Iran, more sophisticated terrorist attacks..**

Air Force Needs

- **Improved “jointness” with air defense force, navy, coast guard, and army/national guard in variety of defense missions.**
- **Improve Combined Air Operations Center capability in EW, joint warfare.**
- **Develop true interoperability with GCC air forces.**
- **Maintain edge in standoff/BVR air-to-air combat.**
- **Create standoff precision strike capability; near real time targeting capability and inflight retargeting.**
- **Upgrade AWACS for better jointness, better ELINT/EW, MPA functions.**
- **Improve Netting and IFF with RSAF USAF, USN, GCC air forces, and Saudi and GCC land-based air defenses.**
- **Develop SEAD mission capabilities.**
- **Readiness**
- **Manpower quality.**
- **Replace phased out Tornado ADV and F-5s with Typhoon**

Saudi Air Force - I

- **60,000 men; 257-278 active combat aircraft;**
- **Fighters: 121: 66 F-15C, 18 F-15D,**
- **Strike/FGA: 70 F-15Ss, 66 F-15Cs, 18 F-15Ds, 85 Tornado IDSs (10 of which are Tornado GR.1 RECCE-attack equipped), and 5 E-3A AWACS. 4 of 72 Typhoon have arrived.**
- **F-5s are no longer in service and its Tornado Air Defense Variants (ADVs) seem to have been withdrawn from service.**
- **5 EA-3A AWACS. Beibng upgraded.**
- **7 KE-3A, 8 KC-130H tankers. European tankers on order.**
- **45 transports: 7 C-130E, 29 C-130H.**
- **123 trainers: 25 Hawk MK65, 18 Hawk MK65A, 45 PC-9.**
- **78 utility helicopters.**
- **12 AH-64 and 55 utility & support helicopters in Army**

Saudi Air Force - II

RSAF operates USD8.4 billion 'Peace Shield' system.

Completed in 1995. Jane's reports that has 17 AN/FPS-117(V)3 long-range, 3-D radar systems linked to AN/TPS-43 and AN/TPS-72 short- and medium-range radars.

A command operations center in Riyadh controls five sector command centers at Dhahran in the east, Al Kharj in the central zone, Khamis Mushait in the south near the Yemen border, Taif in the west, and Tabuk in the northwest.

Each major air base has a sector operations centre and the system integrates the RSAF's E-3A Sentry AWACS aircraft as well as air defence fighters, SAM batteries and some AAA pieces.

Eurofighter, Tornado Upgrades, Trainer,

On 10 September 2006 BAE won a £2.5bn (€3.7bn, \$4.6bn) contract for the upgrade of 80 RSAF Tornado IDSs, similar to the RAF's Tornado GR4 standard. Three RSAF Tornado IDSs arrived at their Warton facility for design evaluation tests with the ultimate aim being "to improve serviceability, address obsolescence, and enhance and sustain the capability of the aircraft".

“Project Salem: ” In September 2007, BAE and Saudi Arabia signed a 4.43-billion-pound contract for 72 Eurofighter Typhoon and substantial training and support, plus munitions. Will replace Tornado ADV and F-5Es

Meteor, Brimstone, Storm, and advanced AAMs from MBDA?

AFP/FT report on 11-8-08 Saudi Arabia has begun discussions to buy a second batch of Eurofighter Typhoon jets from British group BAE Systems and could double its fleet to 144, "The Gulf kingdom could buy up to 40-72 more of the multi-role aircraft, an adviser to the Saudi government confirmed last night (Sunday)," (FT)

Buys of French Helicopters?

- **French say in August 2006 that Saudi Arabia will buy 142 helicopters from France, as well as tanker aircraft and other weapons in the largest arms export deal ever signed by France. IISS reports initial buy was 10 NH-90 and 30 Fennec helicopters, and 2 A330 MRT tankers.**
- **The deal is reported to eventually cover 64 NH-90 battlefield helicopters; 20 Eurocopter Cougar utility helicopters in Combat Search and Rescue version; 42 Eurocopter Fennec light helicopters; four Panther naval Search and Rescue helicopters; and an initial batch of 12 Tiger attack helicopters.**
- **The contract also includes the provision of weapons, spare parts, training services and support equipment, as well as the construction of several helicopter bases, boosting its total value to well over 7 billion euros, sources say. It is the largest single arms export deal ever signed by France.**
- **The NH-90 order includes 10 naval NFH-90s for the Saudi navy; 42 TTH-90 battlefield helicopters for the Saudi Army and 12 more for the Saudi Arabian National Guard, while the Fennec order comprises 30 helicopters for the Saudi air force and 12 for the national guard.**
- **A separate contract will cover an unspecified number of Airbus A330 aerial tankers, similar to the KC-30 that EADS, the corporate parent of both Airbus and Eurocopter, has offered to the US Air Force.**

Air Defense Force Needs

- **Improved “jointness” with air force, navy, coast guard, and army/national guard in variety of defense missions.**
- **Clear plan ahead and architecture for future IHawk, Patriot, and TMD force.**
- **Modernize SHORADS, integrate better into layered defense and with army air defense capability.**
- **Improve Netting and IFF with RSAF USAF, USN, GCC air forces, and Saudi and GCC land-based air defenses.**
- **Readiness**
- **Manpower quality.**

Air Defense Forces - I

RSADF established in 1984. In time of war, becomes subordinate to the air force's Command, Control, Communications, Computers, & Intelligence (C4I) system.

Estimated strength of the RSADF is 16,000 personnel. Has an inventory of gun systems, self-propelled SHORAD systems, and HIMAD missile systems.

RSADF has an Air defense Operations Center (ADOC) located in each of the six group commands, which is turn linked to the main air defense command centre in Riyadh.

RSADF's AA guns are used in support of maneuver units and other air defense operations. Close-in, as well as medium range, systems can be found within all Group commands.

RSADF deploys 16 batteries with I-Hawk III SAMs (128 launchers). It is also equipped with the French Crotale SAM system, possessing 16 acquisition units and 40-48 firing units; IISS reports 141 Shahine, and 68 Crotale/Shahine. In addition, the RSADF deploys Anti-Aircraft Artillery (AAA) pieces.

Raytheon Patriot SAMs form part of the Kingdom's theatre anti-ballistic missile defenses although the exact numbers in service are unclear. The Saudis bought two batches of Patriot equipment and missiles. The first batch was ordered in September 1990 just after Iraqi forces invaded Kuwait. Jane's reports export application to Congress included the purchase of 48 launchers and 384 missiles in a package worth some USD984 million, although IISS reports 96

Air Defense Forces - II

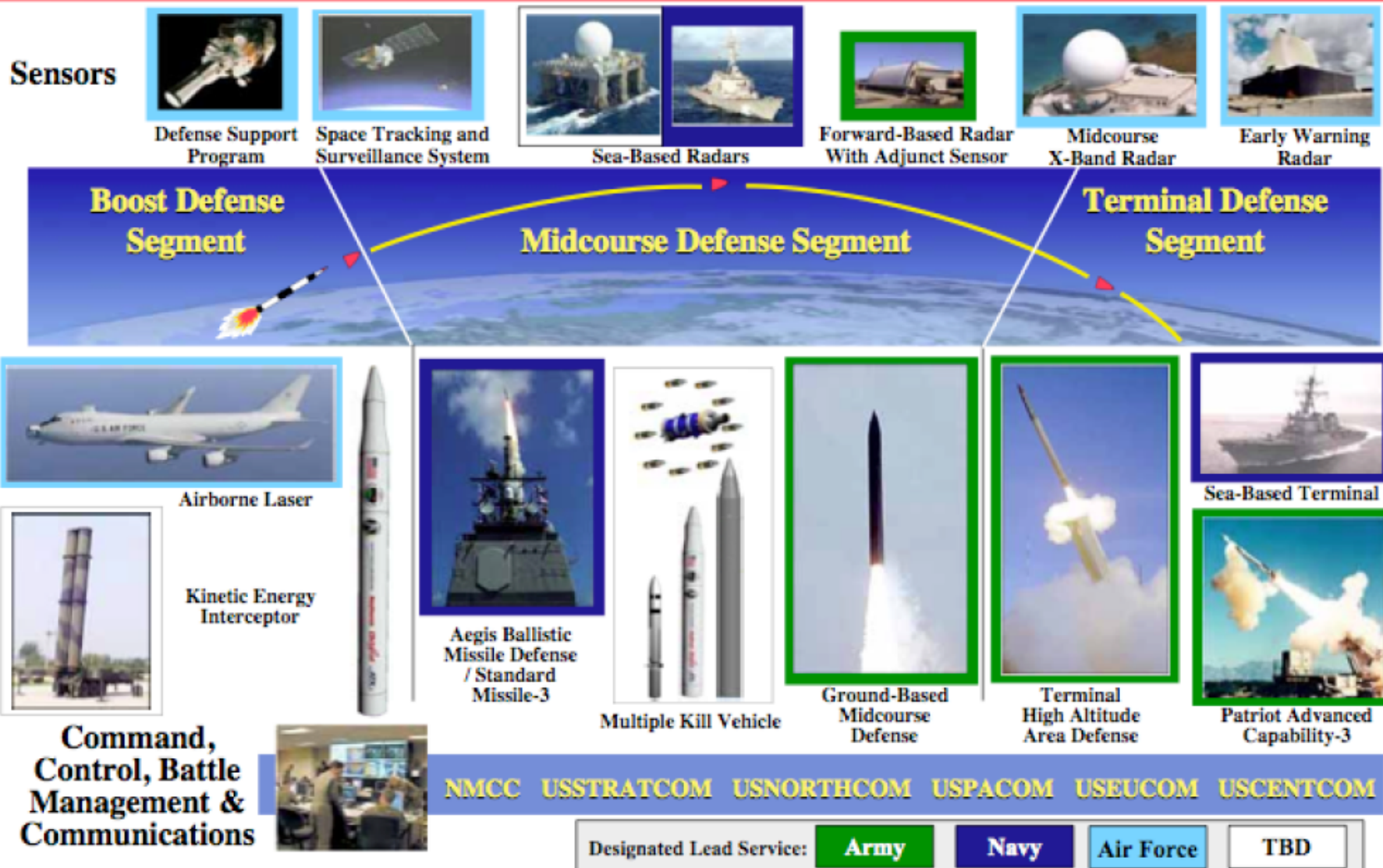
In December 1992, Jane's reports placed second order for a further 13 launcher units and 761 PAC-2 missiles was placed for \$1.03 billion. Now have 18 batteries equipped with 108 PAC-2 launchers.

RSADF now has ability to establish Patriot firing sites to protect between 18 and 20 locations. Commercial satellite imagery from 2007 located two Saudi Patriot sites near Riyadh and six in Eastern Province.

Raytheon awarded a USD300 million training and support contract for the Saudi Patriot force, in June 2000. Got a USD100 million support contract in followed in October 2007. US Army maintained a Patriot task force in Saudi Arabia until 2003, and the US Army and RSADF continue to maintain close links. A US and contractor training and advisor team remain in Kingdom.

RSADF operates CSS-2 surface-to-surface ballistic missiles obtained from China in the 1980s.

Options for Missile Defense



US Test Developments - I

35 Of 43 Terminal And Midcourse Hit-To-Kill Intercepts In The Atmosphere And Space Since 2001

Hit-To-Kill Since 2001

Since September 2005

**Terminal High Altitude Area Defense
(5 of 5)**



- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓
- ✓

- July 12, 2006
- January 26, 2007
- April 5, 2007
- October 27, 2007
- June 25, 2008

VM313

**Aegis Ballistic Missile Defense
(13 of 15)**



- ✓
- X
- ✓
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- ✓

- November 11, 2005
- December 7, 2006
- June 22, 2006
- April 26, 2007
- June 22, 2007
- August 31, 2007
- November 6, 2007
- December 17, 2007

VM339C

**Ground-based Midcourse Defense
(6 of 9)**



- ✓
- ✓

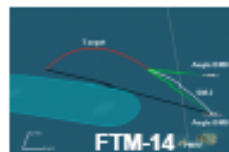
- September 1, 2006
- September 28, 2007

VM348C

Note: Patriot PAC-3 (11 of 14)

Blast Fragmentation

**Aegis Sea-Based Terminal
(2 of 2)**



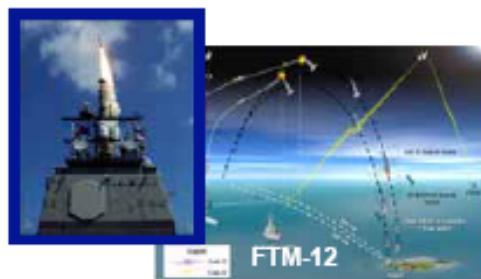
- ✓
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- May 24, 2006
- June 5, 2008

VM377

US Test Developments - II

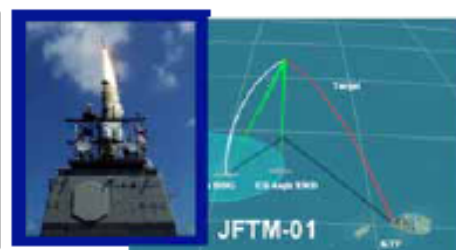
- 11 of 11 successful hit-to-kill intercepts in 2007 and 2008 to date against medium- and short-range missiles using land- and sea-based defenses, including
 - Ground-based midcourse defense intercept of long-range target in operationally realistic conditions
 - First intercept of separating warhead – THAAD
 - First simultaneous destruction of two short-range ballistic missiles at sea
 - First sea-based intercept by an ally



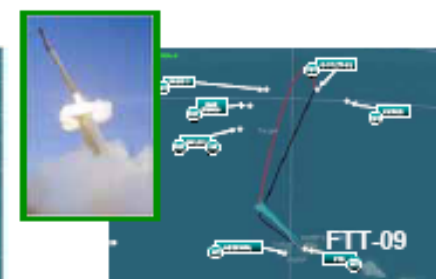
June 22, 2007



September 28, 2007



December 17, 2007



June 25, 2008

CSS-2

- Acquired 50 conventionally-armed Chinese **CSS-2** (Dong Feng 'East Wind' 3) missiles in a multi-billion dollar deal. The missiles were upgraded version of the Dong Feng 3, designated as the **DF-3A**, with range of 2,400 km with a 2,500 kg payload and improved accuracy of 1,000 m Circular Error of Probability (CEP). Large 70-ton systems, and have a special, large conventional warhead.
- Semi-mobile, and one-third are supposed to be kept armed and near-launch-ready on transporters, one-third are kept half fueled, and one-third are normally empty and being serviced. Actual readiness rates are normally far lower. Pre-launch preparation is believed to take two or three hours
- Deployed in two battalions. One at the **As-Sulayyil Oasis**, roughly 475 kilometers south to southwest of Riyadh. As-Sulayyil is also the site of one of Saudi Arabia's new air bases for its Tornado fighter-bombers.
- Second battalion is located at **Al-Juaifer** near the **Al-Kharj** air base south of Riyadh. Further training facility that may have a launch capability, seems to exist in southwestern Saudi Arabia at **al-Liddam**.ⁱ
- None now armed with weapons of mass destruction.
- Reports is seeking to replace these Chinese-built IRBMs.

Naval Needs

- **Improved “jointness” with air force, air defense force, coast guard, and army/national guard in variety of defense missions.**
- **Higher training and readiness standards.**
- **Develop true interoperability with US, UK, France, GCC naval forces.**
- **Improved mine warfare, counter infiltration, coastal defense capability.**
- **Better training of East (Gulf) fleet.**
- **Make Red Sea (West) fleet fully operational.**
- **Higher naval helicopter readiness.**
- **Clear mission concept for 3,000 man marine force.**
- **Upgrade AWACS for better jointness, better ELINT/EW, MPA functions.**
- **Improve Netting and IFF with RSAF USAF, USN, GCC air forces, and Saudi and GCC land-based air defenses.**
- **Readiness**
- **Manpower quality.**

Naval Forces

Western (Red Sea) Fleet

- **3 x La Fayette Type F-3000S frigates (One damaged when run aground)**
- **4 xAl -Madina class frigates**
- **2 xAs -Siddiq class fast attack craft (missile)**
- **Halter class patrol craft**
- **Simmoneau 51 class inshore patrol craft**
- **2 xDurrance class replenishment ships**

Eastern (Gulf) Fleet

- **4 xBadr class missile corvettes**
- **7 xAs -Siddiq class fast attack craft (missile)**
- **3 xAl -Jawf class (UK Sandown) coastal minesweepers**
- **Halter class patrol craft**
- **Simmoneau 51 inshore patrol craft**
- **4 xLCU 1610 class landing craft**

Study Buys of More Ships

- **Study expansion of Eastern fleet. No specific types of ships are yet determined.**
- **Replace older coastal defense vessels (four Badr-class corvettes and nine Al Siddiq-class patrol boats) with much larger missile corvettes, displacing around 2,000 tons. France's DCN has offered its Gowind design for this requirement.**
- **French propose future purchase of four to six French-Italian FREMM new-generation multi-purpose frigates to replace French-supplied Medina-class (Sawari I project) frigates. These frigates are valued at 3 billion euros. No RSN studies as yet.**
- **Royal Saudi Navy would like to introduce a submarine flotilla comprising about six conventionally-powered attack submarines. DCN is offering its Marlin design, derived from the Scorpene submarine it developed jointly with Spain's Navantia shipyards group. But, studies only; no current purchase plans.**

Source: IISS, Military Balance; Jane's Sentinel series; Saudi experts

Internal Security Needs

- **Keep as much of threat as possible external.**
- **“Jointness” in MODA. MOI, MOJ operations**
- **Combine facility security, border and coastal security, counterterrorism, intelligence, and military support in integrated defense in depth.**
- **Expand facilities security force.**
- **Cooperation in counterterrorism with GCC, UN, US, UK, and France.**
- **Find better defenses for border with Yemen,**
- **Create Iraqi border defenses.**
- **Use technology to compensate for manpower quality problems.**

Source: IISS, Military Balance, 2008;
Jane's Sentinel series; Saudi experts

General Intelligence Presidency

Also known as the Saudi Intelligence Service, or General Intelligence, reports directly to King.

Responsible for external intelligence activities and co-ordinating the intelligence collecting and reporting of Saudi Arabia's other intelligence services, including the intelligence branches of the Army, Air Force, Navy and National Guard, and the intelligence services that come under the interior ministry. Also responsible for liason with foreign intelligence services.

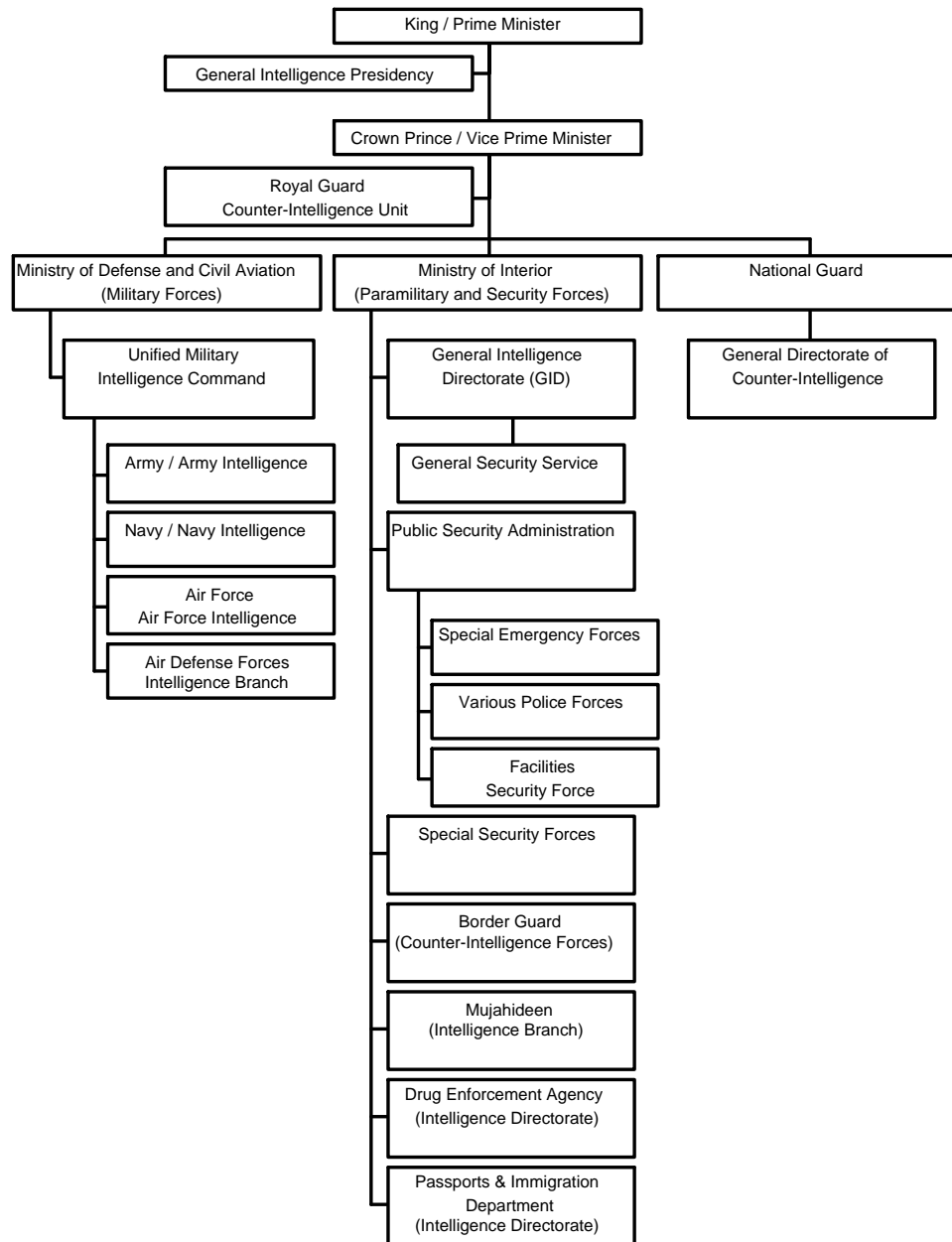
Al Qai'ida in Peninsula and terrorism is a key focus, and are potential dissidents in pilgrimage and stability of Shi'ite minority.

In October 2005, King Abdullah made his half-brother Prince Muqrin bin Abdel Aziz as head of the intelligence service. Post had been vacant since January 2005, when Prince Nawaf bin Abdul-Aziz stood down.

In November 2007, Prince Muqrin announced plans to develop and restructure the service. The plans include building of a new headquarters for the GIP in the Al-Nakhil area of north Riyadh. Prince talked of efforts to limit the activities of Western concerns that hosted internet sites used by Al-Qa'ida and announced that the intelligence service was to set up its own internet site, with a link enabling citizens to provide information to the GIP about threats to Saudi security.

Prince Abdel Aziz Bin Bandar Bin Abdel Aziz, who holds the title assistant chief of general intelligence. His tenure was extended in December 2007 for four years by royal decree.

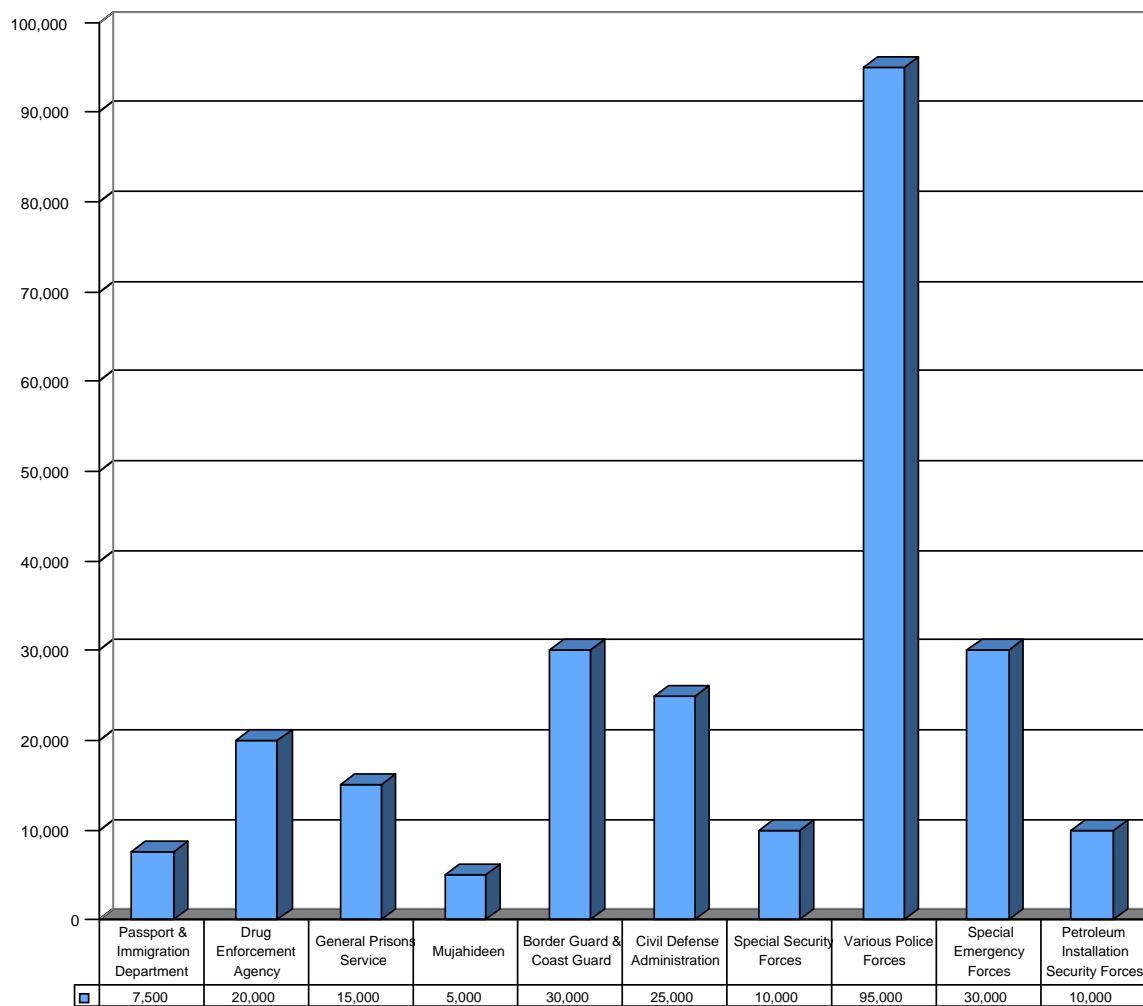
Internal Security Structure



Internal Security: Key Elements

- **The Public Security Directorate (PSD):** This directorate controls the regular police forces, which carry out security in the Kingdom's cities and villages. The control of the PSD is under the director-general of the PSD in the Ministry of Interior, but it is also true the governors exercise considerable control over the PSD in their provinces.
- **The Special Emergency Forces (SEF):** This was created after the takeover of the Grand Mosque in Mecca in 1979, and it is under the control of the PSD. The SEF have been a leading force in the Saudi counterterrorism strategy since May 2003. It is estimated to have a total strength of 10,000 men (although other estimates put it as high as 30,000), and controls a fleet of helicopters. This force is considered to be one of the most mobile and capable of deploying throughout the Kingdom to lead the fight against terrorism.
- **The General Directorate of Investigation (GDI):** This directorate controls the Saudi domestic intelligence the General Security Service (GSS), *Mabahit*. It is in charge of domestic intelligence gathering and analysis, counterintelligence operations, criminal investigations, and lately as a counterterrorism force that tracks Al Qa'ida and other affiliated groups.
- **National Information Center:** This center is considered to have one of the most sophisticated systems in the world. This agency was created by the Ministry of Interior in Riyadh, and MoI is estimated to have a separate budget of approximately \$500 billion to conduct its own military intelligence. The center links more than 1,000 terminals, and maintains comprehensive information on Saudi citizens and residents of the Kingdom. It also tracks intelligence provided by intelligence agents, informants, as well as electronic intercepts.
- **Al Haya:** This is an independent paramilitary organization based in Riyadh and is under the control of the Assistant Minister of Interior for Security Affairs. It is estimated to have 3,000–5,000 men, which conduct patrols (largely at night) and lately it has been employed as part of the Saudi counterterrorism forces apparatus. The training levels and professionalism of this force are unknown.
- **Other agencies under MoI:** The ministry also has several other agencies that are indirectly responsible for maintaining internal security including the Special Security Forces, the Coast Guard, the Drug Enforcement Agency, the General Prisons Service, the Petroleum Installation Security Forces, and the Civil Defense Force. In addition, the MoI also has established a Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) that is part of the Security and Drug Control Department, which also coordinates with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA), the Saudi central bank.

Internal Security: Manning Goals for MoI Forces



- Data are extremely uncertain and represent goals, not actual manning.
- Numbers do not include those of the General Security Service (*Mabahith*), since those numbers are classified.
- Border guard forces include the coast guards.
- Various police forces, the special emergency forces, and the petroleum installations security forces fall under what is called the Public Security Administration under the command of the Ministry of Interior, and it totals 135,000 men

Source: Estimates are adapted from interviews and estimates published by Anthony H. Cordesman and Nawaf Obaid, *National Security in Saudi Arabia* (Praeger/CSIS, 2005).

Notes:

Growing Role of Security/ Paramilitary Forces - I

Border Guards:

The Saudi Border Guards have taken an increasingly active role in internal security, counterterrorism and terrorist infiltration operations. Headed by Lieutenant General Talal Bin Mohsin Ali-Al Angawi, the force is equipped with light weapons, sport utility vehicles (SUVs), helicopters and a broad range of security and surveillance equipment, including thermal cameras and radars. Saudi Arabia is installing 225 radars to detect border incursions as part of an \$8 billion plan that was developed in 2006. The plan also includes buying 20 helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), patrol boats for coastal interdiction and an enhanced communications network. In 2007, the Kingdom invited tenders for the development and construction of a high security fence for the 900 km border with Iraq.

The Coast Guard

The Coast Guard is a force within the Border Guard that carries out interdiction and anti-smuggling operations on using fast patrol craft, helicopters, and hovercraft. The Saudi Coast Guard is a 7,500-strong force.

The Special Security Force

Similar to U.S. Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT) forces, SSF units are trained to combat and neutralize terrorist threats and hijackings, maintaining action ready teams in all major Saudi cities. Given its expertise, the SSF has been an instrumental factor in the Saudi fight against Islamist militants. Operating under the Ministry of the Interior, the SSF counts 10,000 men and originally enjoyed German counter-terrorism training.

The Facilities Security Force

The Facilities Security Force (FSF) is a specialized force tasked with protecting the Kingdom's oil infrastructure as part of a broader effort to ensure not only Saudi but global access to the free flow of oil supplies. It also protects other aspects of Saudi Arabia's critical infrastructure.

The Muja hideen

The Mujahideen is an independent security force that appears to operate similarly to the country's religious police, the Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice. However, it is more professional and has a force of 5,000 men carrying out mainly night-time patrols and participating in counterterrorism operations. The organization falls under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior, but is under the direct operational control of the Assistant Minister for Security Affairs.

Growing Role of Security/ Paramilitary Forces - II

Police security forces c under Ministry of the Interior maintaining order and dealing with routine crime and internal security matters across the country. The forces are equipped with small arms and are organized on a provincial and local level, with the relevant provincial governor responsible to the Minister of the Interior for public order. The police security forces are divided into two main directorates: the Public Security Directorate (PSD) and the General Directorate of Investigation (GDI).

Other security agencies under the Ministry of Interior include Special Security Forces (10,000); Mujahideen (5,000); Drug Enforcement Agency (20,000); General Prisons Service (15,000); Passport and Immigration Department (7,500), Border Guard (22,500); Coast Guard (7,500) and Civil Defense Administration (25,000). It is understood that the latter three agencies, the Border Guard, Coast Guard and Civil Defense, come under the same chain of command within the Ministry of the Interior.

Civil Defense structure includes a rapid reaction force to deal with terrorist attacks and natural disasters. Civil Defense maintains its own helicopter fleet, supported by a number of helicopter bases around the kingdom.

A specialized Financial Intelligence Unit (FIU) exists in the Security and Drug Control Department of the Ministry of the Interior.

A liaison group specializing in the detection of terrorist finances co-ordinates activities between the Ministry of the Interior and the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA).

Growing Role of Security/ Paramilitary Forces - III

Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vices, or religious police, ensures the public observance of religious requirements, May number around 20,000. Most members are salaried and are regarded as government employees.

Al Haya is an independent paramilitary organization based in Riyadh with a strength of about 5,000. The force comes under the Minister of the Interior for administrative reasons, but is under the operational control of the Assistant Minister for Security Affairs. The force, which largely patrols at night, has taken part in counter-terrorism operations and fulfils some of the roles of a religious police, but is seen as more professional than the Commission for the Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vices.

Customs service, is under the control of the Ministry of Finance, is responsible for customs inspections at airports, seaports and land frontier crossings. There are 32 customs posts throughout the kingdom.

Border Guard (22,500) is responsible for patrolling the country's extensive land borders. Headed by Lt. Gen Talal Bin Mohsin Ali-Al Angawi, is equipped with light arms, four-wheel-drive vehicles, a fleet of helicopters and employs an extensive range of surveillance equipment. Installed new surveillance systems along the land and sea borders, including thermal cameras and radar, in 2002.

Improving security along borders, especially the frontiers with Yemen and Iraq, under a border surveillance program known as the Saudi Border Guard Development Program. In May 2006 the Saudis invited international defense contractors to tender for a contract estimated to be worth USD8 billion involving the supply of 225 radars to detect incursions along its borders. Also involved in the deal are sensors, surveillance aircraft, about 20 helicopters, unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs), patrol boats and a communications network.

In 2007 the Saudis invited tenders for the construction of a double-lined razor wire fence along the 900 km border with Iraq, complete with thermal imaging and radar equipment, to support the Border Guard in its efforts to prevent terrorists infiltrating into the kingdom.

Coast Guard (7,500) is a branch of the Border Guard that patrols the territorial waters, and has a base at Azizam, and units operating out of ports in the Gulf and Red Sea. Operates large patrol craft (based at Jiddah and Al-Dammam) and coastal patrol craft, as well as several hundred inshore patrol craft. There are also hovercraft and one Bell 206B helicopter.

Source: IISS, Military Balance, 2008;
Jane's Sentinel series; Saudi experts

US Engagement with Saudi Arabian Defense Departments and Adjunct Government Organizations

US-Saudi Strategic Partnership

- **US withdrawal from Iraq makes even more critical partner in the Gulf and region**
- **Key Partner in any effort to contain Iran and Iranian influence, deal with Iranian threats.**
- **Has emerged as major partner in counter terrorism intelligence.**
- **Smaller Gulf states too small to play major role, have no strategic depth.**
- **US academics, media, think tanks, etc.**
- **Critical to integrated efforts at maritime operations and surveillance, missile defense, air defense.**
- **Key air power in Gulf.**
- **Two fleet Navy: One in Gulf, one in Red Sea.**
- **Saudi petroleum facilities and critical infrastructure are critical to US and global economy.**
- **Saudi peace plan, sponsorship of inter faith dialog, attacks on religious terrorism serve Saudi, regional, and US strategic interests.**

US Engagement with Saudi Arabia

- **White House, NSC, Department of Defense, State, Treasury,**
- **Interagency forum.**
- **US intelligence community: CIA, attaches, DIA, etc.**
- **US law enforcement and counterterrorism;**
- **Defense Security Cooperation Agency for FMS and other arms sales in Department of Defense, subject to review through – State – NSC -- Congress**
- **Congress**
- **US Embassy**
- **Military advisory teams; Pol-Mil section; USMTM for Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines**
- **Office of the Program Manager-Saudi Arabian National Guard (OPM-SANG)**
- **Office of the Program Manager-FSF (MOI) Critical Infrastructure Protection**
- **US academics, media, think tanks, etc.**

Key Areas for Strengthening Engagement

Education

- Sustain JMPE
- Begin War College
- Increase English language training and school seats.
- Develop Near East Special Training at Master's Degree level

Training & Exercises

- Green Flag, 2010
- Friendship One, 2009
- Bright Star, 2009.
- Eagle Resolve
- Combined Arms Training Teams (CATT)
- TRADOC Type Functions

Capabilities

- Deliver shared early warning (SEW) capability data
- Complete AMD Working Group
- Patriot Configuration 3 Upgrade
- Combined naval capabilities analysis - SNEP II
- Begin CTF 150
- Increase IS&R/C2 interoperability.
- Transform logistics with DLA, AMC like structures & capabilities.
- Develop integrated defense strategy.

Saudi-US Relationship

- Increase US manning
- Full return of families in 2009
- Increase tour length well beyond one year
- Provide same type 5 year visa for Saudi military give Saudi tourists
- Make FMS quick and efficient
- Improve weapons release --- F-15SA
- Security and Defense Forum.

12 Key Areas for Strengthening Engagement

1. **Expand exercise program and resources, leverage components to support strategic engagement**
2. **Change MTT progress to make quick, responsive, and flexible.**
3. **Expand educational opportunities for US officer education in region and English language education for SAAF.**
4. **Increase US training manning quantity and quality: Grow skills, longer tours, region-wide.**
5. **Expand and rest LNO and exchange officer numbers and skills to match requirements.**
6. **Adapt SAAF institutions to shift culture to make them effective**
7. **Transform FMS - Law, policy, timeliness, thresholds, “tax,” resources**
8. **Provide Saudis with full capability and increase interoperability**
9. **Synch and grow industrial capacity**
10. **Eliminate friction over visas. More rapid response. 5 year multiple entry military visa**
11. **Adjust to new Saudi security levels: Return families, provide appropriate incentives. Shift from FOBS to installations**
12. **Increase Congressional delegation and staff visits.**

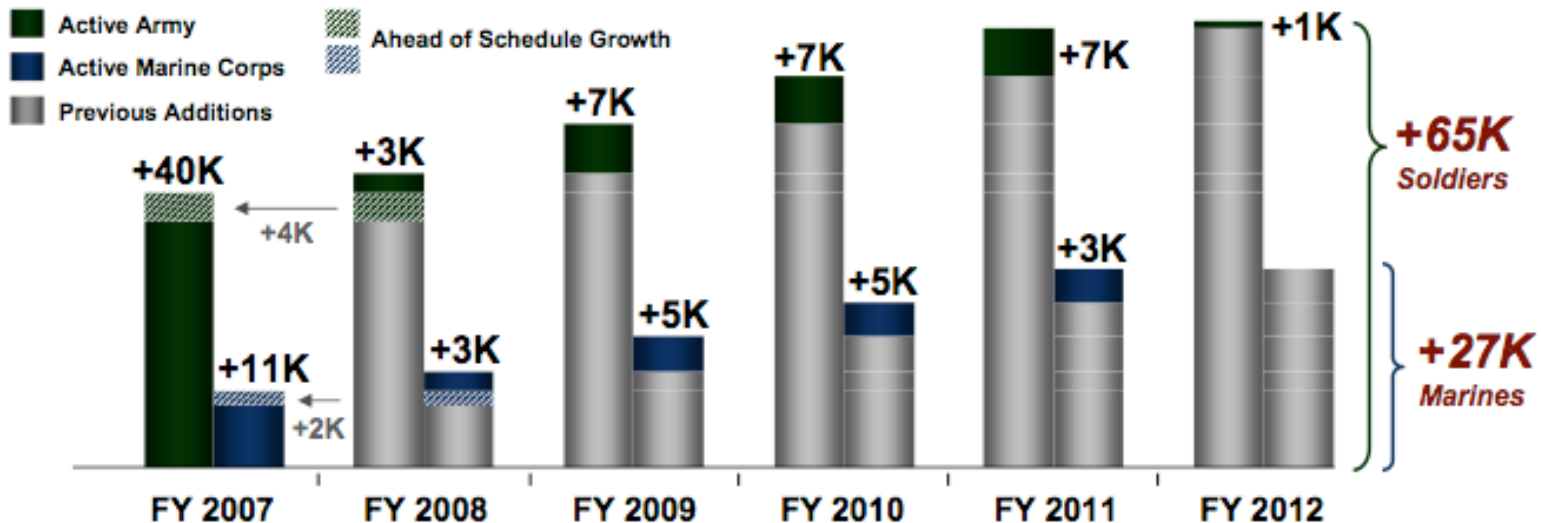
Keeping a Decisive US Qualitative Edge in US Forces and Future Arms Transfers to the Gulf (\$10.5B in FY087 & FY09)

Joint Ground Capabilities	Joint Maritime Capabilities	Joint Air Capabilities	Space-based Capabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Future Combat Systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ground and air systems – 119 Stryker Vehicles – 5,249 High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicles – 1,061 Heavy Tactical Vehicles – 3,187 Medium Tactical Vehicles – 29 M1A1 Abrams Tank Upgrades – Chemical Weapons Demilitarization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – CVN 21 Carrier Replacement – 1 Virginia Class Submarine – 1 DDG-1000 Destroyer – 2 Littoral Combat Ships – 2 T-AKE Auxiliary Dry Cargo Ships – CVN Refueling Complex Overhaul – 2 Joint High Speed Vessels 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 16 F-35 Joint Strike Fighters – 20 F-22A Raptors – 36 V-22 Ospreys – 23 F/A-18 Hornets – 22 E/A-18G Growlers – 16 CH-47 Chinooks – VH-71 Helicopter – KC-X Aerial Refueling Tanker – 59 Predators, Reapers and Warriors 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 2 Space Based Infrared Systems – 4 Expendable Launch Vehicles – GPS Satellite – 1 Mobile User Objective System – Transformational Satellite – Advanced Extremely High Frequency Satellite – Wideband Global SATCOM – Ballistic Missile Defense
<p><i>Basic Research +\$0.3B in FY 2009 (+\$1.4B FY09-FY13)</i></p>			

Increase US Reinforcement Capabilities

+\$8.7B
FY08 - FY09

Army Active	42	Brigade Combat Teams (482.4K Soldiers)	➔	48	Brigade Combat Teams (547.4K Soldiers)
	12/12	Months Home Station / Months Deployed		24/12	Months Home Station / Months Deployed
Marine Corps Active	2.5	Marine Expeditionary Forces (175K Marines)	➔	3	Marine Expeditionary Forces (202K Marines)
	7/7	Months Home Station / Months Deployed		14/7	Months Home Station / Months Deployed



Source: FY 2009 DoD Budget Request; FY 2008 Budget; FY 2007 Supplemental

Numbers may not add due to rounding

USMTM

United States Military Training Mission (USMTM) is the primary liaison between U.S. Armed Forces and the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Defense and Aviation (MODA), the Saudi counterpart to the American Joint Chiefs of Staff. It is a joint training mission under the command of Headquarters, United States Central Command (USCENTCOM), MacDill Air Force Base, Florida. The Chief of USMTM also serves as the United States Department of Defense Representative for Saudi Arabia.

Organized in 1953 under the terms of the Mutual Defense Assistance Agreement between the United States and Saudi Arabia. Specifically, it was agreed that USMTM would administer assistance furnished by the United States Government to the Saudi Arabian Government under the terms of the Defense Assistance Act of 1949 and the Mutual Security Act of 1951.

Chartered to assist and advise the Saudi Arabian Armed Forces with respect to the building of military equipment, plans, organization, administrative procedures, training methods, and the conduct of such training as agreed to between the Saudi Arabia Minister of Defense and Aviation (MODA) and the Chief, USMTM.

Day-to-day relationship between USMTM and MODA is governed by the Memorandum of Understanding of February 1977 signed between the two governments.

Within USMTM there are six divisions, each of which interfaces with a Saudi counterpart:

- * Joint Advisory Division (JAD): interfaces with the Ministry of Defense and Aviation (MODA).
 - * Land Forces Division (LFD): interfaces with the Royal Saudi Land Forces (RSLF).
 - * Naval Forces Division (NFD): interfaces with the Royal Saudi Naval Forces (RSNF).
 - * Air Force Division (AFD): interfaces with the Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF).
 - * Marine Forces Division (MFD): interfaces with the Royal Saudi Marine Forces (RSFMF) component of the Royal Saudi Naval Forces.

OPM SANG

Office of the Program Manager (OPM) created as a result of the 1973 Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United States and Saudi Arabian governments in response to a request from then King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz to modernize the National Guard.

Approximately 215 U.S. Government personnel and 500 contractor representatives. Principal contractor is Vinnell Arabia Corporation of Herndon, VA.

For over 33 years, OPM-SANG has had the mission to maintain and enhance the special relationship between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United States of America.

OPM does this by assisting the Saudi Arabian National Guard to achieve its vision for the future through a modernization program that includes modernizing their equipment, training and educating their soldiers, and constructing new facilities and other quality of life initiatives.

Since September 11, 2001, this relationship has become even more important as OPM continues to support SANG in their government's effort against terrorism—accomplished primarily through training methodologies focused on preparation and execution of internal security missions.

Five-year contract, awarded in 1998, has an estimated value of \$831 million and involves 280 US government personnel and 1,400 Vinnell staff at various locations.

In 1998, the Carlyle Group sold its controlling interest in BDM, including Vinnell, to TRW International. With the 2002 TRW acquisition, Northrop Grumman Corporation

US Arms Sales

- **\$76.6 billion in new FMS agreements from FY1950 to FY2008.**
 - *\$653M in 2000, \$670M in 2001, 848\$M in 2002; \$650M in 2003, \$1,784M in 2004, \$748M in 2005, \$796M in 2006, \$1,672M in FY2007 and \$6,065M in FY2008.*
- **\$6.1 billion in new FMS deliveries from FY1950 to FY2008.**
 - *\$1,975M in 2000, \$1,891 in 2001, 1,308\$M in 2002; \$1,011M in 2003, \$1,223M in 2004, \$994M in 2005, \$978M in 2006, \$1,015M in FY2007, and \$898M in FY2008.*
- **\$2.4 billion in commercial sales from FY1950 to FY2007.**
 - *\$1.9M in 2000, \$0.9M in 2001, 0.5\$M in 2002; \$36M in 2003, \$46M in 2004, 85M in 2005, \$124M in 2006, and \$38.2M in FY2007.*

Major DSCA Sales Notifications: 2009-2008 - I

December 17, 2009: Possible FMS sale of SANG modernization program.. Sale of 2,742 BGM-71E-4B-RF Tube-Launched, Optically-Tracked, Wire-Guided (TOW-2A) Radio Frequency missiles and associated parts, equipment, training and logistical support for a complete package worth approximately \$177 million. Would include 2,742 BGM-71E-4B-RF Tube-Launched, Optically-Tracked, Wire-Guided (TOW-2A) Radio Frequency missiles (42 missiles are for lot acceptance testing), publications and technical documentation, and other related elements of logistics support.

August 6, 2009: Possible foreign military sale of Communication Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management upgrades for an estimated cost of \$1.5 billion. Sale of a two-phased approach for the Communication Navigation and Surveillance/Air Traffic Management upgrades of the communication and navigation systems for the Royal Saudi Air Force's fleet of 13 RE-3, KE-3, and E-3 aircraft. Phase One will include Global Positioning System/Inertial Navigation Systems, 8.33 kHz Very High Frequency radios, Traffic Collision Avoidance Systems, Mode S Transponders, Mode 4/5 Identification Friend or Foe Encryption, High Frequency radio replacements, Multifunctional Information Display Systems for Link 16 operations, Have Quick II radios, Satellite Communications and Common Secure Voice encryptions. Phase 2 will include digital flight deck instrumentation and displays, flight director system/autopilot, flight management system, cockpit data line message and combat situational awareness information.

August 5, 2009: Possible foreign military sale of Tactical Airborne Surveillance System (TASS) aircraft upgrades for an estimated cost of \$530 million. Services to upgrade the TASS aircraft, installation of 10 AN/ARC-230 High Frequency Secure Voice/Data Systems, 25 AN/ARC-231 or 25 AN/ARC-210 Very High Frequency/Ultra High Frequency (VHF/UHF) Secure Voice/Data Systems, four Multifunctional Information Distribution System-Low Volume Terminals (MIDS-LVT), four LN-100GT Inertial Reference Units, 25 SY-100 or functional equivalent Crypto Systems, seven SG-250 or functional equivalent Crypto Systems, six SG-50 or functional equivalent, 10 CYZ-10 Fill Devices, modification of existing ground stations.

September 26, 2008: Possible Foreign Military Sale to Saudi Arabia 250 All-Up-Round AIM-9X SIDEWINDER Missiles, 84 AIM-9X SIDEWINDER Captive Air Training Missiles (CATMs), 12 AIM-9X SIDEWINDER Dummy Air Training Missiles (DATMs), missile containers, missile modifications, test sets and support equipment, spare and repair parts, publications and technical data, maintenance, personnel training and training equipment, contractor engineering and technical support services, and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$164 million

September 26, 2008 Possible equipment upgrade of 17 AN/FPS-117 radars, which includes installation and checkout, engineering, calibration, reintegration, testing, support equipment, spare and repair parts, personnel training, publications and technical data, U.S. Government and contractor technical assistance and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$145 million

Major DSCA Sales Notifications: 2008 - II

September 26, 2008: Possible sale of 80 Link 16 Multifunctional Information Distribution System/Low Volume Terminals (MIDS/LVT-1) to be installed on United Kingdom Eurofighter Typhoon aircraft, data transfer devices, installation, testing, spare and repair parts, support equipment, personnel training, training equipment, contractor engineering and technical support, and other related elements of program support. The estimated cost is \$31 million

September 9, 2008: Possible sale of 12 AH-64D Block II APACHE Longbow Helicopters, 30 T700-GE-701D Engines, 12 Modernized Targeting Acquisition and Designation Systems/Pilot Night Vision Sensors, 4 each AN/APG-78 Fire Control Radars and AN/APR-48 Radar Frequency Interferometers, 28 M299 HELLFIRE Longbow Missile Launchers, 12 AN/ALQ-144C(V)3 Infrared Jammers, 12 AN/APR-39A(V)4 Radar Signal Detecting Sets, 12 AN/ALQ-136(V)5 Radar Jammers, 12 AAR-57(V)3/5 Common Missile Warning Systems, 36 Improved Countermeasures Dispensers, and 12 AN/AVR-2B Laser Warning Sets. Also included: composite horizontal stabilators, Integrated Helmet and Display Sight Systems, repair and return, transportation, depot maintenance, spare and repair parts, support equipment, publications and technical documentation, The estimated cost is \$598 million.

July 18, 2008 Possible Foreign Military Sale for the continuation effort to modernize the SANG by providing: training, professional military advice and assistance, management assistance, contract administration, construction oversight, transportation of equipment, personnel training and training equipment, light armored vehicle training, spare and repair parts, management of repair and return of components, automation program support, and other related elements of logistics support. These support services would be for the period 1 January 2009 through 31 December 2013. Estimated cost is \$1.8 billion.

January 14, 2008 - possible sale of 900 Joint Direct Attack Munitions (JDAM) tail kits (which include 550 GBU-38 for MK-82, 250 GBU-31 for MK-84, 100 GBU-31 for BLU-109). Also included are bomb components, mission planning, aircraft integration, publications and technical manuals, spare and repair parts, support equipment, contractor engineering and technical support, and other related elements of program support. The estimated cost is \$123 million.

Major DSCA Sales Notifications: 2007 - III

December 7, 2007 - possible sale of 40 AN/AAQ-33 SNIPER Advanced Targeting Pods, aircraft installation and checkout, digital data recorders/cartridges, pylons, spare and repair parts, support equipment, publications and technical documentation, contractor engineering and technical support, and other related elements of program support. The estimated cost is \$220 million.

December 7, 2007 Šossible sale of five sets of Airborne Early Warning (AEW) and Command, Control and Communications (C3) mission equipment/Radar System Improvement Program (RSIP) Group B kits for subsequent installation and checkout in five E-3 Airborne Warning and Control Systems (AWACS). In addition, this proposed sale will include spare and repair parts, support equipment, publications and technical documentation, contractor engineering and technical support, and other related elements of program support. The estimated cost is \$400 million.

October 4, 2007 Šossible Foreign Military Sale to Saudi Arabia of Light Armored Vehicles and High Mobility Multi-Purpose Wheeled Vehicles as well as associated equipment and services. The total value, if all options are exercised, could be as high as \$631 million.

- 37 Light Armored Vehicles - Assault Gun (LAV-AG)
- 26 LAV-25 mm
- 48 LAV Personnel Carriers
- 5 Reconnaissance LAVs
- 5 LAV Ambulances
- 3 LAV Recovery Vehicles
- 25 M1165A1 High Mobility Multi-purpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWV)
- 25 M1165A1 HMMWV with winch
- 124 M240 7.62mm Machine Guns

Major DSCA Sales Notifications: 2007-2006 - IV

525 AN/PVS-7D Night Vision Goggles (NVGs); various M978A2 and M984A2 Heavy Expanded Mobility Tactical Trucks, family of Medium Tactical Vehicles, 120mm Mortar Towed, M242 25mm guns, spare and repair parts; sets, kits, and outfits; support equipment; publications and technical data; personnel training and training equipment; contractor engineering and technical support services and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$631 million.

November 13, 2006-- Possible sale of either option or a combination of: a) 155 General Electric (GE) F110-GE129 engines in support of F-15S aircraft; b) 20 Pratt & Whitney (P&W) F100-PW229 engines to restore/refurbish the Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF) current inventory of P&W engines; support equipment; engine improvement program services; flight tests; Technical Coordination Group/International Engine Management; Hush House refurbishment; aircraft integration; program management; publications; trainers; mission planning; training; spare and repair parts; repair and return services; contractor technical assistance and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$1.5 billion.

September 27, 2006 - possible sale to modernize the SANG by providing Major Defense Equipment (MDE) and non-MDE items: 552 AN/VRC-90E Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio Systems (SINCGARS) Vehicular Single Long-Range Radio Systems; 225 AN/VRC-92E SINCGARS Vehicular Single Long-Range Radio Systems Dual Long Range; 1,214 AN/PRC-119 E SINCGARS Man-pack Single Long-Range Radio Systems Man-pack and vehicular installation kits, communications management system computers, antennas, programmable fill devices, support equipment; publications and technical data; personnel training and training equipment; contractor engineering and technical support services and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$84 million.

July 28, 2006 - possible sale of the remanufacture and upgrade of 12 AH-64A APACHE attack helicopters to AH-64D configuration, 10 spare T-700-GE-701A engines converted to T-700-GE-701D models, Modernized Targeting Acquisition and Designation Systems, spare and repair parts, communications equipment, support equipment, simulators, quality assurance teams, chemical masks, tools and test sets, chaff dispensers, Integrated Helmet and Display Sight Systems, electronic equipment, test facility spares, publications, Quality Assurance Teams service, personnel training and training equipment, U.S. Government and contractor technical support and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$400 million.

July 28, 2006 - Possible sale and reconfiguration for 58 M1A1 Abrams tanks, which, together with 315 M1A2 Abrams tanks already in Saudi Arabia's inventory, will be modified and upgraded to the M1A2S (Saudi) Abrams configuration, kits, spare and repair parts, communications and support equipment, publications and technical data, personnel training and training equipment, contractor engineering and technical support services and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$2.9 billion.

Major DSCA Sales Notifications: 2006 - V

July 21, 2006 - Possible sale for a Foreign Military Sales Order (FMSO) to provide funds for blanket order requisitions FMSO II, under the CLSSA for spare parts in support of M1A2 Abrams Tanks, M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs), construction equipment, and support vehicles and equipment in the inventory of the Royal Saudi Land Forces Ordnance Corps. The estimated cost is \$276 million.

July 20, 2006 - possible sale for the continuation of the United States supported effort to modernize the SANG by providing Major Defense Equipment (MDE) and non-MDE items:

724 LAV-25, LAV-AG, LAV-M, LAV-AT, LAV-CC, LAV-PC, LAV-A, LAV-AC LAV-E and LAV-R Light Armored Vehicles (LAV);
 1,160 AN/VRC-90E Single Channel Ground and Airborne Radio Systems (SINCGARS) Vehicular Single Long-Range Radio Systems;
 627 AN/VRC-92E SINCGARS Vehicular Single Long-Range Radio Systems;
 518 AN/VRC-119 E SINCGARS Vehicular Single Long-Range Radio Systems;
 2,198 SINCGARS Spearhead Handheld;
 1,700 AN/AVS-7D Night Vision Goggles (NVG);
 432 AN/PVS-14 NVG;
 630 AN/PAS-13 Thermal Weapon Sight;
 Forces Ordnance Corps. The estimated cost is \$276 million.

July 14, 2006 - Possible sale of 24 UH-60L Utility/Assault Black Hawk helicopters, spare and repair parts, communications and support equipment, publications and technical data, personnel training and training equipment, contractor engineering and technical support services and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$350 million.

Major DSCA Sales Notifications: 2006-2008 - III

162 84mm Recoilless Rifle; and Harris Corporation Commercial High Frequency Radios; various commercial vehicles; fixed facilities and ranges; simulations; generators; battery chargers; protective clothing; shop equipment; training devices; spare and repair parts; sets, kits, and outfits; support equipment; publications and technical data; personnel training and training equipment; contractor engineering and technical support services and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$5.8 billion.

July 28, 2006 - possible sale and reconfiguration for 58 M1A1 Abrams tanks, which, together with 315 M1A2 Abrams tanks already in Saudi Arabia's inventory, will be modified and upgraded to the M1A2S (Saudi) Abrams configuration, kits, spare and repair parts, communications and support equipment, publications and technical data, personnel training and training equipment, contractor engineering and technical support services and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$2.9 billion.

July 20, 2006 - possible sale of 24 UH-60L Utility/Assault Black Hawk helicopters, spare and repair parts, communications and support equipment, publications and technical data, personnel training and training equipment, contractor engineering and technical support services and other related elements of logistics support. The estimated cost is \$350 million.

July 21, 2006 - possible sale for a Foreign Military Sales Order (FMSO) to provide funds for blanket order requisitions FMSO II, under the CLSSA for spare parts in support of M1A2 Abrams Tanks, M2 Bradley Fighting Vehicles, High Mobility Multipurpose Wheeled Vehicles (HMMWVs), construction equipment, and support vehicles and equipment in the inventory of the Royal Saudi Land

***But, Must Restore US Image,
Mutual Confidence***

Fair or Not, Need to Understand Broad Regional Anger Against US

- **Perception of “Dual Standards, ” Driven By Ties to Israel**
- **Anger over Palestinian suffering.**
- **Iraq War simply weakened Arab world, made Iraqis suffer, empowered Iran.**
- **Mixed signals and war scares over Iran.**
- **Feeling US counterterrorism campaign is anti-Islam and anti-Arab.**
- **US has no serious interest in reform or democracy, simply seeking to expand its influence.**
- **US acts unilaterally, does not listen.**
- **US wants military control and arms sales, not real military partnership.**
- **Visa reforms still grossly inadequate to visit or study; Europe much easier and more competitive.**
- **FMS and military sales political, delayed, have major overhead expenses – No major competitor has any of these drawbacks.**
- **US public diplomacy and information efforts have shrunk to vanishing point, American stay in fortress embassies, no longer stay long enough for meaningful relationships.**

Restoring US Strategic Relations with Saudi Arabia

- **Maintain strong relations with Israel, but understand need for constant, real, high profile efforts to support Israeli-Palestinian peace and peace with Syria.**
- **Make the US departure from Iraq a model of “smart” diplomacy.**
- **Work towards common negotiations, defense, and deterrence of Iran.**
- **Put forward clear plan for post-Iraq strategic partnership.**
- **Recognize Saudi progress and help in counterterrorism, *then* seek further progress.**
- **Treat Saudi and Gulf critical infrastructure, petroleum export, and border/coastal protection as critical *US strategic interests*.**
- **Act on US Embassy and USMTM priorities for improving the “mechanic” of civil and military US and Saudi relations.**
- **Not only solve but vastly improve visa and education in the US issues at every level: See education as a critical strategic asset .**
- **Recognize and encourage Saudi government reforms; work quietly at country team level to aid Saudi reformers to move at Saudi pace.**
- **Understand that public diplomacy and information campaigns are local, come through country team and efforts, not satellite TV.**
- **Understand that regional progress comes through one bilateral step at a time.**
- **Sometimes, actually sit back and *listen*.**