

Little Village High School

Delegation: Saudi Arabia

Introduction

Saudi Arabia's objective is not to obtain nuclear weapons, but nuclear energy. The country plans to develop as many as 16 nuclear power plants by 2040 in order to reduce the domestic consumption of oil and natural gas for electricity production. If under any circumstance Saudi Arabia were to obtain nuclear weapons, it would be through the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) approval. The obtainment of nuclear weapons would be because of posing threats in the region, but even so it would be a hard process to obtain such weapons. The main goal is to strengthen existing ties and branch out to more with new source of fuel in the betterment of the environment.

Key Points

- Transition the country's energy to nuclear power
- Saudi Arabia's interest in reducing global warming and the change of energy resources.
- Erase tension between Iran and us and partake in some sort of agreement of nuclear power
- Saudi Arabia and neighboring countries need to be willing to accept refugees in the future, in case of a nuclear attack.
- Have support from other countries in creating nuclear power for Saudi Arabia without causing any action of creating nuclear power or posing as a threat
- Reconstruct and eliminate subsidies, such as oil dependence, that threaten Saudi Arabia's economy by switching to nuclear energy.
- Terrorism being a threat to Saudi Arabia's power

Background

The government of Saudi Arabia has been an absolute monarchy rule; however, in compliance of the Basic Law of Saudi Arabia, the king must comply by Islamic Law. The law requires that all citizens be Muslims. The Government does not provide legal protection for freedom of religion. The public practice of non-Muslim religions is prohibited. The Government recognizes the right of non-Muslims to worship in private; however, it does not always respect this right in practice and does not define this right in the law. Saudi Arabia has been widely accused of having one of the worst human rights records in the world. Many concerns of human rights deal with the position of women, capital punishment for homosexuality, religious discrimination, the lack of religious freedom and the activities of the religious police. Saudi Arabia is one the few countries that does not recognize the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Saudi leadership transitions, lower global oil prices, related Saudi budget pressures and reform plans, aggressive terrorist threats, more assertive Saudi foreign policy, and Saudi-Iranian tensions have fueled debates worldwide. Since, King Abdullah bin Abd al Aziz's death, January 2015, Dramatic changes have occurred as his half brother has taken over rule.

Shifts in Saudi foreign policy toward a more assertive posture—typified by the kingdom's military operations in neighboring Yemen and its insistence on the departure of President Bashar al Assad in Syria—have accompanied the post-2015 leadership changes. Saudi has launched a military operation in Yemen seeking to mitigate potential threats to the kingdom through liaison relationships and security interventions. Saudi Arabia has closed the land border between Qatar, closed its air space and waters to Qatari vessels, prohibited Saudi nationals from visiting or transiting Qatar, and gave Qatari nationals 14 days to leave the kingdom. Saudi

Arabia has hosted several meetings with Syrian oppositions to bring end to the conflict of President Assad. Iraq and Saudi relation has begun again after a period of time. Saudi minister of energy has visited Iraq and obtained Iraq's support for an extension of OPEC oil production reductions until March 2018. Relations between Egypt has grown since 2013, Egypt has supported Saudi by sending troops to Yemen. Both countries announced billions of dollars in joint investment and development agreements. Regarding the Israel-Palestine conflict, Saudi recognises Israel an ally more than an enemy and calls for peace between both parties.

The biggest oil producing country is Saudi Arabia. It accounts for 12.9% of the global production. Saudi Arabia now consumes more oil than Germany, an industrialized country with triple the population and an economy nearly five times as large. Though the country has been the biggest producer, the future of its oil production is becoming unclear as newer sources of energy become available. The extraction of oil becomes more difficult as the extraction continues. The major Saudi oil fields are extremely old and have been producing oil for decades. Most of the oil gone from the fields and continuing extracting will be from more difficult places which are more expensive. In 2010, a deal was signed with Toshiba and Shaw to build reactors in Saudi Arabia, and with Exelon to manage the nuclear facilities. In March 2015, Saudi Arabia and South Korea agreed on the construction of a South Korean SMART nuclear reactor in the country.

Committee of Sovereignty

Saudi Arabia emphasizes the importance of respecting another country's sovereignty when it comes to developing their own rights and laws to prevent crime. Saudi Arabia has intervened and participated in the Yemen war as they fear the rebels taking over in Yemen. They wish to bring back peace to the country and place the president back into power.

In Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, it states "The Organization is based on the principle of the sovereign equality of all its Members." and "All Members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Purposes of the United Nations." It sounds like the charter does protect a nation's sovereignty and takes sovereignty seriously, but then in Article 42 it states, "Should the Security Council consider that measures provided . . . would be inadequate or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea, or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea, or land forces of Members of the United Nations." So, if the situation calls for it and the Security Council deem it necessary to use their forces to protect current international peace and security.

The principle of non-intervention is used in International law and prevents countries from interfering in internal affairs concerning another country. It is also described in the United Nations Charter in Section 2.

The international community should be vested in countries' rights, as long as it maintains peace and stability. That should be all the nations' focus at this point. This would keep today's laws in place. International institutions play key roles in global security as they can set up the "lines" that have to be crossed before serious courses of action have to be used.

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, or NPT, is an international treaty whose goal is to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons and weapons technology. Saudi Arabia does not possess nuclear weapons, however it has invested in its nuclear programs for nuclear energy purposes. They have not seriously pursued nuclear weapons, but have hinted at it when discussing countering Iran's nuclear forces. As one analyst puts it: "should Iran at any time decide on a nuclear breakout, then Saudi Arabia would very likely follow suit.

There is a point when global security is more important than state sovereignty. This threshold can be defined to the point where a problem. The United Nations have so far been involved in defining other thresholds, so it is capable of determining one for global security and sovereignty.

Nuclear weapons and nuclear proliferation make matters on sovereignty way more difficult than it already is. Nuclear weapons have the power of mass destruction, and as soon as a country acquires the capabilities of nuclear weapons, it turns into a global affair.

Saudi Arabia, at this time, is not a nuclear state. In fact, all plans of nuclear energy development have been pushed back to 2040.

Another state is certainly not able to determine whether or not Saudi Arabia should have/not have nuclear weapons. That is a choice our own government should and can make on any given day.

Liberal World Order is crucial to sovereignty as it discusses the idea that liberal states can intervene in other sovereign states to "pursue liberal objectives." This can be used as a way to invade other countries, which can include military invasions. This is a threat to the idea of sovereignty itself, and should be taken into account in a discussion of sovereignty.

Committee of Security

Security is a very important part in every country. The Non-Nuclear Proliferation act of 1970 was a big step forward in every countries national security having to worry less about new enemies with the ability of possessing nuclear weapons.

We want to be the main force in the middle east to prevent any other countries like Iraq from having power. It's also important because currently the country in power is Israel, and no one in the middle east likes Israel and has no regard towards israel. This way we have power and the ability to keep other countries in check. It's also important that we have power because were the only country that the U.S. would trust to poses this power.

Our security goal is to keep our country and the region safe from any foreign power who is a threat to us and the middle east. On topic of nuclear weapons and energy, our country is interested in developing nuclear energy to help replace environmentally harmful energy we use today. We have no interest in developing nuclear weapons because it will cause instability to the region and that is something we want to prevent. Iran has been under U.S. check since the 2015 nuclear deal, but since then the recent trump administration has been thinking of canceling that deal and making Saudi Arabia the head of security in the middle eastern region. If the deal is canceled Iran could be create nuclear weapons causing a massive instability in the region. Saudi Arabia creating nuclear weapons will heighten tension in the region and will raise alarms all across the middle east. This will be more noted more in Israel, Iran, and the U.S. , because both Iran and Israel will feel more threatened by us and the U.S. would be unhappy about our decision on making weapons seeing how close they are to Israel. Therefore the building of these nuclear reactors for energy will be strictly for energy use only and not for any weapons.

The other aspect of our security force is to help protect other countries like Yemen and Qatar from neighboring countries like Iran or Iraq and stop these proxy wars from happening and stop the loss of life. With the help of countries like the U.S. providing support we can get help in securing the region and stop these smaller countries get stuck in the middle of these war they don't want to be apart off. Countries like Russia who aren't in the emidiet region help smaller weaker countries like Syria. Saudi Arabia want to be able to help countries in need of help like Yemen and Qatar especially because we are in the same region as them and are one of the most stable countries there.

Saudi Arabia is a sacred place for islam and wants to play a big role in security because of the recent terrorist attacks in our own country and many other ones across the world. The mosaic in the country has been a victim to the terrorist attacks of neighboring countries and we are suffering because of it. Saudi is sacred to islam and we want to keep it that way and become war torn. The well being of our country and its peoples safety is very important to us.

Committee of Diplomacy

The Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons was pushed in 1970 for multiple countries to enter. The goal of the treaty is to achieve nuclear disarmament worldwide. To achieve the goal of the treaty, there are safeguards such as the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). Over 195 countries are a part of the treaty including Saudi Arabia.

Over the course of the last 10 years, Saudi Arabia has been planning to develop a nuclear industry. A 2010 royal decree established the King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy (KA-CARE) in Riyadh, a research hub focused on nuclear power development to meet the Kingdom's energy and water needs ("Saudi Arabia." Nuclear Threat Initiative - Ten Years of

Building a Safer World, 1 July 2017) Saudi Arabia's announced intention to construct 16 nuclear reactors to generate around 20% of the Kingdom's electricity by 2032.

Saudi Arabia's diplomacy has shifted to a more militaristic approach after the intervention in Yemen's civil war. Though there has been many conflicts or disagreements between the United States and Saudi Arabia during Obama's administration, Trump has reversed the suspensions that Obama has put on the Saudis. Currently, the ties between Trump and King Salman Bin Abdulaziz are strengthening.

Saudi and Iran are rivals because of the differences in religion; Saudi being sunni and Iran being Shia. Iran has been close to obtaining nuclear bombs under the Obama's administration which threaten the middle eastern region, especially Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia might be willing to accept curbs on their nuclear abilities only if the nuclear deal with Iran is tightened.

The tensions between Iran and Saudi Arabia has grown over the past years. Saudi Arabia has executed many member of Al-Qaeda, all convicted of treasons and charges of terrorism in which angered or deepened the tension between Saudi Arabia and Iran. The execution, diplomatic facility incidents, and resulting diplomatic fallout sent Saudi-Iran relations plummeting to levels of confrontation and acrimony not seen since the late 1980s. Tensions continued to build in 2017, as Saudi officials condemned reported Iranian support for Houthi forces in Yemen and accused Iran of seeking to destabilize Lebanon through its support for Hezbollah (Blanchard, Christopher M. "Saudi Arabia: Background and U.S. Relations." 22 Nov. 2017, fas.org/sgp/crs/mideast/RL33533.pdf). Saudi Arabia's Prince has stated that Iran is not a rival and would not push for a war. In an interview reported by *The Economist Magazine*, The prince has stated that anyone pushing for a direct war "is somebody not in their right mind

because a war between Saudi Arabia and Iran is the beginning of a major catastrophe in the region, and it will reflect very strongly on the rest of the world. For sure we will not allow any such thing.” Though both countries publicly accuse each other of terrorism, leading diplomats are attempting to improve the situation and relations between each other, coming to an end of the conflict. The proxy wars between Iran and Saudi Arabia are only worsening the relations between both countries. As the proxy war continues, the situation between them only intensifies. The conflicts between Syria, Yemen, Iraq, and Lebanon, and could affect stated U.S. national security objectives across the Middle East.

Committee of Terrorism

Terrorism is a very important issue in Saudi Arabia. In 2017, a total of 9 incidents were recorded with about 18 deaths and 40 people that were injured. One of these incidents did not actually happen, but was a close call; during June of 2017, a suicide bomber blew himself up in a police raid in the city of Mecca. If a terrorist attack occurred in Mecca, it would be a disaster and catastrophe due to the high amounts of people (muslims) that reside in Mecca.

A non-state actor could very well be the movement or group called “The Arab Spring,” they are all over the middle east and they seek for a better political system, that includes everyone and let’s everyone participate. They want a democracy, election, freedom, and human rights. The Arab Spring may not pose a direct threat, that may include people’s safety, but it does pose a threat for the royal family that ‘controls’ Saudi Arabia. In a way, this does create a threat in our country; if in any way the government or people in control changed for just a moment, it wouldn’t turn out very well.

Returning to the main issue, terrorism or nuclear terrorism, is a concern for Saudi Arabia. Other countries, such as Iran, that are trying to develop nuclear weapons, pose a threat to us,

because they might try to start a war or just take over; our goal isn't to gain nuclear weapons, but it could help just in case Iran were to attack. We would want nuclear energy, to feel safer around enemy countries. The nuclear black market is very easy to access and buy from according to Al-Qaeda's new leader (Ayman al-Zawahiri), he said, "It is not difficult. If you have \$30 million, you can go to the black market in Central Asia, make contact with a disgruntled Russian scientist, and get from him suitcase nuclear weapons." This shows that just about anyone with money can get ahold of nuclear weapons. It is easier to find and buy these weapons around the "Black Sea," the Black Sea is the center of the nuclear black market. There hasn't been any news that associate Saudi Arabia with the black market, simply because they just "mind" their own business (literally, which would be oil). I would say that the incentives in selling nuclear power and weapons are: ally bonds, money, and possibly helping other countries use nuclear weapons on your enemies.

The current world order is essentially the balance of power, and a more equal, and better world. This consists of having a "government" that has democracy, but also a better world with less hunger and poverty, etc. If the Arab Spring is a non-state actor, then it probably is adaptable to contending with them, because the current world order is essentially what they demand.

The Non-Proliferation Treaty's enforcements are sufficient, since Saudi Arabia doesn't want any nuclear weapons or anything to do with them, unless Iran gets ahold nuclear weapons, Saudi Arabia is okay with the treaty.

Committee of Climate and Energy

Saudi Arabia views climate as a local issue. Even though they are one of the largest producers of oil in the world, they are not responsible for global warming. The largest producer of coal, which is China, creates a lot of greenhouse emissions, destroying the ozone layer.

Saudi Arabia has approached global warming with the intention of finding ways to change the resource they are dependent on. Saudi Arabia has an average temperature of 113°F (45°C) and can reach up to 130°F (54°C). With global warming the temperatures can increase and become a threat to the animals especially in a deserted environment. High temperatures can also be a threat for the source of water not only for animals but also for people (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1319562X11000933>).

Saudi Arabia is currently dependent on liquid petroleum/oil for more than half (60%) of its electricity. In 2015, the Ministry of Energy, Industry, and Mineral Resources (MOEIMR), which is the government agency that handles the power sector in Saudi Arabia, announced that they would change the energy sources of its country. They want to move away from oil and add more natural gas and renewable sources (<https://www.export.gov/article?id=Saudi-Arabia-Energy>). Even though Saudi Arabia is the greatest producer of oil, it wants to move away from the usage of oil and use sunlight instead.

Saudi Arabia does use nuclear energy but most of its energy comes from oil. King Abdullah Center for Atomic and Renewable Energy (KACARE) was established by royal orders in 2010. This agency focuses on the production of power such as nuclear and renewable energy. About 13% of the power produced by this agency is nuclear power (<https://www.export.gov/article?id=Saudi-Arabia-Energy>). Saudi Arabia wants to build more nuclear power plants and plans on constructing 16 nuclear power reactors during the next 20-25 years (<http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/saudi-arabia/>).

Saudi Arabia signed the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons (NPT) and therefore doesn't possess nuclear weapons or any weapons of mass destruction (<http://www.nti.org/learn/countries/saudi-arabia/>).

There are no official reports of Saudi Arabia suffering an environmental consequences due to the oil or/and the nuclear industry, but recently there has been one discovered. It is said that Saudi Arabia had the largest offshore oil spill in 1993, but they deny the existence of that event, which doesn't conclude them as the cause of the accident. When this event was informed to Saudi Arabia they immediately deployed supertankers to vacuum up the oil that was spilled. Most of the oil was recovered therefore keeping it away from the public's knowledge for 16 years (<http://www.businessinsider.com/was-a-massive-saudi-aramco-oil-spill-concealed-from-the-public-in-1993-2010-6>). Since this oil spill was not made public, there is no clear evidence that this event was confined to Saudi Arabia's borders. But based on the information that it was kept from the public, other countries were most likely not affected by this instance.

It is important for countries to balance the use of nuclear energy and cooperate between themselves to use nuclear power safely. This nuclear power can be used for weapons but with all the countries they should sign a treaty like Saudi Arabia did to give up the rights to use nuclear weapons in this case. Nuclear energy can be a small solution to global warming and therefore they should all cooperate and use it for energy purposes only.

International oversight should be more necessary because nuclear energy gives off radiation that can not only affect the country that is using it but can also affect other countries.

The safeguards on nuclear power have changed ever since the disaster in Fukushima and the nuclear meltdown. It has improved to try and prevent that situation from occurring again but it doesn't mean that it's not dangerous anymore. Improvements might have been made but there can be other variables that can be dangerous to the world today.

Nuclear energy can be a risk to the environment but can slow down the effects of global warming due to the low amount of greenhouse gases that are released with this source. To slow

down those effects nuclear energy can be a good resource for Saudi Arabia and can lead them to use less oil.

Every country can have access to nuclear energy if they have the money. Some countries are part of the Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD). These countries have decided to have zero growth in nuclear power from the year 2003 to 2030. As mentioned, the country also needs to be able to pay the nuclear reactors, as one can cost more than a few billion dollars

(<https://www.amacad.org/content/publications/pubContent.aspx?d=860>).

If the United States provides critical training in nuclear security, trade and standards, it does not give it an outside say about what other countries can or cannot do. Not all countries have a good relationship with the United States and therefore not all countries will take advantage of that training. Even if they do take that training the United States may take advantage of having an outside say towards other countries and can harm relationships between countries.

If the United States were to step back from its role, China would most likely take their role. China would not only want to negotiate with Saudi Arabia but Russia would want the oil.

Committee of Economics

Saudi Arabia was in an economically enviable position with its unlimited access to major oil and petroleum reserves within its own country, "Oil actually accounts for 90% of the country's exports and nearly 75% government revenues". Their economic success surpassed many of its Middle Eastern neighbors. However, over time improvement on energy efficiency along with innovational and technological development has created an imbalance in the oil industry. Saudi Arabia has been undergoing detrimental effects from the energy efficient

changes, as its economy is highly dependent on oil and petroleum. Saudi Arabia's unstable oil market poses a great threat to its main source of income.

The country had prospered for being economically dependent on benefiting its most affluent citizens. As the Saudi totalitarian monarchy continues to experience an increasingly rapid flux in population it risks losing power with poor economic performance. The Saudi Arabian monarchy fears Iranian influence, which is why they are involved in numerous proxy wars across the Middle East. If Saudi Arabia were to seek out nuclear weapons it would be in response to protect its sovereignty from states, such as Iran. Heavily valued by the Saudi's, nuclear weaponry assures the survival of the state, upholding national prestige and remaining in power. Access to nuclear weapons initializes fear in opposing states/countries. If this form of weaponry wasn't readily available other states would be more aggressive. It diminishes the possibility of retaliation because then there would be detrimental effects for both parties. Nuclear weapons can make other states/countries feel threatened which would result in them seeking nuclear weapons as a line of defence. Seeking nuclear weapons should be done under circumstances such as for security reasons or experience from past wars. Nuclear weapons are also utilized to spark fear within the nation to accumulate national prestige.

The Saudi Arabian and Iranian feud is key to understanding the conflict in the Middle East. Although they have never declared war on each other, both states have been heavily involved in proxy warfare. Saudi Arabia and Iran have been indirectly fighting each other by supplying opposing sides with weaponry and ideas. Their feud over dominance sparked in fear that their interests and influence are being put in jeopardy. The U.S.'s interference with overthrowing Iran's prime minister and the constant foreign intervention from Russian and British invasions resulted in Iran's aggressive reform into a secular westernized country, which

harbored corruption and terrorized their population with secret police. Iranian muslims initiated a revolution against the Iranian monarch for maltreatment, which was when the real tension began. Ultimately the Iranian revolution preached against western backed secular monarchies, which terrified Saudi Arabia as a U.S. ally. In terms of Iran exercising the use of peaceful nuclear power, does impact the nuclear weapon industry on Saudi Arabia's economy because overtime Iran's reliability in utilizing uranium enrichments has been tainted. Saudi believes it if Iran has the ability to exercise nuclear energy, it would only be used for power generation.

Contextually in terms of the proxy war in Yemen, Saudi Arabia's economic sectors would be negatively impacted by a potential nuclear war or terrorist attack. Saudi Arabia's substandard relationship with Iran in the proxy war, taken place in Yemen, could destroy Saudi Arabian influence over the Middle East. "The Iranian-backed takeover of northern Yemen certainly represents a major setback for the Saudis, who have a 1,000-mile porous southern border with the Yemenis to protect". The Saudi's heavy involvement in the middle east has been intended to protect their interests against Iranian invasions. Failure to retain Iran's nuclear capability to continue developing nuclear weapons will result in Saudi's pursuit in nuclear weapons as a defense mechanism.

Saudi Arabia does not support international sanctions on countries who have violated the NPT because it has been accused various time of violating the NPT by supplying Pakistan with weaponry and support for their nuclear success. Saudi Arabia has never faced economic sanctions because it doesn't the proper nuclear enrichment facilities. International sanctions have been effective in stopping the development of nuclear industries. These sanctions serve as an alternative form of military intervention without having to risk the possibility of casualties or further foreign intervention. Saudi Arabia is a non-nuclear weapon state. They support the NPT

because it lacks the proper quantities of nuclear materials needed. However, Saudi has proposed to further develop its nuclear industry in order to develop the energy and water needs of the Kingdom.

An attack within the borders of Saudi Arabia would create an obstruction within its economy. In comparison to the Iranians, Saudi doesn't have a strong enough power in the Middle East to seriously harm Iran. The Saudi Arabian military is ill equipped to handle such a war due to corruption. Iran's eminent instigation among the shiite minority in Saudi is concentrated in Saudi Arabia's richest oil fields. The Iranians conveniently have the ability to control the oil exiting the Persian Gulf. As the largest oil manufacturer, Saudi Arabia confronts losing its main source of income with the possibility of cheaper oil prices. With this interruption Saudi has made great efforts to shift to developing renewable energy.

Committee of Disaster Preparedness

There are no public records of any response plans for a nuclear attack. Saudi Arabia might have some but they aren't public at the moment. The only response plans that are currently public are for natural disasters.

Because there isn't any access to these plans, I can't confirm when, or if they have even been revised.

If the plans have been dispersed to the citizens I wouldn't know.

Yes, all of the plan are domestically focused. Saudi Arabia's main focus is itself. Saudi Arabia currently is working on ways to improve itself, as well as getting nuclear reactors.

The likely impact would be; the majority of the population would die. Looking at past scenarios, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, almost everyone would die. There would be some that would survive, but even those would become sick. The radiation that would remain after the

attack would cause citizens to become sick. People who would survive, would have to be taken out of the country.

Saudi Arabia is prepared to accept refugees. From past situation, such as the Syrian civil war, Saudi Arabia has accepted refugees. Although, Saudi Arabia has accepted refugees, Saudi Arabia is not under the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention. This forces countries to accept refugees, therefore, Saudi Arabia can technically refuse to accept refugees.

Saudi Arabia is the wealthiest country in the Middle East. Its resources would decrease but it would be able to sustain the refugees. In the status quo, Saudi Arabia currently has around 100,000 refugees. Saudi Arabia also has the most natural energy, therefore energy would not be a problem.

Saudi Arabia would be able to sustain the current population. This doesn't include the refugees. If the attack were to take place, the current population would not be sustained. Because Saudi Arabia isn't prepared for a nuclear attack, it wouldn't be able to insure every citizens' safety.

Looking at the current situation, Saudi Arabia would be able to assist. Currently though, Saudi Arabia has taken in a handful of refugees/migrants. The number is not official, rumors being that there are 100,000 or 2 million refugees. Saudi Arabia would be able to assist them though. Saudi Arabia is known to donate money to refugee help. Currently the people who are refugees inside of Saudi Arabia are receiving free healthcare and an education.

Saudi Arabia would offer assistance to zones in the strike area. This assistance would be likely economical. Saudi Arabia would donate money.

Saudi Arabia wouldn't be willing to accede to many international policies. Saudi Arabia already hasn't agreed to many. The Salman of Saudi Arabia has stated from past experiences,

that it couldn't intervene in the Syrian Civil War. It did supply the rebel groups of Syria weapons. Also Saudi Arabia doesn't exactly accept refugees. Saudi Arabia has stated that it does currently reside to 100,000 refugees. Saudi Arabia doesn't even call some of these refugees by the accurate name; refugees.

Because Saudi Arabia is a wealthy country, people already criticize it for its actions. Saudi Arabia was criticized in the past for not offering land to Syrian refugees. Saudi Arabia's government wouldn't change too much, since it didn't in the past.

The citizens would have to assist as well, in the situation that Saudi Arabia does assist refugee members. Although there would be some instances that some citizens wouldn't want to assist. Depending on the country that would be in need, the reaction of the citizen would change. Some relationships with the neighboring countries are tense. Citizens wouldn't want to help out the countries that they dislike.