

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is an Islamic country located on the Arabian Peninsula. Saudi Arabia is known as the birthplace of Islam. There are two major cities namely Mecca and Medina, where this holy places are always visited by the Muslim champions every year. Apart from the shrine, Saudi Arabi is also known as the most influential country in the Middle East because it is very active in responding to the phenomena that occur in the region. Not infrequently, Saudi Arabia's actions that often create security stability in the middle east region are heating up.

Saudi Arabia put very important attention to the conditions occurring in the Middle East. Almost all events in the Middle East, Saudi Arabia will be involved in that matter directly or indirectly. One of them is when the conflict in Yemen. Yemen is a poor country located in a strategic area. This makes Saudi Arabia more concerned in maintaining the political stability of Yemen for the sake of Saudi Arabia's national interests.

In 2015, the escalation of the involvement of Saudi Arabia by deploying military aid to attack the Houthi rebel group that has seized the Yemeni capital city, Sanaa. The relations between Saudi Arabia and Yemen have long been established.

Disputes often occur especially in border areas. Saudi Arabia puts Yemen as its foreign policy on Arab Circle.

Saudi Arabia's involvement in the Yemeni war is due to several factors. The first factor is the domestic politic of Saudi Arabia. As an absolute monarchi state, Saudi Arabia is led by the King. The decision of this King is supported by royal familiy. In 2015 Saudi Arabia was led by King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud, succeeding his deceased brother, King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud. Under King Salman's administration, Saudi Arabia's foreign policy is becoming more critical. It is based on its policy of concerns in creating secrecy in the Middle East. In support of the Yemeni government against the rebel group, Saudi Arabia called for solidarity.

The second factor is the factor of economic and military power. Saudi Arabia is a member of the G-20, which certainly has a stable economy. This economy is a contributing factor to meet Saudi Arabia's defense budget. Saudi Arabia is ranked fourth in the military spending in the world. This is an important factor in Saudi Arabia's involvement in the Yemeni conflict.

The last factor is due to Iran's involvement in the Yemeni conflict. Saudi Arabia accused Iran of helping Yemeni opposition groups to overthrow the Yemeni government. This is war ideologies greatly affect their involvement in Yemeni Conflict. Since Saudi Arabia is committed to promoting peace among the region. The nation feels the need to assist Yemen in resolving the conflicts that occurred in

their country by 2015. After the rebel group, Houthi attacked the Yemeni government. The conflict in Yemen is essentially an ideological conflict, which is between separatist movements in southern Yemen and Houthi in the North. Where, Sunni sect is in the Southern Yemen and a Shiite sect that is in the Northern Yemen.

Arab as the Yemeni government coalition claims that Iran supports the Houthi. In March 2015, Saudi authorities started an airstrike in Yemen to fight the Houthi rebels, who are Iran's allies, who intend to take over the government. At that time, the Saudi accused Iran of deliberately using Houthi for a coup of Yemeni government which was then led by President Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi.