CHAPTER II
FOREIGN POLICY FOUNDATION OF SAUDI ARABIA AND SAUDI ARABIA RELATIONS WITH SEVERAL INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

This chapter discusses the foreign policy foundation of Saudi Arabia including the general introduction about the State of Saudi Arabia, Saudi Arabia political system, the ruling family, Saudi’s Arabia foreign policy. This chapter also discusses the Saudi Arabia relations with several international organizations.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a country that has many roles, well in the country of the Arabian Peninsula as well as the global environment. The country that still adhere this royal system reserves and abundant oil production as the supporter, the economy of their country then make the country to be respected by the entire of international community. Regardless of the reason, Saudi Arabia also became the Qibla for Muslims around the world because there are two of the holiest city which is Mecca and Medina, at once the birth of Muslim civilization in the era of Prophet Muhammad SAW.

A. Geography of Saudi Arabia

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a country located in Southwest Asia, the largest country in the Arabian Peninsula, bordering with the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, as well as Northern Yemen. The extensive coastlines in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea provide a great influence on shipping (especially crude oil) through the Persian Gulf and the Suez Canal. The Kingdom occupies 80 percent of the Arabian Peninsula. Estimates of the Saudi government are at 2,217,949
square kilometres, while other leading estimates vary between 2,149,690 and 2,240,000 kilometres.

**Picture 2.1: Map of Saudi Arabia**

![Map of Saudi Arabia](image)

Sources:

Saudi Arabia is an Arab country that located on the Arabian Peninsula. Saudi Arabia is located between the 15°NLat and 34°ELon-57°ELon. The territory of Saudi Arabia covers four fifths of the Arabian Peninsula and is in a strategic location which extending from the Persian Gulf to the Red Sea. Saudi Arabia is a land area of 2,240,350 square kilometers. The population of Saudi Arabia that is reached 30,770.375 soul, with an intensiveness of 12.3 square kilometers (Saleh, 2010). Saudi Arabia directly bordering with Jordan (Northwest), Iraq, Kuwait (North), Qatar, Bahrain, UAE, Oma (East), and Yemen (South) and the Red Sea. (Muhammad, 2018)

The country of Saudi Arabia covers almost the entire region of the Arabian Peninsula. Saudi Arabia also has
two other famous cities especially in Islamic civilization such as Mecca and Medina. The majority population of Saudi Arabia is came from among the Arabs. Although there are also has the population who come from descendants of other nations. The population of Saudi Arabia is fully Muslim. (Central Intelligence Agency, 2018)

The state of Saudi Arabia is consist of 13 regions that includes Mintaqah, Al-Bahah, Al Hudud ash Shamaliyah, Al Jawf, Al-Madinah Al-Munawwarah (Medina), Al-Qasim, Ar-Riyadh (Riyadh), Ash Sharqiyah, ‘Asir, Ha’il, Jazan, Makkah Al Mukarramah (Mecca), Najran and Tabuk. (Central Intelligence Agency, 2018). Riyadh is one of the biggest and largest cities in Saudi. It is the centre of government, politics, economy, and also a place for all of the embassies from all countries around the world that conduct diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia is an absolute monarchy state the head and Prime Minister of the states is Salman Bin Abd-Aziz bin Al-Saud (King). King Salman is the head of state and represents the country internally, externally and in all international relations. The King Salman of Saudi Arabia also become the Commander in Chief of the armed forces, which is supervised by the assistance of Defences council, and regulate under his power. Islam is one of the official religion that embraced by most of the people in the country. But, there are several religious minorities such as Jews, Christian, Hindu, Buddha, and other religion. Most of the religions are embraced by the expatriates, workers, and other community that already lived in Saudi Arabia. (Long, 1990)

According to Saudi Arabia’s constitution, sharia law is the main source of the Saudi Arabia legislation and it
has been implemented since this country was established in 1932. Oil and natural gas are the main source of Saudi Arabia which gives much more contribution to the economic sectors. However, the government of Saudi Arabia are currently developing other sectors such as banking and services. These new sectors are aimed to reduce the dependence of state revenue on oil and natural gas production. Therefore, the country can provide many opportunities for citizens to get a job as well as fostering the investment within the country.

B. Saudi Arabia Political System

Saudi Arabia is a country in the form of Kingdom. The system of government in Saudi Arabia is a monarchy absolute. The word of monarchy is comes from Greece “monos” which means one and “archein” which means government. Monarchy is a type of government was led by a ruler. The government of Saudi Arabia is included in the system of governance of the absolute monarchy. Absolute monarchy is a form of government that gives the highest government authority to the King as the head of state and head of government. (Wynbrandt, 2004)

A country in generally always have a script is referred to as the constitution or the basic of law. All the constitutions always makes the power as the centre of attention, because power itself in essence really needs to be regulated and restricted accordingly. Therefore, the limitation of powers are generally considered to be the common pattern is a constitutional material. The enactment of a constitution as the basic law that ties based on the highest authority or principle of sovereignty adopted in a country. If the prevailing doctrine of the sovereignty is the idea of the King, then
the King determines whether or not a valid constitution. (Harwanto, 1995)

Saudi Arabia does not have a constitution as a state. Constitution of Saudi Arabia is Al-Qur’an as the main source of sharia. However, in 1992 when King Fahd become the King of Saudi Arabia is the first who compile the rules into a single document that called *Nizham Al-Asasi lil Hukmi* as The Basic Law of Government. Although *An Nizham Al-Asasi lil Hukmi* is not a formal constitution. (Nolte, 1965)

The basic Law of the government of Saudi Arabia then regulate the system of this government, the rights and responsibilities of government and citizens. *An - Nizham al - Asasi lil Hukmi* year 1992 that consist of 83 article which is divided into 9 sections, namely:

1) General Principles  
2) The System of Government  
3) Community Members on Saudi Arabia  
4) The Principles of Economics  
5) The Rights and Obligations  
6) The State Power  
7) Financial Affairs  
8) The Authority of Control and Auditing  
9) General Statues

Saudi Arabia adheres to the system of absolute monarchy with the King as head of government and state, the monarchy is a system of government that headed by the King as the ultimate power, where holders in all policy making is in the hands of the King. The King of Saudi Arabia occupies almost all important positions in the government including political and economics. The King also became the origin of authority for any existing political institutions in Saudi Arabia, even for the judicial institution. The King of
Saudi Arabia also has a role as head of state, prime minister, commander in chief of the armed forces, the custodian of the two holy places (Mecca and Medina), lifting and removing the council of ministers, as well as to interpret the laws of Saudi Arabia. In Saudi Arabia there is no general election to elect the King and there are no political parties. Even if there is only to choose the leader of the legislative and judicial institutions which are also determined by the King. (Faisal, 2013)

The Council of Minister or Cabinet, Prime Minister, and Six Supreme councils are led by the King. The Prime Minister and Cabinet are appointed by the King of Saudi Arabia. All activities and the states policies that run by both Prime Minister and Cabinet are based on the King’s decree. All resignations only happened if there is a command from the King of Saudi. The session of the Council of Ministers will be chaired and supervised by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister has an obligation to maintain the coordination between different ministries in order to achieve unity and integration among all government branches. The Prime Minister will also sign the resolutions issued by the council.

The formation of the cabinet is formed by King’s decree and contextualize into the proposal of the Prime Minister. The ministers and government departments have specific responsibilities and authorities under the law of Saudi Arabia. The Council of Minister holds the mandate as the supreme executive authority in Saudi and has a specific objective to monitor all external and internal affairs within its jurisdiction in accordance to the law and the provision of the constitution. In addition, in order to run all the activities of government, all the government bodies should act based on the command of the King. In the Saudi Arabia’s
government system, the King holds the highest position in governing the states.

The current King of Saudi Arabia is King Salman bin Abdul Aziz Al-Saud who is the holder of the ultimate power in Saudi Arabia. The King who was born in 1935, which previously succeeded changing the face of Riyadh. The city which originally had 200 thousand population is now transformed into a cosmopolitan town with more than 7 million population and became home to dozens of high quality universities. This seventh King of Saudi Arabia is known as the figure who has Great Spirit especially in the reformation and social change to his country. King Salman was first appointed became Governor when he was only 19 years old, previously he also served as Defence Minister and many contribute for his country during in the time of King Abdullah.

Saudi Arabia’s royal system is hereditary, if the King died, then he is replaced by his descendants. The King of Saudi Arabia does not make laws, only the issued a royal decree in accordance with the Sharia. The most difficult role is to maintain consensus among the royal family, the clergy and the tribes who are influential in the society.

C. The Leadership of Ruling Family

The sons of Saud was a noble family which now ruled Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Some people call the House of Saud, the Saud clan, and so on. The ancestors of the sons of Saud recorded was Mani’ Ibn Rabi’ah Al-Muraidi. He came with his people to Diriyah in 1446 and began living there. The sons of Saud was founded in 1744 by Mohammed Ibn Saud. Indeed the country of Saudi Arabia was establish in 1932, but the influence of
the sons of Saud has been strong to affect all the Arabian Peninsula. (Central Intelligence Agency, 2018)

The establishment of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia cannot be separated from the setbacks experienced by Doula Ottoman in Turkey, the rise of the doctrine of Wahhabi in the region of Mecca, Medina and Basra, also the intervention of the colonizers from Europe such as the United Kingdom and France. Like other previous Kingdoms, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also experienced ups and downs between the time period of glory and destruction. In general, the history of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is divided into three periods; the first dynasty in 1744-1818, the second dynasty between the years 1824-1892, and the third that began from 1932 to present.

Saudi Arabia is one of the most influential absolute monarchy states in the country of Arabian Peninsula with a lot of natural resources including gas and oil. Otherwise, Saudi Arabia also emerges as one of the most influential states in politics and economics. This condition gave much more benefit to Saudi Arabia in order to expand its power as well as an influence to both Arab and other countries in the world.

The development of Saudi Arabia to be one of the richest countries in the world cannot be separated by the leadership skill of each King of Saudi. After gaining its independence on 22 September 1932, Saudi Arabia was transformed itself to be one of the faster-growing nations under the Al-Saud ruling family. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia also has a strategic position in International Relations. Their position in the world of politics and economy cannot be separated from the King’s work. (Aswar, 2016)
The following of the name of King who lead Saudi Arabia:

1. **Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud**

   King Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud, was born in Riyadh in November 1880 and his passing in 1953. He ruled the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on September 22, 1932 until 9 November 1953, Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud is the son of Abdul Rahman ibn Faisal and Sara Bint Ahmad Al-Kabir Sudayri. The house of Al-Saud or Al-Saud ruling family started to lead Saudi Arabia since 1932 with Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud as the first King of Saudi, he led Saudi Arabia from 1932-1953. In addition, Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud is one of the first King and also the founding father of the State of Saudi Arabia.

   In 1932 the King Ibn Saud managed to turn Saudi Arabia into a modern Islamic country and rich in tradition and culture. Abdul Aziz was also remembered as a great statesman, a clever politicking, and know how to utilize the natural resources for the benefit of the people, he managed to find the sources of petroleum so that the barren land turned into a prosperous and rich area. With a high income state that, Ibn Saud builds his country by opening the highways, setting up a radio transmitter, install the network call, build new settlements and others. The residents of the village were released from tribal ties and are united by bonds of brotherhood named *Ikhwan.* (Nourouzzaman, 1980)

   One year since its establishment, Ibn Saud decided to change the name of his country to become “The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia” (*Al-Mamlaka Al-Arabiyyah As-Suudiyya*), which also marked the birth of the modern nation of Saudi Arabia officially. This
occurrence then marked by the forced dissolution of the Brotherhood by the Saudi government, because of the actions of the Brotherhood militia on border of Saudi Arabia and the United Kingdom colonies in Western Asia became increasingly unmanageable. Meanwhile in the South of Yemen, Zaidi Shia community set its own authority in 1993. Saudi Arabia tried to control Yemen through military route, but the plans was not continued after 1934 the Saudi and Yemen agreed to sign the peace agreement.

Under his leadership, there were many transformations that happened in Saudi Arabia such the following:

a. Establish political relations with Islamic and European countries
b. Begin to join in the United Nations (UN)
c. Establish the Arab League in 1365H/1945M. And in his reign the country has become an active member in delivering the opinion of the Arab world and Islam.
d. In the issues of internal reform, the Kingdom has been paying attention in the implementation of the Islamic jurisprudence
e. Maintenance of the interests of all the Hajj, and realize the stability of security
f. Move the nomadic population to permanent areas
g. Develop the facilities in every corner to support the progress of the count
h. The oil discoveries in the Kingdom in 1357H/1938M

King Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud has ruled for more than half a century, throughout the period of its rule the Arabian Peninsula was unified. He also succeeded in creating stability and security, as well as
laying the foundations for the modern state of Saudi Arabia. (NEREIM, 2017)

2. Saud bin Abdul Aziz

The continuation of the administration was led by the second King of Saudi Arabia namely Saud Ibn Abd Al-Aziz Al-Saud was born in Kuwait on January 15, 1902 and his pass away in January 1969, is the King of Saudi Arabia from 1953 until November 2, 1964. He was the eldest son of King Ibn Saud, who then was inaugurated as Crown Prince on 11 May in 1933 and crowned became the King after his father died in 1953. Abdul Aziz had raised his eldest, Sa’ud as representative of the King in his time, and his second sons Prince Faisal as the deputy King Sa’ud at that time.

During his reign it was many government offices were established, he founded the Council and various ministries such as Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health. One of the biggest successes of the King Sa’ud is the development of education, including the higher levels of education, namely the establishment of King Sa’ud University, in 1957. Under his leadership, there were many confrontations that happened in Saudi Arabia, Sa’ud at that time sided with Egypt during Suez crisis, since then oil exports have drastically decreased, at that time Sa’ud also worrying about the revolutionary propaganda which was spread by Nasser, the leader of Egypt, this made him getting stuck on the options that have been chosen by him for side of Egypt. In the mid 1950 until 1967, Saudi Arabia struggled in a bitter conflict with Soviet backed Egypt. (House of Saud, 2018)

This second King of Saudi Arabia was known as the King who likes to waste money. Sa’ud also gave his sons a higher position in his government. This habit
made a lot of dissatisfaction from his own family. Since that time the power struggle began in 1964 with the supported by the clergy. King Sa’ud then went to Geneva, Switzerland after being expelled from Saudi Arabia. In 1966, King Sa’ud picked up by President Gamal Abdel Nasser to stay in Egypt. He passing away in Athens, Greece in 1969. Two days before his death Sa’ud fell ill, he then suffered a heart attack in his sleep. He was then taken back to Mecca to pray at the Masjid Al-Haram, then his buried in Riyadh at the Al-Oud cemetery where he was buried with his father King Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Rahman Al Saud. In carrying out his power, King Sa’ud more reflected the taqlid approach. (Nourouzzaman, 1980)

3. King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz

King Faisal Ibn Abdul Aziz Ibn Abdurrahman Al Saud known as Malik Faisal (King Faisal) was born in Riyadh, in 1906, he was the third son of King Abdul Aziz Al Saud and his wife Tarfa bint Abdullah Ibn Abdulateef Al Sheekh. After the financial scandal of King Sa’ud, Prince Faisal was appointed as a temporary government. On November 2, 1964 he was officially appointed to be the King. His reign started in 1964 and ended when he passing away. Before replacing the King Sa’ud, King Faisal was appointed as the Foreign Minister by his father Abdul Aziz. King Faisal doing a lot of reforms when he was a King, such as allowing girls to attend for school, on television, and so on. His efforts received opposition from various parties because these things are considered contrary with Islam. This innovator leader is known as the King of the pious and very closely look at the welfare of its people. Faisal program upholds the abolition of slavery. Even though, he bought all the slaves in Arabia with his personal money so that there were no slaves in that country.
Then he freed the slaves that he bought and release the ban on slavery in Saudi Arabia forever.

During his glorious reign, repair and construction of almost uniformly distributed throughout the territory of the country, he makes the draft development that was really obsessive. Saudi Arabia was became the country with a comprehensive revival and makes it one of the most advanced modern countries. King Faisal was known as a very brave King, at the time when he was serving as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the United Nations declare a resolution for the establishment of a Palestinian state and the establish the state namely Israel. Prince Faisal then urging his father King Abdul Aziz to sever diplomatic relations with the United States that became one of the founders of that resolution. But his request was denied by the King Abdul Aziz because at that time Saudi Arabia and United State they still have a reciprocal relationship between the two.

On November 2, 1967 Prince Faisal officially inaugurated as the King of Saudi Arabia, in this year he also make a policy that had long wanted he did, that is calling for aggression against Israel in the context of his defines of the holy land of Al-Quds (Jerusalem). King Faisal is known have greet seriousness in the Arab and Islamic world also in his own Kingdom. His firm attitude in helping the Ramadan War 1393H/1973M against Israel. He also called on Egypt and Syria to form a military coalition with the help of unlimited funds given by Saudi Arabia. This was done because Israel at that time was massively back up in a big way in the capital and weapons by its allies which is United States. Although in this case he must feel very disappointed when Israel won the war. (Nourouzzaman, 1980)
On March 25, 1975 King Faisal passing away, he was murdered by his nephew Faisal Ibn Mus’ad who recently returned from America, Mus’ad disguised himself as a delegation from Kuwait who wanted to meet King Faisal suddenly. When he meet, Mus’ad suddenly pulled out a gun and fire at King Faisal walked three part. King Faisal then breathed his last breath shortly afterward because he lost a considerable amount of blood. Mus’ad then punished by the law namely Qishos (suicide) after he admitted all the faults on the initiative by himself.

4. Khalid Ibn ‘Abd Al Aziz Al Saud

King Khalid was the fourth King of Saudi Arabia after the murder of King Faisal, he was the son of Ibn Saud and Al Jawhara bint Musaed bin Jiluwi, he was became Crown Prince in 1965, he rearrange the Assembly Minister in 1975. During the reign of King Faisal he was appointed as Minister of Internal Affairs in 1934. King Khalid Ibn Abdul Aziz who then proceeded to development and prosperity which was initiated by the late King Faisal.

To commemorate back the assemblies, King Fahd Crown Prince raised as Deputy Prime Minister, in 1976 he fell ill and had to go to the United States to take care caused by the problems of heart attack. While in the United States King Khalid met with American President Jimmy Carter to discuss several things including the purchase of aircraft for Saudi Arabia fighters to eradicate communist activities there. In 1982, Khalid managed to renew the royal armament with bring 16 fighters from America. This step was very appropriate for King Khalid because in 1979 the Grand Mosque was held captive by 500 terrorist who tried to destroy the holy place.
King Khalid also made a new policy that is to bring in foreign labourers into the country to help the countries development. King Khalid made many policies in his government, both internal and foreign policies. King Khalid passing away because of heart attack in 1402H/1984M. He was replaced by the Crown Prince Fahd. King Khalid died on 13 June, 1982. (Nourouzzaman, 1980)

5. Fahd Ibn Aziz Al Saud

The fifth King of Saudi Arabian was born on March 16, 1921 he was pointed as Minister of Education in 1953. Then in 1962, he held the position of Minister of Internal Affairs, then Fahd ascended the throne after King Khalid died in June 1982. The son of Ibn Saud and his wife Hassa Bint Ahmed Al Fahd Sudairi, give his contribution greatly in the field of international diplomacy of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. During the reign of King Khalid, he was appointed as Deputy of the King with the designation Khadim Al-Haramin Asy-Syarifa’i (the servant of the two holy cities).

King Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz is known as very intelligent, he’s managed to build communication with countries of the Middle East, and also with the countries of the Asian region. His intellectual attitude when he was confronted with the crisis of the Gulf (the invasion of Iraq to Kuwait), King Khalid in his wise manner managed to hold Saddam Hussein and stop the invasion towards his Kingdom and other Gulf States. Furthermore, the crisis ended with the defeat and withdrawal and expulsion of Iraq to Kuwait. In addition, King Fahd also renovate two holy cities, which is Mecca and Medina, the construction of which he did is the biggest development in the history of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
King Fahd hard work then make Saudi Arabia’s economy growing rapidly, during his leadership, King Fahd is known established close relations with the government of the United. In 1995 King Fahd had a stroke and his condition weakened. The duty of running the Kingdom ever given to Crown Prince Abdullah. King Fahd died on 1 August, 2005. (Nourouzzaman, 1980)

6. Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud

Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz al-Saud, born August 1, 1924 in Riyadh was the sixth King of Saudi Arabia. Guard of these two holy mosques raise to become King in 2005 after serving as Prime Minister. Abdullah also served as Commander of the National Guard Board. He was also President of the Supreme Economic Council, Vice President of the High Council for Petroleum and Minerals, President of the King Abdul Aziz Centre for National Dialogue, Vice Chairman of the Council Service and members of the Military Service Council. The son of Ibn Saud and Fahda bint Asi Al Shuraim was known as a generous leader and already have much of the experience and provide a major influence on the Kingdom when still a Crown Prince in the time of King Fahd.

Since 1995, Abdullah is already representing the role of the King Fahd suffered a stroke. Abdullah inaugurated to the King in 2005, King Abdullah is known to be very strong holding religious teachings and has a great sense of responsibility towards the people and the homeland. King Abdullah is a figure that nationalist and also a modernist. In the field of social politics, King Abdullah hosted a national dialogue to involving the various societies and hold direct elections for members of the Consultative Council. In the field of economics, he also opens the opportunity to the foreign
financiers to invest the investment in gas exploration and production. During his reign King Abdullah makes policies that made the Saudi Arabia respected internationally. King Abdullah died on Friday, January 23, 2015 because of illness he suffered. (Nourozzaman, 1980)

7. **Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud**

Salman Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud was born on December 31, 1935 was the seventh King of Saudi Arabia, guide of the two holy cities, and the leader of the House of Saud today. He served as Vice Governor and later Governor of Riyadh during the 48 years from 1963 until the year 2011. He was also selected as Crown Prince in 2012 after the death of his brother Prince Nayef Ibn Abdul Aziz Al Saud the seventh King of Saudi Arabia is known as the figure who has a great passion in the reformation and social change of his country.

Along with the occurrence of a number of changes as a result of the increasing economic and social growth that was very fast, the government of Saudi Arabia to be able to set the dynamics of its people. Traditional local Convention that used to be the reference of the passing wheels of government, assessed already no longer able to be applied in the country. The ownership of the oil industry and the growing areas of occurrence of factors renders changes significantly, if this condition cannot be solved immediately, then the government will have difficulty if not assisted by administrative agencies are flexible. Therefore, the King formed a Council of Ministers to be responsible for the budget band local regional affairs.
D. The Foreign Policy Foundation of Saudi Arabia

Around sixty decades, Dean Acheson (1893-1971) has said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia national goals, as well as other countries are, to survive and to achieve prosperity, but should add a requirement under the Al Saud dynasty. In terms of its national objectives, the ruler of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia defines the national goals of the Arab countries within the framework of interests of the Al-Saud dynasty. Although Saudi Arabia adopted the political institutionalization in the pyramid of power, but the style is tribal and personal. (Kostiner, 1991)

According to Fred Haliday, the institutional form of this political institutions does not explain the character of a modern state. (Halliday, 2005) Anthropology investigation shows the social order prevailing in the Arabian Peninsula for centuries based on tribal centrality in the life of Arab society. The face of Saudi Arabia foreign policy also changes with whom the King is in power, which goes beyond the constitutional system as well as the basic law that applicable. Saudi Arabia is one of the major powers in the region, the various Middle East conflict that could not be separated from the Kingdom as a very vital role.

Middle East seems endless to do attention of the world. Some of the behaviour in this area is sometimes quite complicated to understand. In achieving goals or national interests, every country needs to formulating foreign policy. History has given an idea of how every country acts according to what they want, or at least profitable. In rational choice perspective, a country described as a rational actor who always strive to get the maximum benefit and minimize the losses that might arise. Therefore every foreign policy in in this particular
case, foreign cooperation cannot be separated from the rational reasons that consider the profit and loss. (Swart, 2006) To find out whether a cooperation taken will give it’s an advantage, then countries need to determine their significance. If it is profitable, then the state will take a certain attitude. In this cooperation will be undertaken when there is a shared interest between both of them. (Keohane, 1985)

The state decides and acts by calculating the profit or loss that is clear or logical according to its interests. The orientation of a policy seen from the aspect of the results that will be obtained, then the decision to cooperate is based on the various alternatives that best possible. (Mesquita, 2008) The most significant thing is the decision maker is always ready to adapt or even change its policies. This is based on what is considered more or more profitable. In general there are a few key points that need to be underlined in the rational choices. First, countries define or determine their significance. In this case very possible for every country has different interest, it’s depending on the each preference. Second, when the national interest has been determined, then the country will be able to determine its rational actions, whether profitable or detrimental or even considering the size of the two aspects. Third, the action that already taken may change later. It is adapted to the conditions or the political context that’s running, because indeed the international world always have changes even so dynamics.

In the context of international politics, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the countries that have sufficient strategic position. Two Muslim holy cities, Mecca and Medina, which was under its sovereignty to make Saudi Arabia as the leader of the Islamic world. After the Western campaign against global terrorism, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia using
Mecca as a tool of foreign policy since 2006. This claim shows a symbol to outperform several rival countries that is considered to have different vision and aspirations in maintaining stability and order the region. (Yamani, 2008) A Saudi foreign policy has been shaped by a strong conception as a regional superpower. Its role as a custodian of stability as an important actor. These historical aspect of Islam that appeared in Saudi Arabia. Therefore the concept of roles and responsibilities for maintaining peace and prosperity in the whole world became a concept in foreign policy.

Saudi Arabia foreign policy towards countries in the Arabian Peninsula for example, Saudi Arabia launched a military aggression in Yemen to provoke Iran, and formerly in Bahrain. This was done to strengthen the position of the collective representation of Saudi Arabia among the Arab countries and the Islamic world for the sake of absorbing the influence of Iran. Saudi Arabia tries to mobilize sectarian collective awareness of subjective values which Saudi Arabia planted by mobilizing Arab and Sunni ethnic solidarity, as opposed to Iran. Saudi Arabia uses exclusive solidarity (in group solidarity) to lead to confrontation with the world of Sunni Islam in order to destabilize Iran which is placed as an out group. Therefore, the communication pattern used is “we” and “they”, or propaganda “Shia is not Islam” and others.

E. Saudi Arabia Relations with Several International Organizations

This cannot be denied that there is not a single country in the world that can live alone in conjunction with other countries. Social functions of a country against other countries is very large and therefore then the existence of an organization is absolutely necessary. These organizations serve as containers in countries
channelling the aspirations, interests, and their influence. There are many organizations that grow and grow in the world, ranging from the organization between families, between regions, between provinces up to a broader scope that is between countries that are located in one area. As a member of the international community, a country cannot live without any relations with other countries. Relations between countries is very complex so it’s really need for setting. To set it in order to achieve a common goal, countries need an international organization container. By forming organizations, countries will try to reach a goal that became the shared interests and extensive areas of life are concerned. The idea of establishing an international organization that is universal for the purpose of maintaining world peace and security has long been a thought many statesman. (Pease, 2010)

The next disaster befalls the world during World War I has been pushing world leaders soon formed an international organization with a power higher than belonging to countries namely the League of Nations, in addition to the League of Nations, among others, also born International Labour Organization (ILO) in 1919, the International Aviation Organization years 1919 and also International Court of Justice (ICJ) in 1920. End of World War II in 1945 ended the life of League of Nations that have failed to prevent war. (TILAHUN, 2018)

International organizations are collectivises of independent entities, an organized cooperation in a more concrete form. The international organization is the product of multilateral treaties. In simple terms there is also a definition of international organization as a formal structure and continuous structure formed by an agreement among its members (membership of State and non-State), from at least two independent States or
more, that has the purpose to pursue the common interests of members.

Characteristics of international organizations in a simple sense of international organizations includes the following elements:

1. The involvement of the State in a pattern of cooperation
2. The existence of regular meetings
3. The presence of the staff who worked as an “International Civil Servant”
4. The space cooperation across countries in scope
5. Achieve a mutually agreed goal
6. A clear organizational structure and complete
7. Execute a function on an ongoing basis (Evans, 1945)

Saudi Arabia is a country active in its foreign cooperation. In the area of the Arabian Peninsula, Saudi Arabia has long strained relations with the gulf countries. Blood bond equation, religion, history, and geography are several determining factors. Various examples of the successful cooperation is implemented on the 1981 GCC and Arab League 1945. Within the scope of the security and stability of the region, is the principle in the exercise of shared responsibility for dealing with the various regional and international threat. The Arab-Israel conflict, for example, is a challenge that cannot be ignored in realizing the political stability of the region. In addition, broader cooperation beyond the region is also one of Saudi Arabia’s agenda. By making Islam the Foundation determine the politics of this country abroad, establish solidarity with fellow Islamic countries in Asia and Africa.
Saudi Arabia’s Involvement in International Organizations:

1. OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries)

Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) is an organization that aims to negotiate issues concerning the production, pricing and the petroleum concession rights with oil companies. OPEC was founded on September 14, 1960 in Baghdad, Iraq with the five founding members of the first OPEC, namely:

1. Iran
2. Iraq
3. Kuwait
4. Saudi Arabia
5. Venezuela

OPEC member countries are oil exporter, which currently consists of Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Venezuela, Nigeria, Algeria, Qatar, Libya, the UAE and Indonesia. Before Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea is also a member but then came out in 1992 and 1994. The establishment of OPEC triggered by the unilateral decision of a multinational oil company (The Seven Sisters) in 1959/1960 who ruled the oil industry and set the price in the international market. In 1970, OPEC and The Seven Sisters oil companies signed an agreement known as the “The Tripoli-Tehran Agreement”. This agreement puts OPEC as an organization that is able to fully establish the international oil market prices. (MACKENZIE, 2010)

2. Arab League
The Arab League is an organization composed of Arab countries. The Organization was founded on March 22, 1945 by six members: Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Syria. Yemen joined as members on May 5, 1945. Seven Arab countries previously subject to the Ottoman Empire and became independent after the Ottoman defeat against Turkey during World War I. the main objective of the establishment of the Arab League is so that its member countries were able to reinforce the relationship of fellow members and to advance the common good of all Arab countries. The contents of the Charter of the Arab League itself declared that the Arab League is in charge of coordinating economic activities, including commercial relations, communication, cultural activities, citizenship, passports, and visas, social activities and health activities. The Arab League Charter also forbade its members to use violence against each other. The Arab League’s headquarters are located in Cairo, Egypt. (Alberto, 2018) Starting from 6 members at the time of its establishment in 1945, the Arab League has now has 22 Member States including 12 countries are in Asia and 10 country located on the continent of Africa. The countries of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen, Libya, Sudan, Morocco, Tunisia, Kuwait, Algeria, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, Palestine, Somalia, Mauritania, Djibouti, and Comoros.

The Arab League member countries have the natural resources, including vast oil and natural gas, especially in the Gulf region. Some member states of the Arab League have fertile soil, especially in parts of Sudan. Some regions, such as the area of Egypt, Lebanon, Tunisia, and Jordan is also a member state of the Arab League has an industrial area. The Arab League also founded the Institute of the Arab League Economic aid,
to help the economies of some developing countries members of the Arab League, such as Sudan.

Based on the Charter of the Arab League, the main goal of this organization is “the strengthening of relations between the Member States, coordination of their policies to achieve cooperation between them and to protect the independence and sovereignty of Arab States”. The Arab League Charter also forbade its members to use violence against each other. The Arab League has been active in helping the Arab world developed economy and culture, as well as finding solutions for resolving conflicts both within the Arab League and from the external.

As stated in the pact of the Arab League Charter signed by six countries in Cairo 1945 the Arab League has several powers to achieve its objectives. Among them:

1. The Arab League has the authority to determine the direction of cooperation with international organizations with a basis to guarantee peace, security and manage economic and social relations in the region. The authority to establish rapport with the international organizations entrusted to the Council.

2. The Arab League authorized to intervene in conflicts among the Member States in order to keep the peace with the way of peace. The way of peace in question is the use of arbitration and mediation.

3. The Arab League reserves the right to eject members or issuing permits to Member States that want to get out of the League the League should get a unanimous vote of the representatives of each country or Council.
4. The Arab League holds control over Boycott Office where the control function is in the hands of the General Secretary was accompanied by Economic Council and the Council of the League.

3. OIC (Organization of Islamic Cooperation)

OIC is an intergovernmental organization which brought together 57 countries in the world. The OIC was established in Rabat, Morocco on September 25, 1969 in the first meeting of the leaders of the Islamic world held in reaction to the burning of the Al-Aqsa Mosque on August 21, 1969 by followers of fanatic Christian and Jews in Jerusalem. The result of the events that cause reactions hard world, especially from among the Muslims. When it is felt the presence of an urgent need to organize and mobilize the power of the Islamic world as well as attitude in order to ripen the pursuit of liberation of Al Quds.

The establishment of the OIC aims to strengthen Islamic solidarity among the Member States, strengthen cooperation in the fields of political, economic, social, culture, science and technology. The OIC is the second largest International Organization after the United Nations. Currently, the OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation) consists of 57 Member States each have representative remain in the UN (United Nations). The official language used in the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation are Arabic, French and English. Each year, the OIC held a Congress or Conference. It also conducted a meeting or an extraordinary Congress if there is an issue that should be discussed. Examples include when Donald Trump unilateral claims that Jerusalem is the capital of Israel, then the OIC meeting soon to discuss the attitude and action is taken as soon as possible. (OIC, 2018)
At the Ministerial Conference III OIC F in 1972, have adopted the Charter of the organization that contains the destination of the OIC more fully, namely:

**I. Reinforce/strengthen:**

a. Solidarity between Member States  
b. Cooperation in the field of political, economic, social, cultural and science and technology  
c. Muslim Struggle to protect the honour of independence and his rights

**II. Joint actions to:**

a. Protect the Holy places of Muslims  
b. Give the spirit of and support to the Palestinian people in their fight for their rights and freedom of the inhabited regions

**III. Working together to:**

a. Opposes racial discrimination and all forms of colonization  
b. Creating a favourable atmosphere and mutual understanding among Member States and other countries.

The OIC has some principles to achieve its objectives, the Member States set 5 principles, namely:

1. Absolute Equation between Member States  
2. Respect the right of self-determination, non-interference in domestic affairs over other countries  
3. Respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of each State
4. The settlement of any disputes which may arise through peaceful means such as negotiation, mediation, reconciliation or arbitration

5. From the threat or use of Abstain violence against the territorial integrity, national unity or political independence of the State of something.

4. UN (United Nations)

Before the United Nations was established, that already established the “League of Nations” on 10 January 1920. The Versailles Treaty is the Treaty that underlies the establishment of the League of Nations. Setting about the League of Nations in the Covenant of the League of Nations at the Treaty of Versailles which is the first part where it says that “Part I of the treaty was the Covenant of the League of Nations which provided for the creation of the League of Nations, an organization intended to arbitrate international disputes and thereby avoid future wars.” (MACKENZIE, 2010)

Initiator of the formation of the League of Nations is Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, during World-War I (1914-1918). The goal of the League of Nations is to create world peace and security and promoting international cooperation. But the League of Nations failed to resolve the disputes arising within the body of the League of Nations itself, so split the World-War II (1939) brought more danger than World War I.

The United Nations was formally established on October 24, 1945 and the UN headquarters was established on land donated by millionaire John d. Rockefeller Jr. which is located on the banks of the East River, and also additional land in the city of New York. The basis of the establishment and formation of the United Nations (UN) is the second attempt to establish a universal international organization with its main
purpose was to maintain peace under a system of collective security.

With membership reaching nearly 200 countries, the United Nations became the largest international organization in the world. As many as 193 countries became official members of the United Nations, the most recent is South Sudan to join in the year 2011. In addition to Member States, there is also a country with observer status, namely Palestine and the Vatican. Only a sovereign State independent or independent stated that permanent members of the United Nations be eligible. Of the 193 Member States, 51 of which are founding the United Nations who joined since the beginning of the United Nations was founded. Although the 5 country specific which is US, Russia, China, France and the United Kingdom have veto power in the UN.

Saudi Arabia is the only country in the world which is quite active in carrying out cooperation between its country, accounting since its foundation in 1932 there were more than 30 organizations that follow, both international organizations and regional. The following is a list of organizations that Saudi Arabia is involved:

The International Islamic Relief Organization-Saudi Arabia (IIROSA), Gulf Cooperation, Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (ABEDA), The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFADB), Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), AMF, BIS, FAO, G-77, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICC, ICRM, IDB, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, IHO, ILO, IMF, IMO, IMSO, Interpol, IPU, ISO, ITSO, ITU, LAS, MIGA, NAM, OAPEC, OAS (observer), OIC, OPCW, PCA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNRWA, UNWTO, UPU, WCO, WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO.