



SAUDI ARABIA

A Kingdom in Transition

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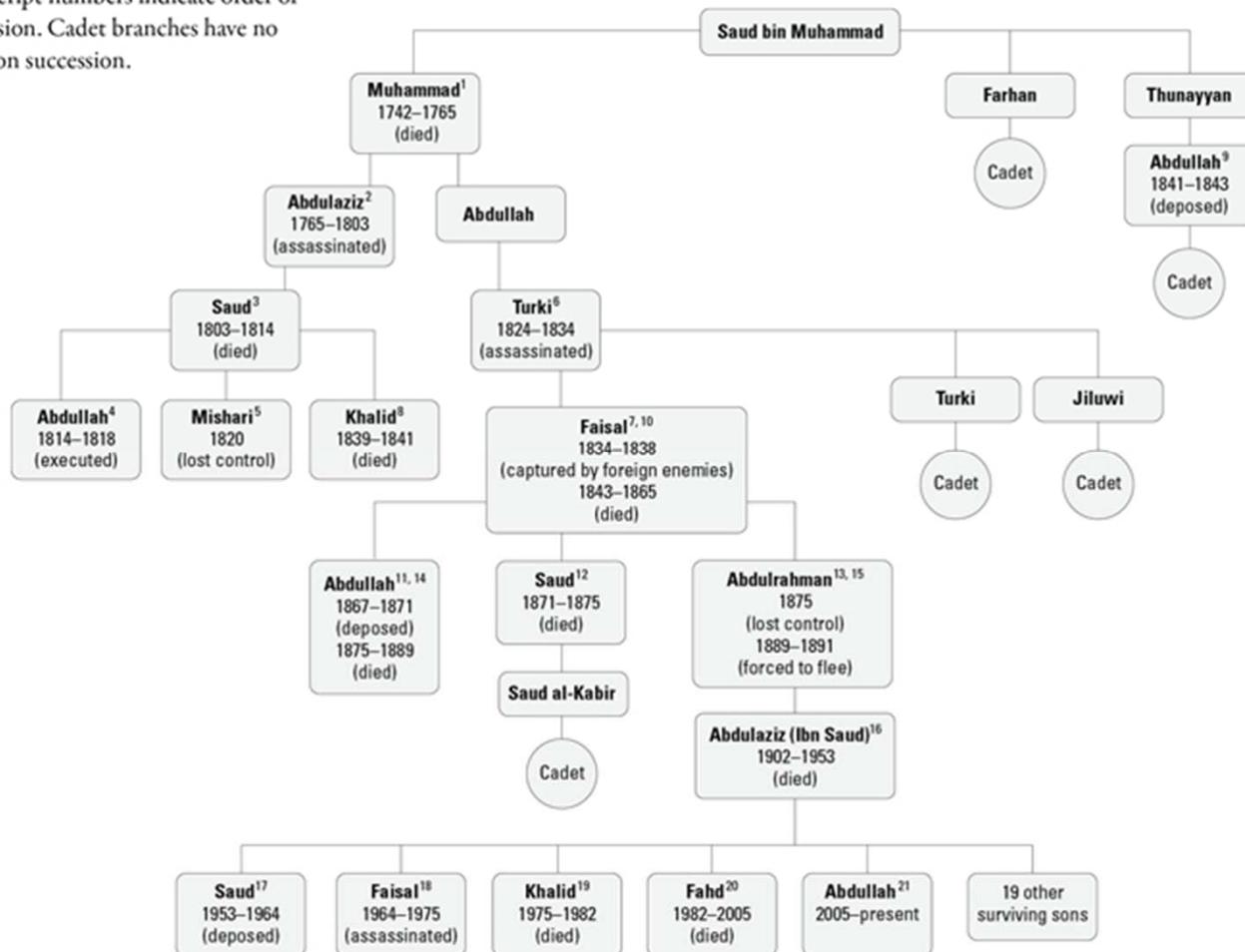


Funeral of Crown Prince Nayef, 2012



The al-Saud: Main Line of Succession

Dates indicate period of rule;
superscript numbers indicate order of
succession. Cadet branches have no
claim on succession.



Maternal Linkages among the Sons of King Abdulaziz

DOB	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1900	Turki																
1902	Saud																
1904		Faisal															
1910			Muhammad														
1912			Khalid														
1920				Nasir	Saad												
1921						Fahd											
1922							Mansour										
1923					Musaib			Abdullah	Bandar								
1924						Sultan											
1925					Abdulmohsin												
1926							Mishal										
1928							Mitab										
1931						Abdulrahman				Talal							
1932											Mishari						
1933						Nayef				Nawaf		Badr					
1934						Turki			Fawwaz								
1935												Abdulillah					
1936						Salman											
1937													Majid	Thamir			
1940						Ahmad						Abdulmajid		Mamdouh			
1941																Hidhlul	
1942															Mashhur		
1943													Sattam			Miqrin	
1947																	Hamoud

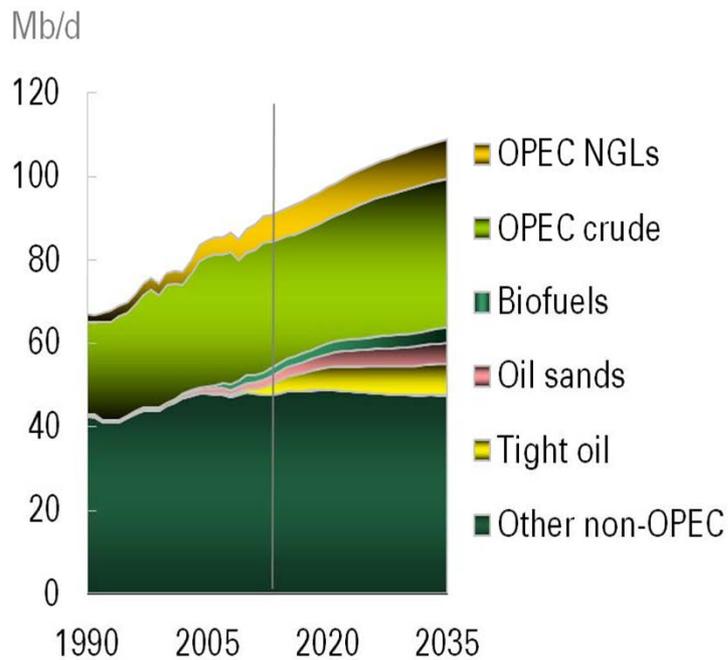
This chart lists the sons of King Abdulaziz (Ibn Saud) and indicates their fraternal relationships. Each number along the horizontal axis represents a different mother; names in the same column represent full blood brothers. Sons in the same row were born in the same year. A gray background indicates that the person is deceased. In several cases, dates and relationships are in dispute.

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 From Policy Focus 96, *After King Abdullah: Succession in Saudi Arabia*
 by Simon Henderson

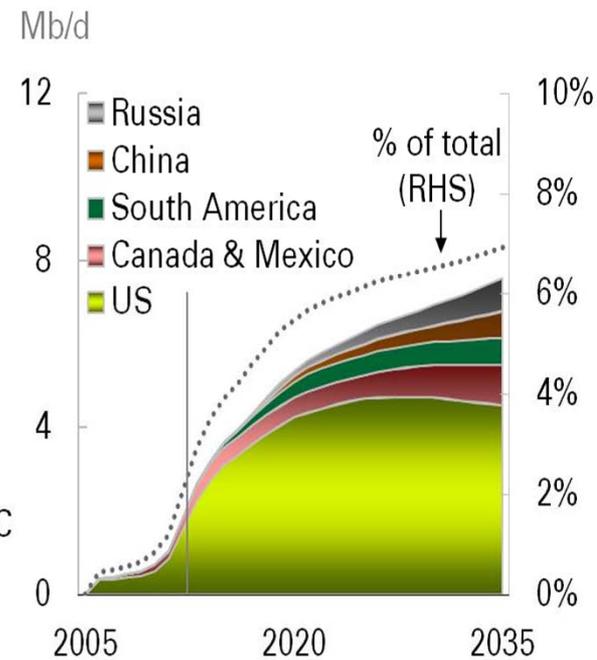
Supply growth is supported initially by unconventional



Liquids supply by type



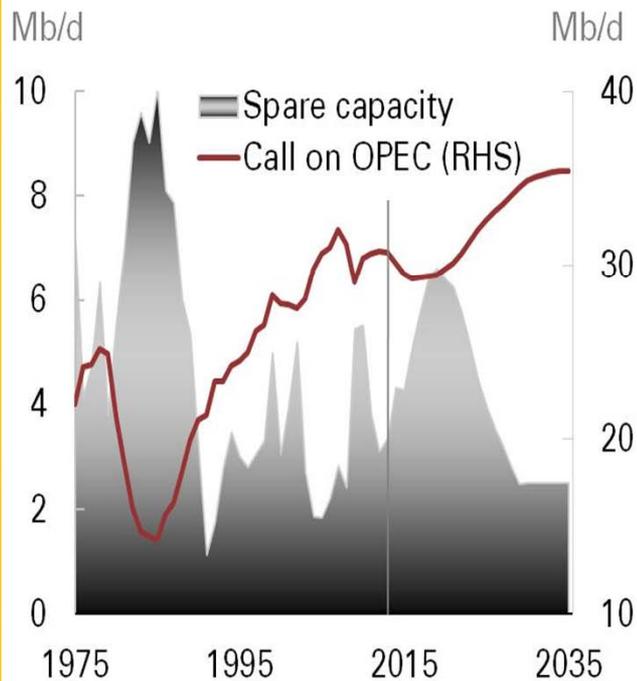
Tight oil supply



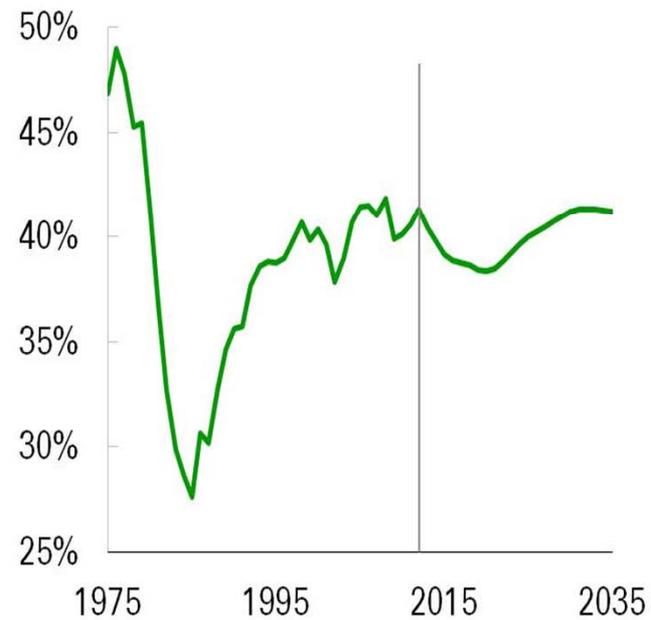
Oil balances suggest OPEC will be challenged



OPEC spare capacity



OPEC share of global supply





King Abdullah May 1, 2014



Crown Prince Salman



Deputy Crown Prince Muqrin



Former Deputy Defense Minister Prince Salman bin Sultan



A strategy paper being considered at the highest levels in Riyadh sets out three options:

- acquire a nuclear capability as a deterrent
- maintain or enter into an alliance with an existing nuclear power that would offer protection
- try to reach a regional agreement on having a nuclear-free Middle East

Report in the Guardian, London, September 18, 2003



“The intractability of the region towards these efforts [to make the Middle East a zone free of nuclear weapons] is due to the rejection of a single state in the region—Israel...”

“Iran [must] reassure the countries in the region and the international community that its nuclear program is peaceful...”

Saudi ambassador to the United Nations Abdullah bin Yahya al-Moallemi,
April 30, 2014 (Saudi Press Agency)



“We do not hold any hostility to Iran and do not wish any harm to it or to its people, who are Muslim neighbors. But preserving our regional balance requires that we, as a Gulf grouping, work to create a real balance for forces with it, including in nuclear know-how, and to be ready for any possibility in relation to the Iranian nuclear file. Any violation of this balance will allow the Iranian leadership to exploit all holes to do harm to us.”

“The lack of trust in the Iranian leadership which arises from its double-talk and the duality of its policies prevents us from believing what it says.”

Prince Turki al-Faisal, April 23, 2014, speaking at a security conference in Bahrain. (Reuters)



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Invitation

The German Marshall Fund of the United States is pleased to invite you to:

Israel and the Middle East: Seeking Common Ground

*A Conversation with HRH Prince Turki bin Faisal Al Saud and
General Amos Yadlin*

Monday, May 26, 2014
12:30-14:30

Lunch will be served at 12:30. The session will start promptly at 13:00.

Speakers

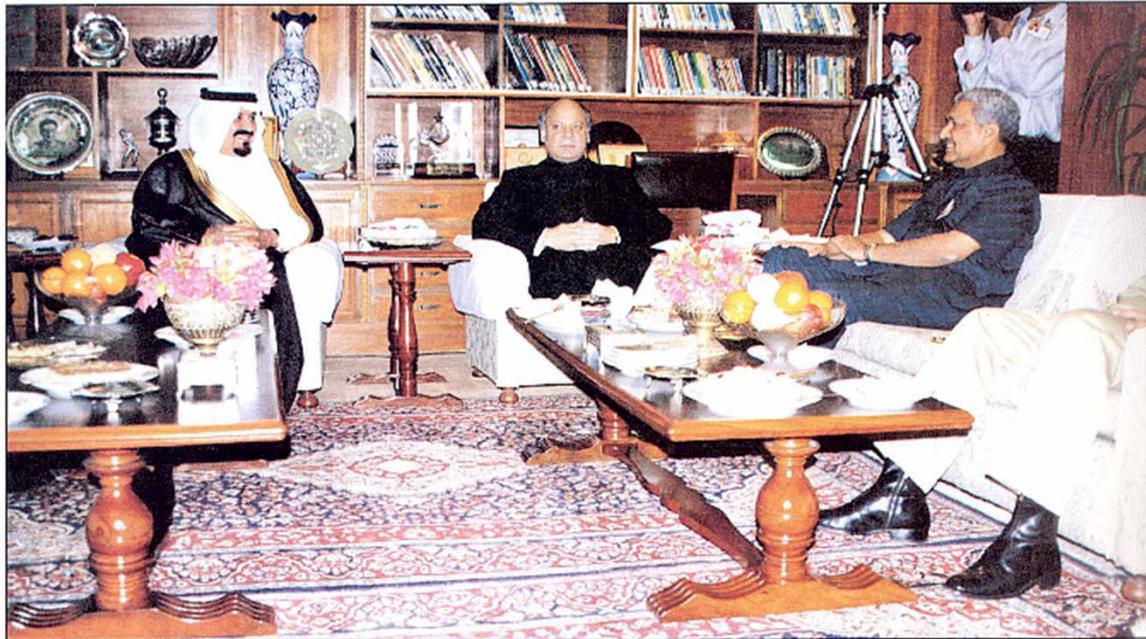
HRH Prince Turki bin Faisal Al Saud, Chairman, King Faisal Center for Research
and Islamic Studies, Riyadh

General Amos Yadlin, Director, Institute for National Security Studies, Tel Aviv

The story of a marvelous success

37

An honoured visitor in a rare nest



The existence of close fraternal relations between Saudi Arabia and Pakistan is evident in many fields of activity. This fact was thrown into sharp focus when Pakistan's highly classified KRL research establishment received the Second Deputy Prime Minister and Defence Minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz. Highlighting the exceptional nature of the visit, Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif accompanied the Saudi prince.

Dr A Q Khan briefing the distinguished visitors in his office in the precincts of the KRL.

Prince Sultan visits Pakistan nuclear facility, 1999



Saudi delegation with Dr. A. Q. Khan, 1999



Chinese East Wind Missiles



Pakistan's Chief of Army Staff General Raheed Sharif watches Chinese missiles



Sultan Qaboos of Oman meets Dr. A. Q. Khan in 1990s



Former Deputy Defense Minister Prince Salman bin Sultan
visits RAF base in UK



Saudi special forces with Russian equipment