

Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Ministry of Foreign Affairs

**I. Measures taken by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the security and safety of
diplomatic and consular missions and diplomatic and consular representatives:**

The pertinent authorities in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia have accorded particular attention to the issue of the security of diplomatic and consular establishments in the country and of visiting diplomatic representatives and delegations, as set forth below:

1. In A.H. 1403 (A.D. 1982), a special quarter was set aside for embassies in Riyadh and most diplomatic and consular missions are located there. Missions that remained outside that quarter were urged to relocate there, in view of the security measures and precautions that had been taken in order to control its security. Such measures include a wall topped with barbed wire, CCTV cameras, two entries and exits with reinforced hydraulic road blockers, and armoured cars positioned at inspection points. A special security force, the

Diplomatic Quarter Security Force, protects the quarter and also provides security for all the diplomatic and consular missions outside it. The Force comprises stationary guard units and patrols.

2. In the Jeddah governorate, an established security force, the Consular Security Unit, is responsible for diplomatic and consular missions. Each consulate is protected by a stationary guard unit, and there are also patrols.

3. In the eastern region (Dammam, Dhahran, Khobar), the local police force is responsible for the protection of diplomatic and consular missions by means of stationary guards, checkpoints and 24-hour patrols.

4. In order to keep abreast of new security developments, and given the frequency of terrorist attacks throughout the world, redoubled security precautions have been taken in respect of diplomatic missions. Specifically, more numerous and more heavily-armed military security guards have been assigned to certain diplomatic and consular missions

inside and outside the Riyadh diplomatic quarter. Embassies, consulates and representatives outside that quarter and in all other cities of the country have been strongly advised to upgrade their security precautions by, inter alia, security barricades, CCTV cameras and the related recording devices, caller identification devices and private security companies.

A number of directives concerning the safety of diplomatic missions and foreign delegations while undertaking official duties or when visiting tourist or heritage sites within the country have been implemented. All embassies and diplomatic representation locations in the country have been contacted in order to ensure that they comply with the need for advance coordination with the Tourism Higher Authority when they wish to visit any heritage site, with a view to permitting the appropriate security services to provide the security arrangements necessary to ensure their safety until they return to their primary location.

5. A standing security committee within the Saudi Ministry of the Interior follows up and addresses any security-related observations made by foreign representatives in the

Kingdom. In addition to the emergency telephone number (999), another three-digit number (991) has been assigned, through which diplomatic representatives in any part of the country may contact the relevant party in the Ministry of the Interior with regard to their security.

II. Serious violations of the security of Saudi diplomatic missions and of Saudi diplomatic staff working therein:

1. On 1 March 1973, the storming by the Black September Organization of the Khartoum embassy building.

2. On 14 Rabi' II A.H. 1404 (18 January A.D. 1984), the Saudi Consul in Beirut, Mr. Hussein Farrash, was abducted.

3. On 27 Dhu'lqa`dah A.H. 1404 (25 August A.D. 1984), the Beirut embassy was attacked and the consulate set on fire.

4. Following the A.H. 1407 (A.D. 1987) hajj, the Tehran embassy was stormed and Saudi diplomat Musa`id Al-Ghamidi killed.

5. On 15 Rabi` I A.H. 1409 (26 October A.D. 1988) Ankara embassy second secretary Mr.

Abdul-Ghani Badiwi was killed.

6. On 18 Jumada I A.H. 1409 (28 December A.D. 1988), an attempt was made to assassinate the deputy consul in Karachi, Pakistan, Mr. Hassan Al-Umari, who was disabled

as the result of gunfire.

7. The following four Saudi diplomats were killed in Bangkok:

(a) On 4 January 1989, third secretary Mr. Salih Al-Maliki;

(b) On 1 February 1990, second secretary Mr. Fahd Al-Bahili and attaché Mr.

Ahmad Al-Saif;

(c) On 1 February 1990, second secretary Mr. Abdullah Al-Basri.

8. On 17 Rabi` I A.H. 1410 (17 October A.D. 1989), outside the military attaché's section of the embassy in Ankara, the car of Mr. Abdul-Rahman Al-Shariwi, accountant of the section, was blown up with him in it.

9. On 17 Jumada II A.H. 1410 (15 January A.D. 1990), the car of the second secretary of the embassy in Ankara, Mr. Abdul-Razzaq Kashmiri, was blown up outside his house.

10. On 19 Dhu'lqa`dah A.H. 1411 (3 June A.D. 1991), during the Gulf War, an attempt was made to storm the embassy in Sana'a.

11. On 16 Rajab A.H. 1411 (1 February A.D. 1991), a bomb was thrown into the Sana'a embassy.

12. On 16 Shawwal A.H. 1412 (20 April A.D. 1992), the Saudi ambassador in Sana'a was kidnapped.

13. On 10 Sha`ban A.H. 1418 (10 December A.D. 1997), the second secretary in the embassy in Kazakhstan, Mr. Ahmad Al-Saudi, was killed.

14. On 13 October 1998, the first secretary in the Canberra embassy, Mr. Abdullah Al-Ghamidi, was killed.
