Summary

† Recent reporting suggests an intensification of the border conflict on the Yemeni-Saudi frontier, in line with the broader escalation of fighting in Yemen. Notably, on 15 February, Houthi forces announced that they had fired a ballistic missile towards Abha Regional Airport in the Asir border region of Saudi Arabia. The Houthis claimed the strike was a success, however the Saudi military later confirmed that although a projectile was launched, the missile was intercepted by air defence systems without causing any damage.

† Also of note, on 18 February, pro-Houthi media claimed that a medium range ballistic missile had struck the Shuqaiq Steam Power Plant in Jizan region. Shuqaiq is located more than 120 kilometers from the Yemeni border, a range that is typically well protected by Saudi Arabia’s missile defence system. These reports would therefore be highly significant for border security in Saudi Arabia if they proved to be true. However, given that the claims were carried only in pro-Houthi media with no compelling video and photo evidence, they are unlikely to be credible. There have also been a number of additional cross border attacks that were confirmed by the Saudi authorities.

† Elsewhere, on 16 February, the Saudi Ministry of the Interior announced that it had broken up four Islamic State cells in the Kingdom, comprised of 15 Saudi nationals, two Yemenis and a Sudanese resident.

† On 26 February, Saudi media reported that security forces in Qatif in Eastern Province were searching for suspected militants who set fire to a unit housing an ATM machine in the town. Since the 2011 protests Shia activists in Qatif have periodically conducted arson attacks on ATMs and banks.

† In wider developments, on 25 February, Saudi Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir paid an important visit to Iraq, meeting with Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi and Foreign Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari. Al-Jubeir said that a new Saudi ambassador would be appointed and direct flights between the two countries resumed. The visit comes after the former Saudi ambassador, Thamer al-Sabhan, was removed due to his criticism of Iranian involvement in Iraqi affairs.

† On 19 February, Saudi Arabia participated in the Munich Security Conference, taking the opportunity to side with Israel and Turkey in expressing strong opposition to Iran. Saudi Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir said that Iran is the major sponsor of global terror, that it is determined to subvert the existing order of the Middle East, and that unless it changes its behavior it cannot be dealt with.

† On 20 February, Saudi Arabia invited applications from investors to qualify for the first round of the $30-$50 billion National Renewable Energy Programme, with a deadline set for 20 March. Pre-qualified bidders will be announced by 10 April, with the first award expected in September.
Significant Events: 14 - 28 February 2017

Saudi Arabia Bi-Weekly Summary

JIZAN, ASIR & NAJRAN

On 15 February, Houthi officials announced that they had fired a ballistic missile towards Abha Regional Airport in Asir region. The Saudi military later confirmed that it had intercepted the missile without any damage being caused.

On 18 February, pro-Houthi media claimed that a medium range ballistic missile had hit the Shuqaiq Steam Power Plant in Jizan region. This incident has not been confirmed.

On 22 February, the Houthis fired Katyusha rockets towards Dhahran al-Janub in Asir region. According to the Saudi Civil Defence, the attacks killed a police officer and forced local schools to close.

There have been a number of additional cross border attacks in Asir, Najran and Jizan regions that were confirmed by the Saudi authorities.

QATIF: 26 February

On 26 February, Saudi media reported that security forces in Qatif in Eastern Province were pursuing suspected militants who set fire to a unit housing an ATM machine in the town. Since the 2011 protests Shia militants in Qatif have periodically conducted arson attacks on ATMs and banks.

Saudi Arabia Country Threat Ratings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Locations &amp; Ratings</th>
<th>Saudi Arabia</th>
<th>Riyadh</th>
<th>Jeddah</th>
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<tr>
<td>Crime</td>
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<td>Security Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Civil Unrest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Terrorism</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kidnapping</td>
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<td>Geopolitical</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall Rating</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Threat Ratings

1 - Minimal
2 - Low
3 - Moderate
4 - High
5 - Very High
Al-Jubeir visits Iraq

On 25 February, Saudi Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir paid an important visit to Iraq, meeting with Prime Minister Haider al-Abadi and Foreign Minister Ibrahim al-Jaafari. Al-Jubeir said that a new Saudi ambassador would be appointed and direct flights between the two countries resumed. Both sides discussed the strengthening of bilateral relations and the fight against Islamic State.

COMMENT: The visit – the first to Iraq of a Saudi foreign minister since 1990 – came after the former Saudi ambassador, Thamer al-Sabhan, was removed due to his criticism of Iranian involvement in Iraqi affairs. The appointment of al-Sabhan was itself an attempt to rebuild diplomatic relations after they were broken off during the first Gulf War. A Saudi statement said that the Kingdom has equal relations with all parts of Iraqi society and is committed to the unity and stability of the country – an indirect response to widespread complaints in Iraq that it supports Sunni terrorist groups. Rapprochement between Iraq and Saudi Arabia is key to reducing regional instability and Brett McGurk, the US Special Presidential Envoy to the anti-Islamic State coalition, welcomed al-Jubeir’s visit as a “landmark”. Former Iraqi foreign minister Hoshyar Zebari also welcomed the visit and suggested that the U.S had mediated it.

COMMENT ENDS

KSA attacks Iran at Munich conference

On 19 February, Saudi Arabia participated in the Munich Security Conference, taking the opportunity to side with Israel and Turkey in expressing strong opposition to Iran. Saudi Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir said that Iran is the major sponsor of global terror, that it is determined to subvert the existing order of the Middle East, and that unless it changes its behavior it cannot be dealt with. He also called for Iran to be punished for supporting the Assad regime, developing ballistic missile technology and supporting terrorist groups.

These harsh criticisms were echoed by the Israeli Foreign Minister, who called for concerted action with Sunni Gulf States to punish Iran for its actions in the Middle East. While al-Jubeir did not comment directly on this proposal, it has fueled speculation that Saudi Arabia and Israel are preparing to normalize their relations and form a united front against Iran. The Turkish Foreign Minister was also critical of Iran at the conference.

COMMENT: It now seems likely that the Saudis and Israelis are engaged in a concerted effort to have sanctions imposed once again on Iran, after they were lifted as a result of last year’s nuclear deal. These efforts come on the back of a promising start to Saudi-U.S. relations under the new presidency of Donald Trump. Both Israel and Saudi Arabia were exasperated by what they saw as the undue leniency shown to Iran by the Obama administration and have welcomed Trump’s tough rhetoric. Indeed, U.S. Republican senators at the Munich conference said that they are going to seek new sanctions against the Islamic Republic. COMMENT ENDS
McCain visits KSA

On 21 February, prominent U.S. Senator John McCain visited Riyadh and met with King Salman, Crown Prince Muhammad bin Nayef and Deputy Crown Prince Muhammad bin Salman. McCain reportedly discussed issues of mutual concern with the Saudis. While there were no detailed reports of the discussions, they have been linked with the peace talks between the Syrian government and the opposition held in Geneva on 23 February.

Also of note regarding the Syrian crisis, Saudi Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir has told a German newspaper that Saudi Arabia is willing to support the U.S.-led campaign against Islamic State in Syria with ground troops. The main point of the deployment, he said, would be to prevent liberated territory falling into the hands of the Assad regime, Hezbollah and Iran.

New UN chief visits KSA

On 13 February, Antonio Guterres, the Secretary-General of the UN, visited Riyadh and met with Saudi Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir. According to Guterres they had fruitful and constructive discussions on political solutions for the crises in Yemen and Libya. He said that Saudi Arabia is a key pillar of stability in the region. It was his first major trip since taking on the position on 1 January.

Flooding disruptions

On 15 February rainstorms caused severe flooding in Asir region, with one reported death and ten injuries. The Civil Defense Force said that it had rescued more than 280 people, while the high water levels set off warning sirens at Abha Valley Dam. The flooding affected the cities of Abha and Khamis Mushait. The body of the drowning victim was later discovered on 20 February, having been washed downstream.

Also of note, on 18 January, flooding in Dammam in Eastern Province eroded a railway line, causing a train to derail. 18 people were lightly injured in the incident.

Flooding in Saudi Arabia has previously caused protests at the failure of the government to build adequate drainage systems and flood defenses.

King Salman to visit Indonesia

It has been reported that King Salman will visit Indonesia from 1 to 9 March, along with an entourage of 1,500 people. The Indonesians hope that the visit will bring up to $25 billion in investments. King Faisal was the last Saudi King to visit Indonesia, in 1971.

Hajj discussions with Iran

On 22 February, Iran announced that it had sent a delegation to Saudi Arabia to discuss preparations for the 2017 hajj. It confirmed that it is its policy to send pilgrims on the 2017 hajj if Saudi Arabia accepts its conditions.

COMMENT: In January Iran acknowledged that it had received an official invitation for its pilgrims to attend the hajj this year. The topic is highly sensitive, with no official quota of Iranian pilgrims having attended the 2016 hajj after negotiations over visa issuance and
security broke down. The failure of negotiations reflected broader tensions between the two countries and was of particular political and diplomatic importance, given the claim both countries make to be leaders of the Muslim world. 

**COMMENT ENDS**

**KSA spending on offensive military hardware**

IHS Janes has published a report claiming that Saudi Arabia has begun to invest more heavily in offensive military hardware, a shift away from the tradition of focusing on defensive weapons. The report cites examples of technologies designed to increase the offensive capabilities of warplanes and the extension of offensive systems to the naval arena. It also notes the growing size of the defence budget, which is set to increase by 3 percent annually from 2018. This pattern, which is seen in other Arab countries, is understood in the context of growing tensions with Iran.

**Comic Con attracts criticism**

An unusual entertainment event in Saudi Arabia has drawn criticism from conservative clerics. On 19 February, a Comic Book Convention was held in Jeddah. The convention of comic book culture involved fancy dress and saw the public mixing of sexes, a rare phenomenon in Saudi Arabia. It was put on by the General Entertainment Authority (GEA), a body established as part of the Vision 2030 reform programme, tasked with the remit of improving the country’s entertainment sector. Last month it organized a pop concert in Jeddah, another highly unusual event in the conservative Kingdom. The GEA has not responded to the criticism, but expressed regret at a violation of the organizer’s permit, which it did not specify.

**COMMENT:** While these initiatives have the backing of Deputy Crown Prince Muhammad bin Salman, they are extremely unpopular with conservative clerics. The imam of the Mosque of the Prophet described the Comic Con as hideous and contrary to Islam. Other prominent imams also voiced their opposition. The cultural conflict with conservative forces in the Kingdom is likely to grow as the GEA seeks to hold further entertainment events. **COMMENT ENDS**
SECURITY UPDATE

On 9 November 2016 the US State Department updated its travel warning for Saudi Arabia, reiterating its call for US citizens to carefully consider the risks of travelling to Saudi Arabia due to the continuing threat of Islamic State directed or inspired attacks across the Kingdom. The warning made reference to the risk of violence in Yemen spreading into Saudi territory and extended the prohibition of government personnel from travelling to within 50 miles of the Yemeni border, as well as to the cities of Jizan and Najran in the south, and to the towns of al-Qatif and Hofuf in Eastern Province without prior permission.

Yemeni-Saudi border sees continued instability

There have been a number of significant incidents reported on the Yemeni-Saudi frontier over the reporting period.

Notably, on 15 February, the Yemeni militants announced that they had fired a ballistic missile towards Abha Regional Airport in Asir region. The announcement described scenes of destruction at the location of the strike, however the Saudi military later confirmed that it had intercepted the missile without any damage being caused to personnel or assets on the ground. KSA authorities also asserted that the missile had been fired towards the city of Khamis Mushait, which houses the Saudi Royal Air Force’s King Khalid Air Base, from which the majority of sorties into Yemen originate.

The Houthis claimed that the missile launch was in retaliation for a 15 February airstrike that killed mourners at a funeral in the village of Ashira north of Sana’a, including nine women and a child.

Also of note, on 18 February, pro-Houthi media claimed that a medium range ballistic missile had hit the Shuqaiq Steam Power Plant in Jizan region. The reports claimed that the plant supplied power to Saudi military bases in Jizan and Asir region. Shuqaiq is located more than 120 kilometers from the Yemeni border, a range that is typically well protected by Saudi Arabia’s missile defence system. These reports would therefore be highly significant for border security in Saudi Arabia if they proved to be true.

However, the claims were carried only in pro-Houthi media and as yet no compelling video and photo evidence has emerged to support them. Moreover, similar claims to have fired missiles at the power plant were made in September 2016. Given this and the extent of Houthi misinformation, these reports are unlikely to be credible.

There have been a number of additional cross border attacks that were confirmed by the Saudi authorities:

- On 17 February, Saudi missile defense systems reportedly intercepted a ballistic missile over the Samtah area of Jizan. On 18 February, Saudi missile defense systems intercepted another ballistic missile in the same area.
- On 18 February, the Saudi Civil Defence reported that the Houthis had shelled Najran city, wounding one civilian.
- On 20 February, the Saudi Civil Defence reported that the Houthis had shelled the border village of al-Tuwal in Jizan region, wounding three civilians.
- On 21 February, the Saudi Civil Defence reported that the Houthis had shelled Najran city, wounding four Pakistani nationals.
On 22 February, Houthi rebels fired a number of Katyusha rockets towards Dhahran al-Janub in Asir region. According to the Saudi Civil Defence the attacks killed a police officer and forced local schools to shut down.

Also of note, on 24 February, a Jordanian F-16 fighter jet was forced to crash land in Najran region, with the pilot successfully ejecting unharmed. The Houthis claimed to have shot down the plane, however the Saudi coalition insisted that it was a technical fault. The jet had taken part in sorties over Yemen.

COMMENT: Recent reporting suggests an intensification of the border conflict between the Houthis and Saudi Arabia, in line with the broader escalation of fighting in Yemen. For example, in an unusual move, the Saudi Press Agency recently published details of the funerals of 12 members of the Saudi Border Guard killed in fighting in the first half of February alone. AFP now estimates that 127 Saudi civilians and soldiers have been killed in the border area since the Saudi coalition entered the Yemeni conflict in March 2015.

Conversely, the recent coverage may also reflect more aggressive media strategies from both sides. In the past, the Saudi government has released increased information on conditions along the border in order to demonstrate the violence of the Houthis and justify its own actions in Yemen. For their part, the Houthis have noticeably increased their threatening rhetoric, along with unfounded claims of attacks. On 10 February, Abdul Malik al-Houthi – the movement’s leader – claimed in a televised interview that they possess ballistic missiles capable of hitting Riyadh.

Perhaps even more significant, on 20 February the Houthis claimed to have neutralized the Saudi missile defence system and published information on its arsenal of modified and locally manufactured missiles. This claim appears baseless. Indeed, the series of cross-border attacks seen in the second half of February clearly demonstrated the continued effectiveness of the missile defence system in intercepting long and medium range missiles.

Also of note, on 26 February the Houthis unveiled what they claim to be a domestically manufactured series of drones – three types for surveillance and a fourth capable of bearing a 30-kilogram explosive. The accuracy of these claims cannot be assessed at present, however the foreign minister in the Hadi government accused Iran of providing the Houthis with offensive drone capabilities. Hezbollah, which is supported by Iran, has used offensive drones in its conflicts with Israel. It is not clear what impact if any the Houthi’s purported offensive drone technology will have on border security. COMMENT ENDS

Attempts to revive Yemen peace process

The recent tensions on the Yemeni-Saudi border come amid renewed efforts to restart talks aimed at a political solution in Yemen.

On 16 February, U.S. Secretary of State Rex Tillerson met with counterparts from Britain, Saudi Arabia, the UAE, and Oman at a G20 summit in Germany to discuss the conflict in Yemen. Saudi Foreign Minister Adel al-Jubeir said that the meeting made him optimistic about the willingness of the U.S. to cooperate on Middle East issues, while Tillerson expressed support for the UN Special Envoy to Yemen, Ismail Ould Cheikh Ahmed.

During a visit to Kuwait on 15 February, Iranian President Hassan Rouhani called for a ceasefire in Yemen and said that there must be a renewed focus on Yemeni-to-Yemeni negotiations; an apparent contrast with the UN and GCC
The UN Secretary-General Antonio Guterres has also met King Salman, al-Jubeir and Omani Foreign Minister Yusuf bin Alawi bin Abdullah, reportedly seeking a resurrection of multilateral ceasefire talks between the major actors in Yemen’s conflict.

**Red Sea tensions continue**

There continue to be concerns about security in the Red Sea. For example, it has been reported that the U.S. Navy intends to deploy two destroyers to the Red Sea in addition to the USS Cole, which was deployed on 4 February following a Houthi attack on a Saudi warship on 30 January. The destroyers will likely come from the George H.W. Bush Carrier Strike Group, which operates in the Mediterranean Sea.

Also of note, Vice Admiral Kevin Donegan, commander of the U.S. Fifth Fleet, has stated that the U.S. believes that an unmanned remote-controlled boat was behind the 30 January attack on a Saudi frigate in the Red Sea. He said it is likely that Iran supported the Houthis in the boat’s production.

**Terrorist arrests**

On 16 February, the Saudi Ministry of the Interior announced that it has broken up four Islamic State cells in the Kingdom, comprising 15 Saudis, two Yemenis and a Sudanese. The security forces seized automatic weapons and more than 2 million riyals. The cells, which were active in Riyadh and eastern and northern Saudi Arabia, are suspected of sheltering wanted Jihadists, recruiting new members, identifying targets and passing information to the organization abroad.

**ATM torched in Qatif**

On 26 February, Saudi media reported that security forces in Qatif in Eastern Province are hunting for suspected militants who set fire to a unit housing an ATM machine in the town. Civil Defence forces responding to the fire found traces of petrol at the site and concluded that it was an arson attack. Since the 2011 protests Shia militants in Qatif have periodically conducted arson attacks on ATMs and banks. Militant groups have also staged bank robberies and hijacked cash transfer vans, causing disruption to the local banking infrastructure.
**EASTERN PROVINCE SECURITY SUMMARY**

Following decades of discontent Shia majority areas in Eastern Province are at growing risk of instability. Numerous risk factors need to be closely observed.

**Confrontation with security forces.** Small arms fire (SAF) attacks on security forces in Dammam and other towns occur with some regularity and the threat of an escalated confrontation between Shia militants and the Saudi state remains high. Some Shia neighborhoods north of Dammam such as Awamiya have existed under a prevailing state of emergency since popular protests in 2011. Recent incidents clearly demonstrate that militant youth are increasingly prepared to use small arms against the police, creating a highly volatile situation.

**Popular mobilization.** On 2 January, residents of the Shia majority neighborhood of Awamiya in Qatif reportedly took to the streets to commemorate the first anniversary of the execution of Sheikh Nimr Baqir al-Nimr, following his support of anti-government protests that erupted in Qatif in 2011. Nimr – a revered cleric and the spiritual leader of Shia dissent in Saudi Arabia – was extremely popular with disaffected Shia youth and his execution is thought to have helped drive the growing militancy in the area. Further protests arising from Shia grievance are possible.

**Regional rivalries.** The situation in Shia areas of Eastern Province is sensitive to developments in Bahrain, which is currently witnessing a period of significantly heightened tensions. Most recently, on 27 February, there was a bomb attack on a police bus, wounding five officers. Against a background of growing militant attacks, Bahraini authorities have been escalating their prosecution of leaders of the Shia protest movement, fueling further dissent. The House of Saud strongly supports Bahrain’s ruling family in its confrontation with elements of the Shia population, which it sees as part of the broader conflict with Iran. Given existing discontent among Shia in Eastern Province, instability in Bahrain could create significant disturbances.
KSA crude production down

In December 2016 Russia overtook Saudi Arabia as the largest producer of crude in the world, after both countries cut production to meet the terms of a deal agreed in Vienna in November. Saudi Arabia reduced its output from a November level of 10.72 million barrels a day to 10.46 million, while Russia produced 10.49 million barrels a day. This was the first time Russia has produced more than Saudi Arabia since March 2016. The November deal calls for OPEC and some non-OPEC producers to coordinate a global production cut of 1.2 million barrels a day for six months in order to help re-balance the market after years of low prices.

Also of note, on 19 February, Saudi Aramco announced that a limited oil leak of pipelines near Abqaiq in Eastern Province had killed a contractor and wounded three other workers before being contained. There was no reason given for the leak.

Female chair of Tadawul named

Sarah al-Suhaimi, the Chief Executive Officer of NCB Capital, is set to become the first woman to chair Saudi Arabia’s stock exchange, known as the Tadawul, replacing Khalid al-Rabiah. Al-Suhami, whose father was the head of the Capital Market’s Authority, is expected to keep her job and NCB Capital. The appointment of a woman to this role is unusual in Saudi Arabia, a country with a female unemployment rate of more than 34 percent. However, under the influence of Muhammad bin Salman there is a growing trend for the promotion of female employment and female participation in other aspects of public life such as local elections.

Renewable initiative launched

On 20 February, Saudi Arabia invited applications from investors to qualify for the first round of the $30-$50 billion National Renewable Energy Programme, with a deadline set for 20 March. Pre-qualified bidders will be announced by 10 April, with the first award expected in September. The first round of projects will include a 300-megawatt solar plant in al-Jawf and a 400-megawatt wind project in Midyan. The National Renewable Energy Programme is part of the Vision 2030 reform programme and is targeting 9.5 gigawatts of renewable energy by 2023.

Interest in Saudi Aramco’s proposed IPO

On 22 February, it was reported that Saudi Aramco has asked the banks J.P. Morgan Chase and Morgan Stanley to assist in its upcoming initial public offering, which is planned for 2018 and could be the world’s biggest IPO at $100 billion. HSBC may also be brought onboard to help access Chinese investors.

It has also been reported that Saudi Arabia prefers New York as the destination for the listing, with London and Toronto also in the running. Listing up to 5 percent of Saudi Aramco is a central component of the Vision 2030 reform programme.
Between 14 and 27 February 2017 Saudi Arabia’s Ministry of Health (MOH) reported seven additional case of MERS-CoV.

According to the MOH, the latest figures for 2017 bring the national total to 1,517 MERS-CoV cases, including 35 asymptomatic cases, 651 deaths and 10 patients still receiving treatment. Notably, accurate accounting of MERS-CoV cases remains generally difficult because of historically poor reporting by officials and slow international confirmation.

The US CDC maintains an "Alert - Level 2" travel advisory for Saudi Arabia due to the risk of MERS infection. The CDC’s "Alert - Level 2" advisory is the second of three advisory levels, notifying travelers of elevated risk at a destination, often associated with specific risk factors. This level also encourages travelers to take specific actions and emphasizes the need for travelers to enhance their usual health precautions - predominantly ensuring all vaccinations are current and diligence in personal health precautions, in the case of MERS. People with diabetes, renal failure, chronic lung disease, and immunocompromised persons are thought to be at highest risk and are advised to avoid contact with camels, consuming raw camel milk or camel urine, and eating meat that has not been properly cooked.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DATE</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
<th>COMMENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23 Apr 2017</td>
<td>Laylat Al-Isra Wal Miraja* (Prophet’s Ascension)</td>
<td>Religious and national holiday - Some local observance.</td>
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<td>27 May 2017</td>
<td>Start of Ramadan</td>
<td>Religious observance</td>
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<tr>
<td>22 Jun 2017</td>
<td>Laylat Al-Qadr* (Night of Power)</td>
<td>Religious holiday—limited local observance. No major disruption anticipated</td>
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<td>25-26 Jun 2017</td>
<td>Eid Al-Fitr* (End of Ramadan)</td>
<td>Religious and national holiday - Widespread business closures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Aug - 4 Sep 2017</td>
<td>Hajj*</td>
<td>Major religious pilgrimage - Widespread business closures; increased congestion at airports and transport hubs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 –2 Sep 2017</td>
<td>Eid Al-Adha* (Feast of the Sacrifice)</td>
<td>Religious and national holiday - Widespread business closures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23 Sep 2017</td>
<td>National Day</td>
<td>Many businesses closed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 Sep 2017</td>
<td>Ashura*</td>
<td>Shia religious holiday, observance in eastern territories of the Kingdom. Low level risk of protest and disruption anticipated.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

* Muslim holidays are often determined by local sightings of lunar phases; dates given are approximate.
Constellis is a leading provider of risk management, protective security, crisis management and enabling support services to governments, international organisations and major corporations across the globe. We specialize in serving the energy, construction, extractives, critical infrastructure, development and national security sectors—assisting our clients in understanding risk and in conducting their operations safely and securely, no matter their location. Constellis takes pride in our strict adherence to an exacting code of ethics and rigorous focus on standards and compliance—reinforcing the pioneering role we play in fostering stability, efficiency and sustainable economic development.

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