

Abstract

This research discusses subject of **(the criminal procedural protection for a foreigner as an applied study in the Saudi system)**. Also I tried to highlight the role of the state in protecting the rights of the foreigner in all stages of the criminal lawsuit, based on what was stated in the Islamic legislation that the Kingdom has adopted a constitution for, **and has divided it into an introductory topic and four chapters**. In the introductory topic, I dealt with the definition of search terms in language, juristic and systematic convention.

In the **first chapter** I highlighted the rights of the foreign defendant in the stage of reasoning, which included his right to preserve his human dignity and not take it with suspicion, as I reviewed in detail and on three investigations that are his own and not other, and which differ from the rights of the defendants in general, and this is not a distinction to him, but a try to reach to the highest degree of maintenance of its guarantees, legally and systematically.

Also in the **second chapter** I highlighted the procedural protection for the foreigner at the investigation stage, since the criminal investigation aims to discover the truth of the crime, to punish those who are proven to have committed it, and to protect the interests of society in general. The foreigner is in the investigation stage, and the basic principle in the inspection is that it is an assault on the privacy of the individual's life and secrets, and one of the most severe criminal actions affecting them, but according to the other section dealt with the arise systemic effects upon the foreigner in the investigation stage such as prevention him from travel and recommendation for deportation.

In the **third chapter** it dealt with the procedural protection of the foreigner in the two stages of trial and execution stages of the punishment, and divided it into three sections, the first of which dealt with the rights of the foreigner at the trial stage, and that the list of the case should be read to him in a language that he understands by an interpreter, and he has the right to have a lawyer to defend him, and that he should The court appointed a lawyer for him at the expense of the state if he did not have financial ability, while the second topic dealt with procedural protection for the foreigner at the stage of carrying out the punishment, and then dealt with in the third topic removing the convicted foreigner from the Kingdom.

Also in the **fourth chapter** I highlighted the efforts to protect the rights of foreigners, and divided it into three sections, the first of which dealt with the Kingdom's international and domestic efforts to protect the rights of foreigners, and it clarified in it the local regulations that concerned the rights and freedoms approved by the world for the benefit of the foreigner, and also in other subjects discussed the protection of agencies governmental and non-governmental rights of foreigners in the Kingdom.

Then I concluded this research with many **results**, the most important of which were: The difference in the introduction of some criminal procedures between the citizen and the foreigner is not inconsistent with the principles of human rights, but is governed by the public good, as I suggested a number of **recommendations**, including: the system of criminal procedures should include the legislation for the availability of a translator in criminal trials for non-Arab foreigners.