



Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency

Forty Eighth
Annual Report
The Latest Economic Developments
1433H (2012G)
Research and Statistics Department



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FOREWORD

It gives me pleasure to present, in the name of the Board of Directors, the Forty-Eighth Annual Report of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, which reviews latest developments witnessed by the Saudi economy during fiscal year 1432/33H (2011) and the first quarter of fiscal year 1433/34H (2012). The Report covers various areas of the domestic economy, including monetary developments, banking activity, capital market, prices, public finance, national accounts, foreign trade and balance of payments in addition to other productive sectors such as oil, industry, electricity, agriculture, water, transport, telecommunications and others. The Report also provides an overview of latest global economic and financial developments. The Report mainly relies on official data obtained from ministries, Government departments and public sector enterprises, in addition to a host of data issued by SAMA itself. I would like to thank all ministries and entities, indicated in the tables of the Report, for their cooperation in making available valuable information and data for the preparation of this Report.

The Report gives full description of SAMA's functions such as conducting monetary policy and supervising commercial banks and cooperative insurance activity. The Report also includes the Auditors' Report of SAMA's Final Accounts for fiscal year ending on 30th June 2011, and SAMA's initial balance sheet for fiscal year ending on 30th June 2012.

Finally, I would like to thank all SAMA's staff for the efforts they exerted for the preparation of this Report.

Fahad Abdullah Almubarak
Governor and Chairman of the Board

Ramadan 1433H
August 2012G



For correspondence and inquiries:

Postal address:

Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency
Research and Statistics Department
P.O Box 2992, Riyadh 11169
Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Telephone: (966) 1-4662200

Facsimile: (966) 1-4662439

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World Economic Situation

The world economy experienced a decline in its growth rate to 3.9 percent during 2011, from 5.3 percent in 2010. This was due to a number of factors, including the financial turmoil facing the economies of the Euro area represented in the problem of sovereign debt and banking sector debt and fiscal austerity. According to estimates of the World Economic Outlook (April 2012), issued by IMF, the global economy is expected to grow by 3.5 percent in 2012.

Economic Growth

The global economy recorded a decline in its growth rate, with real growth amounting to 3.9 percent in 2011 against 5.3 percent in 2010 (Table 1.1). Advanced economies registered a growth rate of 1.6 percent against 3.2 percent in the preceding year. In the USA, the growth rate stood at 1.7 percent in 2011

compared to 3.0 percent in 2010. The Euro area countries recorded a growth rate of 1.4 percent against 1.9 percent in 2010, Germany 3.1 percent in 2011 compared to 3.6 percent in 2010, France 1.7 percent against 1.4 percent, and Italy 0.4 percent in 2011 against 1.8 percent in 2010. Japan registered a negative growth of 0.7 percent in 2011 against a growth of 4.4 percent in the previous year. In the UK, the growth rate was 0.8 percent in 2011 compared to 2.1 percent in 2010. In the new industrial Asian economies, the growth rate stood at 4.0 percent in 2011 against 8.4 percent in 2010. In the emerging market and developing countries, the growth rate dropped from 7.5 percent in 2010 to 6.2 percent in 2011. The growth rate in Asian developing countries decreased from 9.7 percent to 7.8 percent; in China from 10.4 percent in 2010 to 9.2 percent in 2011, India from 10.6 percent to 7.2 percent and in the Middle East and North Africa countries from

Table 1.1: WORLD REAL GDP GROWTH RATES
(Percent)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Projection 2012
The World	4.5	5.2	5.4	2.8	-0.6	5.3	3.9	3.5
Advanced economies	2.6	3.0	2.8	0.0	-3.6	3.2	1.6	1.4
Major advanced economies	2.3	2.6	2.2	-0.4	-4.0	3.0	1.3	1.3
USA	3.1	2.7	1.9	-0.3	-3.5	3.0	1.7	2.1
Euro Area	1.7	3.3	3.0	0.4	-4.3	1.9	1.4	-0.3
Germany	0.8	3.9	3.4	0.8	-5.1	3.6	3.1	0.6
France	1.9	2.7	2.2	-0.2	-2.6	1.4	1.7	0.5
Italy	0.9	2.2	1.7	-1.2	-5.1	1.8	0.4	-1.9
Japan	1.3	1.7	2.2	-1.0	-5.5	4.4	-0.7	2.0
U.K.	2.1	2.6	3.5	-1.1	-4.4	2.1	0.8	0.8
Canada	3.0	2.8	2.2	0.7	-2.8	3.2	2.5	2.1
Other advanced economies	3.4	3.9	4.2	0.8	-2.2	5.8	3.2	2.6
European Union	2.2	3.5	3.2	0.7	-4.1	2.0	1.6	0.0
New industrial Asian	4.8	5.8	5.9	1.8	-0.7	8.4	4.0	3.3
Emerging markets and developing countries	7.3	8.2	8.9	6.0	2.8	7.5	6.2	5.7
Sub - Saharan Africa	6.2	6.4	7.1	5.6	2.8	5.3	5.1	5.4
Asian developing countries	9.5	10.3	11.4	7.8	7.2	9.7	7.8	7.3
China	11.3	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.2	8.2
India	9.0	9.5	10.0	6.2	6.9	10.6	7.2	6.9
Middle East and North Africa	5.3	6.1	6.7	4.7	2.7	4.9	3.6	4.3
Middle & Eastern European Countries	5.9	6.4	5.4	3.2	-3.6	4.5	5.2	1.9
Western Hemisphere	4.7	5.6	5.8	4.3	-1.6	6.2	4.6	3.7
Brazil	3.2	4.0	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	3.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	6.7	8.8	8.9	5.3	-6.4	4.8	4.9	4.1
Russia	6.4	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.3	4.3	4.0

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April, 2012.



4.9 percent in 2010 to 3.6 percent in 2011. Central and Eastern Europe countries registered a higher rate of 5.2 percent in 2011 against 4.5 percent in 2010. Latin America and the Caribbean countries grew by 4.6 percent against 6.2 percent in the previous year. Commonwealth of Independent States (of former Soviet Union) registered a higher growth of 4.9 percent in 2011 compared with 4.8 percent in 2010.

According to preliminary projections, the growth rate of the world economy is expected to decline to 3.5 percent in 2012. Advanced economies are projected to record a growth rate of 1.4 percent in 2012 compared to 1.6 percent in 2011. The Euro area is expected to register a negative growth of 0.3 percent in 2012, and growth is projected to decline in the new Asian industrial economies to 3.3 percent in 2012. The growth rate in developing and emerging economies is expected to fall from 6.2 percent to 5.7 percent. In China, the growth rate is expected to decline from 9.2 percent in 2011 to 8.2 percent in 2012. In the USA, the growth rate is expected to go up to 2.1 percent. Chart 1.1 shows the world real GDP growth rates in all these groups of countries during the period 2007-2012. They are expected to record a decline in growth rates in 2012.

Inflation

Globally, the inflation rate rose to 4.8 percent in 2011. Inflation rates, measured by change in consumer price index, increased in all groups of countries. In advanced economies, inflation rate went up from 1.6 percent in 2010 to 2.7 percent in 2011; in the Euro area, from 1.6 percent to 2.7 percent, and in the new Asian industrial economies, from 2.3 percent in 2010 to 3.6 percent in 2011. In Asian developing countries, the inflation rate increased from 5.7 percent in 2010 to 6.5

percent in 2011. In the Commonwealth of Independent States (of former Soviet Union), the rate went up from 7.2 percent to 10.1 percent (Table 1.2). Chart 1.2 shows percentage change in consumer prices for groups of countries during 2007-2012. Inflation rates in those groups are expected to drop during 2012.

Unemployment

Unemployment rates in most global economies went down during 2011. In advanced economies, the unemployment rate dropped from 8.3 percent in 2010 to 7.9 percent in 2011. In the USA, it went down from 9.6 percent to 9.0 percent. In the Euro area, it was stable at 10.1 percent in 2011. The unemployment rate decreased in France from 9.8 percent to 9.7 percent and in Germany from 7.1 percent to 6.0 percent, while it was stable at 8.4 percent in Italy. In the UK, it rose from 7.9 percent to 8.0 percent. The rate in Japan fell from 5.1 percent to 4.5 percent, Canada from 8.0 percent in 2010 to 7.5 percent in 2011, and in the new Asian industrial economies from 4.1 percent to 3.5 percent (Table 1.3). Chart 1.3 shows unemployment rates in groups of countries during 2007-2012. In advanced economies and the New Asian Industrial economies, the unemployment rate is expected to be stable in 2012, while it is expected to drop in major advanced economies in 2012 and to rise in the Eurozone in 2012.

Fiscal Balances

Advanced economies recorded a decline in fiscal deficit to 6.5 percent of GDP in 2011, compared to a deficit of 7.6 percent in 2010. The deficit in the USA went down from 10.5 percent in 2010 to 9.5 percent in 2011. In the Euro area, the deficit decreased from 6.2 percent to 4.1 percent. In Germany, the deficit stood at 1.0 percent in 2011, compared to 4.3 percent in 2010. In France, it

Chart 1.1: World Real GDP Growth Rates

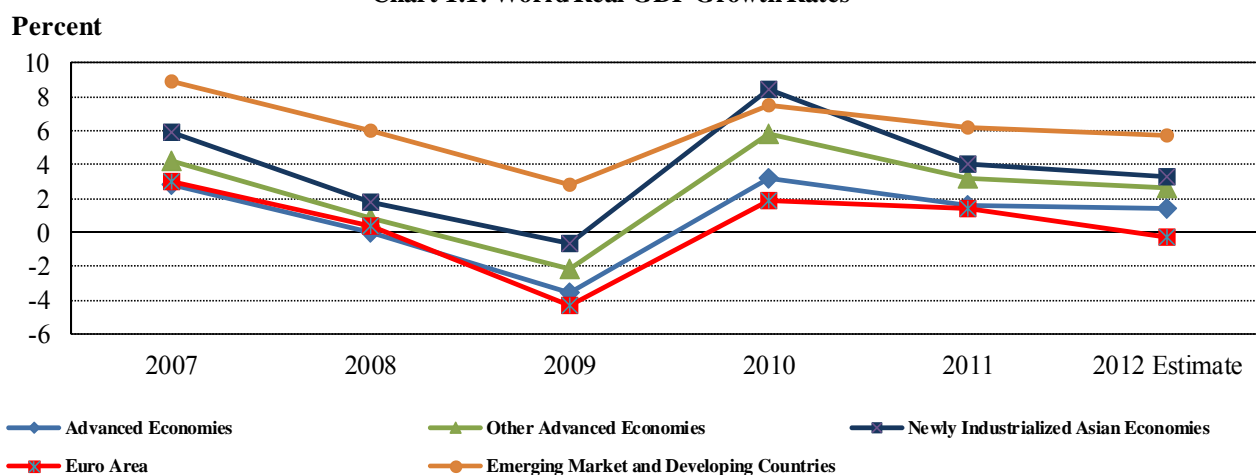




Table 1.2: MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY

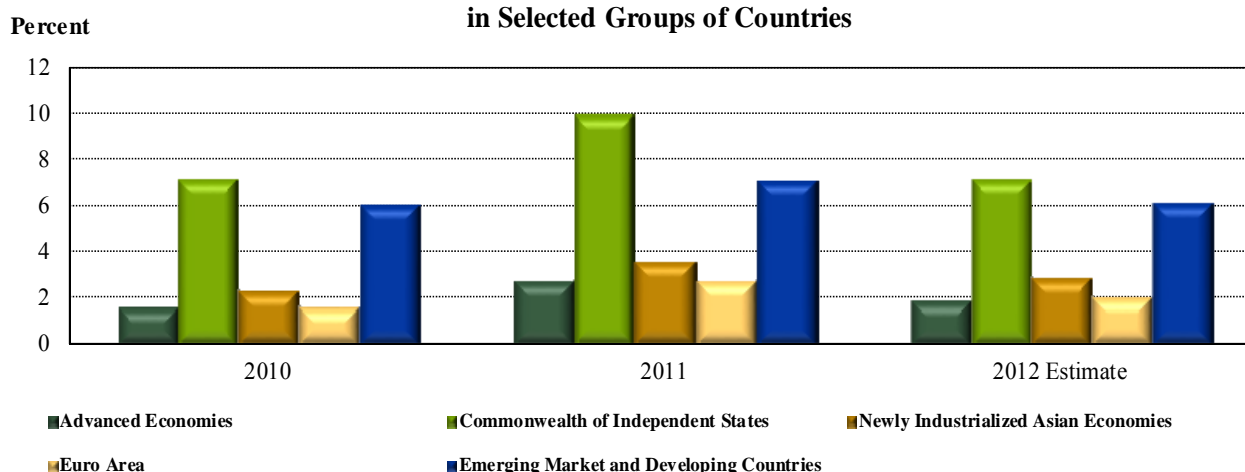
(Percent)

	2010	2011	Projections 2012
CPI			
Major advanced economies	1.6	2.7	1.9
Euro area	1.6	2.7	2.0
New industrial Asian economies	2.3	3.6	2.9
Emerging Markets and Developing Countries	6.1	7.1	6.2
Developing Asian countries	5.7	6.5	5.0
Commonwealth of Independent States	7.2	10.1	7.2
LIBOR⁽¹⁾			
U.S. Dollar deposits	0.5	0.5	0.7
Japanese Yen deposits	0.4	0.3	0.6
Euro deposits	0.8	1.4	0.8

⁽¹⁾ Six-month rate for each USA and Japan and three-month rate for Euro Zone.

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April, 2012.

**Chart 1.2: Percentage Change in Consumer Prices
in Selected Groups of Countries**



decreased from 7.1 percent to 5.5 percent and in Italy from 4.5 percent in 2010 to 3.9 percent in 2011. In Japan, the deficit went up from 9.3 percent to 10.1 percent. In the UK, it decreased from 9.9 percent in 2010 to 8.6 percent in 2011. In Canada, the deficit declined from 5.6 percent in 2010 to 4.8 percent in 2011. The surplus in the new Asian industrial economies stood at 1.6 percent in 2011, against 1.1 percent in 2010 (Table 1.4).

Monetary and Financial Developments

Interest Rates

The prevailing LIBOR rate* for US dollar denominated deposits was stable at 0.5 percent in 2011, and it is expected to rise to 0.7 percent in 2012. The

interest rate for euro (EUR) deposits increased from 0.8 percent to 1.4 percent in 2011; and it is expected to go down to 0.8 percent in 2012. The interest rate for Japanese yen (JPY) deposits also went down from 0.4 percent in 2010 to 0.3 percent in 2011, and it is expected to rise to 0.6 percent in 2012.

Exchange Rates

In the fourth quarter of 2011, Australian dollar (AUD) rose by 5.46 percent, the Canadian dollar by 2.29 percent, the South Korean Won by 1.92 percent and the New Zealand dollar (NZD) by 1.91 percent. In the same period, the US dollar increased against the Swiss Franc by 3.68 percent, the Euro by 3.64 percent,

* Six-month rate for U.S.A. and three-month rate for Euro zone.

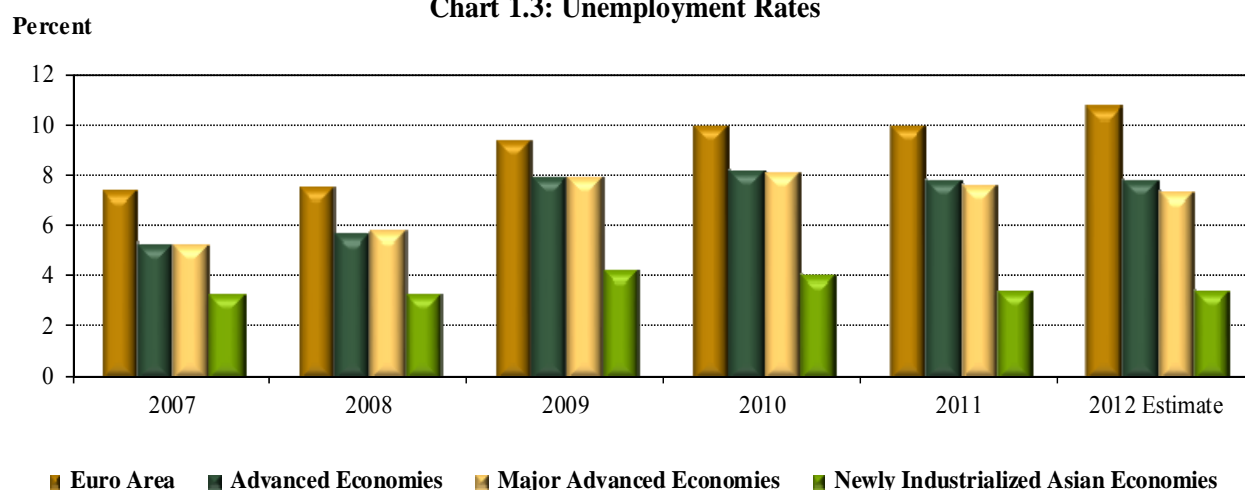


Table 1.3: ADVANCED ECONOMIES: UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(Ratio to labor force)

	2009	2010	2011	Projections 2012
Advanced economies	8.0	8.3	7.9	7.9
Major advanced economies	8.0	8.2	7.7	7.4
United States	9.3	9.6	9.0	8.2
Euro area	9.6	10.1	10.1	10.9
Germany	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.6
France	9.5	9.8	9.7	9.9
Italy	7.8	8.4	8.4	9.5
Japan	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.5
U.K.	7.5	7.9	8.0	8.3
Canada	8.3	8.0	7.5	7.4
New Industrial Asian Economies	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.5

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April, 2012.

Chart 1.3: Unemployment Rates



and the Danish Krone by 3.53 percent. The rise in the exchange rate of the dollar against a number of European currencies is attributable to the signs of recovery in the U.S. economy and a decline in economic performance in Europe.

In Japan, the Japanese yen exchange rate increased by 5.46 percent against the US dollar during 2011, reaching JPY 76.91 per dollar. The yen hit its highest level, reaching 75.81 yen per dollar at the end of October. In the Euro area, the euro dropped against the dollar to \$ 1.29, or by 3.04 percent during 2011. This drop was due to the awareness of investors that the confidence crisis began to move to the rest of European countries. In the UK, the Pound Sterling (GBP)

exchange rate against the US dollar went down during 2011 by 0.53 percent to \$1.55, a result of improvement in some positive U.S. economic indicators.

Capital Markets

Equity Markets

Concerns about the spread of the sovereign debt crisis to the rest of the European continent countries, weakness of economic growth and the global financial sector instability affected the performance of the global financial markets in 2011.

In the USA, Dow Jones Index (DJIA) for American shares rose by 640.05 during 2011 to reach 12,218 at the end of the year. This was a result of the



Table 1.4: TRENDS OF GOVERNMENT FISCAL BALANCES*
(Percent)

	2009	2010	2011	Projections 2012
Advanced economies	-8.8	-7.6	-6.5	-5.6
Major advanced economies	-10.0	-8.7	-7.7	-7.0
United States	-13.0	-10.5	-9.5	-8.2
Euro area	-6.4	-6.2	-4.1	-3.3
Japan	-3.2	-4.3	-1.0	-0.8
Germany	-7.6	-7.1	-5.5	-4.7
France	-5.3	-4.5	-3.9	-2.8
Italy	-10.8	-9.3	-10.1	-10.2
U.K.	-10.4	-9.9	-8.6	-7.9
Canada	-4.9	-5.6	-4.8	4.2
Other advanced economies	-1.2	-10.6	-0.1	0.2
New industrial Asian economies	-1.1	1.1	1.6	1.0
Other Emerging Markets and Developing				
*Ratio of surplus/deficit to GDP.				
Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April, 2012.				

Improved performance of the U.S. economy. The DJIA index stood at 13,279 at the beginning of May 2012. In Japan NIKKI index lost 1,774 points to close at 8,455 during 2011. The decline was attributed to the negative effects of the decelerated growth rate of the Chinese economy and developments of the European sovereign debt crisis on Japanese exports, and the impact of the rising yen on the competitiveness of Japanese companies, as well as the damage incurred by Japanese companies as a result of the earthquake that hit Japan in March of 2011. At the beginning of May 2012, the NIKKI index stood at 9,411.

In Europe, the Morgan Stanley (MSCI-EURO) index for European shares lost 142 points to reach 717 points, declining by 16.5 percent during 2011. This drop was attributable to the European sovereign debt crisis. The MSCI-EURO index stood at 732 points at the beginning of May 2012. In the UK, the FTSE-100 index declined to 5,572 points, decreasing by 328 points during 2011. The European sovereign debt crisis and concerns about its spillover to European countries affected the index performance. The FTSE-100 index recorded positive developments in early May 2011 and rose to 5,812.

Securities Markets

Yields dropped on all U.S. government bonds of all maturities during the fourth quarter of 2011, except the yield on 3-month and 1-year maturity bonds. The yield on 5-year maturity bonds went down by 12 basis points to 0.833 percent; that on 7-year bonds decreased by 8.8 basis points to 1.347 percent; that on 3-year bonds declined by 4.8 basis points to 0.357 percent; and that on

30-year bonds was down by 1.9 basis points to 2.896 percent. In Japan, the yield on all Japanese government bonds of all maturities went down during the fourth quarter of 2011. The yield on 10-year bonds decreased by 4.4 basis points to 0.988 percent; and that on 7-year bonds dropped by 3.7 basis points; while that on 20-year bonds went up by 3.3 basis points to 1.763 percent.

In the Euro area, the difficult credit situation experienced by a number of European countries had a clear impact on the securities market in the region. The yields on 3-year maturity bonds went down by 43 basis points to 0.287 percent; that on 4-year maturity bonds decreased by 42 basis points; that on 5-year maturity bonds dropped by 41 basis points; and that on 30-year maturity bonds declined by 27 basis points to 2.369. In the UK, yields on 30-year maturity bonds decreased by 50 basis points to 3.053 percent during the fourth quarter of 2011; and the yield on 20-year maturity declined by 46.9 basis points to 2.83 percent.

International Trade and Balances of Payments

A - International Trade

The world trade recorded a growth of 5.8 percent in 2011 against a growth of 12.9 percent in 2010. It is expected to record a growth of 4.0 percent in 2012. The growth rate of exports of goods and services in major advanced economies stood at 5.3 percent in 2011 against a growth of 12.2 percent in 2010. It is projected to record a growth rate of 2.3 percent in 2012. In emerging markets and developing countries, the rate was 6.6 percent compared to a growth rate of 14.7 percent in 2010, and it is expected to record a growth of 6.7 percent in 2012. In new industrial Asian countries,



the rate was 5.5 percent in 2011 compared to a growth rate of 18.1 percent in 2010, and it is expected to amount to 3.0 percent in 2012 (Table 1.5).

Imports of goods and services in major advanced economies recorded a growth rate of 4.2 percent in 2011 against a growth rate of 11.4 percent in 2010. It is expected to stand at 1.7 percent in 2012. In emerging markets and developing countries, the rate stood at 8.8 percent compared to a growth rate of 15.3 percent, and they are expected to record a growth rate of 8.4 percent in 2012. In the new industrial Asian countries, the rate was 3.2 percent in 2011 compared to a growth rate of 18.7 percent in 2010. The rate is expected to stand at 2.0 percent in 2012.

B - Balance of Payments

The deficit in the current account of the balance of payments of advanced economies, as a ratio of GDP, increased from 0.2 percent in 2010 to 0.3 percent in 2011. It is expected to be stable at 0.3 percent in 2012. In the USA, the current account deficit went down from 3.2 percent in 2010 to 3.1 percent in 2011, and it is expected

to rise to 3.3 percent in 2012. In the Euro area, the current account recorded a surplus of 0.3 percent just the same as in 2010, but it is expected to rise to 0.8 percent in 2012. In Germany, the surplus increased from 5.3 percent in 2010 to 5.7 percent in 2011, and it is expected to stand at 5.2 percent in 2012. In France, the deficit went up from 2.1 percent to 2.4 percent, and it is expected to drop to 1.8 percent in 2012. In Italy, the deficit declined from 3.5 percent in 2010 to 3.2 percent in 2011, and it is expected to go down to 2.2 percent in 2012. In Japan, the surplus decreased from 3.6 percent in 2010 to 2.0 percent in 2011, and it is expected to rise to 2.2 percent in 2012. In the UK, the deficit went up from 2.5 percent to 2.6 percent, and it is projected to stand at 1.9 percent in 2012. The surplus in the new industrial Asian economies went down from 7.2 percent in 2010 to 6.5 percent in 2011, and it is expected to stand at 6.0 percent in 2012 (Table 1.5).

In Asian developing countries, the current account surplus, as a ratio of GDP, declined from 3.2 percent in 2010 to 1.8 percent in 2011, and it is expected to decline to 1.2 percent in 2012. In the Commonwealth

Table 1.5: WORLD TRADE AND CURRENT ACCOUNT
(Percent)

	2010	2011	Projections 2012
Growth rate of world trade (goods and services)	12.9	5.8	4.0
Exports			
Advanced economies	12.2	5.3	2.3
Emerging Markets and Developing countries (weighed average)	14.7	6.6	6.7
New industrial Asian economies	18.1	5.5	3.0
Imports			
Advanced economies	11.4	4.2	1.7
Emerging Market and Developing countries	15.3	8.8	8.4
New industrial Asian economies	18.7	3.2	2.0
Current Account⁽¹⁾			
Advanced economies	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3
USA	-3.2	-3.1	-3.3
Euro area	0.3	0.3	0.8
Germany	5.3	5.7	5.2
France	-2.1	-2.4	-1.8
Italy	-3.5	-3.2	-2.2
Japan	3.6	2.0	2.2
U.K.	-2.5	-2.6	-1.9
Canada	-3.1	-2.8	-2.8
New industrial Asian economies	7.2	6.5	6.0

(1) Ratio of surplus/deficit to GDP.

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April, 2012.



of Independent States (of former Soviet Union) (CIS), the surplus rose from 3.7 percent to 4.6 percent, and it is expected to decrease to 3.9 percent in 2012. In the Middle East and North African countries (MENA), the surplus went up from 7.9 percent in 2010 to 13.3 percent in 2011, and it is expected to rise further to 14.2 percent in 2012. The Sub-Saharan African Countries registered a deficit of 1.8 percent in 2011 against 2.4 in the preceding year, and they are expected to record a deficit of 0.2 percent in 2012. In Latin America and the Caribbean countries, the deficit went up from 1.1 percent in 2010 to 1.2 percent in 2011, and it is expected to be 1.9 percent in 2012.

Capital Flows to Emerging and Developing Markets

Net private capital flows to emerging and developing markets decreased to \$462.1 billion in 2011 from \$515.8 billion in 2010, and these are expected to decline to \$427.5 billion in 2012. Region-wise data show that the Asian emerging countries witnessed a net capital inflow of \$277.4 billion in 2011 against \$332.3 billion in 2010, and the inflows are expected to drop to \$266.3 billion in 2012. The net private capital inflows in Latin American and the Caribbean countries amounted to \$193.1 billion against \$123.4 billion in the preceding year, and these are expected to go up further to \$140.8 billion in 2012. Net capital outflows in the Middle East and North Africa countries stood at \$42.4 billion in 2011 against \$8.4 billion in 2010, and there would likely be net capital outflows of \$45.0 billion in 2012 (Table 1.6).

A breakdown of the components of the flows shows that net direct investment flows to emerging and developing markets went up from \$332.0 billion in 2010 to \$410.8 billion in 2011, and these are expected to increase to \$413.7 billion in 2012. Net portfolio investment inflows fell to \$75.3 billion in 2011, from \$210.8 billion in the preceding year. Net portfolio investment inflows are expected to stand at \$80.4 billion in 2012. Net outflows of other investments stood at \$24.0 billion in 2011, compared to \$27.1 billion in 2010. Net outflows of other investments are expected to rise to \$66.7 billion in 2012.

World Oil Market

According to data of the International Energy Agency (IEA), world demand for oil increased by 0.8 percent to 89.1 million barrels per day (b/d) in 2011 from 88.4 million b/d in 2010. The average world oil demand is projected to rise by 0.9 percent to 89.9 million b/d in 2012. Demand by countries of the

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) accounted for about 51.3 percent or 45.7 million b/d of total world demand during 2011.

Average world oil supply** rose by 1.3 percent to 88.5 million b/d during 2011 from 87.3 million b/d in the preceding year. Total supply from OPEC countries stood at 35.7 million b/d in 2011, rising by 2.8 percent from 34.8 million b/d in the preceding year. The supply from OECD countries was stable at 18.9 million b/d. The supply from other oil producing countries remained stable at 29.8 million b/d during 2011. The remaining (2.2 million b/d) represented net gains and losses of the refining process. OECD oil supply is projected to rise to 19.4 million b/d in 2012 and the supply from other oil producing (non-OPEC) countries to 29.9 million b/d.

According to latest data of the IMF's "World Economic Outlook" report (April 2012), the average oil price*** rose by 31.6 percent in 2011, and it is expected to increase further by 10.3 percent to \$114.7 per barrel in 2012.

Economic Developments in GCC countries

Economic growth rates (in real terms) in some GCC countries went up during 2011. In Saudi Arabia, the growth rate rose from 5.1 percent in 2010 to 7.1 percent in 2011. It also went up in the UAE from 1.4 percent to 3.3 percent and in Kuwait from 3.1 percent in 2010 to 4.8 percent in 2011. The growth rate in Qatar declined from 16.7 percent to 14.1 percent. The growth rate in Bahrain dropped from 4.5 percent in 2010 to 2.2 percent in 2011. It also decreased in the Sultanate of Oman from 5.5 percent to 5.0 percent (Table 1.7).

The inflation rate in Saudi Arabia decreased from 5.3 percent in 2010 to 5.0 percent in 2011. The inflation rate in the Kingdom of Bahrain dropped from 2.0 percent to 0.4 percent. The inflation rate in the UAE remained unchanged at 0.9 percent. In Kuwait, it rose from 4.0 percent in 2010 to 4.7 percent in 2011. It also rose in the Sultanate of Oman from 3.2 percent to 4.0 percent. In Qatar, the inflation rate registered a growth rate of 1.9 percent in 2011, against a contraction of 2.4 percent in 2010.

With regard to the balances of payments, total exports (FOB) of the GCC countries rose by 43.0 percent from \$652.8 billion in 2010 to \$933.5 billion in 2011. Total imports (FOB) of the GCC countries also rose by 20.4 percent from \$327.2 billion in 2010 to

** Including condensates and natural gas liquids.

*** Simple average of spot oil prices of North Sea (Brent) oil, Dubai oil and West Texas Intermediate.



Table 1.6: CAPITAL FLOWS TO EMERGING AND DEVELOPING MARKETS

(In billions of US dollars)

	2009	2010	2011	Projections 2012
Total				
Net private capital flows	274.4	515.8	462.1	427.5
Net direct investments	312.5	332.0	410.8	413.7
Net portfolio investment	97.6	210.8	75.3	80.4
Other net investments	-135.7	-27.1	-24.0	-66.7
Net official flows	137.4	85.2	-96.6	-67.2
Changes in reserves*	-521.2	873.7	-865.8	-762.5
Sub - Saharan Africa				
Net private capital flows	9.1	-4.4	6.2	32.5
Net direct investments	30.5	24.5	33.2	37.4
Net portfolio investment	-4.7	-4.2	-13.0	1.0
Other net investments	-16.8	-24.7	-14.0	-5.8
Net official flows	16.8	28.6	23.6	25.1
Changes in reserves*	10.9	-3.0	-15.7	-26.9
Developing Asia				
Net private capital flows	190.1	332.3	277.4	266.3
Net direct investments	104.1	159.7	167.9	163.0
Net portfolio investment	58.2	102.1	62.9	68.1
Other net investments	27.8	70.5	46.6	35.1
Net official flows	20.6	21.8	13.7	16.4
Changes in reserves*	-467.2	-584.9	550.4	-527.9
Middle East and North Africa				
Net private capital flows	49.6	8.4	-42.4	-45.0
Net direct investments	62.0	38.9	26.5	27.1
Net portfolio investment	9.2	4.6	-41.2	-39.8
Other net investments	-21.6	-35.1	-27.7	-32.4
Net official flows	-35.6	-49.3	-172.3	-146.5
Changes in reserves*	21.4	-92.1	-133.7	-117.0
Western Hemisphere				
Net private capital flows	63.1	123.4	193.1	140.8
Net direct investments	69.4	76.8	132.3	136.1
Net portfolio investment	36.4	71.3	39.2	26.7
Other net investments	-41.7	-24.7	21.6	-22.0
Net official flows	44.8	48.9	23.9	27.9
Changes in reserves*	-49.3	-103.7	-115.5	-54.0
Common Wealth of Independent States**				
Net private capital flows	-63.1	-22.9	-60.2	-48.2
Net direct investments	16.2	10.3	21.6	16.1
Net portfolio investment	-9.5	10.1	-5.3	-1.1
Other net investments	-69.7	-23.4	-76.6	-63.1
Net official flows	42.5	0.2	-7.2	2.2
Changes in reserves*	-7.9	-52.7	-41.2	-36.3
* Minus sign indicates an increase.				
** Georgia and Mongolia are included.				
Source: IMF, <i>World Economic Outlook</i> , April 2012.				



Table 1.7: MAJOR DEVELOPMENTS IN GCC ECONOMIES

(Billion US dollar)

	UAE		Bahrain		KSA		Oman		Qatar		Kuwait	
	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011
Nominal GDP	297.6	366.2	21.9	25.8	452.0	592.5	57.8	67.9	127.3	173.5	124.3	158.0
Real GDP growth (percentage)	1.4	3.3	4.5	2.2	5.1	7.1	5.5	5.0	16.7	14.1	3.1	4.8
Inflation rate	0.9	0.9	2.0	-0.4	5.3	5.0	3.2	4.0	-2.4	1.9	4.0	4.7
Money Supply*	3.9	1.6	13.0	5.3	5.0	13.3	11.3	12.2	23.2	27.5	3.0	8.5
Imports (FOB)	161.4	198.5	11.2	12.1	96.7	119.1	17.9	21.3	20.9	22.2	19.1	20.7
Exports (FOB)	212.3	295.5	13.8	19.9	251.0	364.6	36.6	47.1	72.1	111.4	67.0	95.1
Current account	11.2	52.3	0.8	3.3	66.8	158.5	5.1	9.6	21.0	51.4	36.8	62.7
Ratio of current account balance to GDP**	3.8	14.3	3.5	12.6	14.8	26.8	8.8	14.2	16.5	29.6	29.6	39.7
Government balance (% of GDP)**	0.9	7.4	-5.6	-2.3	5.2	13.1	-2.0	3.7	2.9	7.1	22.4	33.6
Population (million)	4.7	4.8	1.3	1.4	27.4	28.1	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.8

* M2 in Oman represents broad money supply, while M3 represents broad money supply in the remaining GCC countries.

** Ratio of surplus/deficit to GDP (at current prices).

Source: IMF, World Economic Outlook, April 2012; Oxford Economics Report, April 2012. Central Department of Statistics and Information, and SAMA.

\$393.9 billion in 2011. The current account improved in most GCC countries during 2011, with the current account surplus in Saudi Arabia rising from \$66.8 billion in 2010 to \$158.5 billion in 2011. It went up in Kuwait from \$36.8 billion to \$62.7 billion. In UAE, the surplus also rose from 11.2 billion in 2010 to \$52.3 billion in 2011. In Qatar, the surplus also rose from 21.0 billion to \$51.4 billion. In the Sultanate of Oman, it increased from \$5.1 billion in 2010 to \$9.6 billion in 2011. The surplus in the Kingdom of Bahrain rose from \$0.8 billion in 2010 to \$3.3 billion in 2011.

Regional and International Co-operation

1- The GCC Monetary Union

Member states of the Monetary Union (Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Kingdom of Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait) ratified the Monetary Union Agreement on 27 January 2010. The Charter of the GCC Monetary Council became effective on 27 March 2010. The GCC Monetary Council held its 1st meeting on Tuesday 30 March 2010 corresponding to 14 Rabi'II 1431H in Riyadh in the presence of Their Excellences, Governors

of central banks and monetary agencies of the member states of the Monetary Union.

In accordance with Article (10) of the Monetary Council's Charter, the Board of Directors shall hold six meetings as a minimum a year. It has held 15 meetings until May 2012. For accelerating the work of the council and completing its institutional structure, the Monetary Council formed a temporary supreme preparatory committee at the level of vice-governors of the member states. A statistics Committee and legal, financial and administrative work teams arose from the supreme preparatory committee.

The Council's discussion was concentrated on meeting the requirements of the next phase represented in establishing the council's institutional structure, which would meet the basic requirements of the current phase and take into account future changes. In this regard, the Board of Director's by-law and the GCC Monetary Council's human resources regulations, its staff payroll structure, its operating budget for first



fiscal year, ending on 31 December 2011 and for second fiscal year, ending on 31 December 2012 were approved. An audit office for the GCC Monetary Council was appointed. Draft job description of the executive chief, his salary, benefits and bases of his selection was agreed upon.

In the area of developing the statistical systems necessary for achieving the Monetary Council's objectives, the Council works on building a statistical data base for the member states. The three standardized formats (SR1, SR2 and SR3) issued by the IMF were adopted to ensure consistency of monetary and banking statistics among the Monetary Union's member states.

At present, the Gulf Monetary Council is embarking on finalization of a number of issues, the most prominent are preparing its organizational structure, contracting with a consultative firm with long experience in operation and structuring of central banks to assist in finalizing the Council's institutional structure.

2- The Common Gulf Market

The establishment of the Common Gulf Market is a coronation of a series of resolutions taken by GCC states since the establishment of GCC to bring about economic citizenship. The common Gulf market includes about forty five million people, gross national product of more than \$2 trillion, and a volume of foreign trade of \$900 billion in 2010. Statistics show an increasing number of GCC citizens benefiting from the resolutions. The number of citizens who go in and out of the GCC countries stood at 16 million in 2010. The number of citizens who are practicing different economic activities in GCC countries outside their home countries also rose. The cumulative number of licenses granted to GCC citizens for practicing different economic activities stood at 32 thousand. The number of GCC citizens owning real estate in GCC countries outside their home country amounted to 10,657 in 2010. In the stock trading, the number of GCC citizens holding shares in joint-stock companies in GCC countries, other than their home countries, was 527 thousand in 652 joint-stock companies during 2010.

3- Arab Financial Institutions

Arab financial institutions hold annual meetings, usually every Spring. During these meetings, the performance of each institution and the issues on their agendas are reviewed.

a) Arab Monetary Fund (AMF)

In 2011, the AMF extended new loans with a total value of \$535 million against \$554 million in 2010. Total loans extended by the AMF to Arab countries

since it commenced its lending operations in 1978 up to the end of 2011 increased to \$6.6 billion. Total loan commitments stood at \$2.2 billion (about 78 percent of AMF's paid-up capital (in convertible currencies) compared to 71 percent in the preceding year. Net realized income stood at \$143.6 million at the end of 2011 compared to \$146.2 million in the preceding year, and total spending stood at \$21.3 million against \$22.0 million in the preceding year. The AMF's paid-up capital stood at \$2.8 billion at the end of 2011, in which Saudi Arabia's contribution was \$424.4 million or about 14.9 percent of the total paid-up capital.

b) Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa (BADEA)

The BADEA's capital stood at \$2.8 billion at the end of 2011, the same as at the end of 2010. Saudi Arabia's contribution stood at \$685.0 million or 24.5 percent. Total funding allocations stood at \$200 million in 2011. The BADEA realized total revenue of \$92.7 million in 2011 against \$153.1 million in the preceding year. Its total expenditure stood at \$17.8 million in 2011 against \$16.7 million in the preceding year. Its assets totaled \$3.5 billion at the end of 2011 against \$3.4 billion at the end of 2010. It recorded a net income of \$74.9 million during 2011 against \$136.4 million in the preceding year.

c) Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development

The Fund's capital stood at \$7.3 billion in 2011, with Saudi Arabia's contribution amounting to \$ 1.7 billion or 24.0 percent. During 2011, the Fund extended 12 loans with a total value of \$1.2 billion. The cumulative value of loans extended by the Arab Fund since the commencement of its operations in 1974 up to the end of 2011 reached \$25.6 billion, distributed into 580 loans. The Fund's assets totaled \$10.2 billion at the end of 2011 against \$10.0 billion in the preceding year. The equities of member countries stood at \$9.7 billion at the end of 2011. The Fund's total income stood at \$270.9 million at the end of 2011 compared to \$339.2 million a year earlier. The Fund recorded a net profit of \$244.9 million in 2011 against 317.5 million in the preceding year.

d) Arab Investment and Export Credit Guarantee Corporation (Dhaman)

The Dhaman's paid-in capital stood at \$197.9 million at the end of 2011. Saudi Arabia's contribution to the paid-in capital stood at \$13.1 million or 6.7 percent. The total value of guarantee operations amounted to \$1.4 billion in 2011 against \$1.2 billion in 2010. At the end of 2011, Dhaman's assets totaled \$341.2 million against \$354.5 million at the end of



2010. The shareholders' equities stood at \$317.5 million against \$302.6 million in 2010. Dhaman registered a net profit of \$5.8 million in 2011 against \$10.8 million in the preceding year.

e) Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID)

The AAAID's paid-in capital totaled \$358.0 million at the end of 2011, to which Saudi Arabia's contribution stood at \$78.8 million or 22.4 percent. The income of the AAAID totaled \$14.3 million during 2011 against \$38.4 million in the preceding year. Its total expenditure stood at \$24.6 million against \$22.9 million in the preceding year. The AAAID registered a net loss of \$10.3 million in 2011, compared to net profit of \$15.5 million in 2010, and its total assets stood at \$728.2 million against \$736.2 million in the preceding year. The shareholders' equities stood at \$562 million (equal to 157 percent of paid-in capital) against \$568 million in the preceding year.

4- The Islamic Development Bank (IDB)

The IDB's total assets rose from \$14.0 billion in 2010 to \$16.1 billion in 2011, whereas its total liabilities went up from \$4.1 billion to \$5.8 billion. Total revenue stood at \$584.9 million in 2011 against \$549.4 million in the preceding year. The IDB's total net income stood at \$169.6 million in 2011 against \$261.1 million a year earlier. Total loans disbursed stood at \$2.1 billion and outstanding loans \$8.8 billion in 2011. Total repaid loans rose from \$545.9 million in 2010 to \$608.2 million in 2011.

5- The OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID)

The OFID's capital stood at \$5.79 billion in 2011 against \$5.82 billion in 2010. Its total assets stood at \$5.8 billion against \$5.9 billion in the preceding year. In 2011, the OFID extended loans with a total value of \$3.2 billion, against \$3.7 billion in 2010. Total repaid loans amounted to \$4.3 billion against \$3.9 billion in the preceding year. Total income stood at \$44.3 million in 2011 against \$269.3 million in 2010, with a net profit of \$1.4 million in 2011 against \$235.1 million in 2010.

6- IMF The International Monetary and Financial Committee

The committee held its twenty fifth meeting in Washington, D.C. on April 21, 2012. It issued a communiqué including the following:

- a. The global economy is continuing to recover gradually and important policy actions have been taken in the euro area. Economic indicators in the United States have improved. Emerging market and

developing countries on the whole remain a source of strength for the world economy.

- b. In advanced economies, further actions are needed in many countries to achieve fiscal austerity and government debt reduction, while avoiding excessively contractionary fiscal policies.
- c. Emerging market and developing countries continue to grow, while facing spillovers from the advanced economies. Ongoing stresses in Europe, high and volatile oil and commodity prices, and large and volatile capital flows pose significant policy challenges.
- d. Global collaboration is key to sustaining growth everywhere in the world and ensuring stability. Further actions are needed to build on the progress made to date in reducing global imbalances.
- e. The committee reassured its commitment to take the necessary actions to secure global financial stability. It welcomed the euro area members' decisions in March 2012 to strengthen European firewalls as a protection on the European level and the availability of central bank swap lines. Together with the G-20, it has reached agreement to enhance IMF resources for crisis prevention and resolution. There are firm commitments to increase resources made available to the IMF by over \$430 billion in addition to the quota increase under the Fourteenth Review. These resources will be available for the whole membership of the IMF.
- f. The committee reaffirmed the urgency of making the 2010 quota and governance reforms effective by the 2012 Annual Meetings, to enhance the Fund's legitimacy and credibility.
- g. The committee welcomed recent initiatives on Fund surveillance, and agreed that the current surveillance framework should be significantly enhanced.

7- World Bank Group Development Committee

The Development Committee held its meeting in Washington, DC, on 21 April 2012. It issued a communiqué stating the following:

- 1- The global economic outlook remains challenging. Policy adjustments and improved economic activity have reduced the threat of a sharp global slowdown. Growth in emerging and developing economies continues to be relatively strong, but poor countries still need support. Implementing policies and structural reforms to promote poverty reduction and inclusive growth must continue.
- 2- The likely achievement of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) to halve global poverty by 2015 is welcome news, but work should be continued with all stakeholders to advance the other MDGs.



- 3- Higher, more volatile food prices threaten poverty reduction and other lagging MDGs, especially reducing hunger and child and maternal mortality.
- 4- A vibrant private sector is crucial for growth, jobs and poverty reduction. The committee welcomes the report on the WBG's Innovations in Leveraging the Private Sector for Development. Building on its mandate of poverty reduction, the WBG is uniquely placed to innovate and advise clients about how to harness the private sector for development and to promote an enabling environment. The IFC has effectively supported development through the private sector and grown its investment portfolio and advisory services, and innovative products.
- 5- The committee are encouraged by progress on the IMF modernization agenda, designed to improve the Bank's effectiveness and efficiency to deliver more and better results.
- 6- The Ministerial Dialogue on Sustainable Development, with the participation of the United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon, sent an important signal about the need for global partnership to advance this demanding agenda.

8- Bank for International Settlement (BIS)

The BIS held its annual meeting in Basel, Switzerland in June 2011. The BIS's 81st annual report referred to signs of improvement witnessed by the global economy, but it still needs more attention to meet challenges and strengthen its ability to achieve sustainable and balanced growth. Among the most prominent challenges contained in the report are work to reduce deficits in countries that suffer from financial crises to rebuild investor confidence, and reaching international agreements on capital requirements and liquidity standards to reform the financial system, including the full implementation of the reforms prescribed in Basel 3.

9- Financial Stability Board

Financial Stability Board met in January 2012 to discuss the vulnerabilities currently affecting the global financial system to strengthen and provide direct support to it. The board reviewed the sovereign debt crisis in Europe and its challenges. The meeting welcomed ways that have been taken, as an important policy, to address the crisis in recent months, and stressed the strong cooperation between the member states of the Financial Stability Board, which in turn works to contain the risks of indirect effects to the global financial system. The FSB agreed on a framework for the development of important financial institutions in the financial system. The Board reviewed the impacts of regulatory and oversight tracks on banks, and agreed to

continue supervision and application of the FSB's principle for sound compensation practices. The Board has expanded its guiding committees to achieve the best balanced geographical and institutional representation.

10- Basel Committee

The committee members agreed, at their meeting held in March 2012, to set up a small group composed of the committees' members to develop proposals to improve and document the committee's powers, practices of decision-making, consultation processes, reporting and transparency obligations. The committee also issued a proposal for close cooperation with the Institute of Financial Stability on its high-level meetings and a series of scheduled annual conferences attended by officials of central banks and supervisory authorities from different regions of the world.

11- Group of Twenty (G20)

Cannes, France, hosted the sixth summit of the G20 leaders during the period 3-4 November, 2011. The summit discussed the position of the global economy, especially those of the European financial markets and their effects on the prospects for global economic growth. The leaders agreed on a comprehensive strategy for growth and increasing employment levels through the adoption of a work plan to deal with fluctuations on the short run and strengthen the growth potential on the medium run. The work plan details reiterated the role of the Kingdom in supporting global economic growth through its key role in maintaining stability of international oil markets. Agreement was reached to reform the international monetary system, making it more stable, able to cope with fluctuations in capital movements and ensure the provision of global liquidity. The leaders pledged to continue reforming the financial sector and strengthen the rules of supervision and control of financial markets and institutions. It was agreed to address fluctuations in commodity prices, encourage agriculture, renew commitment to improve the functioning of energy markets and enhance their transparency, seek to address climate change, highlight the importance of the multilateral trading system, and the need to avoid protectionist tendencies. As for meeting the development challenges, it was agreed to support infrastructure projects important for development, re-emphasize the role of the development assistance in achieving the Millennium Development Goals, and create new sources of development finance. Regarding combating corruption, the leaders stressed the importance of adopting necessary legal frameworks for the implementation of standards reducing corruption and bribery of foreign officials,



and strengthening international cooperation to combat corruption in the public and private sectors.

12- The group of Seven (G7)

The G7 finance ministers and central bank governors met in France in May, 2011. The meeting discussed a number of topics where the participants discussed the challenges facing global economic recovery, fiscal deficits, sovereign debts and their impact on financial markets. The participants reiterated their commitment to coordinate international efforts to avoid these challenges, take effective measures to maintain financial stability, restore confidence and support growth.

13- OPEC

The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) held its 160th meeting in December 2011 in Vienna , Austria. The Conference reviewed the oil market developments and the demand/supply expectations for the year 2012. The Conference saw that the rise in prices in 2011 was due to the increasing levels of speculation in the commodity markets. It reviewed expectations of global oil demand for 2012, and it noted that a slight increase was expected accompanied by an expected increase in oil supplies from non- OPEC states. Based on its revision, the Conference decided to maintain the current production levels (30 million barrels per day), including the production of Libya■



The Saudi economy continued its strong growth in 2011 driven by several positive developments at the domestic and global levels. At the domestic level, the government continued its efforts to make structural and regulatory reforms aimed at achieving sustainable economic growth through diversifying the economic base, promoting the contribution of the non-oil sector to GDP, increasing job opportunities for Saudis and reducing unemployment and inflation rates.

To achieve these objectives, the government continued its spending at an accelerated pace on economic and social development projects in all fields. Moreover, the government maintained its support to industrial, agricultural and real estate development funds and other specialized development funds in order to provide the adequate finance to different development sectors to achieve sustainable balanced

growth in all the Kingdom's regions, heading towards the knowledge economy by increasing spending on educational, training, scientific and technological projects.

The global economic recovery in 2011 was reflected positively on oil market positions. According to the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, the average price of Arabian Light increased by 38.7 percent to \$107.8 per barrel from \$ 77.75 per barrel in 2010. In addition, the Kingdom's daily average oil production rose by 14 percent to 9.3 million barrels in 2011 compared to 8.2 million barrels in 2010. These positive developments were reflected on the Saudi economy's major indicators (Table 2.1). GDP at current prices recorded a rise of 31.0 percent to Rls 2.24 trillion in 2011 from Rls 1.7 trillion in 2010. GDP at constant prices (base year 1999) grew by 7.0

Table 2.1: SELECTED ECONOMIC INDICATORS

	2008	2009	2010	2011
Estimated population (in million)	25.79	26.66	27.56	28.37
GDP at current prices (billion Riyals)	1,786.1	1,412.6	1,709.7	2,239.1
GDP at constant prices of 1999 (billion Riyals)	836.1	836.9	879.8	941.8
Non-oil GDP deflator	119.7	123.7	129.9	136.4
Inflation rate (consumer prices)	9.9	5.1	5.3	5.0
Aggregate money supply M3 (billion Riyals)	929.1	1,028.9	1,080.4	1,223.6
Daily Average for Saudi Oil Production (Million Barrel)	9.2	8.2	8.2	9.3
Average price of Arabian Light oil (US\$)*	94.77	61.38	77.75	107.80
Riyal's real effective exchange rate (2000=100)	97.7	105.7	104.8	102.3
Ratio of currency in circulation to total money supply	8.9	8.6	8.8	9.8
Ratio of total deposits to total money supply	91.1	91.4	91.2	90.2
Net foreign assets of domestic banks (billion Riyals)	41.5	111.2	98.4	133.3
Interest Rates On Saudi Riyal Deposits % (3 Months)**	3.3	0.9	0.7	0.7
Banks capital adequacy ratio (Basel standard 2)	16.0	16.5	17.1	17.4
Actual government revenues (billion Riyals)	1,101.0	509.8	741.6	1,117.8
Actual government expenditures (billion Riyals)	520.1	596.4	653.9	826.7
Budget deficit / surplus (2)	580.9	-86.6	87.7	291.1
Ratio of budget deficit / surplus to GDP	32.5	-6.1	5.1	13.0
Exports of goods*** (billion Riyals)	1,154.0	697.3	922.1	1,343.2
Import of goods CIF (billion Riyals)	431.8	358.3	400.7	493.7
Ratio of current account surplus to GDP	27.8	5.6	14.6	26.5
Current account (billion Riyals)	496.2	78.6	250.3	594.2
Share price index (1985=1000)	4,803.0	6,121.8	6,620.8	6,417.7
Debt to GDP	13.2	15.9	9.8	6.1
* OPEC's sources.	** Interbank offered rates .			
*** Including oil export+ other exports (of which re-export + bunker oil).				



percent to Rls 941.8 billion from Rls 879.8 billion in 2010.

The State budget recorded a surplus of Rls 291.1 billion, or 13.5 percent of GDP in 2011 against a surplus of Rls 87.7 billion, or 5.0 percent of GDP in the previous year. The ratio of public debt to GDP declined from 9.8 percent in 2010 to 6.1 percent in 2011.

The current account of the balance of payments recoded a surplus for the fourteenth year consecutively amounting to Rls 594.2 billion, or 26.5 percent of GDP in 2011. Broad money (M3) increased by 13.3 percent to Rls 1,223.6 billion.

Economic Growth

GDP at current prices (including import duties) recorded a rise of 31.0 percent to Rls 2,239.1 billion in 2011. The oil sector GDP rose by 47.7 percent to Rls 1,288.6 billion. The non-oil sector GDP grew by 13.4 percent to Rls 933.2 billion. The non-oil private sector

GDP went up by 14.7 percent to Rls 568.0 billion, while that of the government sector grew by 11.5 percent to Rls 365.2 billion.

Data on GDP at constant prices (including import duties) show that it grew by 7.1 percent to Rls 941.8 billion in 2011 from Rls 879.8 billion in 2010. All major economic activities grew at varied rates; the agriculture, forestry, and fishing activity grew by 2.8 percent, the mining and quarrying activity by 4.4 percent, and the manufacturing industries, including oil refining, by 12.7 percent. The public utilities activity (electricity, gas and water) grew by 5.2 percent, and the construction activity by 11.7 percent. The wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels expanded by 7.1 percent. The transport, storage and communications activity grew by 10.6 percent. The finance, insurance, real estate and business services activity grew by 3.0 percent and the community, social and personal services activity rose by 9.4 percent. The activity of the government services' producers expanded by 6.3 percent (Table 2.2).

**Table 2.2: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY ECONOMIC SECTORS
AT PRODUCERS' VALUES AT CONSTANT PRICES (1999=100)**

(Million Riyals)

	2009	2010*	2011*	% Change in 2011
A. Industries and other producers (excluding government services' producers)				
1. Agriculture forestry & fishing	39,536	39,986	41,086	2.8
2. Mining & Quarrying	200,131	204,536	213,571	4.4
a. Crude oil & Natural Gas	197,095	201,433	210,354	4.4
b. Other mining & Quarrying Activities	3,036	3,102	3,216	3.7
3. Manufacturing Industries	105,100	111,759	125,931	12.7
a. Oil Refining	21,615	21,886	22,642	3.5
b. Other Industries	83,485	89,873	103,288	14.9
4. Electricity, Gas & Water	14,973	16,161	17,003	5.2
5. Construction and building	57,982	62,518	69,843	11.7
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade & Restaurants & Hotels	72,992	79,190	84,792	7.1
7. Transport & Storage & Communication	59,946	65,137	72,063	10.6
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business services	107,517	109,201	112,529	3.0
a. Houses Ownership	54,875	55,915	57,672	3.1
b. Others	52,641	53,286	54,857	2.9
9. Community & Social & Personal services	32,267	34,171	37,390	9.4
10. Minus calculated banking services	15,869	16,060	16,376	2.0
B. Government Services' Producers	152,510	162,926	173,261	6.3
Total (excluding import duties)	827,085	869,525	931,093	7.1
Import duties	9,853	10,259	10,756	4.8
GDP	836,938	879,784	941,849	7.1

* Preliminary data.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



Projections of Saudi Economy Growth in 2012

SAMA prepares annual projections for the most important economic indicators in the Kingdom on the basis of an econometric model based on specified assumptions related to monetary and fiscal policies and external variables affecting directly or indirectly the internal indicators of the model. Taking into consideration that the Kingdom depends significantly on oil as a major source of income, Saudi crude oil production and prices are the most important external variables in the model. The model envisages various possibilities for oil prices and production according to the trend and fluctuations of oil prices and production during the past periods and on basis of future projections of supply and demand for oil.

The preliminary projections of the model show that GDP at constant prices could rise by 5.3 percent in 2012. At the sectors levels, projections show that real oil sector GDP could grow by 3.5 percent, and the non-oil sector GDP by 7.0 percent in 2012. It is expected that non-oil government sector may record a rise of 6.4 percent, and the non-oil private sector 7.6 percent.

The current account is expected to record a surplus for the fourteenth consecutive year estimated at 26.3 percent of total GDP. Projections also show that inflation rate in 2012 would remain at the same level as in 2011, namely about 5.2 percent. Table 2.3 shows SAMA's projections compared to projections of International Monetary Fund (IMF).

Supply and Demand

Total supply of goods and services (at current prices) recorded a rise of 13.5 percent in 2011

(Table 2.4). This was due to an increase of 13.7 percent in total imports, and also an increase in the non-oil GDP (at current prices) by 13.4. The government non-oil sector GDP grew by 11.5 percent while that of the private sector rose by 14.7 percent.

Total demand for goods and services (at current prices) recorded an increase of 15.1 percent in 2011, as compared to 2010. The rise was due to a 10.5 percent increase in gross consumption expenditure, an increase of 9.7 percent in final private sector's consumption, and a rise of 11.7 percent in the government sector's final consumption. The non-oil exports rose by 25.8 percent, and gross investment expenditure increased by 22.0 percent (Table 2.4).

Cost of Living

The general cost of living index for all cities (base year 1999=100) registered an increase of 5.0 percent in 2011 compared to an increase of 5.3 percent in the preceding year. The non-oil sector GDP deflator rose by 5.0 percent.

Money Supply and Banking Activity

Broad money M3 increased by 13.3 percent to its highest level of about Rls 1,223.6 billion in 2011 compared to an increase of 5.0 percent to Rls 1,080.4 billion in the preceding year. Currency outside banks rose by 25.6 percent, and demand deposits by 20.9 percent. However, time and savings deposits dropped by 2.4 percent compared to 2010. Other quasi-money deposits went down by 1.6 percent.

Table 2.3: SAMA AND IMF PROJECTIONS OF THE MOST PROMINENT INDICATORS OF THE SAUDI ECONOMY FOR 2012

Selected Economic Indicators	SAMA*	IMF ⁽¹⁾
GDP Growth (at Constant Prices)	5.3	6.0
Oil Sector	3.5	--
Non-Oil Sector	7.0	--
Non-Oil Private Sector	7.6	--
Non-Oil Government Sector	6.4	--
Ratio of Current Account Surplus/ GDP	26.3	27.9
Inflation Rate	5.2	4.8
* Preliminary Projections.		
(1) IMF Projections (April 2012).		



Table 2.4: AGGREGATE NON-OIL SUPPLY AND DEMAND

(At current prices)

(Million Riyals)

	2009	2010*	2011*	% change in 2011
Aggregate supply**	1,345,247	1,476,138	1,675,853	13.5
Non-oil GDP	737,488	822,877	933,174	13.4
Government sector	283,677	327,516	365,157	11.5
Private sector	453,811	495,361	568,017	14.7
Total imports	607,759	653,261	742,679	13.7
Aggregate demand	1,408,427	1,555,268	1,790,010	15.1
Final consumption	901,743	994,509	1,099,081	10.5
Government consumption	357,015	395,299	441,449	11.7
Private consumption	544,728	599,210	657,632	9.7
Gross fixed capital formation	360,900	386,594	471,830	22.0
Non-oil exports	145,784	174,165	219,099	25.8
Merchandise exports	109,224	134,084	176,017	31.3
Service exports	36,560	40,082	43,083	7.5

* Preliminary data.

** The supply– demand imbalance is because the total imports contain oil imports.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy & Planning.

The banking sector continued its good performance during 2011. The commercial banks' assets went up by 9.1 percent to Rls 1,544.4 billion compared to Rls 1,415.3 billion; bank deposits grew by 12.1 percent to Rls 1,103.6 billion. Capital and reserves rose by 6.8 percent in 2011 to Rls 190.1 billion. The average rate of capital adequacy (Basel) stood at 17.4 percent in 2011 compared to 17.1 percent in the preceding year.

Domestic Stock Market

The general share price index registered an annual decrease of 3.1 percent to 6,417.7 at the end of 2011 compared to 6,620.8 at the end of the preceding year. Market capitalization of issued shares went down by 4.1 percent to Rls 1,271 billion from Rls 1,325

billion. The number of shares traded rose by 46.0 to Rls 4,854.5 million with a value of Rls 1,098.8 billion.

Fiscal Developments

Preliminary data of the actual revenue and expenditure for fiscal year 1432/1433H (2011) indicate a rise of 50.7 percent in actual revenue to Rls 1,117.8 billion compared to Rls 741.6 billion in the preceding year. Actual expenditure went up by 26.4 percent to Rls 826.7 billion compared to Rls 653.9 billion in the preceding year. Actual surplus stood at Rls 291.1 billion compared to a surplus of Rls 87.7 billion in 2010. Oil revenue constituted 92.5 percent, or the bulk of total revenues in 2011. Current expenditure accounted for 66.6 percent while capital expenditure constituted 33.4 percent of total expenditure.



Current Account of the Balance of Payments and Foreign Trade

Preliminary estimates of the Kingdom's balance of payments indicate a rise in the current account surplus by 137.4 percent to Rls 594.2 billion in 2011, constituting 26.5 percent of GDP. The rise in surplus in the current account was due to an increase of 103.3 percent in the goods and services surplus to Rls 668.2 billion in 2011 compared to Rls 328.6 billion in the preceding year. The surplus of goods and services was due to the recovery of the global economy, the rise in oil demand after the global financial crisis and the increase in oil exports by 47.6 percent to Rls 1,191.1 billion.

Preliminary estimates of external trade indicate a rise in the volume of merchandise of goods in the Kingdom by Rls 1.9 trillion in 2011 compared to Rls 1.3 trillion in the preceding year. This was due to an increase in the total volume of exports by 45.2 percent to Rls 1.4 trillion, and in the total volume of imports by 23.2 percent to Rls 493.7 billion in 2011.

Commerce and Industry

The number of existing commercial institutions operating in the Kingdom grew by 34.3 percent in 2011 to 1,070.3 thousand compared to 796.7 thousand in the preceding year. Latest data of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry show that the cumulative number of existing companies operating in the Kingdom stood at 67.9 thousand at the end of 2011. The number of existing factories in the Kingdom totaled 5,133 at the end of 2011, employing 651.7 thousand workers. The production of cement in the Kingdom stood at 38.3 million tons in 2011.

Water and Electricity

The Kingdom's production of desalinated water during 2011 went up by 19.3 percent to 1,054.1 million cu.m. per day compared to 883.8 million cu.m. per day in the preceding year. The Kingdom's consumption of electricity rose by 3.5 percent in 2011, raising total sales of electric power to 219.7 million megawatts/hour. Residential electricity consumption accounted for 49.7 percent of total consumption, followed by industrial consumption by 19.2 percent of the total. The actual capacity of electricity generation went up to 43.1 thousand MW, denoting a rise of 5.8 percent over the preceding year. The number of subscribers to electricity services in the Kingdom increased by 5.7 percent to 6.3 million in 2011.

Population and Labour Force

Estimates of the midyear census issued by the Central Department of Statistics and Information

(CDSI) indicated that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's population in 2011 stood at 28.4 million. Of these, Saudis constituted 68.4 percent (19.4 million), and non-Saudis 31.6 percent (9.0 million).

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Labour for 2011, total labour force working in the private sector in the Kingdom stood at 7.8 million, denoting a rise of 11.3 percent over the preceding year. Of these, Saudis stood at 844.5 thousand, of whom 745 thousands were males and 99.5 thousands were females. The number of Saudis working in the private sector rose by 16.5 percent and non-Saudis by 10.7 percent. The Saudi workers represented 10.9 percent of the total number of workers in the private sector while that of non-Saudis represented 89.1 percent.

As for the government sector, the Ministry of Civil Service's data for 2011 indicated that the total number of employees in the government sector was 998.1 thousand. Of these, Saudis constituted 919.1 thousand (92.1 percent) of the total while non-Saudis constituted 79 thousand. The number of males working in the government sector were 616.7 thousand while that of females was 302.4 thousand at the end of 2011.

Tourism Activity in the Kingdom

The survey of the Saudi Commission for Tourism and Antiquities (SCTA) indicates that the number of domestic tourism trips (including domestic tourism trips by citizens, residents and inbound tourism) rose by 17.6 percent to 40.0 million during 2011 compared to 34.0 million in the preceding year. Total domestic tourism nights went up by 49.7 percent to 446 million in 2011 compared to 298 million in the preceding year. Expenditure on domestic tourism trips stood at Rls 81 billion in 2011, rising by 42.1 percent from the preceding year.

Tourism sector's GDP recorded a rise of 1.0 percent in 2011 to Rls 59.50 billion, compared to 6.9 percent in the preceding year. The contribution of tourism sector to GDP was 2.7 percent in 2011 compared to 3.4 percent in 2010. The decrease in the contribution of tourism sector to GDP was attributable to the large growth witnessed by most of the other sectors comprising GDP in the same year, especially the oil sector.

Education and Health

Education and health sector indicators witnessed continued growth and expansion in basic infrastructure projects for education, training, human resources and health sectors. Latest available data of the Central Department of Statistics and Information indicate that



the total number of public schools increased to 26.6 thousand in 2011. The total number of male and female students in general education rose to 6.4 million. The number of students (males and females) studying in higher education institutions totaled 925 thousand. The total number of male and female graduates from all levels of higher education exceeded 136.6 thousand in 2011. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Higher Education, the number of students studying abroad on scholarships in the academic year 1431/1432H stood at 118.6 thousand.

According to latest statistics of the Ministry of Health for 2010, major health sector indicators recorded a rise. The number of hospitals operating in the Kingdom reached 415, rising by 7 over the preceding year. Private sector hospitals accounted for 30.6 percent of total number of hospitals. The number of beds rose by 3.9 percent to 58.1 thousand in 2010. The number of physicians grew by 65.6 thousand, denoting a rise of 19.5 percent over the preceding year.

Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

The Ministry of Agriculture's latest available statistics indicate a rise in the indicators of agriculture sector due to the government's support in form of loans provided by the Agricultural Development Fund or government assistance granted to this sector. The Ministry of Agriculture's data indicate that agricultural production in the Kingdom went up by 4.3 percent to 9,244 thousand tons in 2010. The cultivated area declined by 3.4 percent to 806.7 thousand hectares. The decline was in response to the government policy aimed at reducing water-intensive crops, particularly grain and fodder.

Production of red meat, poultry and fish meat declined by 5.5 percent to 719 thousand tons in 2010 compared to 761 thousand tons in the preceding year. Dairy products rose by 2.6 percent to 1,763 thousand tons compared to 1,718 thousand tons in the preceding year.

Livestock dropped by 5.6 percent in 2010 to 13.4 million heads; poultry went down by 9.9 percent to 444.6 million birds.

Developments of the Kingdom's Membership of World Trade Organization

- In the framework of the requirements of preparing a revision report on the Kingdom's trade policies, a team from the Organization paid three visits to the Kingdom in Jumada I 1432H, Muharram 1432H and Rajab 1432H. The visits were followed by several meetings held by the committee concerned with reviewing the Kingdom's trade policies.

Moreover, a series of bilateral meetings were held between the representatives of entities concerned with reviewing the Kingdom's trade policies and technical agencies' specialists. The meetings discussed the process of preparation and collection of information requested by the Organization's secretariat for the preparation of the report.

- A government report on the Kingdom's trade policies was prepared according to the requirements of reviewing trade policies. A copy of the report was sent to the Organization on the appointed time; it was also sent out to the member states according to the timeline.
- The Kingdom's team participated in the following meetings of the World Trade Organization: the 23rd Meeting at the Seat of GCC's Gulf Secretariat General during 21-23 Muharram 1432H, the 24th Meeting during 16-17 Rabi' II in Geneva and the 25th Meeting 18-20 Rajab 1432H. The Organization's agenda focused on issues of common interests for the GCC states and the Organization's representatives.

Developments of Privatization of Service Provision of Education and Health Sectors in the Kingdom:

First: Private Sector Contribution to the Ministry of Education's Activities:

The areas entrusted by the Ministry of Education to the private sector are summarized as follows:

First Field: School transportation: the Ministry entrusted this field completely to the private sector but under its supervision. This action was taken in accordance with the decisions and guidelines issued in this regard providing for increasing in the number of female students included in the school transportation in addition to including male students and female teachers of general education.

Second Field: Private Education: the Ministry encourages the private sector to invest in this field. The number of private schools stood at 2,452 (1,411 for males, 1,041 for females and 360 for kindergarten). The Ministry is studying a project for supporting private education. The project aims at reducing the cost of education borne by the government through the participation of private sector.

Third Field: Leasing lands: the Ministry is floating tenders for leasing unutilized lands currently, and the income generated from the leasing will be used to sustain school maintenance item.

Fourth Field: School canteens: a contract was signed with one of the national companies to operate school



canteens. The contract covers Riyadh and Jeddah Governorates (males and females) Dammam's and Khubar's schools (females). The rest of education offices entered into contracts with Saudi companies to operate school canteens under their jurisdiction.

Fifth Field: Establishing and maintaining educational buildings in pursuance with decisions issued in this regard aiming at addressing the deficit in school buildings through giving the private sector the opportunity to participate by its financial, human and technical capabilities.

Sixth Field: Printing school books and making use of waste paper and school books. Contracts were entered into with one of the local companies.

Second: Contribution of the Private Sector to the Ministry of Health's activities

Health care Strategy in the Kingdom

The strategy approved by Council Of Shura included the sixth base related to the private sector which aimed at promoting the role of the private sector in the health care system through achieving full integration with the government sector in providing health services, participating in establishing and managing public health facilities and health development projects. Policies and mechanisms to achieve that objective included the followings: encouraging the private sector to participate in management and finance including establishing and preparing government health facilities and supporting the establishment of a national industry in the field of health, enhancing the role of the private sector in developing, improving and Saudizing medical manpower and activating and deepening the participation of the private health sector.

Improving Health Facilities

The private sector participated in the followings: executing several residential projects for medical staff and other improvement projects in the Ministry of Health's hospitals, buying medicine and medical supplies, participating in applying cooperative health insurance system and participating in preparing and improving medical manpower. The Ministry of Health started to apply a program under which it buys services from the private sector by referring critical cases to private hospitals and centers. The actual cost of services provided to the referred critical cases was Rls 288 millions in 2011. The Ministry introduced new programs for long-stay patients, dialysis services provided by dialysis centers belonging to the private sector's companies. Rls 180 millions were approved in current fiscal year 1433/1434H for the first phase of this program.

Available Opportunities for the Private Sector under the Ninth Development Plan for Developing Health Facilities:

- Continued opportunity for the contracting sector to establish and equip health facilities with direct government financing.
- Continued opportunity to the contracting sector to maintain all health facilities in addition to full operation of a number of hospitals.
- Allowing the private sector to undertake direct comprehensive finance to establish several projects of health facilities included in the Ministry's plan according to an agreed schedule.
- Providing opportunities to the private sector to expand in establishing hospitals, specialized medical centers, clinics laboratories, radiology centers, medical rehabilitation centers, medical supplies, pharmacies and operation of such facilities.
- Privatize some large hospitals especially those which will provide services to beneficiaries of the cooperative health insurance system.

National Anti-corruption Commission

The National Anti-corruption Commission was established by Royal Decree No. (A/65) dated 13/4/1432H. The Commission's tasks shall include all the government sectors and companies which the State owns a minimum percentage of 25% of their capital.

The Commission directly reports to the King. It enjoys legal personality, and complete administrative and financial independence ensuring performing its work impartially, without being influenced by any authority whatsoever with no intervention in its work.

The Commission is intended to protect integrity, enhance the concept of transparency and to combat financial and administrative corruption in its different forms, manifestations, and techniques. Its jurisdiction includes the following:

- 1- Following up implementation of orders and instructions relating to the public affairs and the citizens' interests to ensure compliance therewith.
- 2- Investigating aspects of financial and management corruption within public works contracts, operation and maintenance contracts, and other contracts relating to the public affairs and the citizens' interests within the entities covered by the jurisdiction of the Commission, and conducting necessary regular procedures regarding any contract involving corruption or was entered into or is being executed in contravention of the provisions of rules and regulations in force .



- 3- Working to meet the objectives set forth in the National Strategy to Protect Integrity and Combat Corruption, issued by the Council of Ministers Resolution No. (43) dated 1/2/1428H, and following up the implementation thereof with the authorities concerned, as well as monitoring, assessing, and reviewing its outcomes, and setting their work programs and implementation mechanisms thereof.
 - 4- Promoting the efforts of both the private and public sectors for adopting plans and programs for the purpose of protecting integrity and combating corruption, and following up their implementation and assessing their outcomes.
 - 5- Following up with the appropriate authorities the recovery of money and returns resulting from crimes of corruption.
 - 6- Reviewing the work approaches and measures at the entities covered by the Commission's jurisdiction, for the purpose of identifying points of weakness leading to corruption, and working on addressing them to ensure fulfillment of the Commission's objectives and implementing its jurisdiction.
 - 7- Recommending necessary regulations and policies to hold back and combat corruption, and conducting a regular review of relevant rules and regulations, to identify their efficiency, and develop and report thereof as per the regulatory measures.
 - 8- Following up compliance of the entities covered by the Commission jurisdiction with carrying out their duties in the enforcement of the regulations criminalizing financial and managerial corruption, and working on enhancing the accountability principle, regardless of the personality or position of the contravener.
 - 9- Following up the implementation of commitments stipulated under the international agreements relating to protecting integrity and combating corruption of which the Kingdom is a party.
 - 10- Providing direct communication channels with the public to receive their reports related to behaviors involving corruption, and verifying their accuracy, then taking necessary actions in this respect.
 - 11- Working with respective entities, and civil society organizations to enhance the realization of the sense of citizenship, and the significance of protecting public funds, facilities and properties, to ensure their proper management and maintenance.
 - 12- Receiving periodical reports and statistics from the entities covered by the Commission's jurisdiction - as per the requirements of the Commission, and examining the reports and preparing analytical data thereof, then taking necessary action.
 - 13- Supporting the research and studies relating to protecting integrity and combating corruption, and urging the concerned authorities, specialized research centers and civil society organizations to contribute to such activities.
 - 14- Raising awareness of the concept of corruption, and identifying the risks and impacts thereof, as well as stressing the importance of protecting integrity, promoting self-censorship, and intolerance with corruption, apart from encouraging civil society organizations and mass media to cooperate and contribute to such matters.
 - 15- Representing the Kingdom in the international conferences and forums relevant to transparency, protecting integrity and combating corruption, as well as cooperating with regional and international authorities and organizations working in this field.
 - 16- Organizing conferences, seminars, and training courses on transparency, integrity, and combating corruption.
- ### **Establishing Organizational Structure of the National Anti-corruption Commission**
- 1- The Statute of the Commission was completed and approved by resolution No. (165) dated 28/5/1432H of the Council of Ministers .
 - 2- The Financial and Job Rules were prepared and approved by Royal Decree No (181/A) dated 11/9/1432H.
 - 3- The Commission's administrative rules were approved. They cover: the structure and organizational guide, rules and executive procedures for the functional regulation, job description guide and job classification and assessment plan, training and scholarship manual, staff's post oath taking controls, staff's financial disclosure and departments' coding. These regulations represent the infrastructure for the Commission to launch its work. Moreover, the regulations were issued by decisions made by the Commission's president in pursuance of the powers entrusted to him.
 - 4- Implementation regulations were prepared to regulate the Commission's work, including:
 - The executive regulation to report corruption cases.
 - Rules on protecting integrity and granting rewards for reporting a corruption case.
 - Financial disclosure for some categories of the State's staff .
 - Post oath taking controls for some categories of the State's staff■



The monetary conditions in Saudi Arabia remained supportive of domestic economic activities during 2011. SAMA continued to maintain accommodative policy stance which it had adopted during 2008 to counter the global financial crisis.

SAMA continued to maintain reserve requirements and policy rates at low levels to increase bank credit to back up economic activities and hence preventing the prospect of significant economic slowdown. The Repo Rate was maintained at the level of 2 percent, and Reverse Repo rate at 0.25 percent. The overall liquidity in the banking system improved as banks' daily average repo transactions decreased to Rls 0.29 billion during 2011 from Rls 1.33 billion in 2010. The daily average Reverse Repo transactions also diminished to Rls 69.74 billion in 2011 from Rls 73.77 billion in 2010. The comfortable daily liquidity position within the banking system enabled banks to invest in Treasury Bills worth Rls 0.90 billion during 2011. Yield on Treasury Bills was fixed at 80 percent of the interest rate on Saudi Interbank Deposit Rate (SIBID).

Alternative Measures of Money Supply

The persistent growth in fiscal expenditure in recent years led to improved domestic liquidity conditions and enhanced banks' credit creation capacity. Therefore, broad money (M3) which comprises of currency in circulation outside banks, and all types of bank deposits rose by 13.3 percent (Rls 143.2 billion) to Rls 1.2 trillion during 2011 compared to a growth of 5 percent (Rls 51.4 billion) in 2010. Bank deposits that represented 90.2 percent of M3 showed a significant expansion of 12.1 percent (Rls 118.8 billion) in 2011 compared to a rise of 4.7 percent (Rls 44.3 billion) in 2010. Currency outside banks experienced a significant increase of 25.6 percent (Rls 24.4 billion) in 2011 compared to an expansion of 8.1 percent (Rls 7.1 billion) in 2010.

Demand deposits continued to contribute significantly to the overall bank deposit base. They kept up the growth momentum as they shot up by 20.9 percent (Rls 111.0 billion) in 2011 compared to the growth of 22.4 percent (Rls 96.9 billion) in 2010, and 26.5 percent (Rls 90.7 billion) in 2009. Time and savings deposits which were on decline during 2009-10 rose back by 2.4 percent (Rls 7.2 billion) in 2011 in contrast to a decline of 7.8 percent (Rls 25.1 billion) in 2010, and 12 percent (Rls 44.2 billion) in 2009. Other quasi-monetary deposits which had shown a contraction of 15 percent (Rls 27.5 billion) in 2010 expanded marginally by 0.4 percent (Rls 0.6 billion) in 2011 (Tables 3.1 and 3.2, and Charts 3.1 and 3.2).

Demand deposits also contributed significantly to domestic liquidity as their share in M3 rose to 52.4

percent in 2011 from 49.1 percent in 2010, and 42.1 percent in 2009. However, time and savings deposits did not keep pace with overall M3 growth as their share in M3 shrank to 25 percent in 2011 from 27.6 percent in 2010, and 31.4 percent in 2009. The share of currency outside banks also increased to 9.8 percent in 2011 from 8.8 percent in 2010, and 8.6 percent in 2009 (Table 3.3).

Two other liquidity measures such as M1 and M2 which include relatively more liquid deposits also showed expansions of varying proportions. M1 which is composed of currency outside banks and demand deposits, showed an expansion of 21.6 percent in 2011 compared with an expansion of 19.9 percent in 2010. The increase in M1 resulted from increases in both currency outside banks and demand deposits. Similarly, M2 which includes M1, and less liquid time and savings deposits also experienced an expansion of 15.4 percent in 2011 compared to an expansion of 9.3 percent in 2010. In consequence, the ratio of M1 to M3 increased to 62.2 percent in 2011 from 57.9 percent in 2010. Likewise, the ratio of M2 to M3 increased to 87.2 percent in 2011 from 85.5 percent in 2010 (Table 3.4).

Broad Money Supply: Causative Factors

There are three key players in Saudi Arabia whose economic actions cause changes in M3. These include the private sector, the government sector and non-financial public sector enterprises. M3 tends to change in response to changes in bank claims on both the private sector and non-financial public sector enterprises. The private sector's transactions with the rest of the world also tend to affect domestic liquidity. These transactions are summed up in its balance of payments deficit because its payments for imports and other external transactions far exceed its receipts from abroad. Similarly, M3 moves upward to the extent the cash-rich Saudi government uses its oil earnings domestically in excess of its domestic revenues. However, government's transactions with the rest of the world do not influence domestic liquidity since government deposits with SAMA and SAMA's foreign exchange holdings change proportionately in the same direction.

M3 in Saudi Arabia continued to expand in recent years. It grew at the rate of 13.3 percent in 2011 compared with the annual average growth rate of 13.1 percent during 2006-10. However, M3 registered a net large increase of Rls 143.2 billion in 2011 compared with an expansion of Rls 51.4 billion in 2010. This expansion resulted mainly from large expansions in two key variables: the net domestic expenditure of the government, and bank claims on the private sector. The former rose by 29.4 percent to Rls 665.8 billion in 2011 from Rls 514.6 billion in 2010.



Table 3.1: MONEY SUPPLY

(Million Riyals)

End of Year	Currency Outside Banks	Demand Deposits	M1 (1+2)	Time and Savings Deposits	M2 (3+4)	Other Quasi- Monetary Deposits**	M3 (5+6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
2007	72,192	311,365	383,557	283,059	666,616	123,140	789,755
2008	83,006	342,488	425,494	367,624	793,118	136,007	929,125
2009	88,395	433,162	521,558	323,377	844,935	184,009	1,028,944
2010	95,520	530,072	625,592	298,283	923,874	156,495	1,080,370
2011	119,929	641,056	760,985	305,441	1,066,427	157,136	1,223,563
2012*	122,713	677,470	800,183	307,014	1,107,197	163,422	1,270,619

* End of 1st Quarter.

** Comprise residents' foreign currency deposits, marginal deposits for LCs, outstanding remittances, and banks repo transactions with private parties.

**Table 3.2: GROWTH RATES OF MONEY SUPPLY
AND ITS COMPONENTS**

(Percent)

End of Year	Currency Outside Banks	Demand Deposits	M1	Time and Savings Deposits	M2	Other Quasi- Monetary Deposits	M3
2007	4.1	27.9	22.6	25.2	23.7	1.1	19.6
2008	15.0	10.0	10.9	29.9	19.0	10.4	17.6
2009	6.5	26.5	22.6	-12.0	6.5	35.3	10.7
2010	8.1	22.4	19.9	-7.8	9.3	-15.0	5.0
2011	25.6	20.9	21.6	2.4	15.4	0.4	13.3
2012*	15.5	16.9	16.7	3.1	12.6	-1.6	10.5

* End of 1st Quarter.

Table 3.3: COMPOSITION OF MONEY SUPPLY

(% shares in M3; End of Period)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
Currency outside banks	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.8	9.8	9.7
Bank deposits	90.9	91.1	91.4	91.2	90.2	90.3
Demand deposits	39.4	36.9	42.1	49.1	52.4	53.3
Time & savings deposits	35.8	39.6	31.4	27.6	25.0	24.2
Other quasi-monetary deposits	15.6	14.6	17.9	14.5	12.8	12.9
Money supply (M3)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

* End of 1st Quarter.



Chart 3.1: Growth Rates of Money Supply (M3)

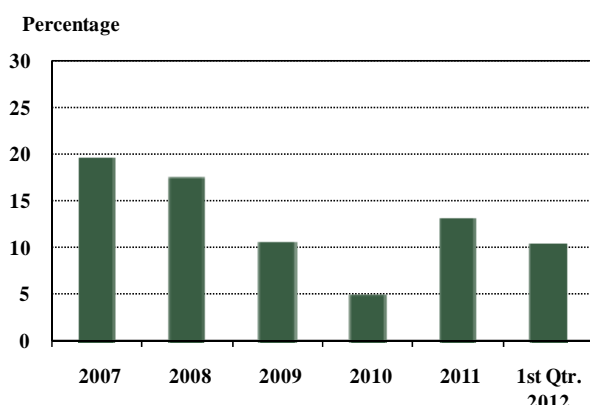


Chart 3.2: Components of Money Supply

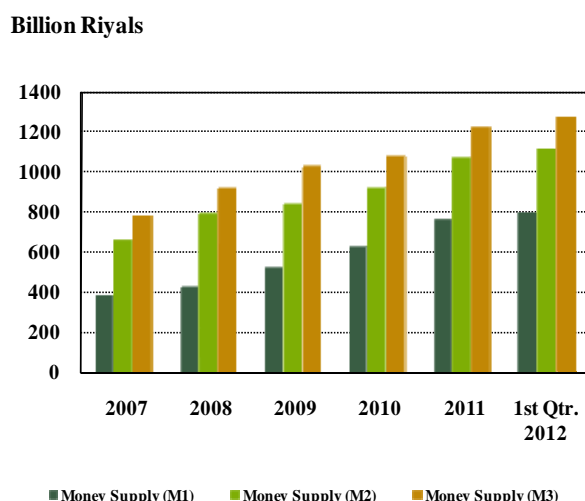


Table 3.4: MONETARY RATIOS
(Percent)

Year	M1/M3	M2/M3
2007	48.6	84.4
2008	45.8	85.4
2009	50.7	82.1
2010	57.9	85.5
2011	62.2	87.2
2012*	63.0	87.1

* End of 1st. Quarter.

The latter doubled to Rls 82.6 billion in 2011 from Rls 41.5 billion in 2010. Their combined expansionary impact on M3 which amounted to Rls 784.4 billion, was large enough to more than offset the contractionary impact of the private sector's balance of payments deficit to the tune of Rls 610.7 billion in 2011. The other items (net) which include unspecified variables turned out to be expansionary to the extent of Rls 5.9 billion in 2011 compared with its contractionary impact of Rls 32 billion in 2010 (Table 3.5 and Chart 3.3).

Monetary Base and Money Multiplier

Monetary base is the narrowest measure of liquidity. Central banks create this liquidity on the back of their domestic and foreign asset holdings. Monetary base consists of two components namely currency outside banks, and banks' reserves, i.e., banks' cash in vault plus bank deposits kept with the central bank. In case of Saudi Arabia, monetary base expanded by 17.4 percent (Rls 44.3 billion) in 2011 compared to an expansion of 2.5 percent (Rls 6.3 billion) in 2010. Currency outside banks registered a growth of 25.5 percent (Rls 24.4 billion) to reach at Rls 119.9 billion in 2011 from Rls 95.5 billion in 2010. Bank reserves also rose in 2011, and showed a growth of 12.5 percent (Rls 19.9 billion) in contrast to a nominal contraction of 0.5 percent in 2010.

The money multiplier is an indicator of the strength and speed of banks' financial intermediation. It measures the amount of M3 that can be created by a given unit of monetary base.

The money multiplier slightly decelerated to 4.1 in 2011 from 4.2 in 2010 (Table 3.6 and Chart 3.4). It was the natural outcome of large increases in both currency outside banks and banks' reserves. Two principal ratios, i.e., currency to bank deposits ratio, and bank reserves to bank deposits ratio, which are negatively correlated with the money multiplier rose and hence constrained banks' capacity to lend. The former ratio increased to 10.9 percent in 2011 from 9.7 percent in 2010. The latter ratio slightly rose to 16.23 percent in 2011 from 16.18 percent in 2010.

Income Velocity of Money

The income velocity of money is defined as the average frequency with which a unit of money is spent to carry out economic transactions during a year. In case of Saudi Arabia, the income velocity of money is measured as the ratio of the non-oil sector's nominal GDP to the average level of money supply. The oil sector's GDP is excluded from the calculation because it does not show up as a part of domestic economic transactions.



Table 3.5: CAUSATIVE FACTORS FOR CHANGE IN BROAD MONEY SUPPLY (M3)

(Billion Riyals)

	2010	2011	First quarter	
			2011	2012
Change in M3	51.4	143.2	139.1	121.0
Causative Factors				
Net domestic expenditures of the government*	514.6	665.8	175.0	184.4
Change in bank claims on the private sector	41.5	82.6	52.5	100.7
Change in bank claims on non-financial public sector enterprises	4.1	-0.5	-0.6	6.9
Private sector balance of payments deficit**	-476.8	-610.7	-144.2	-171.8
Other items (net)	-32.0	5.9	56.5	0.8
Total	51.4	143.2	139.1	121.0

* Domestic expenditures less domestic revenues of the government.

** Estimates.

Chart 3.3: Causative Factors for Change in M3

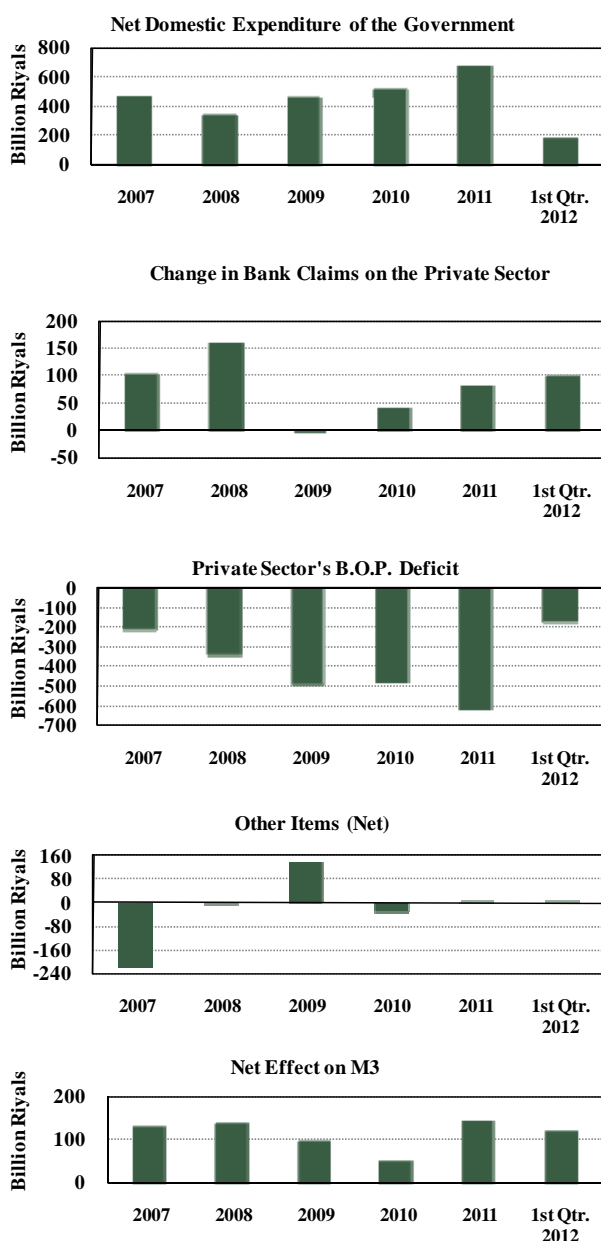
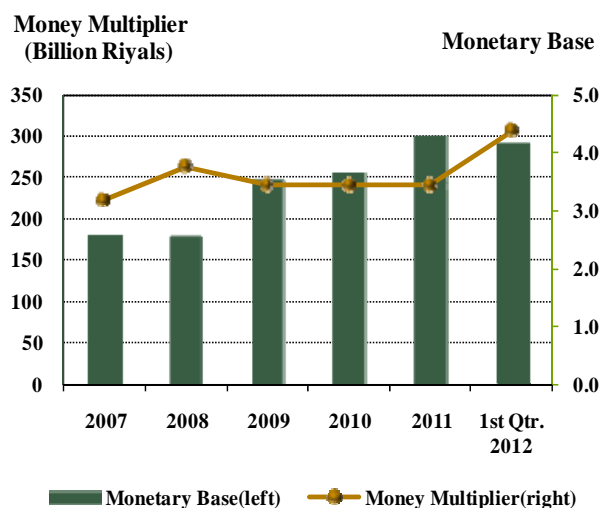


Table 3.6: MONETARY BASE AND MONEY MULTIPLIER

End of Year	Monetary Base (Million Rls)	Money Multiplier
2007	180,806	4.37
2008	180,177	5.16
2009	248,513	4.14
2010	254,832	4.24
2011	299,103	4.09
2012*	290,621	4.37

* End of 1st Quarter.

Chart 3.4: Monetary Base and Money Multiplier





The income velocity of money with respect to relatively narrow measures of liquidity such as M1 and M2 decreased in 2011. For instance, the income velocity of money with respect to M1 contracted to 1.33 in 2011 from 1.46 in 2010. However, in case of M3, it slightly increased to 0.82 in 2011 from 0.81 in 2010. (Table 3.7).

Seasonal Trends of Currency outside Banks

The seasonal demand for money in Saudi Arabia normally gains momentum prior to the last quarter of Islamic Calendar (Hijri year). The transaction demand for currency during the last quarter remains elevated on the occasion of *Ramadan* and Dhul Hijjah. The demand for currency tapers off after the month of Dhul Hijjah is over. This view is clearly supported by the time series data on currency outside banks (Table 3.8 and Chart 3.5). While the seasonal demand for currency outside banks peaked at Rls 129.4 billion at the end of August 2011 (Ramadan 1432H), it reached its trough at Rls 99.1 billion at the end of January 2011 (Safar 1432H).

Monetary Survey

Monetary survey is an analytical presentation of the consolidated balance sheet of the Saudi banking system which includes both SAMA and commercial banks

Monetary survey continued to show sustained expansion in the assets and liabilities of the entire Saudi banking system since 2009 (Table 3.9). They rose by 17.1 percent (Rls 468.3 billion) to Rls 3.2 trillion in 2011 compared to a rise of 7.5 percent (Rls 192.2 billion) in 2010.

Table 3.7: INCOME VELOCITY OF MONEY*

(Non-Oil Sector)			
Year	M1	M2	M3
2007	1.92	1.10	0.91
2008	1.69	0.97	0.81
2009	1.56	0.91	0.76
2010	1.46	0.96	0.81
2011**	1.33	0.95	0.82
* Calculated by using average of money supply.			
** Data of Non- Oil GDP Sector are Provisional.			

The net foreign assets of the banking system shot up by 22.3 percent (Rls 390.4 billion) to Rls 2.1 trillion in 2011 against a rise of 7.3 percent (Rls 118.7 billion) in 2010. SAMA held up a major chunk of foreign assets as it accounted for 93.8 percent of the net foreign assets of the entire banking system in 2011 against 94.4 percent in 2010.

The bank credit activities were largely confined to the private sector as bank claims on the private sector constituted 80.4 percent of the total domestic credit given in 2011 against 78.3 percent in 2010. However, bank claims on the private sector grew by 10.6 percent (Rls 82.6 billion) to Rls 858.4 billion in 2011 compared

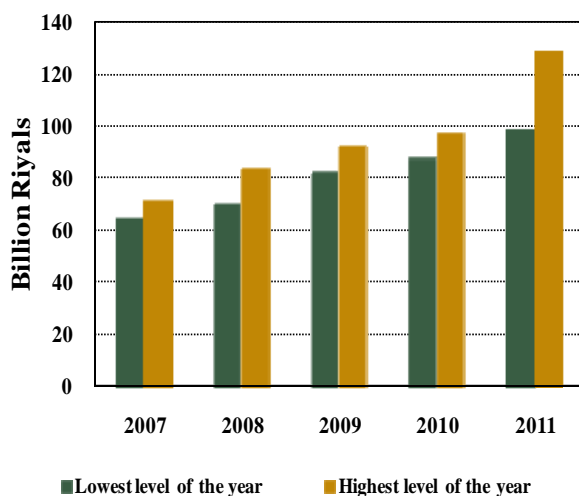
Table 3.8: SEASONAL TRENDS IN CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS

Currency Outside Banks Highest Level of the Year			Currency Outside Banks Lowest Level of the Year		
Gregorian Month-End	Corresponding Hijri Date	Amount (Million Riyals)	Gregorian Month-End	Corresponding Hijri Date	Amount (Million Riyals)
12/2007	21/12/1428	72,192	3/2007	12/3/1428	65,068
9/2008	30/9/1429	84,326	2/2008	21/2/1429	70,804
11/2009	13/12/1430	93,305	3/2009	4/4/1430	82,860
8/2010	21/9/1431	97,559	1/2010	16/2/1431	88,355
8/2011	2/10/1432	129,421	1/2011	26/2/1432	99,110

Note: For earlier data, refer to the statistical section of this Report.



Chart 3.5: Seasonal Trends in Currency Outside Banks



to 5.7 percent (Rls 41.5 billion) in 2010. Conversely, the government and non-financial public sector enterprises reduced their financial obligations as bank claims on them decreased by 2.3 percent and 1.4 percent, respectively in 2011.

The Saudi government continued to receive substantial amount of oil revenues in recent years and hence its deposits (which include letters of credit and documents for collection) grew by 19.6 percent to Rls 1.2 trillion in 2011 against a growth of 7.5 percent in 2010.

Interest Rate Developments

The three-month Saudi Inter-bank Offered Rate (SIBOR) on Riyal deposits continued to show a downward trend in the wake of accommodative monetary policy put in place since 2008. The SIBOR

Table 3.9: MONETARY SURVEY*
(End of year)

	<i>(Million Riyals)</i>					
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012***
Assets						
Foreign assets (net)	1,170,965	1,683,832	1,631,277	1,749,943	2,140,359	2,239,056
SAMA	1,128,466	1,642,312	1,520,042	1,651,522	2,007,086	2,103,036
Commercial banks	42,499	41,520	111,235	98,421	133,273	136,020
Domestic credit	759,495	976,543	916,561	990,088	1,067,999	1,122,987
Bank claims on private sector	577,882	734,557	734,237	775,756	858,365	898,908
Bank claims on government	144,179	209,920	154,188	182,048	177,803	187,939
Bank claims on non-financial public sector enterprises	37,434	32,065	28,136	32,285	31,831	36,139
Total	1,930,460	2,660,375	2,547,838	2,740,031	3,208,358	3,362,043
Liabilities						
Broad money M3	789,755	929,125	1,028,944	1,080,370	1,223,563	1,270,619
Government deposits **	516,718	1,055,958	923,118	992,559	1,186,997	1,288,559
Other items (net)	623,987	675,292	595,776	667,102	797,798	802,865
Total	1,930,460	2,660,375	2,547,838	2,740,031	3,208,358	3,362,043
(Percent changes)						
Foreign assets (net)	30.1	43.8	-3.1	7.3	22.3	4.6
Domestic credit	19.7	28.6	-6.1	8.0	7.9	5.1
Bank claims on private sector	21.4	27.1	0.0	5.7	10.6	4.7
Bank claims on government	17.0	45.6	-26.5	18.1	-2.3	5.7
Bank claims on non-financial public sector enterprises	7.1	-14.3	-12.3	14.7	-1.4	13.5
Broad money M3	19.6	17.6	10.7	5.0	13.3	3.8
Government deposits**	52.8	104.4	-12.6	7.5	19.6	8.6
Other items (net)	16.6	8.2	-11.8	12.0	19.6	0.6
* Consolidated balance sheet of Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency and commercial banks.						
** Including letters of credit and documents for collection.						
*** End of 1st Quarter.						



decreased on average by 5 basis points to 0.69 percent in 2011 from 0.74 percent in 2010, and by 22 basis points from 0.91 percent in 2009. Similarly, interest rate on Dollar deposits also followed suit as it declined by 7 basis points to 0.29 percent in 2011 from 0.36 percent in 2010, and by 45 basis points from 0.74 percent in 2009. However, the difference between the two average rates rose to 0.41 percent in 2011 from 0.38 percent in 2010, and 0.18 percent in 2009 (Table 3.10 and Chart 3.6).

Exchange Rate Developments

The exchange rate parity between the Saudi Riyal and the US dollar remained stable in the foreign exchange market. The spot exchange rate remained close to the official peg of Rls 3.75 per Dollar in 2011 (Table 3.11).

Public Debt Situation

The Saudi government continued to accumulate budgetary surpluses (with the exception of 2009) on the back of high oil revenues since 2003. This enabled the government to reduce its public debt by an annual average of 17.8 percent to Rls 167.0 billion in 2010 from Rls 660.2 billion in 2003. This debt was further reduced by 18.9 percent to Rls 135.5 billion in 2011. The continuation of public debt reduction was also reflected in the much-improved public debt to GDP ratio as it decreased to

6.3 percent in 2011 from 10.2 percent in 2010, and 82.9 percent in 2003. Also, no public debt instruments were issued during 2011 in view of government's comfortable budgetary position over the past many years.

Overview of SAMA's Balance Sheet

The balance sheet of SAMA continued to show expansion primarily on account of significant oil revenues and public spending in recent years. SAMA's total assets and liabilities increased by 20.7 percent (Rls 352.5 billion) to Rls 2.0 trillion in 2011 compared to an increase of 8.6 percent (Rls 134.7 billion) in 2010. Government deposits rose by 19.4 percent (Rls 195.2 billion) to Rls 1.2 trillion in 2011 compared to a rise of 8 percent (Rls 74.3 billion) in 2010. Commercial banks' deposits with SAMA climbed up by 15.5 percent to Rls 63.5 billion in 2011 from Rls 55.0 billion in 2010.

SAMA's foreign asset base underwent significant expansion owing to oil-related foreign exchange inflows accrued to the Saudi government in recent years. Therefore, SAMA's deposits with banks operating outside the Saudi territory increased by 20.4 percent in 2011 to Rls 414.0 billion from Rls 343.9 billion in 2010. SAMA's investment in foreign securities also increased considerably by 20.8 percent to Rls 1.4 trillion in 2011 compared with a rise of 10.3 percent in

Table 3.10: INTEREST RATES ON RIYAL AND DOLLAR DEPOSITS*

(Average rates for Three-month deposits)

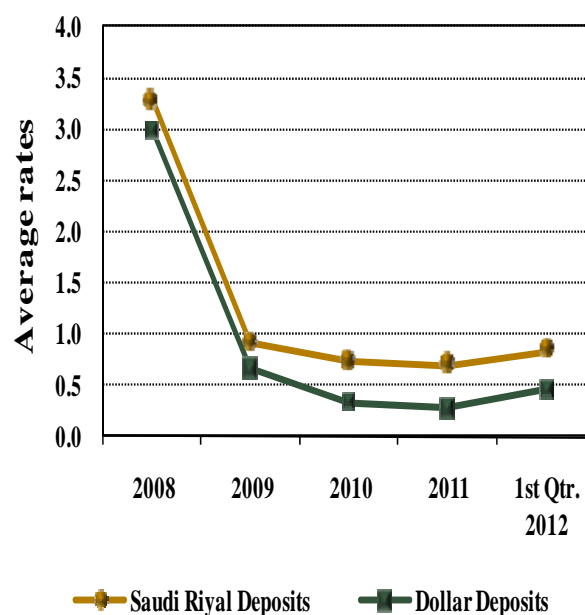
Year	Saudi Riyal Deposits	Dollar Deposits	Differential Between Riyal and Dollar rate
2008	3.28	2.99	0.30
2009	0.91	0.67	0.24
2010	0.74	0.34	0.40
2011	0.69	0.29	0.41
2012**	0.83	0.46	0.37

* Inter-bank rates.

** Average of 1st Quarter.

Chart 3.6: Interest Rates on Riyal and Dollar Deposits

(Average rates for three-month deposits)





**Table 3.11: EXCHANGE RATE OF THE RIYAL
IN THE SPOT MARKET (Against US Dollar)**

Year	Maximum Value	Minimum Value	Average (whole period)
2007	3.7542	3.7000	3.7464
2008	3.7685	3.7115	3.7503
2009	3.7532	3.7467	3.7504
2010	3.7510	3.7492	3.7502
2011	3.7513	3.7485	3.7503
2012*	3.7507	3.7500	3.7503
* 1st. Quarter			
Source: REUTERS.			

2010. Currency cover rose by 24.3 percent to Rls 169.0 billion in 2011 compared to a rise of 10.5 percent in 2010 (Table 3.12).

Developments during the first quarter of 2012

SAMA continued to pursue stimulative monetary policy in line with international developments and to facilitate appropriate credit supply to the private sector to ensure sustained economic growth. The daily average of repurchase agreements rose marginally to Rls 85 million in the first quarter of 2012 against Rls 78 million in the corresponding quarter of 2011. Similarly, the daily average of reverse repurchase agreements climbed to Rls101.3 billion in the first quarter of 2012 against Rls 71.1 billion in the first quarter of 2011.

Money Supply

Monetary expansion continued unabated, albeit with lower magnitudes, as all key measures of liquidity showed sustained expansion in the first quarter of 2012. M3 recorded a rise of 3.8 percent (Rls 47.0 billion) along with M2 indicating an increase of 3.8 percent (Rls 40.8 billion) and M1 registering a growth of 5.1 percent (Rls 39.2 billion) in the first quarter of 2012. These liquidity measures showed higher degrees of respective first-quarter expansions of 6.4 percent (Rls 69.3 billion), 6.5 percent (Rls 59.7 billion) and 9.6 percent (Rls 60.2 billion) in 2011 (Table 3.1).

Table 3.12: SAMA's BALANCE SHEET
(End of year)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*
(Million Rls)						
Liabilities						
Notes issued	106,053	121,067	123,127	136,029	169,033	164,930
Government deposits	514,123	1,052,336	933,912	1,008,251	1,203,477	1,299,676
Commercial banks' deposits	36,277	44,698	50,715	54,976	63,511	68,011
Foreign entities' Riyal deposits	14,939	12,488	10,300	10,310	3,774	3,750
Other liabilities	525,424	479,406	452,599	495,823	618,069	617,698
Total	1,196,816	1,709,995	1,570,653	1,705,389	2,057,864	2,154,065
Assets						
Currency cover (gold)	106,054	121,066	123,127	136,029	169,033	164,930
Cash in vault	23,842	27,053	23,876	25,060	29,187	24,171
Deposits with banks abroad	246,792	379,487	335,673	343,887	414,007	495,246
Investments in foreign securities	790,559	1,154,247	1,071,542	1,181,916	1,427,820	1,446,610
Other assets	29,569	28,142	16,435	18,497	17,817	23,108
Total	1,196,816	1,709,995	1,570,653	1,705,389	2,057,864	2,154,065
* End of 1st. Quarter						



Bank deposits rose by 5.9 percent (Rls 58.4 billion) in the first quarter of 2012 against an increase of 4 percent (Rls 44.3 billion) in the first quarter of 2011. Their share in the broad money amounted to 90.3 percent in the first quarter of 2012 compared to 90.7 percent in the first quarter of 2011. Currency outside banks went up by 2.3 percent (Rls 2.8 billion) in the first quarter of 2012 against 11.2 percent (Rls 10.7 billion) in the first quarter of 2011.

Interest rate and Exchange rate Developments

Interest rate on domestic inter-bank deposits rose by 14 basis points to 0.83 percent in the first quarter of 2012 against a rise of 1 basis point to 0.75 percent in the first quarter of 2011. The interest rate differential on three-month riyal and dollar deposits however declined by 4 basis points to 0.37 percent in the first quarter of 2012 compared to a rise of 5 basis points to 0.43 percent in the first quarter of 2011 (Table 3.10).

SAMA continued to maintain the ceiling on the weekly issuance of treasury bills at Rls 9.0 billion. The price of Treasury bills was maintained at 80.0 percent of the interest rate on Saudi inter-bank deposits to encourage domestic banks to increase lending.

The exchange rate peg between the Saudi riyal and the US Dollar in the spot market remained stable around its official rate of Rls 3.75 per US dollar.

Overview of SAMA's Balance Sheet

SAMA's balance sheet continued to expand as its total assets grew by 4.7 percent (Rls 96.2 billion) in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the growth of 3.9 percent (Rls 66.4 billion) in the first quarter of 2011. Considerable foreign exchange earnings played a key role as they helped enable the government to increase their deposits with SAMA by 8 percent (Rls 96.2 billion) in the first quarter of 2012 against a contraction of 0.8 percent (-Rls 8.5 billion) in the first quarter of 2011. Commercial banks' deposits with SAMA also rose by 7.1 percent (Rls 4.5 billion) in the first quarter of 2012 compared to a lower growth of 6.1 percent (Rls 3.6 billion) in the first quarter of 2011. The quantity of notes that SAMA had issued previously decreased as total notes issued experienced a contraction of 2.4 percent (-Rls 4.1 billion) in the first quarter of 2012 in contrast to an expansion of 2 percent (Rls 2.7 billion) in the first quarter of 2011.

Large foreign exchange inflows also enabled SAMA to further broaden its foreign assets base. Therefore, SAMA's deposits with banks abroad rose by 19.6 percent (Rls 81.2 billion) in the first quarter of 2012 compared to a lesser rise of 2.1 percent (Rls 7.1 billion) in the first quarter of 2011. SAMA also increased its investment in foreign securities by 1.3 percent (Rls 18.8 billion) in the first quarter of 2012 against a rise of 5.4 percent (Rls 64.2 billion) in the first quarter of 2011 (Table 3.12)■



In line with the positive economic developments witnessed by the Saudi economy, commercial banks continued achieving high growth in their performance. They also continued to fulfill their role in the economic activity effectively, either by meeting financing needs or by provision of banking and financial services satisfying aspirations of customers. They also managed to avoid the adverse repercussions of the global financial crisis, including the debt crisis of the Eurozone.

The good performance of the commercial banks during 2011 was reflected in a rise in their general activity and enhancement of their financial position. Their assets went up by 9.1 percent, bank deposits by 12.1 percent, capital and reserves by 6.8 percent and profits by 18.4 percent.

Developments of Consolidated Financial Position of Commercial Banks

In 2011, commercial banks showed a good performance, strengthening their financial position. Their total assets rose by 9.1 percent (Rls 129.2 billion) to Rls 1,544.4 billion compared to a growth of 3.3 percent (Rls 45.0 billion) in the preceding year. (Table 4.1).

Bank Deposits

During 2011, total bank deposits increased by 12.1 percent (Rls 118.8 billion) to Rls 1,103.6 billion compared to a growth of 4.7 percent (Rls 44.3 billion) in the preceding year (Table 4.2 and Charts 4.1 and 4.2). This growth in bank deposits was ascribed to several factors, the most prominent of which was the increase in net domestic government expenditure.

A review of bank deposits by type shows that demand deposits rose by 20.9 percent (Rls 111.0 billion) to Rls 641.1 billion in 2011, compared to a growth of 22.4 percent (Rls 96.9 billion) in the preceding year. Their share in total deposits went up from 53.8 percent at the end of 2010 to 58.1 percent at the end of 2011. Also, time and savings deposits increased by 2.4 percent (Rls 7.2 billion) to Rls 305.4 billion compared to a fall of 7.8 percent (Rls 25.1 billion) in the preceding year. Their share in total deposits in 2011 dropped to 27.7 percent from 30.3 percent in the preceding year. Other quasi-monetary deposits (the bulk of which is residents' foreign currency deposits) went up by 0.4 percent (Rls 641 billion) to Rls 157.1 billion compared to a decline of 15.0 percent (Rls 27.5 billion) in the preceding year.

Table 4.1: CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF COMMERCIAL BANKS
(End of period)

(Million Riyals)

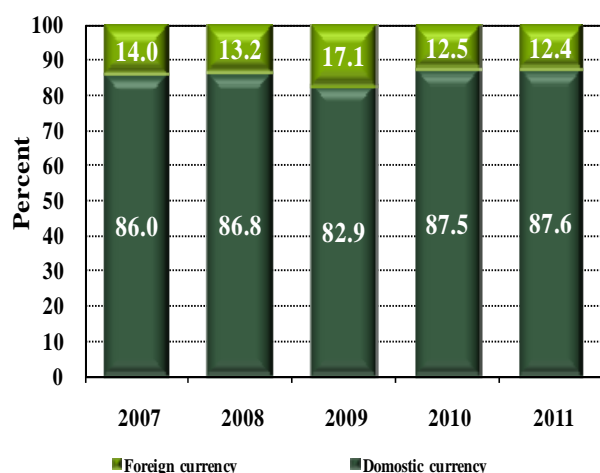
	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>1st Q 2012</u>
Assets						
Reserves	108,614	97,171	160,118	159,313	179,174	167,907
Foreign assets	147,712	153,986	210,918	193,127	208,723	217,632
Claims on Government and non-financial						
public sector enterprises	181,613	241,986	182,324	214,333	209,634	224,078
Claims on the private sector	577,882	734,557	734,237	775,756	858,365	898,908
Claims on non-monetary financial institutions	1,429	911	1,365	1,946	1,694	1,528
Other assets	57,971	73,659	81,296	70,794	86,843	85,817
Total Assets/Liabilities	1,075,221	1,302,271	1,370,258	1,415,267	1,544,434	1,595,870
Liabilities						
Banking deposits	717,564	846,118	940,548	984,850	1,103,634	1,147,906
Foreign liabilities	105,213	112,466	99,683	94,706	75,450	81,612
Capital and reserves	106,026	131,822	163,642	178,025	190,140	216,202
Profits	30,264	29,928	26,830	26,120	30,919	9,313
Other liabilities	116,154	181,937	139,555	131,567	144,291	140,838



Table 4.2: BANK DEPOSITS
(End of period)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	1st Q 2012
<i>(Million Riyals)</i>						
First: By type						
Demand Deposits	311,365	342,488	433,162	530,072	641,056	677,470
Time and savings deposits	283,059	367,624	323,377	298,283	305,441	307,014
Other quasi-monetary deposits	123,140	136,007	184,009	156,495	157,136	163,422
Foreign Currency Deposits	100,631	111,971	160,730	123,097	136,435	144,611
For L/Cs	9,683	15,825	14,770	23,650	8,365	8,879
Repo Transactions	3,910	658	220	14	10	10
Outstanding Remittances	8,915	7,553	8,289	9,735	12,326	9,922
Second: By sector						
Private Sector	573,606	667,423	720,919	779,564	890,244	920,511
Public Sector	143,958	178,695	219,630	205,286	213,390	227,394
Third: By currency						
Domestic currency deposits	616,932	734,148	779,819	861,753	967,199	1,003,294
Foreign currency deposits	100,631	111,971	160,730	123,097	136,435	144,611
Total bank deposits	717,564	846,118	940,548	984,850	1,103,634	1,147,906

Chart 4.1: Deposits By Type of Currency



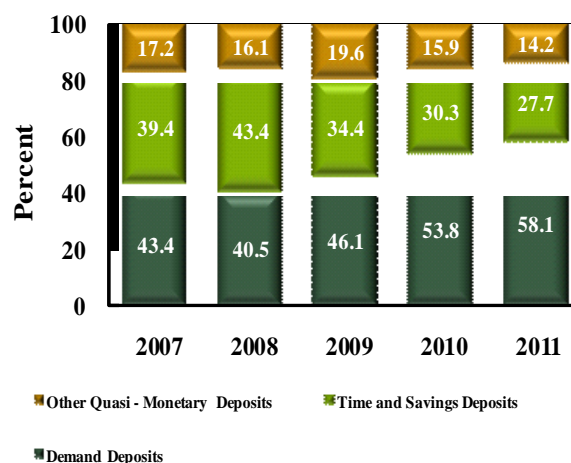
Their share in total deposits decreased from 15.9 percent in 2010 to 14.2 percent in 2011 (Chart 4.3).

A breakdown of deposits by sector shows that deposits of the private sector increased by 14.2 percent (Rls 110.7 billion) to Rls 890.2 billion in 2011 compared to a growth of 8.1 percent (Rls 58.6 billion) in the preceding year. The share of this sector's deposits in total deposits stood at 80.7 percent compared to 79.2 percent in the preceding year. Also, deposits of the public sector went up by 3.9 percent (Rls 8.1 billion) to Rls 213.4 billion compared to a decline of 6.5 percent (Rls 14.3 billion) in the preceding year. The sector's share in total deposits went down from 20.8 percent in 2010 to 19.3 percent in 2011.

Chart 4.2: Growth Rates of Bank Deposits



Chart 4.3: Shares of Deposit Components





With respect to developments of bank deposits by currency, domestic currency deposits increased by 12.2 percent (Rls 105.4 billion) to Rls 967.2 billion in 2011, compared to an increase of 10.5 percent (Rls 81.9 billion) in the preceding year. Their share in total deposits stood at 87.6 percent compared to 87.5 percent in the preceding year. Foreign currency deposits also increased by 10.8 percent (Rls 13.3 billion) to Rls 136.4 billion in 2011, compared to a fall of 23.4 percent (Rls 37.6 billion) in the preceding year. Hence, their share in total deposits of 12.5 percent in 2010 went down to 12.4 percent at the end of 2011.

Bank Claims on the Private and Public Sectors

Total bank claims on the private and public sectors (loans and advances, bills discounted and investments) rose by 7.8 percent (Rls 77.7 billion) to Rls 1,069.7 billion in 2011 compared to an increase of 8.1 percent (Rls 74.1 billion) in the preceding year. Total claims at the end of 2011 accounted for 96.9 percent of total bank deposits compared to 100.7 percent in the preceding year.

Total bank claims on the private sector increased by 10.6 percent (Rls 82.6 billion) to Rls 858.4 billion in 2011, compared to a rise of 5.7 percent (Rls 41.5 billion) in the preceding year. These claims represented 77.8 percent of total bank deposits at the end of 2011, compared to 78.8 percent in the preceding year.

In contrast, bank claims on the public sector (loans to public institutions and investments in government securities) decreased by 2.2 percent (Rls 4.7 billion) to Rls 209.6 billion in 2011 compared to a rise of 17.6 percent (Rls 32.0 billion) in the preceding year. They constituted 19.0 percent of total bank deposits in 2011 compared to 21.8 percent at the end of the preceding year (Table 4.3 and Charts 4.4 and 4.5).

Bank Credit by Maturity

Short-term credit (less than one year) extended to the private sector and institutions of the public sector increased by 6.5 percent (Rls 29.5 billion) to Rls 485.7 billion in 2011 compared to an increase of 1.5 percent (Rls 6.5 billion) in the preceding year. Medium-term credit (one to 3 years) increased by 7.3 percent (Rls 9.2 billion) to Rls 136.1 billion compared to a rise of 8.3 percent (Rls 9.7 billion) in the preceding year. Long-term credit (more than 3 years) also went up by 22.1 percent (Rls 42.5 billion) to Rls 234.9 billion compared to a growth of 13.1 percent (Rls 22.2 billion) in the preceding year.

Bank Credit by Economic Activity

A review of bank credit by economic activity during 2011 shows mixed trends of expansion and contraction. Bank credit extended for the electricity, water and other services sector increased by 34.0 percent (Rls 6.5 billion) compared to a rise of 44.0 percent in the preceding year, for the building and

Table 4.3: BANK CLAIMS ON THE PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SECTORS

(End of period)

(Million Riyals)

	2009		2010		2011		1st Q 2012	
	Amount	%Share	Amount	%Share	Amount	%Share	Amount	%Share
Claims on the private sector	734,237	80.0	775,756	78.2	858,365	80.2	898,908	80.0
Bank credit	708,769	77.2	743,057	74.9	824,795	77.1	861,482	76.7
Loans and advances	701,706	76.4	735,010	74.1	814,988	76.2	851,890	75.9
Bills discounted	7,063	0.8	8,047	0.8	9,807	0.9	9,592	0.9
Investments in private securities	25,468	2.8	32,699	3.3	33,570	3.1	37,426	3.3
Claims on the public sector	182,324	19.9	214,333	21.6	209,634	19.6	222,503	19.8
Bank credit to non-monetary financial public sector enterprises	28,136	3.1	32,285	3.3	31,831	3.0	34,564	3.1
Investments in government securities	154,188	16.8	182,048	18.4	177,803	16.6	187,939	16.7
Treasury bills	78,497	8.6	120,133	12.1	130,249	12.2	133,659	11.9
Government bonds	75,691	8.2	61,915	6.2	47,554	4.4	54,280	4.8
Claims on non-monetary financial institutions	1,365	0.1	1,946	0.2	1,694	0.2	1,528	0.1
Total	917,926	100.0	992,034	100.0	1,069,693	100.0	1,122,939	100.0



Chart 4.4: Bank Claims By Sector

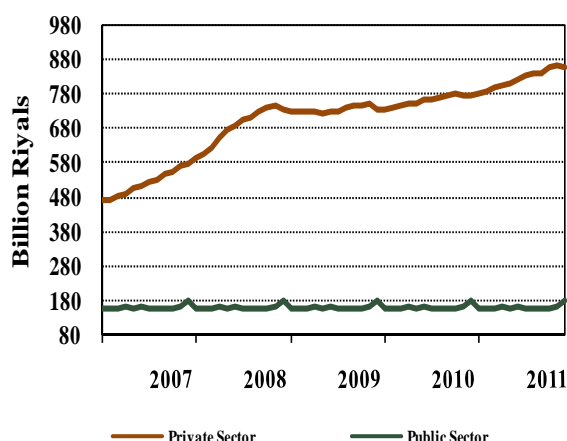
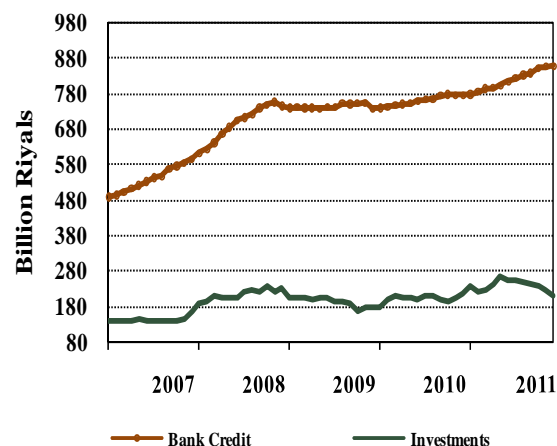


Chart 4.5: Bank Claims By Type



construction sector by 25.4 percent (Rls 14.2 billion) compared to a rise of 24.4 percent in the preceding year, for the manufacturing and production sector by 24.0 percent (Rls 21.6 billion) compared to an increase of 20.0 percent in the preceding year, for mining and quarrying by 31.6 percent (Rls 1.8 billion) to Rls 7.7 billion compared to a rise of 9.0 percent in the preceding year, for the commerce sector by 0.52 percent to Rls 182.1 billion compared to a rise of 7.0 percent in the preceding year, for the services sector by 7.0 percent (Rls 2.5 billion) compared to a fall of 22.7 percent in the preceding year, for the finance sector by 26.5 percent (Rls 4.7 billion) compared to a decline of 16.5 percent in the preceding year. However, bank credit extended

for the agriculture and fishing sector witnessed the largest decrease of 13.7 percent (Rls 1.4 billion) to Rls 8.9 billion, compared to a rise of 17.6 percent in the preceding year. Also, bank credit extended for the transport and communications sector decreased by 9.6 percent (Rls 4.1 billion) compared to a rise of 11.9 percent in the preceding year (Table 4.4 and Chart 4.6).

Consumer and Credit Card Loans

Consumer loans extended to individuals by banks witnessed continuous growth due to the economic expansion in the Saudi economy. Thus, total consumer and credit card loans rose by 21.8 percent (Rls 43.4 billion) in 2011 compared to an increase of 10.5 percent

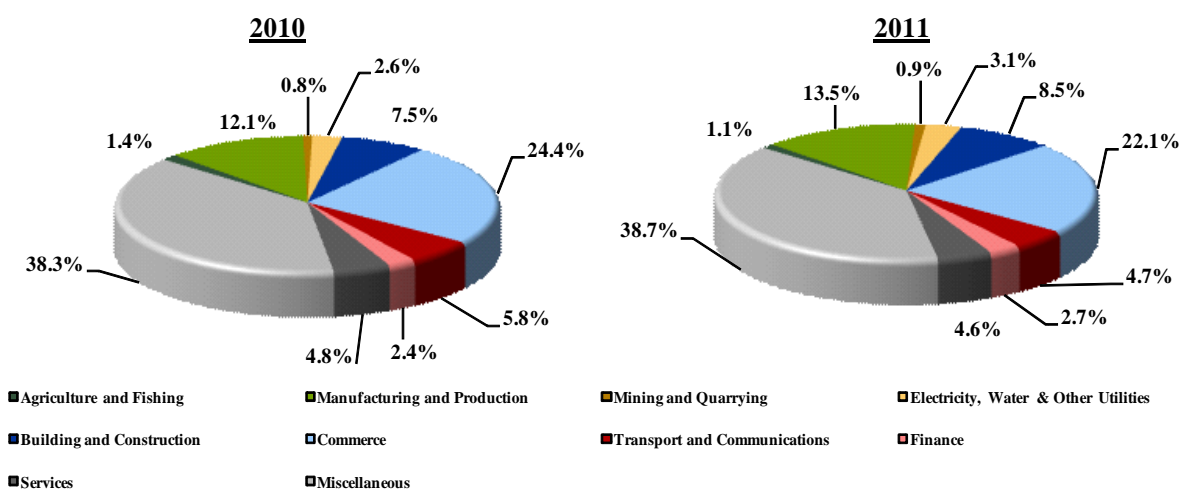
Table 4.4: BANK CREDIT TO THE PRIVATE SECTOR BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(End of period)

(Million Riyals)

	2009		2010		2011		1st Q 2012	
	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
		Share		Share		Share		Share
Agriculture and fishing	8,731	1.2	10,269	1.4	8,864	1.1	8,745	1.2
Manufacturing and production	75,044	10.6	90,082	12.1	111,662	13.5	76,666	10.7
Mining and quarrying	5,337	0.8	5,818	0.8	7,657	0.9	4,685	0.7
Electricity, water and other utilities	13,365	1.9	19,243	2.6	25,779	3.1	15,450	2.2
Building and construction	44,741	6.3	55,644	7.5	69,796	8.5	48,248	6.7
Commerce	169,220	23.9	181,132	24.4	182,078	22.1	182,101	25.4
Transport & Communications	38,415	5.4	42,992	5.8	38,886	4.7	37,336	5.2
Finance	21,258	3.0	17,756	2.4	22,468	2.7	20,914	2.9
Services	46,123	6.5	35,660	4.8	38,160	4.6	32,092	4.5
Other miscellaneous services	286,536	40.4	284,461	38.3	319,446	38.7	290,749	40.6
Total	708,769	100.0	743,057	100.0	824,795	100.0	716,987	100.0



Chart 4.6: Bank Credit to the Private Sector By Economic Activity



(Rls 18.9 billion) in the preceding year. A review of the components of these loans shows that loans for various purposes increased by 22.4 percent (Rls 30.0 billion) to Rls 163.5 billion, accounting for 67.5 percent of total consumer loans compared to a rise of 7.8 percent (Rls 9.6 billion) in the preceding year. Loans granted for financing real estates grew by 26.9 percent (Rls 6.2 billion) to Rls 29.3 billion, constituting 12.1 percent of total consumer loans compared to a rise of 29.3 percent (Rls 5.2 billion) in the preceding year. Loans granted for purchases of motor vehicles and equipment went up by 17.1 percent (Rls 7.2 billion) to Rls 49.4 billion or 20.4 percent of total consumer loans compared to a growth rate of 10.7 percent (Rls 4.1 billion) in the preceding year. In contrast, credit card loans in 2011 decreased by 7.3 percent (Rls 0.6 billion) to Rls 7.8 billion compared to a decline of 2.6 percent (Rls 0.2 billion) in the preceding year (Table 4.5 and Chart 4.7).

Chart 4.7: Total Consumer Loans

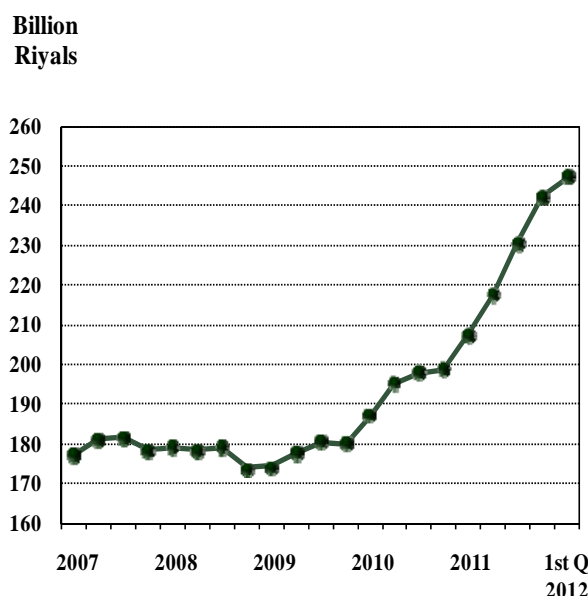


Table 4.5: CONSUMER AND CREDIT CARD LOANS

(End of Period)

(Million Riyals)

Year	Consumer Loans				Credit card Loans*
	Real estate	Motor vehicles and equipment	Others	Total	
2007	14,136.9	37,588.2	126,682.8	178,407.8	9,251.1
2008	14,906.0	37,261.3	121,817.3	173,984.6	9,451.6
2009	17,860.1	38,134.5	123,923.6	179,918.2	8,621.2
2010	23,087.7	42,209.0	133,537.9	198,834.6	8,399.7
2011	29,300.6	49,444.3	163,500.9	242,245.9	7,782.6

* Include Visa, Master Card, American Express, and Others.



Syndicated Loans

Preliminary data indicate that the number of syndicated loans extended to residents by a combination of domestic and foreign banks stood at 382 in 2011, increasing by 6.4 percent over the preceding year, while those extended to non-residents went down by 2.6 percent to 113. Value of the loans provided to residents totaled Rls 143.1 billion in 2011, increasing by 21.2 percent over the preceding year, while those provided to non-residents decreased by 10.7 percent to a total of Rls 32.3 billion.

Credit Worthiness in the Banking Sector

In pursuance of its endeavors to cope with latest technological developments to have access to all segments of the society.

In the context of its continuous pursuit to provide a sound investment environment, SIMAH launched on October 7, 2009 a broad media campaign entitled "In 2010... all checks have balance". SIMAH succeeded in launching a registration system for bouncing checks to assist the commercial sector and competent entities with curbing bouncing check phenomenon. At the end of 2011, the number of bouncing checks witnessed a sharp decrease of 48.0 percent compared the preceding year.

SIMAH also launched the Interactive Voice Response project (IVR) in line with latest modern technology standards, enabling a customer to inquire about his/her credit record by using the telephone. To do so, a customer should pronounce his/her ID No. and the system will be able to match the voice with the ID No. as a means for security identification without any human intervention in serving customers. Through this project, SIMAH establishes a new identity, serving the customer in the financial sector and reducing fraud level by using four-pillar identification (ID No, name, mobile No, and voice identification).

Commercial Banks' Foreign Assets and Liabilities

Foreign assets of commercial banks went up by 8.1 percent (Rls 15.6 billion) to Rls 208.7 billion in 2011 compared to a decline of 8.4 percent (Rls 17.8 billion) in the preceding year.

Foreign liabilities of commercial banks declined by 20.3 percent (Rls 19.3 billion) to Rls 75.5 billion in 2011 compared to a fall of 5.0 percent (Rls 5.0 billion) in the preceding year (Table 4.6, and Charts 4.8 and 4.9).

As a result, commercial banks' net foreign assets (foreign assets less foreign liabilities) increased by 35.4

percent (Rls 34.9 billion) to Rls 133.3 billion in 2011 compared to a fall of 11.5 percent (Rls 12.8 billion) in the preceding year.

Commercial Bank Reserves

Commercial banks' reserves (cash in vault and deposits with SAMA) increased by 12.5 percent (Rls 19.9 billion) to Rls 179.2 billion in 2011 compared to a decrease of 0.5 percent or Rls 0.8 billion in the preceding year. The increase was in statutory deposits with SAMA, which rose by 14.0 percent (Rls 7.7 billion) to Rls 62.2 billion, and in other deposits with SAMA, which rose by 8.8 percent (Rls 7.9 billion) to Rls 96.8 billion. However, current deposits with SAMA decreased from by 39.2 percent (Rls 0.1 billion) to Rls 0.2 billion in 2011. Cash in bank vaults went up by Rls 4.5 billion to Rls 19.9 billion (Table 4.7).

Commercial Banks' Capital and Reserves

Capital and reserves of banks increased by Rls 12.1 billion or 6.8 percent to Rls 190.1 billion in 2011 compared to a rise of Rls 14.4 billion or 8.8 percent in the preceding year. Their ratio to total deposits went down from 18.1 percent in 2010 to 17.2 percent in 2011, and to total assets from about 12.6 percent in 2010 to 12.3 percent in 2011. Capital ratio to risk-weighted assets (Basel Standard) stood at 17.4 percent at the end of 2011, which is more than double of the internationally prescribed standard of 8.0 percent (Table 4.8).

Sources and Uses of Commercial Banks Funds During 2011

Total additional financial resources becoming available to the commercial banks increased from Rls 79.1 billion in 2010 to Rls 140.6 billion in 2011, rising by 61.5 percent. These resources were accounted for as follows: increase in bank deposits by Rls 118.8 billion or 84.5 percent of total resources, capital base by Rls 16.9 billion or 12.0 percent and repayment of claims on the private sector by Rls 4.7 billion or 3.3 percent.

These additional financial resources were used by banks for increasing their claims on the private sector by Rls 82.6 billion or 58.7 percent of total additional resources, net foreign assets by about Rls 34.9 billion or 24.8 percent, and cash reserves by about Rls 19.9 billion or 14.1 percent (Table 4.9).

Commercial Banks' Profits

Commercial banks' net profits stood at Rls 30.9 billion at the end of 2011, denoting a rise of Rls 4.8



Table 4.6: FOREIGN ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS
(End of period)

(Million Riyals)

(Million Riyals)

	Amount			Change					
				2010		2011		1st Q 2012	
	2010	2011	1st Q 2012	Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Foreign Assets									
Due from foreign banks	34,627	42,945	43,901	-6,573	-16.0	8,318	24.0	-2,031	-4.6
Due from branches abroad	28,270	26,702	27,377	-11,164	-28.3	-1,568	-5.5	-3,979	-14.5
Due from others	16,518	15,662	16,456	-1,429	-8.0	-856	-5.2	-138	-0.8
Investments abroad	113,711	123,414	129,897	1,374	1.2	9,703	8.5	4,546	3.5
Total	193,127	208,723	217,632	-17,792	-8.4	15,596	8.1	-1,602	-0.7
Foreign Liabilities									
Due to foreign banks	53,867	53,027	52,179	12,106	29.0	-840	-1.6	2,428	4.7
Due to branches abroad	10,236	3,507	5,645	-15,076	-59.6	-6,729	-65.7	-4,632	-82.0
Due to others	30,603	18,916	23,787	-2,008	-6.2	-11,686	-38.2	-8,319	-35.0
Total	94,706	75,450	81,612	-4,977	-5.0	-19,256	-20.3	-10,522	-12.9
Net Foreign Assets	98,421	133,273	136,020	-12,815	-11.5	34,852	35.4	8,920	6.6

Chart 4.8: Foreign Assets and Liabilities of Banks

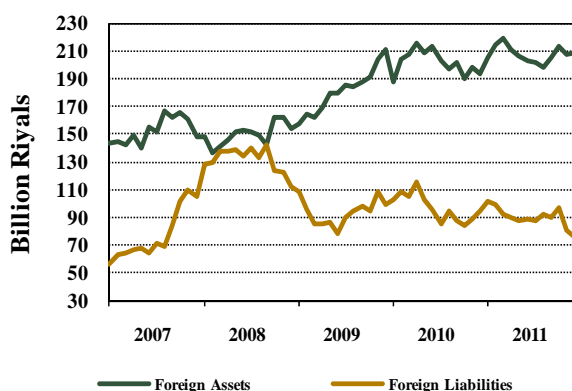


Chart 4.9: Ratio of Foreign Assets and Liabilities to Total Assets and Liabilities

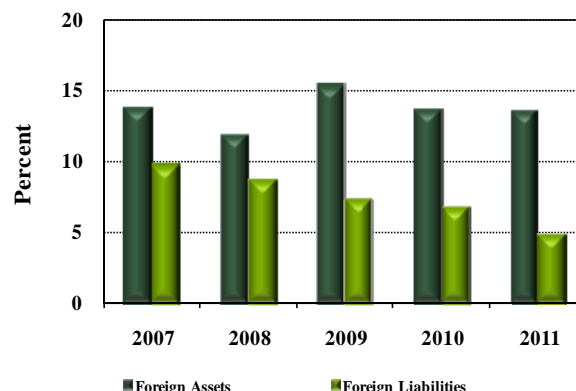


Table 4.7: COMMERCIAL BANK RESERVES
(End of period)

(Million Riyals)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	1st Q 2012
Cash in vault	10,019	11,007	10,856	15,450	19,917	18,045
Deposits with SAMA:						
Current deposits	3,143	751	646	296	180	1,854
Statutory deposits	36,142	44,297	50,322	54,594	62,253	65,621
Other deposits	59,310	41,116	98,293	88,973	96,825	82,387
Bank reserves	108,614	97,171	160,118	159,313	179,174	167,907
Ratios (%) to bank deposits						
Cash in vault	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.6
Deposits with SAMA:						
Current deposits	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
Statutory deposits	4.3	4.7	5.1	4.9	5.6	5.7
Other deposits	7.0	4.4	10.0	8.1	8.8	7.2
Bank reserves	12.8	10.3	16.3	14.4	16.2	14.63



Table 4.8: CAPITAL AND RESERVES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

(End of period)

(Million Riyals)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	1st Q 2012
Capital and reserves	106,026	131,822	163,642	178,025	190,140	216,202
Capital and reserves as a ratio of:						
Bank deposits (%)	14.8	15.6	17.4	18.1	17.2	18.8
Total assets (%)	9.9	10.1	11.9	12.6	12.3	13.5
Risk-weighted capital assets ratio (Basel Standard) (%)	20.6	16.0	16.5	17.1	17.4	17.2

Table 4.9: RESOURCES AND USES OF COMMERCIAL BANK FUNDS DURING 2011

(Billion Riyals)

Sources of Funds	Amount	% Share	Uses of Funds	Amount	%Share
Bank deposits	118.8	84.5	Cash reserves	19.9	14.2
Capital base	16.9	12.0	Claims on Private Sector	82.6	58.7
Claims on private sector	4.7	3.3	Net Foreign assets	34.8	24.8
Claims on public sector	0.2	0.2	Net other assets	3.3	2.3
Total	140.6	100.0	Total	140.6	100.0

billion or 18.4 percent over the preceding year's profits of Rls 26.1 billion. In contrast, they had declined by Rls 0.7 billion or 2.6 percent in 2010.

Number of Banks and their Branches

The number of commercial banks operating in the Kingdom stood at 23 at the end of 2011, including branches of foreign banks. The number of bank branches went up from 1,591 in 2010 to 1,646 in 2011. The distribution of bank branches by administrative regions shows that Riyadh region accounted for 493 branches (30.0 percent of the total), Makkah region 372 branches (22.6 percent), the Eastern region 309 branches (18.8 percent), Al-Qassim region 104 branches (6.3 percent), 'Asir region 102 (6.2 percent), and Al-Madinah region 75 branches (4.6 percent) (Table 4.10).

Banking Technology Developments in 2011

I. Clearing House Operations

The number of commercial and personal checks cleared through the clearing houses in the Kingdom in 2011 went up by 1.8 percent to 60,266. Their value also increased by 6.8 percent to Rls 580.3 billion. Average check value went up by 5.0 percent from Rls 88,230 in 2010 to Rls 92,629 in 2011.

The number of checks cleared at the main automatic clearing houses in the Kingdom increased in general. The number in Riyadh clearing house rose by 1.8 percent to 2.3 million checks, Al-Dammam by 2.0 percent to 1.7 million, Tabuk by 5.8 percent (the highest) to 58.0 thousand. However, the number decreased in Al-Ta'if by 0.1 percent to 42.5 thousand and Al-Madinah by 0.5 percent to 151.8 thousand (Chart 4.10).

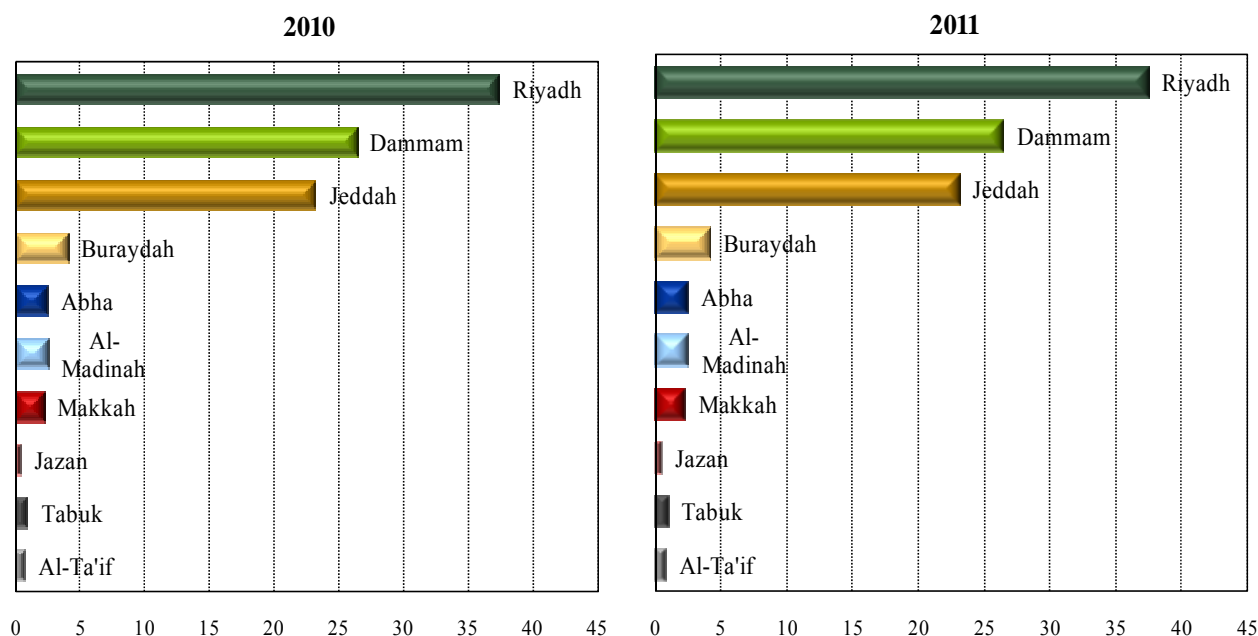


Table 4.10: BRANCHES OF BANKS CLASSIFIED BY ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

(End of period)

	Eastern				Northern									Total
	Riyadh	Makkah	Madinah	Region	Qassim	Asir	Tabouk	Hail	Borders	Jawf	Jazan	Najran	Bahah	
2011														
1st Q	484	361	72	307	98	99	40	31	14	20	35	21	25	1,607
2nd Q	489	364	72	309	98	99	40	32	14	20	35	22	26	1,620
3rd Q	489	367	75	307	105	100	39	32	14	20	37	22	26	1,633
4th Q	493	372	75	309	104	102	40	32	14	20	37	22	26	1,646
2012														
1st Q	496	374	77	314	105	106	40	32	14	20	37	22	24	1,661

Chart 4.10: Percentage Shares of Commercial and Personal Cheques Cleared by City



II. Saudi Payments Network (SPAN)

During 2011, SPAN increased and developed its service, promoting the growth of transactions carried out through ATMs, POS terminals and debit cards. Work continues on SPAN to provide fast, accurate, and secure banking services.

SPAN also was awarded the PCI DSS compliance certificate, which is an international standard for protecting electronic cards data. Thus, SPAN is the first payment system in cards processing area in the Middle East to win this certificate.



SPAN recorded positive growth in all of its transactions during 2011. The number of ATMs in the Kingdom increased by 8.1 percent to 11,766 compared to a rise of 9.4 percent in the preceding year. Also, the number of ATM cards issued went up by 17.3 percent to 14.3 million compared to a decrease of 11.3 percent in the preceding year.

The number of transactions carried out by SPAN in 2011 rose by 16.1 percent to 486.0 million compared to a rise of 12.2 percent in the preceding year. The value of withdrawals increased by 22.2 percent to Rls 270.6 billion compared to a rise of 12.0 percent in the preceding year. The number of transactions executed through the banks' network rose by 17.1 percent to 768.8 million compared to a rise of 15.4 percent in the preceding year, raising the value of cash withdrawals through the banks' network by 24.6 percent to Rls 307.7 billion compared to a rise of 15.6 percent in the preceding year. As a result, total number of transactions carried out by ATMs rose by 16.7 percent to 1,254.8 million and cash withdrawals by 23.5 percent to Rls 578.3 billion (Table 4.11 and Chart 4.11).

The number of POS terminals went up by 10.3 percent to 88,793 compared to a fall of 2.6 percent in the preceding year. The number of operations executed through POS terminals went up by 25.9 percent to 190.3 million compared to a rise of 21.1 percent in the preceding year. The value of sales through POS terminals rose by 37.6 percent to Rls 98.9 billion compared to a rise of 27.7 percent in the preceding year (Table 4.12 and Chart 4.12), indicating increased reliance of customers on SPAN services and their enhanced confidence in the use of modern banking technology.

III. Saudi Arabian Riyal Interbank Express (SARIE)

Since its launching on 8/12/1997, SARIE has been progressing in electronic banking and commercial transactions in the Kingdom as it constitutes the infrastructure upon which a number of sophisticated payment and financial settlement systems depend. Currently, 20 banks are participating in SARIE. The State Bank of India and T.C. Ziraat Bank joined SARIE in 2011.

Total number of transactions executed through SARIE went up by 25.5 percent to 44.1 million during 2011 against a rise of 6.9 percent in the preceding year. A breakdown by customer's gross and single transactions conducted through SARIE shows that the number of single transactions rose by 18.3 percent to 3.5 million. Their value also increased by 14.4 percent

to Rls 2,304 billion. The number of gross transactions went up by 28.6 percent to 38.9 million and their value by 33.8 percent to Rls 1,159 billion. The number of other transactions declined by 19.8 percent to 1.2 million compared to a fall of 18.1 percent in the preceding year. Their value decreased by 31.0 percent to Rls 58.4 billion compared to an increase of 394.1 percent in the preceding year. A breakdown of SARIE transactions by interbank payments shows that the number of single interbank transactions increased by 15.1 percent to 273 thousand in 2011. However, their value decreased by 3.1 percent to Rls 50,895 billion. The number of interbank gross transactions also went up by 17.0 percent to 87.5 thousand but they maintained their preceding year's value of Rls 37.3 billion (Tables 4.13A and 4.13B and Chart 4.13).

IV. SADAD Payment System (SADAD)

SADAD is a central system for paying out bills and other payments electronically through all banking channels in the Kingdom (bank branches, ATMs, telephone and e-banking services). The number of billers connected to SADAD stood at 109 at the end of 2011, while the number of banks linked to it reached 14. The number of transactions executed during 2011 totaled 123.7 million with a total value of Rls 107.1 billion.

The Institute of Banking (IoB)

SAMA's Institute of Banking (IoB) has continued making progress in offering cognitive solutions to the financial services sector, including banks, and insurance and investment companies. The year 2011 witnessed a number of developments at the level of services provided by the IoB to all of its segments of customers.

The IoB presented 162 training products serving specialties of banking, finance, investment, management, marketing, financial laws and regulations, insurance products, professional tests and others.

The IoB also signed a number of agreements with domestic and international organizations and entities to provide training courses and programs. Memorandums of understanding was signed with the Ministry of Finance to provide a range of programs in general and special purpose English language and with the Institute of International Finance on development and provision of a series of programs, courses and workshops in the area of financing SMEs.

The IoB programs included: open training courses, qualification programs, symposia, and standard and international tests. In 2011, the IoB offered 719 activities from which 16,812 participants benefited; of

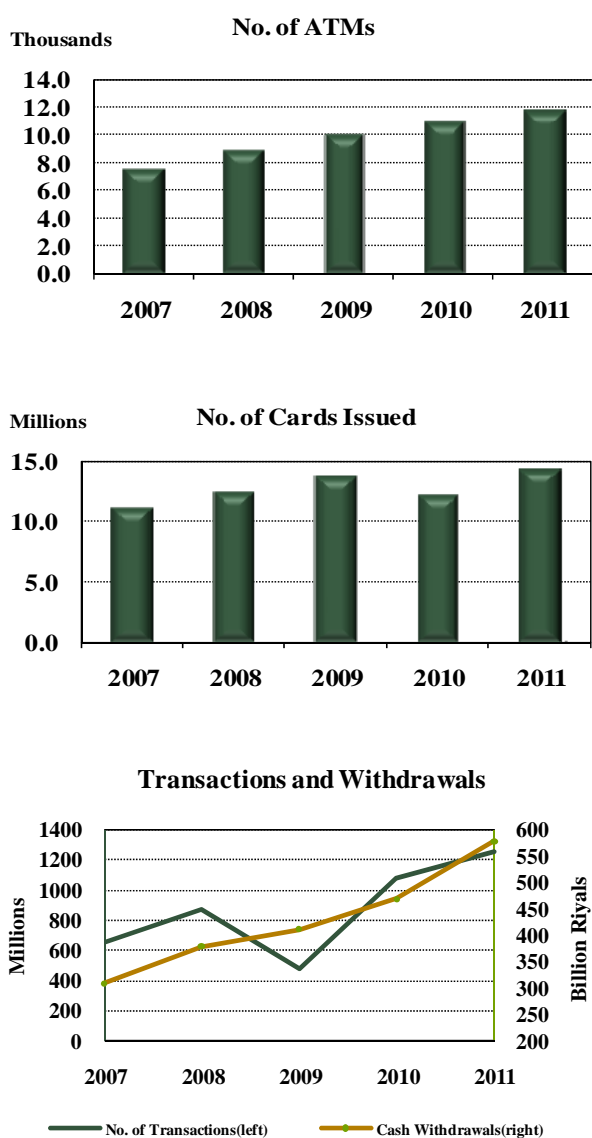


Table 4.11: ATMs STATISTICS

Year	No. of ATMs	No. of Issued ATM Cards	No. of Operations (Million)			Cash withdrawals (Million Riyals)		
			(SPAN)	Banks' network	Total	SPAN	Bank's Network	Total
2007	7,543	11,104,901	278,913	377,578	656,491	148,050	160,684	308,734
2008	8,893	12,366,441	338,355	533,178	871,533	184,442	194,567	379,009
2009	9,950	13,712,905	372,974	568,727	941,701	197,769	213,516	411,285
2010	10,885	12,162,407	418,473	656,390	1,074,862	221,482	246,907	468,389
2011	11,766	14,261,993	485,985	768,776	1,254,761	270,593	307,676	578,269
2012*	11,861	14,661,546	129,448	197,208	326,656	71,475	77,506	148,981

* End of the 1st quarter.

Chart 4.11: Automated Teller Machine Statistics



whom 4,936 joined standard tests of Tadawul, investment principles and accident surveyor programs, 49 joined specialized diploma programs, and 1,563 participated in conferences and symposia (Table 4.14).

I. Preparatory and Developmental Programs (Qualification Programs)

The preparatory program aims at preparing new university graduates staff to work as bank branch managers as well as attracting and training graduates according to banks' requirements. The credit program in the English language is also offered to introduce university graduates to various aspects of corporate banking. The IoB also provides a range of development programs, including investment, administration training, brokers basic, managers of the future and Shariah-compliant banking finance programs. Table 4.14 gives detailed information on such activities.

II. Diploma Programs

Diploma programs include a Diploma Program of Personal Financial Planning, a Diploma Program on Wealth Management and the Program on Insurance Basics Diploma. The Diploma Program of Personal Financial Planning aims at development of highly-qualified Saudi cadres enabling them to give science-based sound financial advice to clients in order to help them to plan their financial future. The Diploma Program on Wealth Management includes four advanced educational courses in the area of investment for high-wealth customers. It also contains a workshop ending with a final comprehensive exam on all of the four courses. A graduate from this program is awarded a certificate in wealth management. The third professional diploma program is the Program on

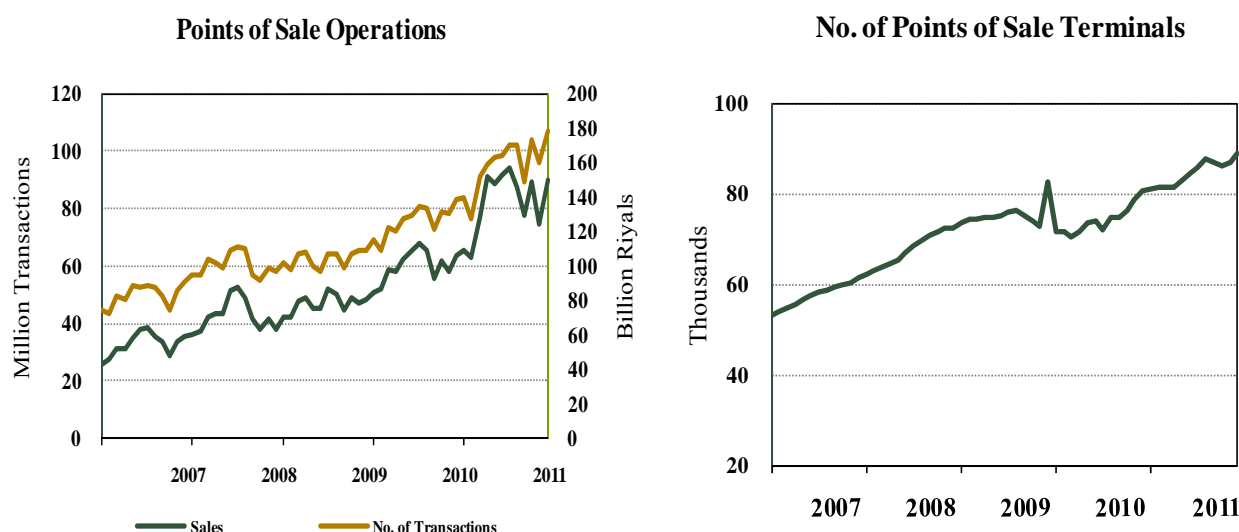


Table 4.12: POS STATISTICS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sales</u> <u>(In Million Riyals)</u>	<u>No. of Operations</u> <u>(Thousand)</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>POS terminals</u>
2007	39,431	99,435	61,557
2008	51,403	120,684	72,351
2009	56,256	124,830	82,620
2010	71,855	151,184	80,505
2011	98,905	190,301	88,793
2012*	28,275	54,581	83,841

* During the 1st quarter.

Chart 4.12



Insurance Basics Diploma. The demand for this diploma is expected to increase in the future in light of the increased number of licensed insurance companies which will be in need of qualified staff to serve their customers. The introduction of new standard tests and preparatory courses for such tests, which will be approved by the authority supervising the insurance market, will lead to a significant increase in the number of courses and qualifying programs specialized in preparatory and graduation of cadres to work as insurance brokers, advisors, surveyors and loss adjusters. The IoB organized specialized and professional diplomas with a number of participants of 49.

III. Standard Tests

The IoB continued to support supervisory authorities' trends through holding standard tests. The demand by applicants for the Tadawul, Basic Insurance and surveyors (Najm company) tests continued in 2011, benefiting 4,936 participants.

IV. Saudi Economists Training Program

This program aims at attracting and qualifying national cadres as a prerequisite for scholarship program for studying abroad to obtain master's and doctorate degrees in economics for working with SAMA thereafter. The number of participants in this program was 8 in 2011.



Table 4.13 A: NUMBER OF SARIE TRANSACTIONS

(Thousand transaction)

Period	Customer Payments			Inter-bank Payments			Others (3)	Total (1+2+3)
	Gross	Single	Total (1)	Gross	Single	Total (2)		
2007	21,767	1,722	23,488	61	245	306	1,039	24,833
2008	27,221	2,332	29,553	63	263	326	1,757	31,636
2009	27,982	2,622	30,604	77	266	343	1,882	32,829
2010	30,253	3,003	33,257	75	237	312	1,542	35,110
2011	38,921	3,552	42,473	87	273	360	1,237	44,070
2012*	10,295	1,002	11,297	25	80	105	300	11,702

* During the 1st Quarter.

Table 4.13 B: VALUE OF SARIE TRANSACTIONS

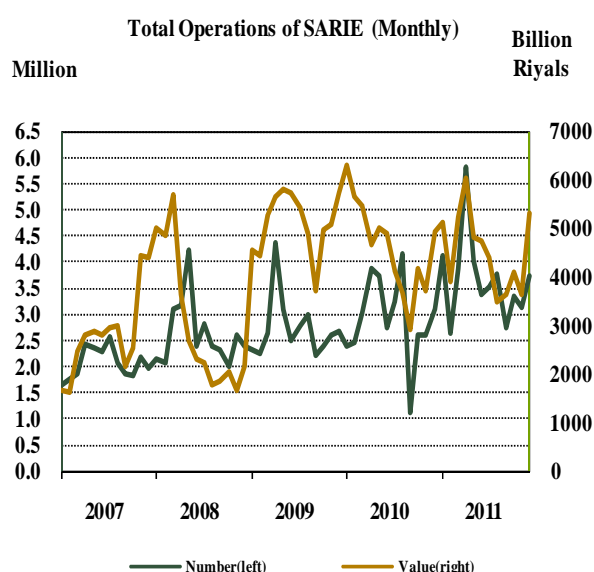
(Billion Riyals)

Period	Customer Payments			Inter-bank Payments			Others** (3)	Total (1+2+3)
	Gross	Single	Total (1)	Gross	Single	Total (2)		
2007	550	1,321	1,871	73	31,730	31,803	29	33,703
2008	719	2,092	2,812	79	32,979	33,058	36	35,906
2009	717	2,176	2,893	42	58,281	58,323	17	61,234
2010	867	2,015	2,882	37	52,542	52,578	84	55,544
2011	1,159	2,304	3,464	37.3	50,895	50,932	58	54,454
2012*	308	674	983	11	18,281	18,292	5	19,280

* During the 1st Quarter.

** Including direct debit transactions and SAMA's claims on banks.

Chart 4.13: SARIE Transactions



V. Conferences, Symposia and Applied Research

During 2011, the IoB organized three symposia, namely: the First Saudi Insurance Symposium, the Third Annual Symposium on Compliance and Money Laundering Combating and the “Risk Strategies for Basel III Compliance and Beyond” symposium. These symposia were attended by 1,047 participants. In addition, the IoB also organized three conferences attended by 512 participants.

Banking Developments in the First Quarter of 2012

According to the commercial banks’ consolidated balance sheet for the first quarter of 2012, total assets went up by 7.8 percent (Rls 115 billion) to Rls 1,596 billion compared to an increase of 7.5 percent (Rls 103.5 billion) in the corresponding period of the preceding year (Table 4.1).

Total bank deposits went up by 10.0 percent (Rls 104.5 billion) to Rls 1,148.0 billion during the first

**Table 4.14: The IOB's Activities during 2011**

Program	No. of Courses	No. of Participants
Specialized Diploma programs	3	49
Standard tests	3	4,936
Conferences and Symposia	6	1,563

quarter of 2012 compared to an increase of 13.3 percent (Rls 122.7 billion) during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The ratio of total deposits to total liabilities was 71.9 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2012 compared to 70.5 percent at the same time of the preceding year (Table 4.2).

A breakdown of deposits by type indicates a rise in demand deposits by 16.9 percent (Rls 98.0 billion) compared to an increase of 28.2 percent (Rls 127.3 billion) during the first quarter of 2011. Time and savings deposits also increased by 3.1 percent (Rls 9.2 billion) compared to a decrease of 5.1 percent (Rls 15.9 billion) during the first quarter of the preceding year. However, other quasi-monetary deposits went down by 1.6 percent (Rls 2.6 billion) compared to a rise of 7.3 percent (Rls 11.3 billion) during the first quarter of 2011.

As for the breakdown of deposits by sectors, it shows that private sector deposits increased by 12.0 percent (Rls 98.4 billion) in the first quarter of 2012 compared to an increase of 14.3 percent (Rls 102.9 billion) during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Public sector deposits also increased by 2.8 percent (Rls 6.1 billion) compared to a rise of 9.8 percent (Rls 19.8 billion) during the first quarter of 2011.

The distribution of deposits by currency indicates that foreign currency deposits went up by 3.8 percent (Rls 5.2 billion) compared to a rise of 6.4 percent (Rls 8.4 billion) during the same period of the preceding year. Also, domestic currency deposits rose by 11.0 percent (Rls 99.2 billion) compared to a growth of 14.5 percent (Rls 114.3 billion) during the first quarter of 2011.

With regard to bank credit and investment activity, total bank claims on the private and public sectors increased during the first quarter of 2012 by 10.2 percent (Rls 103.6 billion) to Rls 1,122.9 billion

compared to a rise of 6.2 percent (Rls 59.5 billion) during the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Consequently, total bank claims on the two sectors at the end of the first quarter of 2012 constituted 97.8 percent of total deposits compared to 97.7 percent at the end of first quarter of 2011. Sector-wise developments indicate that total bank claims on the public sector (loans to public sector institutions and investments in government securities) increased by 1.6 percent (Rls 3.5 billion) compared to a rise of 3.0 percent (Rls 6.3 billion) in the same period of the preceding year. Thus, total bank claims on the public sector at the end of the first quarter of 2012 accounted for 19.4 percent of total deposits compared to 21.0 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2011. Total bank claims on the private sector also went up by 12.6 percent (Rls 100.6 billion) compared to a rise of 7.0 percent (Rls 52.5 billion) during the same period of the preceding year. Subsequently, they constituted 78.3 percent of total deposits at the end of the first quarter of 2012 compared to 76.5 percent at the same time of first quarter of 2011 (Table 4.3).

A review of bank credit classified by maturity shows that short-term credit (less than one year) rose by 14.4 percent (Rls 66.2 billion) compared to a rise of 1.5 percent (Rls 6.7 billion) during the same period of the preceding year. Medium-term credit (1-3 years) went up by 17.4 percent (Rls 22.7 billion) compared to an increase of 10.7 percent (Rls 12.6 billion) during the corresponding period of the preceding year. Long-term credit (more than 3 years) also went up by 7.6 percent (Rls 15.5 billion) compared to an increase of 15.2 percent (Rls 27.0 billion) during the corresponding period of the preceding year.

Total foreign assets of commercial banks decreased by 0.7 percent (Rls 1.6 billion) to Rls 217.6 billion in the first quarter of 2012 compared to a rise of



5.9 percent (Rls 12.3 billion) in the first quarter of 2011. Also, total foreign liabilities decreased by 11.4 percent (Rls 10.5 billion) to Rls 81.6 billion compared to a decrease of 12.6 percent (Rls 13.3 billion) in the first quarter of 2011. Thus, net foreign assets of commercial banks went up by 7.0 percent (Rls 8.9 billion) to Rls 136.0 billion compared to a rise of 25.2 percent (Rls 25.6 billion) in the first quarter of 2011 (Table 4.6).

As for reserves, total cash in vault and deposits with SAMA went down in the first quarter of 2012 by 1.1 percent (Rls 1.9 billion) to Rls 167.9 billion compared to a rise of 29.1 percent (Rls 38.2 billion) in the first quarter of 2011. The ratio of total reserves to total bank deposits stood at 14.6 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2012 compared to 16.3 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2011. Deposit item with SAMA went down by Rls 4.7 billion, while cash in vault went up by Rls 2.7 billion (Table 4.7).

During the first quarter of 2012, banks boosted their capital and reserves by 13.7 percent (Rls 26.1 billion) to Rls 216.2 billion compared to a rise of Rls 19.2 billion or 10.8 percent during the corresponding period of the preceding year (Table 4.8). Banks also realized profits of Rls 9.3 billion in the first quarter of 2012 compared to Rls 7.6 billion in the corresponding period of the preceding year.

The number of commercial bank branches operating in the Kingdom stood at 1,661 at the end of the first quarter of 2012 compared to 1,646 at the end of the preceding year. The rise was accounted for by 3 branches in Riyadh region, 1 branch in Al-Qassim region, 5 branches in the Eastern region, 2 branches in

each of Makkah and Al-Madinah regions, and 4 branches in A'sir region (Table 4.10).

In the area of banking technology, the number of ATMs went up by 95 over the preceding quarter to a total of 11,861 in the first quarter of 2012 compared to a rise of 186 in the same period of the preceding year. The number of ATM cards went up by 1,874 million to 14.6 million compared to a rise of 470.8 thousand in the first quarter of the preceding year. Value of cash withdrawals through ATMs stood at Rls 148.5 billion during the first quarter of 2012 compared to Rls 130.0 billion during the same period of the preceding year. Cash withdrawals made through banks' network stood at Rls 77.0 billion while those made through SPAN stood at Rls 71.5 billion. Total withdrawal transactions went up by 30.5 million to 329 million compared to a rise of 17.9 million in the first quarter of 2011 (Table 4.11).

The number of POS terminals went up by 2,549 in the first quarter of 2012 to 83.8 thousand compared to a rise of 787 thousand in the same period of the preceding year. The value of sales made through POS terminals stood at Rls 28.3 billion compared to Rls 20.5 billion in the same quarter of the preceding year (Table 4.12).

The value of transactions carried out through SARIE system stood at Rls 19,280 billion in the first quarter of 2012 compared to Rls 14,266 billion in the same quarter of 2011. The number of transactions stood at 11,702 thousand compared to 10,610 thousand in the same period of the preceding year (Table 4.13A and Table 4.13B)■



SAMA supervises and regulates banks and insurance companies in order to ensure their soundness, solvency and their efficient performance in the domestic economy through the application of regulations and issuance of rules, instructions and controls; and conducting supervisory visits and required examination programs. The following are the most prominent achievements in 2011:

First: Regulatory Developments and Guidance

SAMA has issued supervisory circulars in several fields aimed to improve and develop the banks' financial conditions and their compliance with standards issued by international regulatory bodies such as the Basel Committee and the Financial Stability Board. The standards include liquidity risk, assessment methodology, assets securitization, prudential returns for small and medium size enterprises, and trade finance under Basel capital framework.

Second: Risk Based Supervision and Review Visits

SAMA conducts supervisory visits to all banks and financial leasing companies operating in the Kingdom. The visits encompass bilateral meetings between the supervisory team and banks' chairmen of the boards, senior management, and chairmen of the audit committees.

The bilateral meetings include discussions related to the bank's strategies, operations, size of risks, risk management approach, and its internal supervision techniques. The bilateral meetings allow SAMA's Inspection Department's staff to update their assessment of the size of risks banks are exposed to.

Third: Progress of Implementation of Basel II and Basel III in the Kingdom.

In 1992, Saudi Arabia applied Basel Rules on Capital Adequacy under instructions issued by SAMA to that effect. The implementation of this international standard permitted SAMA to supervise domestic banks' capital adequacy and compare their performance with international banks. The capital adequacy ratio (Basel II) was set at 17.4 percent in 2011 compared to 17.1 percent in 2010.

The financial crisis which began in 2007 had a detrimental impact on the international financial system and resulted in an erosion of the level and quality of many international banks' capital and excessive leveraging. Therefore, in 2011, the Basel Committee introduced two basic packages of measures to strengthen the Basel II Framework through two documents entitled: (i) "Basel III: A Global

Regulatory Framework for more Resilient Banks and Banking System" and (ii) "Basel III: International Framework for Measurement of Liquidity Risk Standards and Monitoring". These packages are known as Basel III.

SAMA plans to shift to Basel III within the period specified by Basel Committee on Banking Supervision by the year 2019. SAMA prepared the necessary Basel III Requirements Document and Prudential Returns. The consequent period, up to 2019, will be devoted to monitoring, testing and finalization of the reforms and their implementation on the basis of a specific time schedule.

According to Basel III Requirements, banks shall provide additional capital to ensure avoiding risk exposures because the supervisory ratios of capital adequacy have been changed. Moreover, Basel III included the Additional Buffer Concept for maintaining additional capital and reserves as a counter-cyclical measure. This will have a notable impact on the capital level which banks are required to have.

Fourth: Liquidity, Profitability and Solvency of Banks.

In 2011, net profits of commercial banks stood at Rls 30.9 billion, increasing by 18.4 percent (Rls 4.8 billion) from Rls 26.1 billion in the previous year, against a decline in profits in 2010 by 0.7 billion or 2.6 percent from the profits of 2009. Loans and credit facilities rose by Rls 77.7 billion to Rls 1,070 billion. Customer deposits grew by Rls 118.7 billion to Rls 1,103.6 billion in 2011, compared to Rls 984.9 billion in the preceding year.

Liquidity ratio stood at 33.3 percent in 2011 against 35.7 percent in the preceding year. The ratio of credit extended to the public and private sectors to total deposits stood at 96.8 percent at the end of 2011 compared to 100.5 percent in the preceding year.

Fifth: Financial Derivative Market Activity

Financial derivative transactions in the Kingdom rose by Rls 133.2 billion or 17.4 percent to Rls 897.3 billion at the end of 2011 compared to Rls 764.1 billion at the end of the preceding year. Derivatives constituted 60.4 percent of the (Off-balance-sheet) contra accounts during 2011 against 59.1 percent in the preceding year.

Sixth: Participation in Regional and International Meetings.

SAMA participated in the GCC Supervision and Control Committee to consolidate and harmonize supervisory regulations for the establishment of the



monetary union and issuance of a single currency for the GCC countries. SAMA also participated in the meetings of the Arab countries' Committee on Supervision and Control to coordinate banking legislation therein.

Seventh: Branches of Foreign Banks and Domestic Banks' Branches inside and outside the Kingdom.

The number of bank branches (domestic and foreign) operating in the Kingdom in 2011 stood at 1,646, including 12 branches of foreign banks. The branch of the Pakistan National Bank was officially opened on 8/06/2011 (6/7/1432 H) as a foreign bank. During 2011, 55 branches of domestic banks came into operation throughout the Kingdom.

Eight: Review of Inspection of Banks On-Site Examination Programs of Banks Operating in the Kingdom.

SAMA continued during 2011 to perform its supervisory responsibilities on banks and money-changing firms through on-site examination programs (which cover all operations and products) and specialized (specific) examination (which is confined to some activities and operations such as examination of treasury and loan portfolio etc.). The programs are performed in accordance with the best internationally applied practices in the area of supervision and control. The risk-based comprehensive examination aims at assessing asset quality, liquidity, profitability, risk management, internal audit, capital adequacy, in addition to compliance with regulations and instructions issued by SAMA.

SAMA conducted a comprehensive examination of all banks operating in the Kingdom by a team formed by SAMA in cooperation with international accounting and audit firms.

Specialized Examination Programs

SAMA conducted a number of specialized examination programs of banking activities and operations of banks operating in the Kingdom, including examination of financial leasing products and personal loans portfolio, credit cards, and information technology, including emergency plans and the binary standard of identity verification of customers accessing their accounts via internet or telephone banking.

Financial Leasing Activity

Financial leasing is one of the credit transactions and, thus, it is controlled and supervised by SAMA under Ministerial Resolution No. 1/1566 dated 21/07/1420H (30/10/1999) providing for enacting a law for practicing the activity, and licensing

requirements for financial leasing companies. SAMA has also been entrusted with setting up instructions to help it in performing its control and supervisory functions over financial leasing. A specialized examination program was launched for financial leasing and real estate financing activities in banks and financial leasing companies during 2011 and early 2012. Anti-money laundering rules in financial leasing companies have been updated.

Developments in Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Financing.

SAMA's Achievements in the Area of Combating Money-Laundering and Terrorism Financing:

SAMA took several supervisory and control actions related to combating money laundering and terrorism financing during 2011 and the first quarter of 2012, including:

- Following up actions taken by banks and money-changing firms regarding the implementation of the third update of Rules Governing Anti-money Laundering and Combating Terrorism Financing and the Rules for Opening Bank Accounts and General Rules for their Operation to cope with developments in modern banking. SAMA issued subsequent circulars regarding the fourth update of the Rules for Opening Bank Accounts. It included new rules and amendments to the requirements of a number of existing rules.
- Coordinating with the Financial Intelligence Unit of the Ministry of Interior and with the Bureau for Investigation and Public Prosecution in particular, and the organs concerned with the issues of money laundering to enhance joint work.
- Supervising the domestic banks' work program on continual updating of data of all customers (natural and legal) through verification of the validity of their recognized IDs.
- Following up the results of the comprehensive process of examining all banks operating in the Kingdom. The process included setting programs aimed at ensuring that banks comply with the instructions and requirements related to combating money laundering and terrorism financing and the rules for opening bank accounts and their operation and submitting separate reports thereof.
- The Permanent Committee on Anti-Money Laundering, consisting of representatives of several government bodies, continued its meetings at SAMA. It deals with all topics related to money laundering and holds its meetings on a monthly basis.
- The Kingdom's participation in the membership of FATF on combating money laundering and terrorist financing through the membership of the General



Secretariat of the Cooperation Council of the Arab Gulf Countries and the permanent participation in the meetings of the FATF.

- Follow-up of Saudi Arabia's commitment to resolutions issued by the U.N. Security Council pertaining to combating terrorism and its financing.
- Develop and implement a special examination program on all domestic banks, money-changing firms, branches of foreign banks and finance companies aiming to ensure their compliance with the instructions and requirements of combating money laundering and terrorist financing.
- Completing the requirements of the joint assessment made by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) and the Financial Action Task Force for the Middle East and North Africa (MENA FATF) regarding anti-money laundering and terrorist financing actions.

Credit Cards

SAMA continued to coordinate with competent domestic and international authorities to promote credit cards transactions, and to develop and monitor the credit card activity in the Kingdom through qualifying the staff working in this activity and applying the best practices applied globally. Training courses and workshops were organized for the benefit of the staff of security sectors, in cooperation with international payment systems companies.

Kafalah (Guarantee) Program

Kafalah program was established in 2006 on the initiative of the Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF) with the aim of overcoming obstacles that hinder financing Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) which are incapable of providing required guarantees to financiers. In 2011, total finance extended to small and medium enterprises stood at Rls 1.3 billion, compared to Rls 715 million in the preceding year, increasing by 45 percent. Kafalah (Guarantee) program is being followed up with domestic banks, urging them to further contribute to finance these enterprises under the umbrella of the program.

Security Soundness and Counterfeiting of Banknotes

SAMA (represented by the Treasury Department and Banking Inspection Department) prepares for the start of the fifth stage of examining security systems and controls of cash circulation in banks operating in the Kingdom, by visiting a number of cash branches and centers of banks in various regions of the Kingdom.

Ninth: Insurance Industry

1. Supervision and Control over the Insurance Sector (up to the end of the First Quarter of 2012)

A- Regulations Issued up to the end of the First Quarter of 2012:

The number of regulations issued for supervision and control over the insurance activity amounted to ten, up to the end of the first quarter of 2012, as follows:

- Insurance Market Code of Conduct.
- Anti-Fraud Regulations.
- Risk Management Regulations.
- Anti-Money Laundering & Combating Terrorism Financing Rules.
- Regulations for Supervision and Inspection Costs.
- Regulatory Rules for Reinsurance Activities.
- Regulatory Rules for Insurance Brokers and Agents.
- Investment Regulations.
- Insurance E-Transactions Regulations.

SAMA also issued the Unified Compulsory Motor Insurance Policy, in an updated version, applied by insurance companies as of 1/5/1433H.

B. Inspection Visits to Insurance Companies and Insurance Related Service Providers

On-site supervision is one of the most important components of SAMA's supervision and control process over the insurance sector to ensure the adequacy of the companies' prudential procedures, and their sound and strong solvency. To this end, SAMA has continued to make periodical supervisory visits to insurance companies and insurance related service providers that are expected to be granted licenses and those that have already been licensed to practice cooperative insurance in the Kingdom.

The primary objective of the supervisory visits to those companies is to ensure their compliance with the provisions of the Cooperative Insurance Companies Control Law, issued by Royal Decree No. M/32 dated 2/06/1424H (31/07/2003) and its Implementing Regulations and regulatory rules issued by SAMA. It also aims at making sure that insurance companies are at a high level of efficiency and readiness, and that the regulatory and technical requirements of insurance companies are in line with the work plans agreed upon earlier by SAMA as a prerequisite for granting the license to operate in the market.

Supervisory visits to insurance and reinsurance companies amounted to (31) during 2011 and the first quarter of 2012. The insurance supervision focused on regulatory, strategic, administrative, and technical



aspects including, but not limited to, assessment of the companies' future plans, their executive management, systems of governance, efficiency, effectiveness and stability of their technical transactions, information systems, emergency plans, training and Saudization, as well as ensuring the existence of an effective internal control system including control, risk management, and compliance systems and procedures for handling complaints with a high degree of communication, cooperation and coordination between the various departments of companies; especially the internal audit department, compliance department and the Audit Committee. SAMA provides the visited company after each supervisory visit with written observations and results of SAMA's visiting team and requests a plan from the company for addressing these observations and then studies the plan as received and expresses an opinion about it and follows up the implementation of the corrective steps taken by the companies.

SAMA continued to carry out surprise inspection visits to insurance companies to verify their compliance with the oversight and supervisory regulatory requirements, and make sure that they operate according to professional standards and in a way that ensures the rights of policyholders, claimants and other concerned persons. In this context, SAMA examined the following during 2011 and the first quarter of 2012:

- Compliance of companies with the rules of combating money laundering and terrorist financing. During these inspection visits, work mechanism of dealing with the company's customers was reviewed to ensure the non-existence of money laundering or terrorist financing transactions. Relevant records and documents were examined to verify that these companies apply the rules of combating money laundering and terrorist financing. The companies which had any deficiencies or excesses were forced to take necessary corrective steps and to ensure non-recurrence of such irregularities.
- Compliance of companies with the pricing of insurance products such as: vehicle insurance and medical insurance products approved by SAMA under Article (16) of the Implementing Regulations of the Cooperative Insurance Companies Control Law. During these inspection visits, the mechanism of subscription and pricing of vehicle insurance and medical insurance products of the companies was reviewed. Relevant records and documents were examined to verify that these companies carry out subscription transactions and product pricing in

accordance with the regulations and instructions in force. The companies which had any deficiencies or excesses were forced to take necessary corrective steps and to ensure non-recurrence of such violations.

- Compliance of companies with the regulations and instructions relevant to marketing insurance products. During these inspection visits, the mechanism of marketing and sale of the companies was reviewed. Relevant records and documents were examined to verify that these companies conduct marketing and sales operations in accordance with the relevant regulations and instructions. The companies which had any deficiencies or excesses were forced to take necessary corrective steps and to ensure non-recurrence of such irregularities.
- Compliance of insurance related service providers with the relevant regulations and instructions. During these inspection visits, the work system and procedures were reviewed. Samples of documents, records and data of the companies were looked into to verify that these companies conduct their activities in accordance with relevant regulations and instructions. The companies which had any deficiencies or excesses were forced to take necessary corrective steps and to ensure non-recurrence of such irregularities.

2. Saudization in the Insurance Sector

A. Resolutions and Instructions Issued Concerning Saudization:

Article 2 of the Implementing Regulations of the Cooperative Insurance Companies Control Law states that one of the objectives of the Law and Regulations is to develop the insurance sector in the Kingdom, including training and Saudization of posts.

Article 4 of the Implementing Regulations of the Cooperative Insurance Companies Control Law states that the work plan of insurance companies and insurance related service providers must include the expected number of staff and the recruitment and qualification plan of Saudis.

Article 50 of the Implementing Regulations of the Cooperative Insurance Companies Control Law emphasizes that insurance companies and insurance related service providers must provide SAMA, forty-five days prior to the end of each financial year, with a list of the number and ratios of Saudi staff at the level of the company as a whole, at the level of each branch or department, and at the level of management engaged by Saudis.



Article 79 of the Implementing Regulations of the Cooperative Insurance Companies Control Law states that "Saudization ratio at insurance companies and insurance related service providers must not be lower than 30 percent at the end of the first year, to be increased annually in accordance with the work plan submitted to SAMA".

B. Employment in the Insurance Sector

The total number of working staff in insurance companies in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stood at 7,457 at the end of 2011 compared to 7,081 at the end of 2010. The Saudi staff constituted 53 percent of the total staff against 50 percent at the end of 2010. Saudization ratio in higher managerial positions rose to 40 percent at the end of 2011 from 33 percent at the end of 2010.

3. Training

Within the framework of SAMA's efforts to regulate the insurance sector and motivate companies and their employees to adhere to professionalism and practice insurance activity on a scientific and methodological basis pursuant to rules, regulations and instructions issued by it, SAMA has prescribed the Insurance Fundamentals Certificate Exam (IFCE) as a mandatory certificate that should be obtained by employees at insurance and insurance related service companies. The IFCE covers the main principles of rules and regulations of insurance activity. It is applied over three years in accordance with a timetable which determines the period during which each category of employees must pass the exam.

4. Insurance Market in the Kingdom in 2011

A- Performance Overview

- In 2011, the insurance market witnessed a growth rate of 12.9 percent, with gross written premiums reaching Rls 18.5 billion compared to a total of Rls 16.4 billion in 2010. The increase was due mainly to the growing awareness of the importance of insurance and the favorable economic conditions during the year, as well as the continued growth of compulsory motor insurance and cooperative health insurance.
- General insurance gross written premiums, which represent 42.6 percent of the insurance market, increased by 17.3 percent to Rls 7.9 billion in 2011 compared to Rls 6.7 billion in 2010 (Table 5.1).
- Health insurance gross written premiums, which represent 52.4 percent of the insurance market, increased by 11.7 percent to Rls 9.7 billion in 2011 compared to Rls 8.7 billion in 2010.
- Health insurance continued to be the largest insurance activity in 2011. The significant growth in health insurance premiums was largely attributed to the application of the Cooperative Health Insurance System to more categories of beneficiaries.

- Protection and savings insurance gross written premiums declined by 6.9 percent to Rls 905 million in 2011, compared to Rls 972 million in 2010.

B- Insurance Market Penetration and Density

- Insurance penetration is defined as gross written premiums as a ratio of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The level of insurance penetration in Saudi Arabia was 0.84 percent in 2011 compared to 0.97 percent in 2010. The slight decline in insurance market penetration and density was attributed to the significant growth in GDP (by 28 percent in 2011 against 18.6 percent in 2010). The oil sector accounts for the bulk of this growth. The ratio of gross written premiums to (non-oil) GDP stood at 2.02 percent in 2011 against 2.07 percent in 2010.
- Insurance density is defined as per capita expenditure on insurance (total written insurance premiums divided by the population). The per capita insurance density increased by 14.6 percent from Rls 604 in 2010 to Rls 682 in 2011.

C- Gross Written Premiums (GWP)

Health and motor insurance constituted 73.7 percent of total GWP in 2011. Health insurance is still the most demanded line of business, accounting for 52.5 percent of total GWP in 2011, compared to 53 percent in 2010. Motor insurance ranked second in terms of demand, constituting 21.2 percent of total GWP in 2011, while protection and savings, properties and engineering insurance accounted for 4.9 percent, 6.3 percent and 4.9 percent respectively (Table 5.1).

D- Net Written Premiums (NWP)

NWP is defined as gross written premiums after deducting the share of domestic and international reinsurance. Motor and health insurance accounted for 88.2 percent of total NWP in 2011. Motor insurance registered the highest growth rate, increasing by 19.7 percent in 2011 in terms of NWP (Table 5.1).

E- Retention Ratio

The retention ratio is a measure of the written risks retained by the insurance company as there is a direct relationship between the retention ratio and risks. It is calculated by dividing the NWP by GWP. The overall retention ratio (except protection and savings) of insurance companies in the Saudi market was 72.1 percent in 2011 against 70.9 percent in 2010. This ratio was largely affected by the high retention ratio for motor and health insurance which accounted for around 73.7 percent of total GWP. The weighted average retention ratio for other insurance lines declined to 19



percent in 2011 as compared to 20 percent in 2010. The lowest retention ratios of 0.5 percent and 2 percent were recorded by aviation insurance and energy insurance respectively (Table 5.1).

F- Commissions Paid to Insurance Brokers and Agents:

The amount of commissions paid by insurance companies to brokers and agents totaled Rls 1,12 billion in 2011 compared to Rls 992 million in 2010, rising by 11.7 percent. General insurance commissions accounted for 56.6 percent and 58.5 percent of total commissions paid in 2010 and 2011 respectively. Health insurance commissions constituted 41.2 percent and 38.8 percent of total commissions paid during 2010 and 2011 respectively.

G- Gross Claims Paid by Line of Business:

Total claims paid by line of business increased by 34.9 percent from Rls 8.51 billion in 2010 to Rls 11.49 billion in 2011. Health and motor insurance accounted for 64 percent and 24 percent of all gross claims paid in 2011, respectively. These high percentages reflected the relatively high shares of these lines of business of the total market premiums. In 2011, the highest growth rate in gross claims paid was recorded by protection and savings insurance, rising by 114.7 percent to Rls 292.5 million compared to Rls 136.2 million in the preceding year.

5. SAMA Website:

SAMA designates a special link for the insurance activity on its website www.sama.gov.sa that contains laws, regulations, circulars and studies on the insurance sector as well as forms for license application and standards of solvency for founders and managers of insurance companies and insurance related service providers. SAMA website can be referred to for the latest update for licensed insurance companies and

insurance service providers, updated periodically. The website also shows the performance of the insurance market in the Kingdom from 2007 to 2011.

6. Status of Insurance Companies in the Kingdom

Up to the end of the first quarter of 2012, the Council of Ministers approved the establishment of 35 insurance and reinsurance companies, of which 31 were finally licensed to practice insurance. One company (Saudi Enaya Cooperative Insurance Co.) was listed on the Saudi Stock Exchange. The insurance company (Tokio Marine Saudi Arabia Co.) completed the IPO process. Two insurance companies were approved by the Council of Ministers to be established, but they are still not listed on the Saudi Stock Exchange (Table 5.2 and 5.3).

7. Council of Cooperative Health Insurance

At the end of 2011, the total number of expatriates covered by health insurance reached 8.7 million. The number of companies authorized to sell cooperative health insurance policies stood at 26.

The firms that provided insurance to their employees totaled 585,421 thousand at the end of the 2011. Health care providers approved by the Council totaled 2,887 in the Kingdom, with the share of the private sector amounting to 2,854 and that of the public sector 33.

As for the type of facility, pharmacies occupied the first place up to the end of 2011. Polyclinic centers came second, followed by dispensaries, optical shops, and hospitals. Medical devices and prosthetics shops came at the last place. Riyadh ranked at the top of the cities providing health care services in the Kingdom up to the end of 2011. Makkah was second, followed by the Eastern region while the Northern Borders region came last (Table 5.4)■

Table 5-1: INSURANCE INDICATORS 2009-2011

Type of Insurance	2009				2010				2011			
	Gross Written Premiums (Million Riyals)	Share %	Net Written Premiums	Retention Ratio*	Gross Written Premiums (Million Riyals)	Share %	Net Written Premiums	Retention Ratio*	Gross Written Premiums (Million Riyals)	Share %	Net Written Premiums	Retention Ratio*
Accidents, Liability and Others	543.7	0.0	244.3	0.4	506.8	0.0	275.9	0.5	631.5	0.0	279.8	0.4
Motor	3,055.4	0.2	2,944.1	1.0	3,238.8	0.2	3,098.8	1.0	3,922.2	0.2	3,710.6	0.9
Property / Fire	904.9	0.1	105.1	0.1	958.7	0.1	126.5	0.1	1,156.7	0.1	135.5	0.1
Marine	525.0	0.0	183.2	0.3	518.2	0.0	175.4	0.3	634.1	0.0	204.9	0.3
Aviation	174.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	304.5	0.0	4.8	0.0	272.1	0.0	1.2	0.0
Energy	301.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	328.9	0.0	7.6	0.0	361.0	0.0	7.4	0.0
Engineering	810.3	0.1	125.3	0.2	869.2	0.1	113.9	0.1	912.5	0.0	131.2	0.1
Total General Insurance	6,315.3	0.4	3,608.4	0.6	6,725.1	0.4	3,802.9	0.6	7,890.3	0.4	4,470.7	0.6
Total Health Insurance	7,292.0	0.5	5,556.9	0.8	8,690.1	0.5	7,120.0	0.8	9,708.4	0.5	8,225.1	0.8
Total Protection and Saving Insurance	1,002.8	0.1	908.0	---	972.2	0.1	876.8	---	905.1	0.0	841.2	---
Total	14,610.1	1.0	10,073.2	0.7	16,387.4	1.0	11,799.7	0.7	18,503.7	1.0	13,537.0	0.7
(--) Not Available. * : Retention Ratios for Protection and Savings Insurance are not included in the Overall Retention Ratio. Source: SAMA												





Table 5-2: LICENSED INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE COMPANIES
UP TO THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2012

<u>Company Name</u>	<u>Capital (Million Riyals)</u>	<u>Approved On (MM/DD/YY)</u>
National Company for Cooperative Insurance (NCCI)	750	12/2/2004
Malath Cooperative Insurance & Reinsurance Company	300	9/11/2007
The Mediterranean & Gulf Cooperative Insurance & Reinsurance (MedGulf)	800	9/11/2007
Saudi IAIC for Cooperative Insurance (SALAMA)	100	9/11/2007
SABB Takaful	340	9/11/2007
Arabian Shield Cooperative Insurance	200	9/11/2007
Al Ahli Takaful	167	9/11/2007
Saudi Arabian Cooperative Insurance Company (SAICO)	167	9/11/2007
Gulf Union Cooperative Insurance Company	220	9/11/2007
Sanad for Cooperative Insurance and Reinsurance (SANAD)	200	3/8/2008
Assurance Saudi Fransi (Allians)	200	3/8/2008
Trade Union Cooperative Insurance Company	250	3/31/2008
Al Sagr Company for Cooperative Insurance	200	3/31/2008
Saudi Indian Company for Cooperative Insurance	100	6/10/2008
Arabia Insurance Cooperative Company	200	6/18/2008
Saudi United Cooperative Insurance company (Wala'a)	200	7/2/2008
Saudi Re For Cooperative Reinsurance company (Saudi Re)	1000	7/21/2008
Bupe Arabia for Cooperative Insurance	400	8/10/2008
United Cooperative Assurance (UCA)	200	12/30/2008
Al-Ahlia for Cooperative Insurance	100	3/9/2009
Allied Cooperative Insurance Group (ACIG)	100	5/10/2009
Al-Rajhi Company for Cooperative Insurance	200	11/17/2009
Ace Arabia Cooperative Insurance Company	100	12/8/2009
Al-Alamiya Co-operative Insurance Company	200	12/13/2009
AXA Cooperative Insurance Company	200	1/26/2010
Gulf General Insurance Company	200	3/6/2010
Wiqaya Takaful Insurance & Reinsurance Company	200	3/24/2010
Buruj Cooperative Insurance	130	5/29/2010
National Insurance Company	100	6/16/2010
AMANA Cooperative Insurance	320	7/6/2010
Solidarity Saudi Takaful Company	555	3/20/2011
Source: SAMA		



**Table 5-3: INSURANCE APPROVED BY THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS
UP TO THE END OF THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2012**

Company Name	Capital (Million Riyals)	Date of Royal Decree (MM/DD/YY)
American International Group and Arab National Bank	175	29/03/2010
Al-Jazira Takaful Ta'awuni	350	13/04/2010
Source: SAMA		

Table 5-4: AUTHORIZED HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS AT THE END OF 2011

Region/Type of Institutions	Hospital	Dispen- saries	Pharm- acies	Polyclinic Centres	One Physi- cian Clinic	One day Operation Center	Optici- ans	Medical Labor- atories	Diagno- stic Centres	Physical Therapy Centres	Devices and Prosthetics Shops	Total
Riyadh	30	255	232	243	13	5	250	9	3	8	0	1,048
Eastern Region	31	87	117	90	25	3	91	2	1	1	1	449
Makkah	46	138	218	202	34	7	111	8	1	2	2	769
Hail	3	14	12	7	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	43
Al-Qassim	6	23	21	12	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	83
Northern Borders Region	1	9	11	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24
Jazan	3	16	10	11	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	49
Asir	11	46	31	33	0	0	17	0	0	2	0	140
Al-Jawf	2	9	9	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Najran	3	15	13	14	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	53
Tabuk	4	19	9	8	2	0	11	0	0	0	0	53
Al-Baha	2	11	4	3	0	0	5	0	0	1	0	26
Al-Madinah	13	16	27	28	2	1	36	0	0	0	0	123
Total	155	658	714	661	77	16	564	19	5	15	3	2,887
Source: Council of Cooperative Health Insurance.												



The Capital Market Authority (CMA) has continued its efforts to regulate and develop the Saudi capital market. Since its establishment, CMA has issued a number of implementing regulations for the capital market. During 2011, the Board of CMA issued a resolution approving the Securities Disputes Proceedings Regulations, which aimed at regulating proceedings and prosecution before the Committee for Resolution of Securities Disputes and the Appeal Committee to protect rights of all dealers in the market.

Four new companies were listed in 2011, raising the total number of listed companies to 150 at the end of the year. A new fund of traded indices funds was also listed in 2011. A brokerage firm joined the Saudi Stock Exchange on 6/2/2011 as an active member of Tadawul to provide financial intermediary services, raising the number of active financial intermediary firms operating in the stock market to 34.

The most prominent indicators of the Saudi capital market recorded declines in 2011. The share price index decreased by 3.1 percent from the preceding year, or by 203 points to 6,417.73 during the year. Total assets of investment funds went down by Rls 12.5 billion or 13.2 percent to Rls 82.2 billion over the year.

Developments of Saudi Stock Market in 2011

The general share price index closed at 6,417.73 at the end of 2011 compared to 6,620.75 at the end of 2010, decreasing by 3.1 percent. The index registered the highest closing point of the year at 6,788.42 on 16 January. The market capitalization of issued shares declined by 4.1 percent to Rls 1,270.8 billion during 2011 from Rls 1,325.4 billion in the preceding year.

The number of shares traded during 2011 went up by 46.0 percent to 48.5 billion from 33.3 billion in the preceding year (not adjusted to account for corporate actions)¹. The total value of shares traded rose by 44.7 percent to Rls 1,098.8 billion from Rls 759.2 billion in the preceding year. The number of transactions also went up by 30.8 percent to 25.6 million during 2011 from 19.5 million in the preceding year (Table 6.1).

The average daily value of traded shares stood at Rls 4.43 billion in 2011 compared to Rls 3.1 billion in the preceding year, increasing by 45.3 percent. The average daily number of traded shares stood at 195.7 million compared to 133.9 million during the preceding year, increasing by 46.2 percent. The daily average number of transactions also increased by 31.3 percent to 103.0 thousand from 78.5 thousand in the preceding year.

Table 6.1: SAUDISHAREMARKET INDICATORS

Year	No. of Shares Traded (Million)	Annual % Change	Value of Shares Traded (Billion Rls)	Annual % Change	Market Capitalization of Issued Shares (Billion Rls)	Annual % Change	No. of Executed Transactions (Thousand)	Annual % Change	Share price Index	Annual % Change
2007	57,829.0	-15.6	2,557.7	-51.4	1,946.4	58.8	65,665.5	-31.7	11,038.7	39.1
2008	58,726.0	1.6	1,962.9	-23.3	924.5	-52.5	52,135.9	-20.6	4,803.0	-56.5
2009	56,685.0	-3.5	1,264.0	-35.6	1,195.5	29.3	36,458.3	-30.1	6,121.8	27.5
2010	33,255.0	-41.3	759.2	-39.9	1,325.4	10.9	19,536.1	-46.4	6,620.8	8.2
2011	48,544.6	46.0	1,098.8	44.7	1,270.8	-4.1	25,546.9	30.8	6,417.7	-3.1
2012										
Q1	31,746.4	161.0	684.7	163.1	1,539.6	16.7	13,475.8	141.4	7,835.2	19.4

Source: Saudi Stock Exchange Company (Tadawul).

⁽¹⁾ Data on the number of (actually) traded shares differ from data published by the Saudi Exchange Company "Tadawul". This is because "Tadawul" continuously revises the number of traded shares based on corporate actions, such as granting bonus shares or changing the capital. Any action made by a company would affect the number of traded shares on the market as a whole and all time series.



The value of shares traded through the internet in 2011 totaled Rls 693.6 billion compared to Rls 426.2 billion in the preceding year, increasing by 62.8 percent and accounting for 63.1 percent of total shares traded during 2011 compared to 56.1 percent in the preceding year. Their number totaled 32.2 billion in 2011 compared to 19.3 billion in the preceding year, increasing by 67.2 percent and accounting for 66.3 percent of total number of shares traded in 2011 against 57.9 percent in the preceding year. The number of transactions executed through the internet during 2011 was 18.5 million in 2011 against 12.9 million in the previous year, increasing by 42.9 percent. The number of transactions executed through the internet represented 72.2 percent of the total number of transactions executed in 2011 against 66.1 percent in the preceding year (Table 6.2).

At the end of 2011, the number of traders registered in Tadawul system stood at 4,099.5 thousand against 4,045.8 thousand at the end of the previous

year, increasing by 1.3 percent (53.7 thousand). The number of traders who subscribed to on-line trading declined by 4.9 percent to 51.3 thousand at the end of 2011 compared to 53.9 thousand at the end of 2010 (Table 6.3).

An analysis of the activity of the share market by sectors during 2011 indicates that the petrochemical industries sector came first in terms of the number of shares traded which stood at 9.40 billion, representing 19.4 percent of the total number of shares traded. The insurance sector came second with 7.1 billion shares, representing 14.7 percent of the total number of shares traded. The real estate development sector ranked third with 5.3 billion shares, constituting 10.9 percent of the total number of shares traded in 2011.

In terms of the value of shares traded, the petrochemical industries sector also ranked first with Rls 329.4 billion, representing 30.0 percent of the total value of shares traded in 2011. The insurance sector ranked second with Rls 197.5 billion (18.0 percent of the total).

Table 6.2: SHARES PURCHASED AND SOLD VIA THE INTERNET

		2010	2011	Annual % Change
Value of Shares Purchased & Sold (Billion Riyals)	Via the Internet	426.2	693.6	62.8
	Total*	759.2	1,098.8	44.7
	Percentage	56.1	63.1	12.5
Number of Shares Purchased and Sold (Million shares) **	Via the Internet	19,259.5	32,200.5	67.2
	Total*	33,255.0	48,544.6	46.0
	Percentage	57.9	66.3	14.5
Number of Executed Transactions (Thousand)	Via the Internet	12,913.5	18,454.0	42.9
	Total*	19,536.1	25,546.9	30.8
	Percentage	66.1	72.2	9.3

* Total represents shares sold and purchased via all channels of the market (trading terminals, Internet, Phone Banking and ATMs).

** Data were not revised to account for corporate actions.

Source: Saudi Stock Exchange Company (Tadawul).

Table 6.3: NUMBER OF CUSTOMERS REGISTERED IN TADAWUL AND PARTICIPATING IN ON-LINE TRADING VIA THE INTERNET

(End of period)

Year	No. of customers registered in Tadawul	Annual % Change	No. of customers Participating in on-line trading	Annual % Change
2008	3,954,132	7.8	190,764	-53.1
2009	3,997,556	1.1	106,117	-44.4
2010	4,045,793	1.2	53,952	-49.2
2011	4,099,527	1.3	51,289	-4.9

Source: Saudi Stock Exchange Company (Tadawul).



The agriculture and food industries sector came third with Rls 108.3 billion (9.9 percent of the total).

As regards the number of executed transactions, the insurance sector ranked first with 6.96 million, constituting 27.2 percent of the total number of executed transactions in 2011, followed by the petrochemical industries sector with 4.07 million (15.95 percent of the total). The agriculture and food industries sector came third with 3 million (11.8 percent of the total).

A review of the market capitalization of issued shares at the end of 2011 indicates that the petrochemical industries sector ranked first with Rls 467.06 billion, accounting for 36.8 percent of the total market capitalization of issued shares. The banks and financial services sector came second with Rls 309.3 billion (24.3 percent of the total), followed by the telecommunications and information technology sector with Rls 114.48 billion (9.0 percent of the total) (Table 6.4).

As regards the most active three joint-stock companies in 2011, SABIC ranked first in terms of the number of executed transactions, which stood at 1,266.3 thousand, followed by Solidarity Saudi Takaful

with 559.48 thousand and then Alinma Bank with 482.3 thousand. As for the value of shares traded, SABIC also ranked first with Rls 152.98 billion, followed by Saudi Kayan with Rls 42.66 billion and then Alinma Bank with Rls 38.76 billion. With respect to the number of shares traded, Alinma Bank ranked first with 3.95 billion, followed by Saudi Kayan with 2.37 billion and Mobile Telecommunications Company Saudi Arabia (ZAIN KSA) with 2.3 billion (Table 6.5).

New Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) in 2011

During 2011, five new companies with a total capital of Rls 2,944 million and 294.4 million shares were launched. Total number of shares offered for public subscription was 116.9 million with a total value of Rls 1,727 million. Total value of shares subscribed stood at Rls 3.9 billion. Oversubscription averaged 2.3 times at the level of the market in 2011 (Table 6.6).

The number of subscribers for the companies offered in 2011 decreased from the preceding year by 71.3 percent to 3.0 million. Alternative subscription channels such as Phone Banking, ATMs, and the Internet have contributed to minimizing errors, reducing the subscription period, and decreasing reliance on printed

Table 6.4: SAUDISHAREMARKET ACTIVITY BY SECTORS DURING 2011

Sector	No. of Traded Shares		Value of Traded Shares		No. of Executed Transactions		Market Capitalization	
	(Million Shares)	Ratio to Total (%)	(Billion Riyals)	Ratio to Total (%)	(Thousand)	Ratio to Total (%)	(Billion Riyals)	Ratio to Total (%)
Banks & Financial Services	4,701.6	9.7	73.6	6.7	997.2	3.9	309.3	24.3
Petrochemical Industries	9,400.4	19.4	329.4	30.0	4,073.8	15.9	467.1	36.8
Cement	1,632.9	3.4	33.1	3.0	838.1	3.3	60.1	4.7
Retail	1,164.8	2.4	29.3	2.7	962.3	3.8	22.9	1.8
Energy & Utilities	945.9	1.9	13.4	1.2	212.5	0.8	59.4	4.7
Agriculture & Food Industries	3,804.5	7.8	108.3	9.9	3,004.8	11.8	52.9	4.2
Telecommunication & Information Technology	4,330.4	8.9	54.6	5.0	1,258.4	4.9	114.5	9.0
Insurance	7,142.8	14.7	197.5	18.0	6,958.0	27.2	25.2	2.0
Multi-Investment	3,180.7	6.6	54.2	4.9	1,549.2	6.1	38.4	3.0
Industrial Investment	2,179.8	4.5	65.0	5.9	1,647.1	6.4	41.6	3.3
Building & Construction	2,599.4	5.4	55.0	5.0	1,683.3	6.6	23.3	1.8
Real Estate Development	5,281.2	10.9	47.1	4.3	1,231.2	4.8	43.2	3.4
Transport	1,438.3	3.0	19.4	1.8	518.1	2.0	6.6	0.5
Media and Publishing	364.7	0.8	9.7	0.9	297.6	1.2	3.8	0.3
Hotel & Tourism	377.4	0.8	9.4	0.9	315.4	1.2	2.5	0.2
Total	48,544.7	100.0	1,098.8	100.0	25,546.9	100.0	1,270.8	100.0

Source: The Annual Report on the performance of the Saudi Stock Exchange Company (Tadawul), 2011.



Table 6.5: THREE MOST ACTIVE JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES DURING 2011

No. of Executed Transactions	(Company)	SABIC	Solidarity Takaful	Alinma
	(Thousand)	1266.3	559.5	482.3
No. of Shares Traded	(Company)	Alinma	Saudi Kayan	ZAIN KSA
	(Billion)	3.9	2.4	2.30
Value of Shares Traded	(Company)	SABIC	Saudi Kayan	Alinma
	(Billion Riyals)	152.9	42.7	38.8

Source: The Annual Report on the performance of the Saudi Stock Exchange Company (Tadawul), 2011.

subscription applications. The number of subscribers via phone banking was 582.2 thousand, representing 19.6 percent of total subscribers. The number of subscribers via ATMs amounted to 1.3 million (43.7 percent of the total), those via the internet stood at 907.5 thousand (30.6 percent of the total), and subscribers via bank branches totaled 178.9 thousand, accounting for 6.0 percent of total subscribers (Table 6.7).

Regulatory Developments during 2011

- Saudi Merrill Lynch Company joined the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) as an active member to provide financial brokerage services, effective 6/02/2011. Thus, the number of brokerage firms operating on the Saudi Stock Exchange (Tadawul) reached 34 on 6/2/2011.
- Atheeb Telecom's shares were suspended from trading on the Saudi Exchange (Tadawul) as from Wednesday 25/5/2011.

New Companies Added to the Tadawul Index during 2011

- The following companies were added to Tadawul Index in 2011:
 1. Saud Integrated Telecom Company.
 2. United Wire Factories Company.
 3. Ha'il Cement Company.

Efforts of the Capital Market Authority (CMA) for Raising Investors' Awareness during 2011

The CMA publishes news and resolutions issued by its Board on its website to ensure that information reaches all investors at the same time. Pursuant to the CMA's strategy for promoting investor awareness, it took the following actions during 2011:

1. Issue and distribution of awareness booklets:

The CMA issued "A Guide for the Shareholder in General Assemblies of Listed Companies" as an addition to the other awareness and warning booklets issued by CMA over the past years, bringing the number of issued booklets to 14. This booklet aims at activating the role of shareholders in the general assemblies, increasing their awareness of corporate governance of listed companies, and ensuring positive interaction between shareholders and joint-stock companies for the public interest. The CMA also issued the third and fourth issues of "The Smart Investor" Magazine, which is directed to children at their primary stage of schooling. This magazine aims to simplify the concept of saving and investment for children. Around 17 thousand copies of each issue have been distributed.

2. Holding awareness exhibitions

The CMA organized the mobile awareness exhibition scheme targeting four regions in the Kingdom. Special exhibitions were held at universities, shopping malls and charitable societies in the cities and governorates of these regions. During such events, contact by the CMA's staff was made with targeted categories of all types, both Saudis and residents, to raise investment education and awareness.

Saudi Share Market Activity during the First Quarter of 2012

The general share price index recorded an increase during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of the preceding year, closing at 7,835.2 at the end of the first quarter of 2012 compared to 6,562.9 at the end of the same quarter of the preceding year, denoting a rise of 19.4 percent. Since the beginning of the year up to the end of the first quarter, the general share price index has recorded a rise of 1,417.4 (22.1

Table 6.6: INITIAL PUBLIC OFFERINGS BY NEW COMPANIES ON THE SAUDI SHARE MARKET DURING 2011

<u>Company</u>	<u>Sector</u>	<u>Date of IPO</u>	<u>Capital Value (Million)</u>	<u>Total Issued Shares (Million)</u>	<u>No. of shares offered for public subscription (Million)</u>	<u>Floating Price</u>	<u>Closing price on 31/12/2010</u>	<u>Value of Offering (Million)</u>	<u>No. of subscribers (Million)</u>	<u>Total value of shares subscribed for (Million)</u>	<u>No. of over-subscription (Times)</u>
1 Hail Cement	Cement	20-Sep	979.0	97.9	48.9	10.0	15.30	489.0	0.9	1,124.7	2.3
2 United Electronics Company (Extra)	Retail	05-Dec	240.0	24.0	7.2	55.0	77.25	396.0	0.3	831.6	2.1
3 Integrated Telecom Company	Telecommunication and Information	02-May	1,000.0	100.0	35.0	10.0	15.85	350.0	1.1	1,015.0	2.9
4 Saudi Enaya*	Insurance	19-Dec	400.0	40.0	16.0	10.0	—	160.0	0.5	384.0	2.4
5 United Wires Company	Building and construction	01-Aug	325.0	32.5	9.8	34.0	42.70	331.5	0.2	530.4	1.6
Total	---	---	2,944.0	294.4	116.9	---	---	1,726.5	3.0	3,885.7	---
* Not Traded Yet.											
Source: CMA and the Annual Report on the performance of the Saudi Stock Exchange Company (Tadawul), 2011.											





Table 6.7: NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS BY CHANNELS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR IPOs
(Million subscribers)

Channels of Subscription	2010		2011		Annual % Change
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Phone Banking	2.1	20.7	0.6	19.6	-72.7
ATM	5.3	51.7	1.3	43.7	-75.7
Internet	2.0	19.6	0.9	30.6	-55.1
Branches	0.8	8.1	0.2	6.0	-78.4
Total	10.3	100.0	3.0	100.0	-71.2

Source: Capital Market Authority (CMA).

percent). On 31/03/2012, the index closed its highest point of 7,835.2. The market capitalization of issued shares went up by 16.7 percent to Rls 1,539.6 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2012 compared to Rls 1,319.0 billion at the end of the first quarter of the preceding year. The total value of traded shares rose by 163.1 percent to Rls 684.7 billion, over the level of the same period of the preceding year. The number of traded shares rose by 161.0 percent to 31.7 billion compared to 12.2 billion during the corresponding period of the preceding year. The number of transactions executed increased to 13.5 million, or by 141.4 percent, during the first quarter of the year compared to the same period of the preceding year (Table 6.1).

During the first quarter of 2012, the value of shares traded via the internet rose substantially by 228.5 percent to Rls 481.6 billion compared to Rls 146.6 billion during the first quarter of the preceding year, representing 70.3 percent of the total value of traded shares against 56.3 percent during the first quarter of 2011. The number of shares traded via the Internet was 22.4 billion during the first quarter of 2012 against 7.5 billion in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, rising by 199.2 percent. The number of shares traded via the Internet represented 70.6 percent of the total number of shares traded during the first quarter of 2012 against 61.6 percent in the same quarter of the preceding year. The number of transactions executed via the Internet amounted to 10.3 million during the first quarter of 2012 against 3.8 million during the first quarter of the preceding year, increasing by 167.5 percent. The number of transactions executed via the Internet accounted for 76.3 percent of total transactions executed during the first quarter of 2012 against 68.9 percent during the first quarter of the preceding year (Table 6.8).

A review of the developments of the share market by sectors during the first quarter of 2012 shows that the real estate development sector was the most active sector in terms of the number of shares traded which totaled 5,762.0 million, accounting for 18.2 percent of the total number of shares traded. The petrochemical industries sector came second with 4,886.8 million, representing 15.4 percent of the total. The telecommunication and information technology sector ranked third with 4,501.4 million, accounting for 14.2 percent of the total.

As regards the value of shares traded by sectors at the end of the first quarter of 2012, the insurance sector ranked first with Rls 131.0 billion, accounting for 19.1 percent of the total value of shares traded. The petrochemical industries sector came second with Rls 126.7 billion, representing 18.5 percent of the total. The real estate development sector was third with Rls 68.9 billion, accounting for 10.0 percent of the total.

In terms of the number of transactions executed by sectors, the insurance was the largest with 3,613.7 thousand (26.8 percent of the total number of executed transactions), followed by the petrochemical industries sector with 1,610.8 thousand (12.0 percent of the total). The real estate development sector held the third position with 1,192.1 thousand (8.8 percent of the total).

As regards the market capitalization of issued shares at the end of the first quarter of 2012, the petrochemical industries sector ranked first with Rls 533.2 billion (34.6 percent of the total market capitalization of issued shares), followed by the banks and financial services sector with Rls 378.8 billion (24.6 percent of the total). The telecommunication and information technology



**Table 6.8: TRANSACTIONS OF PURCHASED
AND SOLD SHARES VIA THE INTERNET**

		1st Quarter of 2011	1st Quarter of 2012	Annual % Change
Value of Purchased and Sold Shares (Billion riyals)	Via the Internet	146.6	481.6	228.5
	Total*	260.3	684.7	163.1
	Percent	56.3	70.3	24.9
Number of Purchased and Sold Shares (Million shares)	Via the Internet	7,489.5	22,411.5	199.2
	Total*	12,161.1	31,746.4	161.0
	Percent	61.6	70.6	14.6
Number of Executed Transactions (Thousand)	Via the Internet	3,846.0	10,288.0	167.5
	Total*	5,582.7	13,475.8	141.4
	Percent	68.9	76.3	10.8

* Total represents shares sold and purchased via all channels of the market (trading terminals, Internet, Phone Banking and ATMs).

Source: Capital Market Authority (CMA).

sector came third with Rls 148.8 billion or 9.7 percent of the total market capitalization of issued shares (Table 6.9).

Regulatory Developments during the First Quarter of 2012

- The CMA's Board decided to lift suspension of the trading of Atheeb Telecom's shares as from Saturday 24/3/2012.

Company Actions during the First Quarter of 2012

- On 14/01/2012, Atheeb Telecom raised its capital by offering 117.5 million new shares (priority shares) at Rls 10 per share, increasing the number of its shares to 175.5 million.
- On 19/02/2012 the Saudi Hotels and Resort Areas Company raised its capital by granting one bonus share for each 2.23 ten shares, raising the number of its shares to 100.0 million.
- On 21/02/2012, the Advanced Company for Petrochemicals increased its capital by granting one bonus share for each 6.25 shares, raising the number of its shares to 164.0 million.
- On 26/02/2012, Al Yamamah Cement Co. raised its capital by granting one bonus share for each two shares, increasing the number of its shares to 202.5 million.
- On 10/03/2012, Al Drees Petroleum and Transport Services Co. raised its capital by granting one bonus share for each five shares, raising its shares to 30 million.

- On 13/03/2012, the Saudi British Bank (SAAB) increased its capital by granting one bonus share for each three shares, raising its shares to 1000 million.
- On 18/03/2012, the Saudi Hollandi Bank raised its capital by granting one bonus share for each five shares, increasing its shares to 396.9 million.

Sukuks and Bonds Market during 2011

The Saudi International Petrochemical Co. (SIPCHEM)'s sukuks were added to Sukuks and Bonds Tadawul Index at the closing price on Wednesday 28/9/2011. Saudi Aramco-Total Refining and Petrochemical (SATORP)'s sukuks were also added to the Index at the closing price on Wednesday 28/12/2011.

Total amount of issued Sukuks and bonds since the foundation of the Market up to the end of 2011 stood at Rls 41.3 billion. These issues were nine; three of which were issued by SABIC with a nominal issue value of Rls 16.0 billion and the listing one of these sukuks (SABIC1) was cancelled on 15/7/2011; three were issued by the Saudi Electricity Company with a nominal issue value of Rls 19.0 billion; one was issued by the Saudi Hollandi Bank with a nominal issue value of Rls 725 million; one was issued by the Saudi International Petrochemical Co. (SIPCHM) with a nominal issue value of Rls 1.8 billion; and one was issued by SATORP with a nominal issue value of Rls



Table 6.9: SAUDI SHARE MARKET ACTIVITY BY SECTORS DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 2012

Sector	No. of Traded Shares		Value of Traded Shares		No. of Executed Transactions		Market Capitalization	
	(Million Shares)	Ratio to Total (%)	(Billion Riyals)	Ratio to Total (%)	(Thousand)	Ratio to Total (%)	(Billion Riyals)	Ratio to Total (%)
Banks & Financial Services	3,662.9	11.5	59.1	8.6	643.2	4.8	378.8	24.6
Petrochemical Industries	4,886.8	15.4	126.7	18.5	1,610.8	12.0	533.2	34.6
Cement	819.8	2.6	19.9	2.9	401.4	3.0	68.4	4.4
Retail	700.8	2.2	19.7	2.9	500.4	3.7	26.2	1.7
Energy & Utilities	648.8	2.0	10.0	1.5	97.9	0.7	68.5	4.4
Agriculture & Food Industries	1,263.3	4.0	47.5	6.9	1,086.7	8.1	60.3	3.9
Telecommunication & Information Technology	4,501.4	14.2	59.7	8.7	1,091.5	8.1	148.8	9.7
Insurance	3,650.7	11.5	131.0	19.1	3,613.7	26.8	36.0	2.3
Multi-Investment	1,804.7	5.7	36.3	5.3	828.8	6.2	53.8	3.5
Industrial Investment	933.2	2.9	36.5	5.3	852.0	6.3	56.1	3.6
Building & Construction	1,677.7	5.3	41.1	6.0	931.5	6.9	25.5	1.7
Real Estate Development	5,762.0	18.2	68.9	10.1	1,192.1	8.8	66.0	4.3
Transport	1,167.0	3.7	18.3	2.7	358.7	2.7	10.0	0.6
Media and Publishing	113.5	0.4	4.6	0.7	124.7	0.9	4.8	0.3
Hotel & Tourism	154.1	0.5	5.4	0.8	142.4	1.1	3.3	0.2
Total	31,746.5	100.0	684.7	100.0	13,475.8	100.0	1,539.6	100.0

Source: First Quarter Report on the performance of the Saudi Stock Exchange Company (Tadawul), 2012.

3.7 billion. In 2011, the value of traded Sukuks and bonds amounted to Rls 1.8 billion, whereas the nominal value of these traded Sukuks and bonds was Rls 1.8 billion (Table 6.10).

Comparison between the Arab Share Markets and the Saudi Share Market in 2011

Indices of the Arab financial markets participating in the Arab Monetary Fund Data Base (AMFDB) witnessed a noticeable decline during 2011 (except for Egypt and Qatar). Casablanca Stock Exchange Index recorded the largest decline of 66.7 percent, followed by Beirut Stock Exchange by 20.7 percent, and Bahrain Stock Exchange by 20.2 percent. The general index of Egypt Stock Exchange recorded the highest increase of 2.6 percent as compared to the end of the preceding year.

Total market capitalization of all Arab stock exchanges went down by 11.0 percent to \$875.5 billion at the end of 2011 compared to \$983.8 billion at the end of the previous year. The market capitalization of Algeria Securities Market recorded the largest increase of 28.3 percent, followed by Palestine Securities Market with a rise of 13.6 percent, and Al-Khartoum Securities Market by 10.2 percent.

As regards the value of shares traded on the Arab Stock Exchanges, it increased by 11.4 percent to \$423.0 billion at the end of 2011 as compared to the end of 2010. The number of shares traded in these markets rose by 28.35 percent to 260.0 billion at the end of 2011 from 202.7 billion in the preceding year (Table 6.11). The number of companies listed on the Arab Capital Markets decreased to 1,439 at the end of 2011 from 1,441 at the end of the preceding year (Table 6.12).

A comparison of selected Arab share market indicators in 2011 shows that the Saudi share market recorded the highest indicators among all Arab share markets. Market capitalization of the Saudi share market stood at \$338.9 billion, compared to an average of \$58.4 billion for the Arab countries composing AMFI. Market capitalization of the Saudi share market represented 38.7 percent of total market capitalization of Arab securities markets at the end of 2011. The value of shares traded on the Saudi share market amounted to \$293.0 billion at the end of 2011, constituting 69.2 percent of total value of shares traded on the markets of Arab countries participating in the Arab securities markets' data base.



Table 6.10: TRADABLE SUKUK AND BONDS IN TADAWUL DURING 2011

Sukuk / Bonds	Issue Size (Million Rls)	Par Value (Thousand Rls)	Maturity Date	Coupon (Annual Return) (%)	Transactions	Value Traded (Thousand Rls)	Nominal Value Traded (Thousand Rls)
SABIC 1*	3,000	50	15-Jul-2026	SIBOR + 0.40	2	2,000.0	2,000
SABIC 2	8,000	10	15-Jul-2027	SIBOR + 0.38	11	75,978.3	75,980
SABIC 3	5,000	10	15-May-2028	SIBOR + 0.48	2	1,097.4	1,100
SIPCHEM SUKUKS	1,800	100	06-Jul-2016	SIBOR + 1.75	3	121,681.9	121,000
Saudi Electricity 1	5,000	500	15-Jul-2027	SIBOR + 0.45	11	78,997.5	79,000
Saudi Electricity 2	7,000	100	06-Jul-2029	SIBOR + 1.60	14	74,460.5	73,000
Saudi Electricity 3	7,000	10	10-May-2030	SIBOR + 0.95	3	1,451,980.0	1,450,000
SATORP SUKUKS	3,749	100	20-Dec-2025	SIBOR over 6 months + 1.60	0	0.0	0
Saudi Hollandi Bank2	725	100	31-Dec-2019	SIBOR + Margin(190 bps)	3	3,005.0	3,000
Total	41,274	—	—	—	49	1,809,200.6	1,805,080

* Listing Cancelled on 15/7/2011.
Source: The Annual Report on the performance of the Saudi Stock Exchange Company (Tadawul), 2011.

Table 6.11: ANNUAL CHANGE IN SOME ARAB SHARE MARKET INDICATORS (2011)
(Percentages)

Market	No. of Shares Traded	Value of Shares Traded	Share Market Capitalization	Share Price Index
Saudi Arabia	46.3	44.74	-4.11	-3.1
Kuwait	-44.3	-44.0	-24.2	-16.4
Egypt	322.4	-24.1	-42.1	2.6
Morocco	-28.1	-19.9	-13.4	-66.7
Bahrain	-15.0	-3.5	-17.3	-20.2
Jordan	-41.7	-57.4	-12.0	-16.0
Oman	-21.3	-24.8	-7.4	-17.3
Tunisia	-6.6	-37.5	-9.1	-7.6
Lebanon	-52.9	-72.4	-18.9	-20.7
Abu Dhabi	-14.6	-22.4	-7.5	-11.4
Algeria	--	1220.8	28.3	--
Dubai	-25.0	-45.7	-10.3	-17.0
Sudan	-35.9	-6.8	10.2	0.0
Qatar	10.0	24.3	1.6	1.1
Palestine	-19.9	-15.4	13.6	-2.6

-- Not available.
Source: Arab Monetary Fund, Quarterly Bulletin of the Arab Capital Market Database, fourth quarter 2011.

The number of companies whose shares were traded on the Saudi share market reached 150 at the end of 2011, with an average market capitalization of \$2.3 billion per company, compared to an average of 96 companies and an average market capitalization of \$0.66 billion per company in the Arab countries participating in the Arab securities markets' data base (Table 6.12 and Chart 6.1).

Developments of Investment Funds during 2011

The number of investment funds managed by investment companies in Saudi Arabia rose by 2.5 percent to 249 in 2011, while their total assets decreased by 13.2 percent from Rls 94.7 billion at the end of 2010 to Rls 82.2 billion at the end of 2011. Domestic assets of investment funds decreased by 13.3 percent from Rls 74.4 billion at the end of 2010 to Rls 64.5 billion at the

**Table 6.12: IMPORTANT INDICATORS OF
ARAB SHARE MARKETS DURING 2011**

	Annual change of share price Index %	Market capitalization (Million Dollars)	Value of shares traded (Million Dollars)	No. of listed companies	Average company size (Million Dollars)	GDP at current prices (Million Dollars)*	Market depth (%)**	Turnover Ratio (%) ***
Saudi Arabia	-3.1	338,873.0	293,000.0	150	2,259.2	578.6	58.6	86.5
Kuwait	-16.4	86,295.0	24,494.0	216	399.5	172.8	49.9	28.4
Egypt	2.6	48,679.0	43,715.0	214	227.5	231.1	21.1	89.8
Morocco	-66.7	60,092.0	11,116.0	76	790.7	100.3	59.9	18.5
Bahrain	-20.2	16,590.0	279.0	49	338.6	26.5	62.6	1.7
Jordan	-16.0	27,210.0	4,023.0	247	110.2	30.0	90.8	14.8
Oman	-17.3	26,210.0	2,575.0	130	201.6	66.0	39.7	9.8
Tunisia	-7.6	9,648.0	1,169.0	57	169.3	46.6	20.7	12.1
Lebanon	-20.7	10,285.0	516.0	25	411.4	42.5	24.2	5.0
Abu Dhabi	-11.4	71,329.0	6,970.0	67	1,064.6	363.8	19.6	9.8
Algeria	--	136.0	2,132.8	2	68.0	192.4	0.1	1,568.2
Dubai	-17.0	49,033.0	8,736.0	62	790.9	363.8	13.5	17.8
Sudan	0.0	2,695.0	949.0	56	48.1	75.1	3.6	35.2
Qatar	1.1	125,598.0	22,936.0	42	2,990.4	194.3	64.7	18.3
Palestine	-2.6	2,782.0	396.0	46	60.5	--	--	14.2
Average	-13.9	58,363.7	28,200.5	96	662.0	177.4	37.8	128.7

* World Economic Outlook, IMF Apr. 2012 (excluding Saudi Arabia).

** Ratio of market capitalization to GDP.

*** Value of traded shares during the period to market capitalization of shares at the end of period.

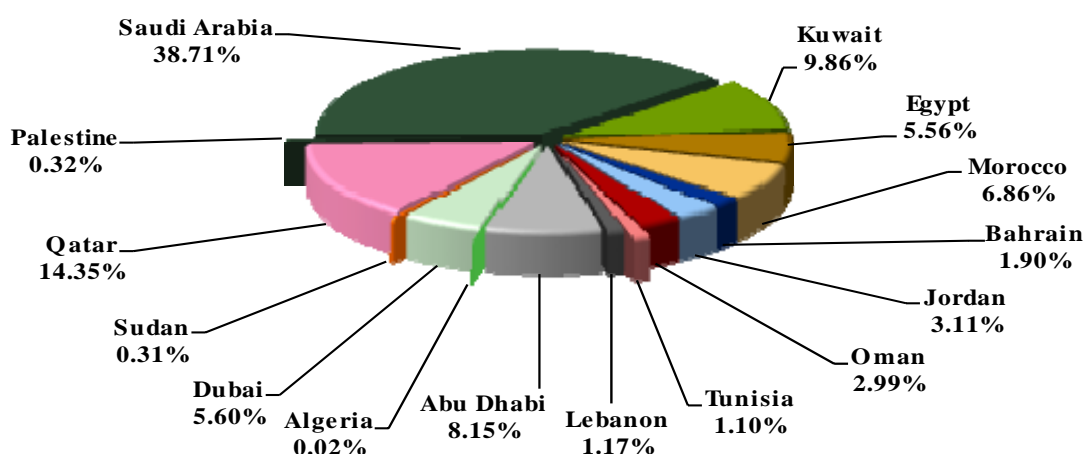
- - Not available.

Source: Arab Monetary Fund, Quarterly Bulletin of the Arab Capital Market Database, Fourth Quarter 2011.





Chart 6.1: Percent Shares of Arab Capital Markets in the Composition of the Arab Monetary Fund's Index at the End of 2011 by Market Capitalization



end of 2011. The foreign assets of investment funds also decreased by 13.0 percent to Rls 17.7 billion at the end of 2011, constituting around 21.5 percent of the total assets of the funds. The number of subscribers stood at 293.9 thousand at the end of 2011, decreasing by 8.3 percent from the preceding year (Table 6.13 and Chart 6.2).

A review of the breakdown of the funds' investments inside and outside the Kingdom at the end of 2011 indicates that total investments in global share markets declined by 15.0 percent to Rls 9.3 billion. Investment in domestic shares also went down by 11.8 percent to Rls 18.5 billion. Domestic shares accounted for 66.5 percent of total fund investments in shares against 65.7 percent at the end of the preceding year. Investment in domestic and global share markets accounted for 33.8 percent of total assets of investment funds at the end of 2011 against 33.7 percent at the end of 2010.

Funds' investments in international bonds went up substantially to Rls 2.6 billion at the end of 2011 against Rls 363.0 million in 2010. Investments in domestic bonds increased by 1.2 percent from Rls 2,995.0 million at the end of 2010 to Rls 3,031.0 million at the end of 2011. Investments in domestic and foreign bond markets accounted for 6.8 percent of the funds' total assets at the end of 2011 compared to 3.5 percent at the end of the preceding year. Investments in domestic and international money market instruments represented 55.5 percent of the funds' total assets at the end of 2011 against 59.5 percent at the end of the preceding year. Investment in domestic money markets decreased by 17.0 percent from Rls 48.3 billion at the end of 2010 to Rls 40.1 billion at the end of 2011. Investment in domestic money markets accounted for 88.0 percent of total investments in domestic and international money markets at the end of 2011 against

85.8 percent at the end of the preceding year, while investments in international money markets decreased by 32.1 percent from Rls 8.0 billion at the end of 2010 to Rls 5.5 billion at the end of 2011. Investments in other domestic assets increased by 66.6 percent to Rls 1.2 billion at the end of 2011, accounting for 76.3 percent of total investments in other domestic and international assets compared to 41.6 percent at the end of the previous year. However, investments in other foreign assets went down by 63.2 percent to Rls 0.36 billion. Investment in real estate assets rose by 18.1 percent at the end of 2011 to Rls 1.7 billion, representing 2.1 percent of the funds' total assets compared to 1.6 percent at the end of the preceding year (Table 6.14).

An analysis of the classification of investment companies by assets, number of funds and subscribers shows that the National Commercial Bank Capital Co. took the lead in terms of the assets of its investment funds, which stood at Rls 23.8 billion, representing 28.9 percent of the total assets of investment funds, followed by Samba Capital & Investment Management Co. with assets of Rls 15.4 billion (18.7 percent of the total). The Riyadh Capital Co. came third with assets of Rls 13.1 billion (15.9 percent of the total).

As for the number of investment funds, the Riyadh Capital Co. came first with 34 funds of which one was close-ended. The National Commercial Bank Capital Co. came in the second place with 25 funds all of which were open-ended. The Saudi Hollandi Capital Co. came third with 23 funds all of which were open-ended except one.

As for the number of subscribers, the Riyadh Capital Co. came first with 75.8 thousand subscribers, followed by

**Table 6.13: IMPORTANT INDICATORS OF INVESTMENT FUNDS
MANAGED BY DOMESTIC INVESTMENT COMPANIES**

Year	No. of operating funds	Annual % Change	Domestic assets investment (Billion Rls)	Annual % Change	Foreign assets investment (Billion Rls)	Annual % Change	Funds' total assets (Billion Rls)	Annual % Change	No. of subscribers (Thousand)	Annual % Change
2007	252	17.8	79.9	30.2	25.2	10.7	105.1	25.0	426.1	-14.8
2008	262	4.0	61.3	-23.3	13.6	-46.2	74.8	-28.8	375.0	-12.0
2009	244	-6.9	74.1	21.0	15.4	13.7	89.5	19.7	356.3	-5.0
2010	243	-0.4	74.4	0.4	20.3	31.7	94.7	5.8	320.4	-10.1
2011	249	2.5	64.5	-13.3	17.7	-13.0	82.2	-13.2	293.9	-8.3
2012										
First Quarter	253	1.6	71.7	11.1	18.6	5.1	90.3	9.8	289.3	-1.6

Source: Capital Market Authority (CMA).





Chart 6.2: Assets of Investment Funds at Domestic Investment Companies

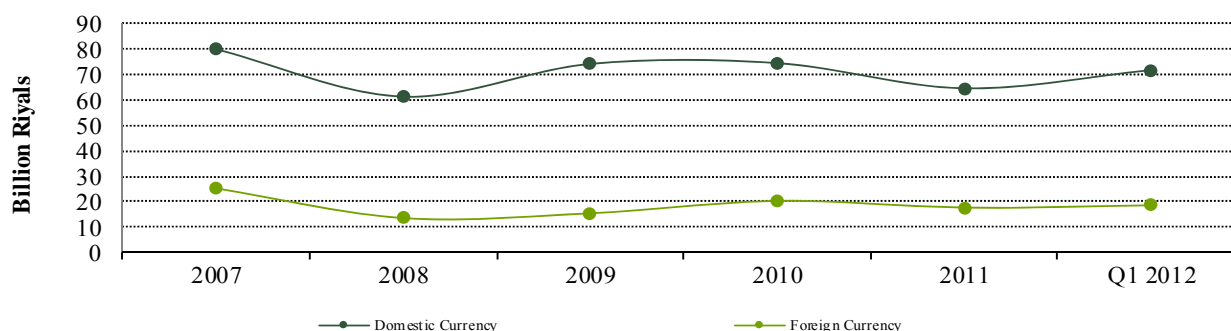


Table 6.14: ASSETS OF INVESTMENT FUNDS MANAGED BY DOMESTIC INVESTMENT COMPANIES DISTRIBUTED BY TYPE OF INVESTMENT

(Million Rls)

End of Period	Domestic Shares	Foreign Shares	Domestic Bonds	Foreign Bonds	Domestic money market instruments	Foreign money market instruments	Other domestic assets	Other foreign assets	Real Estate Investments	Total Assets
2007	45,206	16,809	531	264	29,362	3,518	4,611	4,799	---	105,099
2008	17,058	9,749	1,618	559	38,289	2,252	2,145	995	2,149	74,814
2009	19,281	10,009	1,960	324	49,402	4,099	1,167	974	2,332	89,548
2010	20,948	10,933	2,995	363	48,330	8,028	694	976	1,473	94,740
2011	18,472	9,289	3,031	2,560	40,132	5,454	1,156	359	1,740	82,193
2012										
Q1	21,508	10,366	3,031	2,681	44,082	5,090	1,254	424	1,821	90,257

Source: Capital Market Authority (CMA).

HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited with 46.0 thousand. In the third position came the National Commercial Bank Capital Co. with 44.6 thousand (Table 6.15).

Developments of Investment Funds during the First Quarter of 2012

The number of investment funds increased from 249 at the end of the fourth quarter of 2011 to 253 at the end of the first quarter of 2012. The number of subscribers, however, fell by 1.6 percent to 289.3 thousand from the fourth quarter of the preceding year. Total assets of the investment funds rose by 9.8 percent to Rls 90.3 billion due to a rise of 11.1 percent in the funds' investments in domestic assets and 5.1 percent in the funds' investments in foreign assets. The share of investment in domestic assets accounted for 79.4 percent of total assets of the investment funds at the end of the first quarter of 2012, compared to 79.6 percent at the end of the first quarter of 2011. The share of investment in foreign currencies in total assets of the investment funds went up to 20.6 percent as compared to 20.4 percent at the end of the first quarter of the preceding year.

A review of the classification of the funds' investments inside and outside the Kingdom at the end of the first quarter of 2012 indicates that investments in the domestic share market went up by 16.4 to Rls 21.5 billion compared to the fourth quarter of 2011. Investments in foreign share markets also went up by 11.6 percent to Rls 10.4 billion. Investments in domestic and international share markets represented 35.3 percent of the funds' total investment at the end of the first quarter of 2012. The funds' investments in domestic securities at the end of the first quarter of 2012 remained unchanged at Rls 3.0 billion as compared to the end of the fourth quarter of the preceding year; and investments in foreign securities increased by 4.7 percent to Rls 2.7 billion. The investments in domestic and foreign securities accounted for 6.3 percent of the funds' total investment at the end of the first quarter of 2012. Investments in domestic money market instruments rose by 9.8 percent to Rls 44.1 billion; and investments in foreign money market instruments, however, fell by 6.6 percent to Rls 5.1 billion. Investments in domestic and foreign money



**Table 6.15: CLASSIFICATION OF INVESTMENT COMPANIES
BY ASSETS, NUMBER OF FUNDS AND SUBSCRIBERS IN 2011**

Investment Company	No. of Funds			Assets of Funds (Million Rls)			No. of Subscribers
	Close-ended	Open-ended	Total	assets investment	assets investment	Total	
AlJazira Capital Co.	0	5	5	381.8	410.0	791.8	1,076
Bakheet Investment Group	0	3	3	116.3	9.5	125.8	572
Al Rajhi Financial Services Co.	2	12	14	7,150.1	1,005.1	8,155.2	18,044
AlBilad Investment Co.	0	5	5	755.6	38.9	794.5	34,842
Jadwa Investment Co.	0	14	14	187.2	154.2	341.4	173
HSBC Saudi Arabia Limited	1	21	22	7,099.6	728.3	7,827.9	46,040
Riyad Capital Co.	1	33	34	7,696.1	5,389.4	13,085.5	75,812
Audi Saudi Arabia Co.	0	2	2	70.5	18.3	88.8	23
Itqan Capital Co.	0	1	1	21.8	0.0	21.8	66
Sambacapital	0	18	18	9,997.8	5,355.9	15,353.7	39,517
Rana Investment Co.	0	1	1	3.1	0.0	3.1	8
FALCOM Financial Services	1	8	9	454.6	12.6	467.2	836
ANB Invest Co.	1	16	17	2,878.8	140.9	3,019.7	9,773
Saudi Fransi Capital Co.	1	10	11	3,324.2	128.1	3,452.3	16,278
Saudi Hollandi Capital Co.	1	22	23	1,805.8	107.4	1,913.2	3,892
Alistithmar Capital Co.	0	10	10	947.5	267.1	1,214.6	881
NCB Capital Co.	0	25	25	19,945.1	3,812.1	23,757.2	44,586
EFG-Hermes KSA	0	1	1	44.2	0.0	44.2	10
KSB Capital Group	1	4	5	268.8	0.0	268.8	713
Morgan Stanley Saudi Arabia Co.	0	1	1	64.0	0.0	64.0	5
Global Investment House KSA	0	2	2	400.9	0.0	400.9	17
The Investor Co. For Securities	1	2	3	171.8	0.0	171.8	147
AlAwwal For Financial Services Co.	1	2	3	395.9	20.6	416.5	273
Watan Investment & Securities Co.	0	1	1	2.2	0.0	2.2	9
Gulf Investments Co.	0	4	4	38.8	0.6	39.4	17
Middle East Financial Co.	0	2	2	78.1	0.0	78.1	8
Shia'a Capital Co.	0	3	3	66.9	55.8	122.7	17
Alinma Investment Co.	0	2	2	76.6	0.0	76.6	171
Arbah Capital Co.	0	1	1	12.1	0.0	12.1	3
Muscat Capital Co.	0	1	1	0.0	3.7	3.7	11
Al-Khabeer Capital Co.	0	1	1	20.0	3.0	23.0	1
Blominvest Saudi Arabia Co.	0	1	1	50.1	0.0	50.1	6
Al-Nefaie Investment Group	0	1	1	1.4	0.0	1.4	6
Derayah Financial Co.	0	3	3	3.0	1.2	4.2	72
Total	11	238	249	64,530.7	17,662.7	82,193.4	293,905

Source: Capital Market Authority (CMA).

market instruments at the end of the first quarter of 2012 represented 54.5 percent of the funds' total investments. Investments in other domestic assets increased by 8.4 percent to Rls 1.3 billion at the end of the first quarter of 2012; and investments in other foreign assets also increased by 18.1 percent to Rls 0.4 billion. Investments in other domestic and foreign assets accounted for 1.9 percent of the funds' total assets at the end of the first quarter of 2012. Investments in real estate assets at the

end of the first quarter of 2012 rose by 4.7 percent to Rls 1.8 billion compared to the end of the fourth quarter of 2011, accounting for 2.0 percent of the funds' total assets at the end of the first quarter of 2012 (Table 6.14).

Specialized Credit Institutions

Specialized credit institutions continued to provide loans, contributing to the achievement of the



development objectives in the Kingdom. Their total loans disbursed in 2011 stood at Rls 208.4 billion. Total assets of these institutions reached Rls 526.2 billion at the end of 2011, rising by 38.3 percent compared to the preceding year. Total actual disbursements of loans during 2011 amounted to Rls 42.5 billion, rising by 54.0 percent compared to the preceding year. Total loan repayments amounted to Rls 20.0 billion during 2011, increasing by 44.4 percent over the preceding year. At the end of 2011, outstanding loans went up by 8.5 percent to Rls 208.4 billion compared to the preceding year (Table 6.16).

Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF)

The actual loans disbursed by the SIDF amounted to Rls 3.9 billion during 2011, falling by 40.1 percent from the preceding year. Loan repayments stood at Rls 2.5 billion, decreasing by 3.4 percent from the preceding year. At the end of 2011, total outstanding loans stood at Rls 27.4 billion, rising by 10.6 percent over the preceding year.

Real Estate Development Fund (REDF)

Total outstanding loans disbursed by the REDF stood at Rls 78.9 billion at the end of 2011, increasing

Table 6.16: ACTIVITY OF SPECIALIZED CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

(Million Riyals)

	Loans Disbursed			Repayments			Outstanding Loans*		
	2010	2011	% Change	2010	2011	% Change	2010	2011	% Change
Saudi Industrial Development Fund	6,502.0	3,896.3	-40.1	2,631.4	2,542.6	-3.4	24,760.0	27,387.6	10.6
Real Estate Development Fund	6,751.0	14,787.7	119.0	5,923.2	3,884.1	-34.4	77,596.8	78,878.5	1.7
Agricultural Development Fund	621.9	545.1	-12.4	720.7	551.3	-23.5	9,378.4	9,338.8	-0.4
Public Investment Fund	9,340.2	7,874.7	-15.7	1,035.9	1,547.5	49.4	51,340.2	57,209.4	11.4
Saudi Credit & Saving Bank	4,396.0	15,416.0	250.7	3,533.0	11,462.0	224.4	14,598.9	21,112.2	44.6
Total	27,611.2	42,519.8	54.0	13,844.2	19,987.5	44.4	192,174.3	208,426.5	8.5
*Including electricity loans of Rls 14.5 billion which are managed by Public Investment Fund.									
Source: Specialized Credit Institutions									

by 1.7 percent over the preceding year. During 2011, the REDF provided loans to the tune of Rls 14.8 billion, rising by 119.0 percent compared to the preceding year. The loans were disbursed for financing construction of owner-occupied housing units. Loan repayments stood at Rls 3.9 billion in 2011, decreasing by 34.4 percent from the preceding year.

Agricultural Development Fund (ADF)

Total loans disbursed by the ADF (former Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank) decreased by 12.4 percent to Rls 545.1 million in 2011 from Rls 621.9 million at the end of the preceding year. Loan repayments also went down by 23.5 percent to Rls 551.3 million at the end of 2011. Total outstanding loans amounted to Rls

9.3 billion at the end of 2011, decreasing by 0.4 percent from the preceding year.

Public Investment Fund (PIF)

Total actual disbursed loans went down by 15.7 percent to Rls 7.9 billion during 2011. Repayments amounted to Rls 1.5 billion during the same period, rising by 49.4 percent. Total outstanding loans at the end of 2011 also went up by 11.4 percent to Rls 57.2 billion compared to the preceding year.

Saudi Credit & Saving Bank (SCSB)

At the end of 2011, the amount of outstanding loans reached Rls 21.1 billion, rising by 44.6 percent over the preceding year. SCSB provided loans to the tune of Rls 15.4 billion during 2011, increasing



significantly by 250.7 percent from the preceding year. Loans repayments during 2011 amounted to Rls 11.5 billion, rising by 224.4 percent over the preceding year.

Domestic Soft Loan Program

The government introduced, through the Ministry of Finance, a direct domestic soft loan program to assist the private sector in establishing development economic projects. Under the program, which began its activity in 1391/1392H (1971), loans are granted for establishing hotels, tourist resorts, hospitals, medical treatment centers, dispensaries, press projects, and private educational and training projects.

The number of loans offered for such activities since the inception of this program up to the end of fiscal year 1432/1433H (2011) reached 579 with a total value of Rls 7,662 million. Actual loans disbursed amounted to Rls 6,726 million, rising by 3.7 percent over the preceding year. Actual repayments totaled Rls 4,487 million at the end of 2011, increasing by 4.2 percent over the end of the preceding year. Thus, total outstanding loans amounted to Rls 2,239 million, rising by 2.8 percent over the end of the preceding year. During fiscal year 1432/1433H (2011), ten loans were approved, including five loans for establishing health projects, and the rest was for private educational and training projects (Table 6.17)■

Table 6.17: IMPLEMENTATION OF DOMESTIC LOANS PROGRAM

Type of Loan	2010		2011		Annual % Change
	Number of Loans	Value (Million Riyals)	Number	Value (Million Riyals)	
Hotels and Tourism Resorts	106	2371	106	2371	0.0
Health Projects	142	2536	147	2536	0.0
Press and Miscellaneous Projects	45	197	45	197	0.0
Private Educational and Training Projects	75	1422	80	1563	9.9
Other Program and Projects*	201	995	201	995	0.0
Total	569	7521	579	7662	1.9

	<u>Up to the End of 2008</u>	<u>Up to the End of 2009</u>	
Total Loans Disbursed	6484	6726	3.7
Total Repayments	4305	4487	4.2
Outstanding Loans	2179	2239	2.8

* These are Programs and Projects transferred to the Agricultural Development Fund. They include agricultural projects, automated bakeries, cooling warehouses, dates factories, and financing programmes for assisting contractors.

Source: Ministry of Finance.



PRICES AND COST OF LIVING

Inflationary pressures as measured by the cost of living index eased during 2011. The index showed the average consumer prices to decelerate to 5 percent in 2011 from 5.3 percent in 2010. This occurred despite a substantial increase in government expenditure during 2011 (Tables 7.1– 7.2).

There were three key groups of goods and services (out of eight that make up the Saudi consumption basket) which had a significant impact on overall consumer price inflation in Saudi Arabia in 2011. The first group named as “Other Goods and Services” experienced a price increase of 9 percent followed by the second group of Renovation, Rent, Fuel and Water 7.9 percent and the third group of Food and Beverages 5.3 percent (Tables 7.3–7.4 Charts 7.1–7.2). Their respective contributions to overall inflation stood at 26.9 percent, 34.6 percent, and 30.8 percent. They jointly accounted for 92.3 percent increase in overall consumer prices during 2011.

Table 7.2 : CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING INDEX AND NON-OIL GDP
(1999=100)

Year	% Change in Cost of Living Index (all cities)	% Change in Non-oil GDP
2007	4.1	4.7
2008	9.9	4.3
2009	5.1	3.5
2010	5.3	6.2
2011*	5.0	8.0
Five-year average	5.9	5.3

* Preliminary data.
Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

The non-oil GDP deflator that captures the average price of all goods and services produced in the Saudi non-oil sector within a year, however, showed a rise of 5.0 percent in 2011 compared to a rise of 5.1 percent in 2010. This is a clear indication of the fact that the average price of consumer goods and services (including the exported ones) was outpaced by that of non-consumer goods and services produced in the country in 2011.

Chart 7.1: Monthly Movements of the Cost of Living Index (100=1999)

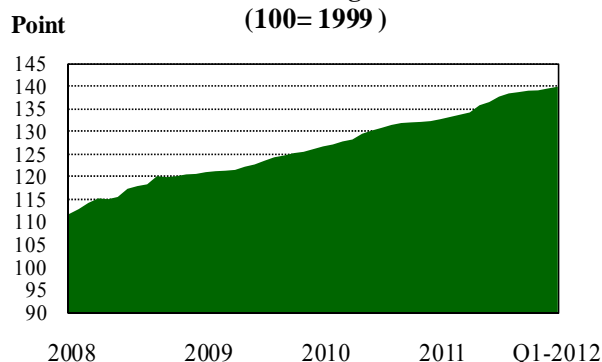


Chart 7.2: Annual Change in Cost of Living Index (1999=100)

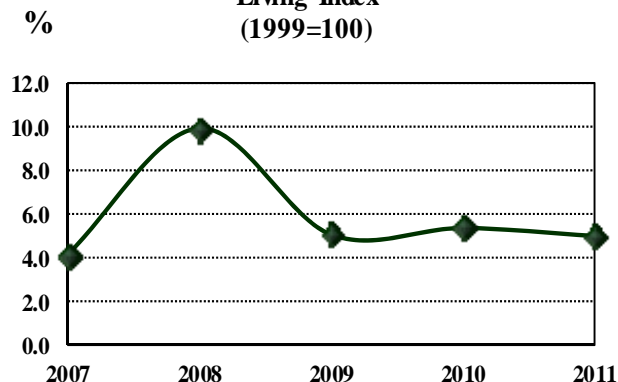


Table 7.1: ANNUAL GROWTH RATES OF SELECTED INDICATORS
(percent)

	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Non-oil GDP deflator (1999=100)	3.1	3.3	5.1	5.0
Cost of Living Index (All cities) (1999=100)	9.9	5.1	5.3	5.0
Non-oil GDP (at 1999 constant prices)	4.3	3.5	6.2	8.0
Government Expenditure	11.5	14.7	9.6	26.4
Money Supply (M3)	17.6	10.7	5.0	13.3

* Preliminary data.
Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



Consumer Basket Groups and Sub-Groups during 2011

The basket of items, covered by the cost of living index, consists of eight major groups having forty seven sub-groups. Table 7.5 shows indexes of major and sub-expenditure groups, and annual and quarterly percentage changes therein. The following is a review of the most prominent changes in the major groups.

First: Food and Beverages Group

The food and beverages group consists of seventeen subgroups, and its index recorded an average rise of 5.3 percent during 2011 compared to the preceding year. Fish and shellfish registered the highest increase of 10.5 percent, followed by oil and fat which increased by 8.4 percent and sugar subgroup and its products by 7.8 percent. The fourth position was occupied by meat and poultry subgroup which increased by 7.6 percent, followed by fresh fruit subgroup by 6.5 percent.

Second: Fabrics, Apparel and Footwear Group

The fabrics, apparel and footwear group consists of six subgroups, and its index recorded a rise of 0.2 percent during 2011 compared to the preceding year. Men's fabrics, apparel and ready-made clothes recorded an increase of 1.3 percent. However, footwear subgroup decreased by 1.4 percent.

Third: Renovation, Rent, Fuel and Water Group

The renovation, rent, fuel and water (housing and its supplements) group consists of four subgroups;

its index recorded a rise of 7.9 percent during 2011. The rent subgroup recorded the highest increase of 9.0 percent. In contrast, the home repairs subgroup fell by 1.1 percent (excluding gasoline which is an item under transport subgroup).

Fourth: House Furnishing Group

The house furnishing group consists of seven subgroups; its index recorded a rise of 0.5 percent during 2011 compared to the preceding year. The subgroup of household items registered the highest increase of 2.7 percent. However, the home services subgroup decreased by 1.5 percent.

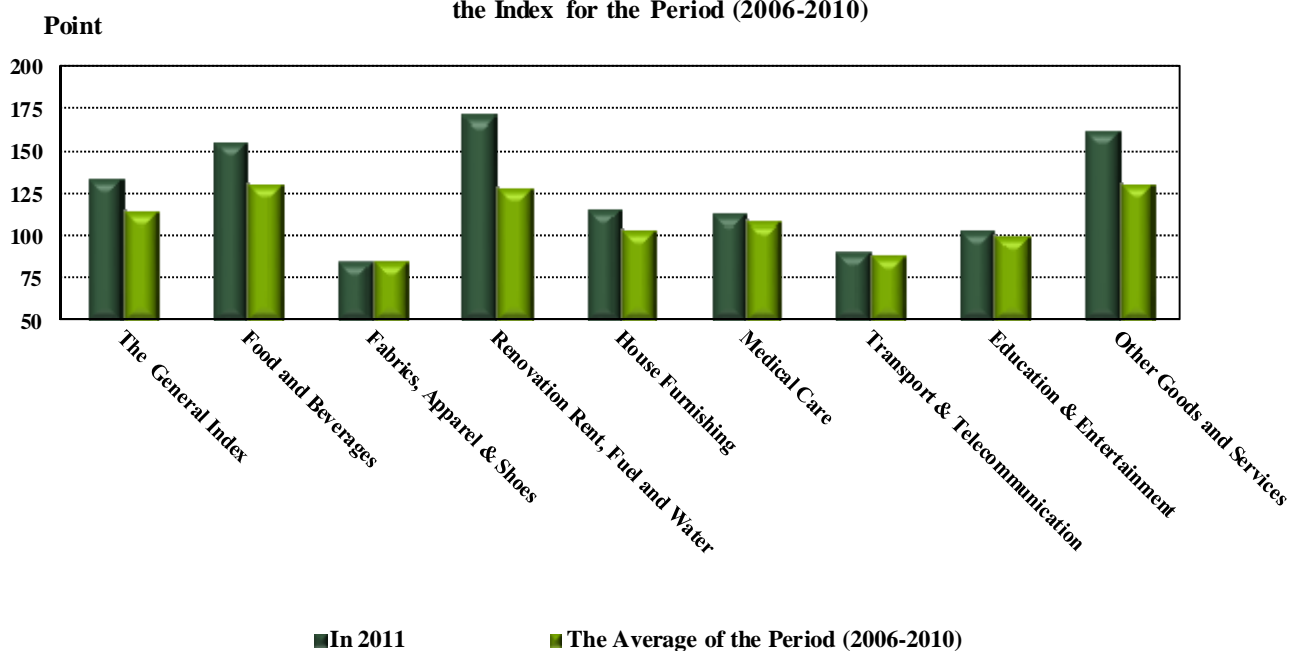
Fifth: Medical Care Group

The medical care group consists of three subgroups; its average index increased by 0.7 percent during 2011 compared to the preceding year. The subgroup of medical care expenses rose by 2.2 percent. However, the medicines subgroup went down by 1.1 percent.

Sixth: Transport and Telecommunications Group

The transport and telecommunications group consists of four subgroups; its index recorded an increase of 2.1 percent during 2011 compared to the preceding year. The subgroups of public transport fees and operation of private transport means went up by 4.0 percent each. In contrast, the subgroup of telecommunications and related costs went down by 1.5 percent.

Chart 7.3: A Comparison between the Cost of Living Index for 2011 and the Average of the Index for the Period (2006-2010)



**Table 7.3: ALL CITIES COST OF LIVING INDEX
(1999=100)**

<u>Year</u>	<u>The General Index</u>	<u>Food and Beverages</u>	<u>Fabrics Apparel & Shoes</u>	<u>Renovation Rent, Fuel And Water</u>	<u>House Furnishing</u>	<u>Medical Care</u>	<u>Transport & Telecommunication</u>	<u>Education & Entertainment</u>	<u>Other Goods And Services</u>
2002	98.0	98.1	92.3	100.0	96.8	100.8	96.4	99.3	100.8
2003	98.6	100.6	91.8	100.0	96.2	101.0	94.8	98.7	103.2
2004	98.9	103.4	89.6	100.3	94.5	101.4	94.2	98.1	103.9
2005	99.6	106.5	88.3	100.0	94.9	101.4	91.8	98.4	106.4
2006	101.8	112.2	87.7	101.0	95.2	102.7	88.9	98.7	114.6
2007	106.0	120.1	85.6	109.2	96.4	107.0	88.1	98.9	120.7
2008	116.5	137.0	85.9	128.3	103.8	112.4	88.3	101.0	133.6
2009	122.4	139.6	86.3	146.4	112.6	113.2	89.2	102.4	139.3
2010	128.9	148.4	85.7	160.3	115.7	113.7	90.2	103.2	149.6
2011	135.4	156.1	86.0	172.7	116.4	114.6	92.1	104.8	163.0
1st Quarter of 2012	139.4	159.7	87.8	182.9	118.9	114.6	93.6	107.5	167.5
Annual % change (2011)	5.0	5.3	0.2	7.9	0.5	0.7	2.1	1.4	9.0
Annual % change (Q1 of 2012)	5.4	4.4	2.6	9.1	3.2	0.0	2.3	3.5	7.8
Weights %	100.0	26.0	8.0	18.0	11.0	2.0	16.0	6.0	13.0
Average indices of the Period (2006-2010)	115.1	131.4	86.2	129.0	104.7	109.8	88.9	100.8	131.5
Average annual % change (2006-2010)	5.3	6.9	-0.6	10.0	4.1	2.3	-0.3	1.0	7.1
Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning									





Seventh: Education and Entertainment Group

The education and entertainment group consists of three subgroups; its index recorded a rise of 1.4 percent during 2011 compared to the preceding year. The education and reading expenses subgroup increased by 1.9 percent. In contrast, the entertainment devices subgroup decreased by 1.6 percent, and the entertainment expenditure subgroup declined by 0.2 percent.

Eighth: Other Goods and Services Group

The average index of other goods and services group, which consists of three subgroups, increased by 9.0 percent during 2011 compared to the preceding year. The subgroup of personal goods rose by 17.7 percent, followed by the subgroup of expenses and other services with an increase of 4.4 percent, and the subgroup of personal hygiene and personal care items which rose by 1.4 percent.

Cost of Living during the First Quarter of 2012

The general cost of living index rose by 5.4 percent to 139.4 points during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. The cost of renovation, rent, fuel and water group went up by 9.1 percent. Detailed figures by major expenditure groups indicate that the cost of goods and other services group increased by 7.8 percent. The cost of food and beverages group rose by 4.4 percent (Table 7.3).

Effect of Major Expenditure Groups on Cost of Living During the First Quarter of 2012

The general cost of living index rose by 5.4 percent during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. Most major expenditure groups contributed to the increase by varied degrees. Renovation, rent, fuel and water group contributed to the rise in the index by 1.6 points or 33.2 percent. Food and beverages group contributed by 1.2 points or 23.4 percent. Other Goods and services group contributed by 1.0 point or 20.4 percent (Table 7.4 and Chart 7.4).

Cost of Living Index by Cities During 2011

The average cost of living index for all cities of the Kingdom (all population) rose by 5.0 percent in 2011 compared to its level a year earlier. Ta'if registered the highest increase of 8.4 percent. Tabuk occupied the second position with an increase of 6.6 percent, followed by Al-Dammam and Jazan with a rise of 6.5 percent each. Najran came in the fourth position with a rise of 5.6 percent, followed by Riyadh with an increase of 5.5 percent. Buraydah ranked sixth with a rise of 5.2 percent, followed by Makkah and

Abha with a rise of 5.1 percent each. Al-Madinah ranked eighth with an increase of 4.6 percent. Then Al-Hufuf with a rise of 4.3 percent, followed by Ha'il and Al-Bahah with an increase of 4.0 percent each. Jeddah came next with an increase of 3.0 percent, followed by Sakaka with a rise of 2.7 percent. The last position was occupied by Ar'ar with an increase of 2.0 percent (Table 7.6 and Chart 7.5).

City-wise Cost of Living Index during the First Quarter of 2012

The General cost of living index rose by 5.4 percent to 139.5 points in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same quarter in the preceding year. The rise was accounted for by all the Kingdom's cities. Tabuk recorded the highest increase with the cost of living index rising by 9.8 percent during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period of the preceding year. Al-Dammam occupied the second position, rising by 7.8 percent, followed by Ta'if with an increase of 7.5 percent. Al-Madinah came in the fourth position, going up by 6.8 percent. Abha came next with a rise of 6.0 percent (Table 7.6 and Chart 7.5).

Wholesale Price Index

The wholesale price index measures average changes in the prices of goods and services sold in the major wholesale markets in the Kingdom. It represents a sample containing 160 items distributed to ten main divisions according to Standard International Trade Classification codes. The average general wholesale price index stood at 152.6 points (1988=100) during 2011 against 146.4 points in the preceding year, registering a rise of 6.2 points or 4.3 percent. The rise was attributable to increases in some major groups constituting the index. The "other commodities group" recorded the highest rise, increasing by 23.0 percent during 2011, followed by the group of chemical fuels and related items with an increase of 12.5 percent. The group of crude materials (except fuel) came next with an increase of 10.0 percent. The group of miscellaneous manufactured articles came in the fourth position with a rise of 7.9 percent, followed by animal and vegetable fats and oils group with a rise of 7.3 percent, and machinery and transport equipment group with an increase of 4.4 percent. The group of food and live animals came next with an increase of 3.4 percent, followed by the group of manufactured goods classified by material with an increase of 3.1 percent. Beverages and tobacco group rose by 0.9 percent. Mineral fuels and related products group had no effect on the wholesale price index (Table 7.7).



Table 7.4 : IMPACT OF THE MAJOR GROUPS ON THE COST OF LIVING INDEX (ALL CITIES)
(1999 = 100)

Major Groups	Weights (%)	Average of Index				Annual % Change		Impact on the General Index *		The Percentage Effect on the General Index**	
		2010	2011	Q1 2011	Q1 2012	2011	Q1 2012	2011	Q1 2012	2011	Q1 2012
Food and Beverages	26.0	148.4	156.1	152.9	159.7	5.3	4.4	1.6	1.2	30.8	23.4
Fabrics, Apparel & Shoes	8.0	85.7	86.0	85.6	87.8	0.2	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	4.2
Renovation, Rent, Fuel and Water	18.0	160.3	172.7	167.6	182.9	7.9	9.1	1.7	1.6	34.6	33.2
House Furnishing	11.0	115.7	116.4	115.3	118.9	0.5	3.2	0.1	0.3	1.0	7.0
Medical Care	2.0	113.7	114.6	114.6	114.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0
Transport & Telecommunication	16.0	90.2	92.1	91.5	93.6	2.1	2.3	0.2	0.4	4.7	7.5
Education & Entertainment	6.0	103.2	104.8	103.9	107.5	1.4	3.5	0.1	0.2	1.5	4.2
Other Goods and Services	13.0	149.6	163.0	155.4	167.5	9.0	7.8	1.4	1.0	26.9	20.4
The General Index	100.0	128.9	135.4	132.3	139.4	5.0	5.4	5.0	5.4	100.0	100.0

* Impact to the General Index = Annual % Change for each Group * Weight /100

** The Percentage Effect on the General Index = Impact of each Group on the General Index / Total Effect on the General Index * 100

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning

Chart 7.4: The Effect of the Major Groups on the Cost of Living Index

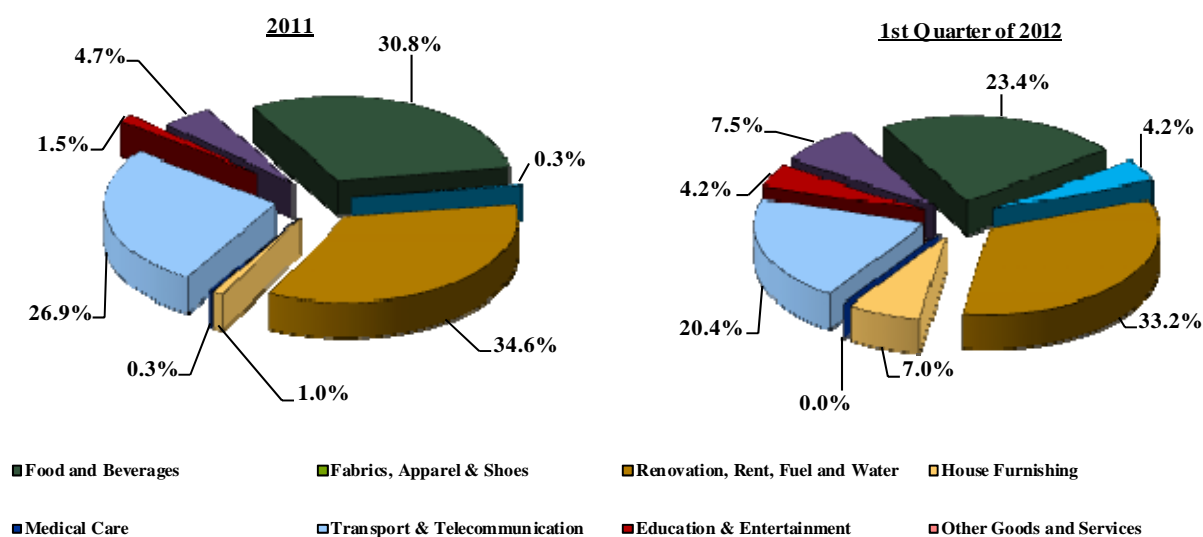




Table 7.5 : AVERAGE COST OF LIVING INDEX BY GROUPS AND SUBGROUPS
(1999=100)

Index	2009	2010	2011	First Quarter		% Change	
				2011	2012	Annual	Quarterly
General Index	122.4	128.9	135.3	132.3	139.5	5.0	5.4
Food - stuffs	139.7	148.4	156.1	152.9	159.7	5.3	4.4
Cereals and cereal products	130.6	125.3	125.0	124.3	125.8	-0.2	1.2
Meat and Poultry	136.5	150.9	162.4	158.8	165.3	7.6	4.1
Fish and crustaceans	192.9	208.1	230.0	219.2	262.4	10.5	19.7
Milk and dairy products	124.5	125.0	129.0	127.0	131.9	3.2	3.9
Eggs	141.4	146.8	148.6	146.3	157.2	1.2	7.5
Cooking oil and fats	134.1	129.1	139.9	132.1	149.2	8.4	12.9
Fresh vegetables	179.9	206.8	213.3	208.0	212.5	3.1	2.2
Preserved and canned vegetables	125.2	126.0	129.5	128.6	130.3	2.8	1.3
Legumes and tubers	220.3	246.5	254.7	250.4	218.6	3.3	-12.7
Fresh fruits	182.6	187.5	199.7	195.5	207.6	6.5	6.2
Preserved and canned fruits	107.1	106.9	107.5	107.1	108.5	0.6	1.3
Nuts, peanuts, seeds	118.9	119.8	123.8	121.6	126.6	3.3	4.1
Sugars and sugar preparations	124.5	136.8	147.5	146.8	148.6	7.8	1.2
Beverages	110.7	129.4	134.4	132.2	135.9	3.9	2.8
Foodstuffs, other	129.6	134.1	137.6	135.8	138.9	2.6	2.3
Tobacco	111.5	123.9	131.9	124.0	141.1	6.5	13.8
Out-of-home meals	115.7	120.0	123.5	123.0	124.2	2.9	1.0
Fabrics, Clothing and Shoes	86.3	85.7	86.0	85.6	87.8	0.2	2.6
Men's fabrics	91.1	91.1	92.3	91.4	93.6	1.3	2.4
Women's fabrics	89.8	88.0	87.7	87.0	89.2	-0.3	2.5
Men's apparel	88.9	88.9	90.1	89.5	91.3	1.3	2.0
Women's apparel	76.6	75.1	74.6	74.0	77.4	-0.7	4.6
Tailoring	124.2	125.1	126.5	126.1	135.8	1.1	7.7
Shoes	84.7	84.8	83.6	84.7	81.3	-1.4	-4.0
House and Related Items	146.4	160.3	172.7	167.6	182.9	7.9	9.1
Home repairs	113.5	112.1	110.9	110.4	115.4	-1.1	4.5
Rents	156.7	174.0	189.7	183.3	202.1	9.0	10.3
Water supply expenditure	109.7	109.8	110.1	109.9	109.9	0.3	0.0
Fuel and Power	102.4	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.7	0.0	0.4
House Furniture	112.6	115.7	116.4	115.3	118.9	0.6	3.1
Furniture and carpet	92.7	93.1	94.6	93.8	96.5	1.6	2.9
Home furnishings	110.3	111.2	112.3	111.4	115.5	1.0	3.7
Small home appliances	100.9	100.8	100.5	99.6	102.5	-0.3	2.9
Atchenhouse & tabletualis	96.5	97.0	97.5	97.1	100.4	0.5	3.4
Household small items	101.8	103.5	106.3	105.3	107.4	2.7	2.0
Home services	172.3	186.1	183.3	181.6	188.4	-1.5	3.7
Basic home appliances	105.7	105.7	107.7	106.1	109.1	1.9	2.8
Medical Care	113.2	113.7	114.6	114.6	114.6	0.7	0.0
Medical care expenses	123.5	125.3	128.1	128.1	128.2	2.2	0.1
Other medical expenses	108.4	108.6	108.6	108.6	108.6	0.0	0.0
Medicines	102.6	101.7	100.6	100.7	100.6	-1.1	-0.1
Transport and Telecommunications	89.2	90.2	92.1	91.5	93.6	2.1	2.3
Private transport means	80.9	78.6	78.7	78.3	78.5	0.1	0.3
Operation of private transport means	96.8	97.6	101.5	100.1	103.8	4.0	3.7
Public transport fees	128.2	141.1	146.7	146.4	152.2	4.0	4.0
Telecommunications and related costs	71.9	71.5	70.4	70.5	70.3	-1.5	-0.3
Education and Entertainment	102.3	103.2	104.8	103.9	107.5	1.4	3.5
Entertainment expenses	93.5	92.0	91.8	91.4	91.8	-0.2	0.4
Education expenses	109.4	110.9	113.0	112.0	116.3	1.9	3.8
Entertainment devices	58.1	56.7	55.8	56.0	56.1	-1.6	0.2
Other Goods and Services	139.3	149.6	163.0	155.4	167.5	9.0	7.8
Personal hygiene and care items	106.5	106.5	108.0	107.3	109.6	1.4	2.1
Personal goods	214.8	260.9	307.1	284.6	310.9	17.7	9.2
Other expenses and services	124.0	125.1	130.6	126.0	136.3	4.4	8.2

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

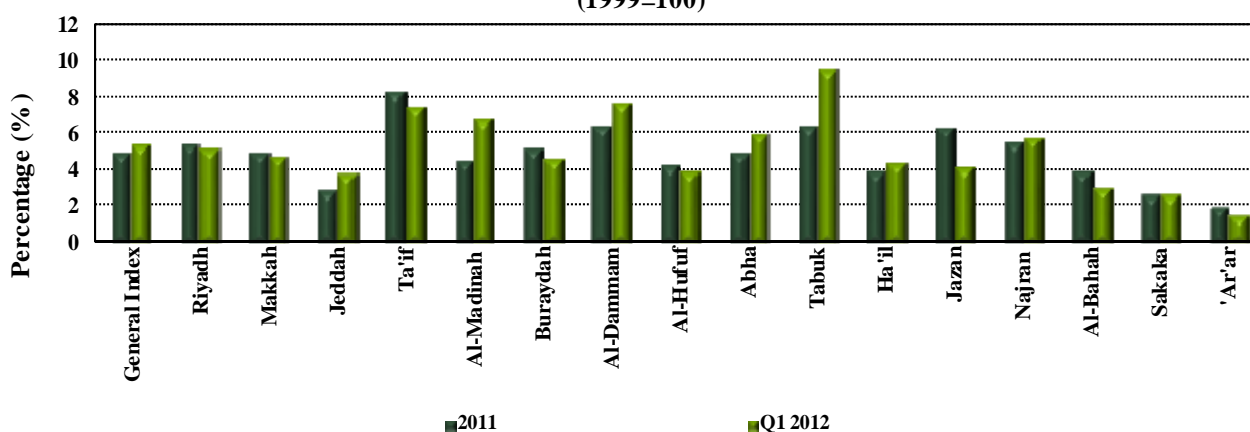


Table 7.6 : AVERAGE COST OF LIVING INDEX BY CITY
(1999=100)

General Index	2009	2010	2011	First Quarter		Inflation Rate	
				2011	2012	Annual	Quarterly
All Cities Index	122.4	128.9	135.4	132.3	139.5	5.0	5.4
Riyadh	125.7	134.1	141.4	137.9	145.1	5.5	5.2
Makkah	117.2	121.6	127.7	125.0	131.0	5.1	4.8
Jeddah	122.1	129.0	132.8	130.8	135.9	3.0	3.9
Ta'if	125.6	134.4	145.6	140.5	151.1	8.4	7.5
Al-Madinah	114.0	119.0	124.4	122.2	130.5	4.6	6.8
Buraydah	123.2	129.7	136.5	132.5	138.7	5.2	4.7
Al-Dammam	127.2	134.9	143.7	139.5	150.4	6.5	7.8
Al-Hufuf	121.6	124.4	129.8	128.5	133.6	4.3	4.0
Abha	116.6	119.6	125.6	123.0	130.4	5.1	6.0
Tabuk	117.5	119.5	127.3	122.9	134.9	6.6	9.8
Ha'il	124.7	130.9	136.1	133.6	139.6	4.0	4.5
Jazan	120.3	125.7	133.8	131.3	136.8	6.5	4.2
Najran	121.7	126.6	133.7	130.6	138.2	5.6	5.8
Al-Bahah	121.0	126.1	131.2	128.6	132.6	4.0	3.1
Sakaka	111.6	114.9	118.0	116.3	119.5	2.7	2.7
'Ar'ar	108.4	109.7	111.9	110.9	112.7	2.0	1.6

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning

Chart 7.5: Inflation Rate By City
(1999=100)



Developments in World Prices and their Impacts

The volume of Saudi commodity exports stood at Rls 1,368 billion during 2011, while commodity imports were estimated at Rls 494 billion. Exports and imports recorded annual increases of 45.2 percent and 23.2 percent respectively.

Change rates in world prices of goods imported from the Kingdom's trading partners have their impact on the domestic cost of living index (Table 7.8). Table 7.9 indicates the consumer prices of its major trading partners during 2011 where the average consumer

prices rose by 8.6 percent in India, 5.4 percent in China, 4.5 percent in the UK, 4.0 percent in South Korea, 3.4 percent in Australia, 3.1 percent in the USA, 2.9 percent in Italy, 2.5 percent in Germany, 2.3 percent in France. However, it went down by 0.3 percent in Japan.

In the GCC countries, the consumer prices increased in 2011 by 4.7 percent in Kuwait, by 4.0 percent in the Sultanate of Oman, by 0.9 percent in the UAE, by 2.0 percent in Qatar, and by 1.0 percent in Bahrain (Table 7.10)■



Table 7.7 : AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX (WPI)
(1988=100)

	Weights %	2009	2010	2011	% Annual change	
					2010	2011
General Index	100.0	140.3	146.4	152.6	4.3	4.3
Food & Live Animals	31.9	162.0	168.3	174.1	3.9	3.4
Beverages & Tobacco	1.2	135.3	150.0	151.4	10.9	0.9
Crude Materials (except fuel)	0.3	181.7	192.1	211.5	5.7	10.0
Mineral Fuels & Related Products	10.1	184.8	184.8	184.8	0.0	0.0
Vegetable Oils & Fats	0.4	136.3	137.8	147.9	1.1	7.3
Chemicals & Related Products	9.8	141.7	167.6	188.6	18.3	12.5
Manufactured Goods	26.2	134.3	138.2	142.5	2.9	3.1
Machinery & Transport Equipment	13.4	126.0	126.4	132.0	0.3	4.4
Misc. Manufactured Articles	6.4	123.0	134.9	145.5	9.7	7.9
Other Commodities	0.3	196.3	234.6	288.6	19.5	23.0

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Table 7.8: SELECTED INDICES
(2005=100)⁽¹⁾

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% Change	
					2010	2011
Consumer price indices in industrial countries	108.0	108.1	109.7	112.6	1.5	2.6
Export unit values of industrial countries	121.4	110.1	114.4	126.3	3.9	10.4
Riyal's nominal effective exchange rate ⁽²⁾	92.6	95.8	93.8	90.4	-2.0	-3.7
Riyal's real effective exchange rate ⁽³⁾	97.7	105.7	104.8	102.3	-0.8	-2.4

(1) Excluding export unit values to the Kingdom (from trading partners) 1995=100.

(2) Represents the ratio of the period average of riyal exchange rate in relation to a geometric average of exchange rates of the Kingdom's major trading partners.

(3) Represents nominal effective exchange rate after adjustment in accordance with changes in the general price level.

Source: International Financial Statistics (IFS), May 2012.

Table 7.9 : ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES IN THE MAJOR TRADING PARTNERS*

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
U.S.A.	2.9	3.8	-0.3	1.6	3.1
Japan	0.0	1.4	-1.3	-0.7	-0.3
U.K.	2.3	3.6	2.1	3.3	4.5
Germany	2.3	2.8	0.2	1.2	2.5
France	1.6	3.2	0.1	1.7	2.3
Italy	2.0	3.5	0.8	1.6	2.9
China	4.8	5.9	-0.7	3.3	5.4
Australia	2.3	4.4	1.8	2.8	3.4
South Korea	2.5	4.7	2.8	2.9	4.0
India	6.4	8.3	10.9	12.0	8.6

* Excluding Arab countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Source: World Economic Outlook (WEO), IMF, Apr. 2012.



**Table 7.10 : ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGES IN CONSUMER PRICES
IN GCC COUNTRIES**

Country	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
U.A.E.	11.1	12.3	1.6	0.9	0.9
The Kingdom of Bahrain	3.3	3.5	2.8	2.0	1.0
Qatar	13.8	15.0	-4.9	-2.4	2.0
Kuwait	5.5	10.6	4.0	4.0	4.7
Sultanate of Oman	5.9	12.6	3.5	3.3	4.0
Source: World Economic Outlook (WEO), IMF, Apr. 2012.					



The public finance in Kingdom has continued its growth since 2002, contributing to improvement of the levels of income and increased investment in infrastructure projects apart from allocating more resources for investment in the human resources sectors (education, health and municipalities) and activating and stimulating the economy. The surplus in the state budget amounted to Rls 291.1 billion or 13.5 percent of the GDP during 2011.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) Report has commended the Kingdom for the achievements made in social development indicators during the few past decades, which compare well at present with the averages recorded by the Group of Twenty (G20) countries; it has also highlighted the Kingdom's role in its ongoing endeavor in maintaining stability of oil markets and its continued reinforcement of supervising of the banking sector. The credit rating agency (Fitch) has lauded the Kingdom's monetary policies and maintained its excellent credit rating of (AA-) despite the repercussions of the global financial crisis experienced recently by many countries and their financial institutions. According to the World Bank's report "Doing Business in 2012", the Kingdom ranked 12 among 183 countries.

The Budget for Fiscal Year 1433/1434H (2012)

The state budget for fiscal year 1433/34H (2012) was announced on Monday 1st Safar 1433H (26/12/2011), and a statement was issued by the Ministry of Finance reviewing the main features of the state budget, developments of the national economy and the government's fiscal program for the year 2012.

The budget for 1433-34H (2012) estimates total revenue at Rls 702 billion against Rls 540 billion in the preceding fiscal year, rising by 30 percent. It puts expenditure at Rls 690 billion compared to Rls 580 billion for the previous fiscal year, recording an increase of 19 percent. The surplus is projected at Rls 12 billion for 2012, compared to a deficit of Rls 40 billion projected for the previous fiscal year (Table 8.1).

The state budget has included new programs, projects, and additional phases of previously approved projects with a total value of Rls 265 billion. The appropriations for general education, higher education and manpower training are Rls 168.0 billion, representing more than 24 percent of the expenditure appropriations for fiscal year 2012, increasing by 13 percent over those for fiscal year 1432/33 (2011). As for general education, work will continue on execution of King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Project for Education Development (Tatweer) with a cost of Rls 9 billion, to be by the "Education Development Holding Co.", which is owned by the Public Investment Fund. For the purpose of providing an appropriate environment for education and increasing the absorptive capacity of schools, universities and specialized colleges, the budget includes appropriations for the establishment of 742 new schools for male and female students all over the Kingdom in addition to 2,900 schools currently under construction; not to mention the 920 schools which were already completed and taken over during 2011. It also includes allocations for renovating and providing safety means for 2,000 male and female school buildings; adding classrooms to existing schools; furnishing schools and providing them with educational aids and computer labs; and constructing buildings for the departments of the Ministry of Education, multi-purpose auditoriums, and scientific centers for the general education sector.

With respect to higher education, the budget includes necessary appropriations for operating the electronic university, completion of the establishment of hostels in a number of universities, with an estimated cost of Rls 25 billion. Necessary appropriations were approved for opening 40 new colleges. An additional phase to the project of housing units for the universities' teaching staff, which is underway, has been approved with an estimated cost of Rls 13.1 billion. The Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques' Program for Scholarships will continue (the first and second stages). In addition, the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques' Order was issued on 20/3/1432 to include all students who study abroad at their own

Table 8.1: BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR FISCAL YEARS 2011 AND 2012

	1432/33 (2011)	1433/34 (2012)	% change
Total revenue	540	702	30.0
Total expenditure	580	690	19.0
Deficit / Surplus	-40	12	--
Source: Ministry of Finance.			



expense in the program. Male and female students and employees studying abroad stood at more than 120,000 and their companions exceeded 137,000. Total amount spent on the scholarship programs supervised by the Ministry of Higher Education is projected to reach about Rls 20 at the end of the current fiscal year.

To increase the accommodation capacity of the colleges, affiliated institutes and centers of the Technological and Vocational Training Corporation, allocations of Rls 1,064 million have been made for establishing new colleges and institutes and for opening and operating a number of vocational training institutes and higher institutes for female students.

In the area of health services and social development, Rls 61.0 billion (or 8.8 percent of the total budgetary appropriations) have been earmarked for this sector, rising by 16.3 percent over the allocations for fiscal year 1432/33 (2011). The budget includes new health projects for building and equipping primary health care centers in all regions of the Kingdom, and projects for establishing 17 new hospitals and medical centers, in addition to furnishing and equipping a number of health facilities and housing units. Currently, 137 new hospitals with a capacity of 28,470 beds are under construction throughout the Kingdom. During fiscal year 1432/33 (2011), 22 new hospitals with a capacity of 3,250 beds throughout the Kingdom were taken over.

In the area of social services, the budget envisages new projects for the establishment of sport clubs, social care and social observation houses, rehabilitation centers, buildings for the Labour Bureaus in addition to

supporting the capabilities of the Ministry of Labour and the Ministry of Social Affairs to accomplish the set goals of social development. Furthermore, annual appropriations have been made for orphans and people with special needs, apart from allocations for social security and supporting programs for addressing poverty and the National Charity Fund with the aim of shortening time for combating poverty and its continued monitoring in accordance with Royal directives. Appropriations made for these purposes totaled Rls 25.3 billion during fiscal year 1432/33 (2011).

The appropriations for the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, municipalities and rural communities, stood at Rls 25.5 billion, or 3.7 percent of the total budgetary appropriations, rising by 20.1 percent over those for fiscal year 1432/33 (2011). About Rls 3.7 billion would be financed through direct revenue of municipalities and rural communities. Within this framework, the budget included new municipal projects, additions to some outstanding municipal projects, including King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Project for Reconstruction of Makkah; constructing the infrastructure of King Abdullah Bin Abdul Aziz Outskirt of Jazan; constructing new road intersections, underpasses and flyovers for some roads and streets inside the cities; improving and modernizing existing roads and streets in order to remove traffic bottlenecks; in addition to completing asphaltting and lighting projects for streets and designs of granted lands inside cities of the Kingdom; executing projects for rainwater drainage systems, disposal of waste, filling up swamps and developing and improving seacoasts, administrative buildings and parks (Table 8.2 and Chart 8.1).

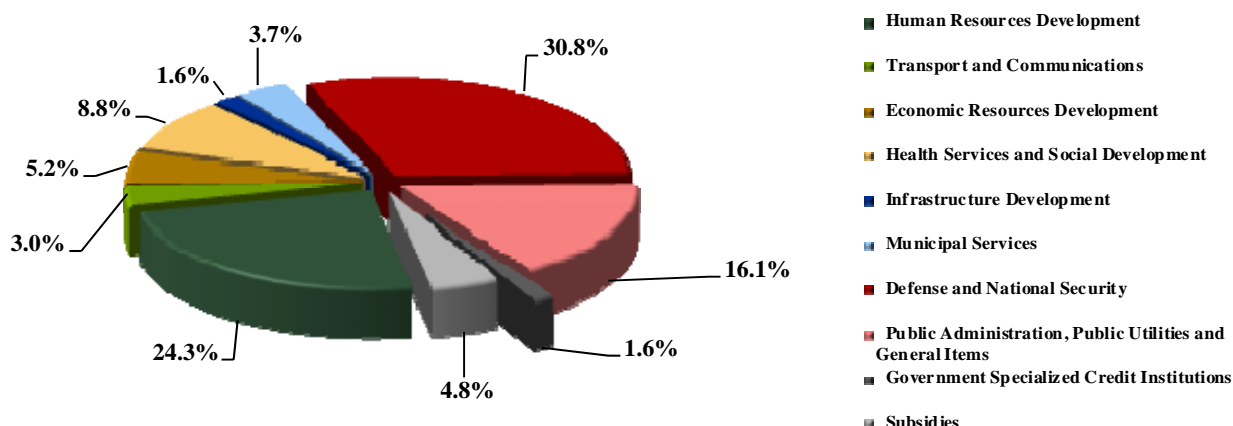
Table 8.2: SECTOR-WISE ALLOCATIONS OF THE STATE BUDGET FOR FISCAL YEARS 2011 AND 2012

	1432/1433 (2011)		1433/1434(2012)	
	Amount (Million Rls)	% Share	Amount (Million Rls)	% Share
Human Resources Development	148,307	25.6	167,933	24.3
Transport and Communications	17,334	3.0	20,566	3.0
Economic Resources Development	32,938	5.7	36,048	5.2
Health Services and Social Development	52,447	9.0	61,009	8.8
Infrastructure Development	8,918	1.5	11,211	1.6
Municipal Services	21,201	3.7	25,460	3.7
Defense and National Security	181,991	31.4	212,715	30.8
Public Administration, Public Utilities and General Items	93,820	16.2	111,434	16.1
Government Specialized Credit Institutions	635	0.1	10,785	1.6
Subsidies	22,410	3.9	32,839	4.8
Total	580,000	100.0	690,000	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance



Chart 8.1: Budget Allocations for Fiscal Year 1433/1434H(2012) by Major Sectors



Allocations made for the transport and communication sector stood at Rls 20.6 billion, increasing by 18.6 percent over those for fiscal year 1432/33 (2011) in view of the progress made in executing the project of the new International King Abdulaziz Airport in Jeddah. The budget envisages new projects and additions to previously approved projects for roads, ports, railways, air ports and postal services. The cost for executing such projects is estimated at more than Rls 24.7 billion. The budget provides for developing electricity facilities; building, expanding and developing the infrastructure and facilities of some ports; developing and expanding King Khalid Airport in Riyadh; establishing King Abdullah Airport in Jazan; developing four regional airports; as well as approving projects to build highways, single and dual roads, totaling 4,200 kms.

Appropriations made for water, industry, agriculture, infrastructure and other economic sectors stood at Rls 57.5 billion, increasing by 13 percent over those of fiscal year 1432/33 (2011). The budget envisages new projects and additions to previously approved projects for supply of drinking water, enhancement of water resources, provision of sewage services, construction of dams, well drilling, detection of and solving water leakage problems, replacement of water and sewage networks rationalization of water and electricity consumption, completion of infrastructure of the desalination plant in Ras Al-Khair; development, modernization and expansion of existing desalination plants. Total length of drinking water networks under construction is 78,000 kms, of which 6,500 kms were taken over in fiscal year 1432/33 (2011). Total length of water sewage networks under execution is 23,100 kms, of which 3,900 kms were taken over during fiscal year 1432/33 (2011).

Specialized Development Funds and Government Financing Programs

In addition to the investment programs under the budget, the government specialized development funds and banks will continue to extend loans to the agricultural and industrial sectors, to contribute to creating additional job opportunities and accelerating the development pace.

Loans disbursed by the Real Estate Development Fund, the Saudi Industrial Development Fund, the Saudi Credit and Savings Bank, the Agricultural Development Fund, the Public Investment Fund and the government lending programs since their inception up to the end of 1432/1433H (2011) have amounted to Rls 440 billion. The amount of loans which have been expected to be disbursed during 1432/1433H (2011) would exceed Rls 86.1 billion. In pursuance of its increasing attention paid to the support and development of private education and health services, the government extended loans to the tune of Rls 8.3 billion to these sectors at the end of fiscal year 1432/33 (2011). The program will continue supporting these two sectors.

The amount of financing and insurance transactions of exports of national goods and services program, implemented by the Saudi Development Fund since its inception up to the end of fiscal year 1432/33 (2011), exceeded Rls 21.8 billion.

Other sectors

a) Continued implementation of the “National Plan for Sciences and Technologies”. Its execution will add significant support to scientific research and technological development, transfer and Saudization of technology.



b) Spending continued on phase II of the “National E-Government Project”, which was launched in fiscal year 1427/28H (2007) to support the initiatives and projects of the Second Executive Plan of E-Government transactions. This contributed to raising the Kingdom’s ranking globally in the UN e-Government Readiness Index by 47 grades until 2010 since its issuance in 2003. The number of government entities working towards the application of e-Government stood at 169. The number of government entities linked to the secure government network was 71. With regard to applying online payment of all government fees through the system of “SADAD”, the number of entities that were linked to the system during fiscal year 1432/1433H (2011) was 5, bringing the number of entities linked to 109, of which 60 were government entities. Total payments made through “SADAD” system during fiscal year 1432/33 (2011) amounted to Rls 47 billion, increasing by 135 percent over the preceding fiscal year 1431/32 (2010). Thus, total payments through “SADAD” system since its launch up to 24/7/1433H reached about Rls 77 billion.

Budgets of Public Institutions

Budgetary appropriations for public institutions increased at varied rates for fiscal year 1433/34H (2012) as compared to the preceding year. The General Authority of Civil Aviation accounted for the highest increase of 95.7 percent, whereas the Saline Water Conversion Corporation recorded the lowest share of 3.6 percent. Saudi universities and most other government entities and institutions registered a rise in their appropriations at varied rates. On the other hand, appropriations for some other government entities and institutions, namely, the Communications and Information Technology Commission, Saudi Arabian Airlines, and the Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority, went down from the preceding year by 7.2 percent, 2.4 percent and 1.5 percent respectively (Table 8.3).

Actual Revenue and Expenditure for Fiscal Year 2011

Actual revenue and expenditure for fiscal year 1432/1433H (2011) denoted a rise of 50.7 percent in revenue over the preceding year to Rls 1,117.8 billion, increasing by 107.0 percent over budgetary projections. This was attributable to an increase in oil prices and exports.

Total actual expenditure in 2011 stood at Rls 826.7 billion, recording an increase of Rls 172.8 billion, or 26.4 percent, over the preceding year and a rise of Rls 246.7 billion over budgetary projections of fiscal

year 1432/33 (2011). The budget surplus stood at Rls 291.1 billion (Table 8.4).

Actual Oil and Non-oil Revenues

Actual oil revenues recorded a rise of 54.3 percent to Rls 1,034 billion in 2011. The share of oil revenues stood at 92.5 percent of total revenues in 2011 compared to 90.4 percent in the preceding year (Table 8.5 and Chart 8.2).

Non-oil revenues rose by 16.9 percent to Rls 83.4 billion in 2011 against a fall of 5.4 percent in the previous year. Their share was 7.5 percent of total revenues during 2011 compared to 9.6 percent in the preceding year (Table 8.6 and Chart 8.3).

Actual Current and Capital Expenditure

Actual current expenditure registered an increase of 21.0 percent to Rls 550.5 billion in 2011 as compared to an increase of 9.2 percent in the preceding year. The share of current expenditure in total expenditure was 66.6 percent in 2011 against 69.6 percent in the preceding year. Actual capital expenditure also recorded a rise of 38.9 percent to Rls 276.2 billion in 2011 against an increase of 10.6 percent in the preceding year, raising its share to 33.4 percent of total expenditure in 2011 from 30.4 percent in the preceding year (Table 8.7 and Chart 8.4).

Ratio of Actual Budget Surplus to GDP

Preliminary figures for fiscal year 2011 indicate a budget surplus of Rls 291.1 billion, representing 13.5 percent of GDP, as compared to a surplus of Rls 87.7 billion or 5.2 percent of GDP in the preceding year (Table 8.8).

Public Debt

The outstanding public debt recorded a decline of 18.9 percent to Rls 135,499 million or 6.1 percent of GDP at the end of fiscal year 1432/1433H (2011) compared to a decline of 25.8 percent and 9.8 percent of GDP in fiscal year 2010. The total amount borrowed during 2011 stood at Rls 5,422 million against Rls 15 million in the preceding year. The total amount paid out stood at Rls 36,922 million compared to Rls 58,124 million in the previous year (Table 8.9).

Appropriations of Budget Surplus Program

The Kingdom has allocated a part of the budget surplus realized in the preceding fiscal years for the establishment of a number of development projects throughout the Kingdom to be financed by the Budget Surplus Program whose appropriations amounted to Rls 91.3 billion, covering implementation of 6,436 development projects.



Table 8.3: BUDGET APPROPRIATIONS FOR PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS FOR FISCAL YEARS 2009-2012

(Million Riyals)

	1430/31 (2009)	1431/32 (2010)	1432/33 (2011)	1433/34 (2012)	Change (%) (2012)
Saudi Ports Authority	1,067.3	1,496.0	1,375.6	1,710.1	24.3
Saudi Arabian Airlines	19,503.0	19,622.0	20,924.0	20,413.0	-2.4
Grain Silos and Flour Mills Organization	935.4	1,056.3	1,713.1	1,914.7	11.8
Saline Water Conversion Corporation	7,645.5	13,406.0	14,919.3	15,461.3	3.6
Saudi Railways Organization	1,147.1	1,326.1	1,345.5	1,765.4	31.2
Royal Commission for Al-Jubayl and Yanbu'	6,717.6	7,238.3	7,486.1	8,099.8	8.2
Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization	161.6	151.0	154.3	183.7	19.1
Saudi Arabian General Investment Authority	136.3	157.4	157.1	154.7	-1.5
King Saud University	5,423.8	7,338.6	7,843.4	8,625.5	10.0
King Abdulaziz University	2,906.6	3,493.8	3,916.1	4,471.3	14.2
King Fahd University for Petroleum and Minerals	921.1	1,038.5	1,124.3	1,244.9	10.7
Imam Muhammed Ibn Saud University	2,192.7	2,516.6	2,723.3	2,850.7	4.7
Islamic University	493.9	602.2	655.7	828.4	26.3
King Faisal University	2,741.1	1,534.9	1,600.9	1,856.5	16.0
Umm Al-Qura University	1,693.5	1,873.9	1,919.7	2,189.6	14.1
King Khalid University	1,974.5	2,562.9	2,697.2	3,048.4	13.0
Taibah University	1,150.6	1,301.7	1,420.0	1,619.1	14.0
Qassim University	1,296.9	1,390.7	1,707.5	1,970.3	15.4
Taif University	935.5	1,076.9	1,266.2	1,554.9	22.8
Jazan University	720.7	1,001.8	1,082.9	1,429.0	32.0
Al Jouf University	694.5	768.9	900.0	1,022.6	13.6
University of Ha'il	588.1	666.8	882.9	1,039.3	17.7
University of Tabuk	500.3	685.9	793.1	986.6	24.4
Al-Baha University	445.9	530.2	626.8	769.6	22.8
Najran University	398.6	537.0	630.1	766.4	21.6
Princess Nora bint Abdulrahman University	1,425.6	895.7	834.7	1,173.8	40.6
Northern Borders University	444.3	522.2	548.9	724.6	32.0
University of Dammam*	---	1,773.0	2,008.6	2,367.5	17.9
Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz University*	---	465.4	624.7	812.1	30.0
AL-Majma'ah University*	---	301.0	359.0	493.1	37.4
Shagra University*	---	478.7	575.6	759.0	31.9
Technical and Vocational Training Corporation	3,735.0	4,415.8	4,605.4	4,795.3	4.1
King Abdulaziz City for Science & Technology (KACST)	1,115.4	1,254.6	1,693.6	1,797.5	6.1
Institute of Public Administration	339.6	448.0	472.1	519.3	10.0
King Faisal Specialist Hospital & Research Centre	3,879.2	4,255.8	4,462.0	4,983.0	11.7
Saudi Red Crescent Authority	1,399.4	1,489.4	1,625.3	1,704.7	4.9
Military Industries Organization	1,206.1	1,318.8	1,535.4	1,968.5	28.2
Saudi Geological Survey Authority	164.7	182.8	208.3	216.2	3.8
General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities	384.9	413.7	468.4	511.3	9.2
Communications and Information Technology Commission (C.I.T.C)	396.0	696.6	959.0	890.0	-7.2
Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA)	393.5	503.2	624.7	686.1	9.8
Saudi Post Organization	1,796.3	1,950.0	2,135.1	2,277.4	6.7
General Authority of Civil Aviation (GACA)	5,149.9	7,514.4	7,899.7	15,456.7	95.7
Human Rights Commission	55.7	63.6	73.6	84.2	14.4
General Survey Authority	175.9	253.2	326.5	409.3	25.4
King Abdullah City for Nuclear Energy*	---	---	500.0	500.0	0.0

* New institutions with appropriations for 2010.

(--) Means that no appropriations were made for these institutions during the year.

Source: Press release issued by the Ministry of Finance.



**Table 8.4: ACTUAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
FOR FISCAL YEARS 2009, 2010 AND 2011**

(Million Riyals)

	1430/1431 (2009)		1431/1432 (2010)		1432/1433 (2011)	
	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change	Amount	% Change
Total revenues	509,805	-20.7	741,616	45.5	1,117,792	50.7
Oil revenues	434,420	-22.7	670,265	54.3	1,034,360	54.3
Other Revenues	75,385	-6.5	71,351	-5.4	83,432	16.9
Total Expenditures	596,434	27.9	653,885	9.6	826,700	26.4
Capital expenditures	179,840	51.1	198,842	10.6	276,200	38.9
Current expenditures	416,594	20.0	455,043	9.2	550,500	21.0
Surplus/deficit	-86,629	--	87,731*	--	291,092	--

* Projects expenditures from surpluses accounts (Rls 17,075 millions) are not included. The amount of (Rls 731 million) represents deposits in government current account.

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Table 8.5: STATE BUDGET ACTUALS AND PROJECTIONS

(Million Riyals)

	1430/31 (2009)		1431/32 (2010)		1432/33 (2011)	
	Actuals	Projections	Actuals	Projections	Actuals	Projections
Total revenues	509,805	410,000	741,616	470,000	1,117,792	540,000
Oil revenues	434,420	320,000	670,265	400,000	1,034,360	468,000
Non-oil revenues	75,385	90,000	71,351	70,000	83,432	72,000
Total expenditures	596,434	475,000	653,885	540,000	826,700	580,000
Surplus/deficit	-86,629	-65,000	87,731	-70,000	291,092	-40,000

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Chart 8.2: Budget Estimates and Actuals for 1432/1433H(2011)

Billion Riyals

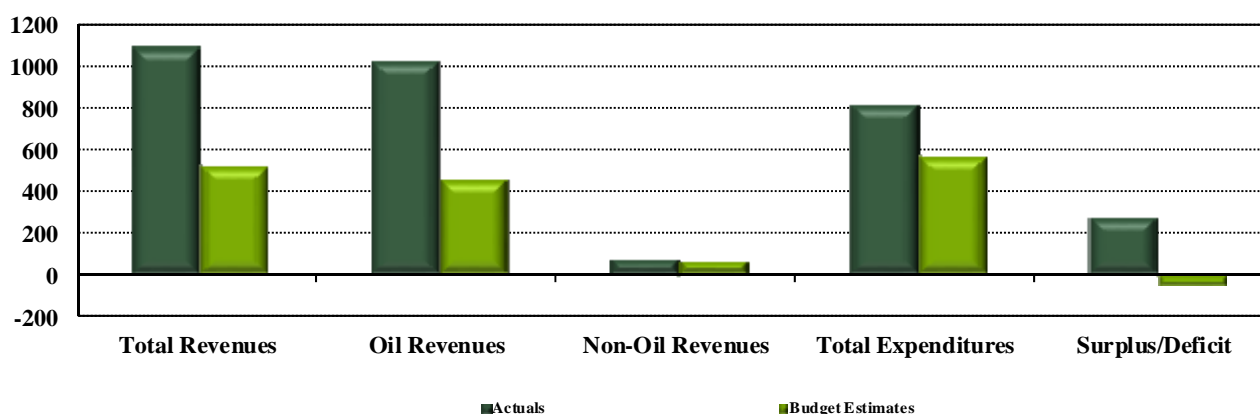




Table 8.6: ACTUAL OIL AND NON-OIL REVENUES

(Million Riyals)

Year	Oil Revenues		Non-oil Revenues		Total Revenues
	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share	
2007	562,186	87.5	80,614	12.5	642,800
2008	983,369	89.3	117,624	10.7	1,100,993
2009	434,420	85.2	75,385	14.8	509,805
2010	670,265	90.4	71,351	9.6	741,616
2011	1,034,360	92.5	83,432	7.5	1,117,792

Source: Ministry of Finance

Chart 8.3: Trends of Actual Oil and Non-Oil Revenues

Billion Riyals

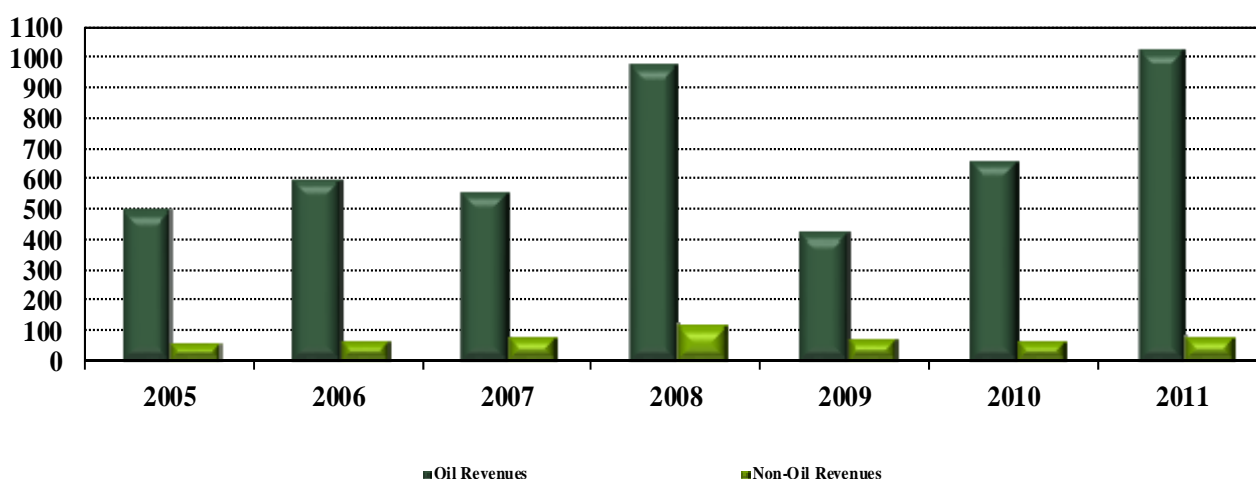


Table 8.7: ACTUAL CURRENT AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURES

(Million Riyals)

Year	Current Expenditure		Capital Expenditure		Total Expenditure
	Amount	% Share	Amount	% Share	
2007	347,199	74.5	119,049	25.5	466,248
2008	388,839	74.8	131,230	25.2	520,069
2009	416,594	69.8	179,840	30.2	596,434
2010	455,043	69.6	198,842	30.4	653,885
2011	550,500	66.6	276,200	33.4	826,700

Source: Ministry of Finance.



Chart 8.4: Developments of Actual Current and Capital Expenditures

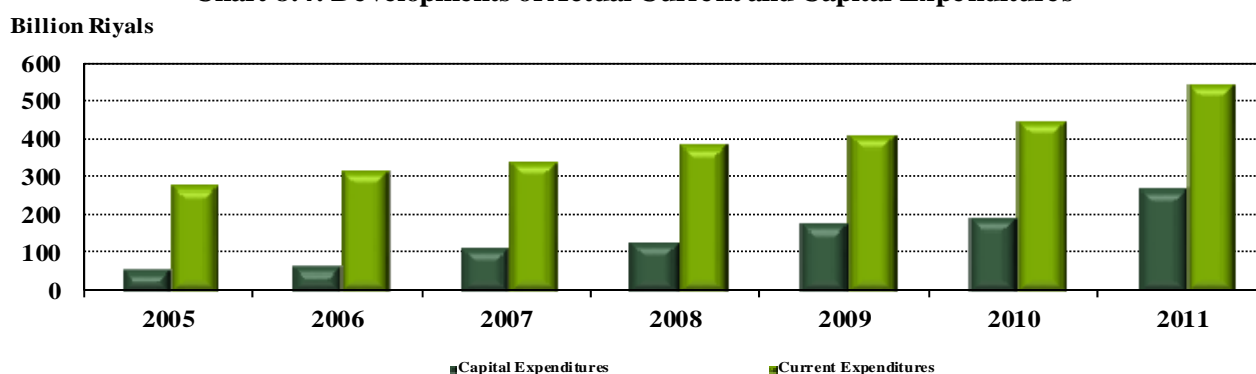


Table 8.8: RATIO OF ACTUAL BUDGET SURPLUS/DEFICIT TO GDP

(Million Riyals)

Year	Gross Domestic Product * (at current prices)	Budget surplus/Deficit	% Ratio of Surplus/Deficit to GDP
2008	1,786,143	580,924	32.52
2009	1,412,596	-86,629	-6.13
2010**	1,709,708	87,731	5.13
2011**	2,239,073	291,092	13.00

* Including import fees

** Preliminary estimates.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning and Ministry of Finance.

Table 8.9: PUBLIC DEBT

(Million Riyals)

Fiscal Year	Amount		Outstanding Public Debt at year end	% Change	GDP at current prices	(%) Ratios of public debt to GDP
	Borrowed	Repaid				
2007	11,180	109,040	266,762	-26.8	1,442,572	18.5
2008	298	32,026	235,034	-11.9	1,786,143	13.2
2009	217	10,143	225,108	-4.2	1,412,596	15.9
2010	15	58,124	166,999	-25.8	1,709,708	9.8
2011	5,422	36,922	135,499	-18.9	2,239,073	6.1

Source: Ministry of Finance and Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning

The education sector in the Kingdom (including technological education and vocational training) accounted for the highest share of Rls 25.2 billion of the total appropriations of this program (for establishing 2,580 projects), followed by water and sewage sector Rls 17 billion (for 383 projects), road sector Rls 13.6 billion (for 280 projects), municipal services Rls 10.5 billion (for

1,568 projects), health sector Rls 6.1 billion (for 1,499 projects), the Royal Commission for Jubayl and Yanbu Rls 3.2 billion (for 33 projects), water desalination Rls 2.1 billion (for 24 projects), ports Rls 1.4 billion (for 10 projects), industry sector Rls 1.6 billion (for 15 projects), development housing projects and social affairs Rls 10.7 billion (for 44 projects) (Table 8.10)■

Table 8.10: APPROPRIATIONS OF BUDGET SURPLUS PROGRAM FOR THE KINGDOM'S REGIONS IN 2010

(No. = number of projects)

(Cost in Million Riyals)

Region	Education				Health	Water and Sewage	Water Desalination	Roads	Municipal Services	Industry	Ports	Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu		Development housing and Social affairs		Total								
	General and Higher		Technological and Vocational									No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	
	No.	Cost	No.	Cost																				
Riyadh	404	5,959	25	1,540	301	1,045	31	1,411	2	40	16	1,260	295	1,831	3	679	0	0	7	130	9	865	1,086	14,630
Makkah	375	2,090	18	799	206	718	37	1,082	7	234	28	1,568	168	1,553	3	507	1	141	0	0	5	735	847	9,286
Al-Madinah	174	904	8	381	113	392	67	1,372	0	0	17	1,132	102	839	1	115	1	4	14	1,215	4	1,055	486	6,189
Al-Qassim	189	1,221	10	512	107	371	17	1,002	5	0	24	859	121	588	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	685	477	5,238
Eastern Region	204	1,636	15	940	155	540	33	945	2	770	13	564	121	1,153	2	50	2	1,023	12	1,855	4	675	549	7,273
‘Asir	231	938	10	577	210	729	36	1,117	4	31	13	854	207	1,191	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	600	713	6,037
Tabouk	97	490	7	415	47	163	12	627	0	33	13	952	69	361	1	0	2	92	0	0	2	600	248	3,640
H’ail	138	882	3	126	72	250	19	1,386	0	0	17	1,370	98	483	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	900	349	5,396
Northern Region	86	825	1	78	33	115	21	956	0	0	23	728	65	410	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	990	233	4,102
Jazan	234	1,362	7	328	101	352	32	2,110	0	0	39	1,231	125	712	2	146	1	29	0	0	1	960	541	7,201
Najran	110	418	2	116	44	153	19	872	0	0	22	910	64	536	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	960	262	3,965
Al-Bahah	73	550	2	52	67	232	27	1,265	3	563	28	951	57	219	1	50	0	0	0	0	2	600	260	4,482
Al-Jawf	138	712	4	207	43	150	21	1,050	0	0	27	1,117	72	457	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,005	308	4,698
Others*	9	792	6	319	0	890	11	1,784	1	443	0	106	4	125	1	53	3	112	0	0	2	100	34	4,612
Total	2,462	18,778	118	6,390	1,499	6,100	383	16,979	24	2,113	280	13,600	1,568	10,457	15	1,600	10	1,400	33	3,200	44	10,730	6,436	91,347
% Share	38.3	20.6	1.8	7.0	23.3	6.7	6.0	18.6	0.4	2.3	4.4	14.9	24.4	11.4	0.2	1.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	3.5	0.7	11.7	100	100
* Others include projects at the Kingdom's level, including studies, designs and progress supervision.																								
Source: Ministry of Economy and Planning.																								





Gross Domestic Product (GDP) 2011

The improvement in the world economy was reflected in the Kingdom's economic performance during 2011. Oil prices rose sharply during the year, strengthening further the fiscal position of the government. Public expenditure continued its growth, especially on infrastructure projects, enhancing the growth of the non-oil sector. Real GDP grew by 7.1 percent compared to 5.1 percent in the preceding year. The private sector recorded a growth of 8.5 percent compared to 5.7 percent in the previous year.

Preliminary figures show that GDP at current prices (including import duties) went up by 31.0 percent during 2011 against a growth of 21.0 percent in the preceding year. This was mainly attributable to the growth in the oil sector by 47.7 percent during 2011 compared to 31.7 percent in the preceding year. The non-oil sector grew by 13.4 percent compared to a growth of 11.6 percent in the preceding year. Also, the private sector grew by 14.7 percent against a growth rate of 9.2 percent in the preceding year while the government sector grew by 11.5 percent against 15.5 percent in 2010.

Preliminary data show that GDP at constant prices (1999=100) (including import duties) rose by 7.1

percent during 2011 compared to a growth of 5.1 percent in the preceding year. The non-oil sector went up by 8.0 percent compared to 6.2 percent during the preceding year. The private sector grew by 8.5 percent during 2011 against 5.7 percent in the preceding year. The government sector grew by 7.0 percent as compared to 7.1 percent in the preceding year. The oil sector's growth increased by 4.6 percent against 2.4 percent in the preceding year (Table 9.1).

The contribution of the private sector to total GDP, at constant prices (1999=100) during 2011 was 48.8 percent, compared to 48.1 percent in the preceding year, while the government sector contributed 23.8 percent against 23.9 percent in the preceding year. The oil sector accounted for 26.2 percent of total GDP in 2011 against 26.8 percent in the preceding year.

The non-oil GDP implicit deflator rose by 5.0 percent in 2011 against an increase of 5.1 percent in the preceding year (Table 9.1).

The distribution of GDP at constant prices (1999=100) by economic activity shows that all economic activities recorded growth rates during 2011. "Manufacturing (including oil refining)" recorded the

Table 9.1: GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTOR

(Million Riyals)

	2010*				2011**	
	2008	2009	Value	Annual Change %	Value	Annual Change%
At Current Prices:						
GDP	1,771,203	1,399,701	1,695,039	21.1	2,221,773	31.1
1. Oil sector	1,081,226	662,212	872,162	31.7	1,288,599	47.7
2. Non-oil sector	689,977	737,488	822,877	11.6	933,174	13.4
i) Private sector	440,263	453,811	495,361	9.2	568,017	14.7
ii) Government sector	249,715	283,677	327,516	15.5	365,157	11.5
3. Import Duties	14,940	12,895	14,669	13.8	17,300	17.9
Total GDP Including Import Duties	1,786,143	1,412,596	1,709,708	21.0	2,239,073	31.0
At Constant Prices (1999=100):						
GDP	826,478	827,085	869,525	5.1	931,093	7.1
1. Oil sector	250,227	230,680	236,216	2.4	247,149	4.6
2. Non-oil sector	576,250	596,405	633,309	6.2	683,945	8.0
i) Private sector	390,081	400,481	423,417	5.7	459,445	8.5
ii) Government sector	186,169	195,924	209,891	7.1	224,500	7.0
3. Import Duties	9,655	9,853	10,259	4.1	10,756	4.8
Total GDP Including Import Duties	836,133	836,938	879,784	5.1	941,849	7.1
Implicit Deflator (1999 = 100):						
GDP	214.3	169.2	194.9	15.2	238.6	22.4
1. Oil sector	432.1	287.1	369.2	28.6	521.4	41.2
2. Non-oil sector	119.7	123.7	129.9	5.1	136.4	5.0
* Revised data. ** Preliminary data.						
Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning						



highest growth rate of 12.7 percent against a growth rate of 6.3 percent in the preceding year. "Finance, insurance, real estate and business services" registered growth rate of 3.0 percent during 2011 against an increase of 1.6 percent in the preceding year. "Construction and building" grew by 11.7 percent in 2011 against a growth of 7.8 percent in the preceding year. "Transport, storage and telecommunications" grew by 10.6 percent during the year against a growth of 8.7 percent in 2010. "Agriculture, forestry and fishing" grew by 2.8 percent compared to 1.1 percent in the previous year. "Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels" also grew by 7.1 percent in 2011 against a growth of 8.5 percent in the preceding year. "Public utilities activities" (electricity, gas and water) recorded a growth of 5.2 percent against a growth of 7.9 percent in 2010 (Table 9.2).

Saudi authorities continued to undertake economic reforms to broaden and diversify the base of the national economy. In consequence, all sectors of the economy responded well and recorded significant advancement in 2011.

Contribution of the Private Sector to GDP

The contribution of the private sector to GDP, at current prices, (excluding import duties) was about 25.6 percent during 2011 against 29.2 percent in the preceding year. Its growth rate (at current prices) was about 14.7 percent during 2011 against 9.2 percent in the preceding year (Table 9.3 and Chart 9.1).

Contribution of the Government Sector to GDP

During 2011, the contribution of the government sector to GDP, at current prices, was 16.4 percent against

Table 9.2: NON-OIL GDP BY MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

(At 1999 constant prices)

(Million Riyals)

	2008	2009	2010*			2011**		
			Value	% Share	Annual Change %	Value	% Share	Annual Change %
1. Agriculture, forestry and fishing	39,731	39,536	39,986	2.4	1.1	41,086	1.8	2.8
2. Manufacturing (including oil refining)	103,509	105,100	111,759	6.6	6.3	125,931	5.7	12.7
3. Public utilities (electricity, gas and water)	14,018	14,973	16,161	1.0	7.9	17,003	0.8	5.2
4. Construction and building	57,629	57,982	62,518	3.7	7.8	69,843	3.1	11.7
5. Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels	71,212	72,992	79,190	4.7	8.5	84,792	3.8	7.1
6. Transport, storage and communications	55,822	59,946	65,137	3.8	8.7	72,063	3.2	10.6
7. Finance, insurance, real estate and business services	104,781	107,517	109,201	6.4	1.6	112,529	5.1	3.0
Total GDP***	1,771,203	1,399,701	1,695,039	100.0	21.1	2,221,773	100.0	31.1
*Revised. ** Preliminary data. *** Excluding imports duties.								

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning

Table 9.3: CONTRIBUTION OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR TO GDP

(At current prices)

Year	Total GDP* (Million RIs)	Private sector (Million RIs)	% Share	% Change
2008	1,771,203	440,263	24.9	8.7
2009	1,399,701	453,811	32.4	3.1
2010**	1,695,039	495,361	29.2	9.2
2011***	2,221,773	568,017	25.6	14.7
* Excluding imports duties.				
Revised. * Preliminary data.				

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning



19.3 percent in the preceding year. It recorded a growth rate of 11.5 percent during 2011 compared to 15.5 percent in the preceding year (Table 9.4 and Chart 9.1).

Contribution of the Oil Sector to GDP

The contribution of the oil sector to GDP, at current prices, was 58.0 percent during 2011 against 51.5 percent in the preceding year. The oil sector, at current prices, registered an increase of 47.7 percent during 2011 against a growth of 31.7 percent in the preceding year (Table 9.5 and Chart 9.1).

Contribution of the Services Activity to GDP

The contribution of the services activity, at current prices, (including wholesale and retail trade, restaurants,

Chart 9.1: Contribution of Economic Sectors to GDP in 2011 (At current prices)

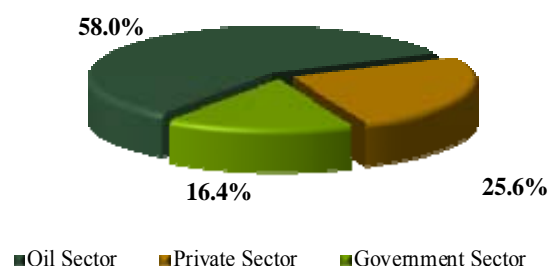


Table 9.4: CONTRIBUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR TO GDP
(At current prices)

Year	Total GDP* (Million Rls)	Government sector (Million Rls)	% Share	% Change
2008	1,771,203	249,715	14.1	5.4
2009	1,399,701	283,677	20.3	13.6
2010**	1,695,039	327,516	19.3	15.5
2011***	2,221,773	365,157	16.4	11.5

* Excluding imports duties.

Revised. * Preliminary data.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Table 9.5 : CONTRIBUTION OF OIL SECTOR TO GDP
(At current prices)

Year	Total GDP* (Million Rls)	Oil Sector (Million Rls)	% Share	% Change
2008	1,771,203	1,081,226	61.0	37.1
2009	1,399,701	662,212	47.3	-38.8
2010**	1,695,039	872,162	51.5	31.7
2011***	2,221,773	1,288,599	58.0	47.7

* Excluding imports duties.

Revised. * Preliminary data.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



hotels; transportation, storage, telecommunication; finance and insurance services, real estate, business services; community, social and personal services; and providers of government services) to GDP was 30.4 percent during 2011 against 35.8 percent in the preceding year. These activities grew by 11.2 percent during 2011 against 11.4 percent in 2010 (Table 9.6 and Chart 9.2).

Contribution of the Agricultural Activity to GDP

The contribution of the agricultural activity, at current prices, to GDP was 2.0 percent during 2011 compared to 2.5 percent in the preceding year, recording a growth rate of 4.9 percent during 2011 against 1.4 percent in the preceding year (Table 9.7 and Chart 9.2).

Contribution of the Industrial Activity to GDP

The contribution of the industrial activity (including oil refining), at current prices to GDP stood at 10.2 percent during 2011 against 10.3 percent in the preceding year, growing by 30.6 percent against a rise of 18.5 percent in the preceding year (Table 9.7 and Chart 9.2).

Contribution of Other Major Activities to GDP

The contribution of mining and quarrying activity (including crude oil, natural gas and other mining and quarrying activities) to GDP (at current prices) stood at 53.6 percent during 2011 against 47.4 percent in the preceding year, recording a growth of 48.2 percent in 2011 against a rise of 32.7 percent in the preceding year.

Table 9.6: CONTRIBUTION OF SERVICES ACTIVITY TO GDP
(At current prices)

Year	Total GDP* (Million RIs)	Services Activity (Million RIs)	% Share	% Change
2008	1,771,203	494,657	27.9	7.0
2009	1,399,701	544,120	38.9	10.0
2010**	1,695,039	606,226	35.8	11.4
2011***	2,221,773	674,334	30.4	11.2

Services Activity includes: Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels; transport, telecommunications and storage; finance, insurance, real estate and business services; community, social and personal services; and providers of government services.
* Excluding imports duties. **Revised. *** Preliminary data.
Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Table 9.7: CONTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES TO GDP
(At current prices)

Year	GDP ⁽¹⁾ (Million RIs)	Agricultural Activity ⁽²⁾			Industrial Activity ⁽³⁾		
		(Million RIs)	% Share in Total GDP	% change	(Million RIs)	% Share in Total GDP	% change
2008	1,771,203	41,136	2.3	2.4	147,873	8.3	8.3
2009	1,399,701	41,419	3.0	0.7	146,673	10.5	-0.8
2010 ⁽⁵⁾	1,695,039	42,016	2.5	1.4	173,830	10.3	18.5
2011 ⁽⁵⁾	2,221,773	44,061	2.0	4.9	227,010	10.2	30.6

⁽¹⁾ Excluding imports duties.
⁽²⁾ Including agriculture, forestry and fishing.
⁽³⁾ Including oil refining. ⁽⁴⁾ Revised. ⁽⁵⁾ Preliminary data.
Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning



The contribution of the construction and building activity to GDP, at current prices, stood at 4.0 percent during 2011 against 4.4 percent in 2010, growing by 20.5 percent against a growth of 9.6 percent in the preceding year.

The contribution of electricity, gas and water activity to GDP (at current prices) was 0.7 percent during 2011 compared to 0.9 percent in the preceding year. It recorded a growth rate of 7.6 percent against 10.3 percent in the preceding year (Table 9.8 and Chart 9.2).

Per Capita Income

Preliminary figures indicate that the annual per capita income in the Kingdom went up by 27.2 percent to Rls 78,924 in 2011 against an increase of 17.1 percent in the preceding year (Table 9.9).

Expenditure on GDP in 2011

As indicated by preliminary figures, expenditure on GDP at purchases' values (at current prices) increased by 31.0 percent to Rls 2,239.1 billion (including import duties) during 2011, against Rls 1,709.7 billion in the preceding year. The rise was

Table 9.8: CONTRIBUTION OF SOME ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES TO GDP

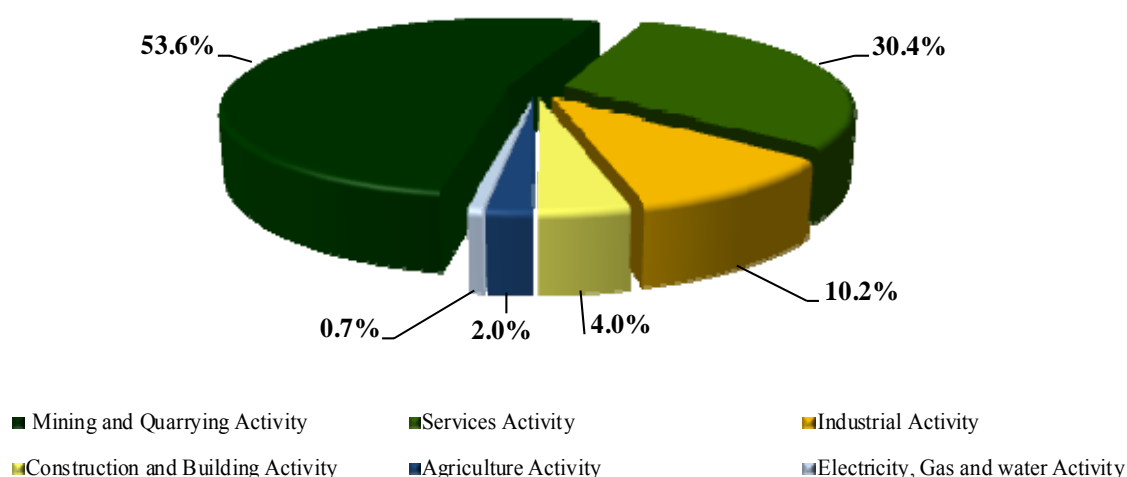
(At current prices)

Year	Total GDP* (Million RIs)	Mining and Quarrying			Construction and Building			Electricity, Gas and Water		
		Value (Million RIs)	Share %	Change %	Value (Million RIs)	Share %	Change %	Value (Million RIs)	Share %	Change %
2008	1,771,203	1,025,169	57.9	39.9	68,099	3.8	4.7	13,095	0.7	5.4
2009	1,399,701	605,184	43.2	-41.0	67,962	4.9	-0.2	13,642	1.0	4.2
2010**	1,695,039	803,042	47.4	32.7	74,478	4.4	9.6	15,043	0.9	10.3
2011***	2,221,773	1,190,485	53.6	48.2	89,731	4.0	20.5	16,190	0.7	7.6

* Excluding import duties.
 ** Revised. *** Preliminary data.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

**Chart 9.2: Contribution of Economic Activities to GDP in 2011
(At current prices)**





attributed to an increase in net exports of goods and services by 103.3 percent from Rls 328.6 billion in 2010 to Rls 668.2 billion in 2011. Its share in the expenditure on GDP during 2011 rose to 29.8 percent from 19.2 percent in the previous year.

Final consumption of the private sector rose by 9.7 percent from Rls 599.2 billion in 2010 to Rls 657.6 billion in 2011. Final consumption of the government sector rose by 11.7 percent from Rls 395.3 billion in 2010 to Rls 441.4 billion in 2011.

Total gross final consumption (government and private) went up from Rls 994.5 billion in 2010 to Rls 1,099.1 billion in 2011, growing by 10.5 percent. The share of final consumption in expenditure on GDP was 49.1 percent during 2011 against 58.2 percent in the preceding year (Table 9.10).

The share of Gross fixed capital formation in total expenditure on GDP went down to 21.1 percent in 2011 against 22.6 percent in the previous year (Table 9.10 and Chart 9.3)■

Table 9.9: PER CAPITA INCOME

	2007	2008	2009	2010*	% Change	2011**	% Change
Gross Domestic Product (Million Riyals)	1,442,572	1,786,143	1,412,596	1,709,709	21.0	2,239,073	31.0
Population (Million)	24.94	25.79	26.66	27.56	3.4	28.37	2.9
Per capita Share in GDP (Riyals)	57,839	69,265	52,986	62,029	17.1	78,924	27.2

*Revised.

** Preliminary data.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning

**Chart 9.3: Gross Domestic Expenditure
(At current prices)**

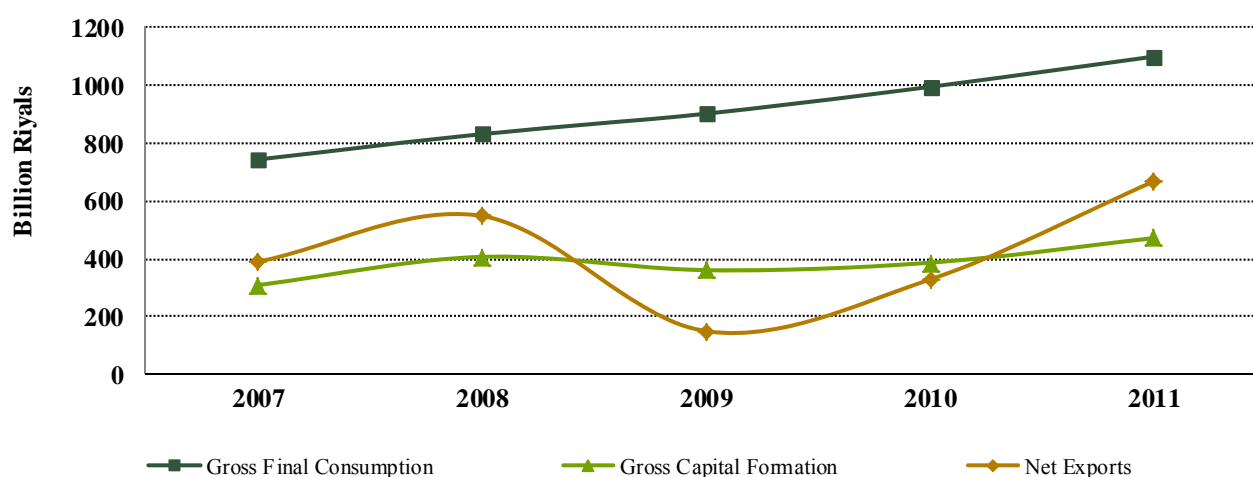


Table 9.10: GROSS DOMESTIC EXPENDITURE AT PURCHASERS' VALUE

(At current prices)

(Million Riyals)

	2008			2009			2010 ⁽¹⁾			2011 ⁽²⁾		
	Amount	Share %	Change %	Amount	Share %	Change %	Amount	Share %	Change %	Amount	Share %	Change %
Gross Final Consumption	831,146	46.5	11.6	901,743	63.8	8.5	994,509	58.2	10.3	1,099,081	49.1	10.5
Government	345,098	19.3	3.5	357,015	25.3	3.5	395,299	23.1	10.7	441,449	19.7	11.7
Private	486,048	27.2	18.7	544,728	38.6	12.1	599,210	35.0	10.0	657,632	29.4	9.7
Gross Fixed capital formation ⁽³⁾	406,864	22.8	23.7	360,900	25.5	-11.3	386,594	22.6	7.1	471,830	21.1	22.0
Net exports of goods and services ⁽⁴⁾	548,133	30.7	-7.1	149,952	10.6	-72.6	328,606	19.2	119.1	668,162	29.8	103.3
Total Gross Domestic Expenditure	1,786,143	100.0	8.0	1,412,595	100.0	-20.9	1,709,709	100.0	21.0	2,239,073	100.0	31.0

⁽¹⁾ Revised. ⁽²⁾ Preliminary data.⁽³⁾ Includes change in inventories.⁽⁴⁾ Net exports of goods and services = Total exports of goods and services minus total imports of goods and services.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.





EXTERNAL SECTOR

Oil is the Kingdom's most important export item that affects its balance of payments. Any change in oil prices and production significantly affects the current account of the Kingdom's balance of payments. According to the Central Department of Statistics and Information (CDSI)'s preliminary data, oil exports accounted for 87.1 percent of total Saudi exports of goods in 2011. The average price of the Arabian Light crude oil in 2011 stood at \$95.18 per barrel as compared to \$78.96 in the preceding year. Data show that the Kingdom's production of crude oil in 2011 averaged 9.3 million b/d, against 8.6 million b/d in the preceding year.

The rise in oil prices and production boosted the value of the Kingdom's oil exports which rose by 47.6 percent during 2011 as compared to the preceding year. Preliminary data indicate that the Kingdom's total oil exports rose to Rls 1.2 trillion in 2011 from Rls 807.2 billion in the preceding year.

Foreign Trade

According to preliminary figures of foreign trade for 2011, the value of the Kingdom's merchandise trade increased to Rls 1.9 trillion from Rls 1.3 trillion in the preceding year because of a rise in the total value of both exports and imports. Reflecting the openness of the economy, the ratio of merchandise trade to the

Kingdom's GDP rose to 83.1 percent in 2011 compared to 78.5 percent in the preceding year.

Exports

Preliminary figures show that the total value of the Kingdom's merchandise exports stood at Rls 1.37 trillion in 2011 compared to Rls 941.8 billion in 2010, denoting a rise of 45.2 percent (Table 10.1).

Oil Exports

According to preliminary data, the Kingdom's oil exports went up by 47.6 percent to Rls 1.2 trillion in 2011 compared to Rls 807.2 billion in the preceding year (Table 10.1). The rise was attributable to an increase in oil prices, with the average price of Arabian Light crude rising by 20.5 percent from \$78.96 a barrel in 2010 to \$95.18 a barrel in 2011. Oil prices increased notably during 2011. They reached their highest level when the price of Arabian Light crude oil hit an average of \$109.98 per barrel in April while its lowest average level had reached \$86.22 per barrel in August and September.

Preliminary data on oil exports by type indicate that crude oil exports increased by 50.4 percent from Rls 710.4 billion in 2010 to Rls 1.1 trillion in 2011. Exports of refined products also went up by 26.4 percent from Rls 96.8 billion to Rls 122.4 billion. Chart

Table 10.1: SAUDI MERCHANDISE EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

	2008	2009	2010*	2011**	Annual Change%
Oil Exports	1,053,860	611,490	807,176	1,191,052	47.6
Crude oil	926,613	533,177	710,375	1,068,659	50.4
Refined products	127,247	78,313	96,801	122,393	26.4
Non-oil Exports	121,622	114,684	134,609	176,568	31.2
Petrochemicals	62,464	52,967	82,100	114,680	39.7
Construction materials	12,679	8,738	9,058	10,332	14.1
Agricultural, animal and food products	8,875	10,159	11,074	12,605	13.8
Other goods***	37,604	42,820	32,377	38,951	20.3
Total	1,175,482	726,174	941,785	1,367,620	45.2

* Revised figures. ** Preliminary data.

*** Including re-exports.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



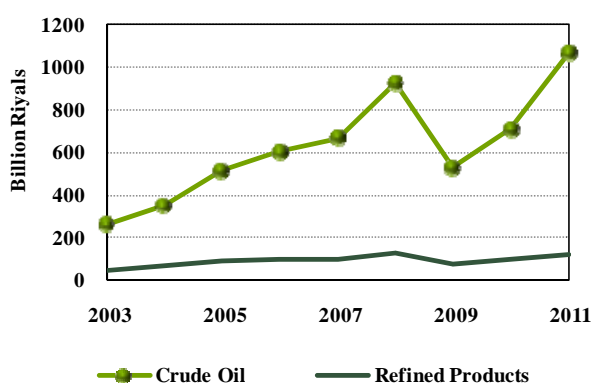
10.1 shows the trends of the Kingdom's exports of crude and refined products during the period 2003-2011. They recorded their lowest level in 2003 whereas their highest level was recorded in 2011.

Non-oil Exports

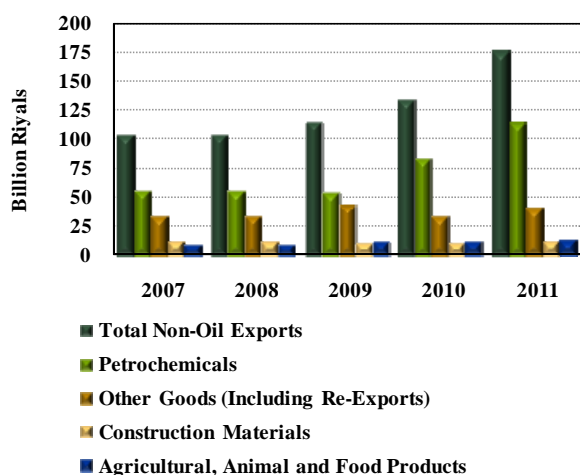
According to CDSI's preliminary data, the Kingdom's non-oil exports registered an increase of 31.2 percent to Rls 176.6 billion in 2011 (Table 10.1).

Chart 10.1

Saudi Oil Exports



Components of Saudi Non-Oil Exports



The increase was due mainly to a rise in the value of exports of petrochemicals by 39.7 percent to Rls 114.7 billion. Exports of construction materials; agriculture, animal and food products, as well as other goods went up by 14.1 percent, 13.8 percent and 20.3 percent respectively. Chart 10.1 shows the components and development of non-oil exports during the period 2007-2011. Non-oil exports reached their highest level in 2011.

Development of Non-oil Exports

The Kingdom continues its efforts to diversify the economic base and develop non-oil exports. To this end, the Kingdom has taken a number of restructuring and institutional reforms, including creation of a number of entities that aim at expanding Saudi non-oil exports.

The Saudi Exports Program of the Saudi Fund for Development (SFD) provides finance and credit facilities necessary for the development of the national non-oil exports to diversify the sources of the national income. Under the program, a range of various export finance and credit insurance operations valued at Rls 5.6 billion were executed during 2011, rising by 50.6 percent from the preceding year (Table 10.2). A breakdown of its operations during 2011 indicates that Rls 2.9 billion went to guarantee transactions and Rls 2.7 billion to finance transactions. Transactions of finance and guarantee of exports of chemical and plastic products amounted to Rls 4.1 billion, with Rls 2.9 billion for guaranteeing transactions and Rls 1.3 billion for financing transactions. Transactions of finance and guarantee of exports of manufactured metal products, machinery, and equipment amounted to Rls 14 million. The program provided credit lines of Rls 240 million during 2011. Transactions of guaranteeing exports of other products amounted to Rls 210 million, with Rls 30 million for guaranteeing transactions and Rls 180 million for financing.

Table 10.2: FINANCE AND GUARANTEE OF SAUDI EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

Goods and Products	2009		2010		2011	
	Finance	Guarante	Finance	Guarantee	Finance	Guarantee
Manufactured metal products, machines and equipment	311.38	22.80	313.25	7.66	0.00	14.00
Chemical and plastic products	451.00	2,102.40	506.25	2,285.32	1,266.00	2,857.00
Capital projects	37.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,005.00	0.00
Credit lines	145.00	0.00	396.25	0.00	240.00	0.00
Other	20.00	136.78	0.00	205.40	180.00	30.00
Total	964.88	2,261.98	1,215.75	2,498.38	2,691.00	2,901.00

Source: Saudi Fund for Development.



Imports

Preliminary data show that the Kingdom's imports of goods (CIF) in 2011 increased by 23.2 percent to Rls 493.7 billion from Rls 400.7 billion in the preceding year. (Table 10.3).

According to detailed data on the value of the Kingdom's imports in 2011 (Chart 10.2), imports of electric machinery, appliances and equipment (Rls

132.2 billion) occupied the first position with a relative share of 26.8 percent and a rise of 33.5 percent from the preceding year. Imports of transport equipment (Rls 77.1 billion) ranked second, constituting 15.6 percent of total imports and a rise by 4.8 percent from the preceding year. Imports of foodstuffs occupied the third position (Rls 75 billion) with a relative share of 15.2 percent and an increase by 18.7 percent. Imports of chemical and metal products (Rls 69.8 billion) came in

Table 10.3: THE KINGDOM'S IMPORTS (CIF) BY MAIN COMPONENTS

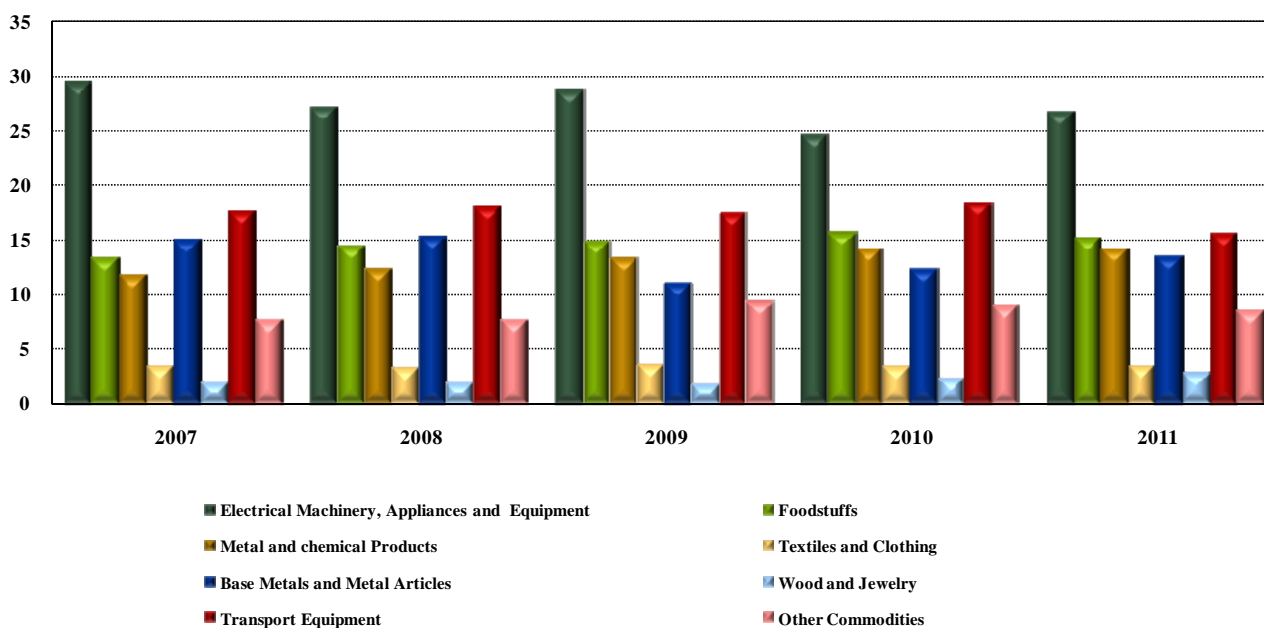
	Million Riyals			% Share			Annual % Change
	2009	2010*	2011**	2009	2010	2011	2011
Machines, appliances and equipment	103,093	99,027	132,246	28.8	24.7	26.8	33.5
Foodstuffs	53,280	63,202	75,033	14.9	15.8	15.2	18.7
Chemical and metal products	47,936	56,748	69,795	13.4	14.2	14.1	23.0
Textiles and clothing	12,656	13,387	16,938	3.5	3.3	3.4	26.5
Metals and their products	39,538	49,524	66,225	11.0	12.4	13.4	33.7
Wood and jewelry	5,946	9,363	14,331	1.7	2.3	2.9	53.1
Transport equipment	62,287	73,628	77,141	17.4	18.4	15.6	4.8
Other goods	33,554	35,857	41,998	9.4	8.9	8.5	17.1
Total	358,290	400,736	493,707	100.0	100.0	100.0	23.2

* Revised figures. ** Preliminary data.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Chart 10.2: Shares of Saudi Imports (CIF) by Main Components

Percent





the fourth position, with a relative share of 14.1 percent and a rise of 23 percent. Imports of ordinary metals and their products (Rls 66.2 billion) ranked fifth, with a relative share of 13.4 percent, increasing by 33.7 percent over the preceding year. In the sixth position were imports of other goods (Rls 42 billion) with a relative share of 8.5 percent and a rise of 17.1 percent. Imports of textiles and clothing (Rls 16.9 billion) came in the seventh position with a relative share of 3.4 percent and an increase of 26.5 percent. Imports of wood and jewelry (Rls 14.3 billion) held the eighth position, accounting for 2.9 percent of total imports, increasing by 53.1 percent from the preceding year.

Imports by Origin

The Kingdom's imports by origin are divided into four groups. The first group includes the top sixteen exporting countries to the Kingdom other than Arab countries; the second group comprises the GCC countries; the third group includes Arab countries excluding GCC countries; and the fourth group covers the rest of the world countries (Table 10.4).

Data on the Kingdom's imports by origin show that imports from the largest sixteen exporting countries to the Kingdom increased by 22.2 percent to Rls 352.8 billion during 2011. Their relative share in the

Table 10.4: THE KINGDOM'S IMPORTS BY ORIGIN

	Million Riyals			Share %			Annual Change
	2009	2010*	2011**	2009	2010*	2011**	2011
China	40,601	46,851	64,829	11.3	11.7	13.1	38.4
USA	50,999	52,749	61,943	14.2	13.2	12.5	17.4
Germany	28,572	31,032	33,964	8.0	7.7	6.9	9.4
Japan	27,142	29,957	31,323	7.6	7.5	6.3	4.6
South Korea	15,931	17,789	29,076	4.4	4.4	5.9	63.4
France	14,346	16,395	18,178	4.0	4.1	3.7	10.9
Italy	13,250	12,681	17,290	3.7	3.2	3.5	36.3
India	13,095	15,116	16,191	3.7	3.8	3.3	7.1
UK	12,842	12,909	14,313	3.6	3.2	2.9	10.9
Brazil	8,964	11,699	14,222	2.5	2.9	2.9	21.6
Switzerland	6,283	8,437	12,264	1.8	2.1	2.5	45.4
Thailand	7,764	8,753	10,749	2.2	2.2	2.2	22.8
Turkey	6,314	8,246	9,192	1.8	2.1	1.9	11.5
Sweden	5,261	5,365	6,615	1.5	1.3	1.3	23.3
Australia	6,256	6,216	6,567	1.7	1.6	1.3	5.6
Malaysia	3,534	4,439	6,129	1.0	1.1	1.2	38.1
Sixteen countries total	261,154	288,634	352,845	72.9	72.0	71.5	22.2
GCC countries***	48,895	52,280	46,169	13.6	13.0	9.4	-11.7
Other Arab countries	12,285	14,261	16,452	3.4	3.6	3.3	15.4
Rest of the world	35,956	45,561	78,241	10.0	11.4	15.8	71.7
Total imports (CIF)	358,290	400,736	493,707	100.0	100.0	100.0	23.2
Imports (fob)	326,541	365,367	450,087				

* Revised figures.

** Preliminary data.

*** Including re-exports.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



Kingdom's total imports went down to 72 percent from 71.5 percent in the preceding year. Imports from China (Rls 64.8 billion) came first for the first time with a relative share of 13.1 percent of the Kingdom's total imports, increasing by 38.4 percent from the preceding year. Imports from USA came second (Rls 61.9 billion) with a relative share of 12.5 percent, increasing by 17.4 percent. Imports from Germany ranked third (Rls 34 billion) with a relative share of 6.9 percent, increasing by 9.4 percent. Imports from Japan came in the fourth position (Rls 31.3 billion) with a relative share of 6.3 percent, increasing by 4.6 percent from the preceding year. Imports from South Korea ranked fifth (Rls 29.1 billion) with a relative share of 5.9 percent, rising by 63.4 percent from the preceding year. Imports from France ranked sixth (Rls 18.2 billion) with a relative share of 3.7 percent, increasing by 10.9 percent over the preceding year. Imports from Italy came seventh (Rls 17.3 billion) with a relative share of 3.5 percent, increasing by 36.3 percent. Imports from India ranked eighth (Rls 16.2 billion) with a relative share of 3.3 percent, increasing by 7.1 percent from the preceding year, followed by imports from the United Kingdom (Rls 14.3 billion) with a relative share of 2.9 percent, increasing by 10.9 percent. Imports from Brazil came in the tenth position (Rls 14.2 billion) with a relative share of 2.9 percent and a rise of 21.6 percent over the preceding year. The positions from eleven to sixteen were occupied by Switzerland, Thailand, Turkey, Sweden, Australia, and Malaysia with relative shares of 2.5 percent, 2.2 percent, 1.9 percent, 1.3 percent, 1.3 percent, and 1.2 percent respectively of the Kingdom's total imports. Malaysia joined in the largest sixteen exporting countries to the Kingdom in 2011, replacing Canada in the preceding year.

Imports from the GCC countries went down by 11.7 percent to Rls 46.2 billion during 2011, and

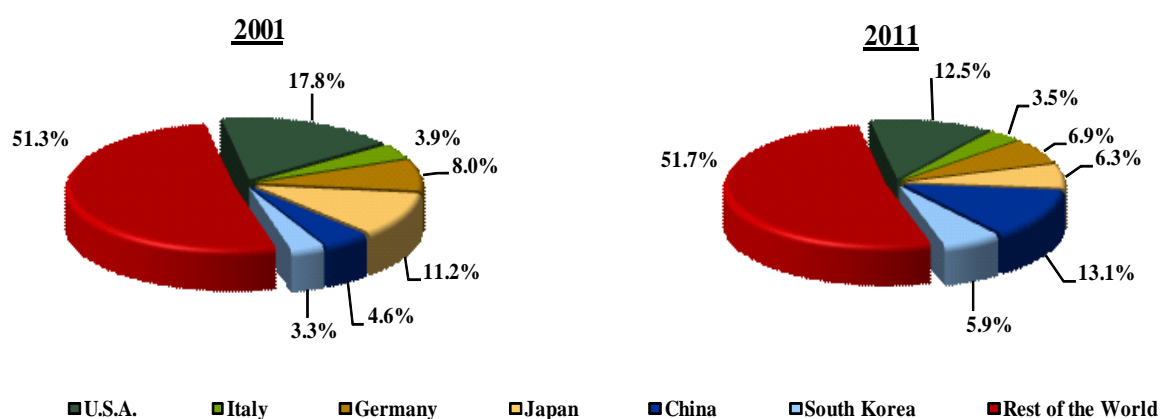
accounted for 9.4 percent of the Kingdom's total imports. Imports from other Arab countries group increased by 15.4 percent to Rls 16.5 billion, accounting for 3.3 percent of the Kingdom's total imports. The Kingdom's imports from the rest of the world went up by 71.7 percent to Rls 78.2 billion. Chart 10.3 shows the Kingdom's imports by origin in 2011 compared to 2000. Its imports from China (Rls 64,829 million) rose tenfold in 2011, compared to Rls 5,403 million in 2001.

Private Sector's Exports Financed through Commercial Banks

Private sector's exports financed through commercial banks (settled letters of credit) increased by 12.2 percent to Rls 47.5 billion during 2011 as compared to Rls 42.3 billion in 2010. Their share in total non-oil exports went up to 28.8 percent during 2011 from 31.4 percent in 2010 (Table 10.5). In spite of the rise, a substantial portion of non-oil exports is settled through other banking payment methods used between exporters in the Kingdom and importers in other countries, such as the Saudi Export Program, Export Finance Program of the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and Arab Trade Finance Program of the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF), and direct transfers to exporters' accounts inside or outside the Kingdom.

Detailed data of 2011 show that exports of other industrial products financed through commercial banks stood at Rls 38.3 billion, rising by 17.9 percent compared to 2010, occupying the first position with a relative share of 80.7 percent in total exports financed through commercial banks. Chemical and plastic products exports came next (Rls 7.6 billion), decreasing by 5.7 percent, and constituting 16.1 percent of total exports. Exports of agricultural and animal products held the last position (Rls 1.5 billion),

Chart 10.3: Saudi Imports by Origin





declining by 11.1 percent from the preceding year and accounting for 3.2 percent of total exports (Table 10-5 and Chart 10.4).

During the first quarter of 2012, private sector's exports financed through commercial banks registered a decline of 4.5 percent to Rls 12.3 billion compared to Rls 12.9 billion in the first quarter of 2011 (Table 10.5).

Component-wise data on private sector's exports financed through commercial banks indicate that exports of agricultural and animal products amounted to Rls 397 million in the first quarter of 2012, decreasing by 25.2 percent compared to the first quarter of 2011. Their relative share of the total stood at 3.2 percent in the first quarter of 2012. Exports of chemical and plastic products came next (Rls 2.4 billion), with a rise of 21.6 percent as compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year and a relative share of 19.4 percent in the total. Exports of other products (Rls

9.5 billion) decreased by 8.4 percent with a relative share of 77.4 percent in the total.

Private Sector's Imports Financed through Commercial Banks

Data on the private sector's imports financed through commercial banks (including letters of credit settled and bills received for collection through commercial banks) in 2011 show a rise of 18.9 percent to Rls 224.8 billion compared to Rls 189.0 billion in the preceding year (Table 10.6). Their relative share in the Kingdom's total imports in 2011 stood at 45.5 percent against 47.2 percent in the preceding year.

The increase in imports financed through commercial banks during 2011 was accounted for by rises of 29.9 percent to Rls 116.6 billion in imports of other goods, 29.8 percent to Rls 20.0 billion in imports of construction materials, 27.5 percent to Rls 4.8 billion in imports of textiles and clothing, 18.9 percent to Rls

Table 10.5: PRIVATE SECTOR EXPORTS FINANCED THROUGH COMMERCIAL BANKS*

	Million Riyals					% Share					
	First Quarter					First Quarter				% Change	
	2009	2010	2011	2011	2012	2010	2011	2011	2012	Annual	Quarterl
Agriculture and animal products	1,043	1,726	1,534	531	397	4.1	3.2	4.1	3.2	-11.1	-25.2
Chemical and plastic products	4,821	8,078	7,617	1,961	2,385	19.1	16.1	15.2	19.4	-5.7	21.6
Other industrial products	27,406	32,495	38,308	10,414	9,540	76.8	80.7	80.7	77.4	17.9	-8.4
Total	33,270	42,299	47,459	12,907	12,323	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	12.2	-4.5
The ratio of the total to non-oil exports	29.0	31.4	28.8								

* Represent settled letters of credit.

Chart 10.4: Private Sector Exports Financed Through Commercial Banks 2011

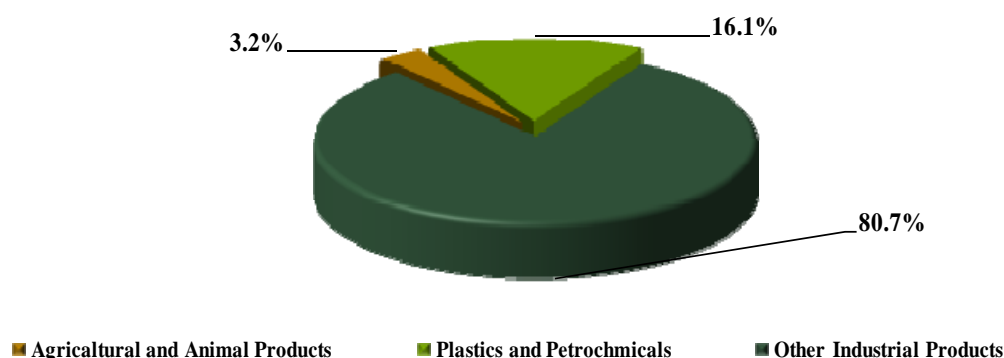




Table 10.6: PRIVATE SECTOR IMPORTS FINANCED THROUGH COMMERCIAL BANKS*

	Million Riyals					% Share					
				First Quarter		First Quarter				% Change	
	2009	2010	2011	2011	2012	2010	2011	2011	2012	Annual	Quarterl
Foodstuffs	18,363	20,945	17,947	4,316	5,168	11.1	8.0	8.5	8.2	-14.3	19.7
Motor vehicles	23,034	34,308	36,074	9,427	11,048	18.2	16.1	18.6	17.6	5.1	17.2
Textiles and clothing	4,597	3,798	4,841	865	928	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.5	27.5	7.3
Machinery	15,284	20,130	23,767	5,745	7,641	10.7	10.6	11.4	12.2	18.1	33.0
Construction materials	11,787	15,406	19,994	4,201	6,066	8.2	8.9	8.3	9.7	29.8	44.4
Appliances	4,472	4,686	5,572	1,209	1,023	2.5	2.5	2.4	1.6	18.9	-15.4
Other goods	84,183	89,700	116,559	24,804	30,784	47.5	51.9	49.1	49.1	29.9	24.1
Total	161,720	188,973	224,754	50,567	62,658	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	18.9	23.9

Ratio of total to imports (CIF)

45.1 47.2 45.5

* Including letters of credit settled and bills received for collection through commercial banks.

5.6 billion in imports of appliances, 18.1 percent to Rls 23.8 billion in imports of machinery, 5.1 percent to Rls 36.1 billion in imports of motor vehicles, while imports of foodstuffs declined by 14.3 percent to Rls 17.9 billion.

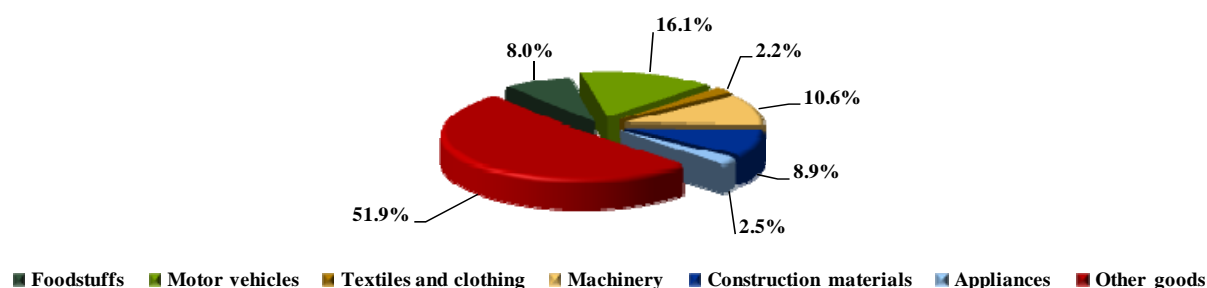
As for the relative shares, imports of other goods occupied the first position, accounting for 51.9 percent of total imports financed through commercial banks. Motor vehicle imports came in the second position with a relative share of 16.1 percent. Imports of machinery held the third position with a relative share of 10.6 percent. In the fourth position were imports of construction materials with a relative share of 8.9 percent, followed by imports of foodstuffs, appliances, textiles and clothing with relative shares of 8.0 percent, 2.5 percent and 2.2 percent respectively (Chart 10.5).

In the first quarter of 2012, private sector's imports financed through commercial banks recorded a rise of 23.9 percent to Rls 62.7 billion compared to Rls 50.6 billion in the corresponding quarter of 2011. The rise was accounted for by increases in imports of motor vehicles by 17.2 percent to Rls 11 billion compared to

Rls 9.4 billion in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, imports of construction materials by 44.4 percent to Rls 6.1 billion compared to Rls 4.2 billion in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, imports of machinery by 33 percent to Rls 7.6 billion compared to Rls 5.7 billion in the same quarter of the preceding year, imports of other goods by 24.1 percent to Rls 30.8 billion compared to Rls 24.8 billion in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. Moreover, imports of textiles and clothing increased by 7.3 percent to Rls 928 million compared to Rls 865 million in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year, imports of foodstuffs by 19.7 percent to Rls 5.2 billion, while imports of appliances fell by 15.4 percent to Rls 1.0 billion compared to Rls 1.2 billion in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

With respect to the relative shares of the various items in private sector's total imports financed through commercial banks in the first quarter of 2012, imports of other goods came first, accounting for 49.1 percent of the total. Imports of motor vehicles occupied the second position with a relative share of 17.6 percent.

Chart 10.5: Private Sector Imports Financed Through Commercial Banks 2011





Machinery imports came in the third position with 12.2 percent. The fourth position was occupied by imports of foodstuffs, accounting for 9.7 percent. Imports of construction materials came fifth with 8.2 percent. In the last position came imports of appliances and textiles and clothing with relative shares of 1.6 percent and 1.5 percent respectively.

Exports Handled at the Kingdom's Seaports

According to data issued by the Saudi Ports Authority, the volume of exports handled at the Kingdom's seaports (excluding crude oil exports) increased by 3.5 percent to 105.5 million tons during 2011 compared to 101.9 million tons in the preceding year (Table 10.7).

Exports of chemical products increased by 2.1 percent from 32.1 million tons in 2010 to 32.7 million

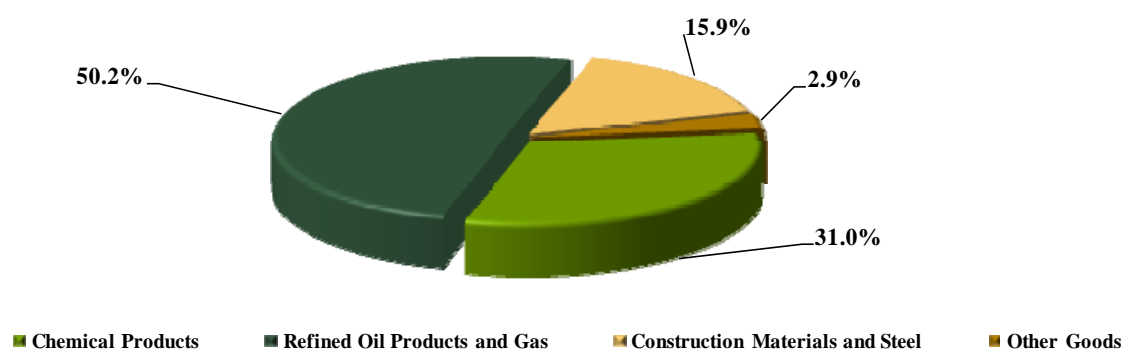
tons in 2011. Exports of construction materials and steel rose by 4.5 percent to 16.7 million tons compared to 16.0 million tons in the previous year. Exports of refined oil products and gas went up by 3.8 percent to 53.0 million tons compared to 51.1 million tons in the preceding year. Exports of other goods rose by 10.2 percent to 3.1 million tons compared to 2.8 million tons in the preceding year.

As for their relative shares, exports of refined oil products and gas occupied the first position in 2011 with a relative share of 50.2 percent compared to 50.1 percent in the preceding year. Exports of chemical products came in the second position, with a relative share of 31.0 percent, followed by exports of construction materials and steel with a relative share of 15.9 percent. Exports of other goods held the last position, with a relative share of 2.9 percent (Chart 10.6).

Table 10.7: VOLUME OF EXPORTS HANDELED AT THE KINGDOM'S SEAPORTS*

	Thousand Tons					% Share		Annual % Change
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	
Chemical products	18,747	19,414	21,125	32,053	32,733	31.4	31.0	2.1
Refined oil products and gas	55,806	56,606	55,223	51,087	53,010	50.1	50.2	3.8
Construction materials and steel	11,655	12,524	12,440	16,016	16,740	15.7	15.9	4.5
Other goods	2,793	2,850	3,003	2,781	3,065	2.7	2.9	10.2
Total	89,001	91,394	91,791	101,937	105,548	100.0	100.0	3.5
* Excluding crude oil exports								
Source: Saudi Ports Authority.								

Chart 10.6: Saudi Exports Via Seaports in 2011





Imports Handled at the Kingdom's Seaports

The volume of imports handled at the Kingdom's seaports in 2011 rose by 5.2 percent to 61.1 million tons compared to 58.1 million tons in the preceding year (Table 10.8). This increase was due to a rise in imports of other goods by 33.4 percent to 20.8 million tons compared to 15.6 million tons in the preceding year. Imports of construction materials and steel also went up by 5.3 percent to 21.6 million tons in 2011 compared to 20.6 million tons in the preceding year. Imports of equipment increased by 12.6 percent to 1.2 million tons against 1.0 million tons in the preceding year. However, imports of foodstuffs went down by 17.1 percent to 16.4 million tons compared to 19.8 million tons in the

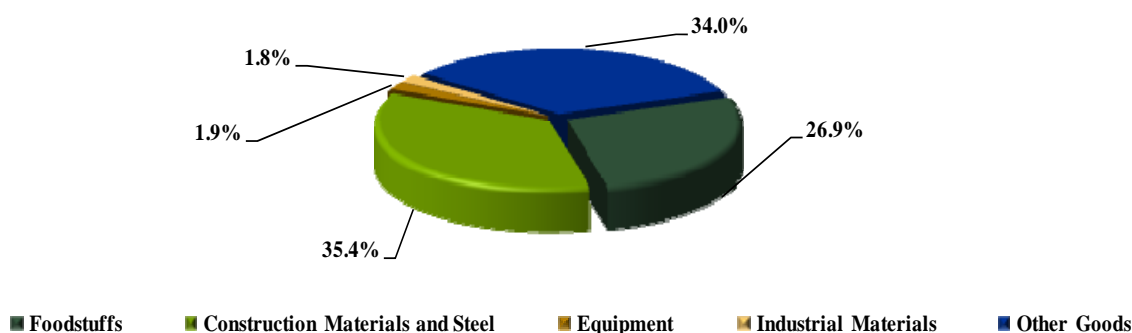
preceding year. Imports of industrial materials decreased by 0.9 percent to 1.13 million tons against 1.14 million tons in the preceding year.

As for their relative shares, imports of construction materials and steel occupied the first position with a relative share of 35.4 percent. Imports of other goods occupied the second position, with a relative share of 34.0 percent of the total imports. Imports of foodstuffs ranked third, with a relative share of 26.9 percent. Imports of equipment and industrial products occupied the last two positions with relative shares of 1.9 percent and 1.8 percent of total imports respectively (Chart 10.7).

Table 10.8: VOLUME OF IMPORTS HANDELED AT THE KINGDOM'S SEAPORTS

	Thousand Tons					% Share		Annual % Change
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2010	2011	
Foodstuffs	15,990	18,463	18,350	19,811	16,428	34.1	26.9	-17.1
Construction materials and steel ⁽¹⁾	18,043	20,597	15,380	20,553	21,640	35.4	35.4	5.3
Equipment	1,042	1,071	859	1,025	1,154	1.8	1.9	12.6
Industrial materials	885	858	1,092	1,136	1,126	2.0	1.8	-0.9
Other goods ⁽²⁾	13,109	18,821	15,130	15,578	20,783	26.8	34.0	33.4
Total	49,069	59,810	50,811	58,103	61,131	100.0	100.0	5.2
Thousands								
No. of livestock ⁽³⁾	4397	3745	4299	5036	6165			22.4
No. of motor vehicles ⁽⁴⁾	579	681	565	717	691			-3.6
⁽¹⁾ Including steel and any other solid materials ⁽²⁾ Including heavy equipment imported through industrial seaports ⁽³⁾ Livestock by tons is included in foodstuffs ⁽⁴⁾ Motor vehicles by tons are included in other materials Source: Saudi Ports Authority.								

Chart 10.7: Saudi Imports Via Seaports in 2011





The number of imported motor vehicles handled at the Kingdom's seaports in 2011 stood at 691 thousand, recording a decline of 3.6 percent, compared to 717 thousand in the preceding year. The Kingdom's imports of livestock during 2011 amounted to 6.2 million heads compared to 5.0 million heads in the preceding year, increasing by 22.4 percent.

Non-oil Trade with GCC Countries

The Kingdom's net non-oil trade with GCC countries recorded a deficit of Rls 7.2 billion in 2011 against a deficit of Rls 20.0 billion in 2010 (Table 10.9). The Kingdom's imports from GCC countries decreased by 11.7 percent to Rls 46.2 billion in 2011 from Rls 52.3 billion in the preceding year. They represented 9.8 percent of the Kingdom's total imports. The Kingdom's exports to GCC countries increased by 19 percent to Rls 38.5 billion, representing 21.8 percent of the Kingdom's total non-oil exports.

Detailed data indicate that the UAE recorded the largest trade surplus of Rls 10.8 billion in its trade with the Kingdom during 2011, followed by the Kingdom of Bahrain with a trade surplus of Rls 1.9 billion, and Oman with a trade surplus of Rls 1.4 billion. The Kingdom registered a trade surplus of Rls 3.7 billion with Kuwait and a surplus of Rls 2.7 billion with Qatar during 2011.

Data on the Kingdom's non-oil imports from GCC countries during 2011 show that the UAE continued to occupy the first position as the largest exporter to the Kingdom, with its exports amounting to Rls 30.3 billion. Imports from the UAE accounted for

65.6 percent of the Kingdom's total non-oil imports from the GCC countries. The Kingdom of Bahrain held the second position (Rls 6.8 billion), representing 14.7 percent of the total, followed by Oman (Rls 4.3 billion) with a share of 9.3 percent of the total and Qatar (Rls 2.5 billion) with a share of 5.5 percent of the total. Kuwait came last (Rls 2.3 billion), accounting for 4.9 percent.

As regards the Kingdom's non-oil exports to the GCC countries during 2011, the UAE remained in the first position. Its imports from the Kingdom amounted to Rls 19.5 billion or about 50.7 percent of the Kingdom's total non-oil exports to GCC countries. Kuwait occupied the second position (Rls 5.9 billion) or 15.4 percent of the total, followed by Qatar (Rls 5.3 billion) or 13.7 percent and the Kingdom of Bahrain (Rls 4.8 billion) or 12.6 percent. The Sultanate of Oman was last (Rls 2.9 billion), or 7.7 percent of the total.

The Kingdom's Non-oil Trade with Prominent Trading Arab Partner Countries

The data on the Kingdom's non-oil trade with Arab countries (excluding GCC countries) indicate that the Kingdom recorded a trade surplus of Rls 12.3 billion during 2011 against a surplus of Rls 12.4 billion in 2011 (Table 10.10). The Kingdom's imports from Arab countries recorded an increase of 15.4 percent to Rls 16.5 billion in 2011 against Rls 14.3 billion in the preceding year, representing 3.3 percent of the Kingdom's total imports. In contrast, the Kingdom's exports to Arab countries went up by 7.9 percent to Rls 28.8 billion, representing 16.3 percent of the Kingdom's total non-oil exports.

Table 10.9: SAUDI NON-OIL TRADE WITH GCC COUNTRIES*

(Million Riyals)

Country	2009			2010**			2011***		
	Imports From	Exports To	The Difference	Imports From	Exports To	The Difference	Imports From	Exports To	The Difference
UAE	24,967	17,712	-7,255	27,531	14,760	-12,771	30,292	19,480	-10,812
Bahrain	17,913	5,856	-12,057	17,751	4,772	-12,979	6,779	4,834	-1,945
Kuwait	1,854	4,900	3,046	2,179	5,152	2,973	2,253	5,911	3,658
Qatar	1,796	6,944	5,148	2,153	5,422	3,269	2,543	5,280	2,737
Oman	2,365	2,128	-237	2,666	2,217	-449	4,302	2,948	-1,354
Total	48,895	37,540	-11,355	52,280	32,323	-19,957	46,169	38,453	-7,716

* Including re-exports.

** Revised figures

*** Preliminary data.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



Table 10.10: THE KINGDOM'S NON-OIL TRADE WITH PROMINENT TRADING PARTNERS OF ARAB COUNTRIES* (EXCLUDING GCC COUNTRIES)

(Million Riyals)

Country	2009			2010**			2011***		
	Imports From	Exports To	The Difference	Imports From	Exports To	The Difference	Imports From	Exports To	The Difference
Egypt	5,365	4,689	-676	6,074	6,149	75	7,021	5,920	-1101
Jordan	2,004	4,624	2620	2,342	5,268	2,926	2,466	6,451	3985
Syria	1,651	2,355	704	2,152	3,038	886	1,956	3,389	1433
Yemen	738	2,349	1611	788	2,600	1,812	969	2,297	1328
Sudan	615	2,104	1489	790	2,189	1,399	1,249	2,149	900
Iraq	0	2,604	2604	0	1,810	1,810	1	1,927	1926
Morocco	174	1,178	1004	253	1,494	1,241	297	1,963	1666
Rest of Arab countries	1,738	3,122	1384	1,862	4,122	2,260	2,493	4,688	2195
Total	12,285	23,025	10,740	14,261	26,670	12,409	16,452	28,784	12,332

* Including re-exports.

** Revised figures

*** Preliminary data including re-exports.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Detailed data on the Kingdom's trade with prominent trading partners of non-GCC Arab countries show that all countries (excluding Egypt) recorded deficits in their trade with the Kingdom. The Kingdom's trade with Jordan recorded a surplus of Rls 4.0 billion in 2011, followed by a surplus of Rls 1.9 billion in its trade with Iraq. Moreover, the surplus of Kingdom's balance of trade with Morocco was Rls 1.7 billion, with Syria Rls 1.4 billion, and with Yemen Rls 1.3 billion. The Kingdom's trade with Sudan registered a surplus of Rls 900 million. In contrast, the Kingdom's trade with Egypt registered a deficit of Rls 1.1 billion in 2011.

With regard to the Kingdom's non-oil imports from its prominent non-GCC Arab trading partners during 2011, Egypt held the first position with exports of Rls 7.0 billion to the Kingdom. Imports from Egypt accounted for 42.7 percent of the Kingdom's total non-oil imports from non-GCC Arab countries. Jordan came next with Rls 2.5 billion, representing 15.0 percent of the total imports from this group, followed by Syria with Rls 2.0 billion, representing 11.9 percent of the total. Sudan was in the fourth position (Rls 1.2 billion), representing 7.6 percent of the total. Yemen (Rls 969 million), Morocco (Rls 297 million) and Iraq (Rls. one million) occupied the fifth, sixth and seventh positions respectively.

As for the Kingdom's non-oil exports to these countries during 2011, Jordan occupied the first

position as the Kingdom's exports to it amounted to Rls 6.5 billion or about 22.4 percent of the Kingdom's total exports to non-GCC Arab countries. Egypt held the second position with Rls 5.9 billion or 20.6 percent of the total, followed by Syria in the third position with Rls 3.4 billion or 11.8 percent, Yemen and Sudan with Rls 2.3 billion and Rls 2.1 billion, occupying the fourth and fifth positions respectively. The Kingdom's exports to Iraq and Morocco were Rls 2.0 billion and Rls 1.9 billion respectively, occupying the sixth and seventh positions respectively.

Balance of Payments

I. Current Account

The current account of the Kingdom's balance of payments for 2011 recorded a surplus of Rls 594.2 billion compared with a surplus of Rls 250.3 billion in the preceding year, increasing by 137.4 percent. This increase was due to a rise in the merchandise surplus of goods and services by 103.3 percent to Rls 668.2 billion despite the rise in the deficit in net current transfers to outside the Kingdom by 5.2 percent to Rls 110.2 billion (Table 10.11). Chart 10.8 depicts the development of the current account balance's major items during the period 2008-2011. It shows that the highest surplus in the current account was recorded in 2011, while the lowest surplus was registered in 2009. As for the items of the current account, the goods and services and income items recorded the highest surplus during 2011 while current transfers item registered the highest deficit during 2011.



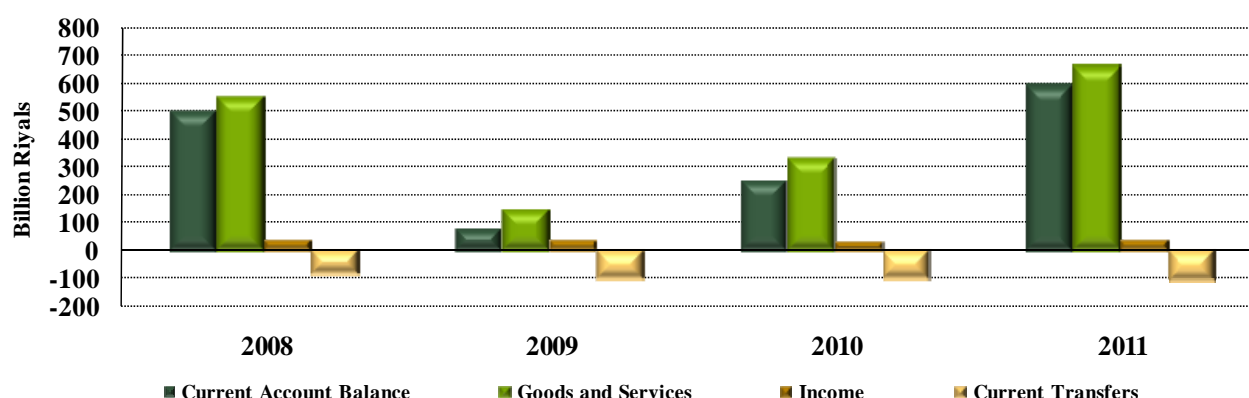
Table 10.11: BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million Riyals)

	2008	2009	2010*	2011**	Annual Change 2011
I : Current Account Balance	496,208	78,580	250,316	594,222	137.4
A . Goods and Services	548,134	149,953	328,605	668,161	103.3
1 . Goods	795,101	394,611	576,418	917,671	59.2
2 . Services	-246,967	-244,658	-247,813	-249,510	0.7
B . Income	34,368	32,398	26,415	36,258	37.3
C . Current Transfers	-86,294	-103,772	-104,703	-110,197	5.2
II : Capital and Financial Account (NET)	-383,610	149,248	-121,392	-412,287	
1 . Direct Investment	134,843	128,551	94,972	49,644	
2 . Portfolio Investments	-6,114	-75,520	-56,828	-60,564	
3 . Other Investments	1,503	-25,867	-28,180	-41,537	
4 . Reserve Assets	-513,843	122,084	-131,356	-359,831	
4 . 1. Monetary Gold	-867	0	0	0	
4 . 2. Special Drawing Rights	-52	-38,224	1,058	1,322	
4 . 3. Reserve Position in the Fund	-2,448	-2,374	134	-10,803	
4 . 4. Other Reserve Assets	-510,476	162,682	-132,548	-350,350	
4 . 4. 1. Currency and Deposits	-146,788	79,977	-22,174	-104,446	
4 . 4. 2. Securities	-363,688	82,705	-110,374	-245,904	
III : Errors and Omissions	-112,598	-227,828	-128,924	-181,935	

* : Revised.
 ** : Preliminary.
 (-) = Payments in the current account items, and outflow in the capital and financial account items.

Chart 10.8: Current Account Balance



A. Goods and Services:

I. Goods

The surplus of merchandise account of the balance of payments went up by 59.2 percent to Rls 917.7 billion in 2011 from Rls 576.4 billion in the preceding year. This increase was mainly attributable to a rise in total exports (including oil and other exports) by 45.2 percent to Rls 1.4 trillion due to a rise in oil production and international oil prices. The average price for the Arabian Light Crude stood at \$95.18 per barrel against \$ 78.96 per barrel in the preceding year. Imports (fob) increased by 23.2 percent to Rls 446.5 billion from Rls 362.5 billion in the preceding year. Non-monetary gold exports went up by 31.4 percent during 2011 and its imports increased by 23.2 percent during the same year.

II. Services

The deficit in the services account increased by 0.7 percent to Rls 249.5 billion in 2011 compared to a deficit of Rls 247.8 billion in the preceding year. The increase in the deficit of the services account was mainly attributable to the increase in net payments of travel services by 25.2 percent. Net deficit of travel services payments amounted to Rls 50.2 billion during 2011 compared to Rls 40.1 billion during the preceding year. Net deficit of insurance services rose by 23.2 percent to Rls 6.4 billion. Other services payments increased by 61.3 percent to Rls 50.7 billion.

B. Income

The surplus of investment income increased by 37.3 percent to Rls 36.3 billion during 2011 against Rls



26.4 billion during the preceding year. This was attributable to a rise in receipts of other investment income by 11.9 percent to Rls 3.3 billion compared to Rls 2.9 billion in the preceding year. The Net income of portfolio investments increased by 12.6 percent to Rls 58.6 billion, compared to Rls 52.0 billion in the preceding year. The deficit in direct investment income went down by 11.1 percent to Rls 23.2 billion as compared to Rls 26.1 billion during the preceding year.

C. Current Transfers

The deficit in the current transfers account rose by 5.2 percent to Rls 110.2 billion during 2011 against Rls 104.7 billion during the preceding year. Government transfers went down by 1.7 percent while other sectors transfers rose by 5.7 percent. This was

attributable to the rise in remittances made by expatriate workers by 5.4 percent to Rls 103.5 billion and other transfers by 89.3 percent. The value of remittances made by expatriate workers in the Kingdom to their home countries constitute one of the most important items of the current account in the Kingdom's balance of payments. Table 10.12 and Chart 10.9 show the development of the remittances of expatriate workers in the Kingdom since 2003.

Second: Capital and Financial Account

The direct investment item recorded a net inflow of Rls 49.6 billion during 2011 against Rls 95.0 billion in the preceding year due to the fall in direct investment inflows by 43.9 percent to Rls 61.5 billion. Portfolio investments registered a net outflow of Rls 60.6 billion

**Table 10.12: REMITTANCES OF
EXPATRIATE WORKERS IN THE KINGDOM**

Year	Million Riyals	Annual Change %	Private Sector GDP* (Mln. Riyals)	Remittances Ratio to Private Sector GDP
2003	55,437	-6.8	298,985	18.5
2004	50,832	-8.3	321,299	15.8
2005	51,395	1.1	346,487	14.8
2006	57,295	11.5	373,991	15.3
2007	59,009	3.0	404,963	14.6
2008	78,546	33.1	440,263	17.8
2009	96,329	22.6	453,811	21.2
2010**	98,173	1.9	495,361	19.8
2011**	103,485	5.4	568,017	18.2

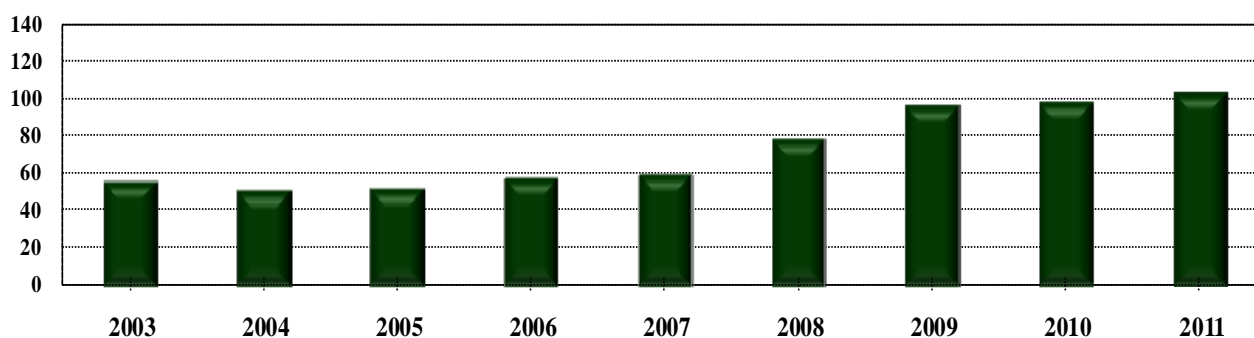
* At current prices.

** Preliminary figures.

Source: The Kingdom's balance of payments data issued by SAMA, and the private sector GDP data issued by the Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

**Chart 10.9: Remittances of Expatriate Labour
in the Kingdom**

Billion Riyals





as compared to Rls 56.8 billion in the preceding year. Other investments recorded a net outflow of Rls 41.5 billion. Reserve assets recorded an outflow of Rls 359.8 billion in 2011 against an outflow of Rls 131.4 billion during the preceding year because the item of other reserve assets registered an outflow of Rls 350.3 billion.

Ratio of Current Account Surplus/Deficit to GDP

The Kingdom's current account recorded a surplus constituting 26.5 percent of GDP in 2011 against 14.6 percent in 2010 (Table 10.13). Chart 10.10, which shows the ratio of the current account surplus/deficit to GDP during the period 1991–2011, indicates that the ratio of the current account surplus to GDP reached its highest level of 28.5 percent in 2005, while the highest deficit ratio of the current account was recorded in 1991 as it exceeded 21.0 percent.

Kingdom's Aid to Developing Countries

The Kingdom has been steadily extending foreign aid and soft loans to developing countries over the years. Total foreign aid and loans provided

Table 10.13: RATIO OF CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT/SURPLUS TO GROSS DOMESTIC

(Million Riyals)

Year	Current Account	GDP*	Ratio (%)
2002	44,524	707,067	6.3
2003	87,228	804,648	10.8
2004	184,856	938,771	19.7
2005	337,463	1,182,514	28.5
2006	371,003	1,335,581	27.8
2007	349,985	1,442,572	24.3
2008	496,208	1,786,143	27.8
2009	78,580	1,412,596	5.6
2010**	250,316	1,709,708	14.6
2011**	594,222	2,239,073	26.5

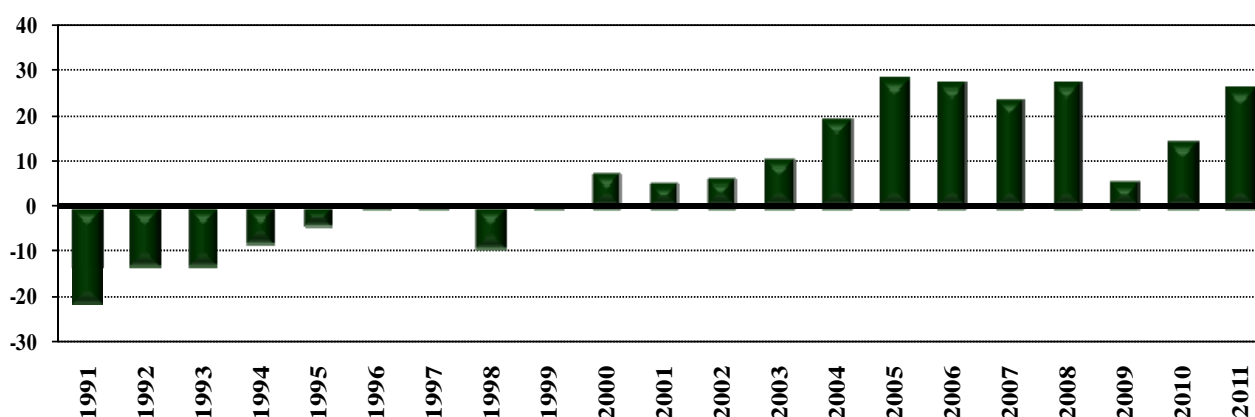
* At current prices, including import fees.

** Preliminary figures.

Source: GDP data from Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning and data of current account, SAMA.

Chart 10.10: Ratio of Current Account Deficit/Surplus to Gross Domestic Product

Percent



through bilateral channels and multilateral institutions during the period 1993-2011 reached Rls 159.3 billion (Table 10.14). Total aid and loans stood at Rls 137.3 billion or 86.2 percent of the total aid extended by the Kingdom. Contributions to associations and organizations stood at Rls 12.2 billion or 7.6 percent of the total. Total aid provided through multilateral grants amounted to Rls 9.8 billion or 6.2 percent of the total.

The Kingdom's foreign aid and loans provided through bilateral channels and multilateral

institutions during 2011 stood at Rls 20.4 billion, increasing by 46.9 percent from the preceding year. Aid and loans constituted the largest part of the total (Rls 18.4 billion or 90.4 percent of the total), rising by 70.5 percent compared to 2010. The Kingdom's contributions to associations and organizations totaled Rls 752 million (3.7 percent of the total), declining by 4.0 percent from the preceding year. The Kingdom's aid provided through multilateral grants totaled Rls 1.2 billion (5.9 percent of the total) in 2011, rising by 47.2 percent over the preceding year.



**Table 10.14: THE KINGDOM'S FOREIGN AID
DURING THE PERIOD 1993-2011**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Loans and Aid	Contributions to Associations and Organizations	Multilateral Aid	Total
1993	2,239	203	600	3,042
1994	1,650	98	604	2,352
1995	1,613	270	638	2,521
1996	1,688	293	611	2,592
1997	971	266	488	1,725
1998	2,858	266	484	3,608
1999	5,089	435	371	5,895
2000	8651	371	371	9,393
2001	8,678	255	274	9,207
2002	9,566	206	255	10,027
2003	10,106	214	191	10,511
2004	6,767	203	162	7,132
2005	3,674	282	174	4,130
2006	7,766	262	168	8,196
2007	6,104	1980	94	8,178
2008	18,964	2195	77	21,236
2009	11,676	2841	784	15,301
2010	10,816	783	2285	13,884
2011	18,442	752	1206	20,400
Total	137,318	12,175	9,837	159,330

Source: Ministry of Finance.

Exchange Rate Developments

SAMA continued to maintain the official exchange rate of the Saudi Riyal against the US dollar at 3.75 Riyals per dollar during 2011. The nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) index (2000=100) declined by 3.7 percent, from 93.85 in 2010 to 90.36 in 2011. The real effective exchange rate (REER) index registered a decline of 2.5 percent from 104.83 in 2010 to 102.23 in 2011 (Table 10.15 and Chart 10.11).

Openness of the Saudi Economy

According to the standard of economic openness that measures foreign trade of goods and services as a ratio of GDP (Table 10.16), the Kingdom recorded an average economic openness of 77.6 percent during the period (1994-2011) compared to 25.7 percent for the United States. During the same period, the average economic openness was 40.7 percent in Australia, 51.3 percent in France, 57.2 percent in Britain, 72.2 percent in Canada, 69.5 percent in Germany and 50.9 percent in Italy and 50.4 percent in China■

**Table 10.15: INDICES OF NOMINAL AND REAL
EFFECTIVE RIYAL EXCHANGE RATES**

(2000=100)

Year	NEER	REER
2006	90.31	80.79
2007	86.61	78.51
2008	92.65	97.71
2009	95.79	105.67
2010	93.85	104.83
2011	90.36	102.23

Source: IMF's International Financial Statistics.



Chart 10.11: Indices of Nominal and Real Effective Exchange Rates
Year 2000 = 100

Indices -
Monthly Average

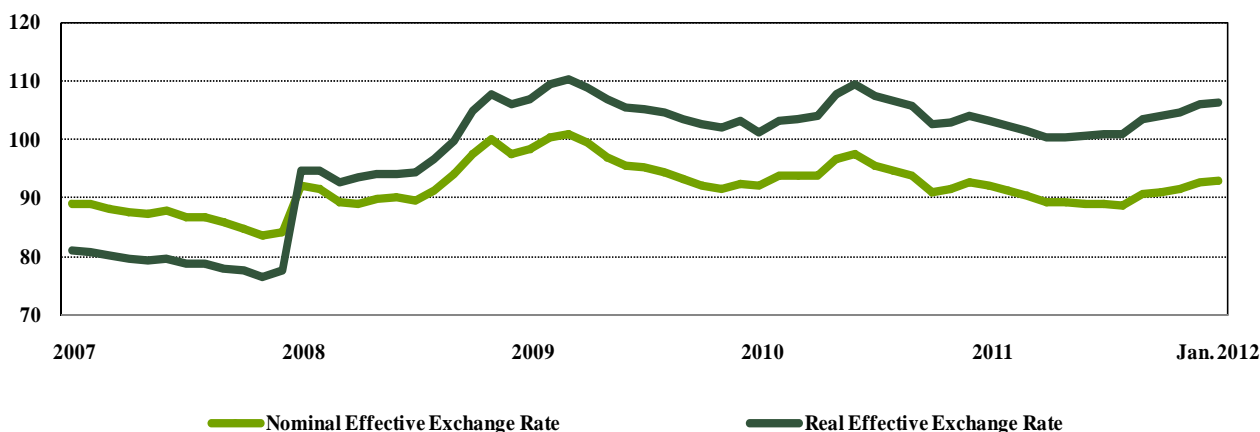


Table 10.16: DEGREE OF ECONOMIC OPENNESS
FOREIGN TRADE AS A RATIO TO GDP

	USA	U.K.	Germany	France	Italy	Canada	Australia	Turkey	Saudi Arabia	Japan	China
1994	21.7	53.3	46.0	42.8	42.3	66.8	36.8	41.7	60.5	16.2	39.6
1995	23.2	56.6	47.4	44.4	47.7	71.5	39.0	44.2	65.4	16.9	37.3
1996	23.5	58.5	48.9	44.9	44.8	72.7	38.1	49.4	67.0	19.2	36.5
1997	24.2	56.7	53.7	48.5	46.6	77.0	39.8	55.0	65.6	20.6	37.7
1998	23.7	53.8	56.0	49.9	47.3	80.6	40.9	41.5	56.5	19.9	35.5
1999	24.2	53.7	57.9	50.2	47.1	81.9	39.7	38.7	58.1	19.0	38.0
2000	26.2	57.1	66.4	56.2	53.2	84.9	44.2	43.2	68.6	20.5	44.3
2001	24.0	56.5	67.6	55.1	52.8	81.3	43.8	50.8	64.0	20.5	43.1
2002	23.3	54.8	66.9	52.5	50.5	77.8	42.0	48.8	65.0	21.4	47.7
2003	23.5	53.3	67.3	50.1	48.6	71.6	38.3	47.0	70.2	22.4	56.9
2004	25.5	53.3	71.8	51.3	50.0	72.2	38.8	49.7	78.6	24.7	65.4
2005	26.4	56.2	77.3	53.3	51.9	71.8	39.5	47.2	88.7	27.3	67.8
2006	27.7	60.1	85.4	55.1	56.3	70.4	41.7	50.3	95.1	31.0	68.7
2007	28.8	56.2	87.5	55.3	57.9	67.8	40.6	49.8	102.5	33.6	68.0
2008	30.8	61.7	89.9	56.0	57.7	68.3	45.4	52.2	104.9	34.9	62.1
2009	25.5	58.6	78.8	48.5	47.9	59.1	40.2	47.7	96.7	25.0	48.3
2010	28.9	62.4	88.0	53.1	54.9	60.7	40.8	47.8	96.7	29.3	55.0
2011	31.5	66.4	95.0	56.4	59.1	63.5	42.2	—	92.2	—	55.2
Average	25.7	57.2	69.5	51.3	50.9	72.2	40.7	47.4	77.6	23.7	50.4

Source: IMF Bulletin, International Financial Statistics, April, 2012.



The world oil market continued to improve during 2011 as a result of improvement in the global economic situation. According to the data of the International Energy Agency (IEA), the average world demand for oil increased by 0.8 percent to 89.1 million b/d while the average world supply went up by 1.3 percent to 88.5 million b/d. According to the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) data, oil prices increased, with the average price of the Arab Light oil going up by 38.7 percent to \$107.80 a barrel, from its average price of \$77.75 a barrel in 2010.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia continued its efforts, within (OPEC), to maintain stability in the oil market for the benefit of both producers and consumers and for the enhancement of world economic growth. In 2011, OPEC members increased their average output by 2.8 percent to 35.7 million b/d with the aim of reinforcing market stability following the rise in the average global demand, especially by the former Soviet Union countries and China. However, the Kingdom's average production of crude oil increased by 14.0 percent to 9.3 million b/d.

World Demand for Oil

According to the estimates of the International Energy Agency, the average world demand for oil went

up by 0.8 percent to 89.1 million b/d during 2011 from 88.5 million b/d in 2010 (Table 11.1) (Chart 11.1). The rise was due to an increase of 1.3 percent in the average demand of the Pacific countries in the OECD countries to 7.9 million b/d compared to 7.8 million b/d in 2010. However, the demand went down in the rest of OECD countries by 1.1 percent to 45.7 million b/d, in North American countries by 1.3 percent to 23.5 million b/d, and in Western Europe countries demand by 2.1 percent to 14.3 million b/d.

Average demand in non-OECD countries rose by 2.8 percent from 42.2 million b/d in 2010 to 43.4 million b/d in 2011. This was due to a rise in demand in China by 4.4 percent to 9.5 million b/d, in the Middle East by 3.9 percent to 8.0 million b/d, in South American countries by 1.6 percent to 6.5 million b/d, in other Asian countries (excluding China, Japan and South Korea) by 2.9 percent to 10.7 million b/d, in countries of former Soviet Union by 4.4 percent to 4.7 million b/d. Demand in Eastern Europe remained at 0.7 million b/d as in the preceding year. However, demand in African countries went down by 2.9 percent to 3.3 million b/d.

During the first quarter of 2012, the world average demand for oil went up by 0.2 percent to 89.2 million b/d compared to 89.0 million b/d in the first quarter of 2011.

Table 11.1: AVERAGE WORLD DEMAND FOR OIL*

(Million barrels per day)

	2009	2010	2011	2011				2012	% change	
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	2010	2011
North America	23.3	23.8	23.5	23.8	23.3	23.6	23.4	23.3	2.1	-1.3
Western Europe	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.2	14.1	14.7	14.1	13.7	-0.7	-2.1
Pacific countries	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.3	7.1	7.7	8.3	8.6	1.3	1.3
OECD Countries	45.7	46.2	45.7	46.3	44.5	46.0	45.8	45.6	1.1	-1.1
Non-OECD Countries										
Former USSR	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	7.1	4.4
China	8.1	9.2	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.7	9.8	13.6	3.3
Eastern Europe Countries	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
South American Countries	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.7	1.6
Other Asian Countries	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.4	10.9	10.9	3.0	2.9
Middle Eastern Countries	7.5	7.7	8.0	7.6	8.0	8.5	8.0	7.7	2.7	3.9
African Countries	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.0	-2.9
Total Non-OECD	39.9	42.3	43.4	42.7	43.3	43.7	44.1	43.6	6.0	2.6
Total World Demand	85.6	88.5	89.1	89.0	87.8	89.7	89.9	89.2	3.4	0.7
* Including primary stock, bunker and refining oil.										
Source: International Energy Agency Review, March 2012.										



Chart 11.1: World Demand for Oil

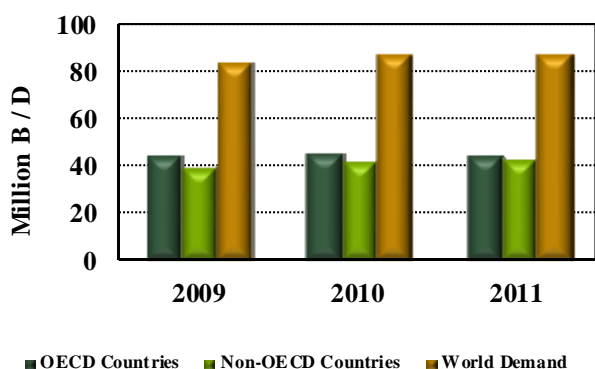
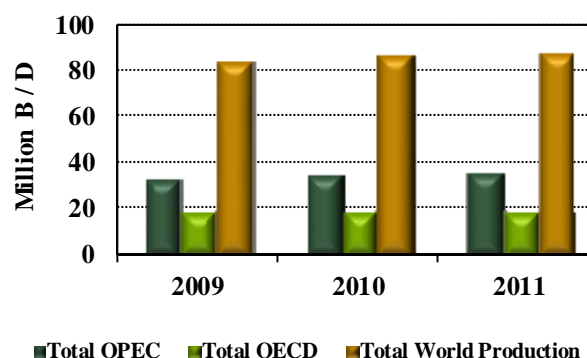


Chart 11.2: World Crude Oil Production



World Crude Oil Production

According to the estimates of the International Energy Agency, the world crude oil production during 2011 averaged 88.5 million b/d, rising by 1.3 percent compared to 87.3 million b/d in 2010 (Table 11.2).

The rise in the average of the world crude oil production was due to an increase in the average output of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) by 2.8 percent to 35.7 million b/d in 2011 compared to 34.8 million b/d in 2010. OPEC's production in 2011 represented 40.3 percent of total world oil production compared to 39.7 percent in 2010. The average crude oil production of OECD rose by 0.3 percent from 18.9 million b/d in 2010 to 18.9 million b/d in 2011, representing 21.4 percent of total world output (Chart 11.2).

Among the non-OPEC producers, the average production in the former Soviet Union countries increased during 2011 by 0.2 percent to 13.6 million b/d, in China by 0.5 percent to 4.1 million b/d, in Canada by 3.9 percent to 3.5 million b/d, in the United States of America by 4.4 percent to 8.1 million b/d. The production went down in Mexico by 0.7 percent to 2.9 million b/d, in UK by 18.4 percent to 1.1 million b/d, and in Norway by 4.7 percent to 2.0 million b/d.

During the first quarter of 2012, the average world oil production went up by 2.4 percent to 90.6 million b/d compared 88.5 million b/d in the first quarter of 2011.

World Oil Prices

According to OPEC data, world prices of crude oil went up in 2011. The average price of Arab Light

Table 11.2: AVERAGE WORLD CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION*

(Million barrels per day)

	2009	2010	2011	2011				2012	% change	
				First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Fourth quarter	First quarter	2010	2011
OPEC	33.5	34.8	35.7	35.7	35.2	35.8	36.3	37.4	3.7	2.8
OECD	18.8	18.9	18.9	19.0	18.6	18.7	19.4	19.4	0.3	0.3
Major non-OPEC producers										
Former Soviet Union Countries	13.3	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	13.7	2.0	0.2
USA	7.4	7.8	8.1	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.4	4.4	4.4
China	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.7	4.1	5.4	0.5
Canada	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.7	4.7	3.9
Mexico	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	-0.3	-0.7
UK	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	-8.1	-18.4
Norway	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	-10.5	-4.7
Total World Supply	85.2	87.3	88.5	88.5	87.4	88.4	89.4	90.6	2.5	1.3

* Including condensates and natural gas liquids.

Source: International Energy Agency Review, March 2012.



crude oil stood at \$107.80 a barrel, rising by \$30.05 a barrel or 38.7 percent from its average price of \$77.75 a barrel in 2010 (Table 11.3). The average price of Dubai crude oil was \$106.19 a barrel in 2011, increasing by 36.1 percent compared to \$78.04 a barrel in 2010. The average price of North Sea (Brent) went up by 40.0 percent from \$79.51 a barrel during 2010 to \$111.33 a barrel in 2011. The average price of West Texas Intermediate oil rose by 19.8 percent from \$79.36 a barrel in 2010 to \$95.03 a barrel in 2011.

During the first quarter of 2012, the average price of Arab Light crude went up by 15.8 percent to \$118.09 a barrel compared to \$102.00 a barrel in the first quarter of 2010 (Chart 11.3).

Real Prices of Crude Oil

Real prices of crude oil (nominal price adjusted by consumer price index in industrial countries with base year 1970) witnessed a notable increase in 2011. The average real price of Arab

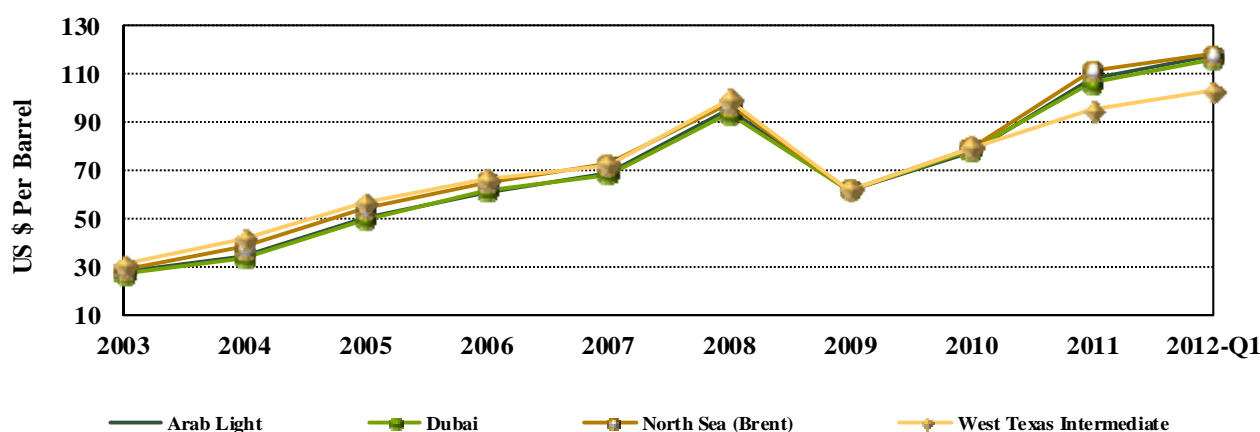
Table 11.3: SPOT PRICES OF SELECTED TYPES OF CRUDE OIL
(Period Average)

(US dollars per barrel)

Year	Arab Light	Dubai	North Sea (Brent)	West Texas Intermediate
1997	18.71	18.10	19.06	20.56
1998	12.20	12.15	12.71	14.36
1999	17.45	17.24	17.91	19.30
2000	26.81	26.25	28.44	30.37
2001	23.06	22.83	24.46	26.00
2002	24.32	23.83	25.03	26.13
2003	27.69	26.77	28.81	31.09
2004	34.53	33.66	38.23	41.44
2005	50.15	49.32	54.37	56.47
2006	61.05	61.51	65.14	66.00
2007	68.75	68.40	72.56	72.29
2008	95.16	93.48	97.37	99.63
2009	61.38	61.65	61.68	61.66
2010	77.75	78.04	79.51	79.36
2011	107.80	106.19	111.33	95.03
2012				
First quarter	118.09	116.17	118.49	102.99

Source: OPEC, MEES bulletin Jun 2012.

Chart 11.3: Spot Oil Prices





Light rose by 36.8 percent to \$17.55 a barrel compared to \$12.83 a barrel during 2010 (Table 11.4). The average real price of North Sea (Brent) also went up by 38.2 percent to \$18.13 a barrel from \$13.12 a barrel in 2010.

The average real price of Arab Light in 2011 was equal to 141.5 percent of its price in 1980; whereas in 2010 it was 103.5 percent of its price in 1980. The real price of North Sea Brent in 2011 was 110.6 percent of its price in 1980. In 2010, however, it was 80.1 percent of its price in 1980.

Over the past five years (2007-2011), the real price of Arab Light hit its highest level in 2011, to stand at \$17.55 a barrel. It registered its lowest level of \$10.38 a barrel in 2009 (Chart 11.4).

Taxes on Oil in Industrial Countries

Taxes on oil in industrial countries decreased (except in Italy) in 2010. The decrease in taxes was accompanied by a rise in the cost of oil per barrel, before calculating taxes, (including costs of crude oil, transport, insurance, refining and marketing). This led to a significant decrease in the ratio of tax to the final price in all industrial countries (Table 11.5).

In 2010, tax on oil in the US decreased to \$22.45 a barrel which constituted 18.6 percent of the final consumer price, being the lowest tax percentage in industrial countries. Tax in Canada stood at \$25.63 a barrel or 22.1 percent of the final consumer price. In Japan, tax on oil was \$44.67 a barrel or 24.7 percent of final price. It was \$78.17 a barrel or 43.0 percent in France, \$72.60 a barrel or 45.9 percent in Germany, and

Table 11.4: NOMINAL AND REAL PRICES OF OIL

(Base Year 1970)

(US dollars per barrel)

Year	Nominal Prices		Real Prices*	
	Arab Light	North Sea (Brent)	Arab Light	North Sea (Brent)
2007	68.75	72.55	12.24	12.92
2008	95.16	97.37	16.31	16.69
2009	61.38	61.68	10.38	10.43
2010	77.75	79.51	12.83	13.12
2011	107.80	111.33	17.55	18.13

*Real prices have been calculated by using the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in industrial countries with base year 1970.

Sources: IMF's International Financial Statistics Review (IFS), and OPEC.

Chart 11.4: Real Oil Prices
Base year = 1970

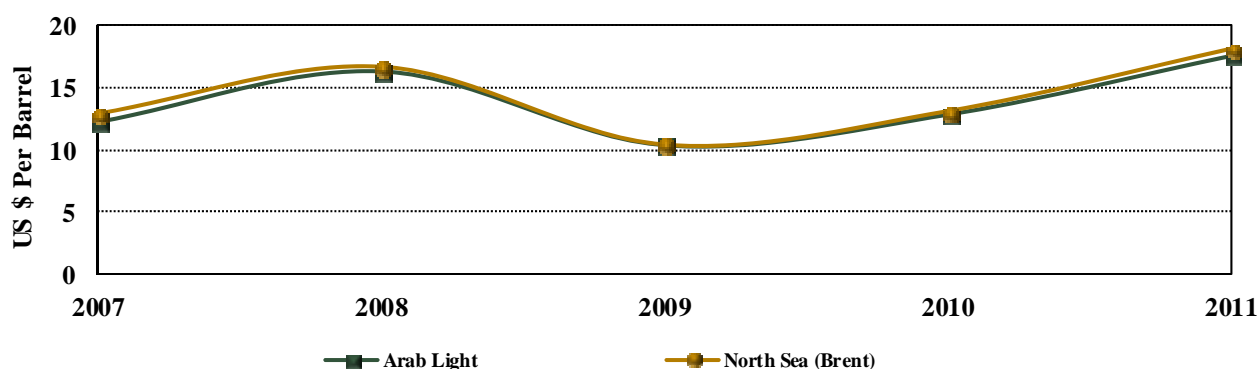




Table 11.5: TAXES ON OIL IN INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES

State	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
USA						
Amount of Tax (US dollar per barrel)	15.75	17.18	19.77	23.35	23.06	22.45
Ratio of Tax to final price	27.18	19.48	20.50	17.35	22.74	18.58
Canada						
Amount of Tax (US dollar per barrel)	22.28	21.71	24.73	27.44	25.70	25.63
Ratio of Tax to final price	32.34	22.34	23.09	19.29	25.21	22.07
Japan						
Amount of Tax (US dollar per barrel)	39.33	37.92	40.64	45.59	45.59	44.67
Ratio of Tax to final price	39.27	26.69	27.32	22.20	26.23	24.72
France						
Amount of Tax (US dollar per barrel)	64.55	70.30	73.57	83.83	80.17	78.17
Ratio of Tax to final price	58.58	48.43	47.22	40.26	48.10	42.99
Germany						
Amount of Tax (US dollar per barrel)	52.13	64.34	67.15	74.23	74.08	72.60
Ratio of Tax to final price	56.24	47.66	45.85	39.84	54.10	45.92
Italy						
Amount of Tax (US dollar per barrel)	59.33	66.75	69.88	75.24	72.40	73.49
Ratio of Tax to final price	58.90	48.82	46.97	38.64	47.95	42.31
UK						
Amount of Tax (US dollar per barrel)	94.08	102.21	106.04	118.10	115.77	112.03
Ratio of Tax to final price	61.53	55.16	53.68	46.11	55.61	50.19

Source: OPEC.

\$73.49 a barrel or 42.3 percent in Italy. In the U.K., (which imposed the highest tax on oil) the tax stood at \$112.03 a barrel or 50.2 percent of the final consumer price (Chart 11.5).

Consumption of Energy

During the period 1990-2011, the shares of various energy sources in the world total energy consumption recorded notable changes. The shares of

nuclear energy and natural gas rose considerably. The share of hydrogen energy recorded a smaller increase. The share of oil in the world total energy consumption, on the other hand, declined considerably and that of coal fell modestly. Nevertheless, oil is still the major source of world energy, followed by coal, natural gas, hydrogen energy and nuclear energy.

The share of oil in the world total energy consumption went down from 39.9 percent in 1990 to 33.1 percent in 2011. The share in the OECD countries fell from 43.3 percent to 37.8 percent during the same period. The share also declined in the U.S.A. from 40.5 percent to 36.7 percent, in Japan from 57.8 percent to 42.2 percent, and in Russia from 29.3 percent to 19.8 percent; in China, however, it increased from 16.5 percent to 17.7 percent in 2011 (Table 11.6).

The share of natural gas in the world total energy consumption increased from 22.5 percent in 1990 to 23.7 percent in 2011. During the same period, the share in the OECD countries rose from 20.0 percent to 25.1 percent, in Japan from 10.8 percent to 19.9 percent, in the U.S.A. from 25.2 percent to 27.6 percent, in Russia from 44.3 percent to 55.7 percent, in China from 2.0 percent to 4.5 percent in 2011 (Table 11.6).

Chart 11.5: The Ratio of Tax to Final Oil Price for Consumer in Selected Industrialized Countries in 2010

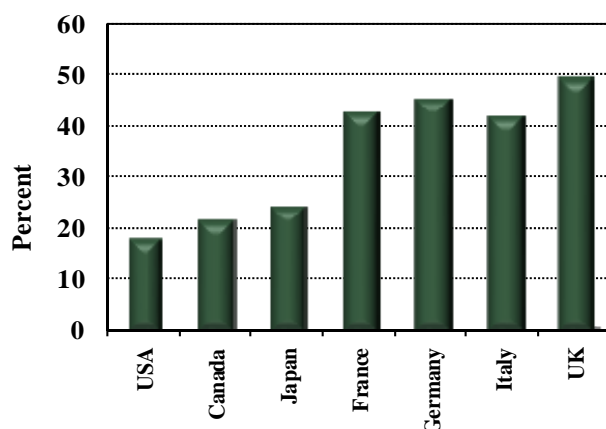




Table 11.6: SHARES OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS IN TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Share of oil in total global energy consumption	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
World	39.9	39.8	38.9	36.3	35.8	35.5	35.0	34.4	34.0	33.1
OECD	43.3	43.0	41.1	41.0	40.7	40.3	39.6	38.9	38.8	37.8
USA	40.5	39.0	38.8	40.5	40.4	39.9	38.6	38.4	37.8	36.7
Japan	57.8	54.6	49.5	46.7	45.2	44.5	43.6	42.5	40.7	42.2
Russia	29.3	23.4	19.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	19.3	19.8	19.7	19.8
China	16.5	19.3	30.0	20.9	20.6	19.5	18.9	17.8	17.7	17.7
Share of natural gas in total global energy consumption										
World	22.5	23.2	24.2	23.6	23.7	23.9	24.0	23.7	24.1	23.7
OECD	20.0	21.9	22.7	23.1	23.2	23.9	24.5	24.9	25.7	25.1
USA	25.2	27.0	26.1	24.5	24.4	25.2	26.0	27.1	27.6	27.6
Japan	10.8	11.2	13.3	13.6	14.6	15.7	16.6	16.8	17.2	19.9
Russia	44.3	50.9	43.4	54.2	55.2	54.1	53.0	51.8	52.5	55.7
China	2.0	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.9	3.4	3.6	3.7	4.1	4.5

Source: B.P. Statistical Reviews of World Energy, British Petroleum Company, various volumes.

The share of coal in the world total energy consumption went up from 28.5 percent in 1990 to 30.3 percent in 2011. In Germany, the share declined from 36.8 percent to 25.3 percent, in Russia from 21.2 percent to 13.3 percent, in China from 79.9 percent to 70.4 percent; in the OECD countries, it decreased slightly from 24.5 percent to 19.9 percent and in the U.S.A. from 24.9 percent to 22.1 percent. In Japan, however, the share went up from 17.7 percent to 24.6 percent in 2011 (Table 11.7).

The share of nuclear energy in the world total energy consumption went down noticeably from 6.6

percent in 1990 to 4.9 percent in 2011. The share in the OECD countries declined from 9.9 percent to 8.8 percent, in Germany from 11.8 percent to 8.0 percent, and in Russia from 11.2 percent to 5.7 percent, in Japan from 8.1 percent to 7.7 percent. The share increased in the U.S.A. from 8.1 percent to 8.3 percent (Table 11.8).

The share of hydrogen energy in the world total energy consumption recorded a slight rise from 2.4 percent in 1990 to 6.4 percent in 2011. The share in the OECD countries went up from 2.3 percent to 5.7 percent, in the U.S.A. from 1.3 percent to 3.3 percent, in Japan from 1.9 percent to 4.0 percent, in Germany

Table 11.7: SHARE OF COAL IN TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Year	World	OECD	USA	Japan	Germany	Russia	China
1990	28.5	24.5	24.9	17.7	36.8	21.2	79.9
1995	27.0	21.7	23.9	17.5	27.1	19.1	76.4
2000	23.6	20.9	24.6	19.2	25.7	16.7	59.4
2005	27.8	21.0	24.4	23.2	25.2	16.6	69.9
2006	28.4	21.1	24.4	22.9	25.1	16.0	70.2
2007	28.8	21.4	24.3	24.3	27.7	16.3	70.5
2008	29.0	21.0	24.5	25.3	25.8	17.3	70.0
2009	29.4	19.9	22.8	23.5	24.5	16.1	70.6
2010	30.0	20.3	23.4	24.9	25.4	16.5	70.8
2011	30.3	19.9	22.1	24.6	25.3	13.3	70.4

Source: B.P. Statistical Review of World Energy, British Petroleum Company, various volumes.



**Table 11.8: SHARE OF NUCLEAR ENERGY IN
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

Year	World	OECD	USA	Japan	Germany	Russia	China
1990	6.6	9.9	8.1	8.1	11.8	11.2	0.0
1995	7.4	11.0	8.8	15.1	11.9	4.1	0.4
2000	6.5	9.5	7.8	14.0	11.6	4.6	0.5
2005	5.9	9.6	7.9	12.7	11.3	5.0	0.8
2006	5.8	9.7	8.1	13.2	11.5	5.0	0.7
2007	5.6	9.4	8.1	12.2	10.3	5.9	0.8
2008	5.5	9.4	8.3	11.2	10.9	5.8	0.8
2009	5.5	9.7	8.7	13.4	10.5	6.1	0.7
2010	5.3	9.6	8.6	13.3	10.6	5.8	0.7
2011	4.9	8.8	8.3	7.7	8.0	5.7	0.7

Source: B.P. Statistical Review of World Energy, British Petroleum Company, various volumes.

from 0.5 percent to 1.4 percent. It also increased in Russia from 1.7 percent to 5.4 percent, and in China from 1.6 percent to 6.0 percent (Table 11.9).

The Kingdom's Proven Reserves of Oil and Natural Gas

The Kingdom's proven reserves of oil stood at 265.4 billion barrels at the end of 2011, rising slightly by 0.9 billion barrels. In addition, the Kingdom's proven reserves of natural gas rose by 1.7 percent to 287.8 trillion standard cubic feet at the end of 2011 compared to 283.1 trillion standard cubic feet at the end of 2010.

Saudi Crude Oil Production

During 2011, Saudi crude oil production increased by 14.0 percent to 3,398.5 million barrels from 2,980.4 million barrels in 2010 (Table 11.10). Thus, the Kingdom's average daily production was 9.3 million barrels in 2011.

Saudi Production and Consumption of Refined Products

The Kingdom's production of refined products decreased by 1.9 percent to 677.7 million barrels in 2011 from 691.1 million barrels in 2010 (Table 11.11).

Total domestic consumption of refined products of crude oil and natural gas rose by 5.0 percent to 1,321.4 million barrels in 2011 from 1,258.9 million barrels in 2010 (Table 11.12).

The increase in domestic consumption during 2011 was due to a rise in public consumption by 6.0 percent to 1,174.7 million barrels. The oil industry consumption went down by 2.7 percent to 146.7 million barrels. A breakdown of relative shares shows that total public consumption of natural gas accounted for 37.2 percent, diesel 19.9 percent, gasoline 13.8 percent, fuel

**Table 11.9: SHARE OF HYDROGEN ENERGY IN
TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

Year	World	OECD	USA	Japan	Germany	Russia	China
1990	2.4	2.3	1.3	1.9	0.5	1.7	1.6
1995	2.7	2.4	1.2	1.5	0.6	2.4	1.9
2000	6.8	5.8	2.7	4.0	1.8	5.9	7.2
2005	6.3	5.3	2.6	3.8	1.9	5.9	5.7
2006	6.3	5.4	2.8	4.1	1.9	5.6	5.6
2007	6.3	5.1	2.4	3.3	1.5	5.5	5.9
2008	6.5	5.5	2.5	3.3	1.5	5.2	6.6
2009	6.6	5.7	2.9	3.6	1.4	5.8	6.4
2010	6.5	5.7	2.6	3.9	1.4	5.5	6.7
2011	6.4	5.7	3.3	4.0	1.4	5.4	6.0

Source: B.P. Statistical Review of World Energy, British Petroleum Company, various volumes.



Table 11.10: SAUDI CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

(Million barrels)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change	
					2010	2011
Total production	3,366.3	2,987.3	2,980.4	3,398.5	-0.2	14.0
Daily average	9.2	8.2	8.2	9.3	-0.1	14.0

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Table 11.11: THE KINGDOM'S OUTPUT OF REFINED PRODUCTS*

(Million barrels)

Product	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	% change	
						2010	2011
Liquefied petroleum gas	11.52	11.30	12.69	12.23	11.97	-3.7	-2.1
Premium gasoline	128.38	124.01	129.62	137.08	142.58	5.8	4.0
Naphtha	60.26	76.60	65.36	71.69	62.12	9.7	-13.3
Jet fuel and kerosene	67.28	69.68	63.50	58.11	60.74	-8.5	4.5
Diesel	238.50	247.44	227.69	231.21	229.40	1.5	-0.8
Fuel oil	174.39	174.38	181.61	162.58	152.17	-10.5	-6.4
Asphalt	15.04	17.96	17.04	18.21	18.72	6.9	2.8
Total	695.37	721.37	697.51	691.11	677.70	-0.9	-1.9

* Including liquefied petroleum and natural gas.

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Table 11.12: DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF REFINED PRODUCTS, CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS

(Million barrels)

Product	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
A. Public Consumption					
Liquefied petroleum gas	12.46	13.01	13.21	13.15	15.84
Premium gasoline	126.71	136.70	145.12	151.35	162.46
Jet fuel and Kerosene	21.09	22.63	22.24	23.25	23.90
Diesel	191.85	208.12	214.80	220.38	234.01
Fuel oil	101.26	105.93	76.09	77.50	88.26
Crude oil	69.06	80.46	159.63	192.75	190.73
Asphalt	18.78	22.77	21.68	22.77	20.54
Lubricating oil	1.58	1.85	1.83	1.89	1.76
Natural gas	349.05	381.35	380.79	405.19	437.21
Sub-total	891.82	972.81	1,035.38	1,108.22	1,174.72
B. Oil Industry Consumption					
Liquefied petroleum gas	2.45	2.57	2.64	0.28	2.45
Fuel oil	8.00	8.05	7.18	4.27	6.10
Diesel	2.45	3.35	6.01	5.51	3.62
Fuel gas	18.29	25.11	12.10	20.23	20.16
Crude oil	0.33	0.30	0.34	0.14	0.10
Natural gas	90.92	96.32	85.46	116.59	113.49
Others	4.43	2.21	2.14	3.68	0.77
Sub-total	126.87	137.89	115.86	150.71	146.70
Grand Total	1,018.68	1,110.70	1,151.25	1,258.93	1,321.41

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.



oil 7.5 percent and crude oil 16.2 percent. As for the oil industry consumption, natural gas accounted for 77.4 percent of total consumption, fuel gas 13.7 percent and fuel oil 4.2 percent.

Saudi Crude Oil Exports

The Kingdom's crude oil exports went up during 2011 by 8.6 percent to 2,634.6 million barrels from 2,425.1 million barrels in 2010. The Kingdom's exports of refined products decreased by 5.1 percent to 329.3 million barrels from 347.1 million barrels in 2010 (Table 11.13).

The bulk of the Kingdom's exports of crude oil and refined products during 2011 went to Asia and the Far East region (Chart 11.6). The region received 62.0 percent of the Kingdom's total crude oil exports and

54.8 percent of its total exports of refined products. North America came next with 18.2 percent of the Kingdom's total exports of crude oil and 0.5 percent of its total exports of refined products, followed by Western Europe with 12.3 percent of the Kingdom's total exports of crude oil and 13.0 percent of its total exports of refined products, the Middle East with 3.9 percent and 17.8 percent of the Kingdom's total exports of crude oil and refined products and African countries with 2.3 percent and 10.9 percent of crude oil and refined products respectively.

The Kingdom's Petrochemicals Industry

The Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (SABIC) achieved a record growth in terms of production and sales during 2011. SABIC's production

Table 11.13: THE KINGDOM'S EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL AND REFINED PRODUCTS* (BY REGION)

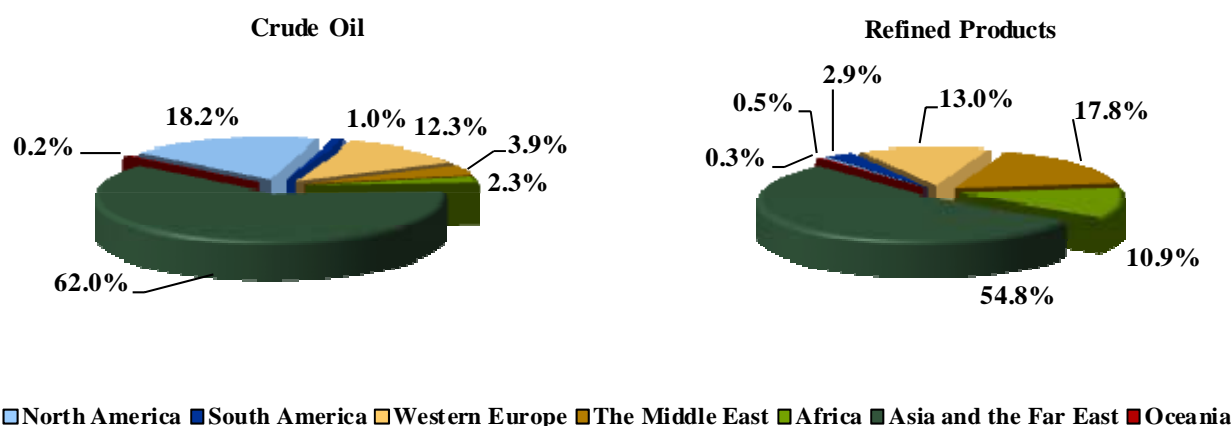
Exports to	2009		2010		2011		% share in 2011	
	Crude oil	Refined Products	Crude oil	Refined Products	Crude oil	Refined Products	Crude oil	Refined Products
North America	386.12	4.67	442.24	5.32	479.34	1.65	18.19	0.50
South America	23.01	7.48	24.43	5.61	27.25	9.42	1.03	2.86
Western Europe	228.45	31.32	240.15	25.96	324.78	42.71	12.33	12.97
The Middle East	104.25	71.77	107.28	74.87	103.77	58.54	3.94	17.78
Africa	60.33	40.03	54.17	33.86	61.82	35.74	2.35	10.85
Asia and the Far East	1,482.61	211.71	1,555.22	201.44	1,633.23	180.29	61.99	54.75
Oceania	2.89	1.08	1.60	0.00	4.40	0.95	0.17	0.29
Total	2,287.66	368.06	2,425.09	347.06	2,634.59	329.30	100.00	100.00

(Million barrels)

* Including liquefied petroleum gas and natural gas.

Source: Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.

Chart 11.6: The Kingdom's Exports of Crude Oil and Refined Products by Region in 2011





in 2011 rose by 3.3 percent to 69 million tons from 66.8 million tons in the previous year. The increase in production was due to introduction of new producing factories and a rise in the production capacities of some plants. Marketed products in 2011 increased by 5.0 percent to 54.2 million tons, compared to 51.6 million tons in the previous year. Sales revenues rose by 25.0 percent to Rls 190.0 billion compared to Rls 152.0 billion in 2010. SABIC net profits stood at Rls 29.2 billion in 2011, increasing by 36 percent compared to Rls 21.5 billion in 2010. The increase was ascribed to a rise in demand for petrochemical products and minerals during 2011 in the wake of the economic recovery witnessed in major world economies.

SABIC continued to diversify the financing channels for its projects in 2011 by entering into an agreement with the Public Investment Fund (PIF) for floating a special issue of Saudi Riyal bonds to the tune of Rls 3.0 billion per issue (two issues). SABIC has continued its development projects within the framework of its strategic plan (SABIC 2020). It completed the mining project for

phosphate (35 percent owned by SABIC). However, establishment of other projects is underway according to the work plan of companies such as (Ibn Rushd-2), (SAFCO 5) and (SPECIALTY CHEM Saudi Specialty Chemicals Company). The eighth phase of Jubail Gas Plant Company is also underway, and expected to start production during the first half of 2012, work is in progress on the Saudi Kayan compound in Jubail (35 percent owned by SABIC) where most plants of this compound are expected to be completed during the first half of 2012. Moreover, it is expected that the Steel project for long products in Jubail compound of Hadeed (50 percent owned by SABIC) will be completed during the second half of 2012.

Mineral Resources

The Agency of Petroleum and Mineral Resources is supervising and promoting mining activities in the Kingdom (Table 11.14) by encouraging investments in the mining sector, providing all possible services and consultations to support this activity, and issuing mining licenses and

Table 11.14: MINERAL ORES EXTRACTED

(Thousand tons)

Types of exploited ores	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011*
Limestone	33,000	36,000	37,000	45,750	48,038
Mud	3,900	5,000	5,250	5,800	6,090
Salt	1,507	1,600	1,680	1,800	1,890
Silica sand	820	800	840	820	861
Crushers materials (pebbles)	234,000	248,000	260	277	291
Sand	26,000	22,000	23,100	240	273
Iron sands	642	581	600	550	578
Gypsum	2,100	2,300	2,415	2,100	2,205
Marble for industrial purposes	832	1,000	1,050	1,500	1,575
Marble masses	85	85	90	48	50
Granite masses	954	110	116	1,100	1,155
Limestone masses	308	242	254	256	269
Kaolin	44	---	---	62	65
Barite	30	---	---	30	32
Feldspar	73	55	58	42	44
Basalt	---	---	---	---	---
Boslan	784	810	850	915	961
Dolomite	465	465	480	583	612
Shiest	608	608	640	603	633
Berofilite	40	40	40	24	25

* Estimated (---) Not Available.

Source: Agency of Petroleum and Mineral Resources.



concessions according to the rules and regulations in force. The number of valid mining licenses amounted to 1,565 at the end of 2011, including 26 for prospecting; 104 for exploration; 75 for small-size mines; 18 for mining concessions for various metal ores such as gold, copper, zinc, phosphate, accompanied metals and gems, 30 licenses for quarrying and exploiting ores of cement industry and other raw materials, 26 licenses for quarrying and exploiting ores of other industrial metals such as dolomite, shiest, clay, iron and other metals, 1,286 licenses for building material quarries. The Agency's revenues during fiscal year 1432/1433H (2011) stood at Rls 425 million.

A review of the achievements of the Saudi Arabian Mining Company (Ma'aden), which owns five gold mines, (Mahd Al-Dhahab, Al-Sukhayeibrat, Al-Hajjar, Balghah and Al-Amar), indicates that its output of gold increased by 3.0 percent to 4,612 kgs during 2011 compared to a total output of 4,477.1 kgs in 2010. In contrast, its output of silver went down by 23.9 percent to 5,839 kgs in 2011 compared to its total output of 7,670 kgs in 2010. Moreover, its output of lead fell by 27.1 percent, from 543 tons in 2010 to 396 tons in 2011. However, its output of copper increased by 21.9 percent, from 1,603 tons in 2010 to 1,954 tons in 2011. Its output of zinc rose by 17 percent, from 4,218 tons in 2010 to 4,934 tons in 2011 (Table 11.15)■

**Table 11.15: THE SAUDI ARABIAN MINING COMPANY
(MA'ADEN'S) PRODUCTION**

Year	Gold (thous and ounces)	Silver (thous and ounces)	Copper (tons)	Zinc (tons)	Lead (tons)
2007	4440.3	9028.0	737	716	---
2008	4527.0	8232.0	1465	3663	347
2009	4857.5	7527.0	1719	5507	685
2010	4477.1	7670.0	1603	4218	543
2011	4612.0	5839.0	1954	4934	396
(---) Not Available.					
Source: The Saudi Arabian Mining Company (Ma'aden).					



Preliminary data on GDP (in real terms) by economic activity indicates continued growth of the commerce and industry sectors in 2011. The commerce sector grew by Rls 5.6 billion, or 7.1 percent, to Rls 84.8 billion in 2011 from Rls 79.2 billion in the preceding year. Its share in total GDP in real terms stood at 9 percent. The manufacturing sector (including oil refining) grew by Rls 14.2 billion or 12.7 percent, to Rls 125.9 billion from Rls 111.8 billion in the preceding year. Its share in total GDP in real terms was 13.4 percent.

In nominal terms, the commerce sector grew by Rls 13.3 billion, or 14.1 percent, to Rls 107.4 billion in 2011 from Rls 94.2 billion in the preceding year. Its share in total GDP (at current prices) stood at 4.8 percent. The manufacturing sector (including oil refining) rose by Rls 53.2 billion, or 30.6 percent, to Rls 227 billion in 2011 from Rls 173.8 billion in the

preceding year. Its share in total GDP stood at 10.1 percent in 2011.

Commerce

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued in 2011 commercial licenses for the establishment of 7,360 new companies as compared to 6,367 in the preceding year. Total capital of these new companies amounted to Rls 26 billion, averaging Rls 3.5 million per company, while the total capital of the new companies in 2010 stood at Rls 81.9 billion. It could be noted that there was a rise in the number of new companies by 15.6 percent, while their total capital went down by 68.2 percent in 2011 as compared with the preceding year. A breakdown of these companies by legal form indicates that limited liability partnership companies accounted for the highest share of 83.1 percent of the total capital of the new companies in 2011, followed by joint-stock companies, accounting for 16.7 percent (Table 12.1).

**Table 12.1: NUMBER OF EXISTING COMPANIES
IN THE KINGDOM AND THEIR CAPITAL BY TYPE**

(Capital in Million Riyals)

Type of company	2010		2011			Cumulative total up to 2011		
	Number	Capital	Number	Capital	% Share in Capital	Number	Capital	% Share in Capital
Joint-stock companies	361	66,229.2	403	4,349.7	16.7	5,076	1,707,555.6	85.3
Saudi	320	66,017.2	360	4,334.6	16.7	4,565	1,692,848.7	84.6
Gulf	7	0.5	3	0.0	0.0	45	3,035.0	0.2
Arab	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	1,754.1	0.1
Joint-venture	7	50.0	4	0.0	0.0	40	6,867.7	0.3
Foreign	1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	6	613.3	0.0
Foreign branches	26	161.6	36	15.1	0.1	414	2,436.8	0.1
Limited liability partnerships	5,713	15,565.4	6,412	21,624.4	83.1	54,294	280,534.6	14.0
Saudi	4,588	5,822.5	5,275	14,858.3	57.1	44,625	168,424.8	8.4
Gulf	258	512.8	248	189.2	0.7	2,238	13,992.5	0.7
Joint-venture	457	8,668.6	458	2,229.2	8.6	4,542	77,923.9	3.9
Foreign	233	304.3	205	4,168.8	16.0	1,684	18,533.4	0.9
Foreign branches	177	257.2	226	179.0	0.7	1,205	1,660.0	0.1
Joint-liability partnerships	199	34.0	393	45.2	0.2	5,854	3,927.2	0.2
Saudi	194	33.9	387	37.9	0.1	5,731	3,844.7	0.2
Gulf	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	19	11.2	0.0
Joint-venture	0	0.0	1	0.5	0.0	23	15.4	0.0
Foreign	1	0.1	0	0.0	0.0	4	0.1	0.0
Foreign branches	4	0.0	5	6.8	0.0	77	55.8	0.0
Mixed liability partnerships	94	72.3	152	6.1	0.0	2,767	9,939.2	0.5
Saudi	92	71.7	147	4.6	0.0	2,696	9,857.9	0.5
Gulf	1	0.1	1	0.0	0.0	13	2.5	0.0
Joint-venture	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	8	21.9	0.0
Foreign	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	12	26.9	0.0
Foreign branches	1	0.5	4	1.5	0.0	38	30.0	0.0
Mixed liability partnerships by shares	0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	1	0.5	0.0
Total	6,367	81,900.9	7,360	26,025.4	100.0	67,992	2,001,957.1	100.0

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



At the end of 2011, the total number of the existing companies licensed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry stood at 67,992 with a total capital investment of Rls 2,002 billion. Joint-stock companies accounted for 85.3 percent of the total capital of the existing companies, limited liability partnerships 14 percent, mixed liability partnerships 0.5 percent and joint-liability partnerships 0.2 percent (Table 12.1).

During 2011, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued commercial licenses for the establishment of 107,028 commercial individual proprietorship firms spread over the various regions of the Kingdom. Riyadh region accounted for the largest share (27.9 percent), followed by Makkah region (19.4 percent), and the Eastern region (19.0 percent). Thus, by the end of 2011, the total number of operating individual proprietorship firms licensed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry rose to 1.02 million, of which 30.4 percent was in Riyadh region, 24.0 percent in Makkah region and 17.5 percent in the Eastern region (Table 12.2).

Independent Professions

During 2011, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued licenses for setting up 375 professional service offices, most of which were concentrated in the fields of administrative consultations (121), educational consultations (57), translation (47) and financial

consultation (27), in addition to various other activities. Thus, the total number of offices licensed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry to practice various activities rose to 8,502 by the end of 2011.

Commercial Agencies

The number of new commercial agencies registered by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry during 2011 was 529, representing various nationalities. U.S. agencies accounted for 82 commercial agencies, followed by German agencies (44), British agencies (34), and Italian agencies (32). This raised the total number of agencies registered in the Kingdom at the end of 2011 to 11,705.

Industry

During 2011, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry issued licenses for setting up 747 new industrial units involving various industrial activities, with a total financing capital of Rls 16.7 billion. The units provide jobs for more than 37.7 thousand employees and workers. A breakup of these units by industrial activity and total financing indicates that basic metals industries (20 licenses) accounted for Rls 6.5 billion or 39.3 percent of total financing during the year, followed by chemical materials and products industries (55 licenses), with a capital of Rls 3.3 billion, and beverages industries (28 licenses with a capital of Rls 2.2 billion). These three industrial activities

Table 12.2: NUMBER OF INDIVIDUAL PROPRIETORSHIPS OPERATING IN THE KINGDOM BY REGION

Region	2009		2010		2011		Cumulative Total up to 2011	
	Number	% Share	Number	% Share	Number	% Share	Number	% Share
Riyadh	21,227	30.3	24,167	30.3	29,899	27.9	310,430	30.4
Al-Qassim	5,761	8.2	6,807	8.5	11,072	10.3	61,560	6.0
Eastern	13,031	18.6	14,429	18.1	20,333	19.0	178,240	17.5
Ha'il	2,330	3.3	3,393	4.3	4,682	4.4	32,358	3.2
Al-Jawf	713	1.0	838	1.1	816	0.8	15,941	1.6
Northern Borders	1,158	1.7	1,122	1.4	1,560	1.5	14,883	1.5
Tabuk	1,209	1.7	1,203	1.5	1,502	1.4	24,485	2.4
Makkah	15,343	21.9	16,976	21.3	20,737	19.4	245,015	24.0
Al-Madinah	4,554	6.5	4,440	5.6	4,982	4.7	55,514	5.4
Al-Baha	469	0.7	458	0.6	1,153	1.1	9,523	0.9
Asir	2,413	3.4	2,853	3.6	5,640	5.3	40,388	4.0
Jazan	1,161	1.7	1,274	1.6	2,005	1.9	14,985	1.5
Najran	626	0.9	1,709	2.1	2,647	2.5	16,959	1.7
Total	69,995	100.0	79,669	100.0	107,028	100.0	1,020,281	100.0

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



constituted 72.3 percent of the total financing, and 13.8 percent of the total number of industrial licenses issued during 2011 (Table 12.3).

The number of industrial units which started production during 2011 stood at 280 with a total financing of Rls 5.1 billion, employing 17 thousand employees and workers. As for financing, other non-metal product industry ranked first (59 industrial units) with a total financing of Rls 1.5 billion, followed by manufactured metal industry (excluding machines and equipment) (28 units) with a total financing of Rls 852 million, food products industry (34 units) with a total financing of Rls 850 million, and chemical materials and products industry (33 units) with a total financing of Rls 481.6 million. These industrial activities together accounted for 72.1 percent of the total financing, and 55 percent of the total number of producing industrial units during the year.

By the end of 2011, the total cumulative number of existing industrial units in the Kingdom licensed by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under the Regulation for Protection and Promotion of National Industries and Foreign Capital Investment Laws rose to 5,133 with a total capital investment of Rls 519.7 billion, providing employment for 651.7 thousand employees and workers. A breakdown of the units by type of industrial activity and capital indicates that 507 units were working in chemical materials and products industry, accounting for Rls 188.4 billion or 36.2 percent of total financing of the existing units in the Kingdom, followed by coke coal and refined petroleum products industry (72 units) Rls 74.2 billion or 14.3 percent, other non-metal products industry (885 units) Rls 69.9 billion or 13.5 percent, metal basic industries (150 units) Rls 40.8 billion or 7.9 percent, and food products industry (647 units) Rls 35.2 billion or 6.8 percent of total financing. The five industries (2,261 units) accounted for 44.1 percent of the total existing units in the Kingdom and 78.7 percent of their total financing (Table 12.3).

Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization

During 2011, the Organization provided technical consultations to various entities, including 816 technical consultations to government authorities, national plants and commercial enterprises. The Organization approved 2,879 new Saudi standard specifications in various sectors and updated and modified 1,034 specifications, bringing the total number of approved Saudi specifications since its inception to 23,398. During 2011, the Organization granted 37 licenses to new businesses to use the Quality

Mark, raising the number of licensed businesses to 270 at the end of 2011.

Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF)

The Saudi Industrial Development Fund has been supporting the Saudi industry by providing loans for financing new industrial projects. The number of new projects funded during fiscal year 2011 by the Fund stood at 118, with total approved loans of Rls 8.1 billion. The Eastern region accounted for the largest share of loans approved by SIDF during 2011, receiving 97 loans for an amount of Rls 1.5 billion, followed by Riyadh region (98 loans - of Rls 1.3 billion) and Makkah region (52 loans equivalent to Rls 1 billion). Activity-wise distribution of loans approved during 2011 indicates that the industrial chemicals industry came first with a total value of Rls 1.6 billion, followed by other industrial products with a total value of Rls 1.3 billion. In the third position came manufactured metal products industry with a total value of Rls 1.1 billion, followed by non-metallic construction materials with a total value of Rls 0.7 billion. Both plastic products and non-ferrous metal basic industries ranked fifth receiving Rls 0.6 million each.

Cement Industry

Total production of the cement companies operating in the Kingdom stood at about 38.3 million tons during 2011, recording a rise of 11.6 percent over the preceding year. The Saudi Cement Company ranked first, accounting for 18.9 percent of the total production. Southern Region Cement Company ranked second with 17.6 percent, followed by Yamamah Cement Co. in the third position with 15.6 percent, Yanbu Cement Co. ranked fourth with 11.8 percent and Al-Qassim Cement Co. ranked fifth with 11.1 percent. The five companies accounted for 75 percent of the Kingdom's total cement output. The other five companies, produced the rest of the production, with the Arabian Cement Co. and Eastern Region Cement Co. accounting for 10 percent and 9.2 percent of total production respectively; Tabuk Cement Co. 4.1 percent, the National Gypsum Co. and the Saudi White Cement Co. accounted for 1.2 percent and 0.5 percent respectively of the total production (Table 12.4 and Chart 12.1).

Cement sales in the domestic markets stood at 37.4 million tons, or 97.8 percent of domestic cement companies' total output of 38.3 million tons during 2011. The remaining quantity of cement was exported.

Industrial Estates

The Saudi Industrial Property Authority (MODON) supervises a number of industrial estates

Table 12.3: NUMBER OF LICENSES AND INDUSTRIAL UNITS BY ACTIVITY

(Financing in Million Riyals)

Industrial activity	Licenses issued during 2011			Factories Existed during 2011				Cumulative Total of Existing Factories up to the end of 2011			
	No. of units	No. of workers	Total financing	No. of units	No. of workers	Total financing	Ratio to total financing	No. of units	No. of workers	Total financing	Ratio to total financing
Food products	50	2,435	572.2	34	4,106	850.3	16.5	647	88,349	35,204.0	6.8
Beverages	28	2,126	2,238.1	8	585	95.3	1.8	144	33,507	8,907.3	1.7
Textiles	10	349	20.3	7	405	26.5	0.5	88	14,139	4,578.3	0.9
Cloth	9	556	18.5	6	270	25.6	0.5	84	9,863	1,034.2	0.2
Leather & related products	2	65	4.4	0	0	0.0	0.0	46	4,041	671.6	0.1
Wood, wood and cork products (excluding furniture), and types of straw and plaiting materials	8	441	111.0	0	0	0.0	0.0	48	4,359	871.7	0.2
Paper & its products	7	440	86.3	7	597	170.0	3.3	190	27,917	9,098.1	1.8
Printing & copying recorded multimedia	1	50	13.2	0	0	0.0	0.0	70	7,850	3,213.2	0.6
Coke coal & refined petroleum products	17	569	60.5	9	320	31.0	0.6	72	14,293	74,205.2	14.3
Chemical materials & products	55	2,665	3,263.8	33	1,715	481.6	9.3	507	57,541	188,379.5	36.2
Basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceuticals	2	210	57.7	1	53	9.9	0.2	26	6,396	3,732.3	0.7
Rubber & plastic products	84	3,837	539.6	38	1,481	240.8	4.7	638	64,702	24,741.5	4.8
Other nonmetal products	208	11,714	2,129.3	59	3,851	1,530.4	29.7	885	106,592	69,923.5	13.5
Base metal products	20	3,017	6,557.4	12	651	443.7	8.6	150	29,493	40,830.5	7.9
Reformed metals (excluding machines & equipment)	118	4,377	463.5	28	1,842	852.0	16.5	678	75,631	19,950.3	3.8
Computers & electronic & optical products	1	105	16.2	2	103	21.0	0.4	62	6,056	1,421.4	0.3
Electrical equipment	5	234	49.5	5	341	77.2	1.5	164	30,774	13,340.3	2.6
Machines & equipment unclassified elsewhere	9	279	41.5	4	141	14.2	0.3	160	17,959	4,548.0	0.9
Engine, trailer & semitrailer vehicles	17	560	69.3	7	350	78.8	1.5	124	14,135	3,454.1	0.7
Other transportation equipment	1	20	1.1	0	0	0.0	0.0	10	1,198	197.1	0.0
Furniture	90	3,387	329.0	18	918	199.0	3.9	247	20,814	3,472.3	0.7
Other manufacturing industries	5	227	34.6	2	69	7.9	0.2	93	16,057	7,912.0	1.5
Total	747	37,663	16,676.9	280	17,798	5,155.2	100.0	5,133	651,666	519,686.5	100.0

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



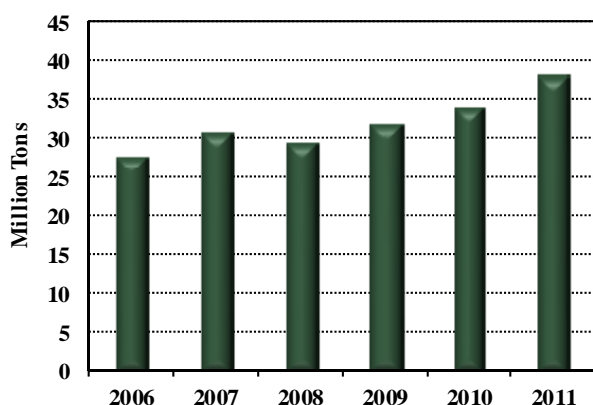


Table 12.4: CEMENT PRODUCTION

Company	Production in Thousand Tons			Ratio to total output in 2011
	2009	2010	2011	
Yamamah Cement – Riyadh	4,993.7	5,594.0	5,975.0	15.6
Saudi Cement – Hufuf	5,575.0	6,863.7	7,252.9	18.9
Arabian Cement – Rabigh	2,996.0	3,222.9	3,813.4	10.0
Yanbu' Cement – Yanbu'	3,919.6	3,828.8	4,516.3	11.8
Al-Qassim Cement – Buraydah	4,250.5	4,212.1	4,232.7	11.1
Southern Region Cement – Jazan	5,158.1	5,294.8	6,729.4	17.6
Eastern Region Cement – Khafji	3,007.0	3,190.0	3,537.0	9.2
Tabuk Cement – Tabuk	1,300.5	1,330.6	1,554.5	4.1
Saudi White Cement – Riyadh	197.1	213.5	207.7	0.5
National Gypsum – Riyadh	578.4	558.9	471.3	1.2
Total	31,975.9	34,309.3	38,290.2	100.0

Source: Cement companies.

Chart 12.1: Cement Companies Production in the Kingdom



Source: Cement companies

throughout the Kingdom. The industrial estates areas increased from 76 million square meters in 2010 to 111 million square meters in 2011. MODON's revenue rose by 32 percent from Rls 229 million in 2010 to Rls 304 million in 2011. Factories, which were fully allocated, stood at 394 in 2011, compared to 357 in 2010, increasing by 10 percent.

In 2011, MODON started developing new industrial cities, including Al-Dammam III, Jeddah III,

Sudair City for Industry and Business (phase II), Al-Kharj (second stage of phase I), Al-Madinah (expansion), Al-Qassim II, Ha'il (expansion), Hafir Al-Batin, Al-Zulfi and Shaqra'.

MODON continued the development projects in Riyadh III, Jeddah II (phase II) and Sudair (phase I). It also works to develop existing industrial cities, namely, Al-Dammam II, Riyadh II, Al-Dammam I, Jeddah I, Al-Qassim, Al-Ahsa', 'Asir, Al-Madinah, Tabuk, Najran, Jizan and Makkah.

The Royal Commission for Jubayl and Yanbu is supervising two major industrial cities. They are Jubayl Industrial City with an area of 16,062 hectares and Yanbu Industrial City with an area of 11,470 hectares. It also supervises Ras Al-Khair Industrial City with an area of 9,335 hectares. These industrial cities accommodate 510 industrial units for basic, by-product, intermediate and light industries, providing employment for more than 141.6 thousand workers. During 2011, 62 industrial projects, with a cost of Rls 4.5 billion, were awarded. Furthermore, 242 projects, with an estimated cost of Rls 19.9 billion are still under study and design to be awarded in fiscal year 2012■



Tourism is one of the fast growing industries in the world, apart from being a productive sector which plays a key role in increasing the national income, improving the balance of payments, providing foreign exchange and creating employment opportunities. From a social and cultural perspective, tourism is a dynamic activity associated with human culture and civilization. It serves as a bridge for communication between human cultures and knowledge of nations and peoples.

The Kingdom is keen to optimize exploitation of available tourism constituents, resources and capabilities, due to its vast geographical area, diverse climate and natural resources, rich cultural and social heritage, economic openness, and advanced infrastructure, as well as the existence of a promising system of tourism facilities.

According to the latest data of the World Tourism Organization (UNWTO), the international tourism sector recorded a rise of 4.0 percent during 2011 against a decline of 6.7 percent in 2010. The number of international tourists stood at 980 million. The most prominent tourist destination at the world level is Europe which witnessed a flow of 503 million tourists with an increase of 8.0 percent in 2011. Asia, where tourism revived during 2011, came next with a 6.0 percent growth rate.

Tourism Resources and Facilities in the Kingdom

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has diverse natural and heritage resources, numerous tourist facilities and good infrastructure that can contribute to developing the tourism sector. It is expected that development of these areas will be the focal object of concern of tourism development activities in the Kingdom. The General Commission for Tourism and Antiquities (GCTA)'s board of directors approved around 378 sites in 2011 as being feasible for tourism development. The GCTA, in cooperation with other concerned government organs, has set appropriate mechanisms to protect and maintain such sites.

Due to GCTA's ongoing efforts in developing the hotel sector, the number of hotels of various classes operating in the Kingdom rose to 465 hotels at the end of 2011. Of these hotels, 79 were deluxe, 42 first class, 180 second class and 164 third class. The number of furnished housing units licensed in the Kingdom stood at 1,441 at the end of 2011, spread over various cities of the Kingdom. Makkah region accounted for the largest number of such units, representing 29.7 percent (428 units) of the total,

followed by Riyadh region 22.6 percent (325 units), the Eastern region 12.7 percent (183 units), Ha'il region 5.9 percent (85 units), and Najran region 5.6 percent (81 units).

Tourism Activity in the Kingdom

1. Tourism Trips

According to GCTA's survey, the number of domestic tourism trips (by citizens and residents) stood at 22.0 million in 2011 against 23.0 million in 2010, denoting a decline of 4.3 percent. Inbound tourism trips (tourism by residents of other countries) increased in 2011 to 17.0 million from 11.0 million in 2010 (as shown in Table 13.1). Domestic tourism trips constituted 55.0 percent of total internal tourism trips (including domestic and inbound tourism). Outbound tourism trips (tourism abroad by the Kingdom's citizens and residents) stood at 15 million in 2011, declining by 16.7 percent compared with 18.0 million in the previous year. Domestic tourism trips constituted 57.9 percent of the total national tourism trips (including domestic and outbound tourism trips by the Kingdom's population) (Chart 13.1).

2. Domestic Tourism Destination

The sacred places in the Kingdom continue to attract several GCC, Islamic and Arab countries, because of their spiritual value in the hearts of Muslims around the world. During 2006-2011, the most attractive destination for domestic tourism trips was Makkah region, to which 10.0 million trips were made as large number of citizens and residents came to perform Hajj and Umrah. Some of the Kingdom's population visited Jeddah city, due to its attraction for domestic tourists, especially in summer. The expansion of the Holy Mosque and the sacred sites in Makkah have led to a rise in their accommodation capacity and, thus, the number of performers of Hajj and Umrah increased. Al-Madinah region came next with 3.1 million trips, followed by the Eastern region with 2.9 million trips, most of which were made for visiting friends and relatives, business and conferences as well as shopping and seeking medical treatment. In the fourth position came Riyadh region with 1.9 million trips. 'Asir region, which is characterized by a mild weather in summer and hence attracting many domestic and GCC tourists, came in the fifth position with 1.3 million trips. (Table 13.2).

3. Inbound Tourism Trips by Place of Departure

The number of trips coming to the Kingdom from GCC countries, in spite of its decline, was still the highest in 2011, accounting for 34.1 percent of total inbound trips, against 58.1 percent in 2010, followed by trips from the Middle East countries (excluding GCC



Table 13.1: TOURISM ACTIVITY IN THE KINGDOM

	2009	2010	2011**	Annual % Change
Domestic Tourism				
Trips (Million)	32.0	23.0	22.0	-4.3
Nights (Million)	198.0	117.0	110.0	-6.0
Expenditure* (Billion Riyals)	33.0	31.0	36.0	16.1
Inbound Tourism				
Trips (Million)	11.0	11.0	17.0	54.5
Nights (Million)	157.0	181.0	336.0	85.6
Expenditure* (Billion Riyals)	29.0	26.0	45.0	73.1
Outbound Tourism				
Trips (Million)	6.0	18.0	15.0	-16.7
Nights (Million)	55.0	218.0	200.0	-8.3
Expenditure* (Billion Riyals)	28.0	56.0	61.0	8.9
Internal Tourism (Domestic + Inbound)				
Trips (Million)	43.0	34.0	40.0	17.6
Nights (Million)	355.0	298.0	446.0	49.7
Expenditure* (Billion Riyals)	63.0	57.0	81.0	42.1
National Tourism (Domestic + Outbound)				
Trips (Million)	38.0	41.0	38.0	-7.3
Nights (Million)	253.0	335.0	310.0	-7.5
Expenditure* (Billion Riyals)	62.0	87.0	96.0	10.3
Accommodation Occupancy				
Room Occupancy (%)	54.6	59.2	63.0	6.4
Furnished Apartment Units Occupancy (%)	49.8	54.2	58.0	7.0
*Excluding international transportation expenditure. ** Provisional.				
Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.				

Chart 13.1: Tourism Activity in the Kingdom in 2011

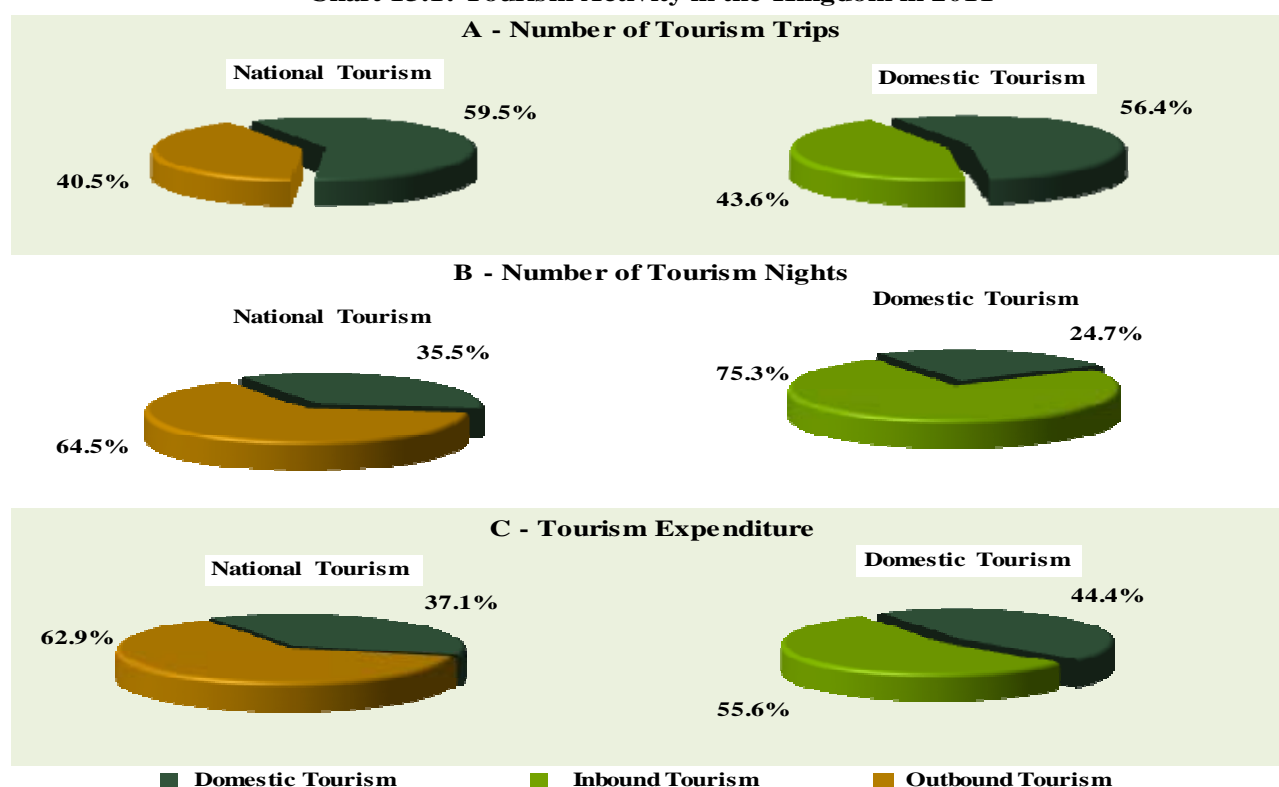




Table 13.2: NUMBER OF DOMESTIC TOURISM TRIPS BY MAIN DESTINATION
(Thousand Trips)

Main Destination (Region)	2008	2009	2010	2011	
				No. of Trips	% Share
Riyadh	3,538	4,104	2,290	1,913	8.5
Makkah	10,804	12,776	9,966	10,132	45.1
Al-Madinah	3,489	2,882	2,687	3,096	13.8
Al-Qassim	477	722	377	294	1.3
Eastern	3,803	4,227	2,928	2,855	12.7
Asir	2,543	3,782	1,625	1,339	6.0
Tabouk	929	722	577	623	2.8
Ha'il	603	864	368	277	1.2
Northern Borders	244	124	121	112	0.5
Jazan	797	518	675	897	4.0
Najran	140	280	241	133	0.6
Al-Bahah	1,243	880	830	677	3.0
Al-Jawf	164	132	96	124	0.6
Total	28,776	32,014	22,780	22,472	100.0

Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.

countries) at 29.0 percent against 17.9 percent of total inbound trips to the Kingdom in 2010. South Asian countries accounted for 22.2 percent against 12.3 percent in 2010 (Table 13.3 and Chart 13.2).

4. Outbound Tourism Trips by Destination

Middle East countries (excluding GCC countries) had the largest share of 31.4 percent of total outbound tourism trips in 2011, compared to 47.3 percent in 2010. The GCC countries came next with a share of 29.3 percent of the total in 2011 against 37.2 percent in 2010 (Table 13.4 and Chart 13.3).

5. Expenditure on Tourism

Expenditure on domestic tourism trips (excluding international transportation costs) stood at Rls 36.0 billion in 2011 against 31.0 billion in 2010, rising by 16.1 percent (Table 13.1 and Chart 13.1), constituting 44.4 percent of total expenditure on internal tourism and 37.5 percent of total expenditure on national tourism. Expenditure on inbound tourism increased by 73.1 percent to Rls 45.0 billion in 2011 from Rls 26.0 billion in the previous year.

Expenditure on outbound tourism trips (excluding international transportation costs) rose by 8.9 percent to Rls 61.0 billion from Rls 56.0 billion in 2010.

Table 13.3: INBOUND TOURISM TRIPS
BY TOURIST COUNTRIES
(Thousand Trips)

From	2010		2011	
	Trips	Share (%)	Trips	Share (%)
GCC	6,306	58.1	5,916	34.1
Middle East (excluding GCC countries)	1,939	17.9	5,030	29.0
South Asia	1,330	12.3	3,848	22.2
Europe	367	3.4	721	4.2
Africa	369	3.4	792	4.6
East Asia and the Pacific	486	4.5	849	4.9
North and South America	54	0.5	180	1.0
Total	10,850	100.0	17,335	100.0

Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.



**Table 13.4: OUTBOUND TOURISM TRIPS
BY MAIN DESTINATIONS
(Thousand Trips)**

Destination	2010		2011	
	Trips	Share (%)	Trips	Share (%)
GCC	6,631	37.2	4,470	29.3
Middle East (excluding GCC countries)	8,424	47.3	4,797	31.4
South Asia	631	3.5	3,376	22.1
Europe	333	1.9	516	3.4
Africa	433	2.4	718	4.7
East Asia and the Pacific	1,324	7.4	1,129	7.4
North and South America	50	0.3	275	1.8
Total	17,826	100.0	15,281	100.0

Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.

Economic Impact of Tourism Sector on the Kingdom

1- Contribution of Tourism Sector to GDP

General Commission for Tourism and Antiquities has developed a general policy for the promotion of national tourism and the betterment of tourism sites. According to the GCTA's data, tourism GDP increased by 1.0 percent to Rls 59.5 billion in 2011. The share of value-added by tourism sector to GDP slightly decreased from 3.4 percent in 2010 to 2.7 percent in 2011 because of the relatively faster growth in other sectors of the GDP (Table 13.5). A comparison of the estimates of expenditure on inbound and outbound tourism, prepared by GCTA for 2011, shows that the largest share of inbound tourism receipts (61.3 percent) was from expenditure by pilgrims and Umrah performers during 2011 (Table 13.6 and Chart 13.4).

2. Contribution of Tourism Sector to Labor Market in the Kingdom

The tourism sector plays an important role in creating job opportunities for a large number of job seekers. Globally, it employs 10 percent of total labor force, and provides miscellaneous job opportunities with excellent career prospects. According to GCTA

**Table 13.5: VALUE ADDED BY TOURISM SECTOR
AND ITS CONTRIBUTION TO GDP (AT CURRENT PRICES)**

Year	Tourism GDP (Billion Riyals)	Kingdom's GDP (Billion Riyals)	Kingdom's Non-oil GDP (Billion Riyals)	Tourism Contribution to GDP (%)	Tourism Contribution to Non-oil GDP (%)
2009	55.1	1,413	737.5	3.9	7.5
2010*	58.9	1,710	822.9	3.4	7.2
2011**	59.5	2,239	933.2	2.7	6.4

* Estimates. ** Preliminary data.

Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities, and Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Chart 13.2: Inbound Trips by Country of Residence in 2011

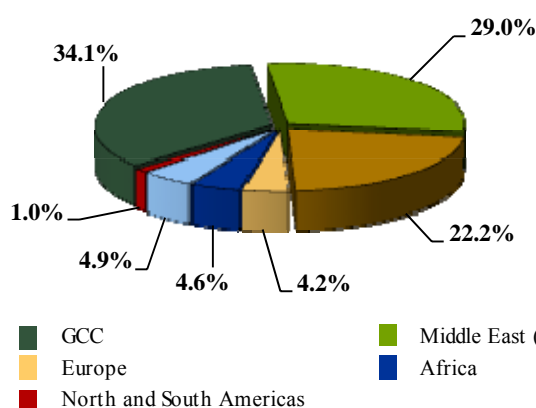


Chart 13.3: Outbound Trips by Destination in 2011

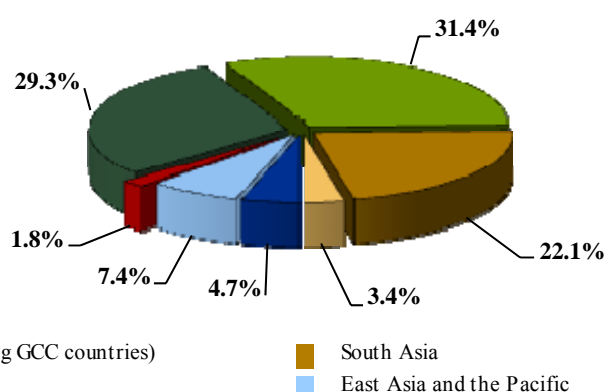




Table 13.6: EXPENDITURE ON TOURISM TRIPS BY PURPOSE

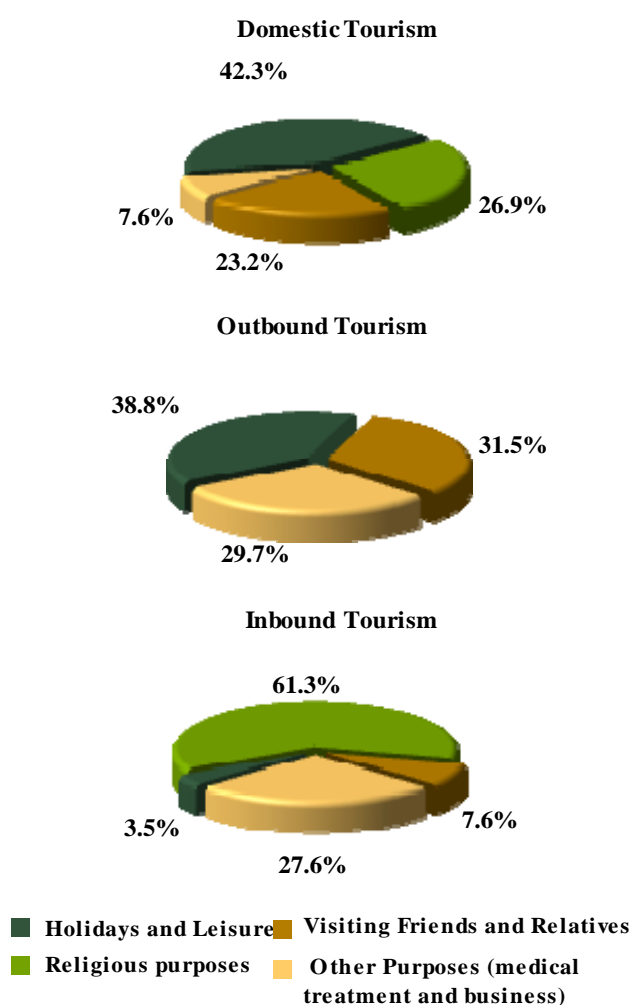
(Billion Riyals)

Purpose	2009	2010	2011*	% Share 2011
Domestic Tourism	33.4	31.3	35.5	100.0
Holidays and Leisure	20.0	13.3	15.1	42.3
Religious Purposes	3.6	8.8	9.6	26.9
Visiting Friends and Relatives	8.1	4.6	8.2	23.2
Others, e.g. Medical Treatment, Business, etc.	1.7	4.7	2.7	7.6
Outbound Tourism	28.4	55.5	60.6	100.0
Holidays and Leisure	23.5	37.1	23.5	38.8
Visiting Friends and Relatives	2.0	11.9	19.1	31.5
Others, e.g. Medical Treatment, Business, etc.	2.9	6.5	18.0	29.7
Inbound Tourism	29.1	25.6	45.4	100.0
Holidays and Leisure	2.3	3.0	1.6	3.5
Religious Purposes	18.9	15.7	27.8	61.3
Visiting Friends and Relatives	2.5	0.7	3.4	7.6
Others, e.g. Medical Treatment, Business, etc.	5.4	6.2	12.5	27.6

Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.

* Provisional.

Chart 13.4: Expenditure on Tourism Trips by Purpose as a Ratio to Total (2011)



estimates, the number of direct job opportunities supported by the tourism sector in 2011 stood at 670 thousand, increasing by 5.9 percent compared to 633 thousand in the previous year, distributed among tourism sub-sectors as shown in (Table 13.7).

The number of workers in the key tourism sectors (excluding unpaid jobs) represented 7.6 percent

Table 13.7: DIRECT JOBS IN THE TOURISM SECTOR

Sub-sector	2010	2011**
Accommodation	85,036	90,020
Restaurants and Cafés	304,745	322,603
Travel & Tourism Agencies	65,505	69,343
Traveller Transportation Services*	165,544	175,245
Entertainment Services	12,108	12,817
Total	632,938.0	670,028.0
Saudization (%)	26.0	26.4

* Including airlines, railways, public transport companies and car rental companies, excluding taxi drivers.

** Estimates.

Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.



of total labor force in the Kingdom in 2011 which totaled 8.8 million workers. Considering the ratio of the number of workers in the tourism sector to total labor force in the private sector only (6.9 million), tourism's contribution to employment would accordingly rise to 9.7 percent. It could also be noticed that most jobs in the tourism sector in the Kingdom are occupied by non-Saudis. National labor force represented only 26.4 percent of total labor force engaged in the tourism sector in 2011. The GCTA estimates indicate that the tourism sector has the capacity to provide an increasing number of direct job opportunities in the tourism sub-sectors as well as indirect job opportunities induced by the tourism activity in the other economic sectors interrelated with the tourism sector, apart from work opportunities that can be created in subsequent periods as a result of the economic spending cycle in all sectors related to tourism development. Table 13.8 shows the distribution of these anticipated direct and indirect job opportunities. It is expected that the tourism sector will provide around 841 thousand direct jobs in 2015 and 1.2 million in 2020. It is also expected that the tourism sector will provide around

Table 13.8: EXPECTED JOBS IN TOURISM SECTOR
(Thousand Jobs)

	2015	2020
Direct Jobs	841.4	1,182.4
Indirect Jobs	420.7	591.2
Total	1,262.1	1,773.6

Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.

421 thousand indirect jobs in 2015 and 591 thousand in 2020.

3. Promoting Demand for Goods and Services

Detailed data on the distribution of domestic and inbound tourist expenditure on different tourism sub-sectors shown in (Tables 13.9 and 13.10) highlight the positive impact of the tourism sector on consumption and investment in the Kingdom. Total

Table 13.9: DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURE ON DOMESTIC TOURISM TRIPS

(Million Riyals)

Type of Expenditure/ Purpose	Holidays	Visiting Friends and Relatives	Business and conferences	Religious Purposes	Other	Total	Ratio (%)
2010							
Accommodation	3,289	536	356	2,439	487	7,107	22.7
Food	2,146	860	268	1,662	380	5,316	17.0
Domestic Transportation	925	699	216	1,220	372	3,432	11.0
Shopping	4,110	1,599	664	2,396	1,145	9,914	31.6
Entertainment	2,542	767	143	999	351	4,802	15.3
Other	290	125	14	42	282	753	2.4
Total	13,302	4,586	1,661	8,758	3,017	31,324	100.0
2011*							
Accommodation	3,866	1,398	188	3,201	411	9,064	25.5
Food	2,391	2,022	179	1,882	288	6,762	19.0
Domestic Transportation	1,075	1,125	186	1,413	214	4,013	11.3
Shopping	4,284	2,248	207	1,531	576	8,846	24.9
Entertainment	3,229	1,139	83	908	214	5,573	15.7
Other	208	306	34	633	111	1,292	3.6
Total	15,053	8,238	877	9,568	1,814	35,550	100.0

Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.

* Provisional.



Table 13.10: EXPENDITURE ON INBOUND TOURISM TRIPS

(Million Riyals)

Type of Expenditure/ Purpose	Holidays	Visiting Friends and Relatives	Business and conferences	Religious Purposes	Other	Total	Ratio (%)
2010							
Accommodation	1,117	75	1,826	6,391	131	9,540	37.2
Food	293	63	661	1,073	135	2,225	8.7
Transportation	578	42	1,155	5,743	325	7,843	30.6
Shopping	580	491	1,195	2,210	382	4,858	18.9
Entertainment	434	53	227	82	15	811	3.2
Other	27	25	132	159	23	366	1.4
Total Excluding International Travel Cost	3,029	749	5,196	15,658	1,011	25,643	100.0
2011*							
Accommodation	304	419	3,398	11,546	1,224	16,891	37.2
Food	140	529	707	3,067	388	4,831	10.6
Transportation	120	216	905	6,152	889	8,282	18.3
Shopping	824	1,443	1,491	6,549	1,599	11,906	26.2
Entertainment	175	175	424	61	126	961	2.1
Other	48	652	793	433	572	2,498	5.5
Total Excluding International Travel Cost	1,611	3,434	7,718	27,808	4,798	45,369	100.0
Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.				* Provisional.			

expenditure by domestic tourists stood at Rls 35.6 billion in 2011 against Rls 31.3 billion in 2010. Expenditure on accommodation constituted the largest share of Rls 9.1 billion, representing 25.5 percent of total expenditure in 2011, compared to Rls 7.1 billion or 22.7 percent in 2010. Expenditure on shopping came second, accounting for Rls 8.8 billion or 24.9 percent of the total in 2011 against Rls 9.9 billion or 31.6 percent in 2010.

With respect to expenditure on inbound tourism trips to the Kingdom, expenditure on accommodation came first with Rls 16.9 billion or 37.2 percent of the total in 2011 compared to Rls 9.5 billion or 37.2 percent in 2010.

Projected Growth of Tourism Sector

The UNWTO's data anticipate a rise in the growth of world tourism compared to industry and commerce. The Organization expects the number of world tourists to rise to one billion by 2012, and to 1.6 billion by 2020.

Similarly, GCTA expects the number of tourism trips in the Kingdom to increase to 83 million by 2020, of which 62.4 million will be domestic tourism trips and 20.6 million inbound trips mainly from the GCC and neighboring Arab countries (Table 13.11).

GCTA also expects tourism expenditure in the Kingdom to grow to Rls 227.3 billion by 2020 (Table 13.12)■



Table 13.11: PROJECTED TOURISM TRIPS IN 2015 – 2020

(Million Trips)

	2015	2020
Total Domestic Tourism Trips	43.7	62.4
Total Inbound Tourism Trips	14.9	20.6
GCC Countries	9.3	13.1
Neighboring Arab Countries	2.4	2.8
Other Countries	3.2	4.7
Total Internal Tourism (Domestic + Inbound)	58.6	83.0

Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.

**Table 13.12: PROJECTED EXPENDITURE
ON TOURISM IN 2015 – 2020**

(Billion Riyals)

	2015	2020
Domestic Tourism Trips	62.3	126.9
Inbound Tourism Trips	53.5	100.4
Total Expenditure	115.8	227.3

Source: MAS Center, General Commission for Tourism & Antiquities.



Water resources in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia are scarce. These are only of two types, sea water and rain water; the latter is the purest and sweetest. The Kingdom has built dams to store rainwater. As for sea water, it represents the large source and is widely used in water desalination plants. The government has established 27 desalination plants so far on the eastern and western coasts of the Kingdom. There is also underground water found in the depth of the ground. Water sector has received considerable attention in the budget for 2012, as water, agriculture and infrastructure sector has been allocated Rls 57.5 billion, increasing by 13 percent on the allocations for 2011. Water supply networks have been enhanced in many cities.

Given the importance of water and electricity sector, the government has provided all the necessary facilities and investment incentives to support investors in these sectors in the Kingdom. Some of the facilities and incentives in the field of electricity include renting of lands for new project sites for the production of electricity with token prices, supplying them with necessary fuel for operation, linking those projects with the main electricity network and purchase of the entire production of those electric power projects under long-term agreements. The private sector carried out electricity production, transport and distribution services on the basis of build, own and operate. All these efforts were exerted to cope with the needs of the vast cities and villages of the Kingdom due to the increasing demand for electricity. The growth in electricity demand during the coming ten years will reach 30.0 thousand (megawatts) which will require the Electricity Company to add new generation capabilities.

Water Desalination

The government spares no effort to provide drinking water for cities and villages in the Kingdom. Apart from the well water, underground water and dams, the Kingdom depends heavily on desalination of

saline water from the sea to meet its water needs. The government has established 27 desalination plants, spread on the eastern and western coasts, 6 of which are on the coast of the Arabian Gulf and 21 are located along the Red Sea coast. During 1433/1432H (2011), the production of desalinated water by the Saline Water Conversion Corporation (SWCC) increased by 19.3 percent to 1,054.1 million cubic meters against 883.8 million cubic meters in the previous year, an average daily production of 2,888 thousand cubic meters compared to 2,421 thousand cubic meters per day in the preceding year. Most of the increase was accounted for by the production of desalination plants located on the western coast (Table 14.1). The total electricity energy generated by the Saline Water Conversion Corporation's plants amounted to 24.7 million megawatts per hour during the year.

SWCC continues to carry out its development projects. The most important of these projects are the transport of water from desalination plants carried out by the SWCC, as follows:

- Yanbu-Al-Madinah (phase III) Water Transfer Project: The project aims at conveying 604.0 thousand cubic meters per day of desalinated water produced by desalination plants to Al-Madinah and some of its governorates, such as Al-Mahd, Al-Hanakia, Yanbu, Badr, Al-Osherh villages, Al-Ytmah, Al-Akhal, the Al-Fa'ra Valley, Al-Soyrgih, Al-Ogeelah, Al-Aweyna, Al-Soydrih, and Al-Hamra.
- Water Transfer Project from the desalination plant in Al-Lyath to the targeted villages: The aim of establishing this project is to transfer desalinated water to some villages surrounding Al-Lyath, such as Al-Gaalh, Gmiqh, and Al-Wasgah, to meet the needs of increased population.
- The Water conveying system project of Ras AL-Khair – Hafer Al-Baten:

Table 14.1: ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF DESALINATED WATER

(Million cubic meters)

	1431/1432 (2010)		1432/1433 (2011)	
	No. of Plants	Production	No. of Plants	Production
Eastern coast plants	6	494.4	6	534.6
Western coast plants	21	389.4	21	519.5
Total production	27	883.8	27	1054.1

Source: The Saline Water Conversion Corporation.



The purpose of this project is to transfer water to the governorates and centers in need of water, (Al-Nairiah, Al-Alya village, Hafer Al-Baten and the centers of Al-Salmaniya, Al-Saddawi and Al-Su'airh). The production capacity of desalinated water of this project amounts to 110 thousand cubic meters per day.

Projects expected to be floated during fiscal year 1433/1434H (2012) are as follows:

- 1- Replacement of Part IV of the project for transferring Riyadh-Qassim water (Ghat-Buraidah), with a capacity of 200 thousand cubic meters per day.
- 2- Replacement of water supply lines in the city of Riyadh.
- 3- A Project for manufacturing, supplying and implementing water transmission line (Rabigh-Khulais) with a capacity of 9 thousand cubic meters per day.
- 4- Rabigh plant project (phase III), with a capacity of 9 thousand cubic meters, for Khulais region.
- 5- Construction of: Yanbu-Al-Madina Desalination Plant (phase III) with a production capacity of 550,000 cubic meters of desalinated water per day, Rabigh Plant (Phase III) with a capacity of 9 thousand cubic meters per day, Haqel Plant (Phase III) with a capacity of 9 thousand cubic meters per day and Dheba (Phase IV) with a capacity of 9 thousand cubic meters per day.

Dams

The Ministry of Water and electricity continues to work on the establishment of dam projects in all regions of the Kingdom to exploit rainwater. The Kingdom has no running rivers, and it has spacious territory that needs to store rainwater. Thus, the Kingdom benefited from the construction of dams for agricultural irrigation and civilian uses, like drinking water. The number of dams, carried throughout the Kingdom until the end of 1432/1433H (2011), increased by 12.3 percent to 394 dams from 351 dams in the previous year, with a total storage capacity of about 1.93 billion cubic meters, rising by 17.7 percent over the preceding year.

It is worth mentioning that the number of dams, currently being implemented across the country to preserve the rainwater, which is considered an important tributary to the water sources in the Kingdom, stands at 106 with a variety of designs, including underground, concrete and mud dams. Some of these are for substitution and others for control of water.

Number of dams during 2011 by the Kingdom's regions

Throughout the Kingdom, 394 dams of all sizes with a cost of more than Rls 5.5 billion have been constructed to save surface water. These are spread over 12 Regions, most of which are located in A'sir Region, with 108 dams varying as underground water, concrete, and mud dams, followed by Riyadh Region (77), Makkah region (43), Al-Baha (37), Al-Madinah (28), Ha'il Region (31), Najran region (20), the regions of Al-Qassim and Jazan (11) for each of them respectively, Al-Jawf and Tabuk (10) each, and finally the Northern Borders Region (8). As for dams that are currently underway in all regions of the Kingdom, their number increased to 106 in 2011 from 103 in 2010, rising by 2.9 percent, with an estimated cost of more than Rls 518 million.

Water Consumption by Region

The data of the Ministry of Water and Electricity indicate that daily water consumption in the 13 regions in Saudi Arabia averaged 6.6 million cubic meters, rising by 1.5 percent during 1432/1433H (2011), against 6.5 million cubic meters in the preceding year. The annual consumption of these regions stands at 2.4 billion cubic meters, compared to 2.3 billion cubic meters in the previous year, increasing by 4.3 percent. The desalinated water produced by desalination plants in these regions and by the private sector's plants amounted to 1.5 billion cubic meters in 2011, or 62.5 percent in the total annual consumption (Table 14.2).

Studies indicate that the average per capita consumption of water in the Kingdom stood at 259 liters per day during 2011, rising by 13.1 percent compared to 229 liters per day in the preceding year, in spite of the launch of water rationalization awareness campaigns over the last years. The high consumption of water in the Kingdom is attributed to the expansion of cities as a result of high population growth.

Riyadh region comes first in water consumption, consuming 2.1 million cubic meters per day, 748.1 million cubic meters per year, accounting for 31.3 percent of the total consumption of water of all regions. Makkah region followed by 1.7 million cubic meters per day, 613.4 million cubic meters per year, representing 25.4 percent of the total consumption of water of all regions, then the Eastern region by 1.5 million cubic meters per day, 554.1 million cubic meters per year, constituting 22.9 percent of the total consumption of water, followed by Al-Madinah region by 423.2 thousand cubic meters per day, 154.5 million cubic meters per year, representing 8.3 percent of total consumption of water, Al-Qassim region was next by



319.4 thousand cubic meters per day, 116.6 million cubic meters per year, constituting 4.2 percent of the total consumption of water, 'Asir region followed by 171.7 thousand cubic meters per day, 62.7 million cubic meters per year, accounting for 2.5 percent of the total consumption of water, then Tabuk by 154.5 thousand cubic meters per day, 56.4 million cubic meters per year, constituting 2.5 percent of the total consumption of water, Al-Jawf followed by 108.7 thousand cubic meters per day, 39.7 million cubic meters per year, representing 1.7 percent of the total consumption of water, and the rest of the regions such as Ha'il, the Northern Borders, Jazan, Al-Baha and Najran by 213.6 thousand cubic meters per day, 78.4 percent, constituting 3.3 million cubic meters a year of the total consumption of water of all regions (Table 14.2).

Ministry of Water and Electricity's Strategic Plan for Preservation of Water

The Ministry of Water and Electricity set a long term strategic plan to preserve water in the Kingdom as an important and scarce resource. The strategy depends on two major elements: first, intensifying awareness and rationalization campaigns among beneficiaries to preserve water; second: cooperating with international entities in conducting a study on water position in the Kingdom, and restudying the geological formations of water stock in the country.

Electricity

The Saudi Electricity Company (SEC)'s sales of electricity increased by 3.5 percent over the preceding year to 219.7 million mg/h.

Region-wise data of the Saudi Electricity Company (SEC) showed differences in the growth of sales of electricity during 2011. The sales of the Central Region rose by 6.1 percent, followed by the Eastern and Southern Regions by 5.2 percent and 3.6 percent respectively. However, the sales of the Western Region declined by 0.9 percent (Table 14.3 and Chart 14.1).

A breakdown of the Saudi Electricity Company (SEC)'s sales during 2011 shows that the Eastern Region accounted for 31.5 percent of total sales of SEC in the Kingdom. It was followed by the Central Region 30.8 percent, then the Western Region 29.4 percent, and the Southern Region 8.3 percent (Table 14.4).

A breakdown of electricity sales by type of consumption in 2011 indicates that the two types of consumption sectors maintained their relative ranking of the preceding year. The residential consumption (109,261,447 mw/h) accounted for 49.7 percent of total consumption of electricity in the Kingdom, followed by industrial consumption (42,128,709 mw/h) 19.2 percent. Commercial consumption (32,511,031 mw/h)

Table 14.2 : WATER CONSUMPTION IN REGIONS OF THE KINGDOM

(Thousand cubic meters)

Region	Average daily consumption		Annual consumption	
	1432/1431	1433/1432	1432/1431	1433/1432
Makkah	1,698.2	1,680.4	619,770.0	613,350.3
Al-Madinah	466.5	423.2	170,273.0	154,468.3
Riyadh	1,980.0	2,049.6	722,615.0	748,120.7
Eastern Region	1,347.4	1,518.1	491,881.0	554,123.8
Asir	130.9	171.7	47,778.0	62,662.2
Al-Qassim	388.6	319.4	141,800.0	116,574.4
Tabuk	175.4	154.5	64,032.0	56,406.0
Ha'il	81.0	70.1	29,547.6	25,592.0
Northern Borders	46.0	46.8	16,787.0	17,081.4
Al-Jawf	105.1	108.7	38,373.4	39,658.2
Al-Baha	24.8	26.0	9,064.8	9,473.1
Najran	27.1	25.0	9,888.5	9,114.4
Jazan	47.6	45.7	17,369.5	16,689.3
Total	6,518.6	6,639.2	2,379,179.8	2,423,314.1

Source: Branches of Directorates General of the Ministry of Water and Electricity in the above mentioned regions.



Table 14.3 : GROWTH OF THE SALES OF ELECTRIC ENERGY

(Migawatts/h)

Branch*	Total Sales of Electric Energy			Annual % Change
	2009	2010	2011	2011
Central	59,582.5	63,745.8	67,663.1	6.1
Eastern	58,380.9	65,803.1	69,224.3	5.2
Western	59,012.4	65,110.5	64,532.3	-0.9
Southern	16,495.5	17,603.2	18,241.9	3.6
Total	193,471.3	212,262.6	219,661.6	3.5

* In 2000, the electricity companies and projects of the Northern Province were merged with the branches of the Saudi Electricity Company in the Eastern, Central and Western Regions.

Source: Saudi Electricity Company

14.8 percent rose to the third position, followed by government consumption (27,527,826 mw/h) 12.5 percent. Consumption of other purposes, including health, education and water desalination, came next (4,290,783 mw/h) 2.0 percent. Finally, agricultural consumption remained at the same level recorded in the preceding year (3,941,851 mw/h) 1.8 percent (Table 14.4).

As a result of the increase in the generation and consumption of electricity during 2011, the peak load rose by 6.1 percent to 48,461 megawatts compared to the preceding year. The actual power generation capacity also went up by 5.8 percent to 43,070 megawatts (Table 14.5).

In terms of the peak load, the Western Region ranked first, accounting for 31.2 percent of the total peak load in 2011 and 32.6 percent of the total electricity generation capacity, followed by the Central Region 30.6 percent of total peak load and 28.2 percent of total power generation. The Eastern Region ranked third by 30.4 percent of the total peak load. It ranked second with regard to the total electricity generation capacity by 30.5 percent (Table 14.6).

Installed generating capacity at operation time of production units of licensed entities:

The number of entities licensed to generate electricity stood at 14, holding 89 power stations. The number of entities licensed to produce electricity and water (cogeneration) stood at 12, holding 39 water and

power stations. Production capacity of the stations exceeded 57.4 thousand megawatts of power and 5.8 million cubic meters of water a year (53.6 thousand tons per hour). The Saudi Electricity Company (SEC) came in the forefront of the entities, holding 48 power stations throughout the Kingdom with an annual operational capacity of 43,006 megawatts, followed by the Saline Water Conversion Corporation (SWCC), holding 17 stations with an operational capacity of 5,120 megawatts of power a year and over 3.4 million cubic meters of water (30.7 thousand tons per hour). Saudi Aramco came next, holding 6 stations and generating more than 1,000 megawatts of power and 2.5 thousand tons of water per hour, followed by Tihama Energy Generation CO. Ltd., holding 4 stations and producing 1.1 thousand megawatts of power and 4.4 thousand cubic tons of water per hour, and Alaman Modern Company for Power, holding 3 stations and producing 18 megawatts. International Bowarege Company and Saudi Cement Company came next, holding 2 stations each and producing 52 thousand cubic meters of water and 266 megawatts of power. Rabigh Arabian Water & Power Company and Shuqaiq Water & Electricity Company came next holding one station each. The production capacity of the former stood at 481 megawatts of electricity and 196.7 thousand cubic meters (over 4.3 thousand tons per hour), and the latter produced over 1,000 megawatts of power and 216 thousand cubic tons of water. There is also Marafiq Company in Yanbou', holding one station with a production capacity of over 1.1 thousand megawatts of power and 95.8 thousand cubic tons of



Chart 14.1: Growth of the Electric Energy Sales of the Saudi Electricity Company (2007- 2011)

Thousand Gigawatts / h

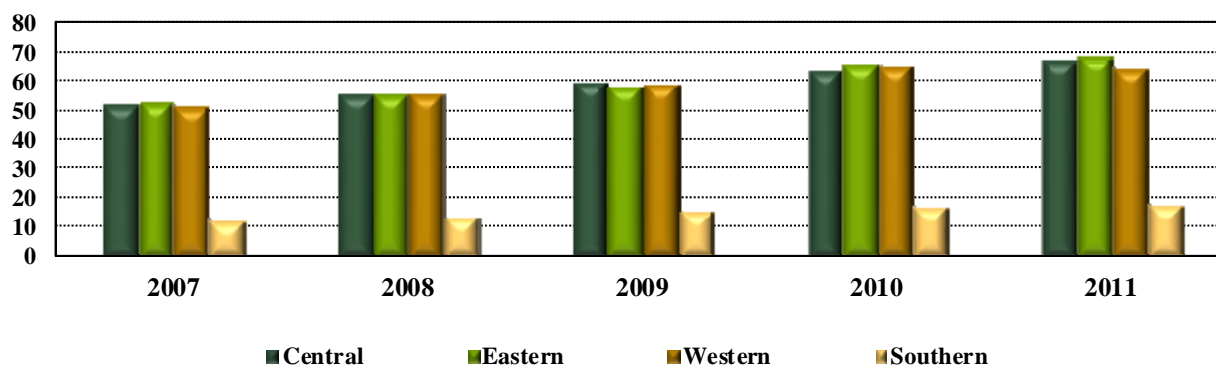


Table 14.4 : ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION OF THE KINGDOM BY TYPE OF CONSUMPTION AND ITS RATIO TO THE TOTAL (During 2011)

(Megawatts/h)

Type of consumption	Region				Total
	Central	Eastern	Western	Southern	
Residential	37,042,068	21,310,629	38,736,551	12,172,199	109,261,447
Ratio to the total	54.7	30.8	60.0	66.7	49.7
Industrial	4,852,750	32,408,187	4,700,709	167,063	42,128,709
Ratio to the total	7.2	46.8	7.3	0.9	19.2
Governmental	11,242,209	5,907,102	7,946,112	2,432,403	27,527,826
Ratio to the total	16.6	8.5	12.3	13.3	12.5
Commercial	11,334,254	6,596,802	11,870,041	2,709,934	32,511,031
Ratio to the total	16.8	9.5	18.4	14.9	14.8
Agricultural	2,617,456	667,206	580,051	77,138	3,941,851
Ratio to the total	3.9	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.8
Others*	574,407	2,334,403	698,852	683,121	4,290,783
Ratio to the total	0.8	3.4	1.1	3.7	2.0
The total for the region	67,663,144	69,224,329	64,532,316	18,241,858	219,661,647
Ratio to the total	30.8	31.5	29.4	8.3	100.0

The total includes consumption for educational, health and desalination purposes.

Source: Saudi Electricity Company.

Table 14.5 ELECTRICITY GENERATION CAPACITY AND NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS

Year	Power Generation		Number of Subscribers (Thousand)	Power sold (Migawatts/h)
	Capacity (MW)	Peak Load (MW)		
2007	32,955	33,583	5,182	169,303
2008	34,958	35,240	5,421	181,097
2009	38,681	40,858	5,702	193,472
2010	40,697	45,661	5,998	212,263
2011	43,070	48,461	6,341	219,662

Source: Saudi Electricity Company



water. In addition, there are other licensed entities, holding one station each, contributing to cogeneration production.

The total number of subscribers to electricity services at the end of 2011 rose by 5.7 percent to 6.3 million compared to the preceding year. The subscribers of the residential consumption stood at 5.0 million, accounting for 79.2 percent of total subscribers, followed by subscribers of the commercial consumption (1.0 million) or 16.3 percent, subscribers of the government consumption (117.9 thousand) or 1.9 percent, subscribers of the agricultural consumption (63.5 thousand) or 1.0 percent (the same level as in the preceding year). The number of subscribers of the industrial consumption slightly increased to 7.6 thousand accounting for 0.1 percent of total subscribers, the same as in the preceding year (Table 14.7).

Contribution of the Private Sector to Executing Electricity Generation, Transmission and Distribution Services

The Saudi Electricity Company contributed to establishing the Water and Electricity Company with the Saline Water Conversion Corporation equally, provided that SEC is the sole purchaser of water and electricity from the co-generation projects which are floated on BOO (build-own-operate) basis, to sell water to SWCC and electricity to SEC.

SEC signed a contract with Shuaibah Water & Electricity Company (owned by SEC by 8 percent, Public Investment Fund 32 percent and private sector 60 percent). The company also subscribed for 8 percent of the corporations of electricity generation projects in Al-Shuqayq, and 5 percent of the capital of Power and Water Utility Company for Jubail and Yanbu (Marafiq). Moreover, there are projects owned by the private sector in electricity generation, production and transmission, such as Saudi Aramco and Sadaf.

To meet the future demand for power, new generation capacities need to be added during the next ten years, estimated at 30,000 megawatts.

Electricity & Co-Generation Regulatory Authority

Electricity & Co-Generation Regulatory Authority (ECRA) is an independent government

institution. It was established in 2001 within the framework of the government's efforts to reform and restructure the electricity sector so as to expand the private sector's contribution to its various activities. It aims at insuring the provision of adequate and high quality electricity supply, and reliable services at reasonable rates.

The Most Important Achievements of ECRA in 1432/1433H (2011)

- 1- Approving the Electricity Industry Structuring Improvement Plan and submitting it to the Council of Ministers to approve its implementation.
- 2- Entrusting ECRA's board of directors with the powers to amend electricity rates for government, industrial and commercial consumption, and approve a rate of no more than 26 Halalahs per kw/h.
- 3- Completing the Data Management System (DMS), which permits on-line information exchange between ECRA and licensed companies, and facilitates data update and their provision to investors, searchers or even consumers interested in electricity industry.
- 4- Launching the Electronic Bill Program to estimate electricity consumption on ECRA website, as one of the services through which ECRA looks forward to enable the customer to check the value of his electricity bill and get help in estimating the cost of his consumption, thereby, increasing the awareness of the importance of electricity consumption rationalization.
- 5- Issuing or reissuing 35 licenses, 9 permissions and 12 license exemptions for a number of government and private bodies to exercise various electricity and water desalination activities.
- 6- Finalizing the study on Demand Efficiency and Load Management.
- 7- Studying the project of Costs Evaluation and Expenditure Allocations, which aims to review the company's performance in order to put indicators and standards for it and compare them with economic indicators achieved by regional and global companies working in a similar environment.
- 8- Holding workshops in different regions in the Kingdom to introduce rules and procedures of incidents reporting in electricity field, and evaluate procedures related to major incidents■



Table 14.6: ELECTRICITY GENERATION CAPACITY AND NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS (2011)

(Megawatts)

Region	Generation Capacity	Peak Load	Electricity Power Sold					Number of Subscribers
			Industrial	Commercial	Agricultural	Residential	Governmental	
Central	12,166	14,792	4,852,750	11,334,254	2,617,456	37,042,067	11,242,209	2,009,211
Eastern	13,145	14,728	32,408,187	6,596,802	667,206	21,310,629	5,907,102	1,114,563
Western	14,049	15,116	4,700,709	11,870,041	580,051	38,736,551	7,946,112	2,365,593
Southern	3,710	3,825	167,063	2,709,934	77,138	12,172,199	2,432,403	851,646
Total	43,070	48,461	42,128,709	32,511,031	3,941,851	109,261,447	27,527,826	6,341,013

Source: Saudi Electricity Company

TABLE 14.7 : NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS BY BRANCHES OF THE SAUDI ELECTRICITY COMPANY AND TYPE OF CONSUMPTION IN 2011

Category of subscriber	Region				Total
	Central	Eastern	Western	Southern	
Residential Consumption Subscribers	1,548,171	853,716	1,912,061	711,084	5,025,032
Ratio to the total	30.8	17.0	38.1	14.2	79.2
Commercial Consumption Subscribers	351,242	206,482	378,713	97,434	1,033,871
Ratio to the total	34.0	20.0	36.6	9.4	16.3
Governmental Consumption Subscribers	37,768	21,389	37,266	21,463	117,886
Ratio to the total	32.0	18.1	31.6	18.2	1.9
Agricultural Consumption Subscribers	34,074	20,268	7,167	2,019	63,528
Ratio to the total	53.6	31.9	11.3	3.2	1.0
No. of Mosques consuming electricity	20,023	5,258	15,323	14,986	55,590
Ratio to the total	36.0	9.5	27.6	27.0	0.9
No. of streets consuming electricity	11,872	4,080	8,185	3,148	27,285
Ratio to the total	43.5	15.0	30.0	11.5	0.4
No. of Industrial Consumption Subscribers	2,725	2,173	2,487	264	7,649
Ratio to the total	35.6	28.4	32.5	3.5	0.1
No. of hospitals consuming electricity	2,383	866	3,110	751	7,110
Ratio to the total	33.5	12.2	43.7	10.6	0.1
No. of charitable organizations consuming electricity	953	331	1,281	497	3,062
Ratio to the total	31.1	10.8	41.8	16.2	0.05
Total region subscribers	2,009,211	1,114,563	2,365,593	851,646	6,341,013
Ratio to the total	31.7	17.6	37.3	13.4	100.0

Source: Saudi Electricity Company



The Saudi Government has continued to pay considerable attention to making real change in the infrastructure of the sector with focus on optimum utilization and conservation of natural resources, improving economic and marketing efficiency, continued efforts to raise the level of income and living standard of citizens in rural areas and preparing the agricultural sector to cope flexibly and efficiently with new domestic, regional and international developments. The Kingdom has encouraged cultivation of vegetables and fruits, cattle breeding, poultry, fish and shrimp farming through the provision of soft loans to farmers by the Agricultural Development Fund. The total actual amount of agricultural loans stood at Rls 625.5 million in 2011, increasing by Rls 5.0 million or 0.8 percent over the preceding year. The agriculture sector grew by 4.9 percent in 2011 against 1.4 percent in the preceding year. The agricultural GDP (at real prices) stood at Rls 44.1 billion in 2011 against Rls 42.0 billion in the preceding year, accounting for 4.8 percent of the non-oil GDP and 2.0 percent of overall GDP. However, bank credit to the agriculture and fishing sector declined to Rls 8.8 billion in 2011 from Rls 10.2 billion in the preceding year, representing 1.0 percent of total credit granted to all economic activities.

The State's budget for fiscal year 1432/1433H (2012) envisaged new projects in agriculture including the establishment of new mills and silos, expansion of existing ones, extension of irrigation channels in Al-Ahsa and provision of dams and wells digging services.

Agricultural Production

According to latest statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture for 2010, agricultural production recorded an increase of 4.3 percent or 381.0 thousand tons to 9,244.0 thousand tons from 8,863.0 thousand tons in the preceding year. This is due to the rise in green fodder production, accounting for 39.0 percent of total agricultural production, from 2,974.0 thousand tons in 2009 to 3,603.0 thousand tons in 2010 or 21.1 percent due to the rise in cultivated area of fodder by 24.1 thousand hectares or 15.0 percent to 184.5 thousand hectares in 2010 against 160.4 thousand hectares in the preceding year. Cultivated area fell by 3.4 percent or 28.3 thousand hectares to 806.7 thousand hectares in 2010 from 835.0 thousand hectares in the preceding year. This was accounted for by the cultivated area of grain which declined by 12.7 percent to 286.9 thousand hectares in 2010 from 328.7 thousand in the preceding year. Grain production decreased during 2010 by 21.0 thousand tons or 1.3 percent from 1,592.0 thousand tons in the preceding year to 1,571.0 thousand tons in 2010, accounting for 17.0 percent of total agricultural production. Per capita consumption of grain during 2010

rose to 223 kg from 221 kg in the preceding year. The production of millet decreased by 130.0 thousand tons or 53.3 percent from 244.0 thousand tons in the preceding year to 114.0 thousand tons in 2010, in line with the fall in its cultivated area by 52.7 percent or 48.9 thousand hectares to 43.9 thousand hectares from 92.8 thousand hectares in the preceding year. However, The production of wheat went up by 197.0 thousand tons or 17.1 percent from 1,152.0 thousand tons in the preceding year to 1,349.0 thousand tons in 2010. Its cultivated area increased by 12.1 percent or 23.6 thousand hectares to 219.5 thousand hectares from 195.9 thousand hectares in the preceding year.

Vegetable production, constituting 27.3 percent of total agricultural production, dropped by 155.0 thousand tons or 5.8 percent to 2,521.0 thousand tons during the crop year 2010 from 2,676.0 thousand tons in the preceding year. The cultivated area of vegetables, accounting for 13.5 percent of total cultivated area, increased by 2.1 thousand hectares or 2.0 percent to 108.8 thousand hectares in 2010 from 106.8 thousand hectares in 2009 (Table 15.1).

Animal Production

Latest statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture indicate that the Kingdom's meat production (red meat, poultry, and fish) went down by 42.0 thousand tons or 5.5 percent to 719.0 thousand tons during the crop year 2010 compared to 761.0 thousand tons in the preceding year. This was mainly attributable to a fall of 47.0 thousand tons or 9.5 percent in poultry production to 447.0 thousand tons from 494.0 thousand tons in the preceding year. Per capita annual consumption of meat during 2010 rose to 62.6 kg from 62.0 kg in the preceding year. Red meat production recorded an increase of one thousand tons or 0.6 percent to 172.0 thousand tons during 2010 from 171.0 thousand tons in the preceding year (Table 15.2). Specialized sheep fattening projects contributed to the production of red meat by 690.9 thousand heads, increasing by 40.5 thousand heads or 6.2 percent over the preceding year (Table 15.3).

The production of farms specialized in broilers stood at 426.0 thousand tons during 2010, recording a decrease of 50.0 thousand tons or 10.5 percent compared to 476.0 thousand tons in the preceding year. This was attributable to the decline in the number of production projects by 12 or 3.2 percent as compared with the preceding year. The production of layer breeders decreased by 11.0 million chicks or 2.1 percent to 504.0 million in 2010 from 515.0 million in the preceding year, as a result of the decrease in the number of specialized layer breeder projects by 1 to 40 in 2010.



Table 15.1: CULTIVATED AREA AND PRODUCTION

	Area (hectares)			Production (Thousand tons)		
	2009	2010	% Change	2009	2010	% Change
Wheat	195,884	219,505	12.1	1,152	1,349	17.1
Sorghum	3,760	3,448	-8.3	8	6	-25.0
Millet	92,757	43,899	-52.7	244	114	-53.3
Corn	29,498	14,951	-49.3	161	79	-50.9
Barley	3,472	2,366	-31.9	20	16	-20.0
Sesame	2,925	2,479	-15.2	5	5	0.0
Other grain	429	284	-33.8	1	1	0.0
Total grain	328,725	286,932	-12.7	1,592	1,571	-1.3
Tomato	15,127	15,374	1.6	543	492	-9.4
Watermelon	16,783	17,531	4.5	338	339	0.3
Other Vegetables	74,851	75,940	1.5	1,796	1,690	-5.9
Total Vegetables	106,761	108,845	2.0	2,676	2,521	-5.8
Dates	161,975	155,118	-4.2	991	992	0.1
Other fruits	77,172	71,325	-7.6	628	557	-11.3
Total fruits	239,147	226,443	-5.3	1,619	1,549	-4.3
Green fodder	160,356	184,462	15.0	2,974	3,603	21.1
Grand total	834,989	806,682	-3.4	8,863	9,244	4.3

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

Table 15.2: OUTPUT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTION

(Thousand tons)

	2009	2010	% change
Red meat	171	172	0.6
Poultry	494	447	-9.5
Fish	96	100	4.2
Total output	761	719	-5.5
Dairy	1,718	1,763	2.6
Table eggs	191	219	14.7

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.

Table egg production increased by 28.0 thousand tons or 14.7 percent to 219.0 thousand tons compared to 191.0 thousand tons in the preceding year (Table 15.4). Per capita annual consumption of eggs in the Kingdom stood at about 6.4 kg in 2010, recording an increase of 0.1 kg or 1.6 percent as compared with the preceding year.

Dairy production rose by 45.0 thousand tons or 2.6 percent to 1,763.0 thousand tons during 2010 from 1,718.0 thousand tons in the previous year. The share of specialized production projects was 1,603.9 thousand tons against 1,508.4 thousand tons in the preceding year, denoting an increase of 95.6 thousand tons or 6.3 percent. The production of these projects constituted 91.0 percent of total dairy production in 2010 (Tables 15.2, 15.3 and Chart 15.1).

Table 15.3: NUMBER AND PRODUCTION OF FARMS SPECIALIZED IN ANIMAL PRODUCTION

	Number of Projects			Production (head)		
	2009	2010	% Change	2009	2010	% Change
Sheep raising and fattening	18	21	16.7	650,426	690,898	6.2
Calf raising and fattening *	31	30	-3.2	150,416	127,052	-15.5
Dairy production (tons)	27	27	0.0	1,508,377	1,603,948	6.3

*Including dairy farms' calves

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.



Total number of livestock (goats, sheep, cows, and camels) was 13.4 million heads during 2010, decreasing by 0.8 million heads or 5.6 percent as compared with the preceding year. The number of cows went down by 31.0 thousand heads or 7.1 percent from 435.0 thousand heads in the preceding year to 404.0 thousand heads during 2010, constituting 3.0 percent of total livestock against 3.1 percent in the preceding year. The number of goats also decreased by 0.4 million heads or 10.5 percent to 3.4 million heads during 2010 compared to 3.8 million heads in the preceding year, accounting for 25.5 percent of total livestock against 26.9 percent in the preceding year. Total number of sheep declined by 0.4 million heads or 3.9 percent to 8.7 million heads

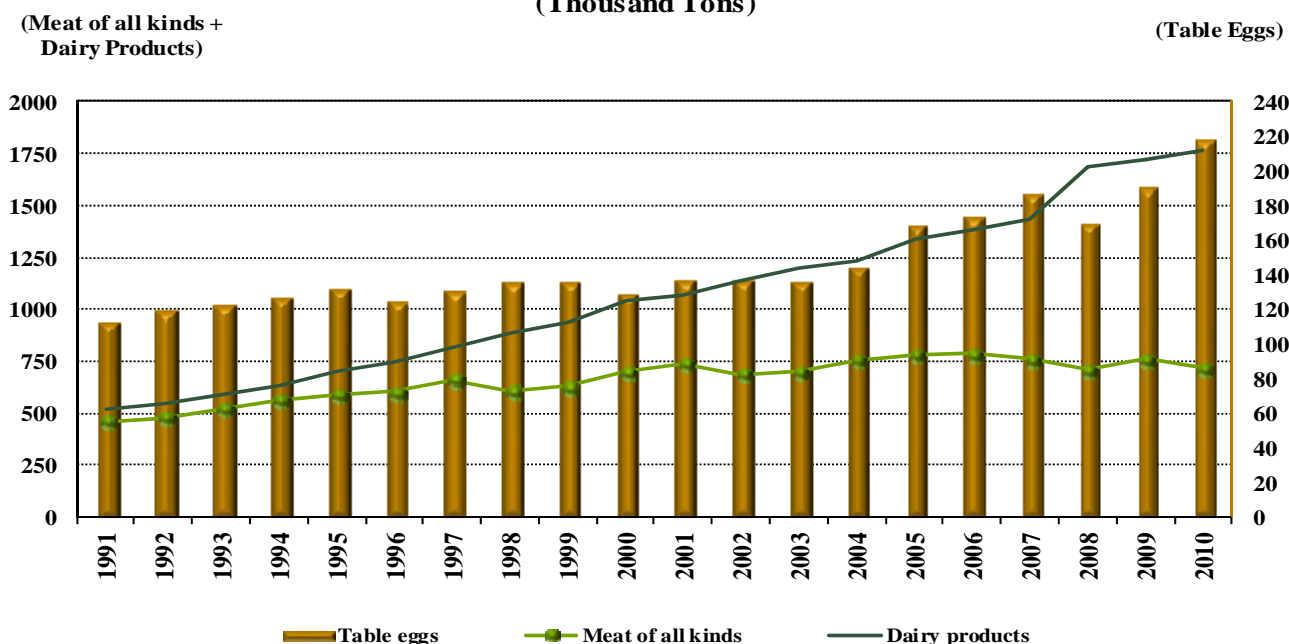
in 2010, accounting for 65.4 percent of total livestock compared to 9.1 million heads in the previous year. The number of camels, however, remained unchanged at 810.0 thousand heads, accounting for 6.1 percent of the total livestock compared to about 5.7 percent in the preceding year. (Table 15.5).

Total fish and shrimp production rose by 4.2 percent from 96.4 thousand tons in 2009 to 100.5 thousand tons in 2010. Of this total, production of fish farms rose by 4.0 tons or 18.0 percent, accounting for 26.3 percent of the total against 23.2 percent in the preceding year. Fish catch from international waters stood at 100.0 tons in 2010, the same as in the preceding year, accounting for 0.01 percent of fish

Table 15.4: NUMBER AND PRODUCTION OF SPECIALIZED POULTRY FARMS

	Number of Projects			Production (Thousand Tons)		
	2009	2010	Percent Change	2009	2010	Percent Change
Broilers	375	363	-3.2	476	426	-10.5
Table eggs	102	108	5.9	191	219	14.7
Layer breeders*	41	40	-2.4	515	504	-2.1
Layers*	3	3	0.0	22	23	4.5
* Production (million chicks)						
Source: Ministry of Agriculture.						

**Chart 15.1: Animal Production Indicators in the Kingdom
(Thousand Tons)**





production against 0.1 percent in the preceding year. Fish catch from the Arabian Gulf was 50.3 thousand tons in 2010, the same as in the preceding year, accounting for 50.1 percent of fish production against 52.1 percent in the preceding year. Fish catch from the Red Sea remained at the same level of 23.7 thousand tons in 2010, as in the previous year, accounting for 23.6 percent of fish production against 24.6 percent in the preceding year.

Fishing boats increased by 0.8 percent to 12.1 thousand in 2010 against 12.0 thousand in the

preceding year. The number of fishermen reached 28.3 thousand in 2010 against 28.2 thousand in the preceding year, increasing by 0.5 percent (Table 15.6 and Chart 15.2).

Grain Silos and Flour Mills Organization (GSFMO)

The total amount of wheat received from farmers declined by 93.3 thousand tons or 7.3 percent, from 1.3 million tons in the season of 2010 to 1.2 million tons in the season of 2011. This was attributable to the Kingdom's agriculture policy aimed at supporting products of low water consumption. The

Table 15.5: LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY PRODUCTION

(Thousand heads)

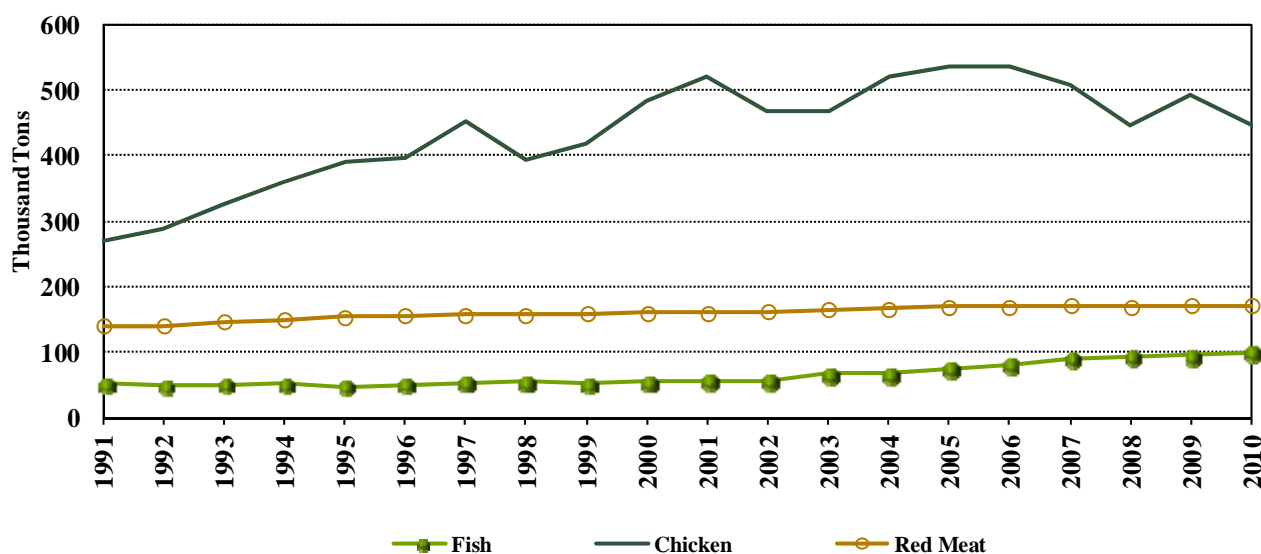
	2009	2010	% change
Goats	3,809	3,408	-10.5
Sheep	9,095	8,741	-3.9
Cows	435	404	-7.1
Camels	810	810	0.0
Total Livestock	14,149	13,363	-5.6
Poultry *	493.2	444.6	-9.9
*(Million birds)			
Source: Ministry of Agriculture.			

Table 15.6: FISH PRODUCTION IN THE KINGDOM

(In tons)

	2009	2010	% change
Fish catch from the Red Sea	23,700	23,700	0.0
Fish catch from the Arabian Gulf	50,295	50,295	0.0
Fish catch from international waters	100	100	0.0
Production of fish farms	22,346	26,376	18.0
Total	96,441	100,471	4.2
Number of fishermen	28,225	28,355	0.5
Number of fishing boats	11,971	12,071	0.8
Source: Ministry of Agriculture.			

Chart 15.2: Meat Production Indicators in the Kingdom





number of farmers, who delivered wheat, also declined by 1,121 or 15.3 percent, from 7,316 in the 2010 season to 6,195 in the 2011 season.

The storage capacity of the GSFMO remained unchanged at 2.5 million metric tons of wheat in 2011 as in 2010. The production capacity of the GSFMO flour mills also remained unchanged at 11,280 tons of wheat daily. In 2011, the production capacity of the GSFMO fodder factories maintained the same level of 2,100 tons per day as in the preceding five years.

GSFMO sought to execute a number of projects in 2011, the most important are:

1. Constructing and supervising a warehouse for soybean powder, supplying and installing machines for packing small packages, renovating and expanding the capacity of the mills at GSFMO branch in Eastern Region.
2. Expanding the administration building, constructing roads and establishing concrete silos (80 thousand tons a day) in Al-Jawf.
3. Treatment of moistening silos, developing and enhancing the silos of 'Asir branch.
4. Expanding the fire extinguishing network and constructing a warehouse for storing flour and a sales office at GSFMO branch in Riyadh.
5. Constructing roads and two warehouses for vitamins and household packages, building a warehouse for chemical substances, studying engineering consultations for the project for addressing the problem of deviation of the mills buildings and water leaks at Jeddah branch.
6. Advisory services and conducting an engineering study to address the problem of water leaks in the silos of GSFMO branch in Al-Qassim.

GSFMO also initiated a number of projects during 2011, as follows:

1. Completion of about 73.2 percent of the project for addressing moistening silos at GSFMO branch in Riyadh.
2. Completion of about 73.2 percent of the project for addressing moistening silos at GSFMO branch in Eastern Region.
3. Completion of 62.1 percent of the project for renovating the fourth mill in Jeddah branch.
4. Completion of 63.5 percent of the project for constructing a warehouse for storing flour, and 39.2 percent of the project for expanding the administration building at GSFMO branch in Ha'il.
5. Completion of 50.0 percent of the project for establishing water pipelines and fire extinguishing network, and 81.6 percent of the

project for constructing warehouses and fences as well as security equipment at Al-Madinah branch.

GSFMO is working on implementation of the following future projects:

1. Building, designing and supervising mills, with a capacity of (120) thousand tons, at King Abdullah Economic City in Rabig', including utilities and services.
2. Building, designing and supervising Yanbou mills, with a capacity of (120) thousand tons, including utilities and services.
3. Expanding 'Asir silos with a capacity of 80 thousand tons.
4. Building and supervising a mill in GSFMO branch in Jazan (second phase) with a daily capacity of 600 tons.
5. Building a mill and silos in Al-Ahsa.
6. Establishing buildings and utilities of Al-Kharj mill.

Agricultural Loans and Subsidies

Total amount of loans approved by the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) since commencing its activity in 1384/1385H (1964) up to the end of 1432/1433H (2011) reached Rls 43.3 billion, for financing 439.6 thousand loans. The loans contributed to boosting and modernizing the agriculture sector and establishing specialized agricultural projects.

During fiscal year 1431/1432H (2011), total value of loans approved by the ADF stood at Rls 916.4 million against Rls 753.1 million in the preceding year, rising by Rls 163.3 million or 21.7 percent. The approved amount was used for financing 3,291 short and medium-term loans against 2,857 loans in the previous year, increasing by 434 loans or 15.2 percent (Table 15.7). Medium-term loans rose to Rls 899.0 million in 2011 from Rls 742.0 million in the previous year, denoting an increase of Rls 157.0 million or 21.2 percent. The amount was approved for financing 3,025 loans, increasing by 313 loans or 11.5 percent over the previous year. The value of medium-term loans represented 98.1 percent of total value of loans and 91.9 percent of total number of loans approved during 2011. The value of short-term loans approved in 2011 stood at Rls 17.4 million, increasing by Rls 6.3 million or 57.1 percent from the previous year. The amount was approved for financing 266 loans, increasing by 121 loans or 83.4 percent. The value of short-term loans represented 1.9 percent of total value of loans and 8.1 percent of the total number of approved loans.

The number of beneficiaries of the Fund's loans during 2011 stood at 3,291, including 2,802 individual



farmers, representing 85.1 percent of total beneficiaries, who received Rls 502.9 million or 54.9 percent of total value of loans in 2011. The number of agricultural projects benefiting from these loans stood at 54 (1.6 percent of total beneficiaries), and they received Rls 348.2 million or 38.0 percent of total loans. The number of fishermen, who benefited from the loans, was 195 (5.9 percent of total beneficiaries). They received Rls 39.8 million or 4.3 percent of total loans. Bee-breeders benefiting from the loans stood at 240 (7.3 percent of total beneficiaries), and they received Rls 25.6 million or 2.8 percent of total loans granted to beneficiaries in 2011. Of the total amount of loans approved by the Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) during 2011 (Rls 916.4 million), the annual share per beneficiary averaged Rls 278.5 thousand (Table 15.8).

Since its inception, the ADF has been supporting the agriculture sector in the Kingdom through subsidies provided to farmers. Total subsidies given in 2011 amounted to Rls 55.7 million, increasing by Rls 13.0 million or 30.3 percent over the preceding year. Thus, total value of subsidies disbursed by the ADF for various agricultural activities in the Kingdom since 1964 up to the end of 2011 reached Rls 13.2 billion (Table 15.7).

Palm Trees Cultivation

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has a comparative advantage in palm cultivation and dates production in terms of climate, farmers experience and

the quality of production. Date crop occupies a special position in the Saudi agricultural economic structure at the level of production, consumption and marketing. The kingdom is a leader in dates production which has been witnessing a steady rise due to the increase in the number of palm trees and cultivated areas in the country. The government pays significant attention to palm tree cultivation and harvest of dates, being one of the conventional agricultural products in the Kingdom. Saudi Arabia is one of the key countries of the world in terms of cultivation, production, consumption, and export of dates. Cultivated palm trees in the Kingdom occupy a large area of land. Therefore, the Ministry of Agriculture, in collaboration with departments concerned with agriculture affairs, and with agricultural cooperative societies spread in most agricultural areas in the Kingdom, prepares and conducts guidance and preventive programs on control of diseases and epidemics.

Date crop is considered one of the main crops in the Kingdom, not only for being an agricultural crop, but it is also a preferable food item. Date is a component of many food items (i.e. date paste, treacle, vinegar, and fodder,...etc.). The date industry contributes quite well to agriculture exports and provides many domestic job opportunities in the areas of production, marketing, manufacturing and export. Palm trees cultivation has a comparative importance in cultivated area, permanent crops, contributing to agriculture GDP, foods and fruit exports and food industries, apart from the

**Table 15.7: LOANS APPROVED AND SUBSIDIES DISBURSED
BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF)**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Loan		Subsidies
	Number of loans	Value	Value
1427/1428 (2007)	3,770	1,044.3	32.9
1428/1429 (2008)	2,701	791.9	32.8
1430/1431 (2009)	2,360	856.1	41.8
1431/1432 (2010)	2,857	753.1	42.8
1432/1433 (2011)	3,291	916.4	55.7
Cumulative total*	439,558	4,329,509.0	13,199.0

* Cumulative total since the beginning of the activity in 1964.

Source: Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) (Former " Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank").



**Table 15.8: LOANS APPROVED BY THE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FUND (ADF)
FOR BENEFICIARIES DURING 2011**

Borrower type	No. of Beneficiaries	Value (Million Riyals)	Ratio to total	Average amount Per beneficiary (thousand Riyals)
Individual farmers	2,802	502.9	54.9	179.5
Agricultural projects	54	348.2	38.0	6447.4
Fishermen	195	39.8	4.3	204.3
Bee breeders	240	25.6	2.8	106.5
Total	3,291	916.5	100.0	278,5*

* Average total.

Source: Agricultural Development Fund (ADF) (Former " Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank").

importance of dates at the nutrition level in the Kingdom.

According to the latest statistics of the Ministry of Agriculture, the number of palm trees in the Kingdom reached 23.4 million at the end of 2010, compared to 23.6 million in the preceding year, decreasing by 0.2 thousand or 0.8 percent and occupying an area of 155 thousand hectares. The date output during 2010 was 992.0 thousand tons,

increasing by one thousand ton or 0.1 percent over the preceding year. Consequently, the Kingdom ranked third in terms of production at the global level for the third consecutive year. Per capita annual consumption of date in the Kingdom stood at 35.0 kg in 2010, compared to 34.5 kg in the preceding year. Date exports stood at 73.4 thousand tons (7.4 percent of total production) compared to 60.0 thousand tons in the preceding year, increasing by 22.2 percent■



The impact of the government projects executed and under execution in transport & communications sector during the past few years was reflected on the activity of this sector. The number of travellers by air, land and sea rose sharply in 2011 compared to the previous year. The amount of cargo shipped from and to the Kingdom and inter-city increased as well. The number of ports and piers receiving passengers and cargo also went up. Work is in progress on asphaltting roads of all types, with the total length of contracted projects amounting to 22,000 km, costing over Rls 43 billion.

In the field of communications, there was an increase in number of beneficiaries of fixed and mobile telecommunications, and users of internet and Broadband; fixed and mobile. The communications sector's revenues grew by more than 8 percent during 2011, compared to the preceding year.

According to preliminary data, the contribution of the transport, communication and storage activity to GDP at current prices rose by Rls 8.6 billion or 13.9 percent to Rls 70.7 billion in 2011 compared to Rls 62.1 billion in the previous year. Its contribution to GDP at current prices was 3.2 percent.

The state budget for fiscal year 1433/34H (2012) allocated Rls 20.6 billion for the transport and communications sector, recording a rise of Rls 3.2 billion or 18.6 percent from Rls 17.3 billion in previous fiscal year. The allocations accounted for 3.0 percent of the total expenditure estimated at Rls 690 billion.

Transport

Transport operations (including inter-city travel and overseas travel by air, land and sea) rose by 12.6 percent during fiscal year 1432/33H (2011) against an increase of 4.9 percent in the preceding year. The number of passengers totaled 60.9 million against 54.1 million in the previous year, rising by 6.8 million. The rise was due to an increase of 14.5 percent in air transport, 9.2 percent in sea transport and 1.4 percent in land transport. Total cargo shipped to and from the Kingdom during 2011 increased by 12.5 million tons or 7.9 percent to 171.2 million tons (excluding crude oil) from 158.7 million tons during the preceding year (Table 16.1).

Air Transport

The number of airports operating in the kingdom stood at 26, including 4 international, 8 regional and 14 local airports. Expansion works were completed in Prince Sultan Bin Abdul Aziz Airport, in Tabuk, and Najran Airport in Najran. Works are underway on the

construction of Al-Qunfudhah Economic Airport and the Eastern Region Economic Airport.

King Abdul Aziz International Airport

The expansion of King Abdul Aziz International Airport is expected to be completed by the beginning of 2014, costing over Rls 28 billion. The expansion was funded by issuing bonds guaranteed by the government through the Ministry of Finance in phases. The first phase stood at Rls 15 billion, over-covered 4 times. The second phase is expected to be offered at the end of 2012.

The air transport sector witnessed a rise in the number of travellers. According to the data of General Authority of Civil Aviation, the number of passengers who travelled by air during 2011 totaled 52 million, increasing by 6.6 million or 14.5 percent from 45 million in 2010. The cargo carried by the civil aviation during 2011 stood at 642 thousand tons, recording a rise of 71.0 thousand tons or 12.4 percent from the preceding year. Civil aviation passengers accounted for 85.4 percent of the total number of passengers of 60.9 million passengers during 2011 compared to 84.0 percent in the preceding year.

Maritime Transport

The actual operation of R'as Al-Khair seaport, located on the coast of the Arabian Gulf, started on 22/3/1433H. The number of ships received at the seaport up to the end of 2011 totaled 60, with handling operations of more than a million metric tons. The seaport includes 4 piers with a total length of 880 meters, which can receive ships with a load of 70 thousand tons, 16-meter depth, with a handling capacity of 20 million metric tons a year.

The Saudi Ports Authority contracted with a shipyard belonging to a national company to build three tugboats. Work is underway to expand the operational capacity of stations, piers, facilities and equipment of King Abdulaziz Seaport in Al-Dammam in order to increase its productivity and improve cost- efficiency. The Saudi Ports Authority contracted with a company on BOT basis (build-operate-transfer) to build a second station for containers. The construction duration of the project is 36 months. The new station's capacity is 1.5 million standard containers, increasing the container handling capacity to more than 3 million standard containers.

As for the General Port Authority's operations, the number of passengers departing from and arriving at the Kingdom's seaports during 1432/33H (2011) stood at 1.38 million compared to 1.26 million during



Table 16.1 : TRANSPORT OPERATIONS OF PASSENGERS AND CARGO BY TYPE

Type of Transport	2010		2011	
	Number of Passengers (In million)	Weight of Cargo (Thousand tons)	Number of Passengers (In million)	Weight of Cargo (Thousand tons)
Air Transport	45.40	571.10	52.00	642.00
Land Transport	7.43	4,061.50	7.55	5,516.03
Railway	1.10	4,061.50	1.23	5,516.03
Public Transport	6.33	---	6.32	---
Inter-city Transport	5.70	---	5.74	---
International Transport	0.63	---	0.58	---
Maritime Transport	1.26	154,025.30	1.38	165,000.40
Total	54.09	158,657.90	60.93	171,158.43

--- Not available.

Sources: Ministry of Transport, General Authority of Civil Aviation, General Railway Organization, and General Port Authority.

the preceding year, increasing by 9.3 percent. The Port of Dhiba' occupied the first position in terms of passengers departing and arriving through it, totaling 649.0 thousand and accounting for 47.2 percent of the total number of passengers. Jazan port came second with 393.4 thousand passengers, constituting 28.6 percent of the total number of arriving and departing passengers. The third position was occupied by Jeddah Islamic Port, with 275.7 thousand passengers, constituting 20.0 percent of the total number of passengers. The last position was occupied by Yanbu' commercial port, with 58.0 thousand passengers and 4.2 percent of the total (Table 16.2).

The number of containers handled at all of the Kingdom's seaports during 1432/1433H (2011) was 5.7 million, increasing by 0.4 million or 5.6 percent from 5.3 million in the preceding year. The number of containers handled at Jeddah Islamic Port totaled 4.0 million against 3.8 million in the preceding year, increasing by 0.2 million or 5.3 percent, accounting for 70.4 percent of the total containers handled at all of the Kingdom's seaports during the year. The number of containers handled at King Abdulaziz Port in Al-Dammam totaled 1.5 million, accounting for 26.2 percent of the total containers handled at all of the Kingdom's seaports during the year. The number of ships received at Saudi major seaports during the year stood at 11,296 against 10,969 in the preceding year,

rising by 3.0 percent or 327 ships from the preceding year. Jeddah Islamic Port ranked first, receiving 4,770 ships or 42.2 percent of the total ships received at the Kingdom's seaports. King Abdulaziz Port in Al-Dammam came second, receiving 2,240 ships or 19.8 percent of the total ships. King Fahd Industrial Seaport at Al-Jubayl was third, receiving 1,611 ships or 14.3 percent of the total. The volume of non-oil exports and imports handled at the Kingdom's main seaports during fiscal year 1432/33H (2011) stood at 165.0 million metric tons (mt) against 154.0 million mt in the preceding year, increasing by 11.0 million mt or 7.1 percent. Exports consisted 67.7 percent of the total volume of non-oil exports and imports handled at the Kingdom's seaports. Imports registered a rise of 6.5 million mt or 9.7 percent, to 73.7 million mt against 67.1 million mt in the preceding year. Exports also rose by 6.5 million mt, or 5.2 percent, to 91.3 million mt during 2011 against 86.9 million mt in the preceding year.

Jeddah Islamic Port occupied the first position in terms of exports and imports handled which stood at 52.0 million mt, representing 31.5 percent of the total exports and imports handled at the Kingdom's seaports. King Fahd Industrial Seaport at Al-Jubayl came second, with 44.7 million mt, accounting for 27.1 percent of the total, followed by King Fahd Industrial Port in Yanbu' with 33.7 million mt, accounting for 20.4 percent of the



total. King Abdulaziz Port at Al-Dammam ranked fourth with 25.9 million mt, accounting for 15.7 percent of the total (Table 16.2).

Land Transport

a. Railways

During 1432-33H (2011), the operational activity of the Saudi Railways Organization (SRO) witnessed growth. The number of passengers who traveled by the railway, linking Riyadh to the Eastern region, stood at 1.2 million, increasing by 130 thousand or 11.8 percent compared to the preceding year. Goods shipped by railways during the year increased from 4.1 million tons to 5.5 million tons, rising by 1.5 million tons or 35.8 percent over the previous year (Table 16.1).

Developments of North-South Railway Project

The north-south railway project's length is 2,700 km. The 1,400 km long railway is for transporting minerals, starting from the phosphate mine in Hazm Al-Jalameed in the Northern Borders region and passing through Al-Jawf, Ha'il and Al-Ba'athiyah mine in Al-Qassim region to the processing and export facilities in the city of Ras Al-Khair in the Eastern Region in the Arabian Gulf Coast. The railway for transporting minerals is already completed and entered into the operation phase. The railway which will be used to

transport goods and passengers starts from King Khalid Airport in Riyadh and heads towards northwest to Al-Hadithah outlet near the Jordanian borders, passing through, Al-Majma'ah, Al-Qassim, Prince Abdulaziz Bin Musa'ed Economic City in Ha'il and finally Al-Jawf. Work is in progress on completion of the railway part, starting from King Khalid Airport to Al-Ba'athiyah intersection, and 48 percent of the contract has been completed. A number of supporting areas with services were constructed alongside the railway track, including 6 stations for passengers in Riyadh (at King Khalid Airport), Al-Majma'ah, Al-Qassim, Prince Abdulaziz Bin Musa'ed Economic City in Ha'il, Al-Jawf and Al-Qorayyat governorate near the Jordanian borders. In addition, there are 9 cargo stations distributed in Al-Hadithah, Al-Jawf, Al-Bsaita, Prince Abdulaziz Bin Musa'ed Economic City in Ha'il, Al-Qassim, Sedair City for Industry and Business, Ras Al-Khair and Al-Jubail.

Developments of the Two Holy Mosques (Makkah-Al-Madinah) Railway Project

The Electric Haramain High-Speed Railway (HHR), under construction on the route of Al-Madinah – Jeddah – Makkah, is an essential part of the executive program for railway network expansion in the Kingdom, approved by the Supreme Economic Council. The Council of Ministers agreed recently to

**Table 16.2: NUMBER OF PASSENGERS AND CARGO HANDLING OPERATIONS
AT KEY SEAPORTS OF THE KINGDOM DURING 1432/33H (2011)***

(In Thousand metric tons)

Cargo	Jeddah Islamic Port	King Abdul Aziz Port at Al-Dammam	Al-Jubayl Commercial Port	King Fahd Industrial Port at Al- Jubayl	Yanbu' Commercial Port	King Fahd Industrial Port at Yanbu'	Jazan Port	Dhiba' Port	Ra'as AlKheir Port	Total
Imports	35,063	19,399	2,441	8,096	1,582	5,830	805	432	2	73,651
Exports	16,963	6,474	2,268	36,604	30	27,852	13	104	1,042	91,350
Total	52,027	25,873	4,709	44,700	1,612	33,682	818	535	1,043	165,000
Number of passengers	275,715	0	0	0	58,034	0	393,351	649,044	0	1,376,144
Number of ships	4,770	2,240	520	1,611	126	1,155	117	697	60	11,296
Number of Piers	62	39	16	34	9	24	12	6	4	206
* The figures exclude crude oil.										
Source: General Port Authority.										



sign the work and service contracts for the project by the Public Investment Fund on the basis of a soft loan from the financial resources of the Fund. The loan will be reimbursed by allocations from the state budget in the upcoming years. The project includes the following:

1. Establishment of a 450 km long electric railway between Makkah and Al-Madinah, passing through Jeddah and King Abdullah Economic City in Rabigh' and equipped with modern telecommunications and signs.
2. Provision of high speed trains equipped with latest technologies used in global trains in addition to other equipment which combines necessary facilities, entertainment and amusement.
3. Establishment of five stations for passengers in the center of Jeddah, King Abdul Aziz Airport in Jeddah, Makkah, Al-Madinah and King Abdullah Economic City in Rabigh'.
4. Maintenance and operation of the project as well as provision of additional power to cope with the growth of demand throughout the period of the operation contract.

Updates of the Land Bridge Project

Having been entrusted with technical supervision over the land bridge project, the Saudi Railway Company (SAR) started preparing and planning for implementation of the project which links Riyadh to Jeddah. The Project Consultant Competition will be launched simultaneously with the launch of Detailed Design Competition of the railway track in 2012. Also, a tender will be floated for the project implementation.

b. Public Transport

The number of passengers who used public transport for inter-city travel during 1432/33H (2011) stood at 5.74 million against 5.70 million in the preceding year. The number of passengers using public transport for traveling to and from neighboring countries stood at 581.0 thousand against 630.0 thousand, declining by 49.0 thousand or 7.8 percent from the preceding year (Table 16.1).

Roads

Total length of roads executed by the Ministry of Transport up to the end of 1432//33H (2011) stood at 59.1 thousand km, of which 15.0 thousand km were main roads linking major regions of the Kingdom with international borders and serving major urban areas, 9.6 thousand km secondary roads linking major cities within regions and 34.6 thousand km feeder roads branching out of secondary roads and serving towns, villages and agricultural areas. Total roads constructed

and opened for traffic during fiscal year 1432/33H (2011) stood at 3,716 km, of which 2,742 km were new roads including 60.6 km highways, 90 dual carriageways and 2,592.1 single carriageways. 757.6 km of existing roads were transferred to dual carriageways and 216.2 km were repaired (Table 16.3).

In fiscal year 1432/1433H (2011), many road projects with a total length of 5,383 km and a total cost of Rls 10.4 billion were awarded. The total number of road projects whose contracts were signed in the past years and their implementation is underway in all regions of the Kingdom up to the end of fiscal year 1432/33H (2011) stood at 22.3 thousand km with a total cost of Rls 43.2 billion. Road asphaltting projects were underway as follows: in Riyadh region with a total length of 3,824 km and a cost of Rls 5.9 billion, in the Eastern region with a total length of 3,693 km and a cost of Rls 6.4 billion, in Makkah region with a total length of 1,617 km and a cost of Rls 5.7 billion, in Asir region with a total length of 1,958 km and a cost of Rls 3.9 billion, in Jazan region with a total length of 1,906 km and a cost of Rls 4.5 billion, in Al-Madinah region with a total length of 1,225 km and a cost of Rls 3.1 billion, in Ha'il region with a total length of 1,644 km and a cost of Rls 2.5 billion, in Tabuk region with a total length of 1,296 km and a cost of Rls 2.0 billion, in Al-Baha region with a total length of 838 km and a cost of Rls 2.0 billion, in Al-Qassim region with a total length of 1,396 km and a cost of Rls 2.9 billion, in Al-Jawf region with a total length of 1,211 km and a cost

Table 16.3: TOTAL LENGTH OF ROAD NETWORK OF THE KINGDOM
1431/32 (2010)

(kilometres)

	Cumulative length of roads		
	1431/32 (2010)	1432/33 (2011)	At the end of 1432/33 (2011)
Main roads	50	61	14,956
Secondary roads	32	90	9,577
Feeder roads	4,648	2,592	34,610
Total asphalted roads *	6,509	3,716	59,143
* Including existing dual roads and repair of existing roads.			
Source: Ministry of Transport.			



of Rls 1.6 billion, in Najran region with a total length of 1,099 km and a cost of Rls 1.7 billion and in the Northern Borders region with a total length of 631 km and a cost of Rls 0.9 billion.

Post

The Saudi Post Corporation (SPC) continued its efforts to spread all types of postal services throughout the Kingdom through an integrated system that includes a network of post offices (government and private), as follows:

- The number of post offices reached 547, and Express post centers stood at 130. There are 647 villages served by Surface post, and 3,985 villages served by mobile post. The number of subscribers' boxes stood at more than 65 thousand located in more than 460 halls for post-office boxes. About 321 depository boxes are spread on roads. The number of private postal agency offices, which are set up and funded by the private sector to provide all postal services, stood at 60, of which 31 were in Riyadh region, 16 in the Eastern region, 9 in Makkah region, 2 in both 'Asir and Al-Qassim regions.

Postal items handled in those locations during 2011 totaled 755.8 million, of which 405 million were in the postal areas, 101 million in exchange offices. 194 million postal items were distributed. The number of express mail letters stood at 3.4 million. Half a million were items provided by the express mail. 33.5 million postal items were postage prepaid. The number of postal items handled by postal agencies stood at more than 18 million.

Developments of Communications and Information Technology in the Kingdom

The third annual report of the National Plan for Communications and Information Technology for 1431/32H (2009) entitled "Transition to Information Society" was issued. The report deals with the methodical steps, procedures, practical reviews and studies undertaken for implementation of the plan to be activated according to technological and scientific concepts. It shows following-up mechanisms with relevant entities, and gives a description of projects and the entities concerned with them.

Also, preparation of the second fifth plan for communications and information technology for the years (2013-2017) has commenced through studying other national plans and international experiences in this area. The plan will be completed next year. The methodology of the plan preparation is based on the

participation of government entities, the private sector and the civil society through field visits and workshops.

E-Government Program "Yessir"

Transition to E-government transactions represents one of the main pillars of sustainable development, whose positive impact will encompass the whole society, citizens, residents and visitors, as well as the business sector.

The following is a review of salient achievements of the e-government programme made during 1432/1433H (2011):

First: E-government Transactions and their Contribution to Supporting the National Economy:

Continued Support of E-services Projects

The programme "Yessir" continued providing its services to government entities, giving them directions and enabling them to carry out the plans for transition to their own e-government transactions through their dependence on the programme's strategies and services. Communication, co-ordination, support and follow up with different government sectors related to e-services projects continued. Supporting works during 2011 included the following:

- Participation in reviewing and coordinating finance applications for 35 government entities to implement e-services projects. The most significant projects, which were financed, included the following:
- Development of e-services, including projects for 17 government entities.
- Participation in building systems of electronic transactions in a number of government entities.
- Contribution to the development of e-government portals for 7 government entities.
- Preparation of plans for transition of 7 government entities to electronic transactions.
- Other projects to enhance the performance of previous projects/contribution to making plans for transition to e-government transactions.
- Linking more than 56 government entities with the secure government network in the course of the second phase of government service network (GSN2).
- Linking more than 25 government entities with the government service bus (GSB) to benefit from its services.
- Effective participation with a number of entities in arranging and carrying out awareness campaigns associated with the inauguration of e-services and



projects, thereby contributing to creating an integrated economic and development movement among various government entities which serve many categories of the society. This included the following:

- Co-operation with the Ministry of Civil Service to launch “Jadarah” project.
- Co-operation with the Human Resources Development Fund to launch “Hafez” project.
- Co-operation with the Ministry of Justice to launch powers of attorney project.
- Co-operation with the Real-estate Development Fund to launch “Moyasser” service project.

Continued Development and Improvement of the Single Sign On (SSO) Service

The SSO service provided to enterprises and individuals is among the most significant controls for application and implementation of e-government transactions issued under the Council of Ministers’ Resolution NO. 40 dated 27/2/1427H (27-3-2006) providing that each natural or legal person must have a unique identification No. for accessing all information systems, and such number shall fulfill the requirements of all concerned entities in respect of e-government transactions and applications.

The information of unique No. electronic access is also considered electronic identification information of the natural or legal person. This information is originated through the e-Government National Portal (Saudi), and it is verified and activated through the verification of registration offices. It is entered into all information systems, and an individual or an enterprise can, through such information, credibly carry out e-government transactions for e-services provided by different government entities.

After launching the SSO service to enterprises on 1 Rabi’I 1431H, in co-operation with the Ministry of Labour, the number of verification offices went up from 3 in 2010 to 39 in 2011, with 102 employees as compared with 15 employees in 2010. The number of enterprises which were verified rose from 18,785 in 2010 to 38,713 at the end of 2011.

Providing Diverse Channels to Provide Government Services Electronically

“Yessir” program enables government entities to provide their services through various channels, including the web service, the SMS service, National E-government Contact Centre, mobile phone, self-service, and the comprehensive service centers.

Second: Supporting the Progress of E-Government Transactions:

Efforts made by “Yessir” program to support and enable government entities to provide their service electronically have continued. Generally, these efforts have mainly included the following: providing support to government entities to carry out their projects of transition to e-government services; providing secure infrastructure in accordance with international technical standards; providing different consultative services based on the best practices, both at the domestic and international levels; and participation in launching a number of joint government applications which represent a broad secure base to provide various electronic services pertaining to different government entities.

The National Centre for Digital Certification (NCDC)

The following are salient achievements made during fiscal year 1432/33 (2011):

1. Development of the NCDC strategy for digital certification of communication by setting the implementation plans and necessary schemes to realize the Centre’s objectives. This was made through determination of targeted categories, showing the services of NCDC via appropriate communication channels, and development of a methodology for managing public relations.
2. As for licensing the providers of commercial certification services, necessary terms and conditions for obtaining a licence to provide commercial certification were prepared; necessary elements and criteria for assessment and comparison were set; the licence fees and term were determined on the basis of considering the experiences of several countries. In cooperation with the Communications and Information Technology Commission, the applying companies were also assessed and qualified in accordance with necessary requirements and criteria for assessment and comparison.
3. The marketing identity of the NCDC was developed. The identity includes a new slogan for the NCDC and a comprehensive information directory of the identity. Introductory demonstrations of the NCDC (using Power-point formula) and digital identification pamphlet in Arabic and English were prepared.
4. Hosting a center of continued operation and disaster recovery at the NCDC through preparation of a place designated for the NCDC and reinforced by a metal cage at the disaster recovery center pertaining to a specialized company, and supplying and installing the hardware, software and means of



- communications, and providing related technical support and services.
5. Operating the Remedy Web Portal. This portal enables providers of digital certification services to electronically initiate a request for services and give notifications for support and maintenance. A team of the operation section responds to these notifications, takes necessary action and contacts the requesting entity electronically.
 6. Adding and improving the functions of the Hardware Security Modules (HSMs) by using the random number generator (Imad) device, which was designed and produced in co-operation with King Abdulaziz City for Sciences and Technology, to enhance the security level of random numbers generated through the HSMs used by the NCDC in the process of digital certification to issue licenses.
 7. The project of verifying the consistency of generated random numbers with international standards, which aims at making tests, applying international standards and ensuring the security of random numbers generated by the HSMs by using listed international logarithmic scales (such as NIST, FIPS, Crypt-X-...etc.). The national Institute of Standards and Technology's statistical logarithms were developed and improved to be used in the NCDS's research.
 8. The project of risk management at the NCDC by using security devices and technologies to assess the current security state of the NCDC periodically, and determine areas of possible security gaps that may endanger the operations and operations related to the Public Key Infrastructure (PKI).
 9. Starting to prepare the national strategy for Information security in the Kingdom which is aimed to be an appropriate strategy for security of information, including financial information, and other e-government transactions related to health, education and other sectors, to ensure secure national information and realize economic security.
 10. Conduct a technological review and examination of the digital certification provision centers which operate the PKI for a period of 5 years to ensure that applied procedures are in compliance with international standards, particularly with the Web Trust for CA standard and the ISO standard, as well as review and examination of the NCDC's internal policies and procedures.
 11. Development of the plan for continued work and disaster recovery by building and developing a comprehensive programme to continue operation and disaster recovery depending on the BS25999 Standard and the best international strategies and practices in this area. The project included a number of outputs, including the NCDS's strategy for continued operation, plan preparation for disaster recovery, continued operation plan, and the program of training on the procedure related to continued operation.
 12. Inauguration of "Takamol" service, which aims at providing necessary technical consultative services to government entities to assist them to innovate solutions and applications based on the PKI system.
 13. Inauguration of "Jahez" service, which aims at conducting necessary tests on the security devices (USB Tokens) offered by manufactures to ensure their readiness and that they achieve high secure levels. Then they are qualified to be used in the Kingdom with reliability.
 14. Inauguration of "Link" service, which aims at linking government entities with the NCDS and authorizing them to issue and manage their needs of digital certification certificate. 'Yessir' program and the Ministry of Higher Education were connected to "Link", and work is underway to link a number of other government entities.
 15. Inauguration of "Tadreeb" (Training) service, which will contribute to address lack of awareness of individuals and enterprises about the role and importance of the PKI system.
 16. Issuing a new version of the list of certificates that were cancelled by the root center. A new version of the list of cancelled certificates was issued and published in the Public Directory and on the relevant website. Such a procedure is performed periodically every year to maintain continued credibility of the certificates of users and the third party who depends on the certificate.
 17. Development of new types of digital certification certificates and including them within the policy of the digital certification of the government certification center. This was made in pursuance of the NCDS plan to meet all needs of users and expand the range of service to include new applications, such as the digital certification certificate pertaining to an enterprise and the digital certification certificate of a secure site pertaining to the GSN network.
 18. Preparation of certificates issued by the government certification centre in order to include a random digit in the validity date in response to the requirements of the Microsoft software related to listing the root centres' certificates within the Validity entropy.

Third: International Reports, Awards and Indicators and Saudi Achievements:

Promoting the Kingdom's Rank in the UN Index for e-government Readiness During 2012

Yessir Program played a coordinating role among a number of government entities which participated in promoting the Kingdom's rank in the UN Index for e-government readiness for 2012. The Kingdom ranked 41 among 193 countries included in the general index for e-government transactions. It also ranked 9 in the e-participation Index. It occupied the twelfth rank among the best twenty countries in provision of e-government services.

Salient results of the index indicate that the Kingdom has ranked among the best 25 countries going upward in the area of electronic transitions. At the Gulf level, the Kingdom came second in the index of e-government services after the UAE and Bahrain which co-occupied the first position.

Achievements of the Communications and Information Technology Commission (CITC)

1. Increasing competition and improving the sector:
 - Granting licenses and liberating the market.
 - Unified licenses and re-selling of services.
 - Promoting the spread of broadband services.
2. Consumer Protection:
 - Developing an electronic complaint system.
 - Settlement of violations of Communication Law .
 - Regulating prices of communications and information technology services.
 - Applying service quality indicators to raise subscribers' satisfaction with communication services in the Kingdom.
 - Security center of Internet services.
3. Management of limited resources:
 - Frequency management, and following up the implementation of the National Plan of the Frequency Spectrum.
 - Updating the National Plan for Numbering and its management.
4. The regulatory environment and transparency:
 - Revision of the Commission's regulations.

Penetration Indicators of Telecommunications and IT Services

Fixed Telecommunications

The number of fixed phone lines stood at 4.63 million at the end of 2011, of which 3.3 million (71 percent of total operating lines) were residential lines. The ratio of penetration of fixed phone lines to the number of population was 16.2 percent, while the ratio of penetration to houses was 69.3 percent. It is clear

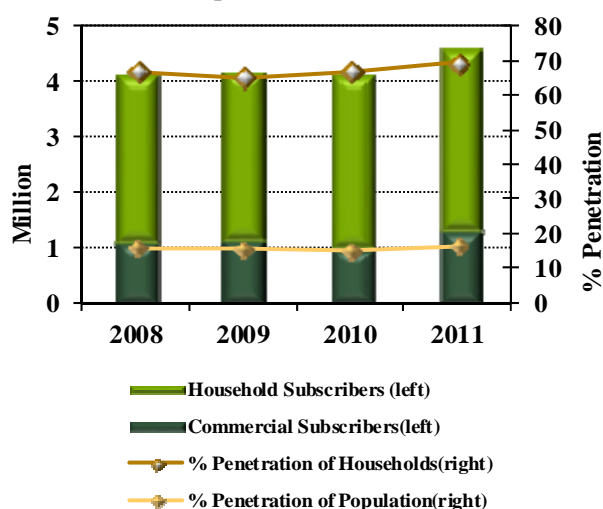
from the figure that there is relative stability in the rate of demand for fixed line service since 2004. The reason for stability in demand for fixed telephone services is the rapid spread of mobile communications services, ease of subscription and the gradual decline in their prices, which led to a decrease in demand for fixed lines service. However, the demand for fixed lines services is expected to rise, in major cities, in particular, as a result of the growing demand for broad band fixed line services, and especially for fiber-optic network (Chart 16.1).

Mobile Telecommunications

The number of subscriptions to Mobile communications services stood at 53.7 million at the end of 2011. The prepaid subscriptions constituted the bulk of the subscriptions, accounting for more than 87 percent. Thus, the penetration ratio went up to 188 percent. Despite the high growth rates achieved by the mobile communication sector in recent years, it is expected to continue to grow in the coming years in the same positive trend, but with lower rates.

The recent years witnessed a high number of subscriptions to mobile services and penetration rates at the population level. This is attributable to several reasons, the most important of which is the number of sim-cards per user, that has become a trend among individuals in recent years. The results of a field survey made by the CITC to a large segment of individuals show that nearly 30 percent of users have more than one telephone line (Chart 16.2).

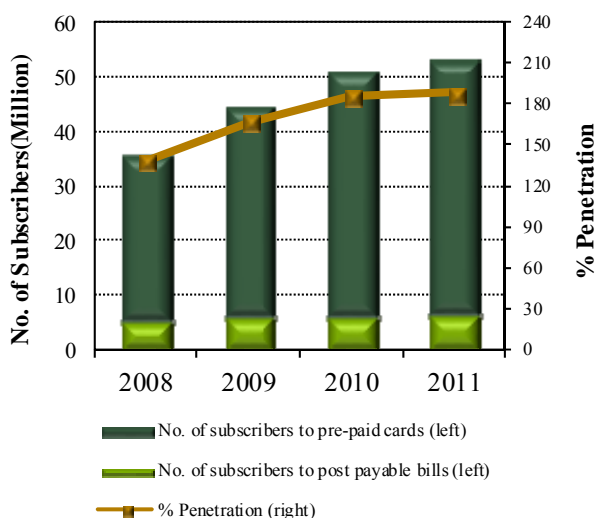
Chart 16.1: Expansion in Fixed Telephone Lines



Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission.

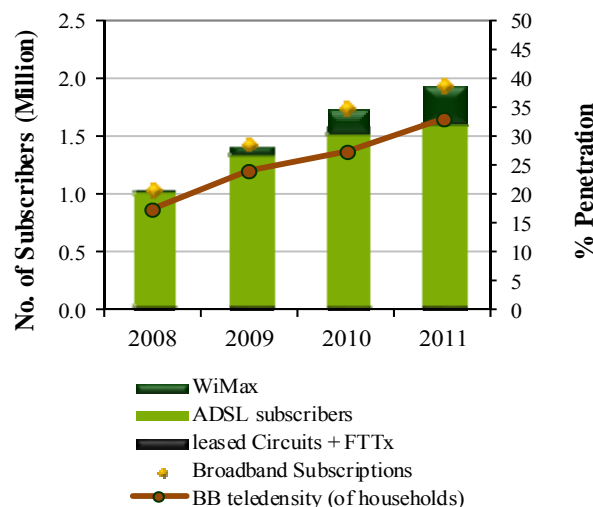


Chart 16.2: No. of Subscribers to Mobile Telephone



Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission.

Chart 16.3: Total Subscriptions to Broad Band Services Through Fixed Line Network



Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission.

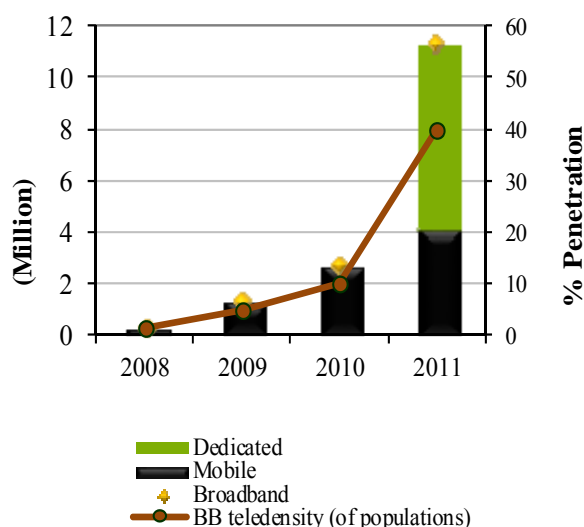
Broad Band Service

The number of Broad band subscriptions through fixed land lines (DSL, WiMax, optic fiber and other wire lines) went up to about 1.95 million at the end of 2011 (Chart 16.3). The total subscriptions to the broad band services through mobile networks with its comprehensive definition reached 11.3 million by the end of 2011, including subscriptions to data services and to voice bundles. The increasing spread of smart phones and their giant capabilities have led to their wide use by different age groups to access the Internet networks, leading to a significant increase in the number of users, either through data services, Internet bundles and broad band through using voice sim-cards. It should be noted here that the Communications and Information Technology Commission has managed to cope with the updates made by the International Telecommunication Union in the calculation of indicators of broad band mobile communication networks at the beginning of 2011. The new definition included all subscriptions to broad band services whether through using communications voice cards or data sim-cards. This makes the total number of broad band services through mobile networks and penetration rate higher compared to previous periods. Consequently, penetration ratio of broad band services stood at 39.6 percent of total population at the end of 2011 (Chart 16.4).

The Internet Service

The penetration ratio of internet service grew at an accelerated rate over the past years. It went up from 5 percent in 2001 to about 47.5 percent at the end of

Chart 16.4: Total Subscriptions to Broad Band Mobile Network



Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission.

2011. The CITC's estimates and field surveys showed that subscriptions to the broad band services via fixed telecommunications networks are usually by multi-user per line because they relate to each other through housing or business associations. The number of users per fixed line is estimated at 3.3 users, and one user per subscription or more in the broad band services through mobile networks in the Kingdom. In addition, there are some users who subscribe to fixed and mobile services with more than one subscription. The reasons behind



this growth is attributable to the increased awareness of the benefits of the Internet, the significant expansion in broad band services and their available speeds, in addition to the continued decline in the prices of devices and services and the increased provision of electronic applications and transactions (banking, commercial and government services). The demand for Internet services is expected to increase significantly in the next few years due to the provision of optic fiber networks (FTTx) that offer high speed, especially in large cities, as a first stage, increasing the assisting and supportive factors for internet content, and the spread of handheld smart phones, containing programs and applications that are based on Internet connection (Chart 16.5).

Revenues of Telecommunication Services

The communication companies realized direct revenues from their operations in the Kingdom totaling RIs 65 billion during 2011, recording an average annual growth rate of 12.8 percent over the past eleven years (2001-2011). Mobile services revenues represented 80 percent of total revenues. Fixed telecommunication and data services constituted 20 percent. In addition to revenues from services provided in the Kingdom's market, investments by some Saudi telecommunication companies in other countries' markets resulted in the growth of the revenues of the sector's foreign investment, from RIs 455 million in 2007 to about RIs 18.2 billion in 2011. Total revenues of telecommunication companies sector from operations inside and outside the Kingdom reached RIs 84 billion (Chart 16.6).

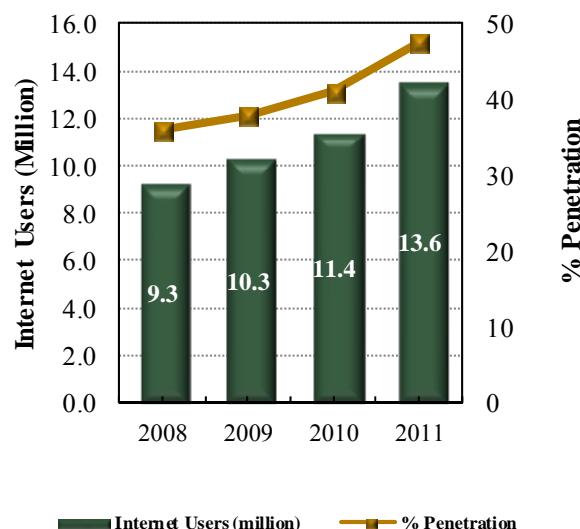
Communications Services by Region

The total subscriptions to fixed lines stood at 4.6 million. The Eastern Region recorded the highest penetration rate of 92.9 percent, while Jazan Region registered the lowest penetration rate of 40.8 percent. Fixed broad band subscribers totaled two million. Riyadh region recorded the highest penetration rate of 42.9 percent while Jazan Region registered the lowest penetration rate of 10.5 percent. In regard to the use of the Internet, subscribers reached approximately 13.6 million. Makkah Region, Eastern Region and 'Asir region registered the highest penetration rate of 50.1 percent while Jazan Region recorded the lowest penetration rate of 25.0 percent (Table 16.4).

Social Networks in the Kingdom

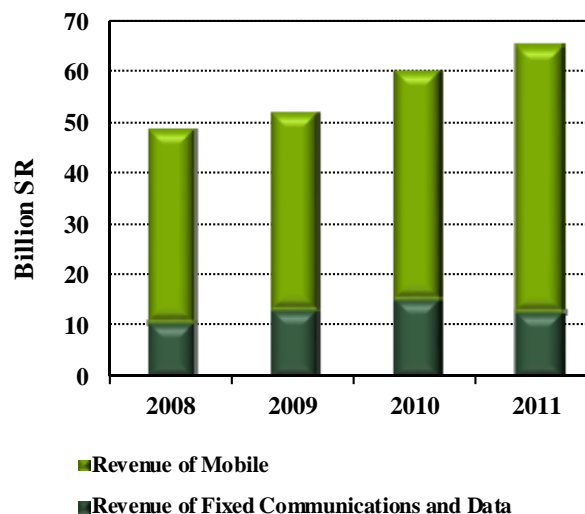
The number of Twitter and Facebook users largely doubled compared to their number in 2010 at the level of all ages and social groups, with an estimated number of 4.80 million users in the

Chart 16.5: Growth of the Internet



Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission.

Chart 16.6: Telecommunication Service Sector's Revenue



Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission.

Kingdom at the end of 2011, a penetration rate of 16.8 percent of the population and 35.3 percent of Internet users. In comparison with the countries of the region and the world in terms of the number of users of social networks, the Kingdom ranked thirty at the world level and second at the Arab countries level■



Table 16.4: COMMUNICATION SERVICES BY REGIONS*

(Thousands)

Region	Fixed Communication Subscriptions		Broadband Subscriptions (Fixed)		Number of Internet Users	
	Total Subscriptions	Penetration Ratio	Total Subscriptions	Penetration Ratio	Total Subscriptions	Penetration Ratio
Makkah	1,389	84.68	633	42.85	3,489	48.82
Al-Madinah	180	69.80	68	26.34	530	41.31
Riyadh	72	60.33	23	19.54	276	43.82
Eastern Region	1,278	67.73	572	33.67	3,652	50.08
Qassim	273	69.20	112	28.45	892	47.57
Asir	94	55.37	37	21.99	397	47.57
Al-Baha	817	92.90	360	45.44	2,168	50.08
Jazan	52	58.04	20	22.04	227	48.82
Najran	32	58.85	13	24.69	127	37.56
Ha'il	228	53.27	53	12.46	1,010	50.08
Tabuk	60	62.06	15	15.20	212	48.82
Al-Jawf	104	40.76	29	11.50	360	25.04
Northern Borders	54	50.08	16	14.57	260	48.82
Total	4,633	69.27	1,951	32.85	13,600	47.53

*2011 estimate figures

Source: Communications and Information Technology Commission.



Recognizing the importance of the human factor in the development process in the Kingdom, the government pays great attention to human resources development, in particular education, training, health and social services sectors. As a result, indicators of these sectors have witnessed constant growth, represented in ongoing expansion of infrastructure projects for these vital sectors. The government has also encouraged the private sector to invest in these sectors through creating an appropriate infrastructure and providing soft loans by the government development funds. Therefore, the private sector's contribution to the development process has grown remarkably with a rise in establishing private schools. Also, the number of vocational and training institutes supervised by the private sector has increased. Moreover, the private sector's contribution to the health sector has risen, resulting in an increase in the number of private dispensaries, hospitals and clinics. This chapter reviews the most important developments in the fields of education, health and social services in the Kingdom based on latest available data.

General Education

The education sector in general, and general education in particular, has witnessed noticeable growth in all of its indicators in the Kingdom. The number of enrolled students at all types and levels of education has been increasing.

Latest available data of the Central Department of Statistics and Information and the Ministry of Education for academic year 1431/1432H (2011)

indicate that the total number of male and female students at primary, intermediate and secondary levels stood at 6.4 million. Male students constituted 51.4 percent of the total, while female students represented 48.6 percent (Table 17.1 and Chart 17.1).

The number of teachers (males and females) at all levels of general education during academic year 1431/1432H totaled 453.2 thousand. Male teachers made up 49.8 percent of the total, while female teachers constituted 50.2 percent. Riyadh region accounted for 23.0 percent of the total number of teachers, followed by Makkah region (21.6 percent), the Eastern region (13.0 percent), 'Asir region (9.4 percent), Al-Madinah region (6.9 percent), Al-Qassim region (6.3 percent), Jazan region (5.3 percent), Ha'il region (3.0 percent) and Tabuk region (3.1 percent). The remaining percentage was distributed among other regions.

The number of schools stood at 26.6 thousand of which 13.5 thousand were boy schools, accounting for 50.7 percent of the total number of schools, and 13.1 thousand were girl schools, constituting 49.3 percent of the total.

Table 17.2 shows the distribution of male and female schools in the Kingdom. Riyadh region accounted for 21.4 percent, followed by Makkah region with 19.0 percent, 'Asir region with 11.8 percent, the Eastern region with 10.3 percent, Al-Qassim region with 7.3 percent, Al-Madinah region with 7.1 percent, Jazan region with 6.5 percent, Ha'il region with 4.0 percent, Al-Baha region with 3.4 percent and Tabuk

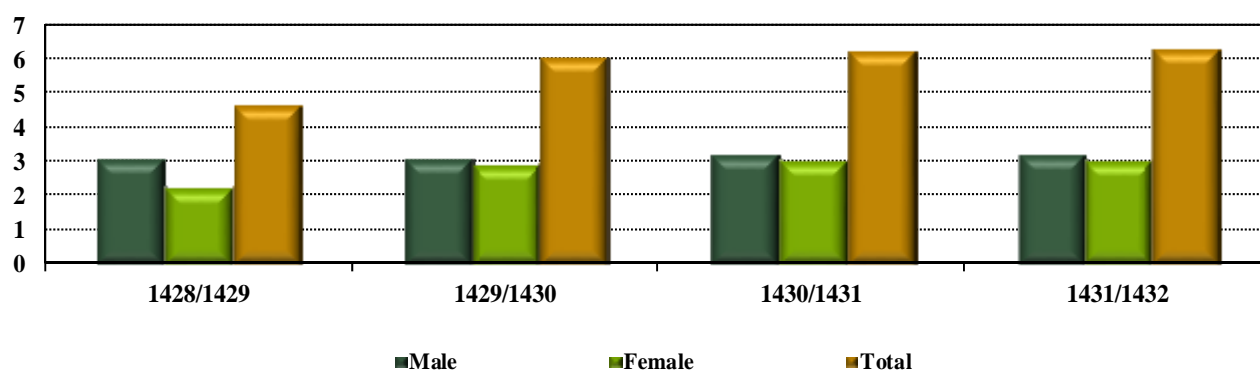
Table 17.1: NUMBER OF STUDENTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS AT THE GENERAL EDUCATION LEVELS IN ACADEMIC YEAR 1431/1432H

	No. of Students	Ratio to total	No. of Teachers	Ratio to total	No. of Schools	Ratio to total
Primary						
Male	1,701,422	51.8	113,821	50.4	6,784	50.3
Female	1,646,258	53.1	114,504	50.3	6,844	52.1
Total	3,347,680	52.4	228,325	50.4	13,628	51.2
Intermediate						
Male	793,025	24.1	62,306	27.6	4,179	31.0
Female	767,725	24.7	60,174	26.5	3,820	29.1
Total	1,560,750	24.4	122,480	27.0	7,999	30.0
Secondary						
Male	791,518	24.1	49,654	22.0	2,533	18.8
Female	688,590	22.2	52,762	23.2	2,480	18.9
Total	1,480,108	23.2	102,416	22.6	5,013	18.8
Total Male	3,285,965	51.4	225,781	49.8	13,496	50.7
Total Female	3,102,573	48.6	227,440	50.2	13,144	49.3
Grand Total	6,388,538	100.0	453,221	100.0	26,640	100.0
Source: Ministry of Education and Central Department of Statistics & Information.						



Millions

Chart 17.1: Enrollment in General Education



**Table 17.2: TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS, SCHOOLS, AND TEACHERS
BY ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS IN 1431/1432H***

Administrative Regions	Number of Students		Number of Schools			Ratio to total	Number of Teachers			Ratio to total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total	
Riyadh	775,421	738,971	2,780	2,909	5,689	21.4	49,714	54,705	104,419	23.0
Makkah	752,198	729,878	2,516	2,535	5,051	19.0	48,659	49,260	97,919	21.6
Al-Madinah	246,776	231,764	966	926	1,892	7.1	15,890	15,312	31,202	6.9
Al-Qassim	163,428	152,989	914	1,026	1,940	7.3	13,526	14,869	28,395	6.3
Eastern	471,618	447,821	1,443	1,294	2,737	10.3	29,644	29,341	58,985	13.0
'Asir	263,382	241,240	1,619	1,519	3,138	11.8	21,960	20,798	42,758	9.4
Ha'il	82,273	75,512	567	492	1,059	4.0	6,967	6,836	13,803	3.0
Tabuk	121,237	109,706	456	436	892	3.3	6,959	7,298	14,257	3.1
Al-Baha	48,870	46,319	449	461	910	3.4	5,754	5,504	11,258	2.5
Northern Borders	46,236	43,078	208	171	379	1.4	3,610	3,146	6,756	1.5
Al-Jawf	67,697	65,741	337	314	651	2.4	5,650	5,092	10,742	2.4
Jazan	173,454	153,230	929	802	1,731	6.5	12,825	11,127	23,952	5.3
Najran	73,375	66,324	312	259	571	2.1	4,623	4,152	8,775	1.9
Total	3,285,965	3,102,573	13,496	13,144	26,640	100.0	225,781	227,440	453,221	100.0

* Including primary, intermediate and secondary levels.

Source: Ministry of Education.

region with 3.3 percent. The remaining 5.9 percent was distributed among other regions.

Higher Education

The government has attached special attention to the higher education sector and made it available to all citizens of the Kingdom, who are willing to pursue their higher education after having completed all levels of general education. Budgetary allocations to this sector have been increasing year on year.

According to the Ministry of Higher Education's preliminary data, total number of male and female students registered in higher education

institutions in the academic year 1431/1432H stood at 925.0 thousand. The breakdown of male and female students by academic levels was as follows: 4.8 thousand students at the doctorate level, 27.2 thousand at the master level, 5.1 thousand at the higher diploma level, 847.0 thousand at the bachelor level and 40.9 thousand at the intermediate diploma level.

A breakdown of students registered at the bachelor level indicates that male students were 383.7 thousand, accounting for 45.3 percent of total students, while female students were 463.3 thousand, representing 54.7 percent of the total (Table 17.3).



**Table 17.3: HIGHER AND POSTGRADUATE EDUCATION
BY LEVELS IN ACADEMIC YEAR 1431/1432H**

Level	New	Enrolled	Graduates (1429/1430H)	Teaching Staff	
Ph.D					
Male	590	3,156	309	Professor	3,085
Female	395	1603	248	Associate Prof.	5,118
Total	985	4,759	557	Assistant Prof.	15,010
Master					
Male	4,811	15,599	1,761	Lecturer	9,560
Female	4,182	11,636	1,232	Teaching assistant	14,492
Total	8,993	27,235	2,993	Others	732
Higher Diploma					
Male	1903	2,716	2,157	---	---
Female	1818	2423	1,631	---	---
Total	3,721	5,139	3,788	---	---
Bachelor					
Male	137,657	383,720	31,478	---	---
Female	130,530	463,293	58,938	---	---
Total	268,187	847,013	90,416	---	---
Intermediate Diploma					
Male	7,317	19,981	28,721	---	---
Female	9,464	20,900	10,078	---	---
Total	16,781	40,881	38,799	---	---
Total Male	152,278	425,172	64,426	---	---
Total Female	146,389	499,855	72,127	---	---
Grand Total	298,667	925,027	136,553	---	47,997
(-) Indicates inapplicability.					
Source: Ministry of Higher Education.					

Statistics indicate that the number of newly enrolled male and female students at the different institutions of higher education exceeded 298.7 thousand in the academic year 1431/1432H. Of these, 268.2 thousand were at the bachelor level (89.8 percent of the total number of newly enrolled students) and 16.8 thousand at the intermediate diploma (5.6 percent of the total). Higher diploma, master, and doctorate levels accounted for the remaining 4.6 percent of the total. Male students constituted 51.0 percent of total newly enrolled students, and female students accounted for 49.0 percent of the total.

According to the statistics of the Ministry of Higher Education, the total number of graduates from all levels of higher education stood at 136.6 thousand in the academic year 1431/1432H. Of these, 64.4 thousand were male and 72.1 thousand female. Female graduates represented 52.8 percent of the total. Graduates from the bachelor level accounted for 66.2 percent of the total, followed by graduates from the intermediate diploma level (28.4 percent), and from other levels (5.4 percent).

The number of teaching staff at the institutions of higher education in the academic year 1431/1432H stood at 48 thousand divided as follows: 3,058

professors, 5,118 associate professors, 15,010 assistant professors, 9,560 lecturers, 14,492 teaching assistants, and 732 holding other academic posts. In the academic year 1431/1432H, the number of universities in the Kingdom reached 32, including 24 government universities with 416 colleges, and 8 private universities with 28 colleges.

In addition to the provision by the Kingdom's universities of all majors needed for the ongoing development process witnessed by the Kingdom, the government has offered scholarships for pursuit of higher and post-graduate studies abroad with the aim of providing Saudi students with the opportunity of learning to cope with the latest state-of-the art sciences and technologies by studying in the most prestigious universities in the world. Hence, the Ministry of Higher Education has continued, in pursuance of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosque's Scholarship Program, to send more students every year to different countries for studying various majors needed by the labour market in the Kingdom.

The statistics of the Ministry of Higher Education indicate that the number of students (male and female) studying abroad in the academic year



1431/1432H totaled 118.6 thousand. Male students accounted for 76.8 percent of the total, while female students constituted 23.2 percent of the total. The number of students (male and female) granted government scholarships was 102 thousand. Students studying on their own stood at 16.6 thousand, of which 12.8 thousand were male and 3.8 thousand female.

A breakdown of male and female students on scholarship abroad by major of study indicates that students on government scholarships majoring in Administration and Business stood at 31.6 thousand, constituting 31.0 percent of total students on scholarship, followed by students majoring in Engineering and Engineering Industries (16.3 thousand or 16.0 of the total), students majoring in Information Technology (IT) (11.8 thousand or 11.6 percent of the total), students majoring in Medical Services (7.4 thousand or 7.3 percent of the total), and students majoring in Medicine (6.8 thousand or 6.6 percent of the total). The remaining percentage was accounted for by students studying other majors.

A breakdown by country of study shows that most students on government scholarships were went to the U.S.A., standing at 46.5 thousand, followed by Britain (14.4 thousand), Canada (12.9 thousand), Australia (7.7 thousand), Jordan (4.4 thousand), Egypt (3.3 thousand), and New Zeland (2.3 thousand). The remaining students on scholarship were in other countries.

Technological and Vocational Training

Within the framework of the government's concern to develop and train human resources in the Kingdom, the Technical and Vocational Training

Corporation (TVTC) has played a remarkable role in creating an appropriate environment in which the Saudi youth can pursue programs of technical education and vocational training. In this context, the TVTC has continued to establish more technological colleges and industrial vocational institutes and other institutes throughout the Kingdom. Tables 17.4 and 17.5 show the TVTC's achievements in this area.

The total number of new enrollment at the colleges and institutes of the TVTC in 1431/1432H stood at 40.3 thousand. Of these, 29.5 thousand were at technological colleges, 3.3 thousand at girl higher technical institutes and 7.6 thousand at industrial vocational institutes.

The number of students and trainees at TVTC's colleges and institutes totaled 81.3 thousand in the academic year 1431/1432H. Of these, 57.7 thousand were at diploma level and 1.7 thousand at bachelor levels at technological colleges, 6.8 thousand female students at girl higher technical institutes and 15.2 thousand at industrial vocational institutes.

Riyadh region accounted for 21.4 percent of total number of students at TVTC's colleges and institutes, followed by Makkah region with 19.3 percent, and the Eastern region with 17.6 percent (Table 17.5).

The total number of graduates from TVTC's colleges, institutes and training centers in the academic year 1430/1431H stood at 25.7 thousand, of which 17.5 thousand were from diploma level at technological colleges, 387 from bachelor level at technological

Table 17.4: ACTIVITIES OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CORPORATION IN 1431/1432H

	<u>No. of new Students</u>	<u>Total No. of Students</u>	<u>No. of Graduates 1430/1431</u>	<u>No. of Teaching staff</u>	<u>No. of Institutes</u>
Technological colleges					
Diploma level	28,899	57,656	17,518	4,314	35
Bachelor level	574	1,656	387	*	*
Girl Higher technological Institutes	3,259	6,759	1686	549	14
Industrial Vocational Institutes	7,562	15,212	6,077	2,982	63
Total	40,294	81,283	25,668	7,845	112
* The bachelor level is only at the Technology College in Riyadh, sharing teaching staff and premises with the diploma level.					
Source: Technical and Vocational Training Corporation (TVTC).					



Table 17.5: PROFILE OF TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CORPORATION IN 1431/1432H

	No. of new Students	Total No. of Students	No. of Graduates 1430/1431	No. of Teaching staff	No. of Institutes/colleges
Riyadh	8,302	17,372	5,551	1,783	26
Makkah	7,990	15,678	4,728	1,464	14
Al-Madinah	2,628	5,294	1,475	525	8
AL-Qassim	3,907	7,091	1,909	852	11
Eastern	5,678	14,304	5,104	1,094	11
'Asir	3,664	6,884	2,238	687	13
Tabuk	1,370	2,829	964	266	5
Ha'il	1,444	2,597	742	250	4
Northern Borders	995	1,535	370	114	4
Jazan	595	1,562	1,057	243	4
Najran	1,538	2,680	556	214	3
Baha	1,158	1,786	428	167	4
Al-Jawuf	1,025	1,671	546	186	5
Total	40,294	81,283	25,668	7,845	112
Source: Technical and Vocational Training Corporation (TVTC).					

colleges, 6.1 thousand from industrial vocational institutes and 1,686 female graduates from girl higher technological institutes.

The total number of the teaching staff members at TVTC colleges, institutes, and training centers in 1431/1432H stood at 7.8 thousand. Of these, 4.3 thousand were at technological colleges, 3.0 thousand at industrial vocational training institutes, and 549 thousand at girl higher technical institutes.

The number of TVTC colleges, industrial vocational institutes, and girl higher technical institutes in 1431/1432H was 112, including 35 technological colleges, 63 industrial vocational training institutes and 14 girl higher technological institutes.

Private Training Programs

The number of trainees under the private training programs supervised by TVTC was 117.5 thousand in 1431/1432H, including 68.3 thousand male trainees and 49.2 thousand female trainees. The number of graduates from the private training programs stood at 85.0 thousand in 1430/1431H, including 51.3 thousand male graduates and 33.8 thousand female graduates.

Institute of Public Administration

The Institute of Public Administration (IPA) continued its training achievements aimed at raising the professional level of government employees in the Kingdom. In 1431/1432H, the IPA organized many general and customized training courses, applied seminars, symposia and gatherings at its head office in Riyadh, as well as at its branches in Al-Dammam and Jeddah, and its female branch in Riyadh. The number of participants in these activities was 64.5 thousand. Of these, 48.6 thousand participated in general training programs, 9.4 thousand in business centre training programs, 2,076 in customized programs, 1,751 in general applied seminars, 198 in customized applied seminars, and 2,564 in symposia and gatherings.

The number of graduates from the Institute in the training year 1431/1432H stood at 1,093, of which 980 were from general preparatory programs and 113 from tailor-made preparatory programs.

The number of training staff at the Institute totaled 645 during the training year 1431/1432H. Of these, 123 were non-Saudis, representing 19.1 percent of the total training staff (Table 17.6).



**Table 17.6: TRAINING ACTIVITY OF THE INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
AT HEAD OFFICE AND BRANCHES DURING 1431/32H**

	Head Office Riyadh	Dammam Branch	Jeddah Branch	Riyadh Female Branch	Total
No. of trainees in general training programs	29,027	5,712	9,578	4,246	48,563
No. of trainees in training programs-Business centre	6386	1228	1231	518	9,363
No. of trainees in customized training programs	1278	376	354	68	2,076
General Applied seminars	751	315	427	258	1,751
Customized Seminars	112	40	46	0	198
Symposia and gatherings	1700	300	0	564	2,564
Total trainees	39,254	7,971	11,636	5,654	64,515
No. of graduates from general preparatory programs	559	151	167	103	980
No. of graduates from customized preparatory programs	113	0	0	0	113
Total graduates	672	151	167	103	1,093
No. of training staff (Saudis)	309	81	54	78	522
No. of training staff (non-Saudis)	98	5	10	10	123
Total training staff	407	86	64	88	645

Source: Institute of Public Administration.

Charity Foundations

Charity foundations and institutions have offered aid in cash and in kind to the needy of all segments throughout the Kingdom. They have trained and qualified members of needy families who are able to work, built houses for them and helped them paying house rent and public utility bills. They have also supported small business owners, lent a helping hand to the youth to get married, and extended aid to orphans and disabled people. The total disbursements by charity foundations in the Kingdom in 1431/1432H (2011) amounted to Rls 2.8 billion, rising by 12.0 percent over its level of Rls 2.5 billion in 1430/1431H (2010). The amounts disbursed by charity foundations in Riyadh constituted 34.7 percent of total disbursements, followed by Makkah region with 23.8 percent and the Eastern region with 17.4 percent. The rest was accounted for by the remaining regions. (Table 17.7).

Social Charity Fund

Since its inception in 1423H, the Social Security Fund has developed a range of programs aimed at achieving its objectives of developing the performance of targeted categories. These programs have included the following; small business program, productive families program, educational and training scholarships program, training and employment program, and awareness and guidance program.

The Fund has since its establishment gone through three stages. The first stage has included initial setting of regulations, programs, administrative and

financial rules and regulations, and the programs' manuals and determination of the requirements of the national strategy for social development in the Kingdom. The second stage has involved implementing and experimenting the programs in some of the Kingdom's regions, and endeavoring to identify strengths and weaknesses in these programs and

**Table 17.7: DISBURSEMENTS OF CHARITY
FOUNDATIONS**

Regions	Disbursements (Million riyals)		Ratio to total Amount in 2011
	(2010)	(2011)	
Riyadh	834.3	969.6	34.7
Makkah	523.4	665.6	23.8
Al-Madinah	87.4	86.1	3.1
Al-Qassim	275.6	293.8	10.5
Eastern region	430.4	485.9	17.4
'Asir	26.9	11.5	0.4
Tabuk	61.3	3.7	0.1
Ha'il	75.1	110.9	4.0
Northern Borders	26.8	3.5	0.1
Jazan	75.8	79.7	2.9
Najran	10.7	11.2	0.4
Al-Baha	37.8	25.8	0.9
Al-Jawf	30.3	46.9	1.7
Total	2,495.7	2,794.2	100.0

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs.



develop them accordingly. Finally the third stage, which has witnessed the actual launching of the whole set of programs.

The Fund has made great achievements throughout these stages, including the following:

- Small business and productive families programs: Under this program, more than 1,167 projects in some regions of the Kingdom have been financed with an amount of Rls 13.4 million.
- Educational and training scholarships programs: The Fund has provided 18.9 thousand scholarships, with a total cost of Rls 780.3 million, covering different regions of the Kingdom and specializing in all majors.
- Training and employment program: Male and female trinees, who have benefited from this program, have stood at 15.5 thousand, with a total cost of Rls 160 million.
- Awareness and guidance program: A variety of information and awareness activities about the Fund's scheme and objectives, and about some issues that would contribute to raising awareness, producing capabilities among targeted categories, were organized.

During the third stage, the programs implemented by the Fund in all regions of the Kingdom have witnessed considerable growth. The educational and training scholarships program has grown by 100 percent per annum, and that of the training and employment program by 88 percent per annum. During

this stage, more than 80 percent of the Fund's achievements has been realized.

Social Security Agency of the Ministry of Social Affairs

In pursuance of the Kingdom's policy to ensure decent standard of living for low-income citizens, the government has continued to provide various types of financial aid to needy families and individuals. To this end, the Social Security Agency of the Ministry of Social Affairs has continued disbursement of social security to beneficiaries throughout the Kingdom.

Data in Table (17.8) indicate that total aid disbursements related to social security exceeded Rls 21.2 billion during fiscal year 1432/1433H, increasing by 28.1 percent over the preceding fiscal year.

Region-wise disbursements show that Makkah region received 20.6 percent of total disbursements, followed by Riyadh region with 14.7 percent, 'Asir region with 12.9 percent, the Eastern region with 10.1 percent, Jazan region with 9.9 percent, Al-Madinah region with 7.9 percent, Al-Qassim 4.9 percent and Ha'il region with 4.8 percent.

The number of beneficiaries of social security stood at 1.4 million during 1432/1433H, increasing by 23.4 percent over the preceding year. A breakdown of shares by regions indicates that Makkah region accounted for the largest share with 21.8 percent of total beneficiaries, followed by Riyadh region with 15.4

Table 17.8: DISBURSEMENTS AND BENEFICIARIES OF SOCIAL SECURITY

Region	Disbursements (million riyals)		Ratio of disbursements to total in 2011	No. of Beneficiaries		Ratio of beneficiaries to total in 2011
	1431/32 (2010)	1432/33 (2011)		1431/32 (2010)	1432/33 (2011)	
Riyadh	2,212	3,121	14.7	161,702	220,832	15.4
Makkah	3,291	4,367	20.6	234,191	312,655	21.8
Al-Madinah	1,229	1,669	7.9	81,319	107,841	7.5
AL-Qassim	317	1,038	4.9	54,190	65,188	4.5
Eastern	1,663	2,136	10.1	119,543	157,847	11.0
'Asir	1,956	2,733	12.9	135,695	178,865	12.5
Tabuk	517	655	3.1	38,326	43,546	3.0
Ha'il	725	1,015	4.8	45,191	62,676	4.4
Northern Borders	292	388	1.8	19,701	24,024	1.7
Jazan	1,487	2,093	9.9	97,607	132,984	9.3
Najran	575	774	3.7	40,529	46,145	3.2
Baha	532	638	3.0	40,670	45,457	3.2
Al-Jawuf	435	564	2.7	30,758	37,682	2.6
Total	15,230	21,190	100	1,099,422	1,435,742	100

Source: Ministry of Social Affairs.



percent, 'Asir region with 12.5 percent and the Eastern region with 11.0 percent.

Ministry of Housing

The Ministry of Housing's data for fiscal year 1432/33H indicate that the number of housing projects offered by the Ministry for execution throughout the Kingdom stood at 37. The projects include building of 19,891 residential units with all necessary educational, health and security facilities and mosques.

The Ministry of Housing seeks to achieve the ultimate vision of the housing sector through implementing the Royal Decree issued in 1432H ordaining expediting work for constructing 500 thousand housing units. More than Rls 250 billion were appropriated for constructing these units with the aim of providing appropriate houses to all citizens throughout the Kingdom, particularly to those with low income.

King Abdullah Housing Development Foundation for His Parents

King Abdullah Housing Development Foundation for His Parents constructed 9,053 residential units and 192 buildings for utilities and commercial centers in various regions and governorates of the Kingdom with a total cost of Rls 6.7 billion.

A number of projects were handed over as follows: Al-Nabah project in Yanbu', made up of 184 housing units and 7 buildings for utilities and commercial centers; Al-Shab'an project in Amluj, including 48 housing units and 6 buildings for utilities and commercial centers; Al-Hisi project in Amluj, including 40 housing units and 4 buildings for utilities and commercial centers; Al-Ghalah project in Al-Laith with 186 housing units and 7 buildings for utilities and commercial centers; Thuwal project in Jeddah with 100 housing units and 4 buildings for utilities and commercial centers; Al-Tarf project in Al-Ahsa with 384 housing units and 9 buildings for utilities and commercial centers; Al-Jarn project in Al-Ahsa with 149 housing units and 8 buildings for utilities and commercial centers; Al-Ghazalah project in Al-Ghazalah with 254 housing units and 9 buildings for utilities and commercial centers; Al-Daihamah project in Samtah with 372 housing units and 9 buildings for utilities and commercial centers; Yabas villages project in Al-Mukhwah with 135 housing units; Nakheel quarter project in Al-Jurf Al-Garbi in Al-Madinah with 70 housing units; Al-Qurayyat, Rafha' and Al-Aflaj project with 102 housing units and 3 utility buildings for each; Amluj project with 74 housing units and 3 buildings for utilities and commercial centers.

The Foundation also plans to construct 900 residential units and 27 buildings for utilities in the cities of Al-Raith, Al-Qunfudhah, 'Ar'ar, Al-Hanakiyyah, Al-Harshaf, Wadi Al-Haya, Anaizah, Jazan and Al-Madinah with 100 residential units and 3 utility buildings for each city.

The Foundation built 6 thousand residential units for displaced people in Jazan in addition to building numbers of utilities for those units, including 31 mosques, 5 health centers and 35 schools. Total cost of this project stood at Rls 6.0 billion.

Charitable Housing Projects of Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud Foundation

Prince Sultan Bin Abdulaziz Al-Saud Foundation has carried out a number of charitable housing projects in some of the Kingdom's regions. During the period from 1422H until 1430H, it constructed 746 housing units. Work is in progress for constructing 500 housing units. Thus the number of housing units which were already completed and those which are under construction, totaled 1,246, with a total cost of Rls 380.2 million.

These units were built across most of the Kingdom's regions as follows: 100 units at Al-Qahmah in 'Asir region, 350 units in Tabuk, 120 units in Najran, 150 units in Ha'il, 180 units in Makkah, 71 units in Al-Ghat, 75 units in Jazan region, and 200 units in Al-Layth city.

Prince Salman Charitable Housing Association

His Royal Highness Prince Salman Bin Abdulaziz established in 1418H (1998) a developmental charitable association under the name "Prince Salman's Charitable Housing Association". Its slogan is: Housing and Development, and its mission is: Providing housing to the needy families in Riyadh region and raising their economic and social status through a range of development programs as a contribution to the national development in general. The following are salient projects completed and those to be constructed by the Association:

- **completed projects:** The Association had already constructed housing projects, which included 451 housing units distributed as follows: 252 housing units in Sultanah quarter, 124 in Al-Badi'ah quarter, and 75 in Al-Jarradiah quarter. The total cost of constructing these units amounted to Rls 106 million.
- **Projects under construction:** Work was underway for constructing two projects, including 198 housing units; 82 in Al-Mizahmiyyah governorate and 116 in Al-Kharj governorate. The estimated cost of these projects amounted to Rls 76 million.



- Projects in the process of awarding for implementation:

These comprise 3 projects for constructing 594 housing units at an estimated cost of Rls 283 millions to be distributed as follows: 100 units in Majma'ah governorate, 414 units in shaqra'a governorate and 80 units in Al-Quei'ah governorate.

- Projects under design and study:

These include 3 projects in Dorma, Huraimla and Al-Majma'ah governorates (100 housing units each) , with an estimated cost of Rls 132 million.

- The Public Pension Agency

According to the Public Pension Agency's statistics, the number of subscribers to the Civil Pension System increased by 4.0 percent to 931.2 thousand in 1432/1433H (2011) compared to 895.4 thousand in the previous year (Table 17.9).

The subscriptions collected from on-the-job civil servant subscribers rose by 6.7 percent to Rls 10.2

billion from Rls 9.6 billion in the previous year. The subscriptions collected from military personnel rose by 10.1 percent to Rls 4.7 billion from Rls 4.2 billion in the preceding year.

Total disbursements by the Public Pension Agency to beneficiaries amounted to Rls 37.5 billion in 1432/33H (2011), denoting a decline of 0.4 percent from the preceding fiscal year. Of these, Rls 19.8 billion were accounted for by pension payments and gratuities for civil servants, and Rls 17.7 billion by pension payments and gratuities for military personnel.

Statistics for 1432/33H (2011) indicate a rise in the number of pensioners and beneficiaries from pension payments, as living pensioners increased by 6.5 percent to 403.7 thousand. The number of deceased pensioners rose by 4.5 percent to 125.0 thousand, and heirs benefiting from pension payments went up by 5.3 percent to 359.3 thousand. Beneficiaries from compensations decreased by 43.1 percent to 1.4 thousand.

Table 17.9: COLLECTIONS AND DISBURSEMENTS BY THE PUBLIC PENSION AGENCY

	(2010)	(2011)*	% Change
No. of subscribers to the Civil Pension System	895,398	931,214	4.0
Total collections from on-the-job subscribers (Million Riyals)			
Civilians	9,598	10,237	6.7
Military	4,240	4,668	10.1
Corresponding shares			
Civilians	9,598	10,237	6.7
Military	6,125	6,743	10.1
Total disbursements to beneficiaries (Million Riyals)			
Pension payments and compensations to civilians	19,697	19,788	0.5
Pension payments and compensations to military personnel	17,997	17,737	-1.4
Total	37,694	37,525	-0.4
Total No. of pensioners and beneficiaries of pension payments			
Alive	378,965	403,712	6.5
Dead	119,616	124,951	4.5
Heir beneficiaries	341,112	359,346	5.3
Compensation beneficiaries	2,439	1,388	-43.1
Source: The Public Pension Agency. * Preliminary figures until the approved of the balance sheet of the Agency.			



The General Organization for Social Insurance

Given the importance attached to social insurance by employees and employers in both the public and private sectors and in view of the services provided by the General Organization for Social Insurance (GOSI) to workers, pensioners and their families, the number of firms subscribing to the Social Insurance System have been increasing year by year. GOSI's data show a remarkable rise in the main indicators of its activity in fiscal year 1432/33H (2011). The number of private firms subscribing to GOSI system rose by 13.0 percent to 272.9 thousand, whereas the number of government firms declined by 1.2 percent to 1,154.

The number of subscribers covered by the Social Insurance System went up by 8.8 percent to 15.2 million in 2011, compared to 14.0 million in the preceding year. The number of on-the-job subscribers increased by 13.3 percent to 5.4 million against 4.8 million in the preceding year.

Payments of the pension branch rose by 18.9 percent to Rls 9.7 billion in fiscal year 1432/1433 (2011) compared to Rls 8.1 billion in the preceding year. Compensations of the occupational hazard branch, on the other hand, decreased by 3.7 percent to Rls 391.1 million compared to Rls 406.3 million in the preceding year. The number of periodical pension cases of the pension branch went up by 4.9 percent to 16.0 thousand. The number of pension cases of the pension branch rose by 6.8 percent to 110.0 thousand. The number of cases of family members entitled to pension under the pension branch increased by 5.9 percent to 140.8 thousand. The number of non-occupational disability pension cases of the pension branch rose by 5.9 percent to 10.3 thousand. The number of periodical pensions of the occupational hazards branch increased by 3.1 percent to 8.4 thousand. The number of pension cases of permanent partial occupational disability rose by 0.3 percent. The number of pension cases of permanent full occupational disability remained unchanged at 111. The number of heir entitlement cases

**Table 17.10: ACTIVITIES OF THE GENERAL ORGANIZATION
FOR SOCIAL INSURANCE IN 2010 AND 2011**

	(2010)	(2011)	% Change
No. of government corporations	1,168	1,154	-1.2
No. of private corporations	241,411	272,880	13.0
No. of subscribers	14,000,348	15,236,934	8.8
No. of on-the-job subscribers	4,788,275	5,426,425	13.3
No. of on-the-job subscribers (pension branch)	848,881	883,248	4.0
No. of on-the-job subscribers (occupational hazard branch)	4,652,865	5,280,306	13.5
Total compensations of the pension branch (Million Riyals)	8,190	9,739	18.9
Total compensations of the occupational hazard branch (Million Riyals)	406.3	391.1	-3.7
Total investments in domestic companies (Million Riyals)	47,943	49,859	4.0
No. of periodical pension cases of the pension branch	15,262	16,013	4.9
No. of pension cases of the pension branch*	103,015	110,006	6.8
No. of cases of member families entitled to the pension under the pension branch**	132,950	140,761	5.9
No. of non-occupational disability pension cases of the pension branch	9,714	10,283	5.9
No. of periodical pension of the occupational hazard branch	8,147	8,402	3.1
No. of partial permanent occupational disability	695	697	0.3
No. of full permanent occupational disability	111	111	0.0
No. of heir entitlement cases	7,341	7,594	3.4
* Including old age retirement, early retirement, woman retirement and retirement due to hand occupations.			
** Including heir entitlements, and entitlements of heir of lost subscriber and prisoner subscriber.			
Source: General Organization for Social Insurance.			



went up by 3.4 percent to 7.6 thousand. Total amounts invested by GOSI in domestic companies went by 4.0 percent to Rls 49.9 billion during fiscal year 2011 compared to Rls 47.9 billion a year earlier.

Health Affairs

The Ministry of Health's statistics for 1431H (2010) indicated remarkable growth in all health facilities and manpower of the health sector in the Kingdom, (Tables 17.11 and 17.12). The number of dispensaries, hospitals, beds, physicians, nurses and assistant health personnel of the health sector (government and private) throughout the Kingdom continued to increase.

The number of hospitals operating in the Kingdom rose to 415, increasing by 7 over the

preceding year. Of these, 249 hospitals were run by the Ministry of Health, denoting a rise of 5 over the preceding year; 39 by other government entities; and 127 by the private sector, increasing by 2 over the preceding year. Hospitals operated by the Ministry of Health and other government entities represented 69.4 percent of the total hospitals in the Kingdom, while hospitals run by the private sector constituted 30.6 percent of the total in 1431H (2010).

The number of private health centres and dispensaries totaled 4,115 in 1431H (2010). The number of the Ministry of Health's health care centres increased by 57 over the preceding year to 2,094. The number of private dispensaries and polyclinics increased to 2,021, denoting a rise of 77 over the preceding year.

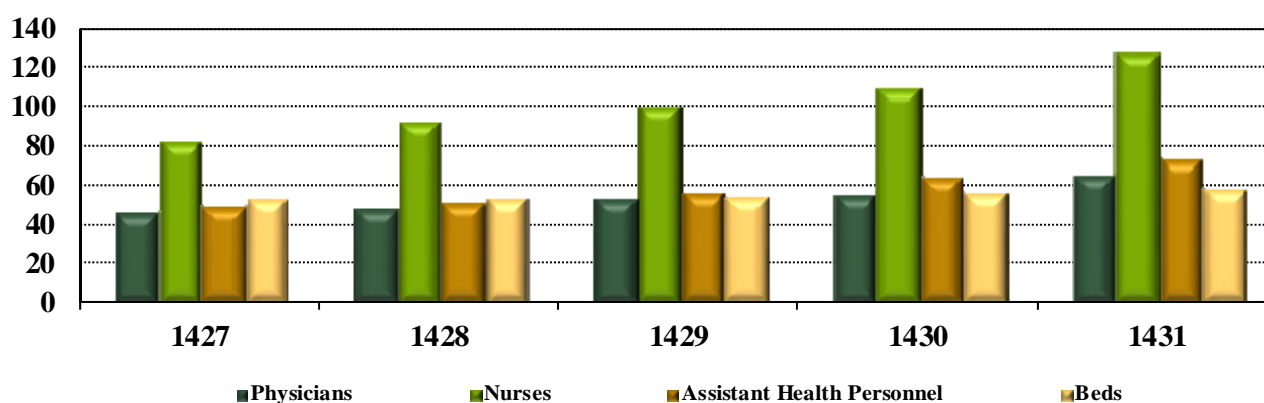
Table 17.11: HEALTH FACILITIES AND MEDICAL STAFF

	1430 H				1431 H			
	The Ministry of Health	Other Government Entities	The Private Sector	Total	The Ministry of Health	Other Government Entities	The Private Sector	Total
Health Care Centers	2,037	--	--	2,037	2,094	--	--	2,094
Private Dispensaries	--	--	1,944	1,944	--	--	2,021	2,021
Hospitals	244	39	125	408	249	39	127	415
Beds	33,277	10,822	11,833	55,932	34,370	10,939	12,817	58,126
Physicians	25,832	12,304	16,767	54,903	31,517	12,968	21,134	65,619
Nursing Staff	63,297	24,253	23,308	110,858	75,978	25,880	27,934	129,792
Personnel (Technicians)	34,014	20,161	9,833	64,008	41,900	20,508	10,876	73,284

Source: Ministry of Health.

Chart 17.2: Medical Staff and Beds in the Kingdom's Health Sector

Thousands





The number of beds in the Kingdom's hospitals rose to 58.1 thousand. Of these, 34.4 thousand were in the Ministry of Health's hospitals, constituting 59.1 percent of total beds in the Kingdom's hospitals; 10.9 thousand in other government entities' hospitals, representing 18.8 thousand of the total; 12.8 thousand in the private sector's hospitals, making up 22.1 of the total.

The number of physicians in the health sector went up to 65.6 thousand in 1431H, rising by 19.5 percent over the preceding year. Of these 31.5 thousand, or 48 percent of the total physicians in the health sector, were in the Ministry of Health's

hospitals; 13.0 thousand, or 19.8 percent of the total, were in other government entities' hospitals; 21.1 thousand, or 32.2 percent of the total, were in the private sector's hospitals.

Data in Table 17.12 indicate the distribution of the health sector's facilities and manpower throughout the Kingdom. Statistics show a correlation between the density of population and the number of health facilities and related hospitals, beds and physicians. Riyadh, Makkah, Al-Madinah and the Eastern regions accounted for the bulk of health facilities due to high density of population in these regions■

Table 17.12: REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND RESOURCES IN THE KINGDOM (2010) 1431H.

Region	Health Care Centers	Private Dispensaries	Hospitals	Beds	Physicians	Nursing Staff	Assistant Health Personnel
Riyadh	399	758	87	15051	12599	23159	12141
Makkah	321	526	82	12926	12086	22138	10789
Al-Madinah	143	80	34	3392	3641	7616	3330
AL-Qassim	151	72	22	2606	2739	5329	3706
Eastern	225	237	68	10662	8820	18846	8735
'Asir	303	143	34	3987	3876	7665	3654
Tabuk	93	21	12	1122	1267	2747	1458
Ha'il	67	40	14	1798	1296	2643	1259
Northern Borders	93	26	11	1130	1107	2283	1178
Jazan	43	23	8	950	918	1897	940
Najran	49	37	10	1182	1129	2763	1253
Baha	146	40	20	1844	2026	4272	2850
Al-Jawuf	61	28	13	1476	1147	2554	1483
Total	2,094	2,031	415	58,126	65,619	124420	78656

Source: Ministry of Health.



Estimates of the midyear census issued by the Central Department of Statistics and Information (CDSI) indicated that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's population for 2011 rose by 2.9 percent to 28.4 million compared to 27.6 million in the preceding year. Of this, Saudis constituted 68.4 percent (19.4 million), and non-Saudis 31.6 percent (9.0 million).

Recent labor force data issued by the Ministry of Civil Service indicated that the number of employees in the government sector (Saudis and non-Saudis) was 998.1 thousand at the end of 2011. However, the number of workers (Saudis and non-Saudis) in the private sector, as per the Ministry of Labor's latest data, stood at 7.8 million at the end of 2011 against 7.0 million at the end of 2010.

Population

A demographic study of the population indicates that the Saudi society is among the fastest growing societies of the world. Estimates show that the Kingdom's population approximately doubled during the last two decades, rising from 15.2 million in 1990 to 28.4 million in 2011. A comparison of the Kingdom's average population growth rate with other countries of the world shows that it exceeds them by varying degrees. While the annual growth rate of the Kingdom's population during the period (1990-1995) averaged 2.7 percent, those for Arab and developing countries stood at 2.4 percent and 1.8 percent respectively and for OECD countries and all countries of the world altogether stood at 0.7 percent and 1.5 percent respectively. The Kingdom and Arab countries' average population growth rates during the period (2010-2015) is expected to be 2.1 percent and 2.0 percent respectively, developing countries 1.3 percent, OECD countries 0.5 percent and other countries of the world altogether 1.1 percent. The high growth rate of the Kingdom's population has been attributable to remarkable improvement in the economic, health and social conditions. In addition, continued development in the economic structure, the massive investments in infrastructure and investments made by the private sector have all contributed to the recruitment of a large number of non-Saudi manpower which constituted 24.7 percent of the Kingdom's total population in 2011.

According to Table 18.1, which shows comparative demographic and developmental trends, there has occurred a continuous increase in the ratio of the Kingdom's urban population to total population. It rose from 76.6 percent in 1990 (against the world average of 42.6 percent) to 82.3 percent of the total population in 2011 (against the world average of 50.8 percent). This is a high ratio compared to the world

average. The continued rise in the ratio is suggestive of the expected expansion in the demand for public utility services and housing in the Kingdom's cities over the coming period.

Other important demographic indicators show that total fertility rate fell from 5.5 infants per woman (against the world average of 3.1 infants per woman) during the period 1990-1995 to 2.6 infants per woman (against the world average of 2.4 infants per woman) during 2011. Infant mortality rate (per 1000 children) declined from 118 infants in 1970 (against the world average of 96 infants) to 18 infants in 2008 (against the world average of 44 infants). Mortality rate of children below 5 years fell from 185 children (per 1000 children) in 1970 (against the world average of 148 children) to 21 children in 2009 (against the world average of 58 children). Life expectancy rose from 53.9 years during the period 1970-1975 (world average 58.3 years) to 73.9 years during the year 2011 (world average 69.8 years). The comparison of these indicators demonstrates the quantitative and typical transformation at the development level in the Kingdom during the analysis period.

A breakdown of the Kingdom's population by sex based on the midyear census for 2011 indicates that the male population accounted for 56.5 percent and the female 43.5 percent of total population. The Saudi male population represented 34.3 percent and the female 34.0 percent of the total population, while non-Saudi male population was 22.2 percent and the female was 9.4 percent of the total population of the Kingdom (Table 18.2 and Chart 18.1).

A breakdown of the Kingdom's population by administrative regions in 2011 indicates that Makkah Region ranked first with 7.2 million, or 25.5 percent, followed by Riyadh Region with 7.1 million or 25.0 percent, and the Eastern Region with 4.3 million or 15.1 percent. The Northern Borders Region occupied the last rank with 0.3 million or 1.2 percent of the total Saudi Population (Table 18.3).

The number of births in 2011 was 606,505, rising by 2,296 over the previous year. The number of births of Saudis was 510,495 (261,473 were males and 249,022 females). The number of births of non-Saudis stood at 96,010 (49,176 were males and 46,834 females).

The number of mortalities in 2011 stood at 102,066, increasing by 1,909 over the preceding year. The number of Saudi death cases amounted to 78,431 (43,024 were males and 35,407 were females), and the number of deaths of non-Saudis was 23,635 (17,681



Table 18.1: COMPARATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS

	Year (Period)	Saudi Arabia	Arab countries	Developing countries	OECD	The world
Total population (Million)	1990	15.2	226.4	4,352.9	911.0	5,290.4
	2011	28.4	360.7	5,778.1	1,129.5	6,974.0
	2030	38.5	496.9	7,027.3	1,218.5	8,321.4
Annual growth rate of population	1990- 1995	2.7	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.5
	2010- 2015	2.1	2.0	1.3	0.5	1.1
Urban population (Ratio to total population)	1990	76.6	49.2	36.3	72	42.6
	2011	82.3	56.7	50.3	78.3	50.8
Dependence ratio (at working age 15-64)	1990	79.2	87.8	65.0	49.1	65.4
	2011	49.5	61.9	57.5	49.9	52.2
Fertility rate (Infant per woman)	1990-1995	5.5	4.7	3.3	1.7	3.1
	2011	2.6	3.1	2.7	1.8	2.4
Infant mortality rate (Per 1000 infants)	2008	18	38	40	5	44
Children mortality rate below 5 years (per 1000 infants)	2009	21	49	60	6	58
Life expectancy (years)	2011	73.9	70.5	67.2	80.0	69.8
GDP Per capita (in US \$ based on purchasing power parity)	2005	13,517	6,716	5,282	29,197	9,543
	2010	16,541	4,774	4,952	40,976	9,120
	2011	21,046	8,554	6,147	33,352	10,082

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning, and Human Resources Development Report of 2009 & 2011, UN Development Program.

Table 18.2: THE KINGDOM'S POPULATION STATISTICS BY SEX AND NATIONALITY

Nationality and Sex	2010*	2011*	Growth rate	Ratio to Total
Saudis				
Males	9,525,178	9,743,626	2.3	34.3
Females	9,448,437	9,662,059	2.3	34.0
Total	18,973,615	19,405,685	2.3	68.4
Non-Saudis				
Males	6,052,837	6,297,735	4.0	22.2
Females	2,536,980	2,672,935	5.4	9.4
Total	8,589,817	8,970,670	4.4	31.6
Total				
Males	15,578,015	16,041,361	3.0	56.5
Females	11,985,417	12,334,994	2.9	43.5
Total	27,563,432	28,376,355	2.9	100.0

* Mid-year estimates.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning



Chart 18.1: Breakdown of The Kingdom's Population Based on Preliminary Estimates

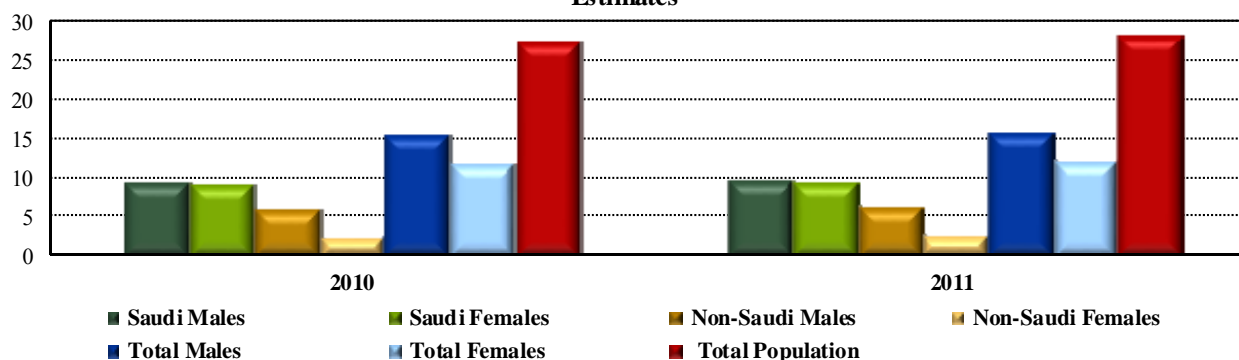


Table 18.3: THE KINGDOM'S POPULATION STATISTICS BY ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS AND SEX IN 2011*

Region	Males	Females	Total	Ratio
Riyadh	4,142,180	2,953,457	7,095,637	25.0
Makkah	4,074,025	3,175,921	7,249,946	25.5
Al-Madinah	1,021,510	836,980	1,858,490	6.5
Al-Qassim	718,317	550,517	1,268,834	4.5
Eastern Region	2,514,578	1,775,652	4,290,230	15.1
Asir	1,071,488	922,380	1,993,868	7.0
Tabuk	452,345	372,084	824,429	2.9
Hail	337,145	285,350	622,495	2.2
Northern Borders	179,663	154,264	333,927	1.2
Jazan	760,490	662,696	1,423,186	5.0
Najran	287,560	239,772	527,332	1.9
Al-Bahah	225,041	204,122	429,163	1.5
Al-Jawf	257,019	201,799	458,818	1.6
Total	16,041,361	12,334,994	28,376,355	100

* Mid-year estimates.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning

males and 5,954 females). On the other hand, the fertility rate among Saudi females fell to 3.10 births per woman in 2011 from 3.17 births per woman in the preceding year. The total fertility rate for non-Saudi females in 2011 amounted to 2.30 births per woman, declining from 2.31 births per woman in the previous year (Table 18.4).

Labour Force Workers in the Public Sector

According to the latest statistics issued by the Ministry of Civil Service, the number of employees in the government sector (Saudis and non-Saudis) at the end of 2011 stood at 998.1 thousand, increasing by 4.0 percent over the preceding year. Saudis working in the government sector represented 92.1 percent of the total workers in the same sector.

Nationality-wise, the number of Saudi workers in the government sector was 919.1 thousand at the end of 2011 (an increase of 3.9 percent over the preceding year), while non-Saudi workers stood at 79.0 thousand (an increase of 5.2 percent over the preceding year).

The number of Saudi male workers amounted to 616.7 thousand at the end of 2011, increasing by 4.6 percent over the preceding year, while the number of female workers was 302.4 thousand, increasing by 2.5 percent over the preceding year.

The number of non-Saudi male workers at the end of 2011 was 37.1 thousand, increasing by 10.3 percent from the preceding year while the number of female workers was 41.9 thousand, rising by 1.1 percent from the preceding year (Table 18.5 and Chart 18.2).



Table 18.4: NUMBER OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND FERTILITY RATE IN THE KINGDOM

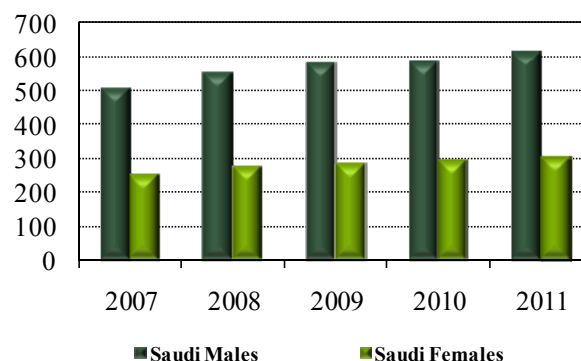
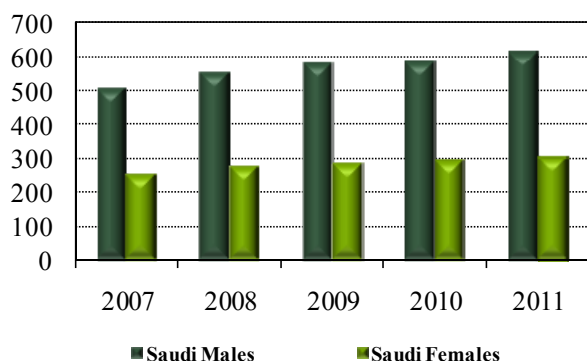
	2008	2009	2010	2011
<u>No. of Births</u>				
Saudis				
Males	255,634	257,987	259,723	261,473
Females	243,461	245,702	247,356	249,022
Total	499,095	503,689	507,079	510,495
Non-Saudis				
Males	50,723	50,328	49,749	49,176
Females	48,308	47,932	47,381	46,834
Total	99,031	98,260	97,130	96,010
Total No. of Births				
Males	306,357	308,315	309,472	310,649
Females	291,769	293,634	294,737	295,856
Total	598,126	601,949	604,209	606,505
<u>No. of Deaths</u>				
Saudis				
Males	41,052	41,682	42,349	43,024
Females	33,840	34,298	34,847	35,407
Total	74,892	75,980	77,196	78,431
Non-Saudis				
Males	15,980	16,487	17,073	17,681
Females	5,769	5,822	5,888	5,954
Total	21,749	22,309	22,961	23,635
Total No. of Deaths				
Males	57,032	58,169	59,422	60,705
Females	39,609	40,120	40,735	41,361
Total	96,641	98,289	100,157	102,066
<u>Fertility Rates</u>				
Saudis	3.31	3.25	3.17	3.10
Non-Saudis	2.35	2.33	2.31	2.30
Total	3.10	3.04	2.98	3.00
Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning				

**Table 18.5: BREAKDOWN OF THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR'S
EMPLOYEES BY SEX AND NATIONALITY**

Year	Saudis				Non-Saudis				Total	
	Males	Females	Total	Growth rate	Males	Females	Total	Growth rate	Saudis and non-Saudis	Growth rate
2007	508,006	252,989	760,995	3.7	36,851	32,139	68,990	-1.2	829,985	3.3
2008	552,718	275,128	827,846	8.8	35,807	36,058	71,865	4.2	899,711	8.4
2009	583,989	282,785	866,774	4.7	36,202	38,924	75,126	4.5	941,900	4.7
2010	589,627	295,088	884,715	2.1	33,677	41,441	75,118	0.0	959,833	1.9
2011	616,748	302,360	919,108	3.9	37,128	41,902	79,030	5.2	998,138	4.0
Source: Ministry of Civil Service.										



**Chart 18.2: Distribution of Government employees By Sex and Nationality
(Thousand Employees)**



Average Monthly Salaries of Saudi Government Employees

Royal Decree No. A/23 dated 20/03/1432H (23/02/2011) was issued providing for adding the cost of living allowance (15% of the basic salary) to the salaries of Saudi government employees. Royal Decree No. A/62 dated 13/04/1432H (18/03/2011) was issued providing for raising of the minimum limit of salaries to be Rls 3,000, starting from 25/06/1432H (28/05/2011). Monthly salaries of government staff vary according to categories of post scales, including the following seven main grades:

1. Employees' General Salary Scale:

This comprises 15 grades, with a minimum limit of an average monthly salary (1st grade) of Rls 3,945, and a maximum limit of an average monthly salary (15th grade) of Rls 24,750.

2. Clerks' Salary Scale:

This includes 3 grades, with a minimum limit of an average monthly salary (31st grade) of Rls 3,750, and a maximum limit of an average monthly salary (33rd grade) of Rls 6,130.

3. Educational Post Salary Scale:

This includes 6 ranks, with a minimum limit of an average monthly salary (1st rank) of Rls 8,440, and a maximum limit of an average monthly salary (6th rank) of Rls 17,065.

4. Judges' Salary Scale:

This includes 10 grades, with a minimum limit of an average monthly salary (Attendant Judge) of Rls 10,320, and a maximum limit of an average monthly salary (Head of Court of Appeal(s)) of Rls 42,320. The scale includes Cassation Judge and Head of Court of Cassation who receive the salaries of Excellent grade.

5. Teaching Staff Salary Scale (in universities and the like):

This includes 5 categories with a minimum limit of an average monthly salary (Teaching Assistant) of

Rls 9,555, and a maximum limit of an average monthly salary (Professor) of Rls 23,565.

6. Staff of the Commission of Investigation and Public Prosecution: Salary Scale:

This includes 9 grades, with a minimum limit of an average monthly salary (Investigation Lieutenant) of Rls 7,380, and a maximum limit of an average monthly salary (Vice-Chancellor) of Rls 33,065.

7. Medical Post Salary Scale:

This includes 8 categories, with a minimum limit of an average monthly salary (Medical Assistant) of Rls 10,350 and a maximum limit of an average monthly salary (Consultant) of Rls 38,830 (Table 18.6).

Workers in the Private Sector

Latest figures issued by the Ministry of Labor show that the number of workers in the private sector (Saudis and non-Saudis) was 7.8 million at the end of 2011, increasing by 11.3 percent over the preceding year. The ratio of Saudis employed in the private sector to total employed workers was 10.9 percent.

A breakdown of employees in the private sector at the end of 2011 indicates that Saudis amounted to 0.84 million (increasing by 16.5 percent from the preceding year) while non-Saudis were 6.9 million (increasing by 10.7 percent over the preceding year).

The number of Saudi male workers at the end of 2011 was 0.74 million, increasing by 11.4 percent over the preceding year, and that of female workers amounted to 0.1 million, increasing by 78.9 percent over the preceding year.

The number of non-Saudi male workers at the end of 2011 stood at 6.8 million, rising by 10.4 percent over the preceding year, and that of female workers was 0.1 million, rising by 28.3 percent from the preceding year (Table 18.7).



**Table 18.6: AVERAGE MONTHLY SALARIES OF SAUDI STAFF
IN THE GOVERNMENT SECTOR**

(In Saudi Riyals)

	Employees'		Clerks' Salary Scale		Educational Post		Judges' Salary Scale*	
	General Salary Scale				Salary Scale			
	Grade	Average Salary	Grade	Average Salary	Grade	Average Salary	Grade	Average Salary
Minimum Limit	1	3945	31	3750	1	8440	Attendant Judge	10,320
Maximum Limit	15	24750	33	6130	6	17065	Head of Court (A)	42,320
	University Teaching Staff Salary Scale		Commission of Investigation and Public Prosecution Staff Salary Scale		Medical Staff Salary Scale			
	Post	Average Salary	Grade	Average Salary	Grade	Average Salary	Grade	Average Salary
Minimum Limit	TA	9,555	Investigation Lieutenant	7,380	Medical Assistant (B)	10,350		
Maximum Limit	Professor	23,565	Vice-Chancellor	33,065	Consultant	38,830		

* A cassation Judge and Head of the Court of Cassation are classified within the salary scale of excellent grade and receive its salary.
Source: Ministry of Civil Service.

**Table 18.7: LABOUR FORCE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR
BY SEX AND NATIONALITY**

	2010		2011		Annual growth rate
	No. of workers	Percentage Distribution	No. of workers	Percentage Distribution	
1. Total labour force	6,991,200	100.0	7,781,496	100.0	11.3
Males	6,847,167	97.9	7,568,544	97.3	10.5
Females	144,033	2.1	212,952	2.7	47.8
2. Saudis	724,655	10.4	844,476	10.9	16.5
Males	669,037	9.6	744,990	9.6	11.4
Females	55,618	0.8	99,486	1.3	78.9
3. Non- Saudis	6,266,545	89.6	6,937,020	89.1	10.7
Males	6,178,130	88.4	6,823,554	87.7	10.4
Females	88,415	1.3	113,466	1.5	28.3

Source: Ministry of Labour.

Workers in the Private Sector by Economic Activity

A breakdown of workers by economic activity in the private sector at the end of 2011 shows that "building and construction sector" accounted for 45.1 percent of the total number of workers in the private sector (3.5 million workers), followed by the "wholesale and retail trade sector" with 19.3 percent of the total number (1.5 million workers), and "manufacturing industries sector" came third with 10.3 percent of the total number of workers (0.8 million workers). In the last position was "electricity, gas and water sector", with 0.3 percent (0.02 million workers of the total number of workers in the private sector) (Table 18.8 and Chart 18.3).

Workers in the Private Sector by Major Occupations

A breakdown of workers in the private sector by major occupations at the end of 2011 (Table 18.9 and

Chart 18.4) shows that the number of workers in "auxiliary basic engineering" occupations occupied the first position with 3.0 million workers, or 38.0 percent of the total number of workers in main occupations, followed by professions of "services" with 2.5 million workers or 31.6 percent, "agricultural, animal and bird breeding and hunting" professions ranked third with 0.7 million workers, or 8.9 percent. In the last position came occupations of "directors and business managers" with 0.07 million or 0.8 percent of the total number of workers in main occupations.

Breakdown of Labor Force in the Private Sector by Region

A breakdown of the labor force by region at the end of 2011 shows that the three main regions are Riyadh, Eastern Region and Makkah. These accounted



**Table 18.8: BREAKDOWN OF LABOUR FORCE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR
BY MAJOR ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, SEX AND NATIONALITY**

Economic activity	2010			2011			Percentage Ratio
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, forests and fishing							
Saudis	8,559	321	8,880	7,499	1,028	8,527	0.1
Non-Saudis	483,433	127	483,560	700,513	3,074	703,587	9.0
Total	491,992	448	492,440	708,012	4,102	712,114	9.2
Mines, oil, natural gas and quarrying							
Saudis	42,936	497	43,433	63,557	1,411	64,968	0.8
Non-Saudis	25,729	3,237	28,966	18,080	2,097	20,177	0.3
Total	68,665	3,734	72,399	81,637	3,508	85,145	1.1
Manufacturing industries							
Saudis	86,565	4,211	90,776	97,222	7,345	104,567	1.3
Non-Saudis	649,887	9,326	659,213	686,423	13,193	699,616	9.0
Total	736,452	13,537	749,989	783,645	20,538	804,183	10.3
Electricity, gas and water							
Saudis	9,996	85	10,081	13,599	95	13,694	0.2
Non-Saudis	16,781	19	16,800	11,001	25	11,026	0.1
Total	26,777	104	26,881	24,600	120	24,720	0.3
Construction and building							
Saudis	196,145	6,247	202,392	233,292	18,709	252,001	3.2
Non-Saudis	2,797,770	16,737	2,814,507	3,230,590	27,549	3,258,139	41.9
Total	2,993,915	22,984	3,016,899	3,463,882	46,258	3,510,140	45.1
Wholesale and retail trade							
Saudis	178,685	10,400	189,085	174,191	19,484	193,675	2.5
Non-Saudis	1,303,467	8,862	1,312,329	1,298,402	8,890	1,307,292	16.8
Total	1,482,152	19,262	1,501,414	1,472,593	28,374	1,500,967	19.3
Transport, storage and communications							
Saudis	83,167	29,699	112,866	19,802	911	20,713	0.3
Non-Saudis	575,502	49,096	624,598	209,223	729	209,952	2.7
Total	658,669	78,795	737,464	229,025	1,640	230,665	3.0
Finance, insurance, and real estate services							
Saudis	17,312	249	17,561	50,561	6,263	56,824	0.7
Non-Saudis	165,965	352	166,317	87,902	475	88,377	1.1
Total	183,277	601	183,878	138,463	6,738	145,201	1.9
Community, social and personal							
Saudis	36,376	3,540	39,916	85,267	44,240	129,507	1.7
Non-Saudis	86,087	285	86,372	581,420	57,434	638,854	8.2
Total	122,463	3,825	126,288	666,687	101,674	768,361	9.9
Other activities							
Saudis	9,296	369	9,665	---	---	---	---
Non-Saudis	73,509	374	73,883	---	---	---	---
Total	82,805	743	83,548	---	---	---	---
Total labor force							
Saudis	669,037	55,618	724,655	744,990	99,486	844,476	10.9
Non-Saudis	6,178,130	88,415	6,266,545	6,823,554	113,466	6,937,020	89.1
Grand Total	6,847,167	144,033	6,991,200	7,568,544	212,952	7,781,496	100.0

Source: Ministry of Labour. (---) Not available.



**Table 18.9: BREAKDOWN OF LABOUR FORCE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR
BY MAJOR PROFESSION, SEX AND NATIONALITY**

Major Professions	2010			2011			Percentage Ratio
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Administrative and business directors							
Saudis	53,949	2,328	56,277	46,997	5,934	52,931	0.7
Non-Saudis	6,272	25	6,297	12,056	206	12,262	0.2
Total	60,221	2,353	62,574	59,053	6,140	65,193	0.8
Scientific, technical and human specialists							
Saudis	58,778	7,718	66,496	56,561	8,796	65,357	0.8
Non-Saudis	354,603	10,665	365,268	365,236	12,522	377,758	4.9
Total	413,381	18,383	431,764	421,797	21,318	443,115	5.7
Scientific, technical and human technicians							
Saudis	55,098	13,959	69,057	52,311	26,827	79,138	1.0
Non-Saudis	325,790	39,644	365,434	342,655	46,408	389,063	5.0
Total	380,888	53,603	434,491	394,966	73,235	468,201	6.0
Clerical jobs							
Saudis	156,167	14,866	171,033	179,310	29,285	208,595	2.7
Non-Saudis	8,003	295	8,298	6,560	333	6,893	0.1
Total	164,170	15,161	179,331	185,870	29,618	215,488	2.8
Sales jobs							
Saudis	68,422	5,206	73,628	57,064	10,315	67,379	0.9
Non-Saudis	158,926	55	158,981	160,307	72	160,379	2.1
Total	227,348	5,261	232,609	217,371	10,387	227,758	2.9
Services jobs							
Saudis	179,423	9,427	188,850	213,443	11,350	224,793	2.9
Non-Saudis	2,054,360	27,339	2,081,699	2,191,717	39,978	2,231,695	28.7
Total	2,233,783	36,766	2,270,549	2,405,160	51,328	2,456,488	31.6
Agricultural & animal husbandry							
Poultry and fishing							
Saudis	9,154	72	9,226	2,106	170	2,276	0.0
Non-Saudis	460,261	103	460,364	686,620	142	686,762	8.8
Total	469,415	175	469,590	688,726	312	689,038	8.9
Industrial and chemical processes and food industries							
Saudis	17,633	1,357	18,990	15,824	2,414	18,238	0.2
Non-Saudis	245,027	9,758	254,785	227,716	13,201	240,917	3.1
Total	262,660	11,115	273,775	243,540	15,615	259,155	3.3
Auxiliary basic engineering jobs							
Saudis	70,413	685	71,098	121,374	4,395	125,769	1.6
Non-Saudis	2,564,888	531	2,565,419	2,830,687	604	2,831,291	36.4
Total	2,635,301	1,216	2,636,517	2,952,061	4,999	2,957,060	38.0
Total labour force							
Saudis	669,037	55,618	724,655	744,990	99,486	844,476	10.9
Non-Saudis	6,178,130	88,415	6,266,545	6,823,554	113,466	6,937,020	89.1
Grand Total	6,847,167	144,033	6,991,200	7,568,544	212,952	7,781,496	100.0

Source: Ministry of Labour.



Chart 18.3: Distribution of Manpower in the Private Sector By Major Economic Activity during 2011

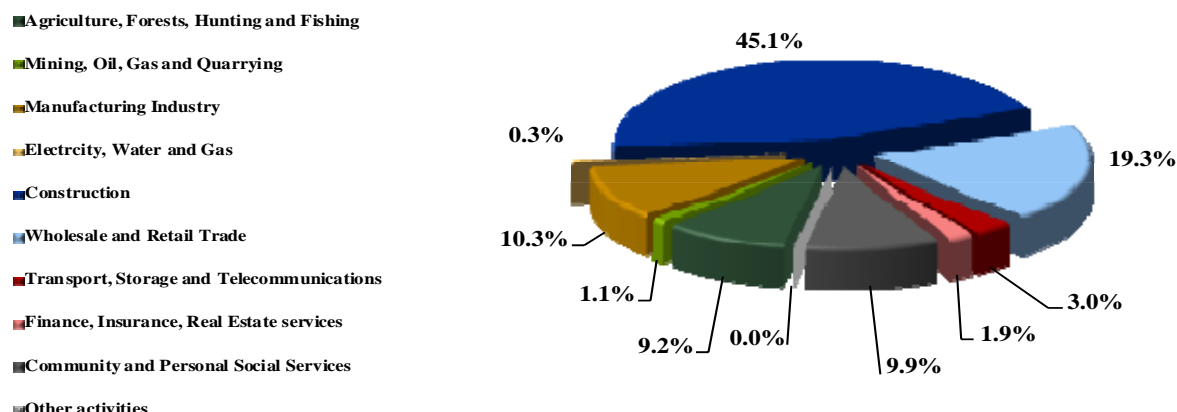
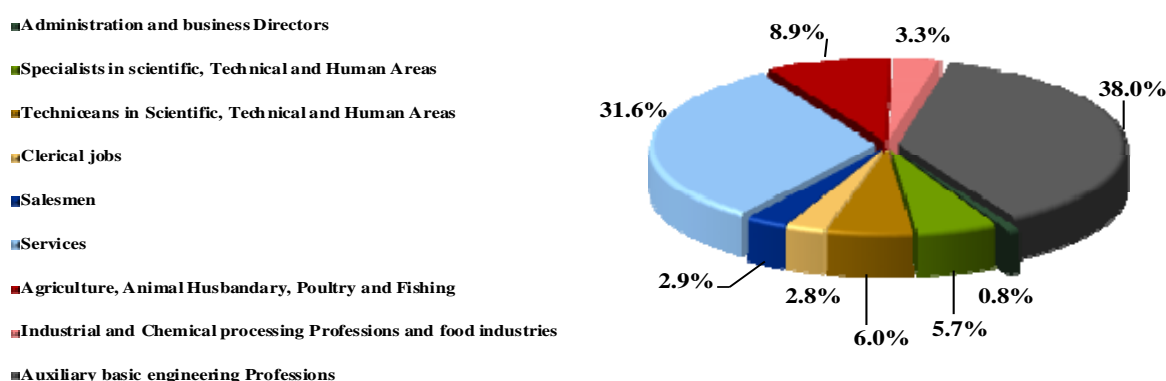


Chart 18.4: Distribution of Manpower in the Private Sector by Major Professions During 2011



for more than three quarters of labor force in the private sector. Riyadh Region occupied the first rank with 34.8 percent (2.7 million workers) of the total manpower in the private sector, followed by the Eastern Region and Makkah with 21.2 percent and 20.9 percent (1.7 million workers and 1.6 million workers) respectively, while Jazan Region occupied the last position with 0.6 percent (0.05 million workers) of the total manpower in the private sector (Table 18.10 and Chart 18.5).

Average Monthly Salary of Labor Force in the Private Sector

According to the Ministry of Labor's data, the average monthly wages of workers in the Kingdom stood at Rls 1,426.0 during 2011 compared to Rls 1,293.0 during 2010, rising by 10.3 percent. The average wages of male workers stood at Rls 1,406.0, rising by 10.0 percent from the preceding year. The average wages of female workers amounted to Rls 2,133.7 increasing by 8.2 percent from the preceding year (Table 18.11 and Chart 18.6).

Saudization

The Ministry of Labor and other related government organs have continued their efforts to increase the contribution of the national manpower to different economic activities, especially to those sectors where foreign workers are concentrated. These efforts seek, inter alia, to provide timely and periodic information on the labor market, encourage the private sector to provide job opportunities to qualified and skilled citizens willing to work, and to rationalize the recruitment of foreign labor force and restrict it only to specializations not sufficiently available among Saudis. The Ministry works at implementing the Saudi employment strategy seeking to achieve full employment of Saudi manpower and reduce unemployment.

In the context of the efforts made by the Saudi government, employment campaigns are conducted by the Ministry of Labor for employing Saudis. Such campaigns aim at determining the number and quality



**Table 18.10: BREAKDOWN OF LABOUR FORCE IN THE PRIVATE SECTOR
BY REGION, SEX AND NATIONALITY**

Region	2010			2011			Percentage Ratio
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Riyadh							
Saudis	236,621	23,373	259,994	265,887	38,716	304,603	3.9
Non-Saudis	2,098,781	37,857	2,136,638	2,351,312	48,698	2,400,010	30.8
Total	2,335,402	61,230	2,396,632	2,617,199	87,414	2,704,613	34.8
Makkah							
Saudis	156,854	15,003	171,857	156,360	27,657	184,017	2.4
Non-Saudis	1,325,835	18,592	1,344,427	1,417,525	25,143	1,442,668	18.5
Total	1,482,689	33,595	1,516,284	1,573,885	52,800	1,626,685	20.9
AL-Madinah							
Saudis	23,321	1,692	25,013	25,112	3,322	28,434	0.4
Non-Saudis	237,816	3,586	241,402	274,539	4,353	278,892	3.6
Total	261,137	5,278	266,415	299,651	7,675	307,326	3.9
AL-Qassim							
Saudis	22,282	1,429	23,711	20,347	3,598	23,945	0.3
Non-Saudis	411,115	3,849	414,964	440,863	4,653	445,516	5.7
Total	433,397	5,278	438,675	461,210	8,251	469,461	6.0
Eastern							
Saudis	184,556	11,730	196,286	227,017	19,492	246,509	3.2
Non-Saudis	1,294,068	16,688	1,310,756	1,384,483	19,479	1,403,962	18.0
Total	1,478,624	28,418	1,507,042	1,611,500	38,971	1,650,471	21.2
'Asir							
Saudis	16,363	1,087	17,450	19,880	1,929	21,809	0.3
Non-Saudis	273,226	3,400	276,626	294,539	4,243	298,782	3.8
Total	289,589	4,487	294,076	314,419	6,172	320,591	4.1
Tabuk							
Saudis	5,494	570	6,064	5,174	969	6,143	0.1
Non-Saudis	66,710	594	67,304	167,598	1,699	169,297	2.2
Total	72,204	1,164	73,368	172,772	2,668	175,440	2.3
Ha'il							
Saudis	4,523	161	4,684	5,955	1,549	7,504	0.1
Non-Saudis	137,762	1,261	139,023	78,886	903	79,789	1.0
Total	142,285	1,422	143,707	84,841	2,452	87,293	1.1
Northern Borders							
Saudis	2,792	62	2,854	3,119	190	3,309	0.0
Non-Saudis	38,381	181	38,562	45,681	788	46,469	0.6
Total	41,173	243	41,416	48,800	978	49,778	0.6
Jazan							
Saudis	5,703	220	5,923	2,301	330	2,631	0.0
Non-Saudis	70,730	725	71,455	44,423	430	44,853	0.6
Total	76,433	945	77,378	46,724	760	47,484	0.6

Continued on next page



Table 18.10: (Continued from previous page)

Region	2010			2011			Percentage Ratio
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Najran							
Saudis	4,028	51	4,079	3,104	651	3,755	0.0
Non-Saudis	98,909	515	99,424	100,549	936	101,485	1.3
Total	102,937	566	103,503	103,653	1,587	105,240	1.4
Al-Bahah							
Saudis	3,045	93	3,138	5,042	400	5,442	0.1
Non-Saudis	42,280	632	42,912	94,309	1,050	95,359	1.2
Total	45,325	725	46,050	99,351	1,450	100,801	1.3
Al-Jawf							
Saudis	3,455	147	3,602	5,692	683	6,375	0.1
Non-Saudis	82,517	535	83,052	128,847	1,091	129,938	1.7
Total	85,972	682	86,654	134,539	1,774	136,313	1.8
Total labour force							
Saudis	669,037	55,618	724,655	744,990	99,486	844,476	10.9
Non-Saudis	6,178,130	88,415	6,266,545	6,823,554	113,466	6,937,020	89.1
Grand total	6,847,167	144,033	6,991,200	7,568,544	212,952	7,781,496	100.0

Source: Ministry of Labour.

Chart 18.5: Breakdown of Labour Force in the Private Sector by Region in 2011

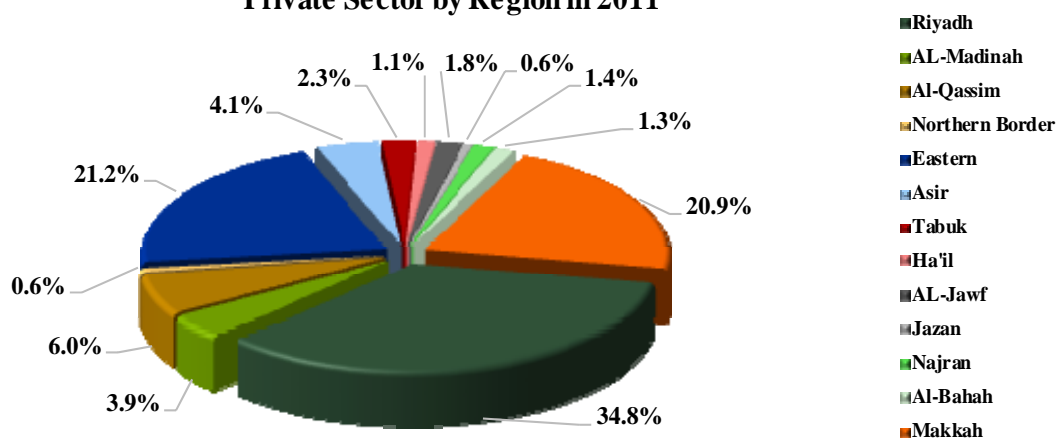
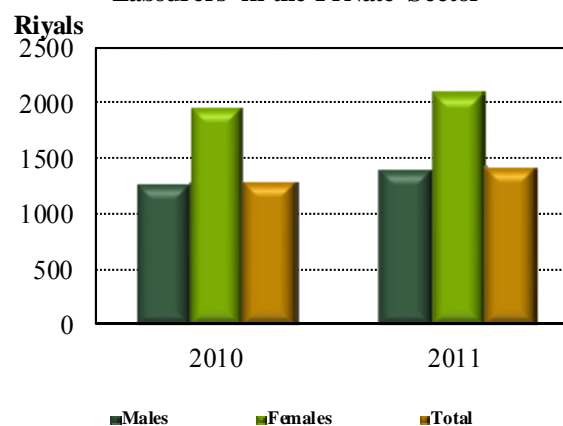


Table 18.11: Average Monthly Wages of Manpower in the Private Sector

Period	(In Riyals)		
	Males	Females	Total
2010	1,278.7	1,972.8	1,293.0
2011	1,406.0	2,133.7	1,425.9
Growth Rate of average Wages			
2011	10.0	8.2	10.3

Source: Ministry of Labour.

Chart 18.6: Average Monthly Wages of Labourers in the Private Sector





of Saudi job seekers, qualifying those who lack specific skills through training programs on jobs needed in the labor market, in cooperation with the Human Resource Development Fund, and providing them with suitable job opportunities in the private sector. The most important developments witnessed by the Saudi labor market during 1432H (2011) are as follows:

- 1- Correcting the labor market's data. The Ministry's database currently obtains Saudis' data from the General Organization for Social Insurance, and non-Saudis' data from the National Information Centre at the Ministry of Interior in addition to other reliable sources.
- 2- Launching "Nitaqat" program to encourage the private sector to Saudize occupations so that Saudis will replace non-Saudis.
- 3- Entrusting Human Resources Development Fund with the task of Saudization (Hafiz Program) wherein job seekers were registered in order to hire them after being qualified through training program needed by the labor market.

The efforts led to employment of 229,661 Saudis (182,303 males) of job seekers in all of the Kingdom's regions in private enterprises. The

number of Saudis who were employed through Hafiz program stood at 34,293, while those employed through labor offices prior to Hafiz program were 38,002 and through private enterprises directly as a result of implementing "Nitaqat" program were 157,316. Therefore, the total number of new employed Saudis in private enterprises amounted to 229,661 in 2011.

Job Seekers

The Ministry of Labor's statistics show that the number of job seekers, who are registered according to academic qualification, stood at 1,161,035 at the end of the first quarter 2012. High school certificate holders ranked first in the number of applicants for work, amounting to 437,018 (37.6 percent of the total number of job-seekers), followed by bachelor degree holders with 297,162 applicants (25.6 percent of the total number of job-seekers). Intermediate school certificate holders ranked third with 158,858 applicants (13.7 percent of the total number of job-seekers). Higher degree holders ranked last with 13,805 applicants (1.2 percent of the total number of job-seekers) (Table 18.12).

Job-seekers of the age group (25 to 29 years) represented the largest category, with 562,385 seekers

Table 18.12: BREAKDOWN OF REGISTERED JOB-SEEKERS BY EDUCATION LEVEL

Year	Illiterate	Literate	Primary School	Intermediate School	High School	Diploma	Bachelor	Higher Educations	Total
1999	5,076	6,832	16,615	14,431	17,956	---	4,168	---	65,078
2000	3,997	5,288	19,929	18,548	28,122	---	7,247	---	83,131
2001	2,175	3,033	16,624	19,415	34,311	---	5,448	---	81,006
2002	1,725	2,406	13,187	15,401	27,217	---	4,321	---	64,257
2003	1,021	1,657	12,545	14,924	24,352	---	4,742	---	59,241
2004	991	1,797	11,550	15,013	27,818	---	4,950	---	62,119
2005	3,384	5,499	32,348	32,093	26,529	8033	6,180	72	114,138
2006	658	4,044	18,097	23,220	44,571	13484	16,191	122	120,387
2007	589	3,455	32,574	41,231	51,839	16,262	10,338	84	156,372
2008	472	1,991	24,691	43,135	50,411	14,933	11,461	103	147,197
2009	383	1,683	18,228	31,849	39,893	11,968	7,799	62	111,865
2010	208	1,323	16,161	27,612	41,435	11,571	8,094	199	106,603
2011*	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1Q 2012*	23468	32,186	131,311	158,858	437,018	67,227	297,162	13805	1,161,035
Distribution % in									
1Q 2012	2.0213	2.8	11.3	13.7	37.6	5.8	25.6	1.2	100

(---) Not available. * Effective from June 2011, "Hafez System" was applied, and the System management was assigned to the Human Resources Development Fund (HadaF). Therefore, the Ministry of Labour ceased to issue data on job seekers.

Source: Ministry of Labour-Information Centre. Human Resources Development Fund.



(48.4 percent of the total number of job-seekers), while the group of (20 to 24) constituted the smallest group with a number of 262,652 individuals (22.6 percent of the total number) (Table 18.13). Makkah Region accounted for the largest number of job-seekers, 243,494 (21.0 percent of the total number), followed by Riyadh region with 236,123 (20.3 percent of the total number). The Northern borders region accounted for the smallest number of job-seekers, 19,960 (1.7 percent of the total number) (Table 18.14).

Saudization in the Banking Sector

At the end of 2011, the number of Saudi employees in the banking sector stood at 33,463, rising by 4.1 percent from the preceding year. The number of non-Saudi workers was 6,004, increasing by 14.3 percent over the preceding year.

At the end of 2011, the number of Saudi male employees totaled 29,479, while the number of Saudi female employees stood at 3,984.

Table 18.13: NUMBER OF JOB-SEEKERS BY AGE

Age	2009	2010	2011*	1Q 2012*	Percentage Ratio
Less than 20 years	13,586	11,432	---	---	---
20-24 years	47,702	39,084	---	262,652	22.6
25-34 years	30,815	32,706	---	562,385	48.4
35-44 years	11,017	12,874	---	335,998	28.9
45-60 years	5,597	6,797	---	---	---
Over 60 years	2,729	3,246	---	---	---
Total	111,865	106,603	---	---	100.0

(---) Not available. * Effective from June 2011, "Hafez System" was applied, and the System management was assigned to the Human Resources Development Fund (Hadafe). Therefore, the Ministry of Labour ceased to issue data on job seekers.

Source: Ministry of Labour-Information Centre. Human Resources Development Fund.

Table 18.14: NUMBER OF JOB-SEEKERS BY REGION

Region	2009	2010	2011*	1Q 2012*	Percentage Ratio
Riyadh	23,527	23,867	---	236,123	20.3
Makkah	14,591	32,074	---	243,494	21.0
Al-Madinah	3,801	5,679	---	82,940	7.1
Al-Qassim	4,434	3,867	---	48,169	4.1
Eastern	43,808	29,561	---	188,480	16.2
Asir	9,010	3,533	---	115,469	9.9
Ha'il	785	876	---	28,707	2.5
Tabuk	1,918	1,803	---	48,131	4.1
Al-Bahah	1,027	1,061	---	23,581	2.0
Northern Border	1,158	248	---	19,960	1.7
Al-Jawf	177	194	---	24,328	2.1
Jazan	6,254	2,869	---	73,280	6.3
Najran	1,375	971	---	28,373	2.4
Total	111,865	106,603	---	1,161,035	100.0

(---) Not available. * Effective from June 2011, "Hafez System" was applied, and the System management was assigned to the Human Resources Development Fund (Hadafe). Therefore, the Ministry of Labour ceased to issue data on job seekers.

Source: Ministry of Labour-Information Centre. Human Resources Development Fund.



As for non-Saudi employees, the number of male employees stood at 5,694 at the end of 2011, while the number of non-Saudi female employees was 310 (Table 18.15).

Human Resource Development Fund's Contribution in 2011.

Since the commencement of its operations, the Human Resource Development Fund has contributed to the government Saudization efforts through a program for human resources development. The Fund has continued its fruitful cooperation with several sectors through agreements to Saudize posts, contributing to increasing job opportunities.

The general objective of the Fund is to support the qualification and employment of the national labor force in the private sector.

In order to achieve this objective, the Fund:

- Provides subsidies for qualification, training and employing the national labor force in the private sector.

- Participates in the cost of qualification, training and employment of the national labor force in the private sector.
- Bears a proportion of the salary of persons employed in private sector enterprises after being qualified and trained.
- Supports financing field programs, projects, plans and studies aimed at employing Saudis and replacing foreign labor.
- Provides loans to enterprises qualifying and training specialized national labor force.
- Undertakes research and studies related to its activities in qualification, training and employment of the national labor force.

Programs for supporting training and employment First: Maher 12/12 Program for Qualification of Specialized Personnel

The number of students who have been accepted in Maher 12/12 program was 2,051 in fiscal year 2011. The number of agreements signed with training

Table 18.15: NUMBER OF BANKING SECTOR STAFF

Year	Saudis			Non-Saudis			Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
2001	15,476	1097	16,573	6,152	17	6,169	21,628	1114	22,742
2002	16,009	1,214	17,223	5,805	17	5,822	21,814	1,231	23,045
2003	16,775	1,331	18,106	5,060	14	5,074	21,835	1,345	23,180
2004	18,293	1,509	19,802	4,779	9	4,788	23,072	1,518	24,590
2005	22,843	2,157	25,000	4,674	11	4,685	27,517	2,168	29,685
2006	26,415	2,710	29,125	4,736	10	4,746	31,151	2,720	33,871
2007	27,781	3,311	31,092	4,852	19	4,871	32,633	3,330	35,963
2008	28,345	3,700	32,045	5,030	16	5,046	33,375	3,716	37,091
2009	27,748	3,791	31,539	5,099	17	5,116	32,847	3,808	36,655
2010	---	---	32,156	---	---	5,254	---	---	37,410
2011	29,479	3,984	33,463	5,694	310	6,004	35,173	4,294	39,467
Growth rate in									
2011			4.1			14.3			5.5
(---) Not available.									



institutions, participating in the training of those students was 127. Maher program consists of Health programs, engineering and technological programs, information technology programs, financial and insurance programs, travel and tourism programs, advertising and media programs, sales and trade programs and administrative and specialized programs.

Second: Job-related Programs for Qualified and Unqualified People

The Fund executed several agreements this year regarding job-related programs for qualified and unqualified individuals. The number of agreements signed with private enterprises was 2,227 distributed throughout the Kingdom's regions. Total number of training and employment opportunities under those agreements was 47,332. A breakdown of job-related qualification and training shows that the number of training and employment opportunities for qualified people stood at 19,536 whereas the number of training and employment opportunities for unqualified people was 27,796.

Third: National System for Joint Training

Under the Fund's agreement with entities related to joint involvement in the Saudi human power development through technical and professional training related to employment from which "the National System for Joint Training" stemmed, the Fund continued to support labor market priority training programs according to the needs of beneficiary enterprises. The number of beneficiaries of implemented programs in 2011 stood at 2,866.

Fourth: Health Training Program

The Fund continued the implementation of the program this year, and the number of entities that participated in training and employment under this program reached 103. The program aims at supporting the qualification of job seekers. The program supports job-related training for acquisition of diploma, and the diploma holders desiring to pursue supplementary bachelor program majoring in nursing and pharmacy, and support of job-related training for the bachelor degree majoring in nursing and pharmacy. The number of training and employment opportunities under this program was 507 in 2011.

Fifth: Support Program of operation and maintenance contracts

The Fund signed 54 agreements under this program, contributing to a total number of 4,738 job opportunities.

Sixth: Program of On-the-job Training ending with skill and experience

The Fund signed 16 agreements this year for implementing the program of On-the-job training. Total number of training opportunities under this program was 1,857.

Seventh: Program of Non-Profit Institutes

The Fund signed 54 agreements with private enterprises during this year. The number of training and employment opportunities under these agreements stood at 1,651.

Eighth: Support of Prisoner Employment Program

Further to the agreement entered with Prisons General Directorate (PGD) for supporting Prisoner Employment Program, the Fund sought to activate this agreement by signing another agreement this year with a private enterprise in the Eastern Region for training and employing 100 prisoners in that enterprise in accordance with support mechanisms adopted by the Fund.

Ninth: Program of Remote Work

The Fund signed 5 agreements this year. The total job opportunities provided by those agreements stood at 19.

Tenth: Supporting Incentives for Job Stability Program

Supporting Incentives for Job Stability Program is for employees supported by programs that contribute to the stability of employees in their work. The Fund grants a one-month salary not exceeding Rls 5,000 to an employee who benefits from the support if he completed one year in an enterprise with a training program set by the enterprise. The Fund also grants a two-month salary not exceeding Rls 10,000 to an employee who completes two years on the job in an enterprise with a training program set by the enterprise. The number of beneficiaries of the program was 3,694 in this year, and they received job security awards to the tune of Rls 15.4 million.

Eleventh: Education and Training Program Support

The number of graduates from the Education and Training Program Support, since the implementation of the program of diploma and bachelor degrees, was 510.

Twelfth: Supporting Program of Training and Qualification of Small Enterprises' Owners

The number of beneficiaries of the program this year stood at 913. The Small Enterprise Development Center, Saudi Education and Training Est. and Saudi



Entrepreneurship Development Institute (SEDI) participated in the training. The cost of the program was Rls 1,293,000.

Thirteenth: GET-IT Program

The Fund implemented GET-IT program (Graduate Entrepreneurship Training through IT) in cooperation with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and HP Company in order to raise the performance of entrepreneurs in their businesses through IT applications in the field of work. The number of the program beneficiaries was 146 with a total cost of Rls 293.9 thousand.

Fourteenth: Program for Supporting Owners of Small Enterprises

The Fund implemented a program for supporting owners of small enterprises in most of the Kingdom's regions with a total cost of Rls 43,308,000, spent over 24 months for beneficiaries. The number of beneficiaries amounted to 761, of whom 460 were males and 301 were females.

Fifteenth: Program for Qualification of Human Resources Specialists

The number of beneficiaries of the program this year was 553 with a cost of Rls 333,000■



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SECTION (1)

MONEY AND BANKING STATISTICS

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Table (1): MONETARY BASE

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Currency Outside Banks (1)	Bank Reserves			Reserve Money (1 + 4) (5)
		Cash In Vault (2)	Deposits With SAMA (3)	TOTAL (2+3) (4)	
1383/84	846	47	109	156	1,002
1384/85	978	50	155	205	1,183
1385/86	1,104	60	152	212	1,316
1386/87	1,241	62	196	258	1,499
1387/88	1,374	71	246	317	1,691
1388/89	1,453	61	179	240	1,693
1389/90	1,528	59	181	240	1,768
1390/91	1,642	63	276	339	1,981
1391/92	1,951	69	654	723	2,674
1392/93	2,488	117	2,267	2,384	4,872
1393/94	3,374	156	2,410	2,566	5,940
1394/95	5,052	248	3,282	3,530	8,582
1395/96	8,559	441	5,596	6,037	14,596
1396/97	13,607	721	11,568	12,289	25,896
1397/98	17,970	814	17,510	18,324	36,294
1398/99	21,010	1,181	16,117	17,298	38,308
1399/1400	25,199	1,259	7,738	8,997	34,196
1400/01	26,144	1,302	6,629	7,931	34,075
1401/02	30,421	1,520	8,606	10,126	40,547
1402/03	35,281	1,595	9,261	10,856	46,137
1403/04	34,655	1,649	8,596	10,245	44,900
1404/05	34,750	1,439	9,579	11,018	45,768
1405/06	36,868	1,281	11,905	13,186	50,054
1406/07	38,604	1,194	15,531	16,725	55,329
1407/08	39,396	1,331	17,802	19,133	58,529
1988	35,945	1,336	6,164	7,500	43,445
1989	33,877	1,293	6,657	7,950	41,827
1990	44,776	1,726	5,975	7,701	52,477
1991	44,620	1,768	8,144	9,912	54,532
1992	43,772	2,006	8,110	10,116	53,888
1993	42,623	2,511	9,019	11,530	54,153
1994	44,965	2,442	9,206	11,648	56,613
1995	43,087	2,464	8,714	11,178	54,265
1996	43,038	2,134	9,073	11,207	54,245
1997	45,823	2,916	9,639	12,555	58,378
1998	45,019	2,657	9,916	12,573	57,592
1999	55,060	5,468	11,077	16,545	71,605
2000	51,019	5,971	12,912	18,883	69,902
2001	49,203	3,453	15,669	19,122	68,326
2002	52,329	4,892	23,752	28,643	80,973
2003	55,445	4,257	22,406	26,663	82,108
2004	60,133	4,474	27,561	32,035	92,169
2005	64,288	7,201	25,445	32,646	96,934
2006	69,324	12,218	39,843	52,061	121,385
2007	72,192	10,019	98,595	108,614	180,806
2008	83,006	11,007	86,164	97,171	180,177
2009	88,395	10,856	149,262	160,118	248,513
2010	95,520	15,450	143,863	159,313	254,832
2011	119,929	19,917	159,257	179,174	299,103
2012					
Q1	122,713	18,045	149,862	167,907	290,621

Note : The time series preceding the year 1988 followed the Hijri calendar.



Table (2): MONEY SUPPLY

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Currency Outside Banks (1)	Demand Deposits (2)	Money Supply M1 (1+2) (3)	Time & Savings Deposits (4)	Money Supply M2 (3+4) (5)	Other Quasi-Monetary Deposits* (6)	Money Supply M3 (5+6) (7)
1383/84	846	517	1,362	86	1,449	179	1,628
1384/85	978	538	1,516	118	1,634	235	1,869
1385/86	1,104	619	1,722	151	1,873	272	2,145
1386/87	1,241	701	1,943	199	2,141	336	2,477
1387/88	1,374	740	2,113	291	2,405	327	2,731
1388/89	1,453	808	2,261	377	2,638	286	2,923
1389/90	1,528	812	2,340	482	2,822	315	3,137
1390/91	1,642	968	2,610	565	3,175	343	3,518
1391/92	1,951	1,309	3,261	738	3,998	483	4,481
1392/93	2,488	2,259	4,747	814	5,561	656	6,218
1393/94	3,374	3,195	6,570	914	7,483	1,248	8,731
1394/95	5,052	5,633	10,684	1,539	12,223	1,837	14,060
1395/96	8,559	11,012	19,570	1,572	21,142	3,310	24,453
1396/97	13,607	17,610	31,217	1,811	33,027	4,308	37,335
1397/98	17,970	27,327	45,297	3,060	48,357	5,260	53,617
1398/99	21,010	29,476	50,486	4,165	54,651	6,729	61,380
1399/1400	25,199	30,449	55,647	11,630	67,277	7,511	74,789
1400/01	26,144	37,265	63,409	19,994	83,403	10,977	94,380
1401/02	30,421	46,167	76,588	26,367	102,955	16,490	119,445
1402/03	35,281	51,762	87,043	29,050	116,093	18,305	134,398
1403/04	34,655	51,667	86,321	33,575	119,897	24,051	143,948
1404/05	34,750	48,361	83,111	36,589	119,700	29,196	148,896
1405/06	36,868	46,171	83,039	39,682	122,721	27,519	150,240
1406/07	38,604	47,247	85,850	41,089	126,939	36,797	163,736
1407/08	39,396	49,926	89,323	39,697	129,020	35,340	164,360
1988	35,945	57,719	93,664	40,479	134,143	44,275	178,418
1989	33,877	57,875	91,752	44,662	136,414	43,767	180,181
1990	44,776	57,488	102,265	39,281	141,545	46,893	188,438
1991	44,620	75,850	120,470	44,623	165,093	50,749	215,843
1992	43,772	81,692	125,464	46,333	171,796	51,209	223,005
1993	42,623	78,880	121,503	47,892	169,395	59,256	228,651
1994	44,965	80,679	125,645	51,417	177,062	59,377	236,439
1995	43,087	81,384	124,471	61,223	185,694	56,276	241,970
1996	43,038	89,890	132,928	71,081	204,009	54,503	258,511
1997	45,823	95,361	141,184	77,166	218,349	54,353	272,702
1998	45,019	95,253	140,272	83,436	223,708	59,881	283,589
1999	55,060	101,605	156,665	85,341	242,006	63,935	305,941
2000	51,019	114,481	165,500	90,832	256,332	62,903	319,235
2001	49,203	130,192	179,396	91,685	271,080	69,115	340,196
2002	52,329	150,010	202,339	108,028	310,367	80,059	390,427
2003	55,445	167,577	223,022	113,382	336,404	81,061	417,465
2004	60,133	211,170	271,303	136,673	407,976	88,122	496,098
2005	64,288	219,251	283,539	165,266	448,805	104,869	553,675
2006	69,324	243,418	312,742	226,027	538,769	121,815	660,583
2007	72,192	311,365	383,557	283,059	666,616	123,140	789,755
2008	83,006	342,488	425,494	367,624	793,118	136,007	929,125
2009	88,395	433,162	521,558	323,377	844,935	184,009	1,028,944
2010	95,520	530,072	625,592	298,283	923,874	156,495	1,080,370
2011	119,929	641,056	760,985	305,441	1,066,427	157,136	1,223,563
2012							
Q1	122,713	677,470	800,183	307,014	1,107,197	163,422	1,270,619

Note : The time series preceding the year 1988 followed the Hijri calendar.

* Comprise residents' foreign currency deposits, marginal deposits for LCs, outstanding remittances, and banks Repo transactions with private parties.



**Table (3): INCOME VELOCITY OF MONEY
(Non-oil Sector)**

Period Average	M1	M2	M3
1386/87	3.51	3.20	2.82
1387/88	3.43	3.06	2.69
1388/89	3.48	3.00	2.69
1389/90	3.37	2.84	2.56
1390/91	3.51	2.86	2.59
1391/92	3.35	2.67	2.41
1392/93	3.12	2.55	2.28
1393/94	2.96	2.54	2.22
1394/95	3.58	3.10	2.65
1395/96	3.31	2.97	2.56
1396/97	2.74	2.54	2.23
1397/98	2.41	2.26	2.02
1398/99	2.25	2.08	1.88
1399/1400	2.48	2.21	1.98
1400/01	2.68	2.17	1.93
1401/02	2.68	2.00	1.75
1402/03	2.55	1.88	1.62
1403/04	2.48	1.84	1.57
1404/05	2.60	1.82	1.49
1405/06	2.59	1.77	1.46
1406/07	2.44	1.65	1.35
1407/08	2.34	1.59	1.26
1988	2.69	1.88	1.47
1989	2.70	1.88	1.43
1990	2.79	1.95	1.49
1991	2.77	2.03	1.54
1992	2.45	1.80	1.41
1993	2.49	1.84	1.38
1994	2.64	1.91	1.43
1995	2.73	1.89	1.44
1996	2.80	1.88	1.46
1997	2.76	1.83	1.46
1998	2.75	1.77	1.42
1999	2.76	1.77	1.41
2000	2.61	1.69	1.36
2001	2.47	1.63	1.31
2002	2.30	1.55	1.23
2003	2.21	1.47	1.18
2004	2.11	1.41	1.14
2005	2.04	1.32	1.07
2006	2.09	1.25	1.02
2007	1.92	1.10	0.91
2008	1.69	0.97	0.81
2009	1.56	0.91	0.76
2010	1.46	0.96	0.81
2011*	1.33	0.95	0.82

* Data of non- oil GDP Sector are Preliminary Estimates



Table (4) : MONEY MULTIPLIER

End of Period	M1	M2	M3
1383/84	1.36	1.45	1.63
1384/85	1.28	1.38	1.58
1385/86	1.31	1.42	1.63
1386/87	1.30	1.43	1.65
1387/88	1.25	1.42	1.62
1388/89	1.34	1.56	1.73
1389/90	1.32	1.60	1.77
1390/91	1.32	1.60	1.78
1391/92	1.22	1.50	1.68
1392/93	0.97	1.14	1.28
1393/94	1.11	1.26	1.47
1394/95	1.25	1.42	1.64
1395/96	1.34	1.45	1.68
1396/97	1.21	1.28	1.44
1397/98	1.25	1.33	1.48
1398/99	1.32	1.43	1.60
1399/1400	1.63	1.97	2.19
1400/01	1.86	2.45	2.77
1401/02	1.89	2.54	2.95
1402/03	1.89	2.52	2.91
1403/04	1.92	2.67	3.21
1404/05	1.82	2.62	3.25
1405/06	1.66	2.45	3.00
1406/07	1.55	2.29	2.96
1407/08	1.53	2.20	2.81
1988	2.16	3.09	4.11
1989	2.19	3.26	4.31
1990	1.95	2.70	3.59
1991	2.21	3.03	3.96
1992	2.33	3.19	4.14
1993	2.24	3.13	4.22
1994	2.22	3.13	4.18
1995	2.29	3.42	4.46
1996	2.45	3.76	4.77
1997	2.42	3.74	4.67
1998	2.44	3.88	4.92
1999	2.19	3.38	4.27
2000	2.37	3.67	4.57
2001	2.63	3.97	4.98
2002	2.50	3.83	4.82
2003	2.72	4.10	5.08
2004	2.94	4.43	5.38
2005	2.93	4.63	5.71
2006	2.58	4.44	5.44
2007	2.12	3.69	4.37
2008	2.36	4.40	5.16
2009	2.10	3.40	4.14
2010	2.45	3.63	4.24
2011	2.54	3.57	4.09
2012			
Q1	2.75	3.81	4.37



Table (5): CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Currency Outside SAMA (1)	Held by Commercial Banks (2)	Currency Outside Banks (1-2= 3)
1383/84	893	47	846
1384/85	1,028	50	978
1385/86	1,164	61	1,104
1386/87	1,303	62	1,241
1387/88	1,444	71	1,374
1388/89	1,513	61	1,453
1389/90	1,588	59	1,528
1390/91	1,704	63	1,642
1391/92	2,020	69	1,951
1392/93	2,605	117	2,488
1393/94	3,531	156	3,374
1394/95	5,300	248	5,052
1395/96	8,999	441	8,559
1396/97	14,328	721	13,608
1397/98	18,784	814	17,970
1398/99	22,191	1,181	21,010
1399/1400	26,458	1,259	25,199
1400/01	27,446	1,302	26,144
1401/02	31,941	1,520	30,421
1402/03	36,876	1,595	35,281
1403/04	36,304	1,649	34,655
1404/05	36,188	1,439	34,750
1405/06	38,149	1,281	36,868
1406/07	39,797	1,194	38,604
1407/08	40,728	1,331	39,396
1988	37,281	1,336	35,945
1989	35,171	1,293	33,877
1990	46,503	1,726	44,776
1991	46,388	1,768	44,620
1992	45,777	2,008	43,770
1993	45,134	2,511	42,623
1994	47,408	2,443	44,965
1995	45,551	2,464	43,087
1996	45,171	2,134	43,038
1997	48,739	2,916	45,823
1998	47,676	2,657	45,019
1999	60,528	5,468	55,060
2000	56,990	5,971	51,019
2001	52,657	3,453	49,203
2002	57,221	4,892	52,329
2003	59,702	4,257	55,445
2004	64,607	4,474	60,133
2005	71,489	7,201	64,288
2006	81,542	12,218	69,324
2007	82,211	10,019	72,192
2008	94,013	11,007	83,006
2009	99,252	10,856	88,395
2010	110,969	15,450	95,520
2011	139,846	19,917	119,929
2012			
Q1	140,759	18,045	122,713

Table (6): SEASONAL TRENDS OF CURRENCY OUTSIDE BANKS

(Million Riyals)

Currency Outside Banks in Ramadan			Currency Outside Banks in Dhu al Hijjah			Currency Outside Banks Highest level in the year			Currency Outside Banks lowest level in the year		
End of Period	Corresponding gregorian month	Value	End of Period	Corresponding gregorian month	Value	End of Period	Corresponding gregorian month	Value	End of Period	Corresponding gregorian month	Value
9/1400	12/8/1980	26,073	12/1400	8/11/1980	25,538	11/1400	9/10/1980	26,920	1/1400	20/12/1979	23,709
9/1401	1/8/1981	28,851	12/1401	29/10/1981	28,764	11/1401	29/9/1981	29,954	1/1401	8/12/1980	25,549
9/1402	22/7/1982	35,349	12/1402	17/10/1982	33,976	9/1402	21/7/1982	35,349	1/1402	27/11/1981	29,091
9/1403	11/7/1983	38,243	12/1403	7/10/1983	35,924	9/1403	11/7/1983	38,243	1/1403	16/11/1982	33,865
9/1404	30/6/1984	36,811	12/1404	23/9/1984	34,451	9/1404	30/6/1984	36,811	7/1404	2/5/1984	33,729
9/1405	19/6/1985	37,652	12/1405	15/9/1985	34,831	9/1405	19/6/1985	37,652	7/1405	21/4/1985	32,854
9/1406	8/6/1986	39,056	12/1406	5/9/1986	36,482	9/1406	8/6/1986	39,056	7/1406	10/4/1986	34,604
9/1407	28/5/1987	42,293	12/1407	25/8/1987	40,167	9/1407	28/5/1987	42,293	5/1407	28/5/1987	36,963
9/1408	17/5/1988	42,146	12/1408	13/8/1988	37,556	9/1408	16/5/1988	42,146	5/1408	30/3/1988	38,833
4/1989	23/9/1409	40,372	4/1989	23/9/1409	40,372	4/1989	23/9/1409	40,372	12/1989	2/6/1410	33,877
3/1990	4/9/1410	37,715	4/1990	7/12/1410	39,072	11/1990	12/5/1410	44,776	1/1990	4/7/1410	36,438
3/1991	14/9/1411	47,038	6/1991	17/12/1411	44,425	1/1991	15/7/1411	48,338	10/1991	23/4/1412	41,355
4/1992	26/9/1412	45,430	6/1992	28/12/1412	46,218	3/1992	26/9/1412	47,041	1/1992	26/7/1412	42,598
2/1993	6/9/1413	45,339	5/1993	9/12/1413	48,942	5/1993	9/12/1413	48,942	12/1993	17/7/1414	42,623
2/1994	17/9/1414	46,303	5/1994	20/12/1414	45,230	2/1994	17/9/1414	46,303	9/1994	24/4/1415	42,145
2/1995	28/9/1415	48,008	4/1995	30/11/1415	48,126	4/1995	30/11/1415	48,126	10/1995	6/6/1416	42,615
1/1996	10/9/1416	44,237	4/1996	12/12/1416	47,467	4/1996	12/12/1416	47,466	10/1996	18/6/1417	41,219
1/1997	21/9/1417	47,135	4/1997	22/12/1417	44,986	6/1997	24/2/1418	47,368	2/1997	20/10/1417	43,763
12/1998	12/9/1419	45,019	3/1998	2/12/1418	48,885	3/1998	2/12/1418	48,885	10/1998	10/7/1419	43,093
12/1999	23/9/1420	55,060	3/1999	13/12/1419	47,243	12/1999	23/9/1420	55,060	9/1999	20/6/1420	41,747
11/2000	4/9/1421	47,312	3/2000	24/12/1420	47,690	12/2000	5/10/1421	51,019	8/2000	1/6/1421	46,081
11/2001	14/9/1422	48,501	2/2001	4/12/1421	51,752	2/2001	4/12/1421	51,752	9/2001	12/7/1422	46,529
11/2002	25/9/1423	54,036	2/2002	15/12/1422	51,147	11/2002	25/9/1423	54,036	9/2002	22/7/1423	46,997
11/2003	30/9/1424	56,738	2/2003	26/12/1423	54,281	11/2003	7/10/1424	56,738	8/2003	3/7/1424	51,990
10/2004	17/9/1425	58,897	2/2004	29/12/1424	56,674	12/2004	19/11/1425	60,133	8/2004	14/7/1425	54,837
10/2005	28/9/1426	66,304	1/2005	20/12/1425	60,634	10/2005	28/9/1426	66,304	2/2005	19/1/1426	58,388
10/2006	9/10/1427	65,818	12/2006	10/12/1427	69,324	12/2006	10/12/1427	69,324	8/2006	7/8/1427	60,573
9/2007	18/9/1428	69,104	12/2007	21/12/1428	72,192	12/2007	21/12/1428	72,192	3/2007	12/3/1428	65,068
9/2008	30/9/1429	84,326	12/2008	30/12/1429	83,006	9/2008	30/9/1429	84,326	2/2008	21/2/1429	70,804
8/2009	10/9/1430	85,550	11/2009	13/12/1430	93,305	11/2009	13/12/1430	93,305	3/2009	4/4/1430	82,860
8/2010	21/9/1431	97,559	11/2010	24/12/1431	96,379	8/2010	21/9/1431	97,559	1/2010	16/2/1431	88,355
8/2011	2/10/1432	129,421	10/2011	4/12/1432	122,975	8/2011	2/10/1432	129,421	1/2011	26/2/1432	99,110





Table 7 (a): BANK NOTES IN CIRCULATION*

(Thousand Riyals)

End of Period	Total	Rls. 500	Rls. 200	Rls. 100	Rls. 50	Rls. 20	Rls. 10	Rls. 5	Rls. 1
1384/85	1,153,089	--	--	412,515	291,042	--	386,063	46,986	16,483
1385/86	1,298,668	--	--	470,186	334,308	--	433,144	42,920	18,110
1386/87	1,464,389	--	--	536,354	389,064	--	475,525	42,835	20,611
1387/88	1,570,232	--	--	657,085	436,407	--	409,087	44,274	23,379
1388/89	1,668,223	--	--	762,857	499,941	--	346,054	36,630	22,741
1389/90	1,770,370	--	--	871,197	519,976	--	320,943	34,656	23,598
1390/91	1,940,444	--	--	1,008,120	582,367	--	292,648	31,244	26,065
1391/92	2,410,760	--	--	1,271,621	731,607	--	340,880	36,559	30,093
1392/93	3,137,289	--	--	1,724,684	984,614	--	353,223	39,665	35,103
1393/94	4,377,062	--	--	2,382,403	1,508,024	--	393,165	51,245	42,225
1394/95	7,181,510	--	--	3,455,651	3,048,821	--	560,713	71,047	45,278
1395/96	11,415,829	--	--	6,300,681	4,296,428	--	692,933	75,123	50,664
1396/97	16,683,010	--	--	10,123,858	5,718,905	--	652,545	115,235	72,467
1397/98	19,941,038	--	--	10,760,821	8,396,085	--	577,966	120,884	85,282
1398/99	24,651,332	--	--	15,126,549	8,741,240	--	551,126	136,447	95,970
1399/1400	27,078,781	--	--	17,353,584	9,011,753	--	471,587	133,033	108,824
1400/01	33,456,975	--	--	21,081,125	11,525,067	--	537,388	177,862	135,533
1401/02	35,613,957	--	--	23,068,126	11,693,897	--	531,687	180,780	139,467
1402/03	37,526,910	--	--	24,934,979	11,670,819	--	583,679	184,710	152,723
1403/04	36,076,353	7,872,480	--	18,264,151	8,963,245	--	584,348	208,696	183,433
1404/05	36,365,430	14,582,157	--	13,193,564	7,668,652	--	510,435	206,602	204,020
1405/06	37,760,928	19,633,429	--	10,826,541	6,411,856	--	477,734	201,783	209,585
1406/07	41,407,943	23,838,693	--	10,663,558	5,974,858	--	492,948	213,127	224,759
1407/08	40,488,610	24,310,572	--	9,799,663	5,418,541	--	500,400	222,089	237,345
1988	37,153,597	22,855,465	--	8,665,832	4,743,531	--	450,685	201,472	236,612
1989	35,035,802	22,387,010	--	7,611,220	4,110,884	--	459,314	214,452	252,922
1990	46,357,652	29,852,936	--	10,164,232	5,322,877	--	491,960	237,165	288,482
1991	46,228,884	31,157,345	--	9,278,878	4,680,134	--	539,071	269,130	304,326
1992	45,605,268	31,654,763	--	8,488,515	4,242,632	--	587,971	294,315	337,072
1993	44,951,108	31,329,895	--	8,299,483	4,021,398	--	623,322	312,151	364,859
1994	47,220,504	32,384,730	--	9,081,285	4,330,744	--	667,992	358,541	397,212
1995	45,358,610	31,620,519	--	8,398,015	3,985,530	--	639,276	321,211	394,059
1996	44,972,916	31,643,493	--	8,264,617	3,644,898	--	657,946	346,554	415,408
1997	48,541,310	34,656,857	--	8,990,427	3,408,019	--	681,641	371,851	432,515
1998	47,476,778	34,646,464	--	8,437,144	2,797,032	--	731,220	386,843	478,075
1999	60,329,494	42,306,793	3,388,054	9,977,872	2,931,557	82,579	763,645	410,240	468,754
2000	56,790,660	38,035,563	7,263,190	7,295,452	2,340,065	143,975	783,825	427,228	501,362
2001	52,455,752	34,462,387	8,139,746	6,051,580	1,885,174	140,660	798,771	464,539	512,895
2002	57,019,179	36,791,546	9,902,883	6,451,207	1,832,852	170,518	857,943	494,443	517,787
2003	59,495,896	40,023,425	9,422,311	6,199,144	1,770,216	176,939	881,619	497,997	524,245
2004	64,396,350	43,314,865	10,508,749	6,458,624	1,809,088	321,226	881,765	540,959	561,074
2005	71,271,942	47,072,341	12,633,826	7,177,150	1,898,823	278,504	988,362	590,295	632,641
2006	81,321,559	54,869,279	14,104,648	7,851,358	1,847,258	272,007	1,105,803	600,021	671,185
2007	81,986,963	55,889,001	13,090,811	8,106,245	1,888,985	238,384	1,277,996	724,239	771,302
2008	93,781,415	69,948,241	7,799,614	10,238,168	2,802,386	244,022	1,230,846	713,175	804,963
2009	99,012,251	76,440,230	2,429,262	13,625,897	3,483,410	201,292	1,279,302	714,107	838,751
2010	110,720,064	86,993,460	1,361,341	15,455,189	3,783,853	201,181	1,338,795	756,751	829,494
2011	139,585,400	111,272,531	891,846	19,279,350	4,594,041	245,463	1,509,930	888,896	903,343
2012									
Q1	140,494,774	112,164,861	808,044	19,382,202	4,573,041	226,437	1,538,379	888,737	913,073

*Bank notes outside SAMA.

(--) : Not applicable.

Note : The time series preceding the year 1988 followed the Hijri calendar.



**Table 7 (b) : AMOUNTS OF COINS IN CIRCULATION BY
DENOMINATIONS***

(Riyals)

End of Period	Total	Halalahs						
		1	5	10	20	25	50	100
1988	127,807,121	354,884	7,292,401	18,297,845	2,518,079	27,418,035	37,181,855	34,744,022
1989	134,706,044	350,341	7,388,066	18,931,993	2,517,811	29,852,222	38,756,716	36,908,895
1990	144,927,889	354,677	7,491,437	19,655,726	2,507,228	32,366,831	39,268,214	43,283,776
1991	159,143,832	352,419	7,580,515	20,854,287	2,506,267	34,641,902	40,020,476	53,187,966
1992	171,950,724	345,708	7,704,663	21,802,507	2,505,912	37,970,798	42,381,922	59,239,214
1993	181,505,749	338,555	7,801,868	22,756,110	2,505,712	41,131,242	44,088,761	62,883,501
1994	187,055,249	331,317	7,848,600	23,622,011	2,505,434	43,699,500	45,287,572	63,760,815
1995	192,479,435	327,338	7,883,247	24,620,878	2,505,273	46,423,301	47,182,116	63,537,282
1996	198,311,639	354,912	7,913,556	25,987,486	2,505,235	49,105,409	50,198,880	62,246,161
1997	197,460,956	355,019	7,971,444	27,309,267	2,505,124	49,551,500	56,421,119	53,347,483
1998	199,506,369	354,987	7,987,123	28,563,812	2,505,138	50,490,633	62,792,545	46,812,131
1999	198,448,916	354,994	7,985,994	29,007,854	2,505,138	50,558,807	65,046,419	42,989,710
2000	199,815,367	355,194	8,040,959	29,517,446	2,505,136	50,643,118	67,821,487	40,932,027
2001	200,881,770	355,331	8,052,236	30,040,988	2,505,115	50,902,711	70,778,457	38,246,932
2002	201,589,120	355,327	8,060,746	30,459,930	2,505,115	51,385,413	72,436,036	36,386,553
2003	206,017,903	355,209	8,065,000	30,764,774	2,505,115	52,902,647	76,424,099	35,001,059
2004	210,803,416	355,472	8,062,320	30,995,449	2,505,115	54,541,520	80,334,511	34,009,029
2005	217,059,759	355,478	8,082,490	31,294,378	2,505,115	57,193,825	84,379,597	33,248,876
2006	220,564,109	355,448	8,084,051	31,658,655	2,505,115	59,929,901	85,268,291	32,762,648
2007	223,976,205	355,470	8,083,273	32,034,413	2,505,115	60,314,573	88,285,976	32,397,385
2008	231,792,139	355,440	8,086,422	32,103,131	2,505,115	60,645,054	95,532,897	32,564,080
2009	239,375,668	355,513	8,094,483	32,103,172	2,505,115	60,783,454	103,057,238	32,476,693
2010	249,079,368	355,517	8,122,028	32,099,170	2,505,115	63,763,739	109,752,118	32,481,681
2011	260,653,336	355,650	8,153,459	32,124,155	2,505,115	65,342,566	119,534,196	32,638,195
2012								
Q1	263,908,242	355,646	8,167,519	32,130,841	2,505,115	65,764,144	122,312,231	32,672,746

*Amounts of Coins outside SAMA .

Table 8 (a) : MONETARY SURVEY : ASSETS

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Net Foreign Assets			Bank Claims on			Total Assets (3+4+5+6) 7
	SAMA 1	Commercial Banks 2	Total (1+2) 3	Private Sector 4	Government 5	Non-financial Public Sector Enterprises 6	
1993	184364	74294	258,658	101,932	43461	22602	426,653
1994	176558	58997	235,555	113,192	50030	26930	425,707
1995	164872	58293	223,165	121,153	52282	24452	421,052
1996	188,927	67,518	256,445	123,547	65,266	16,703	461,961
1997	213,182	53,471	266,653	133,684	83,209	20,861	504,407
1998	170,036	42,839	212,875	160,655	89,366	23,599	486,495
1999	141,834	40,334	182,168	162,190	102,266	14,347	460,971
2000	178,261	36,761	215,022	172,238	112,273	12,439	511,972
2001	181,304	39,750	221,054	187,064	123,833	10,817	542,768
2002	157,103	52,491	209,594	205,829	138,650	11,960	566,033
2003	223,155	41,019	264,174	228,486	150,722	25,844	669,226
2004	324,091	47,051	371,142	313,928	146,656	29,138	860,863
2005	563,557	26,390	589,947	435,926	127,806	31,672	1,185,351
2006	829,185	70,597	899,782	476,020	123,253	34,965	1,534,019
2007	1,128,466	42,499	1,170,965	577,882	144,179	37,434	1,930,460
2008	1,642,312	41,520	1,683,832	734,557	209,920	32,065	2,660,375
2009	1,520,042	111,235	1,631,277	734,237	154,188	28,136	2,547,838
2010	1,651,522	98,421	1,749,943	775,756	182,048	32,285	2,740,031
2011	2,007,086	133,273	2,140,359	858,365	177,803	31,831	3,208,358
2012							
Q1	2,103,036	136,020	2,239,056	898,908	187,939	36,139	3,362,043



Table 8 (b): MONETARY SURVEY : LIABILITIES

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Money			Quasi-Money			Total (3+6) 7	Government Deposits * 8	Other Items (Net) 9	Total Liabilities (7+8+9) 10
	Currency Outside Banks 1	Demand Deposits 2	Total (1+2) 3	Time & Savings Deposits 4	Others ** 5	Total (4+5) 6				
1993	42623	78,880	121,503	47,892	59,256	107,148	228,651	42,478	155,524	426,653
1994	44965	80,679	125,644	51,417	59,377	110,794	236,438	35,530	153,739	425,707
1995	43087	81,384	124,471	61,223	56,276	117,499	241,970	34,625	144,457	421,052
1996	43,038	89,890	132,928	71,081	54,503	125,584	258,512	45,520	157,929	461,961
1997	45,823	95,361	141,184	77,166	54,353	131,519	272,703	48,515	183,189	504,407
1998	45,019	95,253	140,272	83,436	59,881	143,317	283,589	48,738	154,168	486,495
1999	55,060	101,605	156,665	85,341	63,935	149,276	305,941	30,995	124,035	460,971
2000	51,019	114,481	165,500	90,832	62903	153,735	319,235	51,473	141,263	511,971
2001	49,203	130,192	179,396	91,685	69115	160,800	340,196	51,597	150,975	542,768
2002	52,329	150,010	202,339	108,028	80059	188,088	390,427	51,724	123,882	566,033
2003	55,445	167,577	223,022	113,382	81061	194,443	417,465	56,548	195,213	669,226
2004	60,133	211,170	271,303	136,673	88122	224,795	496,098	98,199	266,566	860,863
2005	64,288	219,251	283,539	165,266	104869	270,136	553,675	240,645	391,031	1,185,351
2006	69,324	243,418	312,742	226,027	121,815	347,842	660,583	338,171	535,265	1,534,019
2007	72,192	311,365	383,557	283,059	123,140	406,199	789,755	516,718	623,987	1,930,460
2008	83,006	342,488	425,494	367,624	136,007	503,630	929,125	1,055,958	675,292	2,660,375
2009	88,395	433,162	521,558	323,377	184,009	507,386	1,028,944	923,118	595,776	2,547,838
2010	95,520	530,072	625,592	298,283	156,495	454,778	1,080,370	992,559	667,102	2,740,031
2011	119,929	641,056	760,985	305,441	157,136	462,577	1,223,563	1,186,997	797,798	3,208,358
2012										
Q1	122,713	677,470	800,183	307,014	163,422	470,436	1,270,619	1,288,559	802,865	3,362,043

* Including Letters of Credit and Documents for Collection.

** Comprise residents' foreign currency deposits, marginal deposits for L/Cs, outstanding remittances, and banks' Repo transactions with private entities.





Table (9): RESERVE ASSETS*

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Gold	SDR	Reserve Position in the IMF	Foreign Currency and Deposits Abroad	Investment in Foreign Securities	Total Reserve Assets
2005	689	2,063	7,148	200,954	369,973	580,826
2006	689	2,400	3,420	214,576	625,667	846,752
2007	689	2,704	2,741	349,453	790,559	1,146,146
2008	1,556	2,756	5,190	496,241	1,154,247	1,659,990
2009	1,556	40,980	7,564	416,264	1,071,542	1,537,906
2010	1,556	39,922	7,430	438,438	1,181,916	1,669,262
2011	1,556	38,600	18,233	542,884	1,427,820	2,029,093
2009						
Q1	1,556	2,693	5,400	434,208	1,114,577	1,558,433
Q2	1,556	2,803	7,489	368,895	1,094,035	1,474,778
Q3	1,556	41,411	7,643	323,056	1,071,156	1,444,822
Q4	1,556	40,980	7,564	416,264	1,071,542	1,537,906
2010						
Q1	1,556	39,694	7,325	401,184	1,126,127	1,575,886
Q2	1,556	38,661	7,135	381,701	1,150,106	1,579,159
Q3	1,556	40,641	7,508	391,220	1,158,769	1,599,694
Q4	1,556	39,922	7,430	438,438	1,181,916	1,669,262
2011						
Q1	1,556	41,049	10,860	447,116	1,246,140	1,746,721
Q2	1,556	40,989	14,419	486,442	1,327,989	1,871,395
Q3	1,556	39,428	17,087	517,748	1,387,541	1,963,360
Q4	1,556	38,600	18,233	542,884	1,427,820	2,029,093
2012						
Q1	1,556	38,119	18,928	631,171	1,446,610	2,136,385

*** Gold data have been modified from February 2008 as a result of the adjustment of SAMA's gold accounts.**



Table 10 (a) : CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF COMMERCIAL BANKS : ASSETS*

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Bank Reserves						Foreign Assets	Claims on Private Sector	Other Assets	Total Assets (1+7+8+9)
	Total (2+3)	Cash in Vault	Deposits with SAMA							
			Total Deposits (4+5+6)	Current	Statutory	Other				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
1383/84	156	47	109	51	58	--	217	809	56	1,238
1384/85	205	50	155	89	66	--	189	988	69	1,451
1385/86	212	60	152	80	72	--	215	1,170	66	1,663
1386/87	258	62	196	114	82	--	208	1,248	217	1,931
1387/88	317	71	246	154	92	--	247	1,297	332	2,193
1388/89	240	61	179	77	102	--	340	1,379	983	2,942
1389/90	240	59	181	73	108	--	479	1,624	381	2,724
1390/91	339	63	276	152	124	--	624	1,696	304	2,963
1391/92	723	69	654	479	175	--	1,115	1,692	238	3,768
1392/93	2,384	117	2,267	1,784	483	--	719	1,809	369	5,281
1393/94	2,566	156	2,410	1,560	850	--	1,420	3,202	382	7,570
1394/95	3,530	248	3,282	2,030	1,252	--	2,370	5,401	485	11,786
1395/96	6,037	441	5,596	3,024	2,572	--	5,425	8,508	1,720	21,690
1396/97	12,289	721	11,568	4,535	7,033	--	9,433	8,413	5,059	35,194
1397/98	18,324	814	17,510	6,429	11,081	--	14,689	11,218	8,283	52,514
1398/99	17,298	1,181	16,117	4,651	11,466	--	12,962	19,739	2,562	52,561
1399/1400	8,997	1,259	7,738	4,034	3,704	--	23,937	29,240	3,339	65,513
1400/01	7,931	1,302	6,629	3,650	2,979	--	41,010	40,252	4,430	93,623
1401/02	10,126	1,520	8,606	4,774	3,832	--	53,570	46,572	7,453	117,721
1402/03	10,856	1,595	9,261	4,103	5,158	--	66,001	49,397	11,882	138,136
1403/04	10,245	1,649	8,596	2,484	4,492	1,620	71,052	56,001	7,949	145,247
1404/05	11,018	1,439	9,579	2,009	4,561	3,009	73,400	59,280	8,868	152,566
1405/06	13,186	1,281	11,905	1,097	4,610	6,198	72,770	58,081	10,492	154,529
1406/07	16,725	1,194	15,531	510	5,122	9,899	92,571	56,136	10,697	176,129
1407/08	19,133	1,331	17,802	493	5,238	12,071	96,532	61,858	11,308	188,831
1988	10,689	1,336	9,353	411	5,867	3,075	114,741	70,523	20,286	216,239
1989	11,751	1,293	10,458	1,196	5,853	3,409	118,844	73,281	29,709	233,585
1990	11,636	1,726	9,910	751	5,780	3,379	123,467	65,295	31,657	232,055
1991	12,678	1,768	10,910	1,424	7,270	2,216	118,951	73,616	53,085	258,330
1992	10,651	2,006	8,645	491	7,746	407	101,666	86,037	92,281	290,635
1993	11,530	2,511	9,019	628	8,132	260	111,586	101,932	95,706	320,754
1994	11,648	2,442	9,206	1,003	8,202	0	98,147	113,192	109,244	332,231
1995	11,178	2,464	8,714	402	8,312	0	97,971	121,153	110,856	341,158
1996	11,207	2,134	9,073	199	8,831	44	106,171	123,547	117,022	357,947
1997	12,555	2,916	9,639	141	9,498	0	99,515	133,684	136,034	381,787
1998	12,573	2,657	9,916	91	9,826	0	85,944	160,655	145,134	404,306
1999	16,545	5,468	11,077	572	10,504	1	91,487	162,190	145,006	415,228
2000	18,883	5,971	12,912	116	11,191	1,605	101,204	172,238	160,947	453,272
2001	19,122	3,453	15,669	197	12,599	2,874	99,364	187,064	166,881	472,431
2002	28,643	4,892	23,752	1,750	14,270	7,732	95,490	205,829	178,274	508,237
2003	26,663	4,257	22,406	847	15,465	6,094	81,082	228,486	208,976	545,208
2004	32,035	4,474	27,561	3,415	19,090	5,056	92,798	313,928	216,620	655,382
2005	32,646	7,201	25,445	2,238	21,039	2,167	91,430	435,926	199,074	759,075
2006	52,061	12,218	39,843	1,012	23,759	15,072	129,796	476,020	203,212	861,088
2007	108,614	10,019	98,595	3,143	36,142	59,310	147,712	577,882	241,013	1,075,221
2008	97,171	11,007	86,164	751	44,297	41,116	153,986	734,557	316,557	1,302,271
2009	160,118	10,856	149,262	646	50,322	98,293	210,918	734,237	264,985	1,370,258
2010	159,313	15,450	143,863	296	54,594	88,973	193,127	775,756	287,072	1,415,267
2011	179,174	19,917	159,257	180	62,253	96,825	208,723	858,365	298,172	1,544,434
2012										
Q1	167,907	18,045	149,862	1,854	65,621	82,387	217,632	898,908	311,423	1,595,870

Note : The time series preceding the year 1988 followed the Hijri calendar.

(--) : Not Available

* Excluding Overseas Branches of Banks.



Table 10 (b) : CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF COMMERCIAL BANKS : LIABILITIES*

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Deposits					Foreign Liabilities	Capital & Reserves	Other Liabilities***	Total Liabilities (1+6+7+8)
	Total (2+5) 1	Demand			Quasi Monetary** 5				
		Total (3+4) 2	Business & Individuals 3	Official Entities 4					
1383/84	782	517	442	75	265	119	143	194	1,238
1384/85	891	538	469	69	353	157	143	260	1,451
1385/86	1,042	619	525	94	423	239	144	238	1,663
1386/87	1,235	700	586	114	535	174	143	379	1,931
1387/88	1,357	739	638	101	618	130	147	559	2,193
1388/89	1,471	808	665	143	663	163	156	1,152	2,942
1389/90	1,610	812	696	116	798	150	167	797	2,724
1390/91	1,876	968	797	171	908	148	185	754	2,963
1391/92	2,530	1,309	1,071	238	1,221	296	198	744	3,768
1392/93	3,730	2,259	1,949	310	1,471	392	211	948	5,281
1393/94	5,357	3,195	2,834	361	2,162	873	285	1,055	7,570
1394/95	9,007	5,632	4,977	655	3,375	1,077	501	1,201	11,786
1395/96	15,894	11,012	9,697	1,315	4,882	2,734	807	2,255	21,690
1396/97	23,729	17,610	15,898	1,712	6,119	3,923	1,114	6,428	35,194
1397/98	35,647	27,328	25,574	1,754	8,319	4,838	1,360	10,669	52,514
1398/99	40,369	29,476	27,295	2,181	10,893	5,699	1,990	4,503	52,561
1399/1400	49,591	30,449	27,774	2,675	19,142	5,938	3,520	6,464	65,513
1400/01	68,237	37,265	33,763	3,502	30,972	8,548	4,840	11,998	93,623
1401/02	89,023	46,166	42,405	3,761	42,857	7,060	6,615	15,023	117,721
1402/03	99,117	51,762	48,618	3,144	47,355	5,604	8,513	24,902	138,136
1403/04	109,293	51,667	44,919	6,748	57,626	8,498	10,038	17,418	145,247
1404/05	114,146	48,361	43,915	4,446	65,785	8,944	11,893	17,583	152,566
1405/06	113,373	46,171	43,458	2,713	67,202	11,145	13,008	17,003	154,529
1406/07	125,132	47,246	43,646	3,600	77,886	16,047	13,268	21,682	176,129
1407/08	124,963	49,926	45,543	4,383	75,037	26,817	13,624	23,427	188,831
1988	142,473	57,719	54,494	3,225	84,754	28,727	14,954	30,085	216,239
1989	146,304	57,875	55,640	2,235	88,429	34,603	15,719	36,959	233,585
1990	143,662	57,488	55,338	2,150	86,174	30,172	17,359	40,862	232,055
1991	171,223	75,850	72,879	2,971	95,372	27,936	18,783	40,389	258,330
1992	177,216	79,674	76,961	2,713	97,542	28,642	25,072	59,705	290,635
1993	186,029	78,880	76,797	2,083	107,149	37,292	30,193	67,241	320,754
1994	191,474	80,679	77,319	3,361	110,794	39,150	33,313	68,294	332,231
1995	198,883	81,384	78,782	2,602	117,499	39,678	34,727	67,870	341,158
1996	215,474	89,890	87,696	2,194	125,583	38,653	37,005	66,815	357,947
1997	226,879	95,361	92,254	3,107	131,519	46,044	38,354	70,511	381,787
1998	238,570	95,253	92,648	2,605	143,317	43,105	40,259	82,371	404,306
1999	250,881	101,605	98,975	2,630	149,276	51,153	42,338	70,855	415,228
2000	268,216	114,481	110,823	3,658	153,735	64,444	43,525	77,088	453,272
2001	290,992	130,192	126,829	3,364	160,800	59,614	43,793	78,032	472,431
2002	338,097	150,010	147,029	2,981	188,088	42,999	47,298	79,843	508,237
2003	362,021	167,578	163,831	3,747	194,443	40,063	47,023	96,101	545,208
2004	435,965	211,170	199,285	11,886	224,795	45,748	52,238	121,432	655,382
2005	489,387	219,251	208,041	11,210	270,136	65,040	66,608	138,041	759,075
2006	591,259	243,418	229,289	14,128	347,842	59,199	79,947	130,683	861,088
2007	717,564	311,365	284,717	26,648	406,199	105,213	106,026	146,419	1,075,221
2008	846,118	342,488	327,209	15,279	503,630	112,466	131,822	211,865	1,302,271
2009	940,548	433,162	413,628	19,535	507,386	99,683	163,642	166,384	1,370,258
2010	984,850	530,072	492,431	37,641	454,778	94,706	178,025	157,687	1,415,267
2011	1,103,634	641,056	611,647	29,410	462,577	75,450	190,140	175,210	1,544,434
2012									
Q1	1,147,906	677,470	643,250	34,219	470,436	81,612	216,202	150,151	1,595,870

Note : The time series preceding the year 1988 followed the Hijri calendar.

*Excluding Overseas Branches of Banks.

**Quasi- money includes time and savings deposits and quasi money deposits composed of residents' deposits in foreign currencies, deposits for L/Cs, outstanding remittances, and Repo transactions by banks with private sector customers.

***Including current year profit.



Table (11) : BANK DEPOSITS

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Demand Deposits 1	Time & Savings Deposits 2	Other Quasi-Monetary Deposits* 3	Total Quasi-Monetary Deposits (2+3) 4	Total Deposits (1+4) 5
1383/84	517	86	179	266	783
1384/85	538	118	235	353	891
1385/86	619	151	272	423	1,042
1386/87	701	199	336	534	1,236
1387/88	740	291	327	618	1,358
1388/89	808	377	286	663	1,471
1389/90	812	482	315	797	1,609
1390/91	968	565	343	909	1,877
1391/92	1,309	738	483	1,221	2,530
1392/93	2,259	814	656	1,471	3,730
1393/94	3,195	914	1,248	2,162	5,357
1394/95	5,633	1,539	1,837	3,376	9,008
1395/96	11,012	1,572	3,310	4,882	15,894
1396/97	17,610	1,811	4,308	6,118	23,728
1397/98	27,327	3,060	5,260	8,320	35,648
1398/99	29,476	4,165	6,729	10,894	40,370
1399/1400	30,449	11,630	7,511	19,141	49,590
1400/01	37,265	19,994	10,977	30,971	68,236
1401/02	46,167	26,367	16,490	42,857	89,024
1402/03	51,762	29,050	18,305	47,356	99,118
1403/04	51,667	33,575	24,051	57,626	109,293
1404/05	48,361	36,589	29,196	65,786	114,147
1405/06	46,171	39,682	27,519	67,201	113,372
1406/07	47,247	41,089	36,797	77,886	125,132
1407/08	49,926	39,697	35,340	75,037	124,963
1988	57,719	40,479	44,275	84,754	142,473
1989	57,875	44,662	43,767	88,429	146,304
1990	57,488	39,281	46,893	86,174	143,662
1991	75,850	44,623	50,749	95,372	171,223
1992	81,692	46,333	51,209	97,542	179,234
1993	78,880	47,892	59,256	107,149	186,029
1994	80,679	51,417	59,377	110,794	191,474
1995	81,384	61,223	56,276	117,499	198,883
1996	89,890	71,081	54,503	125,584	215,474
1997	95,361	77,166	54,353	131,519	226,880
1998	95,253	83,436	59,881	143,317	238,570
1999	101,605	85,341	63,935	149,276	250,881
2000	114,481	90,832	62,903	153,735	268,216
2001	130,192	91,685	69,115	160,800	290,992
2002	150,010	108,028	80,059	188,088	338,097
2003	167,578	113,382	81,061	194,443	362,021
2004	211,170	136,673	88,122	224,795	435,965
2005	219,251	165,266	104,869	270,136	489,387
2006	243,418	226,027	121,815	347,842	591,259
2007	311,365	283,059	123,140	406,199	717,564
2008	342,488	367,624	136,007	503,630	846,118
2009	433,162	323,377	184,009	507,386	940,548
2010	530,072	298,283	156,495	454,778	984,850
2011	641,056	305,441	157,136	462,577	1,103,634
2012					
Q1	677,470	307,014	163,422	470,436	1,147,906

Note : The time series preceding the year 1988 followed the Hijri calendar.

* Comprise residents' foreign currency deposits, marginal deposits for L/Cs, outstanding remittances and banks' Repo transactions with private entities.



Table (12): BANK CLAIMS ON PRIVATE SECTOR

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Bank Credit 1	Investments in Private Securities 2	Total (1 + 2)
1383/84	737	72	809
1384/85	915	73	988
1385/86	1,091	79	1,170
1386/87	1,166	82	1,248
1387/88	1,216	81	1,297
1388/89	1,329	51	1,380
1389/90	1,565	59	1,624
1390/91	1,634	62	1,696
1391/92	1,624	68	1,692
1392/93	1,706	103	1,809
1393/94	3,063	139	3,201
1394/95	5,288	113	5,401
1395/96	8,291	217	8,507
1396/97	7,952	461	8,413
1397/98	10,607	611	11,217
1398/99	18,997	742	19,739
1399/1400	28,505	735	29,240
1400/01	39,479	773	40,252
1401/02	45,645	927	46,572
1402/03	47,942	1,455	49,397
1403/04	54,870	1,131	56,002
1404/05	58,024	1,256	59,280
1405/06	56,532	1,549	58,081
1406/07	54,356	1,781	56,137
1407/08	59,403	2,455	61,858
1988	67,408	3,115	70,523
1989	69,269	4,012	73,281
1990	60,796	4,500	65,295
1991	68,903	4,714	73,616
1992	83,865	2,743	86,608
1993	97,442	4,490	101,932
1994	107,126	6,066	113,192
1995	113,407	7,746	121,153
1996	116,920	6,627	123,547
1997	128,353	5,331	133,684
1998	155,229	5,426	160,655
1999	151,975	10,214	162,190
2000	161,094	11,144	172,238
2001	176,803	10,261	187,064
2002	198,697	7,132	205,829
2003	221,123	7,363	228,486
2004	302,998	10,929	313,928
2005	420,828	15,097	435,926
2006	462,103	13,917	476,020
2007	557,405	20,476	577,882
2008	712,737	21,820	734,557
2009	708,769	25,468	734,237
2010	743,057	32,699	775,756
2011	824,795	33,570	858,365
2012			
Q1	861,482	37,426	898,908

Note : The time series preceding the year 1988 followed the Hijri calendar.



**Table (13): BANK CLAIMS ON PUBLIC SECTOR
(GOVT. AND QUASI - GOVT.)**

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Bank Credit to Public Sector Enterprises	Investments in Govt. securities			Grand Total
		Treasury Bills	Government Bonds	Total	
1982	3,056	--	--	--	3,056
1983	1,878	--	--	--	1,878
1984	2,766	--	--	--	2,766
1985	3,708	--	--	--	3,708
1986	3,599	--	--	--	3,599
1987	3,469	--	--	--	3,469
1988	3,569	--	7,683	7,683	11,252
1989	5,010	--	10,225	10,225	15,235
1990	6,323	--	12,696	12,696	19,019
1991	15,952	--	24,816	24,816	40,768
1992	24,675	10,830	27,086	37,916	62,591
1993	22,602	6,377	37,084	43,461	66,063
1994	26,930	11,005	39,025	50,030	76,960
1995	24,452	13,106	39,176	52,282	76,734
1996	16,703	8,659	56,607	65,266	81,969
1997	20,861	7,282	75,927	83,209	104,070
1998	23,599	3,559	85,807	89,366	112,965
1999	14,347	2,287	99,979	102,266	116,613
2000	12,439	2,211	110,062	112,273	124,712
2001	10,817	1,990	121,843	123,833	134,650
2002	11,960	7,094	131,556	138,650	150,610
2003	25,844	175	150,548	150,722	176,566
2004	29,138	266	146,390	146,656	175,794
2005	31,672	715	127,091	127,806	159,478
2006	34,965	9,131	114,122	123,253	158,218
2007	37,434	16,748	127,431	144,179	181,613
2008	32,065	119,224	90,696	209,920	241,986
2009	28,136	78,497	75,691	154,188	182,324
2010	32,285	120,133	61,915	182,048	214,333
2011	31,831	130,249	47,554	177,803	209,634
2012					
Q1	36,139	133,659	54,280	187,939	224,078

(--) : Not Applicable.



Table (14): BANK CREDIT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Agriculture & Fishing	Manufacturing & Processing	Mining & Quarrying	Electricity , Water , Gas & Health Services	Building & Construction	Commerce
1389/90	9	91	27	30	308	525
1390/91	10	91	38	75	244	524
1391/92	10	111	37	83	262	543
1392/93	11	102	35	56	302	637
1393/94	20	221	24	116	518	1,176
1394/95	34	760	40	195	1,186	1,136
1395/96	38	1,011	30	172	1,882	3,186
1396/97	38	1,000	59	250	1,959	2,794
1397/98	74	1,161	98	279	2,388	3,573
1398/99	147	1,854	274	761	3,812	5,905
1399/1400	169	2,408	580	936	5,902	9,905
1400/01	232	3,460	637	1,020	7,513	14,719
1401/02	408	4,587	256	1,126	9,902	16,518
1402/03	495	4,503	216	1,272	11,096	17,604
1403/04	931	5,667	163	1,067	12,924	19,016
1404/05	1,073	6,099	437	1,011	13,217	19,072
1405/06	1,045	5,427	663	1,413	14,062	20,018
1406/07	990	5,452	310	1,260	11,231	20,032
1407/08	967	4,749	322	690	11,138	19,608
1988	1,019	4,126	549	986	12,835	18,950
1989	1,124	4,083	382	542	10,721	20,643
1990	1,193	5,138	253	664	10,986	14,705
1991	1,604	6,324	449	945	10,744	14,829
1992	2,071	7,294	514	1,892	11,985	20,160
1993	2,853	9,580	670	1,431	12,409	22,999
1994	2,708	12,883	810	2,586	14,142	28,252
1995	1,669	12,187	558	3,569	14,369	35,031
1996	2,330	13,848	616	8,478	13,955	29,733
1997	1,211	14,424	1,268	4,535	15,686	36,950
1998	1,058	21,447	1,939	1,144	19,395	46,508
1999	1,458	23,753	1,799	1,454	19,373	38,966
2000	1,260	23,773	736	662	19,417	38,401
2001	2,138	24,659	1,206	1,220	16,746	40,167
2002	2,530	24,324	715	1,094	20,982	42,194
2003	2,549	26,604	650	1,837	21,955	51,886
2004	3,785	26,519	1,252	3,273	23,057	62,808
2005	6,716	34,460	2,275	3,226	31,726	83,054
2006	6,802	37,566	1,802	3,598	37,845	111,511
2007	8,636	54,339	3,897	5,878	43,421	127,473
2008	10,980	79,333	4,265	10,629	54,371	176,858
2009	8,731	75,044	5,337	13,365	44,741	169,220
2010	10,269	90,082	5,818	19,243	55,644	181,132
2011	8,864	111,662	7,657	25,779	69,796	182,078
2012						
Q1	8,055	113,925	7,921	25,005	70,504	189,308



Contd...2 Table (14): BANK CREDIT BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Transport & Communications	Finance	Services	Miscellaneous	Government & Quasi Govt.*	Total
1389/90	38	281	16	358	--	1,683
1390/91	59	148	18	401	--	1,608
1391/92	20	119	17	371	--	1,573
1392/93	41	85	37	400	--	1,706
1393/94	105	63	67	748	--	3,058
1394/95	179	74	84	910	--	4,598
1395/96	209	122	193	1,444	--	8,287
1396/97	194	360	152	1,478	--	8,284
1397/98	196	194	286	2,100	--	10,349
1398/99	429	333	565	3,887	--	17,967
1399/1400	491	484	864	5,456	--	27,195
1400/01	1,080	939	1,560	6,924	--	38,084
1401/02	1,472	862	1,748	9,226	--	46,105
1402/03	3,111	1,088	1,442	9,250	--	50,077
1403/04	3,563	1,386	1,936	10,965	---	57,618
1404/05	4,170	1,779	2,703	12,079	--	61,640
1405/06	4,040	2,216	3,261	9,090	--	61,235
1406/07	3,786	2,450	3,388	9,604	--	58,503
1407/08	4,338	4,401	2,994	14,363	--	63,570
1988	5,391	8,648	4,051	14,422	--	70,977
1989	4,856	4,710	3,980	23,237	--	74,278
1990	5,353	9,525	4,302	15,000	--	67,119
1991	5,758	13,103	7,252	23,847	--	84,855
1992	5,714	15,364	7,876	35,072	--	107,942
1993	5,101	11,591	5,870	24,938	22,602	120,044
1994	6,182	8,442	3,844	27,276	26,930	134,055
1995	5,782	4,304	4,250	31,688	24,452	137,859
1996	3,188	5,984	7,194	31,595	16,703	133,624
1997	3,206	5,823	7,445	37,805	20,861	149,214
1998	2,729	6,134	10,665	44,209	23,599	178,827
1999	6,858	6,469	9,891	41,955	14,347	166,323
2000	6,162	8,081	11,606	50,996	12,439	173,533
2001	9,917	6,703	9,514	64,534	10,817	187,620
2002	13,555	8,862	9,718	74,724	11,960	210,657
2003	12,803	11,877	8,839	82,124	25,844	246,967
2004	13,406	33,839	12,337	122,722	29,138	332,136
2005	14,382	56,747	15,097	173,146	31,672	452,501
2006	6,875	61,828	16,735	177,539	34,965	497,067
2007	20,989	62,632	28,286	201,854	37,434	594,840
2008	37,814	16,812	32,324	289,351	32,065	744,802
2009	38,415	21,258	46,123	286,536	28,136	736,905
2010	42,992	17,756	35,660	284,461	32,285	775,342
2011	38,886	22,468	38,160	319,446	31,831	856,626
2012						
Q1	42,930	21,590	51,856	330,389	36,139	897,621

Notes : (1) The data in the table do not include banks' investments in private securities, but they include loans extended to government agencies. Therefore, the total of banks' credit by economic activity is different from banks' claims on the private sector as shown in table No. (12).

(2) The time series preceding the year 1988 followed the Hijri calendar.

* Figures in this column represent loans and advances to public sector enterprises .

(--) : Not Available

**Table (15): BANK CREDIT CLASSIFIED BY MATURITY**

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Total
1995	119,379	10,305	8,175	137,859
1996	106,008	15,650	11,966	133,623
1997	116,174	22,264	10,775	149,214
1998	134,153	27,157	17,517	178,828
1999	116,622	27,281	22,420	166,323
2000	114,858	32,049	26,626	173,533
2001	113,453	31,951	42,216	187,620
2002	124,578	31,646	54,433	210,657
2003	146,040	37,758	63,170	246,967
2004	192,481	42,990	96,664	332,136
2005	250,841	53,495	148,164	452,501
2006	276,232	64,633	156,202	497,067
2007	347,593	83,210	164,037	594,840
2008	476,606	104,610	163,586	744,802
2009	449,634	117,155	170,117	736,905
2010	456,160	126,833	192,349	775,342
2011	485,685	136,070	234,872	856,626
2012				
Q1	524,412	153,289	219,921	897,621

Note :

Short Term : Less than one year

Medium Term : 1 - 3 Years

Long Term : Over 3 Years

Table (16): CONSUMER AND CREDIT CARD LOANS

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Consumer Loans				Total Credit Card Loans [*]	Maturity Terms Of Personal Loans ^{**}			
	Real Estate Finance	Cars and Equipment	Others	Total		Short Term	Medium Term	Long Term	Total
1998	1,778	2,001	5,246	9,025	2,143	5,556	2,383	3,230	11,168
1999	2,081	2,500	7,711	12,292	2,316	5,695	3,530	5,384	14,608
2000	2,724	7,719	14,312	24,756	2,112	8,325	4,993	13,550	26,868
2001	3,295	13,893	21,259	38,447	2,222	5,526	10,574	24,569	40,669
2002	4,506	25,568	22,800	52,873	2,857	10,533	14,044	31,153	55,730
2003	5,191	28,859	39,255	73,305	2,579	10,643	20,347	44,894	75,884
2004	8,790	27,926	78,590	115,306	3,295	11,075	21,740	85,786	118,601
2005	13,656	29,025	138,174	180,856	4,259	16,063	29,914	139,138	185,115
2006	13,690	34,262	132,726	180,678	7,349	21,753	29,938	136,336	188,027
2007	14,137	37,588	126,683	178,408	9,251	24,387	49,492	113,780	187,659
2008	14,906	37,261	121,817	173,985	9,452	25,249	54,590	103,508	183,347
2009	17,860	38,134	123,924	179,918	8,621	28,307	58,024	102,109	188,440
2010	23,088	42,209	133,538	198,835	8,400	31,821	64,875	110,427	207,123
2011	29,301	49,444	163,501	242,246	7,783	45,606	75,570	128,623	249,799
2012									
Q1	31,377	51,654	163,904	246,935	7,668	40,442	67,049	146,433	253,924

* Includes Visa, Master Card, American Express, and Others.

** Loans granted by commercial banks to natural persons for financing personal, consumer and non-commercial purposes.

Note :

Short Term : Less than one year

Medium Term : 1 - 3 Years

Long Term : Over 3 Years





Table (17): FOREIGN ASSETS & LIABILITIES OF COMMERCIAL BANKS

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Foreign Assets	Foreign Liabilities	Net Foreign Assets
1383/84	217	119	98
1384/85	189	157	31
1385/86	215	240	-25
1386/87	208	174	33
1387/88	247	130	118
1388/89	340	163	177
1389/90	479	150	329
1390/91	624	148	476
1391/92	1,115	296	819
1392/93	719	392	327
1393/94	1,419	873	547
1394/95	2,370	1,077	1,293
1395/96	5,425	2,734	2,691
1396/97	9,432	3,923	5,509
1397/98	14,689	4,838	9,851
1398/99	12,962	5,699	7,262
1399/1400	23,937	5,938	17,999
1400/01	41,010	8,548	32,462
1401/02	53,570	7,060	46,510
1402/03	66,001	5,604	60,397
1403/04	71,052	8,498	62,554
1404/05	73,400	8,944	64,456
1405/06	72,770	11,146	61,624
1406/07	92,571	16,047	76,524
1407/08	96,532	26,817	69,715
1988	114,741	28,728	86,014
1989	118,844	34,603	84,241
1990	123,467	30,172	93,295
1991	118,951	27,936	91,016
1992	101,566	28,636	72,930
1993	111,586	37,292	74,294
1994	98,147	39,150	58,997
1995	97,971	39,678	58,293
1996	106,171	38,653	67,518
1997	99,515	46,044	53,471
1998	85,944	43,105	42,839
1999	91,487	51,153	40,334
2000	101,204	64,444	36,761
2001	99,364	59,614	39,750
2002	95,490	42,999	52,491
2003	81,082	40,063	41,019
2004	92,798	45,748	47,051
2005	91,430	65,040	26,390
2006	129,796	59,199	70,597
2007	147,712	105,213	42,499
2008	153,986	112,466	41,520
2009	210,918	99,683	111,235
2010	193,127	94,706	98,421
2011	208,723	75,450	133,273
2012			
Q1	217,632	81,612	136,020

Note : The time series preceding the year 1988 followed the Hijri calendar.



**Table (18): PRIVATE SECTOR IMPORTS FINANCED THROUGH
COMMERCIAL BANKS**

(Letters of Credit Settled and Bills Received)

(Million Riyals)

Period	Food Grain	Fruits & Vegetables	Sugar,Tea & Coffee	Livestock & Meat	Other Foodstuffs	Total Foodstuffs
1383/84	136	27	31	60	101	355
1384/85	181	20	55	66	129	451
1385/86	130	26	76	68	135	435
1386/87	230	20	45	108	155	558
1387/88	191	18	35	119	193	556
1388/89	144	27	44	154	204	573
1389/90	165	25	53	123	200	565
1390/91	164	31	58	111	244	608
1391/92	201	38	74	123	271	706
1392/93	178	42	140	148	296	804
1393/94	461	49	117	185	374	1,187
1394/95	758	74	532	222	795	2,381
1395/96	735	115	349	287	1,024	2,510
1396/97	472	94	237	305	1,558	2,665
1397/98	707	82	337	516	2,171	3,813
1398/99	1,026	126	414	632	2,453	4,651
1399/1400	2,174	180	398	805	3,079	6,636
1400/01	3,110	192	1,255	1,150	3,697	9,404
1401/02	3,403	307	1,031	1,402	4,202	10,344
1402/03	3,157	236	560	1,315	4,236	9,505
1403/04	3,005	242	704	1,293	4,731	9,974
1404/05	3,691	266	457	1,372	3,931	9,717
1405/06	2,349	432	389	1,185	3,326	7,681
1406/07	2,367	284	549	946	3,693	7,839
1407/08	2,473	352	562	1,019	3,250	7,655
1988	2,529	390	581	1,032	3,080	7,611
1989	1,562	349	740	923	3,804	7,379
1990	1,531	245	935	1,352	3,517	7,580
1991	1,491	347	766	1,448	4,179	8,232
1992	1,973	303	720	1,802	3,981	8,779
1993	1,813	225	677	1,901	3,555	8,171
1994	1,451	233	864	1,735	3,748	8,031
1995	1,608	199	816	1,376	4,370	8,369
1996	1,833	555	1,401	1,737	4,685	10,211
1997	1,997	278	614	1,529	4,114	8,532
1998	2,384	218	514	1,376	4,255	8,747
1999	2,805	201	361	1,119	3,828	8,315
2000	3,072	157	371	1,185	4,287	9,072
2001	2,747	184	657	1,403	4,856	9,848
2002	3,359	165	522	1,726	4,308	10,080
2003	3,965	188	399	2,332	5,752	12,636
2004	2,970	129	779	1,930	5,809	11,618
2005	2,763	332	974	2,020	7,201	13,289
2006	3,324	552	427	2,576	6,263	13,142
2007	5,388	286	363	2,921	9,152	18,109
2008	7,655	454	1,151	2,815	15,686	27,761
2009	5,278	241	1,076	3,186	8,582	18,363
2010	7,474	176	1,096	2,949	9,250	20,945
2011	5,304	300	1,008	2,656	8,679	17,947
2012						
Q1	2,387	121	160	709	1,790	5,168



**Contd...2 Table (18): PRIVATE SECTOR IMPORTS FINANCED
THROUGH COMMERCIAL BANKS**
(Letters of Credit Settled and Bills Received)

(Million Riyals)

Period	Textile & Clothing	Building Materials	Motor Vehicles	Machinery & Appliances	All Other Goods	Total
1383/84	115	94	235	176	262	1,237
1384/85	121	142	238	256	348	1,556
1385/86	114	161	260	384	381	1,735
1386/87	118	132	266	286	401	1,760
1387/88	143	154	232	245	487	1,817
1388/89	133	178	286	260	537	1,967
1389/90	144	180	299	285	555	2,029
1390/91	122	145	238	313	585	2,010
1391/92	174	187	322	429	656	2,473
1392/93	355	305	518	740	890	3,613
1393/94	509	681	839	916	1,226	5,358
1394/95	729	827	1,926	2,221	2,903	10,987
1395/96	1,263	1,261	3,297	3,828	4,368	16,527
1396/97	1,616	2,500	4,196	5,237	6,555	22,768
1397/98	2,036	2,626	4,341	6,781	8,403	28,000
1398/99	2,592	3,280	4,017	6,695	9,857	31,092
1399/1400	3,169	5,617	5,337	8,214	12,835	41,808
1400/01	4,981	5,861	6,897	9,356	15,336	51,836
1401/02	4,847	6,873	8,695	10,595	17,225	58,580
1402/03	5,987	8,837	10,390	12,771	23,692	71,182
1403/04	5,743	6,976	8,450	11,378	19,004	61,524
1404/05	6,167	6,173	6,594	10,688	18,392	57,731
1405/06	4,962	4,887	5,457	7,760	13,690	44,436
1406/07	5,270	4,023	4,815	6,576	14,031	42,553
1407/08	5,912	3,762	6,912	7,325	16,876	48,441
1988	5,762	3,911	7,746	7,335	17,907	50,272
1989	5,984	4,196	8,270	7,580	19,036	52,446
1990	6,006	3,678	9,373	8,242	20,078	54,956
1991	7,366	4,371	13,908	9,501	28,303	71,681
1992	7,565	5,258	15,378	10,544	26,049	73,574
1993	7,120	5,301	12,779	9,875	28,384	71,629
1994	5,498	4,286	9,159	8,565	20,917	56,457
1995	5,434	3,511	6,324	7,634	27,875	59,147
1996	5,398	3,877	8,824	7,867	28,606	64,783
1997	5,269	3,835	9,837	6,963	36,249	70,685
1998	5,084	3,782	12,439	6,658	33,245	69,955
1999	4,380	3,480	8,458	6,325	34,722	65,680
2000	3,995	3,502	8,923	7,245	38,614	71,350
2001	4,944	4,514	11,792	8,994	40,933	81,026
2002	5,096	4,282	13,717	6,702	39,878	79,755
2003	4,485	3,889	13,929	6,567	44,669	86,175
2004	3,797	4,563	14,988	7,936	53,118	96,019
2005	4,629	7,370	25,558	10,634	54,702	116,183
2006	4,256	10,684	26,665	14,681	62,864	132,292
2007	4,626	14,661	25,609	16,808	88,705	168,518
2008	4,649	19,012	25,711	19,465	115,850	212,447
2009	4,597	11,787	23,034	19,755	84,183	161,720
2010	3,798	15,406	34,308	24,816	89,700	188,973
2011	4,841	19,994	36,074	29,339	116,559	224,754
2012						
Q1	928	6,066	11,048	8,664	30,784	62,658

Notes :

(1) : Figures represent the sum of letters of credit settled and bills received for collection by commercial banks only, and exclude imports not financed by either instruments or government imports financed by L/Cs opened through SAMA.

(2) : The time series preceding the year 1988 followed the Hijri calendar.



**Table (19): BANK CLEARINGS
(COMMERCIAL AND PERSONAL CHEQUES)**

Period	No. of Cheques	Total Value (Million Riyals)	Average Value Per Cheque (Thousand Riyals)
1410/11	1,888,464	228,369	120.9
1411/12	1,806,504	246,177	136.3
1412/13	2,061,595	319,441	154.9
1413/14	3,972,891	532,318	134.0
1994	5,462,477	310,535	56.8
1995	5,781,699	227,499	39.3
1996	6,168,265	317,269	51.4
1997	6,527,453	344,204	52.7
1998	6,631,144	317,359	47.9
1999	6,749,524	336,224	49.8
2000	6,365,789	359,505	56.5
2001	6,367,482	375,333	58.9
2002	6,438,749	312,504	48.5
2003	6,357,458	321,413	50.6
2004	6,317,653	348,380	55.1
2005	6,440,221	367,346	57.0
2006	6,191,433	376,508	60.8
2007	6,139,180	441,558	71.9
2008	6,352,671	526,097	82.8
2009	6,198,149	514,476	83.0
2010	6,156,523	543,143	88.2
2011	6,265,569	580,323	92.6
2012			
Q1	1,640,430	156,291	95.3

Note : The time series preceding the year 1994 followed the Hijri calendar.



**Table 20 (a): VALUE OF TRANSACTIONS THROUGH SAUDI ARABIAN
RIYAL INTERBANK EXPRESS (SARIE) SYSTEM***

(Million Riyals)

Period	Customer Payments			Interbank Payments			Others**	Total (1+2+3)
	Bulk	Single	Total (1)	Bulk	Single	Total (2)		
1998	24,855	259,589	284,444	271,984	4,675,272	4,947,256	16,408	5,248,108
1999	35,164	288,315	323,479	240,365	5,056,889	5,297,254	9,432	5,630,165
2000	58,331	316,389	374,720	234,418	4,636,368	4,870,786	3,922	5,249,428
2001	94,613	355,741	450,354	144,907	5,205,888	5,350,795	4,405	5,805,554
2002	212,521	452,469	664,990	195,229	6,436,254	6,631,483	7,745	7,304,218
2003	245,095	520,288	765,383	147,025	6,305,160	6,452,185	6,203	7,223,771
2004	293,601	735,407	1,029,008	86,796	6,899,906	6,986,702	8,325	8,024,035
2005	379,637	1,011,538	1,391,175	116,589	8,629,928	8,746,517	8,450	10,146,142
2006	441,327	1,204,279	1,645,606	107,618	12,077,171	12,184,789	9,563	13,839,959
2007	550,269	1,320,991	1,871,260	72,670	31,730,199	31,802,869	28,720	33,702,849
2008	719,303	2,092,324	2,811,628	79,047	32,979,135	33,058,182	35,946	35,905,756
2009	716,980	2,176,457	2,893,437	42,404	58,280,884	58,323,287	17,440	61,234,165
2010	866,620	2,015,081	2,881,701	36,500	52,541,937	52,578,437	83,859	55,543,997
2011	1,159,353	2,304,258	3,463,612	37,264	50,894,509	50,931,773	58,399	54,453,784
2009								
Q1	185,438	575,222	760,660	17,385	13,449,931	13,467,315	4,164	14,232,140
Q2	181,355	518,822	700,177	9,424	16,460,645	16,470,069	4,572	17,174,818
Q3	167,539	535,867	703,406	6,087	13,302,721	13,308,808	5,668	14,017,882
Q4	182,648	546,546	729,194	9,508	15,067,587	15,077,095	3,036	15,809,325
2010								
Q1	199,076	509,863	708,939	11,762	16,622,151	16,633,913	68,724	17,411,576
Q2	224,540	515,355	739,895	7,078	13,793,290	13,800,368	7,529	14,547,792
Q3	210,459	464,122	674,581	6,193	10,072,756	10,078,949	3,783	10,757,313
Q4	232,545	525,741	758,286	11,467	12,053,740	12,065,207	3,823	12,827,316
2011								
Q1	277,622	552,042	829,664	9,965	13,384,740	13,394,705	41,516	14,265,885
Q2	328,437	590,892	919,329	9,875	14,684,751	14,694,626	6,072	15,620,027
Q3	264,070	550,240	814,310	8,200	10,712,445	10,720,645	5,686	11,540,641
Q4	289,224	611,084	900,309	9,224	12,112,573	12,121,797	5,125	13,027,231
2012								
Q1	308,433	674,248	982,681	11,371	18,280,787	18,292,158	5,395	19,280,234

* SARIE system started operation on May 14, 1997 .

** The amounts include direct debits, and SAMA claims on banks.



Table 20 (b): NUMBER OF TRANSACTIONS THROUGH SAUDI ARABIAN RIYAL INTERBANK EXPRESS (SARIE) SYSTEM*

Period	Customer Payments			Interbank Payments			Others (3)	Total (1+2+3)
	Bulk	Single	Total (1)	Bulk	Single	Total (2)		
1998	210,466	278,154	488,620	7,465	106,969	114,434	10,507	613,561
1999	1,884,383	314,040	2,198,423	6,125	130,681	136,806	9,203	2,344,432
2000	4,670,542	382,691	5,053,233	9,839	130,160	139,999	9,241	5,202,473
2001	7,851,949	467,912	8,319,861	7,776	140,506	148,282	34,579	8,502,722
2002	10,750,444	572,336	11,322,780	6,986	141,973	148,959	43,116	11,514,855
2003	11,853,282	667,813	12,521,095	5,665	138,839	144,504	169,510	12,835,109
2004	14,098,532	877,876	14,976,408	22,173	141,572	163,745	253,386	15,393,539
2005	16,799,123	1,146,879	17,946,002	33,075	163,934	197,009	284,878	18,427,889
2006	18,516,565	1,494,688	20,011,253	52,588	195,700	248,288	527,226	20,786,767
2007	21,766,617	1,721,542	23,488,159	61,136	244,912	306,048	1,038,765	24,832,972
2008	27,221,118	2,332,241	29,553,359	63,151	262,510	325,661	1,756,664	31,635,684
2009	27,982,379	2,621,772	30,604,151	77,232	265,862	343,094	1,881,898	32,829,143
2010	30,253,374	3,003,368	33,256,742	74,786	236,820	311,606	1,542,060	35,110,408
2011	38,920,854	3,551,736	42,472,590	87,477	272,547	360,024	1,237,163	44,069,777
2009								
Q1	6,019,284	639,974	6,659,258	12,812	59,967	72,779	501,834	7,233,871
Q2	8,674,190	689,038	9,363,228	22,250	76,673	98,923	483,946	9,946,097
Q3	6,789,109	657,647	7,446,756	12,373	62,406	74,779	464,025	7,985,560
Q4	6,499,796	635,113	7,134,909	29,797	66,816	96,613	432,093	7,663,615
2010								
Q1	6,718,374	698,011	7,416,385	19,128	57,929	77,057	404,383	7,897,825
Q2	9,048,220	776,500	9,824,720	22,556	64,531	87,087	428,550	10,340,357
Q3	7,396,653	731,262	8,127,915	19,731	58,337	78,068	343,560	8,549,543
Q4	7,090,127	797,595	7,887,722	13,371	56,023	69,394	365,567	8,322,683
2011								
Q1	9,376,865	818,313	10,195,178	18,834	61,287	80,121	334,996	10,610,295
Q2	11,881,855	914,312	12,796,167	23,200	76,644	99,844	320,902	13,216,913
Q3	8,816,600	854,657	9,671,257	18,793	65,239	84,032	287,006	10,042,295
Q4	8,845,534	964,454	9,809,988	26,650	69,377	96,027	294,259	10,200,274
2012								
Q1	10,294,796	1,001,856	11,296,652	25,232	80,133	105,365	300,093	11,702,110

* SARIE system started operation on May 14, 1997.



Table 20 (c): SARIE MESSAGES (Bulk Transactions)*

Period	Customer Payments			Interbank Payments			Total (1+2)
	Bulk	Single	Total (1)	Bulk	Single	Total (2)	
1998	20,773	278,156	298,929	3,629	117,474	121,103	420,032
1999	47,540	314,070	361,610	2,450	139,847	142,297	503,907
2000	84,999	382,964	467,963	3,016	138,953	141,969	609,932
2001	111,390	468,367	579,757	2,264	172,716	174,980	754,737
2002	151,941	573,166	725,107	2,996	181,191	184,187	909,294
2003	182,914	672,780	855,694	2,700	176,192	178,892	1,034,586
2004	216,246	883,963	1,100,209	3,883	180,331	184,214	1,284,423
2005	267,279	1,158,369	1,425,648	4,873	207,285	212,158	1,637,806
2006	316,579	1,511,056	1,827,635	6,282	229,677	235,959	2,063,594
2007	439,272	1,746,967	2,186,239	8,435	273,794	282,229	2,468,468
2008	635,028	2,364,838	2,999,866	8,862	295,122	303,984	3,303,850
2009	762,180	2,658,464	3,420,644	9,970	298,715	308,685	3,729,329
2010	934,809	3,037,949	3,972,758	10,907	271,980	282,887	4,255,645
2011	1,252,403	3,583,992	4,836,395	12,793	309,747	322,540	5,158,935
2009							
Q1	170,752	649,244	819,996	2,269	68,042	70,311	890,307
Q2	202,241	698,663	900,904	2,376	85,205	87,581	988,485
Q3	184,921	666,916	851,837	2,312	70,347	72,659	924,496
Q4	204,266	643,641	847,907	3,013	75,121	78,134	926,041
2010							
Q1	214,967	706,519	921,486	2,762	66,979	69,741	991,227
Q2	243,685	785,833	1,029,518	2,930	73,722	76,652	1,106,170
Q3	226,811	739,367	966,178	2,385	66,639	69,024	1,035,202
Q4	249,346	806,230	1,055,576	2,830	64,640	67,470	1,123,046
2011							
Q1	290,858	826,867	1,117,725	3,204	70,727	73,931	1,191,656
Q2	336,619	922,475	1,259,094	3,350	86,281	89,631	1,348,725
Q3	292,693	861,999	1,154,692	2,975	73,951	76,926	1,231,618
Q4	332,233	972,651	1,304,884	3,264	78,788	82,052	1,386,936
2012							
Q1	352,690	1,010,475	1,363,165	3,484	90,011	93,495	1,456,660

* A message includes a number of transactions.

Table (21): BANK BRANCHES OPERATING IN SAUDI ARABIA

End of Period	The National Commercial Bank	Riyadh Bank	Banque Saudi Fransi	The Arab National Bank	Saudi British Bank	Bank Al-Jazira	Saudi Hollandi Bank	Saudi Invest-ment Bank	Al-Rajhi Bank	Samba Financial Group	Gulf Inter-national Bank	Emirates NBD	Bank Albilad	BNP Paribas	National Bank of Kuwait	Deutsche Bank	Bank Muscat	National Bank of Bahrain	J.P Morgan Chase N.A Bank	Alinma Bank	National Bank of Pakistan	T. C. Ziraat Bankasi . A. S *	State Bank of India **	Total
1994	248	179	60	126	60	23	39	10	347	45	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,214
1995	241	177	58	118	61	13	37	11	350	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,192
1996	244	178	58	117	65	13	37	11	352	46	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,208
1997	245	181	55	115	67	12	37	11	357	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,201
1998	247	193	55	115	68	12	36	13	364	43	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,229
1999	246	191	56	115	70	13	37	13	375	80	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,196
2000	246	196	56	114	69	13	37	13	375	64	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,184
2001	245	193	56	115	71	13	37	13	392	63	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,199
2002	246	193	56	117	69	13	37	15	391	65	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,203
2003	246	193	58	117	69	15	37	15	393	65	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,209
2004	246	193	62	117	68	17	38	15	393	65	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,216
2005	243	195	61	116	60	21	40	16	385	62	2	1	21	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,224
2006	260	198	68	116	61	23	41	23	390	63	2	1	40	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,289
2007	266	200	74	123	63	24	42	26	403	65	2	1	60	1	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,353
2008	275	201	75	131	68	24	43	33	425	65	2	1	61	1	1	1	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	1,410
2009	284	216	77	139	72	48	42	43	442	67	2	1	67	1	1	1	1	1	1	13	---	---	---	1,519
2010	287	241	81	139	80	50	44	45	451	68	2	1	75	1	1	1	1	1	1	20	1	---	---	1,591
2011	295	248	83	142	80	51	44	48	455	69	2	1	82	1	1	1	1	1	1	37	1	1	1	1,646
2012																								
Q1	298	251	84	142	80	51	44	48	458	69	2	1	83	1	1	1	1	1	1	41	1	1	1	1,661

Remark: As from November,2005, data of commercial banks' branches have been reclassified.

Therefore the total of branches by region give in table 22 is different for the same year.

(--): Not Available

* T.C.Ziraat Bankasi A.S opened in June, 2011.

** State Bank of India opened in June, 2011.



Table (22): BRANCHES OF BANKS CLASSIFIED BY ADMINISTRATIVE REGIONS

End of Period	Riyadh	Makkah	Al-Madinah	Eastern	Al-Qassim	Asir	Tabouk	Hail	Northern Borde	Al-Jawf	Jazan	Najran	Al-Bahah	Total
2003	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,209
2004	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,216
2005	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,224
2006	377	301	63	216	81	82	31	26	13	17	30	18	21	1,289
2007	403	314	65	231	87	83	31	27	13	17	31	18	21	1,353
2008	427	317	66	258	93	85	34	27	12	18	30	19	24	1,410
2009	451	345	69	283	96	96	39	28	13	20	34	20	25	1,519
2010	481	360	70	303	96	99	40	30	13	20	34	20	25	1,591
2011	493	372	75	309	104	102	40	32	14	20	37	22	26	1,646
2009														
Q1	430	321	66	264	93	89	35	28	12	18	31	19	24	1,430
Q2	433	327	68	268	94	91	37	28	12	18	31	19	24	1,450
Q3	442	335	69	275	94	93	37	28	12	20	33	19	24	1,481
Q4	451	345	69	283	96	96	39	28	13	20	34	20	25	1,519
2010														
Q1	459	352	69	287	97	96	40	28	13	20	34	20	25	1,540
Q2	466	355	69	297	97	96	40	29	13	20	34	20	25	1,561
Q3	468	357	70	300	97	96	40	29	13	20	34	20	25	1,569
Q4	481	360	70	303	96	99	40	30	13	20	34	20	25	1,591
2011														
Q1	484	361	72	307	98	99	40	31	14	20	35	21	25	1,607
Q2	489	364	72	309	98	99	40	32	14	20	35	22	26	1,620
Q3	489	367	75	307	105	100	39	32	14	20	37	22	26	1,633
Q4	493	372	75	309	104	102	40	32	14	20	37	22	26	1,646
2012														
Q1	496	374	77	314	105	106	40	32	14	20	37	22	24	1,661

(--) : Not Available





Table (23): AUTOMATED TELLER MACHINES STATISTICS

Period	Number of ATMs *	Number of Cards Issued *	No. of Transactions (In Thousands)			Cash Withdrawals (Million Riyals)		
			SPAN	Banks	Total	SPAN	Banks	Total
1991	462	553,079	--	--	--	--	--	--
1992	643	806,259	--	--	--	--	--	--
1993	766	1,133,183	16,875	--	16,875	12,915	--	12,915
1994	914	1,562,384	24,123	--	24,123	17,750	--	17,750
1995	1,124	1,972,759	31,476	21,065	52,540	22,269	--	22,269
1996	1,359	2,482,938	38,544	29,740	68,284	27,167	--	27,167
1997	1,591	3,052,058	46,977	35,804	82,781	32,526	14,034	46,560
1998	1,808	3,647,881	56,321	41,210	97,531	37,978	33,752	71,730
1999	1,997	4,696,342	76,976	59,987	136,964	49,317	54,625	103,942
2000	2,234	4,775,352	90,414	79,032	169,446	57,679	63,583	121,262
2001	2,577	5,561,353	114,683	104,689	219,373	70,421	66,542	136,963
2002	3,120	5,616,565	133,383	131,060	264,443	76,422	101,333	177,755
2003	3,676	6,032,407	149,602	171,899	321,501	82,472	89,091	171,563
2004	4,104	6,440,893	173,004	239,189	412,193	92,621	107,801	200,422
2005	4,588	8,041,886	205,445	327,758	533,203	108,225	137,677	245,902
2006	6,079	9,971,521	248,567	378,145	626,712	128,761	150,341	279,101
2007	7,543	11,104,901	278,913	377,578	656,491	148,050	160,684	308,734
2008	8,893	12,366,441	338,355	533,178	871,533	184,442	194,567	379,009
2009	9,950	13,712,905	372,974	568,727	941,701	197,769	213,516	411,285
2010	10,885	12,162,407	418,473	656,390	1,074,862	221,482	246,907	468,389
2011	11,766	14,261,993	485,985	768,776	1,254,761	270,593	307,676	578,269
2012								
Q1	11,861	14,661,546	129,448	197,208	326,656	71,475	77,506	148,981

* At the end of period.

(--): Not Available

Note: No. of ATMs includes the twelve ATMs located in the premises of SAMA.

Table (24): DISTRIBUTION OF ATMs BY BANKS

Period	The National Commercial Bank	Riyadh Bank	Banque Saudi Fransi	The Arab National Bank	Saudi British Bank	Bank Al-Jazira	Saudi Hollandi Bank	Saudi Investment Bank	Al-Rajhi Bank	Samba Financial Group	AL-Bilad Bank	Emirates NBD	National Bank of Kuwait	Bank Muscat	Alinma Bank	National Bank of Bahrain	Others *	Total
1995	203	121	103	166	92	0	52	12	194	84	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	1,124
1996	256	145	105	210	103	11	57	14	247	92	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	1,359
1997	324	196	112	226	109	12	65	16	313	104	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	1,591
1998	373	247	111	224	124	13	71	22	396	108	--	--	--	--	--	--	9	1,808
1999	432	282	125	233	142	16	86	24	450	195	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	1,997
2000	503	305	137	249	162	18	96	29	566	157	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	2,234
2001	591	352	137	258	180	20	111	49	685	182	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	2,577
2002	710	505	149	283	207	23	125	74	800	232	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	3,120
2003	810	556	162	312	234	25	136	94	1,060	275	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	3,676
2004	892	619	174	381	240	27	144	123	1,175	316	--	1	--	--	--	--	12	4,104
2005	931	687	194	417	258	61	155	141	1,338	362	31	1	--	--	--	--	12	4,588
2006	1,048	1,262	222	534	308	112	166	184	1,592	398	240	1	--	--	--	--	12	6,079
2007	1,184	1,562	320	705	401	190	179	221	1,921	438	400	5	2	3	--	--	12	7,543
2008	1,384	2,027	274	842	452	314	169	247	2,266	476	420	5	2	3	--	--	12	8,893
2009	1,485	2,433	330	899	474	296	221	293	2,460	496	450	12	2	4	82	1	12	9,950
2010	1,626	2,576	385	927	510	308	245	324	2,750	512	497	15	2	5	190	1	12	10,885
2011	1,791	2,594	437	935	524	318	257	334	3,034	520	586	15	2	6	400	1	12	11,766
2012																		
Q1	1,824	2,594	454	846	521	320	253	354	3,078	518	613	15	2	6	450	1	12	11,861

* No. of ATMs excludes those belonging to SAMA.

(--) : Not Available

Remark : The total of the years 1994-1998 includes ATMs of Saudi -Cairo Bank and the Saudi United Bank which have been merged with SAMBA Financial Group.





Table (25): POINTS OF SALE TRANSACTIONS

Period	Sales (In Thousand Riyals)	No. of Transactions	No. of Points of Sale Terminals *
1993	16,500	91,688	1,201
1994	640,000	1,899,801	9,281
1995	2,005,532	4,470,498	13,088
1996	3,214,953	6,834,075	14,689
1997	4,107,314	8,667,022	14,969
1998	5,004,437	10,896,137	15,076
1999	6,278,034	14,283,316	16,419
2000	7,372,991	17,970,971	18,537
2001	10,238,545	23,962,839	21,631
2002	14,729,107	33,203,974	24,291
2003	19,706,775	43,018,097	29,060
2004	23,971,388	52,177,384	35,521
2005	28,075,759	66,126,594	44,253
2006	30,966,299	83,131,750	52,784
2007	39,430,624	99,434,671	61,557
2008	51,403,483	120,683,743	72,351
2009	56,256,358	124,830,388	82,620
2010	71,855,105	151,183,608	80,505
2011	98,904,916	190,301,481	88,793
2009			
Q1	13,186,543	30,657,266	74,291
Q2	13,971,640	30,425,489	75,269
Q3	14,674,875	31,274,542	75,241
Q4	14,423,300	32,473,091	82,620
2010			
Q1	16,131,313	34,517,161	70,469
Q2	18,572,798	37,766,806	73,855
Q3	18,839,273	38,862,046	74,792
Q4	18,311,721	40,037,595	80,505
2011			
Q1	20,526,036	41,784,936	81,292
Q2	27,142,517	48,525,832	84,473
Q3	25,837,271	48,904,909	86,954
Q4	25,399,092	51,085,804	88,793
2012			
Q1	28,275,207	54,581,212	83,841

* At the end of period.

Table (26): DISTRIBUTION OF POINTS OF SALE TERMINALS BY BANKS

Period	The National Commercial Bank	Riyad Bank	Banque Saudi Fransi	The Arab National Bank	Saudi British Bank	Saudi Hollandi Bank	Saudi Investment Bank	Al-Rajhi Bank	Samba Financial Group	Al-Bilad Bank	Al-Jazira Bank *	Alinma Bank **	Total
1993	82	15	310	324	74	110	--	51	235	--	--	--	1,274
1994	1,688	1,206	1,211	2,043	771	539	68	784	971	--	--	--	10,000
1995	3,655	1,325	1,468	2,288	1,397	712	117	1,089	1,037	--	--	--	14,020
1996	4,040	1,350	1,686	2,207	1,812	817	135	1,814	828	--	--	--	15,679
1997	3,237	1,388	2,113	2,099	1,934	1,095	159	2,141	803	--	--	--	15,881
1998	3,049	1,444	2,157	2,107	1,937	1,255	190	2,127	810	--	--	--	15,885
1999	2,992	1,770	2,172	2,134	2,043	1,532	179	2,283	1,314	--	--	--	16,419
2000	2,973	2,042	2,263	2,378	2,179	1,871	221	3,143	1,467	--	--	--	18,537
2001	3,253	2,412	2,730	2,425	2,463	2,327	264	4,056	1,701	--	--	--	21,631
2002	4,068	3,127	2,852	1,961	2,709	2,579	286	4,678	2,031	--	--	--	24,291
2003	5,349	3,827	2,822	2,673	2,996	2,932	238	5,622	2,601	--	--	--	29,060
2004	6,005	4,437	2,765	5,174	3,551	3,566	196	6,794	3,033	--	--	--	35,521
2005	7,783	6,422	3,175	4,535	5,395	4,245	184	8,769	3,745	--	--	--	44,253
2006	8,991	6,084	4,586	6,457	5,858	4,770	168	11,474	4,396	--	--	--	52,784
2007	10,641	6,787	5,341	8,275	5,772	5,056	169	14,621	4,892	3	--	--	61,557
2008	12,625	8,118	5,810	10,135	6,176	5,642	173	17,631	5,720	321	--	--	72,351
2009	16,541	9,851	6,180	11,870	6,976	6,613	142	18,070	5,694	683	--	--	82,620
2010	13,457	10,713	5,147	9,364	7,069	7,190	154	21,105	5,381	925	--	--	80,505
2011	13,491	13,827	5,080	9,394	7,478	6,767	202	25,339	5,097	1,284	802	32	88,793
2012													
Q1	12,421	12,264	5,467	9,531	7,038	7,167	217	22,060	4,800	1,430	1,234	212	83,841

Note: The total of the years 1993-1998 includes ATMs of Saudi-Cairo Bank and the Saudi United Bank which have been merged with SAMBA Financial Group.

* Effective from First Quarter 2011, AL-Jazira Bank's Points of Sales have been included.

** Effective from July 2011, ALinma Bank's Points of Sales have been included.

(--): Not Available





**Table (27): EXCHANGE RATES OF SOME FOREIGN CURRENCIES
AGAINST SAUDI RIYAL**

(Saudi Riyals)

End of Period	U.S. Dollar	EURO *	Sterling Pound	Japanese Yen	Swiss Franc	Chinese Yuan	Australian Dollar	Indian Rupees	Korean Won	Brazilian Real
1983	3.5000		5.0408	0.0150	1.5944	0.4523	3.1014	0.3473	0.0046	--
1984	3.5800		4.1345	0.0142	1.3830	0.4410	2.9594	0.2944	0.0044	--
1985	3.6500		5.2652	0.0181	1.7554	0.4410	2.4819	0.3017	0.0041	--
1986	3.7500		5.5220	0.0234	2.3067	0.4531	2.4897	0.2856	0.0043	--
1987	3.7500		7.0087	0.0304	2.9304	0.4531	2.7058	0.2916	0.0047	--
1988	3.7500		6.7766	0.0298	2.4900	0.4530	3.2039	0.2497	0.0055	--
1989	3.7500		6.0126	0.0261	2.4216	0.4529	2.9687	0.2220	0.0055	--
1990	3.7500		7.2204	0.0279	2.8908	0.4530	2.8960	0.2070	0.0052	--
1991	3.7500		7.0057	0.0299	2.7689	0.4529	2.8454	0.1454	0.0049	--
1992	3.7500		5.6624	0.0300	2.5721	0.4519	2.5788	0.1295	0.0048	0.0012
1993	3.7500		5.5471	0.0335	2.5347	0.4509	2.5357	0.1190	0.0046	0.0209
1994	3.7500		5.8516	0.0375	2.8555	0.4440	2.9091	0.1195	0.0048	0.2266
1995	3.7500		5.8047	0.0364	3.2551	0.6449	2.7900	0.1066	0.0049	0.2582
1996	3.7500		6.3242	0.0323	2.7679	0.6503	2.9844	0.1046	0.0045	0.2769
1997	3.7500		6.1935	0.0288	2.5734	0.6883	2.4444	0.0956	0.0022	0.2971
1998	3.7500		6.2669	0.0324	2.7414	0.7163	2.2848	0.0883	0.0031	0.3218
1999	3.7500	3.7720	6.0613	0.0366	2.3527	0.7922	2.4204	0.0861	0.0033	0.4863
2000	3.7500	3.4847	5.5883	0.0326	2.2884	0.9950	2.0747	0.0803	0.0030	1.9161
2001	3.7500	3.3078	5.4390	0.0285	2.2377	0.9950	1.9052	0.0777	0.0029	1.6055
2002	3.7500	3.9326	6.0443	0.0314	2.7041	0.4531	2.1233	0.0782	0.0032	1.0527
2003	3.7500	4.7363	6.6926	0.0351	3.0318	0.4531	2.8125	0.0822	0.0031	1.2879
2004	3.7500	5.1015	7.1993	0.0360	3.3014	0.4531	2.9074	0.0863	0.0036	1.3902
2005	3.7500	4.4239	6.4571	0.0318	2.8532	0.4579	2.7514	0.0832	0.0037	1.6143
2006	3.7500	4.9388	7.3612	0.0315	3.0730	0.4804	2.9674	0.0850	0.0039	1.7466
2007	3.7500	5.5095	7.4993	0.0329	3.3218	0.5133	3.2753	0.0952	0.0040	2.0968
2008	3.7500	5.2189	5.4668	0.0411	3.5254	0.5500	2.5980	0.0772	0.0030	1.5834
2009	3.7500	5.4022	6.0731	0.0409	3.6390	0.5491	3.3634	0.0806	0.0033	2.1318
2010	3.7500	4.9800	5.7881	0.0460	3.9911	0.5666	3.8138	0.0837	0.0033	2.2600
2011	3.7500	4.8521	5.7979	0.0483	3.9856	0.5958	3.8085	0.7073	0.0032	2.0132
2012										
Q1	3.7500	5.0085	6.0034	0.0456	4.1524	0.5958	3.9007	0.0004	0.0033	2.1225

* The Euro was issued in 1999.

(--) : Not Available

Source: Reuters.



Table (28): INTEREST RATES ON SAUDI RIYAL DEPOSITS*

(Percentage)

Average	Maturities (Months)			
	1M	3M	6M	12M
2007	4.8662	4.9051	4.9230	4.9419
2008	3.1473	3.2846	3.5374	3.7563
2009	0.6813	1.0887	1.3272	1.6615
2010	0.3372	0.7359	0.8894	1.0763
2011	0.3696	0.6945	0.7683	0.9692
2009				
Q1	1.0104	1.3573	1.6356	1.9963
Q2	0.3995	0.8898	0.9985	1.3408
Q1	1.0104	1.3573	1.6356	1.9963
Q4	0.3051	0.7506	1.0390	1.3125
2010				
Q1	0.3207	0.7604	1.0093	1.2370
Q2	0.3323	0.7262	0.8580	1.0150
Q3	0.3460	0.7220	0.8469	1.0247
Q4	0.3498	0.7349	0.8433	1.0286
2011				
Q1	0.3555	0.7500	0.8500	1.0527
Q2	0.3544	0.7148	0.8110	1.0093
Q3	0.3404	0.6042	0.6623	0.8614
Q4	0.4282	0.7089	0.7499	0.9533
2012				
Q1	0.5395	0.8323	0.8937	1.0621

* Interbank offered rates .



SECTION (2)

SHARE MARKET STATISTICS

TABLE

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Table (1): SHARE MARKET INDICATORS

End of Period	Number of Shares Traded (Million)	Value of Shares Traded (Million RLS)	Market Value of Shares (Billion RLS)	Number of Transactions	General Index (1985 = 1000)
1985	4	760	67	7,842	690.88
1986	5	831	63	10,833	646.03
1987	12	1,686	73	23,267	780.64
1988	15	2,037	86	41,960	892.00
1989	15	3,364	107	110,030	1,086.83
1990	17	4,403	97	85,298	979.80
1991	31	8,527	181	90,559	1,765.24
1992	35	13,699	206	272,075	1,888.65
1993	60	17,360	198	319,582	1,793.30
1994	152	24,871	145	357,180	1,282.90
1995	117	23,227	153	291,742	1,367.60
1996	138	25,397	172	283,759	1,531.00
1997	312	62,060	223	460,056	1,957.80
1998	293	51,510	160	376,617	1,413.10
1999	528	56,578	229	438,226	2,028.53
2000	555	65,292	255	498,135	2,258.29
2001	692	83,602	275	605,035	2,430.11
2002	1,736	133,787	281	1,033,669	2,518.08
2003	5,566	596,510	590	3,763,403	4,437.58
2004	10,298	1,773,858	1,149	13,319,523	8,206.23
2005	12,281	4,138,695	2,438	46,607,951	16,712.64
2006	68,515*	5,261,851	1,226	96,095,920	7,933.29
2007	57,829	2,557,712	1,946	65,665,500	11,038.66
2008	58,727	1,962,945	925	52,135,929	4,802.99
2009	56,685	1,264,012	1,196	36,458,326	6,121.76
2010	33,255	759,184	1,325	19,536,143	6,620.75
2011	48,545	1,098,837	1,271	25,546,933	6,417.73
2012					
Q1	31,746	684,711	1,540	13,475,783	7,835.15

Remark: As from April 2006, a share was splitted into five shares.

* The data for January, February, March and April 2006 have been revised

to exclude the effect of the split of the nominal value of the shares of the companies listed on the market to become Rls 10 per share instead of Rls 50 in April 2006.

Source: Tadawul, Capital Market Authority.

Table (2) : NUMBER OF SHARES TRADED BY SECTORS*

(Thousand of Shares)

Period	Banking & Financial Services	Cement	Telecommunication & Information Tech.	Insurance	Petrochemical Industries	Retail	Energy & Utilities	Agriculture & Food Indust.	Multi-Investment	Industrial Investment	Building & Construction	Real Estate Development	Transport	Media & Publishing	Hotel & Tourism	Total **
1985	443	493	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,936
1986	781	422	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,885
1987	860	3,273	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,903
1988	1,210	2,800	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	14,641
1989	2,576	2,791	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	15,272
1990	2,453	4,126	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16,938
1991	5,999	5,373	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	33,622
1992	5,999	2,952	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	34,235
1993	13,748	1,610	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	60,308
1994	15,097	5,580	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	152,088
1995	27,190	8,855	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	116,618
1996	31,860	29,804	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	137,833
1997	78,226	37,899	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	313,975
1998	129,700	21,137	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	294,637
1999	156,122	33,862	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	527,506
2000	92,107	46,248	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	554,913
2001	77,937	124,368	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	691,828
2002	77,908	126,617	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,735,838
2003	87,116	87,967	323,512	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,565,857
2004	95,105	119,171	294,447	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,298,343
2005	271,538	266,406	420,336	111,665	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	12,281,331
2006	1,135,388	1,066,702	894,117	129,725	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	68,515,280
2007	1,537,258	500,314	563,513	2,528,145	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	57,828,978
2008	9,391,260	378,923	6,055,200	2,972,849	14,352,660	1,550,444	1,792,985	2,991,231	2,949,496	4,402,758	2,150,321	6,139,819	2,967,552	330,989	300,573	58,727,059
2009	8,896,993	259,482	4,736,038	5,424,229	10,949,133	2,154,417	680,066	3,761,068	4,286,439	4,597,359	2,936,193	5,034,685	1,930,189	454,776	584,500	56,685,567
2010	5,873,451	624,106	1,952,623	3,097,740	9,492,643	574,157	1,041,473	1,212,304	2,431,581	2,037,377	1,407,785	2,737,315	555,628	93,733	123,230	33,255,148
2011	4,701,567	1,632,920	4,330,354	7,142,815	9,400,383	1,164,792	945,864	3,804,500	3,180,726	2,179,778	2,599,418	5,281,185	1,438,323	364,658	377,422	48,544,703
2012																
Q1	3,662,854	819,830	4,501,353	3,650,668	4,886,786	700,762	648,790	1,263,316	1,804,699	933,192	1,677,667	5,762,036	1,166,951	113,465	154,103	31,746,473

* As from 2008, the number of sectors increased from 8 to 15, and the number of the market indices rose from 9 to 16, and they are calculated on the basis of the free-floated shares only.

(--): Not Available

** There is a mismatch between the total and data on sectors for the period from 1985 until 2007, due to unavailability of data for each sector for the period after adopting the new classification of sectors.

Source: Tadawul - Capital Market Authority.



Table (3) : VALUE OF SHARES TRADED BY SECTORS *

(Million Riyals)

Period	Banking & Financial Services	Cement	Telecommunica- tion & Information Tech.	Insurance	Petrochemica l Industries	Retail	Energy & Utilities	Agriculture & Food Indust.	Multi- Investment	Industrial Investment	Building & Construction	Real Estate Development	Transport	Media & Publishing	Hotel & Tourism	Total **
1985	182	116	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	760
1986	294	56	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	831
1987	298	366	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,686
1988	530	216	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,098
1989	1,617	329	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,364
1990	2,257	615	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,403
1991	3,613	949	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8,527
1992	7,096	865	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,699
1993	8,642	479	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	17,360
1994	6,189	976	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	24,871
1995	7,832	1,404	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,227
1996	10,406	5,342	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	25,397
1997	29,280	8,157	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	62,060
1998	32,820	3,484	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	51,509
1999	34,870	3,790	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	56,579
2000	29,520	5,238	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,293
2001	24,385	20,789	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	83,601
2002	25,961	27,584	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	133,787
2003	35,748	21,919	105,067	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	596,510
2004	53,028	43,242	160,196	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,773,859
2005	238,286	168,884	296,276	61,439	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4,138,695
2006	294,753	205,630	199,723	31,789	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,261,851
2007	112,947	37,659	38,090	194,856	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2,557,712
2008	208,979	26,696	154,128	153,057	637,695	55,001	28,522	99,739	65,100	151,496	124,764	163,734	74,343	10,180	9,512	1,962,946
2009	149,423	12,500	74,876	201,112	299,899	55,274	8,220	94,172	56,559	99,909	86,292	66,086	30,308	11,393	17,989	1,264,011
2010	98,732	14,909	35,169	90,345	287,301	17,796	13,850	41,186	27,649	51,357	34,942	32,111	8,402	1,989	3,446	759,184
2011	73,554	33,061	54,578	197,467	329,392	29,258	13,374	108,339	54,166	64,966	55,045	47,060	19,433	9,709	9,432	1,098,836
2012																
Q1	59,110	19,949	59,699	131,034	126,684	19,683	10,008	47,513	36,280	36,479	41,104	68,897	18,252	4,641	5,379	684,711

* As from 2008, the number of sectors increased from 8 to 15, and the number of the market indices rose from 9 to 16, and they are calculated on the basis of the free-floated shares only.

** There is a mismatch between the total and data on sectors for the period from 1985 until 2007, due to unavailability of data for each sector for the period after adopting the new classification of sectors.

Source: Tadawul - Capital Market Authority.

(--) : Not Available



Table (4) : NUMBER OF SHARE TRANSACTIONS MADE BY SECTORS*

Period	Banking & Financial Services	Cement	Telecommunication & Information Tech.	Insurance	Petrochemical Industries	Retail	Energy & Utilities	Agriculture & Food Indust.	Multi- Investment	Industrial Investment	Building & Construction	Real Estate Development	Transport	Media & Publishing	Hotel & Tourism	Total **
1985	1,507	709	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7,842
1986	1,896	931	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	10,833
1987	3,653	1,447	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	23,267
1988	7,212	2,589	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	41,960
1989	54,824	4,053	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	110,030
1990	30,032	4,948	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	85,298
1991	23,115	4,862	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	90,559
1992	79,656	8,271	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	272,075
1993	114,370	8,182	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	319,582
1994	67,834	13,285	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	357,180
1995	82,817	19,921	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	291,742
1996	89,328	49,100	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	283,759
1997	139,931	62,976	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	460,056
1998	167,547	36,173	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	376,617
1999	166,422	44,495	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	440,225
2000	119,576	58,663	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	498,135
2001	114,071	135,751	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	605,035
2002	105,218	132,181	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,033,669
2003	127,456	108,980	425,369	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,763,403
2004	172,728	208,296	598,469	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	13,319,523
2005	3,383,276	1,424,474	2,448,511	497,596	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	46,607,951
2006	4,436,641	2,909,062	2,325,606	248,016	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	96,095,920
2007	2,249,453	678,858	636,438	6,747,629	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	65,665,500
2008	5,220,334	486,357	4,471,590	7,635,319	9,895,147	2,559,251	540,209	3,747,056	2,124,608	5,551,774	4,075,002	3,698,127	1,425,333	352,272	353,550	52,135,929
2009	2,390,587	348,648	1,852,364	8,584,512	5,934,437	2,225,151	197,192	3,468,632	2,129,750	2,962,994	2,796,187	1,655,990	900,705	381,941	629,236	36,458,326
2010	1,377,416	556,895	772,037	4,903,806	3,865,678	710,870	206,128	1,523,391	929,779	1,777,365	1,254,684	1,131,801	262,526	110,738	153,029	19,536,143
2011	997,185	838,066	1,258,427	6,958,028	4,073,776	962,250	212,509	3,004,822	1,549,201	1,647,077	1,683,342	1,231,173	518,054	297,591	315,432	25,546,933
2012																
Q1	643,238	401,368	1,091,495	3,613,651	1,610,782	500,435	97,925	1,086,722	828,836	851,970	931,473	1,192,053	358,735	124,709	142,391	13,475,783

* As from 2008, the number of sectors increased from 8 to 15, and the number of the market indices rose from 9 to 16, and they are calculated on the basis of the free-floated shares only.

** There is a mismatch between the total and data on sectors for the period from 1985 until 2007, due to unavailability of data for each sector for the period after adopting the new classification of sectors.

Source: Tadawul - Capital Market Authority.

(--) : Not Available



Table (5): SHARE PRICE INDEX BY SECTORS**(1985 = 1000)**

Period	General Index	Banking & Financial Services	Cement	Telecommunication & Information Tech.	Insurance	Petrochemical Industries	Retail	Energy & Utilities	Agriculture & Food Indust.	Multi-Investment	Industrial Investment	Building & Construction	Real Estate Development	Transport	Media & Publishing	Hotel & Tourism
1985	690.88	689.19	755.87	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1986	646.03	567.64	627.65	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1987	780.64	838.26	595.44	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1988	892.00	1257.73	708.83	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1989	1086.83	2185.08	983.14	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1990	979.77	1900.93	947.22	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1991	1765.24	4276.23	1382.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1992	1888.65	4987.16	2100.21	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1993	1793.30	4913.04	1933.37	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1994	1282.87	3069.19	1424.48	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1995	1367.60	3278.40	1371.60	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1996	1531.00	3968.50	1792.40	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1997	1957.80	5596.70	2041.20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1998	1413.10	4344.80	1271.10	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1999	2028.53	6438.95	1682.16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2000	2258.29	7229.53	1735.29	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2001	2430.11	7802.13	2753.70	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2002	2518.08	7741.92	3227.66	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2003	4437.58	10080.35	4128.92	2486.93	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2004	8206.23	19866.91	5632.69	3738.12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2005	16712.64	40766.06	10561.28	5667.07	1947.53	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2006	7933.29	23367.16	596.92	3115.25	1456.89	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2007	11038.66	30611.69	7158.81	3322.62	2354.58	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
2008	4802.99	13595.73	3055.25	1646.50	609.62	3170.95	3733.01	3415.18	3860.53	2052.66	3289.77	3920.35	3214.26	2950.05	1783.79	3986.84
2009	6121.76	15674.21	3915.93	1791.41	1079.75	5396.80	4387.73	4210.69	5010.55	2442.94	4707.70	3750.28	3262.89	3397.55	1893.91	5898.88
2010	6620.75	16706.81	3924.44	1920.60	911.48	6518.34	4924.45	5017.16	5620.73	2284.35	5069.26	3321.61	2758.13	3198.03	1463.47	4881.20
2011	6417.73	14581.76	5336.06	1668.58	996.63	6232.93	6475.17	4976.27	5812.72	2756.42	5515.90	3264.12	2705.21	2882.24	2148.99	6005.91
2012																
Q1	7835.15	18064.41	6119.85	2203.24	1346.94	7265.02	7378.81	5786.86	6593.38	3737.74	6967.53	3723.03	4019.13	4405.77	2612.89	7815.69

* As from 2008, the number of sectors increased from 8 to 15, and the number of the market indices rose from 9 to 16, and they are calculated on the basis of the free-floated shares only.

Source: Tadawul, Capital Market Authority.

(--) : Not Available





SECTION (3)

INVESTMENT FUNDS STATISTICS

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2- Investment Funds (Open/ Close Ended)	241
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3- Assets Of Investment Funds By Type	242
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Table (1): INVESTMENT FUNDS

End of Period	No.of Operating Funds	Domestic Assets	Foreign Assets	Total Assets of Funds	No.of Subscribers
		(Billion Riyals)			
1992	52	5.30	7.10	12.40	33,162
1993	60	7.40	8.40	15.80	34,170
1994	61	5.28	6.83	12.11	30,945
1995	71	5.77	7.19	12.96	33,051
1996	83	8.15	8.51	16.66	45,136
1997	104	11.22	10.22	21.43	63,307
1998	121	12.00	13.01	25.01	69,543
1999	134	15.97	18.71	34.68	79,322
2000	138	16.58	21.97	38.56	95,800
2001	138	30.42	19.64	50.06	173,999
2002	143	32.83	15.99	48.82	165,044
2003	170	37.22	16.65	53.87	172,197
2004	188	44.49	15.83	60.32	198,357
2005	199	115.66	21.31	136.97	568,284
2006	214	61.34	22.76	84.10	499,968
2007	252	79.89	25.21	105.10	426,085
2008	262	61.26	13.56	74.81	374,975
2009	244	74.14	15.41	89.55	356,331
2010	243	74.44	20.30	94.74	320,415
2011	249	64.53	17.66	82.19	293,905
2012					
Q1	253	71.70	18.56	90.26	289,303

Note: As from 2006, the source of data is the Capital Market Authority (CMA)



Table (2): INVESTMENT FUNDS (OPEN/ CLOSE ENDED)

(Assets In Million Riyals)

End of Period	Open - ended		Close - ended		Total	
	Number	Assets	Number	Assets	Number	Assets
1996	81	16,217	2	440	83	16,657
1997	98	19,562	6	1,871	104	21,433
1998	113	23,595	8	1,414	121	25,009
1999	125	31,897	9	2,785	134	34,682
2000	136	38,552	2	4	138	38,556
2001	137	49,862	1	198	138	50,060
2002	139	48,149	4	678	143	48,827
2003	166	53,190	4	676	170	53,866
2004	176	58,741	12	1,576	188	60,317
2005	188	135,838	11	1,136	199	136,974
2006	--	--	--	--	214	84,108
2007	--	--	--	--	252	105,100
2008	243	71,652	19	3,162	262	74,814
2009	235	87,929	9	1,619	244	89,548
2010	233	93,592	10	1,148	243	94,740
2011	239	80,746	10	1,447	249	82,193
2009						
Q1	238	74,646	15	2,548	253	77,194
Q2	234	87,038	13	1,518	247	88,556
Q3	239	92,505	11	1,365	250	93,870
Q4	235	87,929	9	1,619	244	89,548
2010						
Q1	232	91,529	9	1,603	241	93,132
Q2	232	97,555	9	1,392	241	98,947
Q3	233	96,876	11	1,414	244	98,290
Q4	233	93,592	10	1,148	243	94,740
2011						
Q1	233	87,551	10	1,340	243	88,891
Q2	231	87,499	12	1,392	243	88,891
Q3	230	84,552	9	925	239	85,477
Q4	239	80,746	10	1,447	249	82,193
2012						
Q1	239	88,440	14	1,817	253	90,257

Note: As from 2006, the source of data is the Capital Market Authority (CMA)



Table (3): ASSETS OF INVESTMENT FUNDS BY TYPE

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Domestic Shares	Foreign Shares	Domestic Bonds	Foreign Bonds	Domestic Money Market Instruments	Foreign Money Market Instruments	Other Domestic Assets	Other Foreign Assets	Investments Real Estate	Total Assets
1996	463	2,926	1,280	863	3,858	2,970	1,536	2,762	--	16,657
1997	1,708	3,945	1,923	528	4,192	3,424	2,200	3,512	--	21,433
1998	1,207	4,452	2,495	533	4,119	4,358	2,659	5,188	--	25,009
1999	1,569	6,686	2,108	576	6,231	4,717	4,251	8,544	--	34,682
2000	1,360	7,697	7	193	7,849	2,064	7,367	12,019	--	38,556
2001	2,355	6,844	7	180	13,723	3,999	14,332	8,619	--	50,059
2002	2,437	5,339	10	122	15,516	3,398	14,864	7,140	--	48,827
2003	4,841	7,638	7	134	15,360	3,105	17,008	5,773	--	53,866
2004	14,572	8,461	27	128	10,379	2,276	19,512	4,962	--	60,317
2005	89,444	14,667	20	79	6,501	1,607	19,696	4,960	--	136,974
2006	31,960	15,583	1,683	168	23,951	3,512	3,749	3,502	--	84,108
2007	45,206	16,809	531	264	29,362	3,518	4,611	4,799	--	105,100
2008	17,058	9,749	1,618	559	38,289	2,252	2,145	995	2,149	74,814
2009	19,281	10,009	1,960	324	49,402	4,099	1,167	974	2,332	89,548
2010	20,948	10,933	2,995	363	48,330	8,028	694	976	1,473	94,740
2011	18,472	9,289	3,031	2,560	40,132	5,454	1,156	359	1,740	82,193
2009										
Q1	15,114	7,821	1,513	240	44,324	3,722	1,623	912	1,925	77,194
Q2	18,136	9,615	1,312	380	51,855	2,489	1,793	873	2,103	88,556
Q3	20,528	9,924	1,913	340	51,828	4,723	1,252	1,062	2,300	93,870
Q4	19,281	10,009	1,960	324	49,402	4,099	1,167	974	2,332	89,548
2010										
Q1	22,104	10,191	6,080	410	46,141	4,139	1,119	913	2,035	93,132
Q2	19,712	8,957	2,653	335	53,429	9,374	1,930	772	1,785	98,947
Q3	20,718	10,076	2,904	613	52,120	8,313	986	868	1,692	98,290
Q4	20,948	10,933	2,995	363	48,330	8,028	694	976	1,473	94,740
2011										
Q1	20,327	11,143	2,858	1,107	45,074	4,740	1,470	1,146	1,026	88,891
Q2	19,645	11,046	2,754	2,277	43,897	5,013	1,424	1,468	1,367	88,891
Q3	18,059	8,912	3,062	2,350	43,354	5,802	1,388	1,061	1,489	85,477
Q4	18,472	9,289	3,031	2,560	40,132	5,454	1,156	359	1,740	82,193
2012										
Q1	21,508	10,366	3,031	2,681	44,082	5,090	1,254	424	1,821	90,257

Note: As from 2006, the source of data is the Capital Market Authority (CMA)



SECTION (4)

GOVERNMENT SPECIALIZED CREDIT INSTITUTIONS

TABLE

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**Table (1A): CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENT
SPECIALIZED CREDIT INSTITUTIONS: ASSETS**

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	MONETARY ASSETS:					Loans*	Invest- ments	Fixed Assets	Other Assets	Total Assets
	Total	Saudi Currency	Deposits With SAMA	Deposits With Local Banks	Monetary Assets Under Collection					
1987	13,637	0	11,767	1,747	123	167,167	13,825	46	2,895	197,571
1988	17,175	0	14,666	2,301	208	165,114	14,165	46	835	197,335
1989	18,131	0	14,890	2,987	254	165,825	14,162	49	998	199,165
1990	16,166	3	12,653	3,209	300	159,463	19,003	51	9,098	203,780
1991	17,639	2	12,773	4,656	208	154,632	21,803	52	13,880	208,007
1992	22,132	3	18,598	3,360	170	153,087	22,576	55	13,767	211,615
1993	27,780	2	21,874	5,749	155	151,286	21,842	56	12,979	213,943
1994	24,974	1	17,205	7,543	224	151,663	25,540	58	13,510	215,744
1995	24,161	2	14,341	9,556	261	151,714	30,162	58	14,897	220,991
1996	26,600	0	21,917	4,537	147	150,884	34,382	59	15,689	227,613
1997	33,041	0	28,203	4,707	131	136,739	33,344	55	16,160	219,339
1998	24,202	0	21,619	2,453	130	136,358	42,942	54	21,134	224,690
1999	15,809	0	13,002	2,675	131	125,554	54,519	57	10,392	206,331
2000	18,229	0	15,415	2,665	149	123,948	54,941	59	5,214	202,391
2001	22,800	0	20,949	1,734	117	123,954	53,179	59	4,708	204,699
2002	17,019	0	15,073	1,818	128	128,291	57,073	60	4,200	206,643
2003	20,442	0	18,489	1,850	104	129,993	67,137	58	3,541	221,171
2004	27,799	0	23,149	4,544	105	119,087	72,901	57	2,192	222,036
2005	41,277	0	30,297	10,844	136	120,947	71,471	61	7,808	241,564
2006	58,500	0	30,464	27,864	173	125,461	65,365	60	24,037	273,424
2007	90,945	0	56,164	34,643	138	135,547	70,644	63	22,591	319,791
2008	78,562	0	43,599	34,850	112	155,165	91,649	67	20,842	346,284
2009	47,972	0	28,067	19,794	110	177,976	110,008	69	22,164	358,189
2010	58,904	1	41,568	17,191	144	192,174	109,922	76	19,526	380,602
2011	72,455	3	57,023	15,261	167	208,427	152,824	78	92,434	526,217

* Including electricity loans amounting to Rls 37.9 billion which are being administered by P.I.F. as from 1988. Part of these loans were repaid to stand at Rls 25.1 billion in 1997, and were further settled to Rls 14.5 billion in 1999.

Source : Specialized Credit Institutions Government.



**Table (1B): CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET OF GOVERNMENT
SPECIALIZED CREDIT INSTITUTIONS: LIABILITIES**

(Million Riyals)

End of Period	Paidup Capital	Reserves	Due to:		Borrowed from:			Earmarked Reserves	Other Liabilities	Total Liabilities
			Local Banks	Others	SAMA	Gover- nment	Others			
1987	189,438	954	0	17	0	35	0	194	6,933	197,571
1988	189,498	954	0	18	0	0	0	206	6,659	197,335
1989	186,998	954	0	31	0	8	0	208	10,965	199,165
1990	189,748	954	0	24	0	8	7	206	12,833	203,780
1991	190,255	954	0	28	0	11	10	206	16,543	208,007
1992	189,498	954	0	23	0	20	7	206	20,907	211,615
1993	189,498	954	0	25	0	25	7	206	23,228	213,943
1994	190,252	0	0	23	0	20	10	206	25,233	215,744
1995	190,252	0	0	22	0	30	8	206	30,474	220,991
1996	190,252	0	0	18	0	48	0	206	37,090	227,613
1997	177,467	0	0	15	0	51	0	206	41,600	219,339
1998	177,467	0	0	16	0	49	0	206	46,952	224,690
1999	167,737	0	0	18	0	49	2	206	38,320	206,331
2000	167,570	0	0	19	0	57	1	230	34,513	202,391
2001	167,570	0	0	14	0	51	4	230	36,829	204,699
2002	167,570	0	0	16	0	0	60	230	38,767	206,643
2003	178,270	0	0	9	0	0	60	230	42,602	221,171
2004	178,836	0	0	10	0	47	17	230	42,896	222,036
2005	184,477	0	0	10	0	247	218	230	56,382	241,564
2006	199,527	0	0	15	0	2,080	0	225	71,578	273,424
2007	227,193	0	0	22	0	2,734	0	225	89,617	319,791
2008	231,368	0	0	11	0	10,125	33	225	104,523	346,284
2009	239,368	0	0	18	0	10,191	0	225	108,386	358,189
2010	303,982	0	0	30	0	10,504	0	225	65,861	380,602
2011	367,941	0	0	0	0	597	0	21	157,658	526,217

Source : Specialized Credit Institutions Government.



**Table (2): GOVERNMENT SPECIALIZED CREDIT INSTITUTIONS
(Outstanding Loans)**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Agricultural Dev. Fund (ADF)	Saudi Credit & Saving Bank	Public Invest- ment Fund	Saudi Indust. Dev. Fund	Real Estate Dev. Fund	Total*
1987	11,784	562	43,011	42,380	69,430	167,167
1988	11,204	574	41,707	3,993	69,751	165,114
1989	10,686	617	42,915	4,026	69,696	165,825
1990	9,510	609	38,351	3,903	69,206	159,463
1991	9,629	611	36,596	4,225	65,687	154,632
1992	9,043	610	34,204	4,797	66,547	153,087
1993	8,687	660	31,973	5,299	66,782	151,286
1994	8,460	659	29,721	5,928	69,009	151,663
1995	8,143	660	27,520	7,220	70,286	151,714
1996	7,712	675	25,802	8,372	70,438	150,884
1997	7,635	709	23,587	9,301	70,408	136,739
1998	8,024	771	22,352	10,223	69,888	136,358
1999	8,195	762	21,852	10,353	69,892	125,554
2000	8,074	777	20,805	10,260	69,531	123,948
2001	8,607	786	21,086	9,603	69,373	123,954
2002	9,414	819	25,567	9,280	68,711	128,291
2003	9,502	962	26,402	9,220	69,408	129,993
2004	9,216	1,010	15,885	9,481	68,996	119,087
2005	9,180	1,063	17,469	9,845	68,889	120,947
2006	9,451	1,313	17,818	11,138	71,241	125,461
2007	9,432	1,799	22,567	13,857	73,393	135,547
2008	9,518	9,864	28,716	17,172	75,394	155,165
2009	9,477	14,175	42,146	20,890	76,788	177,976
2010	9,378	14,599	51,340	24,760	77,597	192,174
2011	9,339	21,112	57,209	27,388	78,879	208,427

* Including electricity loans amounting to Rls 37.9 billion which are being administered by P.I.F. as from 1988. Part of these loans were repaid to stand at Rls 25.1 billion in 1997, and were further settled to Rls 14.5 billion in 1999.

Source : Specialized Credit Institutions Government.



**Table (3): GOVERNMENT SPECIALIZED CREDIT INSTITUTIONS
(Credit Disbursements)**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Agricultural Dev. Fund (ADF)	Saudi Credit & Saving Bank	Public Inves- tment Fund	Saudi Indus. Dev. Fund	Real Estate Dev. Fund	Total
1987	694	273	382	542	3,972	5,863
1988	627	288	130	440	3,389	4,874
1989	651	324	2,520	828	2,978	7,301
1990	664	274	364	667	2,445	4,414
1991	601	276	44	1,050	1,740	3,711
1992	690	280	20	1,179	2,678	4,847
1993	769	331	6	1,055	3,235	5,397
1994	547	283	0	1,341	4,761	6,932
1995	363	296	118	2,006	3,732	6,514
1996	262	315	300	2,002	2,401	5,280
1997	430	337	542	2,012	2,228	5,549
1998	605	353	930	1,922	1,633	5,443
1999	691	304	1,185	1,246	2,265	5,691
2000	790	321	1,078	1,083	1,881	5,153
2001	1,104	318	1,759	965	2,232	6,378
2002	1,320	348	5,364	1,220	2,264	10,516
2003	665	512	1,352	1,312	2,261	6,102
2004	652	452	841	1,768	1,773	5,486
2005	977	491	2,582	2,156	2,516	8,721
2006	723	736	1,820	2,951	3,965	10,195
2007	665	1,040	7,006	4,244	3,558	16,512
2008	616	9,190	10,750	5,056	4,988	30,600
2009	603	6,626	15,502	4,659	5,279	32,669
2010	622	4,396	9,340	6,502	6,751	27,611
2011	545	15,416	7,875	3,896	14,788	42,520

Source : Specialized Credit Institutions Government.



**Table (4): GOVERNMENT SPECIALIZED CREDIT INSTITUTIONS
(Loan Repayments)**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Agricultural Dev. Fund (ADF)	Saudi Credit & Saving Bank	Public Inves- tment Fund	Saudi Indus. Dev. Fund	Real Estate Dev. Fund	Total
1987	1,331	277	834	1,013	2,965	6,420
1988	1,207	276	1,433	943	3,068	6,927
1989	1,169	281	1,312	795	3,033	6,590
1990	1,840	283	2,447	790	2,935	8,295
1991	482	274	1,799	728	5,259	8,542
1992	1,275	280	2,412	607	1,819	6,392
1993	1,125	282	2,237	553	3,000	7,197
1994	774	284	2,252	713	2,533	6,555
1995	680	295	2,319	714	2,455	6,463
1996	694	312	2,018	849	2,248	6,121
1997	507	303	2,757	1,084	2,257	6,909
1998	215	291	2,164	1,000	2,154	5,824
1999	521	312	1,685	1,116	2,261	5,895
2000	853	307	2,124	1,177	2,242	6,703
2001	572	314	1,479	1,617	2,390	6,371
2002	492	314	884	1,541	2,290	5,521
2003	521	370	517	1,403	2,199	5,010
2004	889	403	11,358	1,507	2,185	16,342
2005	910	437	998	1,792	2,622	6,759
2006	475	486	1,472	1,658	1,829	5,921
2007	684	554	2,256	1,525	2,039	7,058
2008	529	878	4,601	1,741	2,954	10,703
2009	644	2,078	2,072	1,545	3,855	10,194
2010	721	3,533	1,036	2,631	5,923	13,844
2011	551	11,462	1,548	2,543	3,884	19,988

Source : Specialized Credit Institutions Government.



**Table (5): GOVERNMENT SPECIALIZED CREDIT INSTITUTIONS
(Net Lending)**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Agricultural Dev. Fund (ADF)	Saudi Credit & Saving Bank	Public Inves- tment Fund	Saudi Indus. Dev. Fund	Real Estate Dev. Fund	Total
1987	-637	-4	-452	-471	1,007	-557
1988	-580	12	-1,303	-503	321	-2,053
1989	-518	43	1,208	33	-55	711
1990	-1,176	-9	-2,083	-123	-490	-3,881
1991	119	2	-1,755	322	-3,519	-4,831
1992	-585	-1	-2,392	573	859	-1,546
1993	-356	50	-2,231	502	236	-1,800
1994	-227	-1	-2,252	629	2,228	377
1995	-317	1	-2,201	1,292	1,276	50
1996	-432	3	-1,718	1,153	152	-841
1997	-77	34	-2,216	929	-30	-1,360
1998	390	62	-1,235	922	-520	-382
1999	171	-9	-500	130	4	-203
2000	-63	15	-1,047	-93	-361	-1,549
2001	532	4	280	-652	-158	6
2002	828	34	4,480	-321	-26	4,995
2003	144	143	835	-90	61	1,092
2004	-236	48	-10,517	261	-412	-10,856
2005	67	54	1,584	364	-107	1,962
2006	248	250	349	1,293	2,135	4,274
2007	-19	486	4,749	2,719	1,520	9,454
2008	87	8,312	6,149	3,315	2,033	19,896
2009	-41	4,548	13,430	3,114	1,424	22,475
2010	-99	863	8,304	3,871	828	13,767
2011	-6	3,954	6,327	1,354	10,904	22,532

Source : Specialized Credit Institutions Government.



SECTION (5)

PUBLIC FINANCE STATISTICS

TABLE

PAGE No.

1-	State Annual Budget Projections (By Sectors)	251
2-	Annual Government Revenues And Expenditures (Actual)	254

**TABLE (1) : STATE ANNUAL BUDGET PROJECTIONS
(BY SECTORS)**

(Million Rls)

SECTOR	1401/1402 1981	1402/03 1982	1403/04 1983	1404/05 1984	1405/06 1985	1407/08 1987 ⁽¹⁾	1408/09 1988 ⁽²⁾	1409/10 1989	1410/11 ⁽³⁾ 1411/12 1990& 1991
A. Revenues:									
Oil Revenues	333,968	270,579	164,496	164,500	154,250	74,183	73,525	--	--
Other Revenues	6,032	42,821	60,504	49,600	45,750	32,743	31,775	--	--
T O T A L	340,000	313,400	225,000	214,100	200,000	106,926	105,300	--	--
B. Expenditures:									
Human Resource Development	26,248	31,864	27,736	30,413	24,533	23,689	23,388	24,004	56,392
Transport & Communications	35,343	32,533	24,950	22,175	14,497	10,904	9,493	8,516	17,420
Economic Resource Development	22,679	22,045	13,202	12,533	9,081	6,615	5,888	5,039	9,184
Health & Social Development	13,716	17,010	13,591	16,134	12,892	11,094	10,806	10,634	24,492
Infrastructure Development	14,126	11,705	9,582	9,833	6,924	4,299	3,555	2,807	4,912
Municipal Services	26,292	26,224	19,070	17,063	11,890	8,110	7,017	5,430	11,882
Defence & Security	82,533	92,889	75,565	79,892	63,956	54,226	50,080	47,812	122,666
Public Administration and other									
Government Spending	43,113	44,586	47,218	43,928	38,584	30,974	25,058	31,345	100,480
Government Lending Institutions ⁽⁴⁾	24,850	23,382	20,000	17,500	9,300	3,590	590	--	2,123
Subsidies	9,100	11,162	9,086	10,529	8,343	6,145	5,325	4,873	10,050
T O T A L	298,000	313,400	260,000	260,000	200,000	159,646	141,200	140,460	359,601
Deficit / Surplus (Expected)	42,000	0	-35000	-45900	0	-52720	-35900	--	--

⁽¹⁾ For 1406/07 (1986) budget, see page 29 of the Annual Report for 1406 (1986).

(--): Not Available

⁽²⁾ As from 1407/08 (1987), the Kingdom's fiscal year begins on 10th capricorn of the Zodiac year. Up to 1405/06 (1985) the fiscal years covered the period from 1st Rajab to the end of Jumad II.

⁽³⁾ Budget allocation for the fiscal year 1411/12 (1991) was amalgamated with the budget for 1410/11 (1990).



**Contd...2 TABLE (1) : STATE ANNUAL BUDGET PROJECTIONS
(BY SECTORS)**

(Million Rls)

SECTOR	1412/13 1992	1413/14 1993	1414/15 1994	1415/16 1995 ⁽⁵⁾	1416/17 1996	1417/18 1997	1418/19 1998	1419/20 1999	1420/21 2000
A. Revenues:									
Oil Revenues	117,693	121,703	86,933	101,461	99,606	129,444	136,800	75,881	117,895
Other Revenues	33,307	47,447	33,067	33,539	31,894	34,556	41,200	45,119	39,105
T O T A L	151,000	169,150	120,000	135,000	131,500	164,000	178,000	121,000	157,000
B. Expenditures:									
Human Resource Development	31,855	32,121	29,226	26,912	27,536	41,595	45,498	42,792	49,284
Transport & Communications	8,452	8,197	6,855	6,199	6,310	6,890	8,517	5,197	5,534
Economic Resource Development	4,615	5,063	4,284	3,855	4,544	4,733	5,820	4,418	5,955
Health & Social Development	13,534	13,626	11,259	10,161	10,110	14,366	16,390	15,152	16,381
Infrastructure Development	2,090	2,078	1,580	1,395	1,356	1,588	2,160	1,707	2,067
Municipal Services	5,922	6,121	5,224	4,880	4,893	5,445	6,546	5,400	5,710
Defence & Security	57,601	61,692	53,549	49,501	50,025	67,975	78,231	68,700	74,866
Public Administration and other									
Government Spending	49,176	58,171	40,530	39,706	37,952	30,836	25,067	16,458	19,277
Government Lending Institutions ⁽⁴⁾	648	714	523	476	415	439	500	420	436
Subsidies	7,107	9,167	6,970	6,915	6,859	7,133	7,271	4,756	5,490
T O T A L	181,000	196,950	160,000	150,000	150,000	181,000	196,000	165,000	185,000
Deficit / Surplus (Expected)	-30,000	-27,800	-40,000	-15,000	-18,500	-17,000	-18,000	-44,000	-28,000



**Contd...3 TABLE (1) : STATE ANNUAL BUDGET PROJECTIONS
(BY SECTORS)**

(Million Rls)

SECTOR	1421/22	1422/23	1423/24	1424/25	1425/26	1426/27	1427/28	1428/29	1430/31	1431/32	1432/33	1433/34
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
A. Revenues:												
Oil Revenues	169,000	97,000	110,000	145,000	220,000	320,000	330,000	370,000	320,000	400,000	468,000	621,000
Other Revenues	46,000	60,000	60,000	55,000	60,000	70,000	70,000	80,000	90,000	70,000	72,000	81,000
T O T A L	215,000	157,000	170,000	200,000	280,000	390,000	400,000	450,000	410,000	470,000	540,000	702,000
B. Expenditures:												
Human Resource Development	53,010	47,037	49,609	55,832	69,899	87,164	96,483	104,600	121,942	137,440	148,307	167,933
Transport & Communications	5,732	5,464	5,634	6,352	8,629	9,804	11,329	12,143	14,642	16,442	17,334	20,566
Economic Resource Development	5,629	4,969	6,927	7,020	10,516	12,454	13,902	16,317	21,692	29,288	32,938	36,048
Health & Social Development	18,089	18,970	16,767	17,971	23,057	26,798	31,010	34,426	40,426	46,600	52,447	61,009
Infrastructure Development	2,532	2,693	2,544	2,620	3,292	4,555	5,188	6,384	7,762	8,438	8,918	11,211
Municipal Services	7,224	7,965	5,393	6,192	8,976	11,588	13,576	14,954	16,509	18,748	21,201	25,460
Defence & Security	78,850	69,382	70,303	78,414	95,146	110,779	132,922	143,336	154,752	169,667	181,991	212,715
Public Administration and other												
Government Spending	37,372	39,316	44,848	49,936	51,665	62,814	61,756	63,031	79,148	92,017	93,820	111,434
Government Lending Institutions ⁽⁴⁾	411	373	375	387	502	575	1,026	479	524	596	635	10,785
Subsidies	6,151	5,831	6,600	5,276	8,318	8,469	12,808	14,329	17,602	20,764	22,410	32,839
T O T A L	215,000	202,000	209,000	230,000	280,000	335,000	380,000	410,000	475,000	540,000	580,000	690,000
Deficit / Surplus (Expected)	0	-45,000	-39,000	-30,000	0	55,000	20,000	40,000	-65,000	-70,000	-40,000	12,000

⁽⁴⁾ Includes transfers to SDF .

⁽⁵⁾ Appropriations for the transport and communications sector do not include the amount of RLS. 2,175 million allocated for the telephone expansion project to be directly financed by revenues.

Source: Ministry of Finance.





**TABLE (2): ANNUAL GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES
(ACTUAL)**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Total Revenues			Total Expenditures			Deficit / Surplus (Actual)	The Ratio of Deficit/Surplus to GDP
	Oil Revenues	Other Revenues	Total	Current Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Total		
1969 (1389/90)	5119	549	5668	3853	2175	6028	-360	-1.8
1970 (1390/91)	7122	818	7940	3989	2304	6293	1647	7.3
1971 (1391/92)	9685	1435	11120	4756	3374	8130	2990	9.8
1972 (1392/93)	13480	1888	15368	5654	4504	10158	5210	13.6
1973 (1393/94)	39285	2420	41705	8470	10125	18595	23110	43.2
1974 (1394/95)	94190	5913	100103	15207	19832	35039	65064	40.7
1975 (1395/96)	93481	9903	103384	37931	43304	81235	22149	13.5
1976 (1396/97)	121191	14766	135957	73621	54652	128273	7684	3.4
1977 (1397/98)	114042	16617	130659	71417	66631	138048	-7389	-2.8
1978 (1398/99)	115078	16427	131505	83488	64484	147972	-16467	-6.0
1979 (1399/00)	189295	21901	211196	102447	83277	185724	25472	6.8
1980 (1400/01)	319305	28795	348100	132661	104094	236755	111345	20.4
1981 (1401/02)	328594	39412	368006	113636	171014	284650	83356	13.4
1982 (1402/03)	186006	60176	246182	102248	142664	244912	1270	0.2
1983 (1403/04)	145123	61296	206419	124052	106134	230186	-23767	-5.3
1984 (1404/05)	121348	50161	171509	121696	94667	216363	-44854	-10.7
1985 (1405/06)	88425	45140	133565	119865	64139	184004	-50439	-13.4
1986 (1406/07)	42464	34034	76498	98894	38528	137422	-60924	-18.9
1987 (1407/08)	67405	36406	103811	134419	50500	184919	-81108	-25.3
1988 (1408/09)	48400	36200	84600	116283	24573	140856	-56256	-17.0
1989 (1409/10)	75900	38700	114600	118303	36567	154870	-40270	-11.3
1990 - 1991 ⁽¹⁾								
1410/11-1411/1412	246297	70342	316639	377205	110220	487425	-170786	-18.4
1992 (1412/13)	128790	40857	169647	162350	76637	238987	-69340	-13.6
1993 (1413/14)	105976	35469	141445	184878	3012	187890	-46445	-9.4
1994 (1414/15)	95505	33486	128991	161380	2396	163776	-34785	-6.9
1995 (1415/16)	105728	40772	146500	148776	25167	173943	-27443	-5.1
1996 (1416/17)	135982	43103	179085	171258	26859	198117	-19032	-3.2
1997 (1417/18)	159985	45515	205500	218880	2392	221272	-15772	-2.6
1998 (1418/19)	79998	61610	141608	171163	18897	190060	-48452	-8.9
1999 (1419/20)	104447	43007	147454	167195	16646	183841	-36387	-6.0
2000(1420/21) ⁽²⁾	214424	43641	258065	216958	18364	235322	22743	3.2
2001 (1421/22)	183915	44244	228159	223508	31632	255140	-26981	-3.9
2002(1422/23) ⁽²⁾	166100	46900	213000	203500	30000	233500	-20500	-2.9
2003 (1423/24)	231000	62000	293000	223530	33470	257000	36000	4.5
2004(1424/25) ⁽²⁾	330000	62291	392291	247649	37551	285200	107091	11.4
2005 (1425/26)	504540	59795	564335	284173	62301	346474	217861	18.4
2006(1426/27)	604470	69212	673682	322411	70911	393322	280360	21.0
2007(1427/28)	562186	80614	642800	347199	119049	466248	176552	12.2
2008(1428/29)	983369	117624	1100993	388839	131230	520069	580924	32.5
2009(1430/31)	434420	75385	509805	416594	179840	596434	-86629	-6.1
2010(1431/32) ⁽³⁾	670265	71351	741616	455043	198842	653885	87731	5.1
2011(1432/33)	1034360	83432	1117792	550500	276200	826700	291092	13.0

⁽¹⁾ Budget allocation for fiscal year 1411/12 (1991) was amalgamated with the budget for 1410/11(1990).

⁽²⁾ Salaries of 13 months were paid.

⁽³⁾ The Surplus does not include expenditure on projects from surplus account (Rls17057 Million). And it includes deposits (Rls 731 Million) in government current account.

Note : As from 1407/08 (1987), the kingdom's fiscal year begins on 10th capricorn of the Zodiac year.

Up to 1405/06 (1985) the fiscal years covered the period from 1st Rajab to the end of Jumad II.

Source: Ministry of Finance.



SECTION (6)

PRICES AND COST OF LIVING INDEX

TABLE

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2-	Wholesale Price Index	257



**TABLE (1): COST OF LIVING INDEX FOR ALL CITIES
(SIXTEEN CITIES COMBINED)
(1999 = 100)**

Year	General Index	Foodstuffs & beverages	Fabrics, Clothing & footwear	Renovation, Rent, fuel & water	Home Furniture	Medical Care	Transport & telecommunications	Education & entertainment	Other Expenses & services
1979	88.6	78.6	103.6	123.5	105.5	84.3	52.0	111.7	111.2
1980	92.5	84.1	116.9	123.9	105.0	85.3	54.9	109.6	114.7
1981	95.1	88.5	123.9	124.0	107.7	85.0	57.4	109.7	111.7
1982	96.0	90.2	128.1	121.4	107.8	91.4	59.8	108.2	105.6
1983	96.2	90.4	128.7	123.2	106.6	95.1	58.2	107.0	111.0
1984	94.7	89.8	128.9	119.6	105.4	94.9	57.2	100.8	110.9
1985	91.8	87.3	122.9	116.0	99.3	95.8	57.1	96.0	104.7
1986	88.9	86.1	119.5	101.9	95.9	93.6	81.3	93.5	106.7
1987	87.5	84.8	116.9	87.7	98.9	94.8	69.2	95.8	110.5
1988	88.4	84.9	113.6	81.6	100.8	97.4	76.5	96.5	113.0
1989	89.2	86.9	111.4	79.7	99.7	99.3	80.3	97.6	110.6
1990	91.0	88.2	111.5	79.6	99.4	98.0	92.7	96.2	105.6
1991	95.2	95.0	111.3	83.3	102.2	97.5	97.0	99.1	106.3
1992	94.8	98.5	112.6	84.4	103.0	99.2	85.4	101.2	105.3
1993	95.6	99.8	111.7	88.5	101.9	99.2	82.5	101.3	106.5
1994	96.3	98.2	109.6	93.7	100.5	98.6	83.6	101.3	108.1
1995	101.1	98.6	108.7	100.6	101.1	99.6	101.8	101.8	108.3
1996	102.0	100.7	106.8	101.1	104.8	98.7	100.9	102.1	108.7
1997	101.6	102.1	105.4	100.4	103.0	98.8	99.8	102.2	104.9
1998	101.3	103.3	104.2	99.9	102.6	99.7	98.6	101.9	101.3
1999	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
2000	98.9	98.0	95.0	100.0	98.8	101.2	100.1	99.7	99.6
2001	97.8	98.6	92.9	100.1	97.3	100.7	96.3	99.5	98.8
2002	98.0	98.1	92.3	100.0	96.8	100.8	96.4	99.3	100.8
2003	98.6	100.6	91.8	100.0	96.2	101.0	94.8	98.7	103.2
2004	98.9	103.4	89.6	100.3	94.5	101.4	94.2	98.1	103.9
2005	99.6	106.5	88.3	100.0	94.9	101.4	91.8	98.4	106.4
2006	101.8	112.2	87.7	101.0	95.2	102.7	88.9	98.7	114.6
2007	106.0	120.1	85.6	109.2	96.4	107.0	88.1	98.9	120.7
2008	116.5	137.0	85.9	128.3	103.8	112.4	88.3	101.0	133.6
2009	122.4	139.6	86.3	146.4	112.6	113.2	89.2	102.3	139.3
2010	128.9	148.4	85.7	160.3	115.7	113.7	90.2	103.2	149.6
2011	135.4	156.1	86.0	172.7	116.4	114.6	92.1	104.8	163.0
2012									
Q1	139.4	159.7	87.8	182.9	118.9	114.6	93.6	107.5	167.5

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

TABLE (2): WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
(1988 = 100)

Year	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
GENERAL INDEX	79.3	82.3	88.2	100.0	101.1	102.9	106.0	107.4	108.0	109.9	117.9	117.6	117.6
1- Food and Live Animals	80.9	80.7	83.7	100.0	101.2	106.1	111.1	112.1	113.7	119.9	120.5	123.0	124.2
2- Beverages and Tobacco	95.8	97.8	97.6	100.0	98.8	101.1	107.8	109.9	111.1	111.1	111.2	112.6	120.8
3- Raw Materials (Inedible)	71.7	72.3	83.3	100.0	106.8	123.7	133.6	126.6	130.9	128.7	132.3	142.7	141.0
4- Minerals And Fuels	94.0	94.4	95.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.8	96.9	98.1	194.1	194.1	194.1
5- Vegetable Oils And Fats	103.4	92.4	94.5	100.0	102.5	105.7	109.7	110.6	110.0	113.5	118.6	119.1	119.7
6- Chemicals and Related Products	77.9	78.8	83.9	100.0	99.9	99.0	96.7	93.0	94.6	110.6	118.6	111.4	115.0
7- Manufactured Goods	83.1	80.9	85.0	100.0	102.6	104.8	110.2	116.0	118.2	116.9	112.0	111.0	111.0
8- Machinery and Transport	74.2	81.6	89.2	100.0	101.6	102.1	107.1	110.3	111.3	111.5	114.0	113.7	110.5
9- Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	80.5	83.9	93.4	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.9	102.5	103.0	103.3	104.4	102.6	98.9
10- Other Commodities	67.7	80.0	97.1	100.0	95.4	94.7	87.2	84.2	89.1	94.9	95.3	99.2	81.8



Contd...2 TABLE (2): WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX
(1988 = 100)

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 Q1
GENERAL INDEX	115.4	115.9	116.3	116.2	116.2	117.2	120.8	124.3	125.7	132.8	144.7	140.3	146.4	152.6	155.1
1- Food and Live Animals	124.7	123.8	121.0	122.9	122.6	122.8	123.1	127.7	132.7	147.1	160.5	162.0	168.3	174.1	175.7
2- Beverages and Tobacco	127.2	127.3	127.1	127.4	129.0	129.2	129.8	130.2	129.0	129.7	131.6	135.3	150.0	151.4	151.5
3- Raw Materials (Inedible)	151.5	151.9	154.2	165.2	165.6	160.8	181.4	189.2	184.6	193.7	193.6	181.7	192.1	211.5	216.7
4- Minerals And Fuels	194.1	208.1	212.7	212.7	212.7	212.7	212.7	215.3	192.6	184.8	184.8	184.8	184.8	184.8	184.8
5- Vegetable Oils And Fats	120.7	120.2	110.6	107.1	107.1	108.8	111.5	114.1	114.7	118.4	133.2	136.3	137.8	147.9	150.0
6- Chemicals and Related Products	99.1	99.0	110.5	101.2	101.1	112.0	124.7	134.6	143.1	156.5	178.3	141.7	167.6	188.6	205.5
7- Manufactured Goods	110.0	108.7	107.7	107.9	108.0	107.9	114.9	117.5	120.1	126.3	142.0	134.3	138.2	142.5	142.7
8- Machinery and Transport	106.7	106.3	107.0	107.8	107.1	106.2	109.0	110.3	114.5	119.4	126.8	126.0	126.4	132.0	134.8
9- Miscellaneous Manufactured Arti	95.2	92.1	91.0	91.1	92.0	93.3	95.0	97.8	100.9	106.5	120.6	123.0	134.9	145.5	149.8
10- Other Commodities	73.1	70.6	70.4	67.6	76.2	88.1	94.1	104.2	127.0	145.7	172.6	196.3	234.6	288.6	304.4

Notes - The wholesale price data collection started only from January, 1985.

- From the 1st quarter, 1991, the base year was changed from 1985 to 1988. The indexes as from 1985 are recalculated accordingly.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.





SECTION (7)

FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

TABLE

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TABLE (1): FOREIGN TRADE

(Million Riyals)

Year	Exports ⁽¹⁾	Percentage Change	Imports ⁽²⁾	Percentage Change
1968	9,118	--	2,578	--
1969	9,496	4.1	3,378	31.0
1970	10,907	14.9	3,197	-5.4
1971	17,303	58.6	3,668	14.7
1972	22,761	31.5	4,708	28.4
1973	33,309	46.3	7,310	55.3
1974	126,223	278.9	10,149	38.8
1975	104,412	-17.3	14,823	46.1
1976	135,154	29.4	30,691	107.0
1977	153,209	13.4	51,662	68.3
1978	138,242	-9.8	69,180	33.9
1979	213,183	54.2	82,223	18.9
1980	362,885	70.2	100,350	22.0
1981	405,481	11.7	119,298	18.9
1982	271,090	-33.1	139,335	16.8
1983	158,444	-41.6	135,417	-2.8
1984	132,220	-16.6	118,737	-12.3
1985	99,536	-24.7	85,564	-27.9
1986	74,678	-25.0	70,780	-17.3
1987	86,880	16.3	75,313	6.4
1988	91,288	5.1	81,607	8.4
1989	106,294	16.4	79,278	-2.9
1990	166,339	56.5	90,282	13.9
1991	178,636	7.4	108,934	20.7
1992	188,325	5.4	124,606	14.4
1993	158,770	-15.7	105,616	-15.2
1994	159,590	0.5	87,192	-17.4
1995	187,403	17.4	105,187	20.6
1996	227,428	21.4	103,980	-1.1
1997	227,443	0.0	107,643	3.5
1998	145,388	-36.1	112,397	4.4
1999	190,084	30.7	104,980	-6.6
2000	290,553	52.9	113,240	7.9
2001	254,898	-12.3	116,931	3.3
2002	271,741	6.6	121,088	3.6
2003	349,664	28.7	156,391	29.2
2004	472,491	35.1	177,659	13.6
2005	677,144	43.3	222,985	25.5
2006	791,339	16.9	261,402	17.2
2007	874,403	10.5	338,088	29.3
2008	1,175,482	34.4	431,753	27.7
2009	721,109	-38.7	358,290	-17.0
2010 ⁽³⁾	941,785	30.6	400,736	11.8
2011 ⁽⁴⁾	1,367,620	45.2	493,707	23.2

⁽¹⁾ Includes Re-exports.

⁽²⁾ CIF

⁽³⁾ Revised. ⁽⁴⁾ Provisional.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



TABLE (2): COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

Year	Mineral Products	Foodstuffs	Chemical Products	Plastic Products	Base Metals and Articles of Base Metals	Electrical Machines, Equipment & Tools	Other Exports	Re-exports	Total
1984	127,867	166	1,460	29	185	8	0	2,505	132,220
1985	93,953	257	2,244	493	392	6	119	2,072	99,536
1986	66,947	519	2,944	1,148	430	8	445	2,237	74,678
1987	76,618	841	3,762	2,260	727	33	359	2,280	86,880
1988	75,987	1,229	6,333	3,813	824	87	623	2,392	91,288
1989	90,840	1,442	5,616	4,160	995	200	692	2,349	106,294
1990	150,868	1,182	5,661	3,758	1,231	301	924	2,414	166,339
1991	163,308	1,403	5,513	3,401	1,043	390	1,281	2,297	178,636
1992	174,243	1,578	5,742	2,736	897	493	1,091	1,545	188,325
1993	144,636	1,656	5,819	2,530	869	460	1,273	1,527	158,770
1994	142,829	1,430	7,878	3,370	943	546	1,282	1,312	159,590
1995	163,083	1,589	10,166	5,455	2,631	851	1,866	1,762	187,403
1996	203,743	1,339	10,435	4,289	2,396	1,065	1,840	2,321	227,428
1997	200,249	1,660	11,036	5,662	3,002	1,076	2,285	2,473	227,443
1998	122,461	1,663	9,961	4,152	2,200	1,022	2,133	1,796	145,388
1999	168,727	1,768	9,189	3,529	2,175	873	1,954	1,869	190,084
2000	265,747	1,700	12,125	3,805	1,982	951	2,357	1,886	290,553
2001	224,716	1,541	13,478	6,179	2,044	1,042	2,263	3,635	254,898
2002	239,973	1,845	13,704	5,717	2,537	1,138	2,750	4,077	271,741
2003	308,993	3,038	16,200	7,011	3,667	1,416	4,411	4,928	349,664
2004	415,696	3,657	18,673	12,455	4,482	2,132	6,167	9,229	472,491
2005	606,371	4,361	24,329	17,726	4,991	2,784	5,809	10,773	677,144
2006	706,486	5,228	26,441	19,495	6,781	3,914	8,185	14,809	791,339
2007	771,107	7,442	31,239	22,797	8,905	5,253	7,675	19,985	874,403
2008	1,055,300	8,875	36,102	26,636	10,503	6,388	10,206	21,472	1,175,482
2009	612,344	10,159	29,628	23,554	6,998	4,818	9,840	23,768	721,109
2010 ⁽¹⁾	808,220	11,074	40,168	42,170	7,205	3,744	9,563	19,641	941,785
2011 ⁽²⁾	1,192,116	12,605	60,948	53,950	8,395	3,944	11,283	24,379	1,367,620

⁽¹⁾ Revised.

⁽²⁾ Provisional .

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

TABLE(3): COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Commodity Group	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
Total Imports	118,737	85,564	70,780	75,313	81,607	79,278	90,282	108,934
1 . Live Animals And Animal Products	4,696	3,911	4,038	4,326	4,278	4,392	4,838	5,613
2 . Vegetable Products	8,859	5,036	4,357	4,720	4,789	4,499	3,880	3,653
3 . Animal & Vegetable Fats, Oils & Their Products	550	390	318	347	267	212	403	490
4 . Prepared Foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits, Vinegar & Tobacco	4,634	3,558	3,203	3,507	3,768	3,461	3,639	4,446
5 . Mineral Products	2,912	1,419	907	839	711	727	760	844
6 . Products Of Chemical & Allied Industries	5,245	4,801	4,916	5,838	6,470	5,274	7,232	8,066
7 . Artificial Resins And Plastic Materials, Cellulose Esters, Rubber & Synthetic Rubber	3,468	2,915	2,810	3,057	3,302	2,943	3,518	4,214
8 . Raw Hides And Skins, Fur Skins And Articles Thereof, Travel Goods And Hand Bags	485	391	377	409	393	374	358	435
9 . Wood & Articles Of Wood Charcoal,Cork & Articles Of Cork And Wicker Work	2,094	1,142	868	927	1,403	1,088	1,249	1,564
10 . Paper Making Materials, Paper Card Board & Articles Thereof	1,606	1,204	1,148	1,379	1,600	1,349	1,736	1,879
11 . Textiles And Textile Articles	8,823	7,524	7,303	8,566	8,665	7,754	7,947	9,169
12 . Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas, Sunshade Whips, Artificial Flowers, Articles, Of Human Hair & Fans	852	785	740	933	932	975	895	1,194
13 . Articles Of Stone Plaster, Asbestos, Cermaic Products, Glass & Glassware	3,669	2,637	1,959	1,921	1,965	1,666	1,677	1,846
14 . Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Articles And Imitation Jewellery	3,605	3,293	1,944	2,135	1,970	3,848	6,213	5,531
15 . Base Metals & Articles Of Base Metals	14,183	10,277	6,524	6,308	8,133	6,476	7,830	9,931
16 . Machinery,Mechanical Appliances,Electrical Equipment & Parts Thereof	28,409	17,841	14,683	14,415	15,527	14,557	14,777	21,120
17 . Transport Equipment	15,916	12,105	9,427	10,190	11,930	14,640	18,471	22,868
18 . Optical, Photographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision, Medical & Surgical Instruments & Apparatus, Clocks & Watches, Musical Instruments, Sound Records & Reproducurs & Parts Thereof	5,014	3,472	2,949	3,067	3,110	2,927	2,836	3,073
19 . Arms, Ammunition And Parts Thereof	23	17	28	26	24	21	28	45
20 . Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	3,357	2,451	1,983	2,099	2,059	1,830	1,751	2,650
21 . Work Of Art Collection Pieces And Antiques	337	395	298	304	311	265	244	303



Contd...2 TABLE(3): COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Commodity Group	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Total Imports	124,606	105,616	87,192	105,187	103,980	107,643	112,397	104,980
1 . Live Animals And Animal Products	3,771	3,720	3,334	5,233	5,071	4,891	5,107	5,313
2 . Vegetable Products	6,484	5,511	5,441	6,615	7,674	7,905	6,868	7,637
3 . Animal & Vegetable Fats, Oils & Their Products	551	400	462	902	800	654	880	930
4 . Prepared Foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits, Vinegar & Tobacco	2,420	1,819	2,079	4,421	4,411	5,298	4,761	4,192
5 . Mineral Products	916	1,781	1,313	1,182	1,159	1,092	1,055	1,274
6 . Products Of Chemical & Allied Industries	8,398	7,605	6,242	8,332	8,382	8,713	9,249	9,494
7 . Artificial Resins And Plastic Materials, Cellulose Esters, Rubber & Synthetic Rubber	3,971	3,989	3,456	4,033	3,777	3,453	3,753	3,488
8 . Raw Hides And Skins, Fur Skins And Articles Thereof, Travel Goods And Hand Bags	438	418	334	376	355	371	381	381
9 . Wood & Articles Of Wood Charcoal,Cork & Articles Of Cork And Wicker Work	2,040	2,007	1,616	1,592	1,463	1,332	1,434	1,259
10 . Paper Making Materials, Paper Card Board & Articles Thereof	1,940	2,086	2,018	2,828	2,295	1,914	2,305	2,087
11 . Textiles And Textile Articles	9,842	8,272	6,410	7,913	7,589	7,093	7,464	6,494
12 . Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas, Sunshade Whips, Artificial Flowers, Articles, Of Human Hair & Fans	1,048	996	822	1,086	1,120	1,026	1,082	935
13 . Articles Of Stone Plaster, Asbestos, Cermaic Products, Glass & Glassware	2,314	2,053	1,697	1,693	1,749	1,472	1,460	1,392
14 . Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Articles And Imitation Jewellery	5,911	3,251	2,954	4,237	4,399	8,237	6,263	5,113
15 . Base Metals & Articles Of Base Metals	11,182	10,650	8,108	10,857	10,396	9,717	10,743	8,808
16 . Machinery,Mechanical Appliances,Electrical Equipment & Parts Thereof	26,322	22,469	18,145	23,020	21,848	21,267	22,486	25,187
17 . Transport Equipment	29,911	21,964	18,058	15,171	15,903	16,737	20,706	15,201
18 . Optical, Photographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision, Medical & Surgical Instruments & Apparatus, Clocks & Watches, Musical Instruments, Sound Records & Reproducers & Parts Thereof	3,435	3,339	2,588	2,813	2,897	3,039	2,950	3,102
19 . Arms, Ammunition And Parts Thereof	454	507	90	579	411	1,001	987	636
20 . Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	2,925	2,455	1,693	2,030	1,936	2,038	2,133	1,930
21 . Work Of Art Collection Pieces And Antiques	333	324	332	274	345	393	330	127



Contd...3 TABLE(3): COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Commodity Group	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2011 ⁽³⁾
Total Imports	113,240	116,931	121,088	156,391	177,659	222,985	261,402	338,088	431,753	358,290	400,736	493,707
1 . Live Animals And Animal Products	5,675	5,137	6,550	7,578	8,684	10,614	10,316	11,974	15,386	13,607	16,012	20,192
2 . Vegetable Products	8,268	6,558	6,908	9,780	9,767	11,288	12,155	17,765	28,091	21,310	24,939	28,007
3 . Animal & Vegetable Fats, Oils & Their Products	784	601	503	986	1,322	1,413	1,579	2,093	2,656	2,390	2,765	4,214
4 . Prepared Foodstuffs, Beverages, Spirits, Vinegar & Tobacco	5,531	5,630	5,690	7,468	8,063	9,653	11,497	12,983	16,066	15,972	19,486	22,620
5 . Mineral Products	1,062	1,490	837	1,326	1,816	3,457	3,518	4,004	7,105	4,659	7,435	9,239
6 . Products Of Chemical & Allied Industries	9,512	9,864	9,861	13,773	15,807	18,208	20,965	25,517	32,717	31,007	34,781	41,952
7 . Artificial Resins And Plastic Materials, Cellulose Esters, Rubber & Synthetic Rubber	4,141	4,255	4,632	5,819	6,506	8,422	8,911	10,454	13,217	12,270	14,532	18,604
8 . Raw Hides And Skins, Fur Skins And Articles Thereof, Travel Goods And Hand Bags	394	344	385	448	462	580	693	873	1,065	994	1,022	1,461
9 . Wood & Articles Of Wood Charcoal,Cork & Articles Of Cork And Wicker Work	1,444	1,376	1,496	1,556	1,609	1,945	2,009	2,755	3,110	2,734	4,564	5,099
10 . Paper Making Materials, Paper Card Board & Articles Thereof	2,356	2,211	2,279	2,917	3,493	4,097	4,262	5,005	6,454	5,320	6,441	7,391
11 . Textiles And Textile Articles	6,674	6,557	6,932	8,216	8,370	9,664	10,281	11,640	13,875	12,656	13,387	16,938
12 . Footwear, Headgear, Umbrellas, Sunshade Whips, Artificial Flowers, Articles, Of Human Hair & Fans	899	965	949	1,103	1,084	1,274	1,445	1,597	1,836	1,840	1,986	2,314
13 . Articles Of Stone Plaster, Asbestos, Cermaic Products, Glass & Pearls, Precious & Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Articles And Imitation Jewellery	1,931	2,139	2,280	3,100	3,274	3,566	3,794	4,147	5,421	5,602	5,757	6,760
14 . Base Metals & Articles Of Base Metals	4,574	3,563	1,684	1,411	2,405	3,559	2,247	3,264	5,245	3,212	4,799	9,232
15 . Machinery,Mechanical Appliances,Electrical Equipment & Parts Thereof	8,895	9,535	9,962	13,635	17,540	23,773	38,626	50,829	66,012	39,538	49,524	66,225
16 . Transport Equipment	24,982	24,062	26,593	34,439	38,993	54,168	67,302	99,740	117,318	103,093	99,027	132,246
17 . Optical, Photographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision, Medical & Surgical Instruments & Apparatus, Clocks & Watches, Musical Instruments, Sound Records & Reproducers & Parts Thereof	19,995	25,356	26,723	34,144	38,290	46,704	50,453	59,440	77,620	62,287	73,628	77,141
18 . Arms, Ammunition And Parts Thereof	3,048	3,489	3,665	4,931	5,789	5,699	6,445	7,873	9,656	9,552	10,548	11,514
19 . Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles	788	1,648	724	891	1,217	1,223	788	1,225	2,653	3,346	2,790	3,439
20 . Work Of Art Collection Pieces And Antiques	2,264	2,127	2,404	2,844	3,143	3,651	4,086	4,846	6,170	6,801	7,201	9,015
21 .	23	24	31	26	25	27	30	64	80	99	112	104

⁽¹⁾ CIF. ⁽²⁾ Revised. ⁽³⁾ Provisional.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.





TABLE (4): SOURCES OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings/Countries	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Gulf Cooperation Council	1,539	1,808	1,441	1,365	1,746	1,875
Kuwait	473	518	407	422	405	502
Bahrain	221	424	235	234	431	478
United Arab Emirates	577	611	515	445	491	523
Qatar	244	224	251	216	353	271
Oman	24	31	33	48	66	101
Other Arab League Countries of Which:	2,152	1,738	1,489	1,617	2,194	2,159
Jordan	378	355	271	274	318	346
Iraq	92	58	85	85	106	113
Yemen	42	40	63	84	113	108
Lebanon	555	268	236	314	523	372
Egypt	278	232	217	275	351	310
Syria	148	91	113	140	149	474
Morocco	126	87	81	101	296	154
Sudan	322	282	150	67	135	102
Islamic (Non-Arab Countries) of Which:	3,015	2,237	2,281	2,504	2,985	2,747
Pakistan	511	445	505	489	465	336
Bangladesh	20	18	4	3	7	2
Malaysia	350	276	217	291	405	366
Indonesia	308	215	230	278	623	585
Turkey	1,709	1,195	1,230	1,237	1,343	1,427
Asian(Non-Islamic & Non-ArabCo.) of Which:	35,642	26,206	20,615	24,432	24,973	21,870
Japan	23,568	16,221	11,131	12,996	13,045	11,288
India	997	905	795	861	845	1,014
Thailand	800	635	656	966	1,163	1,100
Singapore	1,313	916	763	754	826	637
Taiwan	3,236	2,515	2,520	2,917	2,716	2,270
China Mainland	688	746	831	1,171	1,446	1,501
South Korea	3,579	3,165	2,905	3,668	3,850	3,154
Philippine	153	141	123	151	134	136
African (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.) of Which:	281	208	248	236	330	249
Kenya	18	36	118	86	53	14
Ethiopia	70	54	49	79	81	44



Contd...2 TABLE (4): SOURCES OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings/Countries	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Oceania	2,404	1,678	1,341	1,219	1,164	917
of Which:						
Australia	2,128	1,514	1,148	1,012	903	770
New Zealand	275	164	192	206	259	144
North America	21,432	14,884	12,785	12,115	13,782	15,215
of Which:						
United States of America	20,655	14,529	12,352	11,492	13,255	14,392
Canada	776	355	433	623	527	823
South America	1,722	1,478	1,083	1,135	1,598	1,295
of Which:						
Brazil	947	1,036	743	774	1,035	886
Argentina	88	41	31	16	50	28
Guatemala	331	238	178	182	145	50
European Union	41,599	28,465	25,449	26,236	27,333	25,954
of Which:						
Germany	9,861	7,192	5,747	5,827	5,897	4,959
Holland	3,165	2,232	1,703	1,649	1,810	1,629
England	6,898	5,280	5,151	5,847	5,947	8,064
Ireland	224	257	222	292	314	191
Belgium	1,997	1,325	1,221	1,246	1,502	1,115
France	9,252	4,359	3,990	3,966	4,259	3,410
Italy	8,595	6,690	5,182	5,145	5,266	4,531
Greece	1,009	651	463	448	390	364
Sweden	1,484	1,018	803	831	981	1,001
Spain	2,280	1,586	1,216	1,138	1,207	1,017
Austria	824	743	568	385	620	321
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Europe not European Union	8,763	6,662	3,830	4,260	5,226	6,753
of Which:						
Switzerland	2,379	1,926	1,399	1,866	1,886	3,964
Ukraine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Countries	188	200	218	194	276	244
Total Imports	118,737	85,564	70,780	75,313	81,607	79,278



Contd...3 TABLE (4): SOURCES OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings/Countries	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Gulf Cooperation Council	1,636	1,527	2,128	2,369	2,467	2,822
Kuwait	288	20	160	266	298	260
Bahrain	399	390	491	592	630	751
United Arab Emirates	621	806	978	1,055	1,115	1,359
Qatar	195	210	371	313	260	247
Oman	133	101	128	143	164	205
Other Arab League Countries of Which:	2,579	2,908	3,085	3,250	2,876	3,255
Jordan	331	51	364	403	294	325
Iraq	75	1	0	0	0	0
Yemen	89	47	45	94	120	144
Lebanon	341	457	411	408	388	350
Egypt	376	551	924	1,064	811	887
Syria	569	935	512	449	489	561
Morocco	450	540	338	200	232	202
Sudan	164	126	245	281	209	345
Islamic (Non-Arab Countries) of Which:	3,130	4,055	4,509	5,480	4,580	5,512
Pakistan	396	607	687	702	400	576
Bangladesh	10	29	11	10	11	25
Malaysia	479	694	825	718	725	1,029
Indonesia	793	1,154	1,310	1,307	993	1,443
Turkey	1,116	1,316	1,345	2,285	1,726	1,574
Asian(Non-Islamic & Non-Arab Co.) of Which:	24,154	26,575	30,203	24,975	19,535	21,437
Japan	13,815	14,915	17,591	13,326	10,270	9,312
India	1,027	1,097	1,539	1,928	1,578	1,909
Thailand	1,021	1,182	1,223	1,037	765	1,070
Singapore	709	850	851	606	419	495
Taiwan	1,969	2,128	2,096	1,834	1,402	1,515
China Mainland	1,668	2,345	2,646	2,358	1,886	2,887
South Korea	2,960	3,220	3,330	2,819	2,477	3,304
Philippine	163	148	145	196	218	340
African (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.) of Which:	296	277	234	238	288	566
Kenya	51	69	22	21	19	40
Ethiopia	33	27	67	23	17	90



Contd...4 TABLE (4): SOURCES OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings/Countries	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Oceania	1,405	1,385	1,229	1,109	993	1,110
of Which:						
Australia	1,081	1,047	761	622	758	804
New Zealand	323	338	468	487	234	303
North America	15,796	23,039	29,143	22,918	20,128	23,812
of Which:						
United States of America	15,066	22,025	28,075	21,727	18,657	22,633
Canada	730	1,014	1,069	1,192	1,471	1,178
South America	1,461	2,156	1,998	2,520	1,513	2,447
of Which:						
Brazil	943	1,434	1,308	1,842	1,027	1,660
Argentina	60	109	108	187	25	162
Guatemala	117	117	105	77	53	146
European Union	30,708	37,493	42,114	35,117	28,163	36,966
of Which:						
Germany	6,645	8,521	9,262	7,406	7,246	8,273
Holland	2,036	2,101	1,975	1,822	1,521	1,983
England	10,182	12,268	13,418	11,655	7,400	8,904
Ireland	415	495	520	373	302	690
Belgium	1,558	2,045	2,289	1,996	1,678	1,913
France	3,573	4,367	6,002	4,349	3,806	5,019
Italy	4,181	5,028	6,181	5,345	4,116	4,620
Greece	346	383	338	361	242	296
Sweden	1,169	1,433	1,558	1,465	1,273	1,494
Spain	984	1,385	1,448	1,229	1,323	1,551
Austria	439	742	860	662	496	542
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	458
Europe not European Union	9,020	9,176	9,483	7,135	6,451	6,962
of Which:						
Switzerland	5,929	5,282	5,695	3,907	3,634	5,198
Ukraine	0	0	0	2	2	19
Russia	0	0	0	0	58	838
Other Countries	97	343	480	505	198	298
Total Imports	90,282	108,934	124,606	105,616	87,192	105,187



Contd...5 TABLE (4): SOURCES OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings/Countries	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Gulf Cooperation Council	3,342	3,309	3,778	4,082	4,040	4,550	5,558
Kuwait	341	296	315	373	401	413	469
Bahrain	977	808	1,018	901	691	746	1,032
United Arab Emirates	1,510	1,609	1,842	2,213	2,206	2,375	3,068
Qatar	286	308	298	270	349	507	544
Oman	228	288	305	325	393	509	445
Other Arab League Countries of Which:	3,710	3,383	3,657	4,186	3,251	3,516	4,833
Jordan	485	442	438	530	392	531	534
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yemen	168	171	121	218	223	280	329
Lebanon	412	253	260	242	173	471	327
Egypt	967	798	1,039	769	757	696	815
Syria	602	629	782	1,325	757	1,018	2,020
Morocco	214	314	267	377	269	270	133
Sudan	395	369	527	513	361	108	616
Islamic (Non-Arab Countries) of Which:	5,274	4,776	5,301	4,634	5,170	5,461	5,438
Pakistan	907	488	477	493	520	478	477
Bangladesh	19	27	41	43	66	76	70
Malaysia	902	750	814	890	1,152	1,140	1,124
Indonesia	1,543	1,607	1,696	1,508	1,699	1,407	1,355
Turkey	1,123	1,209	1,316	985	833	1,319	1,471
Asian (Non-Islamic & Non- Arab Co.) of Which:	19,526	19,423	23,863	23,277	26,711	28,386	30,813
Japan	7,314	7,123	9,666	9,650	11,837	13,042	13,405
India	2,241	2,584	3,058	2,770	3,132	2,811	3,307
Thailand	1,219	1,019	937	949	996	1,110	1,222
Singapore	384	480	539	545	542	505	599
Taiwan	1,547	1,627	1,545	1,258	1,158	1,178	1,160
China Mainland	3,201	3,370	3,593	3,677	4,485	5,403	6,441
South Korea	2,940	2,619	3,884	3,801	3,846	3,831	3,989
Philippine	222	177	191	165	153	166	192
African (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.) of Which:	944	1,753	1,975	1,739	1,296	1,066	971
Kenya	25	24	26	45	34	22	19
Ethiopia	86	70	129	130	152	97	94



Contd...6 TABLE (4): SOURCES OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings/Countries	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Oceania	1,643	2,152	2,317	2,564	3,275	5,185	4,630
of Which:							
Australia	1,263	1,752	1,978	2,273	2,907	4,733	4,223
New Zealand	379	399	336	289	364	451	406
North America	24,257	25,569	25,160	21,203	22,884	22,179	21,058
of Which:							
United States of America	22,771	23,933	23,984	19,882	21,802	20,770	19,737
Canada	1,486	1,636	1,176	1,321	1,082	1,408	1,321
South America	2,561	3,079	2,993	2,876	4,263	3,968	3,434
of Which:							
Brazil	1,780	2,132	1,658	1,650	2,314	2,431	2,074
Argentina	139	167	255	121	154	231	311
Guatemala	129	98	110	156	230	216	218
European Union	35,874	36,124	36,700	35,168	36,737	37,501	38,529
of Which:							
Germany	7,798	5,829	7,052	7,648	9,164	9,403	10,217
Holland	1,770	2,066	1,829	1,971	2,387	2,190	2,045
England	9,334	11,281	9,535	8,456	7,308	8,037	7,240
Ireland	595	667	918	917	1,029	1,132	1,100
Belgium	1,812	1,635	1,386	1,558	1,707	1,892	2,089
France	4,313	4,838	5,862	4,421	4,675	4,473	4,350
Italy	4,901	4,963	4,667	4,424	4,698	4,543	5,203
Greece	269	415	225	173	187	168	193
Sweden	1,288	1,189	1,373	1,441	1,813	1,645	1,490
Spain	1,414	1,415	1,813	1,962	1,607	1,666	1,540
Austria	554	464	602	627	493	488	642
Finland	532	313	453	539	612	869	1,280
Europe not European Union	6,486	7,661	6,278	5,068	5,411	4,918	4,809
of Which:							
Switzerland	4,856	6,221	4,828	3,523	3,694	2,832	2,012
Ukraine	193	115	143	132	108	317	642
Russia	597	419	369	331	466	384	515
Other Countries	363	414	375	183	202	201	1,015
Total Imports	103,980	107,643	112,397	104,980	113,240	116,931	121,088



Contd...7 TABLE (4): SOURCES OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings/Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2011 ⁽³⁾
Gulf Cooperation Council	6,330	8,537	10,234	12,260	14,446	18,652	17,545	22,337	32,133
Kuwait	494	818	837	846	847	1,168	1,103	1,400	1,738
Bahrain	988	1,885	2,146	2,585	3,116	4,429	3,530	4,044	4,780
United Arab Emirates	3,637	4,520	5,862	7,167	8,437	10,814	10,790	14,190	20,426
Qatar	637	708	478	797	949	478	669	942	1,797
Oman	574	606	910	865	1,097	1,762	1,453	1,761	3,392
Other Arab League Countries of Which:	5,261	6,114	8,286	8,120	10,363	13,425	12,285	14,261	16,452
Jordan	667	765	1,009	1,365	1,463	1,895	2,004	2,342	2,466
Iraq	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1
Yemen	414	546	604	536	513	681	738	788	969
Lebanon	400	435	483	569	802	994	980	1,097	1,462
Egypt	1,277	1,635	2,989	2,814	4,163	5,612	5,365	6,074	7,021
Syria	1,564	1,579	1,945	1,724	1,866	1,963	1,651	2,152	1,956
Morocco	255	278	397	280	357	815	174	253	297
Sudan	531	732	534	568	448	547	615	790	1,249
Islamic (Non-Arab Countries) of Which:	7,241	8,811	10,794	11,743	16,003	21,868	16,575	21,285	24,888
Pakistan	642	677	746	741	743	1,283	1,271	1,394	1,719
Bangladesh	69	72	102	122	143	183	240	277	435
Malaysia	1,582	1,825	2,045	2,206	3,225	4,577	3,534	4,439	6,129
Indonesia	1,408	1,614	2,030	2,354	3,516	4,301	3,342	4,291	5,407
Turkey	2,292	2,360	3,139	3,183	4,699	7,181	6,314	8,246	9,192
Asian (Non-Islamic & Non-Arab Co.) of Which:	41,296	46,810	59,852	74,401	101,940	136,342	111,492	126,340	162,116
Japan	16,797	17,555	20,093	21,146	29,563	35,251	27,142	29,957	31,323
India	4,589	5,622	6,884	9,864	11,529	18,012	13,095	15,116	16,191
Thailand	1,651	2,179	3,817	4,946	5,582	7,832	7,764	8,753	10,149
Singapore	800	791	1,094	3,020	3,381	2,854	2,635	2,242	2,506
Taiwan	1,476	1,615	1,943	1,992	2,717	3,778	2,570	3,649	4,853
China Mainland	9,211	11,681	16,521	22,391	32,664	47,541	40,601	46,851	64,829
South Korea	5,897	6,688	8,138	9,900	15,162	19,218	15,931	17,789	29,076
Philippine	245	263	331	447	493	676	640	750	972
African (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.) of Which:	984	1,882	1,983	1,999	2,743	3,140	2,219	3,165	4,531
Kenya	23	42	31	36	40	83	63	82	114
Ethiopia	141	190	248	268	339	485	415	553	602



Contd...8 TABLE (4): SOURCES OF IMPORTS⁽¹⁾

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings/Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽²⁾	2011 ⁽³⁾
Oceania	5,080	6,570	7,418	8,788	8,877	11,478	7,573	8,048	8,844
of Which:									
Australia	4,425	5,737	6,270	7,734	7,296	9,274	6,256	6,216	6,567
New Zealand	654	831	1,143	1,053	1,568	2,200	1,314	1,829	2,264
North America	24,877	29,315	34,893	40,366	49,437	65,903	56,167	58,216	68,010
of Which:									
United States of America	23,150	27,028	32,952	37,802	45,852	59,107	50,999	52,749	61,943
Canada	1,727	2,288	1,940	2,563	3,585	6,796	5,169	5,467	6,067
South America	4,911	5,718	8,230	10,096	12,006	16,734	13,140	16,774	21,733
of Which:									
Brazil	2,919	3,253	4,922	5,490	6,564	10,851	8,964	11,699	14,222
Argentina	664	698	1,033	1,591	2,181	2,334	1,318	1,538	2,669
Guatemala	194	174	163	157	180	369	275	493	481
European Union	51,212	54,576	70,030	80,653	109,675	126,001	108,626	113,604	133,227
of Which:									
Germany	14,009	14,217	18,238	21,223	30,022	32,047	28,572	31,032	33,964
Holland	3,306	3,338	3,703	3,865	4,552	5,479	4,494	4,582	5,534
England	9,014	9,767	10,443	10,318	13,170	15,225	12,842	12,909	14,313
Ireland	1,420	1,419	1,620	2,322	2,641	3,295	3,069	3,490	3,527
Belgium	2,454	2,407	3,261	3,376	4,109	5,660	5,058	4,536	5,028
France	5,624	6,092	7,687	10,082	11,499	15,244	14,346	16,395	18,178
Italy	5,941	5,932	8,468	10,550	15,381	17,288	13,250	12,682	17,290
Greece	213	247	314	337	351	426	290	418	601
Sweden	2,500	2,904	3,622	4,004	4,768	5,854	5,261	5,365	6,615
Spain	2,003	2,336	2,510	2,880	4,429	5,064	4,623	4,735	5,655
Austria	1,402	1,187	1,707	2,463	3,159	4,227	4,397	2,887	4,800
Finland	1,758	1,194	3,870	4,396	4,818	4,533	2,583	1,671	2,291
Europe not European Union	7,059	6,882	10,594	12,707	12,586	18,209	12,667	16,706	21,772
of Which:									
Switzerland	2,868	3,236	4,807	4,176	5,318	7,740	6,283	8,437	12,264
Ukraine	1,247	1,253	1,813	2,956	2,775	5,215	2,639	3,821	4,244
Russia	888	990	1,499	2,653	3,418	4,033	2,634	3,386	4,582
Other Countries	2,140	2,444	671	269	12	1	1	0	1
Total Imports	156,391	177,659	222,985	261,402	338,088	431,753	358,290	400,736	493,707

⁽¹⁾ CIF. ⁽²⁾ Revised. ⁽³⁾ Provisional. - Not a member of the European Union during this year.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



TABLE (5): DIRECTION OF EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings / Countries	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Gulf Cooperation Council	5,616	5,191	4,851	6,264	6,134	8,314
Kuwait	335	292	410	680	912	1,096
Bahrain	4,916	4,221	3,256	4,370	3,763	4,777
United Arab Emirates	258	518	1,002	972	1,172	1,868
Qatar	78	113	133	153	203	428
Oman	29	47	50	89	84	145
Other Arab League Countries of Which:	5,126	4,897	2,480	2,867	3,663	3,139
Jordan	1,341	1,391	479	503	414	109
Iraq	104	128	169	95	378	612
Yemen	924	811	647	602	882	596
Lebanon	339	167	60	56	74	73
Egypt	286	216	24	339	466	528
Syria	25	105	49	58	49	45
Morocco	1,285	655	50	47	230	156
Sudan	437	857	384	699	603	565
Islamic (Non-Arab Countries) of Which:	6,997	6,865	2,417	2,953	2,848	3,191
Pakistan	1,980	1,764	1,000	1,168	1,292	1,157
Bangladesh	179	249	104	219	111	229
Malaysia	1,304	834	118	185	321	344
Indonesia	2,714	3,157	255	620	413	439
Turkey	753	785	852	711	667	787
Asian (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.) of Which:	68,682	44,635	23,446	33,247	30,816	35,864
Japan	42,175	29,820	15,137	19,283	15,416	18,545
India	4,199	3,075	1,101	1,765	2,558	2,571
Thailand	2,832	564	167	314	590	940
Singapore	7,099	2,930	2,026	4,332	5,311	6,352
Taiwan	6,419	4,651	2,830	3,649	3,955	4,069
China Mainland	24	41	55	199	404	165
South Korea	4,079	2,000	1,521	2,728	1,727	2,100
Philippine	1,118	1,060	403	647	366	660



Contd...2 TABLE (5): DIRECTION OF EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings / Countries	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
African (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.)	596	439	403	504	731	771
of Which :						
Kenya	465	165	121	81	75	118
Oceania	2,262	1,433	758	1,066	1,505	1,554
of Which :						
Australia	1,891	889	705	802	1,017	1,151
New Zealand	371	544	53	244	265	380
North America	8,863	5,576	12,658	17,110	20,262	27,768
of Which :						
United States of America	8,862	5,465	12,393	17,009	19,860	27,437
South America	4,316	4,416	3,012	3,396	3,567	2,477
of Which :						
Brazil	4,043	3,805	3,010	3,052	3,402	2,452
European Union	21,316	20,652	23,289	18,446	20,414	20,747
of Which :						
Germany	2,365	2,122	2,208	1,211	2,117	927
Holland	2,430	5,742	3,636	5,337	4,955	4,746
England	1,953	1,873	2,094	1,428	2,043	1,620
Portugal	1,205	1,082	323	711	566	614
France	5,662	4,984	4,133	2,307	4,530	5,549
Italy	5,982	3,754	5,644	3,583	2,907	4,305
Greece	1,793	746	1,006	967	500	180
Spain	2,503	764	1,932	2,095	1,443	1,827
Belgium	1,018	1,399	2,203	665	1,352	888
Europe not European Union	5,047	3,329	990	835	1,076	2,292
Other Countries	3,399	2,103	374	192	272	177
Grand Total	132,220	99,536	74,678	86,880	91,288	106,294



Contd...3 TABLE (5): DIRECTION OF EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings / Countries	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Gulf Cooperation Council	11,066	12,020	11,363	10,367	10,743	13,448
Kuwait	746	2,501	1,640	1,561	1,469	1,750
Bahrain	6,564	5,836	5,995	4,991	5,017	5,541
United Arab Emirates	3,010	3,193	3,126	3,253	3,569	5,057
Qatar	461	282	390	312	381	594
Oman	285	208	212	250	307	506
Other Arab League Countries	6,528	5,198	3,539	3,646	3,408	4,802
of Which:						
Jordan	322	147	175	218	372	401
Iraq	483	--	--	--	--	--
Yemen	689	309	307	247	234	433
Lebanon	114	103	121	161	167	304
Egypt	2,423	3,048	727	279	198	900
Syria	77	123	182	180	---	279
Morocco	1,144	1,061	1,436	1,537	1,674	1,648
Sudan	594	158	383	493	356	413
Islamic (Non-Arab Countries)	5,916	10,117	12,027	10,043	9,786	10,570
of Which:						
Pakistan	1,682	1,774	1,929	1,838	1,744	1,998
Bangladesh	311	215	285	209	329	330
Malaysia	297	295	371	483	392	595
Indonesia	621	2,301	2,862	1,325	1,833	1,871
Turkey	2,838	5,235	5,428	5,221	4,549	4,982
Asian (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.)	60,467	60,246	67,862	60,157	59,942	78,376
of Which:						
Japan	31,559	28,689	30,791	26,777	25,470	30,346
India	4,115	4,103	5,369	4,971	4,686	5,844
Thailand	1,099	885	1,036	1,063	868	1,607
Singapore	8,917	9,094	9,868	7,833	7,735	9,972
Taiwan	5,634	4,968	4,795	4,798	4,320	5,470
China Mainland	158	346	243	255	451	1,041
South Korea	6,254	9,938	12,770	11,931	12,999	18,429
Philippine	2,215	2,016	2,452	2,144	2,666	3,659



Contd...4 TABLE (5): DIRECTION OF EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings / Countries	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
African (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.)	1,740	1,816	2,076	1,434	1,523	1,785
of Which :						
Kenya	233	198	129	181	204	364
Oceania	1,600	2,282	2,027	1,890	1,717	2,619
of Which :						
Australia	1,166	1,677	1,641	1,535	1,443	2,212
New Zealand	434	607	385	342	274	405
North America	41,496	42,408	41,742	29,035	30,874	33,092
of Which :						
United States of America	39,890	40,969	40,168	27,715	29,518	31,743
South America	5,551	4,981	5,394	4,977	4,986	4,232
of Which :						
Brazil	5,482	4,933	5,332	4,953	4,911	4,096
European Union	29,472	37,102	39,449	34,518	34,819	37,365
of Which :						
Germany	984	1,009	1,992	1,833	1,980	957
Holland	7,857	10,802	9,926	6,821	7,685	8,703
England	2,664	3,525	3,702	5,167	3,148	2,747
Portugal	607	582	869	568	757	1,208
France	7,917	8,203	8,239	6,960	8,471	7,347
Italy	5,978	7,675	7,632	7,971	8,142	7,398
Greece	567	1,206	2,795	2,672	2,088	1,730
Spain	2,181	3,563	4,149	2,392	2,141	4,359
Belgium	703	452	141	130	383	1,845
Europe not European Union	2,342	2,204	2,607	2,020	1,643	866
Other Countries	161	262	239	683	149	248
Grand Total	166,339	178,636	188,325	158,770	159,590	187,403



Contd...5 TABLE (5): DIRECTION OF EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings / Countries	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Gulf Cooperation Council	16,283	17,089	12,443	13,310	15,993	14,761	16,734
Kuwait	1,709	2,018	1,887	1,783	1,802	1,565	2,018
Bahrain	6,581	6,272	4,387	5,560	7,158	5,304	6,577
United Arab Emirates	6,779	7,375	4,912	4,710	5,886	6,576	6,460
Qatar	773	841	737	683	731	743	970
Oman	441	583	520	574	416	573	708
Other Arab League Countries	6,106	7,414	6,051	5,425	6,230	8,239	8,936
of Which:							
Jordan	424	458	768	647	642	569	753
Iraq	--	--	--	--	87	264	262
Yemen	610	810	669	535	580	888	732
Lebanon	347	434	373	447	551	1,121	654
Egypt	1,536	2,286	1,602	1,421	1,455	1,768	1,757
Syria	292	302	343	405	418	392	696
Morocco	2,067	2,007	1,397	1,213	2,100	1,649	2,137
Sudan	431	657	398	349	201	483	628
Islamic (Non-Arab Countries)	11,808	9,176	7,264	9,696	14,744	13,918	14,702
of Which:							
Pakistan	2,026	1,948	1,520	2,562	4,766	4,119	4,474
Bangladesh	377	433	251	461	737	849	580
Malaysia	956	892	528	1,298	1,706	1,884	1,915
Indonesia	1,380	1,653	2,280	3,318	4,071	3,802	4,088
Turkey	5,844	3,496	2,320	1,944	3,248	2,635	2,689
Asian (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.)	96,156	103,376	59,797	81,118	127,419	116,226	121,897
of Which:							
Japan	34,221	39,361	21,668	28,496	46,074	39,099	38,974
India	7,804	9,251	6,083	8,175	12,823	12,336	14,742
Thailand	2,987	2,980	1,607	2,100	3,578	4,042	4,085
Singapore	13,656	15,645	8,697	11,107	14,632	13,429	13,905
Taiwan	5,830	5,696	3,476	4,185	7,742	8,472	7,674
China Mainland	858	1,582	1,231	2,352	5,630	8,159	10,820
South Korea	23,931	23,149	13,886	20,429	31,273	24,621	25,813
Philippine	4,529	3,606	2,021	2,828	4,023	3,382	3,694



Contd...6 TABLE (5): DIRECTION OF EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings / Countries	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
African (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.)	2,750	3,277	3,335	5,391	7,481	6,720	7,187
of Which :	613	867	532	552			
Kenya					103	841	864
Oceania	3,483	2,910	1,703	1,937	2,861	2,586	2,335
of Which :							
Australia	2,674	2,060	1,271	1,591	2,344	2,218	2,062
New Zealand	676	823	432	333	517	368	273
North America	41,607	36,174	24,541	38,467	60,683	47,866	55,310
of Which :							
United States of America	39,891	34,603	23,695	37,185	58,832	46,482	53,511
South America	5,844	4,213	2,687	2,802	4,411	3,537	3,512
of Which :							
Brazil	4,903	3,908	2,210	2,216	3,505	2,417	2,335
European Union	42,488	43,521	27,246	31,347	50,152	40,374	40,387
of Which :							
Germany	2,779	2,612	1,514	1,886	3,056	1,714	1,924
Holland	9,725	10,612	6,043	7,845	11,592	7,971	6,989
England	1,685	1,996	1,258	1,637	3,223	3,369	2,740
Portugal	1,426	1,286	820	927	1,460	1,135	1,257
France	9,033	8,950	5,456	7,469	10,910	7,459	7,738
Italy	6,640	8,004	4,908	4,428	6,971	6,621	6,746
Greece	2,546	2,638	2,128	2,321	3,964	3,554	3,382
Spain	4,984	4,230	3,048	3,388	5,013	4,428	5,539
Belgium	2,452	2,098	1,559	907	3,267	3,314	4,027
Europe not European Union	797	161	258	475	365	576	658
Other Countries	106	132	63	116	214	95	83
Grand Total	227,428	227,443	145,388	190,084	290,553	254,898	271,741



Contd...7 TABLE (5): DIRECTION OF EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings / Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾
Gulf Cooperation Council	23,310	30,764	45,215	58,593	71,120	82,744	71,543	76,953	92,536
Kuwait	2,978	4,081	4,428	4,869	5,711	5,629	4,932	5,189	5,954
Bahrain	8,105	11,507	18,637	22,717	26,238	35,389	24,534	29,849	36,935
United Arab Emirates	9,812	12,230	18,027	25,488	31,780	32,900	31,921	32,923	37,881
Qatar	1,383	1,944	2,659	4,009	5,540	6,209	7,216	5,996	5,294
Oman	1,032	1,001	1,463	1,510	1,851	2,617	2,940	2,996	6,472
Other Arab League Countries	14,874	24,319	35,429	41,957	46,026	63,880	41,590	49,753	63,103
of Which:									
Jordan	4,029	6,852	10,238	12,148	12,139	16,406	11,121	12,849	16,816
Iraq	78	158	253	498	1,469	2,156	3,050	1,905	2,182
Yemen	1,055	1,974	2,657	3,091	2,738	4,263	2,961	4,194	5,369
Lebanon	994	1,596	1,674	1,285	1,094	1,528	1,331	1,873	2,979
Egypt	3,427	4,484	7,666	10,320	13,779	16,799	8,336	9,625	10,696
Syria	555	2,172	2,686	2,222	2,711	2,868	2,357	3,041	3,399
Morocco	2,399	3,275	4,827	5,417	6,214	9,489	5,141	8,053	11,318
Sudan	839	1,222	2,064	2,355	2,268	2,291	2,123	2,216	2,176
Islamic (Non-Arab Countries)	18,268	24,804	32,251	39,059	44,525	54,644	33,251	45,874	60,960
of Which:									
Pakistan	4,828	7,979	9,435	11,363	13,015	16,630	9,487	12,298	16,323
Bangladesh	672	684	1,347	1,352	1,340	2,028	1,465	2,274	2,926
Malaysia	2,354	3,398	4,465	5,649	6,611	7,948	4,078	6,444	9,471
Indonesia	5,917	6,871	9,170	11,484	12,366	15,122	11,079	14,388	17,847
Turkey	3,509	4,539	6,769	7,771	8,872	11,650	5,737	9,012	12,555
Asian (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.)	156,347	210,853	326,920	394,555	432,558	604,576	392,472	518,558	741,564
of Which:									
Japan	49,325	67,006	105,580	130,369	134,007	178,823	108,956	135,634	180,828
India	20,804	27,625	40,237	48,520	64,120	85,295	52,951	71,891	103,272
Thailand	5,376	8,365	12,016	13,264	15,480	23,765	13,884	17,924	24,641
Singapore	15,940	22,147	35,488	37,405	37,360	43,693	31,429	37,931	60,398
Taiwan	12,279	15,396	24,366	29,044	32,605	46,165	28,151	37,685	46,848
China Mainland	15,367	22,787	40,519	49,556	59,840	104,954	80,417	112,210	170,500
South Korea	31,816	40,382	57,368	72,570	73,972	73,972	101,621	92,431	137,392
Philippine	4,505	5,130	8,544	10,751	12,510	12,510	17,742	9,226	13,064



Contd...8 TABLE (5): DIRECTION OF EXPORTS

(Million Riyals)

Country Groupings / Countries	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾
African (Non-Arab or Islamic Co.)	9,701	12,188	15,840	16,779	17,453	24,792	14,350	16,084	25,675
of Which :									
Kenya	1,212	1,167	1,755	2,066	1,794	3,499	2,015	1,987	3,536
Oceania	1,644	1,546	1,799	2,356	2,614	3,235	1,989	1,890	3,993
of Which :									
Australia	1,317	946	1,394	1,269	1,565	2,018	1,091	970	1,510
New Zealand	327	599	404	1,087	1,042	1,191	890	911	2,474
North America	67,666	84,891	109,580	124,665	153,994	203,207	91,014	131,997	196,844
of Which :									
United States of America	65,385	81,360	104,746	119,239	147,432	195,521	85,532	124,675	187,522
South America	5,170	5,494	7,056	7,586	8,798	12,973	7,476	10,221	17,616
of Which :									
Brazil	3,249	4,038	5,178	5,977	6,405	9,790	5,509	7,627	12,746
European Union	50,939	75,913	102,346	103,548	96,588	123,840	66,421	89,473	163,982
of Which :									
Germany	1,682	3,135	4,086	4,729	4,401	5,588	1,598	952	1,560
Holland	10,338	18,216	24,308	24,331	18,630	24,529	13,436	12,730	31,667
England	3,443	6,353	6,855	3,843	4,175	3,562	2,612	3,461	5,730
Portugal	1,129	1,395	1,857	2,035	2,316	3,577	1,814	2,699	4,353
France	8,774	12,335	16,102	15,420	15,380	18,568	11,557	15,739	24,679
Italy	8,865	12,553	20,145	19,359	17,239	22,902	9,653	15,529	38,611
Greece	4,485	6,430	8,461	8,758	7,032	7,827	3,799	6,082	8,555
Spain	6,536	8,382	11,134	13,417	14,990	21,049	12,274	17,763	27,770
Belgium	4,440	5,673	8,528	10,746	10,877	13,867	8,807	12,845	18,305
Europe not European Union	1,710	1,642	690	2,227	703	1,516	995	978	1,342
Other Countries	35	77	18	14	24	73	8	4	5
Grand Total	349,664	472,491	677,144	791,339	874,403	1,175,482	721,109	941,785	1,367,620

⁽¹⁾Revised. ⁽²⁾Provisional.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



SECTION (8)

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS STATISTICS

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TABLE 1(a): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million Riyals)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1. Merchandise Trade, F.O.B.	2,938	3,174	3,488	3,112	3,367	4,373	4,528	4,556	4,667	6,089	8,245	11,935
A) Oil Exports (Excl.Bunker Oil)	4,038	4,475	4,813	4,734	5,432	6,954	7,171	8,010	8,276	9,698	11,548	16,152
B) Other Exports	14	23	32	45	53	62	73	86	101	119	31	63
Of Which Re-Exports	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
C) Imports	-1,114	-1,324	-1,357	-1,666	-2,119	-2,643	-2,716	-3,540	-3,710	-3,727	-3,334	-4,280
2. Services And Transfers	-1,929	-2,342	-2,936	-2,255	-2,845	-3,592	-3,771	-4,916	-5,081	-5,623	-3,888	-3,267
A) Receipts	451	397	406	538	641	707	876	981	1,049	1,319	1,545	1,954
I) Investment Income	--	--	38	74	113	127	219	230	170	275	301	435
II) Oil Sector (Bunker Oil)	99	116	112	130	160	180	230	265	270	639	563	614
III) Other	352	281	257	334	369	401	427	486	610	405	681	905
B) Payments	2,380	2,739	3,342	2,793	3,486	4,299	4,647	5,897	6,130	6,942	5,433	5,221
I) Freight And Insurance	106	126	131	161	205	167	262	349	365	365	333	428
II) Oil Sector	1,638	1,825	2,413	1,679	1,959	2,638	2,647	3,088	3,180	3,511	1,771	556
III) Other Private Services	321	389	324	384	415	589	620	647	712	1,058	843	1,139
IV) Other Govt. Services ⁽¹⁾	63	189	243	315	342	278	514	1,223	1,264	1,186	1,556	1,991
V) Private Transfers	253	210	231	254	564	626	605	590	609	822	930	1,107
3. Current Account Balance (1+2)	1,008	832	551	857	522	781	757	-360	-414	467	4,357	8,668
4. Capital Movements And Reserves	-1,008	-832	-551	-857	-522	-781	-757	360	414	-467	-4,357	-8,668
A) Oil Sector And Other Capital Transactions (Net)	68	148	-143	71	-338	-194	-432	43	147	-103	-497	311
B) Other Private Capital (net) ⁽²⁾	-698	-922	701	-499	315	-152	189	10	-118	-361	-413	-3,050
C) Commercial Banks (net)	-113	41	-45	-27	122	68	-221	54	-45	-104	-103	-741
D) Official Capital & Reserves	-266	-99	-1,065	-402	-621	-503	-294	254	430	101	-3,344	-5,188
Average Exchange Rate (Rls Per \$)	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.471	4.150



Contd...2 TABLE 1(a): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million Riyals)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Merchandise Trade, F.O.B.	15,036	106,741	83,115	100,202	99,186	66,627	124,687	250,020	277,174	135,175	42,983	31,248
A) Oil Exports (Excl.Bunker Oil)	21,583	115,684	95,587	125,350	141,807	125,265	194,459	334,543	375,320	249,978	154,178	127,423
B) Other Exports	98	283	418	428	431	490	504	519	2,954	3,278	3,565	4,450
Of Which Re-Exports	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(2413)	(2695)	(2619)	(2505)
C) Imports	-6,645	-9,226	-12,890	-25,576	-43,052	-59,128	-70,276	-85,042	-101,100	-118,081	-114,760	-100,625
2. Services And Transfers	-5,702	-24,751	-32,779	-49,788	-57,215	-74,155	-84,271	-107,780	-138,051	-109,220	-101,199	-96,093
A) Receipts	2,873	9,238	11,259	16,121	21,190	21,987	25,933	37,480	54,197	64,967	69,858	62,012
I) Investment Income	761	4,325	6,539	10,277	14,057	14,622	16,518	24,761	37,059	48,197	54,819	47,096
II) Oil Sector (Bunker Oil)	793	2,616	1,755	2,047	2,168	1,843	2,561	2,854	1,996	1,124	701	426
III) Other	1,319	2,297	2,965	3,797	4,965	5,522	6,854	9,865	15,142	15,646	14,338	14,490
B) Payments	8,575	33,989	44,038	65,909	78,405	96,142	110,204	145,260	192,248	174,187	171,057	158,105
I) Freight And Insurance	671	923	1,933	5,115	8,610	10,052	11,947	15,308	18,198	21,254	20,657	18,112
II) Oil Sector	1,267	17,380	5,676	7,788	8,621	3,954	6,943	23,011	32,470	21,291	10,437	11,019
III) Other Private Services	1,960	2,591	6,036	9,659	13,528	24,338	29,537	22,267	39,318	38,268	36,080	31,929
IV) Other Govt. Services ⁽¹⁾	3,230	11,260	28,448	39,853	42,337	48,126	49,124	71,058	84,168	75,044	85,797	78,422
V) Private Transfers	1,447	1,835	1,945	3,494	5,309	9,672	12,653	13,616	18,094	18,330	18,086	18,623
3. Current Account Balance (1+2)	9,334	81,990	50,336	50,414	41,971	-7,528	40,416	142,240	139,123	25,955	-58,216	-64,845
4. Capital Movements And Reserves	-9,334	-81,990	-50,336	-50,414	-41,971	7,528	-40,416	-142,240	-139,123	-25,955	58,216	64,845
A) Oil Sector And Other Capital Transactions (Net)	-2,315	-13,245	6,564	-1,397	2,757	1,893	-4,266	-10,617	21,980	38,153	17,077	17,094
B) Other Private Capital (net) ⁽²⁾	-3,370	-5,505	1,562	-4,030	-7,088	-11,752	-26,689	-32,965	3,447	-21,903	16,404	2,138
C) Commercial Banks (net)	51	-317	-467	-1,789	-3,319	1,458	-5,242	-12,353	-21,215	-10,738	-604	-3,709
D) Official Capital & Reserves	-3,700	-62,923	-57,995	-43,198	-34,321	15,929	-4,219	-86,305	-143,335	-31,467	25,339	49,322
Average Exchange Rate (Rls Per \$)	3.690	3.550	3.518	3.530	3.525	3.400	3.361	3.327	3.383	3.427	3.455	3.524



Contd...3 TABLE 1(a): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million Riyals)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1. Merchandise Trade, F.O.B.	25,462	11,333	18,184	16,895	33,953	85,096	80,818	74,556	61,441	79,300	90,852	131,852
A) Oil Exports (Excl.Bunker Oil)	93,623	66,665	76,271	75,440	89,965	149,649	162,764	173,752	144,202	142,401	162,593	202,638
B) Other Exports	5,601	7,864	10,379	15,620	16,005	16,056	15,317	14,082	14,134	16,761	24,320	24,181
Of Which Re-Exports	(2072)	(2612)	(2280)	(2392)	(2349)	(2414)	(2297)	(1545)	(1527)	(1312)	(1762)	(2321)
C) Imports	-73,762	-63,196	-68,466	-74,165	-72,017	-80,609	-97,263	-113,278	-96,895	-79,862	-96,061	-94,967
2. Services And Transfers	-72,317	-55,013	-54,788	-44,387	-69,729	-100,651	-184,320	-140,993	-126,109	-118,573	-110,795	-129,304
A) Receipts	58,188	51,642	49,104	47,961	48,748	46,435	44,023	41,102	35,979	28,062	32,201	30,192
I) Investment Income	44,978	41,771	39,458	39,148	39,074	34,452	32,585	27,629	23,250	15,101	18,678	19,200
II) Oil Sector (Bunker Oil)	312	222	230	228	271	634	544	491	434	428	490	610
III) Other	12,898	9,649	9,416	8,585	9,403	11,349	10,894	12,982	12,295	12,533	13,033	10,382
B) Payments	130,505	106,655	103,892	92,348	118,477	147,086	228,343	182,095	162,088	146,635	142,996	159,496
I) Freight And Insurance	11,802	7,584	6,847	7,417	7,202	9,673	11,671	11,328	8,721	7,587	9,126	9,012
II) Oil Sector	6,361	2,441	2,531	2,682	3,813	4,569	7,243	7,281	8,613	9,587	8,179	10,039
III) Other Private Services	38,263	29,362	26,853	20,857	27,083	37,878	42,087	45,511	43,437	25,848	23,385	38,146
IV) Other Govt. Services ⁽¹⁾	55,245	49,480	49,183	37,008	48,385	52,883	115,859	67,803	42,457	35,821	40,079	44,202
V) Private Transfers	18,834	17,788	18,478	24,384	31,994	42,083	51,483	50,172	58,860	67,792	62,227	58,097
3. Current Account Balance (1+2)	-46,855	-43,680	-36,604	-27,492	-35,776	-15,555	-103,502	-66,437	-64,668	-39,273	-19,943	2,548
4. Capital Movements And Reserves	46,855	43,680	36,604	27,492	35,776	15,555	103,502	66,437	64,668	39,273	19,943	-2,548
A) Oil Sector And Other Capital Transactions (Net)	1,783	3,578	-4,402	-1,232	-2,453	6,979	604	-296	5,127	1,310	-7,030	-4,228
B) Other Private Capital (net) ⁽²⁾	25,051	15,952	33,185	19,875	30,009	10,001	99,056	51,776	35,747	31,584	15,634	42,329
C) Commercial Banks (net)	-3,160	-9,881	-5,330	-8,299	1,772	-9,054	2,280	18,085	-1,364	15,297	704	-9,225
D) Official Capital & Reserves	23,181	34,031	13,151	17,148	6,448	7,629	1,562	-3,128	25,158	-8,918	10,635	-31,424
Average Exchange Rate (Rls Per \$)	3.623	3.704	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745



Contd...4 TABLE 1(a): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million Riyals)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1. Merchandise Trade, F.O.B.	128,088	41,906	93,267	185,866	146,949	159,932	205,261	308,255
A) Oil Exports (Excl.Bunker Oil)	199,172	121,607	167,793	264,951	223,532	238,587	307,591	414,059
B) Other Exports	27,672	23,416	21,786	24,805	30,693	32,436	41,148	57,186
Of Which Re-Exports	(2471)	(1795)	(1868)	(1886)	(3635)	(4077)	(4929)	(9229)
C) Imports	-98,756	-103,117	-96,312	-103,890	-107,276	-111,091	-143,478	-162,990
2. Services And Transfers	-126,944	-91,151	-91,726	-132,176	-111,873	-115,408	-118,038	-123,399
A) Receipts	38,095	39,834	42,415	31,260	34,919	34,061	33,512	39,232
I) Investment Income	21,555	21,757	21,764	12,543	15,467	13,929	11,163	16,042
II) Oil Sector (Bunker Oil)	599	365	505	796	673	718	926	1,246
III) Other	15,941	17,712	20,147	17,921	18,779	19,414	21,423	21,944
B) Payments	165,039	130,985	134,141	163,437	146,792	149,468	151,550	162,631
I) Freight And Insurance	8,888	9,280	8,668	9,350	9,655	9,998	12,913	14,669
II) Oil Sector	11,127	11,389	10,811	10,745	17,415	14,718	16,040	14,250
III) Other Private Services	45,085	23,149	26,678	31,628	17,176	16,821	18,331	27,611
IV) Other Govt. Services ⁽¹⁾	43,635	31,164	35,640	54,002	45,847	48,480	48,829	55,269
V) Private Transfers	56,304	56,003	52,343	57,713	56,699	59,451	55,437	50,832
3. Current Account Balance (1+2)	1,144	-49,245	1,542	53,689	35,075	44,524	87,223	184,856
4. Capital Movements And Reserves	-1,144	49,245	-1,542	-53,689	-35,075	-44,524	-87,223	-184,856
A) Oil Sector And Other Capital Transactions (Net)	11,398	16,063	-2,921	-7,054	74	-2,303	-2,199	-1,254
B) Other Private Capital (net) ⁽²⁾	3,408	-6,137	-34,446	-5,048	-28,827	-47,540	-20,197	-60,751
C) Commercial Banks (net)	14,047	10,632	2,505	3,574	-2,990	-12,741	11,472	-6,031
D) Official Capital & Reserves	-29,997	28,687	33,320	-45,161	-3,332	18,060	-76,298	-116,820
Average Exchange Rate (SR Per \$)	3.745	3.745	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750

(--) Not Available

⁽¹⁾ Including official transfers and contributions or capital subscriptions to international and regional development agencies.⁽²⁾ Including valuation adjustments and net errors and omissions.

(-) Payments in the current account items, and outflow in the capital account items.

Remark: Table No. 1(b) indicates balance of payments items as from 2005 in accordance with the IMF's Fifth Manual of the Balance of Payments.





TABLE 1(b): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million Riyals)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽³⁾	2011 ⁽⁴⁾
I : Current Account Balance	337,463	371,003	349,985	496,208	78,580	250,316	594,222
A . Goods and Services	391,220	419,484	389,885	548,134	149,953	328,605	668,161
1 . Goods	472,571	551,979	564,869	795,101	394,611	576,418	917,671
1 . 1 General Merchandise	474,873	554,378	568,434	797,654	396,781	578,802	920,564
1 . 1 . 1 Exports	676,481	790,738	874,010	1,175,066	720,714	941,260	1,367,068
1 . 1 . 1 . 1 Oil Exports	605,881	705,811	769,933	1,053,860	611,490	807,176	1,191,051
1 . 1 . 1 . 2 Non Oil Exports	70,600	84,927	104,077	121,206	109,224	134,084	176,017
1 . 1 . 2 Imports	201,608	236,360	305,576	377,411	323,933	362,458	446,503
1 . 2 Nonmonetary Gold	-2,302	-2,399	-3,565	-2,553	-2,170	-2,384	-2,894
Credit	663	600	393	486	438	525	690
Debit	2,965	2,999	3,958	3,040	2,608	2,909	3,584
2 . Services	-81,351	-132,494	-174,984	-246,967	-244,658	-247,813	-249,510
2 . 1 Transportation	-11,134	-12,422	-27,518	-49,749	-35,484	-40,076	-50,173
Credit	6,821	8,614	6,879	8,960	7,276	7,637	7,407
Debit	17,955	21,036	34,397	58,709	42,760	47,713	57,580
2 . 2 Travel	-16,716	-30,746	-53,212	-34,571	-54,091	-54,086	-33,045
Credit	17,333	17,858	22,380	22,161	22,480	25,170	31,723
Debit	34,049	48,605	75,592	56,732	76,571	79,256	64,768
2 . 3 Communication Services	-566	-1,158	-2,078	-3,926	-6,195	-7,140	-8,758
Credit	722	916	922	833	770	1,099	989
Debit	1,288	2,074	3,000	4,760	6,965	8,239	9,747
2 . 4 Construction Services	-5,305	-11,826	-23,691	-16,842	-12,330	-14,210	-9,668
Credit							
Debit	5,305	11,826	23,691	16,842	12,330	14,210	9,668
2 . 5 Insurance Services	-1,841	-2,204	-3,712	-6,289	-4,391	-5,171	-6,373
Credit				536	1,237	1,086	940
Debit	1,841	2,204	3,712	6,825	5,628	6,257	7,313
2 . 6 Financial Services	-13,236	-24,556	-9,472	-4,028	-1,075	-311	-5,712
Credit				1,626	3,380	3,567	361
Debit	13,236	24,556	9,472	5,654	4,455	3,877	6,073
2 . 7 Government Services ⁽¹⁾	-49,484	-74,393	-61,911	-95,321	-103,618	-95,395	-85,087
Credit	865	855	915	905	1,205	1,265	1,396
Debit	50,349	75,248	62,826	96,226	104,823	96,660	86,483
2 . 8 Other Services ⁽²⁾	16,931	24,811	6,611	-36,241	-27,474	-31,424	-50,693
Credit	17,013	24,941	28,822	128	211	258	267
Debit	82	130	22,210	36,369	27,685	31,682	50,960
B . Income	1,618	14,362	23,970	34,368	32,398	26,415	36,258
1 . Compensation of Employees	-1,891	-2,095	-2,163	-2,004	-2,129	-2,449	-2,382
Credit	352	396	463	811	804	887	914
Debit	2,243	2,491	2,626	2,815	2,933	3,336	3,296
2 . Investment Income	3,509	16,457	26,133	36,373	34,527	28,864	38,640
2 . 1 Direct Investment	-10,440	-12,686	-16,066	-24,192	-27,276	-26,072	-23,175
Credit	4,650	9,714	14,067	11,630	8,696	11,105	10,036
Debit	15,090	22,400	30,133	35,822	35,972	37,177	33,211
2 . 2 Portfolio Investment	11,160	23,314	33,760	53,138	52,789	52,030	58,563
Credit	11,160	23,314	33,760	53,372	53,324	52,365	58,967
Debit				234	535	334	404
2 . 3 Other Investment	2,790	5,829	8,440	7,427	9,015	2,906	3,252
Credit	2,790	5,829	8,440	14,806	11,247	3,787	4,147
Debit				7,379	2,232	881	895



Contd... TABLE 1(b): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million Riyals)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽³⁾	2011 ⁽⁴⁾
C . Current Transfers	-55,374	-62,844	-63,870	-86,294	-103,772	-104,703	-110,197
1 . General Government	-2,930	-4,380	-3,657	-6,824	-7,195	-6,212	-6,108
Credit							
Debit	2,930	4,380	3,657	6,824	7,195	6,212	6,108
2 . Other Sectors	-52,444	-58,464	-60,213	-79,470	-96,577	-98,492	-104,089
2 . 1 Workers' Remittances	-51,395	-57,295	-59,009	-78,546	-96,329	-98,173	-103,485
Credit							
Debit	51,395	57,295	59,009	78,546	96,329	98,173	103,485
2 . 2 Other Transfers	-1,049	-1,169	-1,204	-924	-248	-319	-604
Credit							
Debit	1,049	1,169	1,204	924	248	319	734
II : Capital and Financial Account (NET)	-207,250	-294,003	-291,446	-383,611	149,248	-121,392	-412,287
1 . Direct Investment	46,677	68,744	91,700	134,843	128,551	94,972	49,644
Abroad	1,312	145	506	-13,116	-8,165	-14,651	-11,856
In Saudi Economy	45,365	68,599	91,195	147,959	136,716	109,623	61,500
2 . Portfolio Investments	1,313	-44,748	-20,521	-6,115	-75,520	-56,828	-60,564
Assets	1,313	-44,748	-20,521	-14,428	-75,501	-62,463	-57,818
Liabilities				8,314	-20	5,635	-2,746
3 . Other Investments	-16,659	-52,072	-63,231	1,503	-25,867	-28,180	-41,537
Assets	-16,579	-52,339	-63,141	-9,607	-35,784	-24,462	-26,560
Liabilities	-80	267	-89	11,110	9,917	-3,718	-14,977
4 . Reserve Assets	-238,581	-265,927	-299,395	-513,843	122,084	-131,356	-359,831
4 . 1. Monetary Gold	0	0	0	-867	0	0	0
4 . 2. Special Drawing Rights	-117	-339	-305	-52	-38,224	1,058	1,322
4 . 3. Reserve Position in the Fund	5,973	3,727	680	-2,448	-2,374	134	-10,803
4 . 4. Other Reserve Assets	-244,437	-269,315	-299,770	-510,476	162,682	-132,548	-350,350
4 . 4. 1. Currency and Deposits	-71802	-13621	-134878	-146788	79977	-22174	-104446
4 . 4. 2. Securities	-172635	-255694	-164892	-363688	82705	-110374	-245904
III : Errors and Omissions	-130,214	-77,000	-58,539	-112,597	-227,828	-128,924	-181,935

(1) Not Included Elsewhere (n.i.e.)

(2) Other Services = Computer, Royalties, Personal & Cultural Services, and Business Services.

(3) Revised.

(4) Provisional.

(-) = Payments in the current account items, and outflow in the capital and financial account items.

TABLE 2(a): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million US\$)

	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
1. Merchandise Trade, F.O.B.	653	705	775	692	748	972	1,006	1,012	1,037	1,353	1,844	2,876
A) Oil Exports (Excl.Bunker Oil)	897	995	1,070	1,052	1,207	1,545	1,594	1,780	1,839	2,155	2,583	3,892
B) Other Exports	3	5	7	10	12	14	16	19	22	26	7	15
Of Which Re-Exports	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
C) Imports	-248	-294	-302	-370	-471	-587	-604	-787	-824	-828	-746	-1,031
2. Services And Transfers	-429	-520	-653	-501	-632	-798	-838	-1,093	-1,129	-1,250	-870	-787
A) Receipts	100	88	90	120	143	157	195	218	233	293	345	471
I) Investment Income	--	--	8	16	25	28	49	51	38	61	67	105
II) Oil Sector (Bunker Oil)	22	26	25	29	36	40	51	59	60	90	126	148
III) Other	78	62	57	74	82	89	95	108	136	142	152	218
B) Payments	529	609	743	621	775	955	1,033	1,311	1,362	1,543	1,215	1,258
I) Freight And Insurance	24	28	29	36	46	37	58	78	81	81	74	103
II) Oil Sector	364	406	536	373	435	586	588	686	707	780	396	134
III) Other Private Services	71	87	72	85	92	131	138	144	158	235	189	274
IV) Other Govt. Services ⁽¹⁾	14	42	54	70	76	62	114	272	281	264	348	480
V) Private Transfers	56	47	51	56	125	139	134	131	135	183	208	267
3. Current Account Balance (1+2)	224	185	123	190	116	174	168	-81	-92	104	974	2,089
4. Capital Movements And Reserves	-224	-185	-123	-190	-116	-174	-168	81	92	-104	-974	-2,089
A) Oil Sector And Other Capital Transactions (Net)	15	33	-32	16	-75	-43	-96	10	33	-23	-111	75
B) Other Private Capital (net) ⁽²⁾	-155	-205	156	-111	70	-33	42	3	-27	-80	-33	-733
C) Commercial Banks (net)	-25	9	-10	-6	27	15	-49	12	-10	-23	-23	-179
D) Official Capital & Reserves	-59	-22	-237	-89	-138	-112	-65	56	96	22	-807	-1,252
Average Exchange Rate (SR Per \$)	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.500	4.471	4.150



Contd...2 TABLE 2(a): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million US\$)

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
1. Merchandise Trade, F.O.B.	4,075	30,068	23,628	28,386	28,137	19,598	37,101	75,156	81,941	39,439	12,441	8,868
A) Oil Exports (Excl.Bunker Oil)	5,849	32,587	27,174	35,510	40,228	36,847	57,861	100,563	110,956	72,935	44,626	36,161
B) Other Exports	27	80	119	121	122	144	150	156	873	956	1,032	1,263
Of Which Re-Exports	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	(713)	(786)	(758)	(711)
C) Imports	-1,801	-2,599	-3,665	-7,245	-12,213	-17,393	-20,910	-25,563	-29,888	-34,452	-33,217	-28,556
2. Services And Transfers	-1,545	-6,973	-9,319	-14,104	-16,231	-21,813	-25,075	-32,398	-40,813	-31,866	-29,291	-27,269
A) Receipts	779	2,602	3,201	4,567	6,011	6,467	7,717	11,267	16,021	18,955	20,220	17,598
I) Investment Income	206	1,218	1,859	2,911	3,988	4,301	4,915	7,443	10,956	14,062	15,867	13,365
II) Oil Sector (Bunker Oil)	216	737	499	580	615	542	762	858	590	328	203	121
III) Other	357	647	843	1,076	1,408	1,624	2,040	2,966	4,475	4,565	4,150	4,112
B) Payments	2,324	9,575	12,520	18,671	22,242	28,280	32,792	43,665	56,834	50,821	49,511	44,867
I) Freight And Insurance	182	260	550	1,449	2,442	2,957	3,555	4,602	5,380	6,201	5,979	5,140
II) Oil Sector	343	4,896	1,614	2,206	2,446	1,163	2,066	6,917	9,599	6,212	3,021	3,126
III) Other Private Services	531	730	1,716	2,736	3,838	7,159	8,789	6,693	11,623	11,165	10,443	9,061
IV) Other Govt. Services ⁽¹⁾	876	3,172	8,087	11,290	12,010	14,156	14,617	21,360	24,883	21,895	24,833	22,255
V) Private Transfers	392	517	553	990	1,506	2,845	3,765	4,093	5,349	5,348	5,235	5,285
3. Current Account Balance (1+2)	2,530	23,095	14,309	14,282	11,906	-2,215	12,026	42,758	41,128	7,573	-16,850	-18,401
4. Capital Movements And Reserves	-2,530	-23,095	-14,309	-14,282	-11,906	2,215	-12,026	-42,758	-41,128	-7,573	16,850	18,401
A) Oil Sector And Other Capital Transactions (Net)	-627	-3,731	1,866	-396	782	557	-1,269	-3,191	6,498	11,132	4,943	4,851
B) Other Private Capital (net) ⁽²⁾	-398	-1,550	1,179	-1,665	-1,289	665	-8,842	-9,701	-1,393	-7,884	2,860	-1,463
C) Commercial Banks (net)	14	-89	-132	-507	-950	442	-1,560	-3,713	-6,272	-3,133	-175	-1,053
D) Official Capital & Reserves	-1,519	-17,725	-17,222	-11,714	-10,449	551	-355	-26,153	-39,961	-7,688	9,222	16,066
Average Exchange Rate (Rls Per \$)	3.690	3.550	3.518	3.530	3.525	3.400	3.361	3.327	3.383	3.427	3.455	3.524



Contd...3 TABLE 2(a): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million US\$)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996
1. Merchandise Trade, F.O.B.	7,028	3,060	4,855	4,511	9,067	22,723	21,581	19,908	16,406	21,175	24,259	35,207
A) Oil Exports (Excl.Bunker Oil)	25,844	18,000	20,366	20,144	24,023	39,960	43,462	46,396	38,505	38,024	43,416	54,109
B) Other Exports	1,546	2,123	2,771	4,171	4,274	4,287	4,090	3,760	3,774	4,476	6,494	6,456
Of Which Re-Exports	(572)	(705)	(609)	(639)	(628)	(645)	(613)	(413)	(408)	(350)	(470)	(619)
C) Imports	-20,362	-17,063	-18,282	-19,804	-19,230	-21,524	-25,971	-30,248	-25,873	-21,325	-25,651	-25,358
2. Services And Transfers	-19,963	-14,855	-14,630	-11,852	-18,619	-26,876	-49,218	-37,647	-33,675	-31,662	-29,585	-34,527
A) Receipts	16,062	13,943	13,111	12,806	13,017	12,399	11,755	10,976	9,607	7,493	8,598	8,062
I) Investment Income	12,416	11,278	10,536	10,453	10,434	9,199	8,701	7,378	6,208	4,032	4,987	5,127
II) Oil Sector (Bunker Oil)	86	60	61	61	72	169	145	131	116	114	131	163
III) Other	3,560	2,605	2,514	2,292	2,511	3,031	2,909	3,467	3,283	3,347	3,480	2,772
B) Payments	36,025	28,798	27,741	24,658	31,636	39,275	60,973	48,623	43,282	39,155	38,183	42,589
I) Freight And Insurance	3,258	2,048	1,828	1,980	1,923	2,583	3,117	3,025	2,329	2,026	2,437	2,406
II) Oil Sector	1,756	659	676	716	1,018	1,220	1,934	1,944	2,300	2,560	2,184	2,681
III) Other Private Services	10,562	7,928	7,170	5,569	7,232	10,114	11,238	12,152	11,599	6,902	6,244	10,186
IV) Other Govt. Services ⁽¹⁾	15,250	13,360	13,133	9,882	12,920	14,121	30,937	18,105	11,337	9,565	10,702	11,803
V) Private Transfers	5,199	4,803	4,934	6,511	8,543	11,237	13,747	13,397	15,717	18,102	16,616	15,513
3. Current Account Balance (1+2)	-12,935	-11,795	-9,775	-7,341	-9,552	-4,153	-27,637	-17,739	-17,269	-10,487	-5,326	680
4. Capital Movements And Reserves	12,935	11,795	9,775	7,341	9,552	4,153	27,637	17,739	17,269	10,487	5,326	-680
A) Oil Sector And Other Capital Transactions (Net)	492	966	-1,175	-329	-655	1,864	161	-79	1,369	350	-1,877	-1,129
B) Other Private Capital (net) ⁽²⁾	3,931	4,147	8,761	5,175	7,963	2,611	26,438	13,848	9,352	8,502	4,093	11,545
C) Commercial Banks (net)	-872	-2,668	-1,423	-2,216	473	-2,418	609	4,829	-364	4,085	188	-2,463
D) Official Capital & Reserves	9,384	9,350	3,612	4,711	1,771	2,096	429	-859	6,912	-2,450	2,922	-8,633
Average Exchange Rate (Rls Per \$)	3.623	3.704	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745	3.745



Contd...4 TABLE 2(a): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million US\$)

	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
1. Merchandise Trade, F.O.B.	34,202	11,190	24,871	49,564	39,187	42,649	54,736	82,201
A) Oil Exports (Excl.Bunker Oil)	53,183	32,472	44,745	70,654	59,609	63,623	82,024	110,416
B) Other Exports	7,389	6,253	5,810	6,615	8,185	8,650	10,973	15,250
Of Which Re-Exports	(660)	(479)	(498)	(503)	(969)	(1087)	(1314)	(2461)
C) Imports	-26,370	-27,535	-25,683	-27,704	-28,607	-29,624	-38,261	-43,464
2. Services And Transfers	-33,896	-24,338	-24,460	-35,247	-29,833	-30,776	-31,475	-32,906
A) Receipts	10,173	10,637	11,311	8,336	9,312	9,083	8,937	10,462
I) Investment Income	5,756	5,810	5,804	3,345	4,125	3,714	2,977	4,278
II) Oil Sector (Bunker Oil)	160	97	135	212	179	191	247	332
III) Other	4,257	4,730	5,372	4,779	5,008	5,177	5,713	5,852
B) Payments	44,069	34,975	35,771	43,583	39,145	39,859	40,412	43,368
I) Freight And Insurance	2,373	2,478	2,311	2,493	2,575	2,666	3,443	3,912
II) Oil Sector	2,971	3,041	2,884	2,865	4,644	3,925	4,277	3,800
III) Other Private Services	12,039	6,181	7,114	8,434	4,580	4,486	4,888	7,363
IV) Other Govt. Services ⁽¹⁾	11,652	8,321	9,504	14,400	12,226	12,928	13,021	14,738
V) Private Transfers	15,034	14,954	13,958	15,390	15,120	15,854	14,783	13,555
3. Current Account Balance (1+2)	306	-13,148	411	14,317	9,353	11,873	23,261	49,295
4. Capital Movements And Reserves	-306	13,148	-411	-14,317	-9,353	-11,873	-23,261	-49,295
A) Oil Sector And Other Capital Transactions (Net)	3,044	4,289	-779	-1,881	20	-614	-586	-334
B) Other Private Capital (net) ⁽²⁾	1,140	-1,861	-9,455	-982	-7,661	-12,823	-4,773	-15,259
C) Commercial Banks (net)	3,751	2,839	668	953	-797	-3,398	3,059	-1,608
D) Official Capital & Reserves	-8,241	7,881	9,154	-12,407	-915	4,962	-20,961	-32,093
Average Exchange Rate (Rls Per \$)	3.745	3.745	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750	3.750

(--) Not Available

⁽¹⁾ Including official transfers and contributions or capital subscriptions to international and regional development agencies.⁽²⁾ Including valuation adjustments and net errors and omissions.

(-) Payments in the current account items, and outflow in the capital account items.

Remark: Table No. 2(b) indicates balance of payments items as from 2005 in accordance with the IMF's Fifth Manual of the Balance of Payments.





TABLE 2(b): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million US\$)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽³⁾	2011 ⁽⁴⁾
I : Current Account Balance	89,990	98,934	93,329	132,322	20,955	66,751	158,459
A . Goods and Services	104,325	111,863	103,969	146,169	39,988	87,628	178,176
1 . Goods	126,019	147,194	150,632	212,027	105,230	153,712	244,712
1 . 1 General Merchandise	126,633	147,834	151,582	212,708	105,808	154,347	245,484
1 . 1 . 1 Exports	180,395	210,863	233,069	313,351	192,190	251,003	364,551
1 . 1 . 1 . 1 Oil Exports	161,568	188,216	205,315	281,029	163,064	215,247	317,614
1 . 1 . 1 . 2 Non Oil Exports	18,827	22,647	27,754	32,321	29,126	35,756	46,938
1 . 1 . 2 Imports	53,762	63,029	81,487	100,643	86,382	96,655	119,067
1 . 2 Nonmonetary Gold	-614	-640	-951	-681	-579	-636	-772
Credit	177	160	105	130	117	140	184
Debit	791	800	1,055	811	696	776	956
2 . Services	-21,694	-35,332	-46,662	-65,858	-65,242	-66,084	-66,536
2 . 1 Transportation	-2,969	-3,312	-7,338	-13,267	-9,462	-10,687	-13,380
Credit	1,819	2,297	1,834	2,389	1,940	2,036	1,975
Debit	4,788	5,610	9,173	15,656	11,403	12,723	15,355
2 . 2 Travel	-4,457	-8,199	-14,190	-9,219	-14,424	-14,423	-8,812
Credit	4,622	4,762	5,968	5,910	5,995	6,712	8,459
Debit	9,080	12,961	20,158	15,129	20,419	21,135	17,271
2 . 3 Communication Services	-151	-309	-554	-1,047	-1,652	-1,904	-2,335
Credit	192	244	246	222	205	293	264
Debit	343	553	800	1,269	1,857	2,197	2,599
2 . 4 Construction Services	-1,415	-3,154	-6,318	-4,491	-3,288	-3,789	-2,578
Credit							
Debit	1,415	3,154	6,318	4,491	3,288	3,789	2,578
2 . 5 Insurance Services	-491	-588	-990	-1,677	-1,171	-1,379	-1,700
Credit				143	330	290	251
Debit	491	588	990	1,820	1,501	1,669	1,950
2 . 6 Financial Services	-3,530	-6,548	-2,526	-1,074	-287	-83	-1,523
Credit				434	901	951	96
Debit	3,530	6,548	2,526	1,508	1,188	1,034	1,619
2 . 7 Government Services ⁽¹⁾	-13,196	-19,838	-16,510	-25,419	-27,632	-25,439	-22,690
Credit	231	228	244	241	321	337	372
Debit	13,426	20,066	16,754	25,660	27,953	25,776	23,062
2 . 8 Other Services ⁽²⁾	4,515	6,616	1,763	-9,664	-7,326	-8,380	-13,518
Credit	4,537	6,651	7,686	34	56	69	71
Debit	22	35	5,923	9,698	7,383	8,449	13,589
B . Income	432	3,830	6,392	9,165	8,640	7,044	9,669
1 . Compensation of Employees	-504	-559	-577	-534	-568	-653	-635
Credit	94	106	123	216	214	236	244
Debit	598	664	700	751	782	890	879
2 . Investment Income	936	4,388	6,969	9,699	9,207	7,697	10,304
2 . 1 Direct Investment	-2,784	-3,383	-4,284	-6,451	-7,274	-6,953	-6,180
Credit	1,240	2,590	3,751	3,101	2,319	2,961	2,676
Debit	4,024	5,973	8,035	9,553	9,593	9,914	8,856
2 . 2 Portfolio Investment	2,976	6,217	9,003	14,170	14,077	13,875	15,617
Credit	2,976	6,217	9,003	14,232	14,220	13,964	15,724
Debit				62	143	89	108
2 . 3 Other Investment	744	1,554	2,251	1,981	2,404	775	867
Credit	744	1,554	2,251	3,948	2,999	1,010	1,106
Debit				1,968	595	235	239



Contd...TABLE 2(b): BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

(Million US\$)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽³⁾	2011 ⁽⁴⁾
C . Current Transfers	-14,766	-16,758	-17,032	-23,012	-27,673	-27,921	-29,386
1 . General Government	-781	-1,168	-975	-1,820	-1,919	-1,656	-1,629
Credit							
Debit	781	1,168	975	1,820	1,919	1,656	1,629
2 . Other Sectors	-13,985	-15,590	-16,057	-21,192	-25,754	-26,264	-27,757
2 . 1 Workers' Remittances	-13,705	-15,279	-15,736	-20,945	-25,688	-26,179	-27,596
Credit							
Debit	13,705	15,279	15,736	20,945	25,688	26,179	27,596
2 . 2 Other Transfers	-280	-312	-321	-246	-66	-85	-161
Credit							
Debit	280	312	321	246	66	85	196
II : Capital and Financial Account (NET)	-55,267	-78,401	-77,719	-102,296	39,800	-32,371	-109,943
1 . Direct Investment	12,447	18,332	24,453	35,958	34,280	25,326	13,238
Abroad	350	39	135	-3,498	-2,177	-3,907	-3,162
In Saudi Economy	12,097	18,293	24,319	39,456	36,458	29,233	16,400
2 . Portfolio Investments	350	-11,933	-5,472	-1,631	-20,139	-15,154	-16,150
Assets	350	-11,933	-5,472	-3,848	-20,133	-16,657	-15,418
Liabilities	0	0	0	2,217	-5	1,503	-732
3 . Other Investments	-4,442	-13,886	-16,861	401	-6,898	-7,515	-11,076
Assets	-4,421	-13,957	-16,838	-2,562	-9,542	-6,523	-7,083
Liabilities	-21	71	-24	2,963	2,644	-991	-3,994
4 . Reserve Assets	-63,622	-70,914	-79,839	-137,025	32,556	-35,028	-95,955
4 . 1. Monetary Gold	0	0	0	-231	0	0	0
4 . 2. Special Drawing Rights	-31	-90	-81	-14	-10,193	282	353
4 . 3. Reserve Position in the Fund	1,593	994	181	-653	-633	36	-2,881
4 . 4. Other Reserve Assets	-65,183	-71,817	-79,939	-136,127	43,382	-35,346	-93,427
4 . 4. 1. Currency and Deposits	-19,147	-3,632	-35,967	-39,143	21,327	-5,913	-27,852
4 . 4. 2. Securities	-46,036	-68,185	-43,971	-96,983	22,055	-29,433	-65,574
III : Errors and Omissions	-34,724	-20,533	-15,610	-30,026	-60,754	-34,380	-48,516

⁽¹⁾ Not Included Elsewhere (n.i.e.)

⁽²⁾ Other Services = Computer, Royalties, Personal & Cultural Services, and Business Services.

⁽³⁾ Revised.

⁽⁴⁾ Provisional.

(-) = Payments in the current account items, and outflow in the capital and financial account items.



SECTION (9)

NATIONAL ACCOUNT STATISTICS

TABLE

PAGE No.

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TABLE (1): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(AT PRODUCERS' VALUES AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Million Riyals)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A - Industries and Other Producers Except Producers of Government Services:											
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	930	993	1,025	1,064	1,128	1,218	1,347	1,528	1,788	3,066	4,195
2. Mining and Quarrying :	7,371	7,622	8,738	15,241	20,521	30,804	119,371	97,974	129,182	137,830	121,480
a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	7,324	7,572	8,689	15,186	20,447	30,687	119,166	97,568	128,476	136,869	120,368
b) Other	47	50	49	55	74	117	205	406	706	961	1,112
3. Manufacturing:	1,460	1,556	1,997	2,194	2,392	2,918	7,866	8,301	10,462	11,232	12,445
a) Petroleum Refining	952	987	1,356	1,472	1,571	1,968	6,264	5,600	6,668	6,075	5,733
b) Other	508	569	641	722	821	950	1,602	2,701	3,794	5,157	6,712
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	2,063	2,310	2,557	2,724	2,812	2,936	2,424	1,578	1,340	1,596	2,081
5. Construction	798	848	829	922	1,249	1,983	4,354	10,358	18,421	24,691	28,307
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	894	1,016	1,091	1,175	1,410	2,008	3,230	5,289	7,842	10,665	13,548
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	866	979	1,085	1,241	1,471	1,949	2,074	2,589	4,493	6,983	9,491
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services:	3,479	3,817	4,199	4,619	5,406	7,030	14,128	26,866	38,367	46,032	55,709
a) Ownership of Dwellings	3,031	3,341	3,692	4,075	4,767	6,167	12,288	23,285	33,181	39,511	47,498
b) Other	448	476	507	544	639	863	1,840	3,581	5,186	6,521	8,210
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	291	325	364	407	492	581	1,174	2,380	3,402	4,381	5,558
10. Less: Imputed Bank Services Charge	1,372	1,535	1,699	1,810	1,867	1,953	1,752	1,462	1,632	2,340	3,410
SUB - TOTAL	16,780	17,930	20,186	27,777	35,014	49,473	154,216	155,401	213,667	244,135	249,401
B - Producers of Govt. Services:	1,819	1,985	2,093	2,347	2,805	3,574	5,060	7,755	10,774	15,413	21,038
Total Except Import Duties	18,599	19,915	22,279	30,124	37,819	53,047	159,276	163,156	224,441	259,548	270,439
Import Duties	246	271	286	373	440	483	442	514	908	1,411	1,827
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	18,845	20,186	22,565	30,497	38,259	53,530	159,718	163,670	225,349	260,959	272,266



Contd...2 TABLE (1): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(AT PRODUCERS' VALUES AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Million Riyals)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
A - Industries and Other Producers Except Producers of Government Services:											
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	4,601	5,399	6,255	8,372	9,643	11,620	13,789	15,861	18,312	20,895	22,650
2. Mining and Quarrying :	189,048	324,671	357,669	237,870	145,714	122,169	90,098	63,020	65,113	63,471	85,659
a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	187,745	323,048	355,736	235,975	143,865	120,305	88,286	61,262	63,390	61,711	83,847
b) Other	1,303	1,623	1,933	1,895	1,849	1,864	1,812	1,758	1,723	1,760	1,812
3. Manufacturing:	19,067	22,412	30,150	25,841	28,162	32,679	30,029	25,069	29,247	30,180	31,346
a) Petroleum Refining	10,568	12,026	17,134	10,883	11,817	13,824	10,200	5,894	9,902	9,675	9,405
b) Other	8,499	10,386	13,016	14,958	16,345	18,855	19,829	19,175	19,345	20,505	21,941
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	2,380	3,191	4,037	1,273	1,770	1,002	2,654	4,611	6,004	6,365	6,612
5. Construction	33,412	41,073	49,233	49,156	44,914	38,483	33,160	29,090	28,457	27,408	27,791
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	17,434	21,911	26,864	29,868	31,155	31,276	31,108	29,924	28,612	27,587	26,842
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	11,943	13,666	15,917	17,541	18,490	18,995	18,896	18,150	17,596	18,169	18,419
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services:	66,598	75,927	84,570	93,195	98,362	92,373	78,275	61,312	54,509	54,093	54,899
a) Ownership of Dwellings	56,414	62,780	66,777	70,589	73,579	68,790	55,842	41,609	34,235	31,954	31,839
b) Other	10,184	13,147	17,793	22,605	24,783	23,582	22,433	19,704	20,273	22,139	23,060
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	7,086	7,970	9,849	12,141	13,256	13,843	15,739	15,099	14,989	15,845	16,283
10. Less: Imputed Bank Services Charge	4,528	5,657	6,565	7,057	7,218	7,504	6,242	7,280	8,007	8,211	8,467
SUB - TOTAL	347,041	510,565	577,979	468,202	384,248	354,936	307,505	254,856	254,831	255,802	282,033
B - Producers of Govt. Services:	26,268	33,505	41,559	52,748	57,285	61,480	64,903	63,919	62,648	66,481	68,291
Total Except Import Duties	373,309	544,070	619,538	520,949	441,533	416,416	372,408	318,775	317,478	322,283	350,325
Import Duties	2,160	2,534	2,637	3,248	3,677	3,973	3,910	3,245	3,453	8,236	6,740
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	375,469	546,604	622,175	524,197	445,210	420,389	376,318	322,020	320,931	330,519	357,065



Contd...3 TABLE (1): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(AT PRODUCERS' VALUES AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Million Riyals)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
A - Industries and Other Producers Except Producers of Government Services:											
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	25,142	26,902	28,785	30,224	31,131	31,598	32,162	33,400	33,901	34,443	34,973
2. Mining and Quarrying :	140,462	158,830	176,878	149,716	149,088	165,891	202,493	203,256	131,865	175,566	262,399
a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	138,650	156,964	174,942	147,703	146,984	163,777	200,321	200,941	129,480	173,102	259,847
b) Other	1,812	1,866	1,936	2,013	2,104	2,114	2,172	2,315	2,385	2,464	2,552
3. Manufacturing:	37,635	42,134	46,064	45,074	47,343	51,359	57,965	62,350	58,094	62,800	68,290
a) Petroleum Refining	14,471	16,654	18,673	15,765	15,689	17,014	18,867	19,852	15,554	18,021	21,084
b) Other	23,164	25,480	27,391	29,309	31,654	34,345	39,098	42,498	42,540	44,779	47,206
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	6,692	6,968	6,154	6,391	6,637	6,931	7,196	7,591	7,860	8,174	8,515
5. Construction	28,565	30,565	32,704	34,502	35,796	36,440	38,841	39,027	40,314	39,437	41,724
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	28,184	30,623	32,154	33,279	33,944	35,430	36,072	38,654	42,359	45,992	47,832
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	19,928	21,713	22,904	23,820	24,534	24,903	25,068	26,112	26,811	27,893	29,103
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services:	56,028	58,586	60,923	62,924	65,122	65,226	68,730	71,185	70,172	73,824	76,204
a) Ownership of Dwellings	31,781	33,683	35,148	36,376	37,831	38,208	41,457	42,417	40,757	42,221	43,056
b) Other	24,247	24,903	25,775	26,548	27,291	27,018	27,273	28,768	29,415	31,603	33,148
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	17,062	17,346	17,930	18,468	19,022	19,307	19,713	20,447	20,864	21,377	22,176
10. Less: Imputed Bank Services Charge	8,575	9,100	9,005	9,614	10,216	10,529	10,460	10,860	11,523	12,340	13,334
SUB - TOTAL	351,123	384,567	415,492	394,785	402,402	426,557	477,780	491,162	420,717	477,166	577,884
B - Producers of Govt. Services:	79,211	100,285	85,867	90,845	92,364	99,447	104,093	117,640	115,918	116,789	119,123
Total Except Import Duties	430,334	484,853	501,359	485,630	494,766	526,004	581,873	608,802	536,635	593,955	697,007
Import Duties	7,000	7,000	9,100	9,277	8,289	7,500	8,875	9,100	10,013	9,634	9,650
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	437,334	491,853	510,459	494,907	503,055	533,504	590,748	617,902	546,648	603,589	706,657



Contd...4 TABLE (1): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(AT PRODUCERS' VALUES AT CURRENT PRICES)

(Million Riyals)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾	% Share
A - Industries and Other Producers Except Producers of Government Services:												
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	35,708	36,101	36,454	37,187	38,280	39,373	40,154	41,136	41,419	42,016	44,061	2.0
2. Mining and Quarrying :	230,250	236,926	294,111	384,469	571,008	668,421	732,654	1,025,169	605,184	803,042	1,190,485	53.2
a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	227,607	234,206	291,326	381,582	567,992	665,276	729,361	1,021,714	601,593	799,289	1,186,399	53.0
b) Other	2,643	2,720	2,785	2,886	3,016	3,145	3,292	3,455	3,590	3,753	4,086	0.2
3. Manufacturing:	69,206	72,975	86,267	95,827	110,706	123,912	136,509	147,873	146,673	173,830	227,010	10.1
a) Petroleum Refining	19,356	20,434	29,732	32,435	39,453	43,710	46,691	45,975	46,874	57,821	84,525	3.8
b) Other	49,850	52,541	56,535	63,392	71,253	80,202	89,818	101,898	99,799	116,009	142,484	6.4
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	8,928	9,303	9,870	10,406	11,020	11,664	12,419	13,095	13,642	15,043	16,190	0.7
5. Construction	43,185	44,739	47,137	51,141	54,946	59,139	65,017	68,099	67,962	74,478	89,731	4.0
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	49,793	51,735	53,856	58,132	62,759	67,868	73,990	81,263	85,261	94,173	107,433	4.8
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	30,559	31,934	33,224	35,667	38,429	41,367	45,934	52,752	56,858	62,098	70,729	3.2
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services:	78,873	82,072	85,843	91,218	97,784	104,798	111,438	119,063	126,965	132,851	143,046	6.4
a) Ownership of Dwellings	43,935	44,989	45,979	47,950	50,012	52,223	54,776	58,915	63,545	68,607	76,070	3.4
b) Other	34,938	37,082	39,863	43,268	47,772	52,575	56,661	60,148	63,419	64,244	66,976	3.0
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	23,064	24,124	25,114	26,478	27,855	29,203	30,631	32,301	33,989	36,241	40,818	1.8
10. Less: Imputed Bank Services Charge	13,991	14,714	15,244	15,950	16,739	17,575	18,280	18,825	19,299	19,595	20,038	0.9
SUB - TOTAL	555,575	575,195	656,632	774,575	996,048	1,128,170	1,230,465	1,561,925	1,158,654	1,414,177	1,909,464	85.3
B - Producers of Govt. Services:	123,589	124,486	139,929	155,371	176,350	196,386	200,306	209,278	241,047	280,863	312,308	13.9
Total Except Import Duties	679,163	699,680	796,561	929,946	1,172,399	1,324,556	1,430,771	1,771,203	1,399,701	1,695,040	2,221,773	99.2
Import Duties	7,133	7,386	8,087	8,825	10,115	11,025	11,801	14,940	12,895	14,669	17,300	0.8
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	686,296	707,067	804,648	938,771	1,182,514	1,335,581	1,442,572	1,786,143	1,412,596	1,709,709	2,239,073	100.0

(1) Revised. (2) Provisional.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



TABLE (2): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(AT PRODUCERS' VALUES AT CONSTANT PRICES)
(1999 = 100)

(Million Riyals)

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
A - Industries and Other Producers Except Producers of Government Services:											
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	5,215	5,510	5,493	5,707	6,028	6,371	6,751	7,186	7,721	11,893	10,510
2. Mining and Quarrying :	70,272	74,038	87,360	109,606	138,667	174,729	195,363	160,085	198,289	212,021	191,410
a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	69,822	73,595	86,935	109,129	138,048	173,824	194,041	158,521	196,811	210,521	189,954
b) Other	450	443	425	477	619	905	1,322	1,564	1,478	1,500	1,456
3. Manufacturing:	7,703	8,312	10,325	10,562	11,181	12,178	15,219	15,186	16,047	17,351	18,835
a) Petroleum Refining	5,055	5,345	6,982	6,792	6,897	7,288	7,350	6,534	7,978	8,273	8,787
b) Other	2,648	2,967	3,343	3,770	4,284	4,890	7,869	8,652	8,069	9,078	10,048
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	709	801	890	941	1,003	1,151	1,024	761	885	1,429	2,109
5. Construction	9,474	9,431	8,836	9,476	12,170	17,131	30,600	44,339	46,099	45,475	46,372
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	3,542	3,991	4,203	4,429	5,235	7,103	9,563	11,539	12,601	14,325	18,058
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	4,924	5,604	6,127	7,131	8,384	10,461	10,105	10,602	11,707	12,967	15,502
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services:	15,719	16,715	17,746	18,988	21,240	25,518	43,395	56,321	58,685	58,664	67,827
a) Ownership of Dwellings	10,257	11,051	11,910	12,921	14,416	17,040	28,428	40,180	44,291	43,902	50,799
b) Other	5,462	5,664	5,836	6,067	6,824	8,478	14,967	16,141	14,394	14,762	17,028
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	4,142	4,510	4,916	5,399	6,261	6,549	11,953	12,633	9,644	9,977	11,272
10. Less: Imputed Bank Services Charge	24290	25571	27506	27469	27245	26781	21079	6408	3736	4120	5096
SUB - TOTAL	97,411	103,341	118,388	144,772	182,922	234,409	302,894	312,245	357,942	379,982	376,798
B - Producers of Govt. Services:	24,478	25,875	26,649	29,000	32,185	36,928	44,615	53,584	54,883	61,041	60,255
Total Except Import Duties	121,889	129,216	145,037	173,772	215,107	271,336	347,509	365,829	412,825	441,023	437,054
Import Duties	2,725	2,921	3,002	3,790	4,171	4,116	3,673	3,710	3,715	4,689	4,315
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	124,613	132,137	148,039	177,562	219,278	275,452	351,181	369,539	416,540	445,713	441,369



Contd...2 TABLE (2): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
 (AT PRODUCERS' VALUES AT CONSTANT PRICES)
 (1999 = 100)

(Million Riyals)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
A - Industries and Other Producers Except Producers of Government Services:											
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	9,207	10,386	10,888	11,716	12,734	15,146	17,865	20,551	23,919	26,498	28,356
2. Mining and Quarrying :	219,522	229,157	225,964	150,078	105,632	95,315	74,306	111,086	95,953	120,089	117,536
a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	218,119	227,752	224,435	148,358	103,875	93,595	72,649	109,475	94,378	118,496	115,888
b) Other	1,403	1,405	1,529	1,720	1,757	1,720	1,657	1,611	1,575	1,593	1,648
3. Manufacturing:	20,777	22,081	24,624	26,821	28,902	32,350	35,565	37,439	37,534	38,940	38,657
a) Petroleum Refining	9,443	9,374	9,436	9,630	10,344	10,828	12,868	15,378	15,547	16,295	15,110
b) Other	11,334	12,707	15,188	17,191	18,558	21,522	22,697	22,061	21,987	22,645	23,547
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	2,349	2,552	2,635	892-	2,089-	658-	3,624	3,820	4,046	4,290	4,509
5. Construction	50,329	56,008	61,593	60,323	54,992	47,528	39,489	34,612	33,629	31,951	31,784
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	21,867	25,873	31,223	35,127	35,987	33,605	33,633	32,354	31,791	31,475	31,160
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	16,363	16,271	18,269	19,673	20,899	21,718	21,666	21,076	20,568	20,774	20,880
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services:	75,293	81,263	88,325	94,680	96,170	89,372	81,509	68,888	67,415	68,604	69,437
a) Ownership of Dwellings	55,738	57,611	59,433	62,423	64,338	60,072	53,722	44,483	42,551	42,500	42,500
b) Other	19,555	23,652	28,892	32,257	31,832	29,300	27,787	24,405	24,864	26,104	26,937
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	12,946	12,360	14,609	15,668	15,281	15,485	17,604	16,891	16,687	17,217	17,482
10. Less: Imputed Bank Services Charge	6081	6885	8447	8578	8604	8838	7332	8542	9379	9505	9728
SUB - TOTAL	422,573	449,065	469,684	404,615	359,904	341,022	317,928	338,175	322,163	350,335	350,072
B - Producers of Govt. Services:	58,211	63,339	67,364	72,300	77,119	82,089	86,757	86,991	86,590	86,857	89,166
Total Except Import Duties	480,784	512,403	537,048	476,916	437,023	423,111	404,685	425,166	408,752	437,192	439,238
Import Duties	3,952	3,934	3,510	3,650	4,057	4,347	4,289	4,627	3,917	9,415	7,648
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	484,736	516,337	540,558	480,566	441,080	427,458	408,974	429,792	412,670	446,608	446,887



Contd...3 TABLE (2): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(AT PRODUCERS' VALUES AT CONSTANT PRICES)

(1999 = 100)

(Million Riyals)

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000
A - Industries and Other Producers Except Producers of Government Services:											
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	29,150	29,991	31,796	32,912	32,157	32,476	32,371	33,354	33,676	34,443	35,789
2. Mining and Quarrying :	148,381	187,485	192,896	185,957	186,132	185,748	188,126	185,677	191,916	175,566	188,252
a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	146,733	185,760	191,176	184,155	184,186	183,599	185,913	183,332	189,476	173,102	185,735
b) Other	1,648	1,725	1,720	1,802	1,946	2,149	2,213	2,345	2,440	2,464	2,517
3. Manufacturing:	40,560	40,692	42,187	43,772	46,119	49,312	56,268	58,839	60,191	62,800	65,794
a) Petroleum Refining	17,392	16,029	16,781	17,007	17,094	16,400	18,612	17,921	18,101	18,021	18,660
b) Other	23,168	24,663	25,406	26,765	29,025	32,912	37,656	40,918	42,090	44,779	47,134
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	4,564	4,925	5,219	5,736	6,362	6,649	6,938	7,138	7,511	8,174	8,561
5. Construction	31,483	32,255	31,706	32,477	34,140	37,021	39,666	39,610	40,406	39,437	41,755
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	31,535	33,019	34,520	35,462	35,745	35,157	35,505	38,073	42,394	45,992	48,183
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	21,492	22,363	26,803	28,858	29,342	24,472	24,840	26,152	27,186	27,893	29,015
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services:	68,491	67,032	69,099	67,573	66,707	65,261	68,093	70,354	70,020	73,824	76,545
a) Ownership of Dwellings	41,193	41,491	41,060	39,409	38,230	37,871	40,795	42,092	40,682	42,221	43,176
b) Other	27,298	25,541	28,039	28,164	28,477	27,390	27,298	28,262	29,338	31,603	33,369
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	17,648	17,597	17,830	18,353	18,935	19,100	19,511	20,218	20,620	21,377	22,478
10. Less: Imputed Bank Services Charge	9655	9333	9796	10199	10660	10674	10470	10669	11493	12340	13423
SUB - TOTAL	383,650	426,025	442,261	440,899	444,982	444,522	460,848	468,747	482,426	477,166	502,948
B - Producers of Govt. Services:	92,575	94,973	100,464	102,028	102,818	105,441	106,702	113,690	115,728	116,789	120,289
Total Except Import Duties	476,224	520,998	542,726	542,928	547,799	549,963	567,549	582,438	598,154	593,955	623,237
Import Duties	7,881	7,179	9,899	9,842	8,649	7,603	8,883	8,940	9,987	9,634	9,714
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	484,106	528,178	552,625	552,769	556,448	557,566	576,433	591,378	608,141	603,589	632,951



Contd...4 TABLE (2): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY TYPE OF ECONOMIC ACTIVITY
(AT PRODUCERS' VALUES AT CONSTANT PRICES)
(1999 = 100)

(Million Riyals)

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾	2011 ⁽²⁾	% Share
A - Industries and Other Producers Except Producers of Government Services:												
1. Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	35,992	36,454	36,751	37,874	38,338	38,748	39,466	39,731	39,536	39,986	41,086	4.4
2. Mining and Quarrying :	179,936	164,901	195,055	207,742	221,374	218,993	210,140	219,065	200,131	204,536	213,571	22.7
a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	177,388	162,311	192,452	205,088	218,648	216,195	207,257	216,104	197,095	201,433	210,354	22.3
b) Other	2,550	2,590	2,603	2,654	2,726	2,798	2,884	2,962	3,036	3,102	3,216	0.3
3. Manufacturing:	68,699	71,082	76,142	81,314	86,940	92,382	97,677	103,509	105,100	111,759	125,931	13.4
a) Petroleum Refining	18,515	18,063	19,914	21,634	22,332	22,170	21,549	22,354	21,615	21,886	22,642	2.4
b) Other	50,186	53,019	56,227	59,680	64,608	70,212	76,128	81,154	83,485	89,873	103,288	11.0
4. Electricity, Gas and Water	9,515	9,955	10,569	11,259	11,866	12,629	13,142	14,018	14,973	16,161	17,003	1.8
5. Construction	42,123	43,181	45,550	48,517	50,832	54,559	56,799	57,629	57,982	62,518	69,843	7.4
6. Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants and Hotels	50,079	52,210	54,204	56,893	59,385	62,989	66,893	71,212	72,992	79,190	84,792	9.0
7. Transport, Storage & Communication	31,277	33,455	35,046	37,863	41,145	45,160	49,766	55,822	59,946	65,137	72,063	7.7
8. Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services:	79,113	82,560	84,793	88,490	94,176	98,539	102,320	104,781	107,517	109,201	112,529	11.9
a) Ownership of Dwellings	44,080	45,115	46,080	47,924	50,012	51,706	52,822	53,951	54,875	55,915	57,672	6.1
b) Other	35,033	37,445	38,713	40,566	44,164	46,833	49,498	50,829	52,641	53,286	54,857	5.8
9. Community, Social & Personal Services	23,481	24,792	25,552	26,754	28,106	29,502	30,297	31,028	32,267	34,171	37,390	4.0
10. Less: Imputed Bank Services Charge	14029	14859	14,804	14,954	15,194	15,395	15,508	15,528	15,869	16,060	16,376	1.7
SUB - TOTAL	506,186	503,731	548,857	581,752	616,968	638,106	650,992	681,267	674,576	706,599	757,832	80.5
B - Producers of Govt. Services:	123,075	126,040	129,326	132,148	136,565	139,142	141,821	145,210	152,510	162,926	173,261	18.4
Total Except Import Duties	629,265	629,772	678,182	713,899	753,532	777,249	792,813	826,478	827,085	869,525	931,093	98.9
Import Duties	7,152	7,459	7,854	8,274	8,745	9,100	9,398	9,655	9,853	10,259	10,756	1.1
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	636,417	637,230	686,036	722,173	762,277	786,348	802,211	836,133	836,938	879,784	941,849	100.0

(1) Revised. (2) Provisional.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.





TABLE (3): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AND EXPENDITURE
AT PURCHASERS' VALUES AT CURRENT PRICES

(Million Riyals)

YEAR	Government Final Consumption Expenditure	Private Final Consumption Expenditure	Total Final Consumption Expenditure	Change in Stock	Gross Fixed Capital Formation	Exports of Goods & Services	Imports of Goods & Services (-)	Expenditure on Gross Domestic Product
1968	3,055	6,245	9,300	2,422	2,785	8,995	4,658	18,845
1969	3,397	7,161	10,558	1,971	2,965	9,728	5,035	20,186
1970	3,837	7,867	11,704	718	3,069	12,293	5,218	22,565
1971	4,300	8,585	12,885	2,470	3,515	17,403	5,776	30,497
1972	5,098	9,533	14,631	1,386	4,892	24,668	7,319	38,259
1973	7,844	11,336	19,180	-17,046	7,745	55,240	11,588	53,530
1974	13,593	17,579	31,172	34,125	14,242	101,463	21,284	159,718
1975	23,908	27,098	51,006	-852	28,617	120,656	35,757	163,670
1976	38,076	38,190	76,266	20,565	48,358	134,953	54,794	225,349
1977	47,921	68,567	116,488	12,691	66,767	150,167	85,154	260,959
1978	66,217	86,572	152,789	16,578	81,836	134,571	113,508	272,266
1979	81,404	118,240	199,644	4,655	93,680	206,226	128,736	375,469
1980	86,981	137,089	224,070	11,187	113,438	347,345	149,437	546,604
1981	121,864	165,605	287,469	-1,556	132,262	391,591	187,591	622,175
1982	137,555	190,952	328,507	3,914	130,767	266,511	205,502	524,197
1983	132,834	201,245	334,079	31,986	120,238	171,681	212,775	445,210
1984	127,048	201,226	328,274	31,173	106,050	145,530	190,639	420,389
1985	120,051	200,264	320,315	-3,141	83,873	113,163	137,892	376,318
1986	111,633	176,974	288,607	-10,032	72,695	85,989	115,239	322,020
1987	113,040	171,154	284,194	-14,797	71,660	99,045	119,170	320,931
1988	102,240	176,027	278,267	2,518	62,556	103,531	116,352	330,519
1989	119,958	183,142	303,100	3,039	66,392	120,494	135,961	357,065
1990	127,824	204,131	331,955	-17,350	83,251	177,685	138,207	437,334
1991	169,128	217,589	386,717	-4,840	100,480	189,694	180,199	491,853
1992	152,692	226,782	379,474	11,004	103,955	200,772	184,746	510,459
1993	130,976	237,749	368,725	12,883	108,824	171,065	166,590	494,907
1994	122,552	240,477	363,029	6,876	93,002	172,123	131,976	503,055
1995	125,923	250,280	376,203	2,268	103,316	200,437	148,720	533,504
1996	144,783	259,486	404,269	4,058	102,848	237,812	158,239	590,748
1997	161,795	261,428	423,223	3,836	109,241	243,384	161,782	617,902
1998	155,192	251,418	406,610	9,596	112,959	163,099	145,616	546,648
1999	154,095	252,216	406,311	9,421	118,196	210,231	140,570	603,589
2000	183,804	258,126	441,930	8,903	123,324	308,473	175,973	706,657
2001	188,695	259,550	448,245	3,497	126,095	273,677	165,219	686,296
2002	184,517	260,400	444,917	11,043	128,066	291,155	168,114	707,067
2003	198,148	269,980	468,128	11,375	148,098	371,088	194,041	804,648
2004	221,798	285,706	507,504	23,809	156,347	494,433	243,322	938,771
2005	262,650	312,957	575,607	20,055	195,632	719,898	328,678	1,182,514
2006	311,082	354,913	665,995	17,037	233,065	844,522	425,038	1,335,581
2007	322,086	421,233	743,319	13,965	295,401	934,321	544,434	1,442,572
2008	345,098	486,048	831,146	58,853	348,011	1,210,701	662,568	1,786,143
2009	357,015	544,728	901,743	25,572	335,328	757,711	607,759	1,412,595
2010 ⁽¹⁾	395,299	599,210	994,509	14,654	371,940	981,867	653,261	1,709,709
2011 ⁽²⁾	441,449	657,632	1,099,081	43,745	428,085	1,410,841	742,679	2,239,073

⁽¹⁾ Revised. ⁽²⁾ Provisional.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



**TABLE (4): ALLOCATION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS AT PRODUCERS' VALUES
AT CURRENT PRICES**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Oil Sector	Non-Oil Private Sector	Non-Oil Government Sector	GDP Excluding Import Duties	Import Duties	GDP Including Import Duties	Growth rate %
1968	8,572	6,159	3,868	18,599	246	18,845	--
1969	8,885	6,753	4,277	19,915	271	20,186	7.1
1970	10,390	7,270	4,619	22,279	286	22,565	11.8
1971	17,031	8,016	5,078	30,124	373	30,497	35.2
1972	22,450	9,629	5,740	37,819	440	38,259	25.5
1973	33,217	12,935	6,896	53,047	483	53,530	39.9
1974	126,320	24,580	8,376	159,276	442	159,718	198.4
1975	104,876	46,879	11,401	163,156	514	163,670	2.5
1976	137,999	70,469	15,973	224,441	908	225,349	37.7
1977	146,758	90,227	22,562	259,548	1,411	260,959	15.8
1978	130,552	109,812	30,076	270,439	1,827	272,266	4.3
1979	203,623	132,474	37,212	373,309	2,160	375,469	37.9
1980	341,641	155,724	46,704	544,069	2,534	546,604	45.6
1981	380,798	181,436	57,303	619,538	2,637	622,175	13.8
1982	254,737	199,035	67,178	520,949	3,248	524,197	-15.7
1983	163,118	206,288	72,126	441,533	3,677	445,210	-15.1
1984	140,671	200,507	75,238	416,416	3,973	420,389	-5.6
1985	104,451	188,756	79,201	372,408	3,910	376,318	-10.5
1986	72,666	167,301	78,808	318,775	3,245	322,020	-14.4
1987	78,775	160,486	78,217	317,478	3,453	320,931	-0.3
1988	76,738	163,120	82,425	322,283	8,236	330,519	3.0
1989	98,652	167,118	84,554	350,325	6,740	357,065	8.0
1990	158,693	175,387	96,254	430,334	7,000	437,334	22.5
1991	179,572	186,754	118,527	484,853	7,000	491,853	12.5
1992	199,856	197,270	104,233	501,359	9,100	510,459	3.8
1993	170,012	205,637	109,980	485,630	9,277	494,907	-3.0
1994	169,438	213,191	112,137	494,766	8,289	503,055	1.6
1995	187,718	218,599	119,686	526,004	7,500	533,504	6.1
1996	226,476	230,509	124,888	581,873	8,875	590,748	10.7
1997	228,250	241,304	139,248	608,802	9,100	617,902	4.6
1998	152,829	245,603	138,202	536,635	10,013	546,648	-11.5
1999	198,988	255,200	139,767	593,955	9,634	603,589	10.4
2000	289,165	264,873	142,969	697,007	9,650	706,657	17.1
2001	255,509	275,118	148,536	679,163	7,133	686,296	-2.9
2002	263,511	285,682	150,487	699,680	7,386	707,067	3.0
2003	330,389	298,985	167,187	796,561	8,087	804,648	13.8
2004	424,104	321,299	184,543	929,946	8,825	938,771	16.7
2005	618,291	346,487	207,621	1,172,399	10,115	1,182,514	26.0
2006	720,664	373,991	229,901	1,324,556	11,025	1,335,581	12.9
2007	788,823	404,963	236,984	1,430,771	11,801	1,442,572	8.0
2008	1,081,226	440,263	249,715	1,771,203	14,940	1,786,143	23.8
2009	662,212	453,811	283,677	1,399,701	12,895	1,412,596	-20.9
2010 ⁽¹⁾	872,162	495,361	327,516	1,695,039	14,669	1,709,709	21.0
2011 ⁽²⁾	1,288,599	568,017	365,157	2,221,773	17,300	2,239,073	31.0

(¹) Revised. (²) Provisional.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



**TABLE (5): ALLOCATION OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT
BY INSTITUTIONAL SECTORS AT PRODUCERS' VALUES**

AT CONSTANT PRICES

(1999 = 100)

(Million Riyals)

Year	Oil Sector	Non-Oil Private Sector	Non-Oil Government Sector	GDP Excluding Import Duties	Import Duties	GDP Including Import Duties	Growth rate %
1968	76,360	17,366	28,162	121,888	2,725	124,613	--
1969	80,445	18,855	29,916	129,216	2,921	132,137	6.0
1970	95,362	18,753	30,922	145,037	3,002	148,039	12.0
1971	117,466	22,511	33,795	173,772	3,790	177,562	19.9
1972	146,886	30,385	37,835	215,107	4,171	219,278	23.5
1973	183,796	43,442	44,098	271,336	4,116	275,452	25.6
1974	205,987	88,400	53,121	347,508	3,673	351,181	27.5
1975	171,508	130,689	63,632	365,829	3,710	369,539	5.2
1976	211,494	135,643	65,687	412,825	3,715	416,540	12.7
1977	225,530	142,758	72,736	441,024	4,689	445,713	7.0
1978	205,812	157,504	73,737	437,054	4,315	441,369	-1.0
1979	235,341	172,677	72,766	480,784	3,952	484,736	9.8
1980	245,843	187,841	78,719	512,403	3,934	516,337	6.5
1981	243,580	209,124	84,344	537,048	3,510	540,558	4.7
1982	167,454	222,289	87,172	476,916	3,650	480,566	-11.1
1983	122,932	223,020	91,070	437,023	4,057	441,080	-8.2
1984	112,160	214,356	96,594	423,111	4,347	427,458	-3.1
1985	92,525	208,543	103,617	404,685	4,289	408,974	-4.3
1986	131,162	190,879	103,125	425,166	3,627	428,792	4.8
1987	116,103	190,081	102,568	408,752	3,917	412,670	-3.8
1988	140,769	193,481	102,942	437,192	9,415	446,608	8.2
1989	136,966	196,827	105,445	439,238	7,648	446,887	0.1
1990	170,076	197,041	109,108	476,225	7,881	484,106	8.3
1991	207,911	200,866	112,222	520,999	7,179	528,178	9.1
1992	214,109	208,908	119,709	542,726	9,899	552,625	4.6
1993	207,491	212,868	122,568	542,927	9,842	552,769	0.0
1994	207,889	215,719	124,191	547,799	8,649	556,448	0.7
1995	206,972	217,644	125,346	549,963	7,603	557,566	0.2
1996	211,879	228,397	127,274	567,550	8,883	576,433	3.4
1997	208,724	238,705	135,008	582,438	8,940	591,378	2.6
1998	215,357	244,891	137,905	598,154	9,987	608,141	2.8
1999	198,988	255,200	139,767	593,955	9,634	603,589	-0.7
2000	212,652	266,437	144,148	623,237	9,714	632,951	4.9
2001	204,365	276,254	148,646	629,265	7,152	636,417	0.5
2002	189,112	287,667	152,992	629,772	7,459	637,230	0.1
2003	221,545	298,970	157,668	678,183	7,854	686,037	7.7
2004	236,459	314,924	162,516	713,899	8,274	722,173	5.3
2005	251,191	333,307	169,034	753,532	8,745	762,277	5.6
2006	249,281	353,696	174,272	777,249	9,100	786,348	3.2
2007	240,224	373,075	179,513	792,813	9,398	802,211	2.0
2008	250,227	390,081	186,169	826,478	9,655	836,133	4.2
2009	230,680	400,481	195,924	827,085	9,853	836,938	0.1
2010 ⁽¹⁾	236,216	423,417	209,891	869,525	10,259	879,784	5.1
2011 ⁽²⁾	247,149	459,445	224,500	931,093	10,756	941,849	7.1

⁽¹⁾ Revised. ⁽²⁾ Provisional.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.

**TABLE (6): GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS
AT PURCHASERS' VALUES AT CURRENT PRICES**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Residential Building Construction	Non-Residential Building Construction	Other Construction*	Transport Equip.	Machinery & Equipment	Capital Goods not Classified Elsewhere**	All Capital Goods				Change in Stock	Gross Fixed Capital Formation(1)
							TOTAL	(a) Govt.	(b) Non-Oil Private Sector	(c) Oil Sector		
1389/1390	623	235	1,111	309	319	--	2,597	1,214	1,056	327	1,971	4,568
1390/91	697	192	1,307	313	423	--	2,931	1,204	1,150	577	718	3,649
1391/92	799	228	1,568	335	477	--	3,404	1,443	1,290	671	2,470	5,874
1392/93	961	717	3,028	468	520	--	5,694	1,985	1,669	2,040	1,386	7,080
1393/94	1,398	632	4,184	757	1,429	--	8,399	3,416	2,351	2,632	-17,046	-8,647
1394/95	3,311	3,409	6,502	2,253	2,021	--	17,699	7,370	6,670	3,659	34,125	51,824
1395/96	4,912	8,539	13,439	3,539	2,798	--	33,540	17,491	10,627	5,422	-852	32,688
1396/97	7,347	10,993	19,345	5,491	7,546	--	51,191	27,352	16,523	7,316	20,565	71,756
1397/98	7,053	18,195	26,294	6,391	7,778	1,811	66,891	40,484	18,354	8,053	12,691	79,582
1398/99	6,431	24,710	32,271	6,756	5,926	560	76,654	49,031	19,401	8,222	16,578	93,232
1399/1400	--	--	--	6,997	11,601	666	97,069	61,598	23,207	12,264	4,655	101,724
1400/1401	--	--	--	7,449	16,059	1,398	106,376	66,874	28,691	10,811	11,187	117,563
1401/1402	8,747	46,594	36,886	7,988	20,003	2,097	122,315	73,881	35,830	12,604	-1,556	120,759
1402/1403	8,613	39,506	38,951	8,599	19,716	69	115,455	66,411	34,162	14,882	3,914	119,369
1403/1404	10,111	38,452	28,456	10,265	15,868	76	103,228	50,026	41,320	11,882	31,986	135,214
1404/1405	10,696	35,800	24,687	9,696	15,555	58	96,492	46,314	40,624	9,554	31,173	127,665
1405/1406	8,984	27,995	19,881	8,495	10,913	46	76,313	32,775	35,236	8,302	-3,141	73,172
1986	8,167	23,385	15,507	7,470	11,574	41	66,144	25,184	32,033	8,927	-10,032	56,112
1987	7,979	23,945	14,519	7,466	11,253	40	65,202	27,402	31,047	6,753	-14,797	50,405
1988	8,123	22,920	10,036	7,588	8,210	41	56,918	24,029	31,642	1,247	2,518	59,436



**Contd...2 TABLE (6): GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY TYPE OF CAPITAL GOODS
AT PURCHASERS' VALUES AT CURRENT PRICES**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Residential Building Construction	Non-Residential Building Construction	Other Construction*	Transport Equip.	Machinery & Equipment	Capital Goods not Classified Elsewhere ⁽³⁾	All Capital Goods				Change in Stock	Gross Fixed Capital Formation ⁽⁴⁾
							TOTAL	(a) Govt.	(b) Non-Oil Private Sector	(c) Oil Sector		
1989	8,366	24,322	11,529	7,775	8,375	42	60,409	26,285	32,590	1,534	3,039	63,448
1990	6,951	35,923	11,527	11,888	7,479	35	74,803	42,491	28,078	4,234	-17,350	57,453
1991	9,459	41,450	12,263	14,143	9,158	37	86,510	45,201	36,804	4,505	-4,840	81,670
1992	14,038	35,813	18,324	12,665	13,064	70	93,975	32,289	54,686	7,000	11,004	104,979
1993	15,510	37,180	18,254	13,669	13,759	78	98,450	30,029	60,421	8,000	12,883	111,333
1994	13,260	31,065	15,952	11,678	11,686	67	84,207	23,969	52,084	8,154	6,876	91,083
1995	13,764	32,368	16,697	12,142	12,170	69	93,555	25,168	53,619	14,768	2,268	95,823
1996	25,081	26,079	--	14,867	26,382	10,439	102,848	12,914	81,398	8,536	4,058	106,906
1997	25,675	28,099	--	16,015	28,955	10,497	109,241	16,102	83,846	9,293	3,836	113,077
1998	25,455	28,644	--	16,288	29,287	13,286	112,959	12,437	89,056	11,466	9,596	122,555
1999	25,712	24,820	--	20,640	34,167	12,857	118,196	12,958	92,091	13,147	9,421	127,617
2000	28,052	28,522	--	19,929	37,494	9,327	123,324	16,353	92,953	14,018	8,903	132,227
2001	28,302	29,607	--	21,004	37,472	9,710	126,095	17,508	94,347	14,240	3,497	129,593
2002	29,071	31,186	--	21,593	35,407	10,810	128,066	18,121	97,459	12,486	11,043	139,109
2003	28,894	36,284	--	23,962	45,990	12,968	148,098	23,291	103,676	21,131	11,375	159,471
2004	29,444	45,317	--	25,642	42,999	12,945	156,347	30,386	109,040	16,921	23,809	180,156
2005	31,973	61,647	--	28,804	55,922	17,286	195,632	54,940	118,461	22,231	20,055	215,687
2006	34,360	70,095	--	31,711	76,849	20,051	233,064	58,741	129,943	44,380	17,037	250,101
2007	34,821	87,380	--	43,443	100,812	28,944	295,400	84,042	146,405	64,954	13,965	309,365
2008	47,948	106,694	--	46,257	116,593	30,520	348,011	109,882	171,928	66,201	58,853	406,864
2009	39,855	102,630	--	49,611	102,184	41,048	335,328	112,088	168,180	55,060	25,572	360,900
2010 ⁽¹⁾	40,505	106,765	--	58,977	98,238	43,274	371,940	145,694	170,683	55,563	14,654	386,594
2011 ⁽²⁾	43,069	143,254	--	64,062	107,694	53,901	428,085	173,390	195,681	59,014	43,745	471,830

(1) Revised. (2) Provisional. (3) Includes Breeding Stock. (4) Includes Change in Stock.

* As from 1996, "other construction item was combined with non - residential building construction item"

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



TABLE (7): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

(Million Riyals)

Year	AT CURRENT PRICES					AT CONSTANT 1999 PRICES					Implicit Deflators: (1999=100)		
	GDP	Oil Sector	Non-oil Sector			GDP	Oil Sector	Non-oil Sector			GDP	Oil Sector	Non-oil Sector
			Total	a) Private	b) Govt.			Total	a) Private	b) Govt.			
1968	18,599	8,572	10,027	6,159	3,868	121,888	76,360	45,528	17,366	28,162	15.26	11.23	22.02
1969	19,915	8,885	11,030	6,753	4,277	129,216	80,445	48,771	18,855	29,916	15.41	11.04	22.62
1970	22,279	10,390	11,889	7,270	4,619	145,037	95,362	49,675	18,753	30,922	15.36	10.90	23.93
1971	30,124	17,031	13,094	8,016	5,078	173,772	117,466	56,306	22,511	33,795	17.34	14.50	23.26
1972	37,819	22,450	15,369	9,629	5,740	215,107	146,886	68,220	30,385	37,835	17.58	15.28	22.53
1973	53,047	33,217	19,831	12,935	6,896	271,336	183,796	87,540	43,442	44,098	19.55	18.07	22.65
1974	159,276	126,320	32,956	24,580	8,376	347,508	205,987	141,521	88,400	53,121	45.83	61.32	23.29
1975	163,156	104,876	58,280	46,879	11,401	365,829	171,508	194,321	130,689	63,632	44.60	61.15	29.99
1976	224,441	137,999	86,442	70,469	15,973	412,825	211,494	201,330	135,643	65,687	54.37	65.25	42.94
1977	259,548	146,758	112,789	90,227	22,562	441,024	225,530	215,494	142,758	72,736	58.85	65.07	52.34
1978	270,439	130,552	139,888	109,812	30,076	437,054	205,812	231,241	157,504	73,737	61.88	63.43	60.49
1979	373,309	203,623	169,686	132,474	37,212	480,784	235,341	245,443	172,677	72,766	77.65	86.52	69.13
1980	544,069	341,641	202,428	155,724	46,704	512,403	245,843	266,560	187,841	78,719	106.18	138.97	75.94
1981	619,538	380,798	238,739	181,436	57,303	537,048	243,580	293,468	209,124	84,344	115.36	156.33	81.35
1982	520,949	254,737	266,213	199,035	67,178	476,916	167,454	309,461	222,289	87,172	109.23	152.12	86.02
1983	441,533	163,118	278,414	206,288	72,126	437,023	122,932	314,090	223,020	91,070	101.03	132.69	88.64
1984	416,416	140,671	275,745	200,507	75,238	423,111	112,160	310,950	214,356	96,594	98.42	125.42	88.68
1985	372,408	104,451	267,957	188,756	79,201	404,685	92,525	312,160	208,543	103,617	92.02	112.89	85.84
1986	318,775	72,666	246,109	167,301	78,808	425,166	131,162	294,004	190,879	103,125	74.98	55.40	83.71
1987	317,478	78,775	238,703	160,486	78,217	408,752	116,103	292,649	190,081	102,568	77.67	67.85	81.57



Contd...2 TABLE (7): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

(Million Riyals)

Year	AT CURRENT PRICES					AT CONSTANT 1999 PRICES					Implicit Deflators: (1999=100)		
	GDP	Oil Sector	Non-oil Sector			GDP	Oil Sector	Non-oil Sector			GDP	Oil Sector	Non-oil Sector
			Total	a)Private	b)Govt.			Total	a)Private	b)Govt.			
1988	322,283	76,738	245,545	163,120	82,425	437,192	140,769	296,423	193,481	102,942	73.72	54.51	82.84
1989	350,325	98,652	251,672	167,118	84,554	439,238	136,966	302,272	196,827	105,445	79.76	72.03	83.26
1990	430,334	158,693	271,641	175,387	96,254	476,225	170,076	306,149	197,041	109,108	90.36	93.31	88.73
1991	484,853	179,572	305,281	186,754	118,527	520,999	207,911	313,088	200,866	112,222	93.06	86.37	97.51
1992	501,359	199,856	301,503	197,270	104,233	542,726	214,109	328,617	208,908	119,709	92.38	93.34	91.75
1993	485,630	170,012	315,617	205,637	109,980	542,927	207,491	335,436	212,868	122,568	89.45	81.94	94.09
1994	494,766	169,438	325,328	213,191	112,137	547,799	207,889	339,910	215,719	124,191	90.32	81.50	95.71
1995	526,004	187,718	338,285	218,599	119,686	549,962	206,972	342,990	217,644	125,346	95.64	90.70	98.63
1996	581,873	226,476	355,397	230,509	124,888	567,550	211,879	355,671	228,397	127,274	102.52	106.89	99.92
1997	608,802	228,250	380,552	241,304	139,248	582,438	208,724	373,713	238,705	135,008	104.53	109.35	101.83
1998	536,635	152,829	383,805	245,603	138,202	598,154	215,357	382,796	244,891	137,905	89.72	70.97	100.26
1999	593,955	198,988	394,967	255,200	139,767	593,955	198,988	394,967	255,200	139,767	100.00	100.00	100.00
2000	697,007	289,165	407,842	264,873	142,969	623,237	212,652	410,585	266,437	144,148	111.84	135.98	99.33
2001	679,163	255,509	423,654	275,118	148,536	629,265	204,365	424,900	276,254	148,646	107.93	125.03	99.71
2002	699,680	263,511	436,169	285,682	150,487	629,772	189,112	440,660	287,667	152,992	111.10	139.34	98.98
2003	796,561	330,389	466,172	298,985	167,187	678,183	221,545	456,638	298,970	157,668	117.46	149.13	102.09
2004	929,946	424,104	505,842	321,299	184,543	713,899	236,459	477,440	314,924	162,516	130.26	179.36	105.95
2005	1,172,399	618,291	554,108	346,487	207,621	753,532	251,191	502,341	333,307	169,034	155.59	246.14	110.31
2006	1,324,556	720,664	603,892	373,991	229,901	777,249	249,281	527,968	353,696	174,272	170.42	289.10	114.38
2007	1,430,771	788,823	641,947	404,963	236,984	792,813	240,224	552,588	373,075	179,513	180.47	328.37	116.17
2008	1,771,203	1,081,226	689,978	440,263	249,715	826,478	250,227	576,250	390,081	186,169	214.31	432.10	119.74
2009	1,399,701	662,212	737,488	453,811	283,677	827,085	230,680	596,405	400,481	195,924	169.23	287.07	123.66
2010 ⁽¹⁾	1,695,039	872,162	822,877	495,361	327,516	869,525	236,216	633,308	423,417	209,891	194.94	369.22	129.93
2011 ⁽²⁾	2,221,773	1,288,599	933,174	568,017	365,157	931,093	247,149	683,945	459,445	224,500	238.62	521.39	136.44

⁽¹⁾ Revised. ⁽²⁾ Provisional.

- GDP and its components are measured at Producers' values and exclude import duties.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



TABLE (7a): ANNUAL CHANGES IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

Year	AT CURRENT PRICES					AT CONSTANT 1999 PRICES				
	GDP	Oil Sector	Non-oil Sector			GDP	Oil Sector	Non-oil Sector		
			Total	a) Private	b) Govt.			Total	a) Private	b) Govt.
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1969	7.1	3.7	10.0	9.6	10.6	6.0	5.3	7.1	8.6	6.2
1970	11.9	16.9	7.8	7.7	8.0	12.2	18.5	1.9	-0.5	3.4
1971	35.2	63.9	10.1	10.3	9.9	19.8	23.2	13.3	20.0	9.3
1972	25.5	31.8	17.4	20.1	13.0	23.8	25.0	21.2	35.0	12.0
1973	40.3	48.0	29.0	34.3	20.1	26.1	25.1	28.3	43.0	16.6
1974	200.3	280.3	66.2	90.0	21.5	28.1	12.1	61.7	103.5	20.5
1975	2.4	-17.0	76.8	90.7	36.1	5.3	-16.7	37.3	47.8	19.8
1976	37.6	31.6	48.3	50.3	40.1	12.8	23.3	3.6	3.8	3.2
1977	15.6	6.3	30.5	28.0	41.3	6.8	6.6	7.0	5.2	10.7
1978	4.2	-11.0	24.0	21.7	33.3	-0.9	-8.7	7.3	10.3	1.4
1979	38.0	56.0	21.3	20.6	23.7	10.0	14.3	6.1	9.6	-1.3
1980	45.7	67.8	19.3	17.6	25.5	6.6	4.5	8.6	8.8	8.2
1981	13.9	11.5	17.9	16.5	22.7	4.8	-0.9	10.1	11.3	7.1
1982	-15.9	-33.1	11.5	9.7	17.2	-11.2	-31.3	5.4	6.3	3.4
1983	-15.2	-36.0	4.6	3.6	7.4	-8.4	-26.6	1.5	0.3	4.5
1984	-5.7	-13.8	-1.0	-2.8	4.3	-3.2	-8.8	-1.0	-3.9	6.1
1985	-10.6	-25.7	-2.8	-5.9	5.3	-4.4	-17.5	0.4	-2.7	7.3
1986	-14.4	-30.4	-8.2	-11.4	-0.5	5.1	41.8	-5.8	-8.5	-0.5
1987	-0.4	8.4	-3.0	-4.1	-0.7	-3.9	-11.5	-0.5	-0.4	-0.5



Contd...2 TABLE (7a): ANNUAL CHANGES IN GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT BY SECTORS

Year	AT CURRENT PRICES					AT CONSTANT 1999 PRICES				
	GDP	Oil Sector	Non-oil Sector			GDP	Oil Sector	Non-oil Sector		
			Total	a)Private	b)Govt.			Total	a)Private	b)Govt.
1988	1.5	-2.6	2.9	1.6	5.4	7.0	21.2	1.3	1.8	0.4
1989	8.7	28.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	0.5	-2.7	2.0	1.7	2.4
1990	22.8	60.9	7.9	4.9	13.8	8.4	24.2	1.3	0.1	3.5
1991	12.7	13.2	12.4	6.5	23.1	9.4	22.2	2.3	1.9	2.9
1992	3.4	11.3	-1.2	5.6	-12.1	4.2	3.0	5.0	4.0	6.7
1993	-3.1	-14.9	4.7	4.2	5.5	0.0	-3.1	2.1	1.9	2.4
1994	1.9	-0.3	3.1	3.7	2.0	0.9	0.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
1995	6.3	10.8	4.0	2.5	6.7	0.4	-0.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
1996	10.6	20.6	5.1	5.4	4.3	3.2	2.4	3.7	4.9	1.5
1997	4.6	0.8	7.1	4.7	11.5	2.6	-1.5	5.1	4.5	6.1
1998	-11.9	-33.0	0.9	1.8	-0.8	2.7	3.2	2.4	2.6	2.1
1999	10.7	30.2	2.9	3.9	1.1	-0.7	-7.6	3.2	4.2	1.4
2000	17.4	45.3	3.3	3.8	2.3	4.9	6.9	4.0	4.4	3.1
2001	-2.6	-11.6	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.0	-3.9	3.5	3.7	3.1
2002	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.8	1.3	0.1	-7.5	3.7	4.1	2.9
2003	13.8	25.4	6.9	4.7	11.1	7.7	17.2	3.6	3.9	3.1
2004	16.7	28.4	8.5	7.5	10.4	5.3	6.7	4.6	5.3	3.1
2005	26.1	45.8	9.5	7.8	12.5	5.6	6.2	5.2	5.8	4.0
2006	13.0	16.6	9.0	7.9	10.7	3.1	-0.8	5.1	6.1	3.1
2007	8.0	9.5	6.3	8.3	3.1	2.0	-3.6	4.7	5.5	3.0
2008	23.8	37.1	7.5	8.7	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.6	3.7
2009	-21.0	-38.8	6.9	3.1	13.6	0.1	-7.8	3.5	2.7	5.2
2010 ⁽¹⁾	21.1	31.7	11.6	9.2	15.5	5.1	2.4	6.2	5.7	7.1
2011 ⁽²⁾	31.1	47.7	13.4	14.7	11.5	7.1	4.6	8.0	8.5	7.0

⁽¹⁾ Revised. ⁽²⁾ Provisional.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.





TABLE (8): GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT PER CAPITA

Year	GDP (In Million Rls)	Population (In Million)	GDP Per Capita (Rls)	GDP Per Capita (US\$)
1971	30,497	6.00	5,083	1,355
1972	38,259	6.28	6,092	1,625
1973	53,530	6.58	8,135	2,169
1974	159,718	6.94	23,021	6,139
1975	163,670	7.29	22,461	5,989
1976	225,349	7.65	29,446	7,852
1977	260,959	8.04	32,466	8,658
1978	272,266	8.44	32,251	8,600
1979	375,469	8.87	42,349	11,293
1980	546,604	9.31	58,699	15,653
1981	622,175	9.78	63,617	16,965
1982	524,197	10.27	51,032	13,608
1983	445,210	10.79	41,269	11,005
1984	420,389	11.33	37,101	9,894
1985	376,318	11.90	31,623	8,433
1986	322,020	12.50	25,764	6,870
1987	320,931	13.13	24,448	6,520
1988	330,519	13.79	23,973	6,393
1989	357,065	14.48	24,659	6,576
1990	437,334	15.21	28,757	7,668
1991	491,853	15.97	30,793	8,211
1992	510,459	16.76	30,461	8,123
1993	494,907	17.28	28,645	7,639
1994	503,055	17.70	28,420	7,579
1995	533,504	18.14	29,417	7,844
1996	590,748	18.58	31,791	8,478
1997	617,902	19.04	32,456	8,655
1998	546,648	19.51	28,025	7,473
1999	603,589	19.99	30,202	8,054
2000	706,657	20.48	34,511	9,203
2001	686,296	20.98	32,713	8,724
2002	707,067	21.49	32,896	8,772
2003	804,648	22.02	36,538	9,744
2004	938,771	22.56	41,607	11,095
2005	1,182,514	23.33	50,689	13,517
2006	1,335,581	24.12	55,370	14,765
2007	1,442,572	24.94	57,839	15,424
2008	1,786,143	25.79	69,265	18,471
2009	1,412,596	26.66	52,986	14,129
2010 ⁽¹⁾	1,709,709	27.56	62,029	16,541
2011 ⁽²⁾	2,239,073	28.37	78,924	21,046

⁽¹⁾ Revised. ⁽²⁾ Provisional.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



**TABLE (9): GOVERNMENT FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE
AT PURCHASERS' VALUES AT CURRENT PRICES**

(Million Riyals)

Year	General Public Service	Defence	Education	Health	Social Security & Welfare Services	Housing & Community Amenities	Other Community & Social Services	Economic Services	Other Purposes	Total
1985	21,041	47236	20,075	6872	359	4706	2739	11235	5788	120,051
1986	20,313	41392	19,453	6671	340	4519	2612	10576	5758	111,633
1987	20,718	41739	19,643	6926	349	4491	2725	9777	6672	113,040
1988	19,527	36474	18,998	6190	319	4361	2356	9417	4598	102,240
1989	24,769	42325	23,582	7241	320	5276	2351	9460	4634	119,958
1990	54,546	45590	14,906	1108	473	166	3276	7539	220	127,824
1991	42,282	59195	33,826	10317	677	1691	4228	10148	6765	169,128
1992	29,730	56359	28,055	10219	414	5549	3180	12019	7167	152,692
1993	24,984	51296	27,693	7587	400	4687	2899	8097	3333	130,976
1994	24,389	45503	26,476	7788	402	4612	2777	7450	3156	122,552
1995	25,765	46018	27,233	8233	533	4721	3018	7440	2962	125,923
1996	28,651	52708	29,096	9554	633	5505	3606	9939	5091	144,783
1997	31,703	59618	32,270	10830	823	6077	4104	10744	5627	161,795
1998	31,830	55747	30,723	10637	825	5790	4054	10193	5392	155,192
1999	30,546	42285	45,362	16921	583	7210	4439	5203	1545	154,095
2000	33,010	51357	49,649	21566	864	9691	5536	8571	3560	183,804
2001	34,705	51696	49,904	22349	860	10319	5663	9317	3881	188,694
2002	37,352	48652	48,351	21849	856	8813	5830	9132	3682	184,517
2003	36,150	51773	57,847	23306	962	10528	6379	6869	4336	198,148
2004	42,320	58669	60,856	24857	1150	10527	6087	6641	10691	221,798
2005	55,871	63949	69,429	30503	1149	12215	7461	5461	16613	262,650
2006	62,909	75206	83,273	37283	1252	14530	8084	7659	20888	311,082
2007	68,902	80,157	81,279	39,086	1,465	15,685	9,406	7,319	18,788	322,087
2008	63,840	97754	87,684	36829	1301	18712	7224	7747	24006	345,098
2009	67,542	85,632	100,563	44,866	1,391	14,539	7,255	8,977	26,249	357,012
2010 ⁽¹⁾	70,946	96010	104,890	44750	1387	18335	7495	6783	25372	375,968

⁽¹⁾ Revised.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



Table (10): CONTRIBUTION OF SERVICES SECTOR TO GDP
(At current prices)

Year	Total GDP ⁽³⁾ (Million Rls)	Services Activity ⁽⁴⁾ (Million Rls)	Share %	Change %
1968	18599	7349	39.51	--
1969	19915	8122	40.78	10.52
1970	22279	8832	39.64	8.74
1971	30124	9789	32.50	10.84
1972	37819	11584	30.63	18.34
1973	53047	15142	28.54	30.71
1974	159276	25666	16.11	69.50
1975	163156	44879	27.51	74.86
1976	224441	64878	28.91	44.56
1977	259548	83474	32.16	28.66
1978	270439	105344	38.95	26.20
1979	373309	129329	34.64	22.77
1980	544069	152979	28.12	18.29
1981	619538	178759	28.85	16.85
1982	520949	205493	39.45	14.96
1983	441533	218548	49.50	6.35
1984	416416	217967	52.34	-0.27
1985	372408	208921	56.10	-4.15
1986	318775	188404	59.10	-9.82
1987	317478	178354	56.18	-5.33
1988	322283	182175	56.53	2.14
1989	350325	184734	52.73	1.40
1990	430334	200413	46.57	8.49
1991	484853	228553	47.14	14.04
1992	501359	219778	43.84	-3.84
1993	485630	229336	47.22	4.35
1994	494766	234986	47.49	2.46
1995	526004	244313	46.45	3.97
1996	581873	253676	43.60	3.83
1997	608802	274038	45.01	8.03
1998	536635	276124	51.45	0.76
1999	593955	285875	48.13	3.53
2000	697007	294438	42.24	3.00
2001	679163	305878	45.04	3.89
2002	699679	314351	44.93	2.77
2003	796561	337965	42.43	7.51
2004	929946	366866	39.45	8.55
2005	1172399	403177	34.39	9.90
2006	1324556	439622	33.19	9.04
2007	1430771	462299	32.31	5.16
2008	1771203	494657	27.93	7.00
2009	1399701	544120	38.87	10.00
2010 ⁽¹⁾	1695040	606226	35.76	11.41
2011 ⁽²⁾	2221773	674334	30.35	11.23

(¹) Revised. (²) Provisional. (--) : Not Available

(³) Excluding imports duties.

(⁴) Services sector includes Wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels; transport, telecommunications and storage; finance, insurance, real estate and business services; community, social and personal services; and providers of government services.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



SECTION (10)

OIL STATISTICS

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Table (1): SAUDI PROVEN CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS RESERVES

Year	CRUDE OIL (Billion Barrels)			NATURAL GAS (Billion Cubic Feet)		
	SAUDI ARAMCO CO.	Others	TOTAL	SAUDI ARAMCO CO.	Others	TOTAL
1962	56.90	2.60	59.50	--	--	12533
1963	57.80	3.30	61.10	--	--	15099
1964	59.10	3.30	62.40	--	--	18191
1965	63.70	3.30	67.00	--	--	21916
1966	74.70	3.30	78.00	--	--	26404
1967	77.00	3.40	80.40	--	--	34982
1968	132.60	3.40	136.00	--	--	42995
1969	133.30	3.40	136.70	--	--	49985
1970	135.00	3.70	138.70	--	--	49491
1971	134.72	3.54	138.26	--	--	53487
1972	133.83	3.24	137.07	--	--	53734
1973	133.68	3.15	136.83	--	--	54892
1974	136.85	4.19	141.04	--	--	58739
1975	141.25	3.33	144.58	--	--	71412
1976	147.85	3.56	151.41	--	--	70106
1977	165.68	3.80	169.48	--	--	87473
1978	163.35	3.71	167.06	--	--	96369
1979	164.77	3.62	168.39	65861	29837	95698
1980	164.22	3.24	167.46	68800	43559	112359
1981	161.90	2.92	164.82	70800	47313	118113
1982	165.46	2.86	168.32	114000	7150	121150
1983	166.22	2.80	169.02	119000	6103	125103
1984	166.30	5.41	171.71	122700	4662	127362
1985	166.50	4.99	171.49	126100	4051	130151
1986	167.00	2.75	169.75	135800	6141	141941
1987	167.40	2.19	169.59	141800	6107	147907
1988	252.38	2.61	254.99	177294	3442	180736
1989	257.50	2.55	260.05	180355	3840	184195
1990	257.85	2.49	260.34	180526	4022	184548
1991	258.47	2.46	260.93	180460	4014	184474
1992	258.80	2.40	261.20	181478	3993	185471
1993	259.02	2.34	261.36	181931	3974	185905
1994	259.03	2.35	261.38	186085	3977	190062
1995	259.05	2.40	261.45	191928	3989	195917
1996	259.09	2.35	261.44	197442	3437	200879
1997	259.15	2.39	261.54	204038	3448	207486
1998	259.20	2.34	261.54	210832	3430	214262
1999	259.22	3.57	262.79	213238	3789	217027
2000	259.25	3.51	262.76	218690	3803	222493
2001	259.27	3.43	262.70	224179	3767	227946
2002	259.40	3.39	262.79	230623	4050	234673
2003	259.43	3.30	262.73	234470	4022	238492
2004	259.70	4.61	264.31	237010	4313	241323
2005	259.78	4.43	264.21	239475	4173	243648
2006	259.92	4.33	264.25	248452	4155	252607
2007	259.94	4.27	264.21	253789	4165	257954
2008	259.96	4.10	264.06	262969	4342	267311
2009	260.07	4.52	264.59	275177	4493	279670
2010	260.09	4.43	264.52	278521	4536	283057
2011	259.69	5.72	265.41	282813	5009	287822

(--): Not Available

Sources: Ministry of Petroleum & Mineral Resources, Saudi Aramco annual reports and ASB,OPEC.



Table (2): SAUDI CRUDE OIL PRODUCTION

(Million Barrels)

Year	Total	Percentage Change	Daily Average
1962	599.76	10.96	1.64
1963	651.71	8.66	1.79
1964	694.13	6.51	1.90
1965	804.94	15.96	2.21
1966	948.57	17.84	2.60
1967	1,023.84	7.94	2.81
1968	1,113.71	8.78	3.04
1969	1,173.89	5.40	3.22
1970	1,386.67	18.13	3.80
1971	1,740.68	25.53	4.77
1972	2,201.96	26.50	6.02
1973	2,772.61	25.92	7.60
1974	3,095.09	11.63	8.48
1975	2,582.53	-16.56	7.08
1976	3,139.28	21.56	8.58
1977	3,357.96	6.97	9.20
1978	3,029.90	-9.77	8.30
1979	3,479.15	14.83	9.53
1980	3,623.80	4.16	9.90
1981	3,579.89	-1.21	9.81
1982	2,366.41	-33.90	6.48
1983	1,656.88	-29.98	4.54
1984	1,492.90	-9.90	4.08
1985	1,158.80	-22.38	3.17
1986	1,746.20	50.69	4.78
1987	1,505.40	-13.79	4.12
1988	1,890.10	25.55	5.16
1989	1,848.50	-2.20	5.06
1990	2,340.50	26.62	6.41
1991	2,963.00	26.60	8.12
1992	3,049.40	2.92	8.33
1993	2,937.40	-3.67	8.05
1994	2,937.90	0.02	8.05
1995	2,928.54	-0.32	8.02
1996	2,965.45	1.26	8.10
1997	2,924.28	-1.39	8.01
1998	3,022.27	3.35	8.28
1999	2,761.10	-8.64	7.56
2000	2,962.60	7.30	8.09
2001	2,879.46	-2.81	7.89
2002	2,588.98	-10.09	7.09
2003	3,069.74	18.57	8.41
2004	3,256.30	6.08	8.90
2005	3,413.94	4.84	9.35
2006	3,360.90	-1.55	9.21
2007	3,217.77	-4.26	8.82
2008	3,366.34	4.62	9.20
2009	2,987.27	-11.26	8.18
2010	2,980.43	-0.23	8.17
2011	3,398.52	14.03	9.31

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Mineral Resources.



Table 3(a): SAUDI EXPORTS OF CRUDE OIL BY DESTINATION

(Million Barrels)

Year	North America	South America	Western Europe	Middle East	Africa	Asia and Far East	Oceania	Total
1962	--	--	180.92	--	--	--	--	501.30
1963	--	--	199.74	--	--	--	--	544.83
1964	--	--	247.71	--	--	--	--	587.21
1965	--	--	301.09	--	--	--	--	678.83
1966	--	--	404.54	--	--	--	--	829.31
1967	--	--	425.15	--	--	--	--	888.57
1968	46.19	36.33	472.25	64.75	28.91	289.01	28.34	968.30*
1969	41.62	34.44	496.04	67.66	45.43	306.59	28.27	1,020.05
1970	20.82	50.59	608.09	69.84	50.64	347.45	26.74	1,174.17
1971	70.30	91.29	814.52	75.07	67.43	389.01	20.57	1,528.19
1972	90.31	115.15	1,130.36	71.31	57.30	518.69	9.41	1,992.53
1973	137.14	247.29	1,332.90	77.10	80.77	670.94	14.20	2,560.34
1974	139.80	342.02	1,526.68	79.40	36.85	743.95	22.98	2,891.68
1975	117.00	344.88	1,113.12	66.97	40.20	699.69	27.53	2,409.39
1976	171.15	490.96	1,268.86	83.18	31.74	860.60	33.15	2,939.64
1977	359.68	369.21	1,296.05	114.34	21.19	938.37	43.21	3,142.05
1978	509.20	139.04	1,092.28	94.87	13.83	928.60	34.88	2,812.70
1979	641.74	116.38	1,337.21	104.27	31.44	947.43	40.00	3,218.47
1980	619.11	127.41	1,432.30	98.66	43.43	1,008.06	46.72	3,375.69
1981	508.28	142.81	1,396.69	114.48	55.82	1,024.16	49.30	3,291.54
1982	171.05	93.93	727.72	76.95	37.59	913.46	37.70	2,058.40
1983	128.06	67.64	364.53	67.83	25.96	753.49	23.57	1,431.08
1984	83.32	37.13	247.87	52.07	20.36	705.74	21.40	1,167.89
1985	47.11	44.33	218.50	36.52	14.31	410.84	9.11	780.72
1986	243.15	78.90	458.72	81.93	1.93	321.47	3.92	1,190.02
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	973.12
1988	359.42	67.96	356.70	78.99	13.51	346.72	22.19	1,245.49
1989	380.48	35.59	320.92	69.86	4.61	388.96	17.08	1,217.50
1990	481.04	59.71	380.19	77.35	32.71	593.10	18.32	1,642.42
1991	663.89	72.35	623.10	78.80	61.44	861.78	20.75	2,382.11
1992	614.84	67.67	636.24	78.20	35.48	958.19	18.36	2,408.98
1993	487.75	61.51	628.37	74.69	33.96	986.40	24.24	2,296.92
1994	521.41	60.36	601.77	81.52	35.15	957.36	17.70	2,275.27
1995	504.02	53.30	598.37	80.54	34.96	1,006.31	18.63	2,296.13
1996	490.66	47.15	530.62	83.61	35.24	1,031.49	17.24	2,236.01
1997	488.73	33.16	591.13	77.69	38.57	1,010.81	17.24	2,257.33
1998	544.24	31.42	645.73	76.49	49.61	971.35	13.64	2,332.48
1999	534.20	26.95	454.33	68.97	73.66	921.77	7.80	2,087.68
2000	577.17	22.47	483.80	60.44	79.45	1,044.67	14.38	2,282.38
2001	560.06	36.76	405.86	57.44	64.62	1,067.98	10.38	2,203.10
2002	488.80	22.08	343.12	49.46	68.36	942.89	14.18	1,928.89
2003	596.92	23.84	434.86	72.69	96.34	1,149.87	6.33	2,380.85
2004	558.38	22.32	459.56	95.45	88.74	1,251.06	11.26	2,486.77
2005	530.93	23.79	440.67	112.87	86.02	1,435.34	1.62	2,631.24
2006	534.50	23.78	374.80	109.48	79.01	1,440.63	3.52	2,565.72
2007	571.78	22.34	306.04	113.06	71.76	1,453.23	2.95	2,541.16
2008	590.66	23.03	310.97	110.23	74.70	1,560.86	1.97	2,672.42
2009	386.12	23.01	228.45	104.25	60.33	1,482.61	2.89	2,287.66
2010	442.24	24.43	240.15	107.28	54.17	1,555.22	1.60	2,425.09
2011	479.34	27.25	324.78	103.77	61.82	1,633.23	4.40	2,634.59

* Including Petromin Exports .

(--) : Not Available

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Mineral Resources.



Table 3(b): SAUDI EXPORTS OF REFINED PRODUCTS BY DESTINATION*

(Million Barrels)

Year	North America	South America	Western Europe	Middle East	Africa	Asia and Far east	Oceania	Bunker Fuel oil	Total
1962	--	--	2.03	--	--	--	--	--	81.59
1963	--	--	2.77	--	--	--	--	--	88.33
1964	--	--	1.68	--	--	--	--	--	95.76
1965	--	--	1.69	--	--	--	--	--	110.43
1966	--	--	2.85	--	--	--	--	--	113.19
1967	--	--	4.03	--	--	--	--	--	122.16
1968	1.12	1.76	2.25	2.39	6.21	58.99	4.55	74.47	151.74
1969	0.87	3.64	1.28	1.98	4.32	63.63	4.38	78.11	158.21
1970	0.08	6.40	6.71	1.67	7.58	96.20	8.03	81.22	207.89
1971	2.92	7.46	9.12	2.23	6.48	74.75	4.41	86.58	193.95
1972	5.83	5.32	7.18	2.14	7.87	78.49	10.09	91.18	208.10
1973	7.87	9.04	19.83	1.49	7.39	69.77	5.66	91.95	213.00
1974	8.24	4.49	19.22	1.66	4.03	75.15	4.57	93.21	210.57
1975	8.91	10.35	12.71	0.86	3.51	75.95	8.42	54.55	175.26
1976	8.24	8.50	13.47	1.70	4.36	100.77	5.70	63.04	205.78
1977	2.63	6.11	12.26	1.85	2.21	96.20	3.34	63.79	188.39
1978	1.71	3.69	15.91	1.00	2.97	102.51	2.70	44.31	174.80
1979	6.57	2.48	21.16	1.21	1.45	102.47	1.74	38.05	175.13
1980	4.53	2.31	36.93	1.88	0.39	100.34	2.51	29.56	178.45
1981	9.00	6.74	50.98	7.29	0.25	100.79	0.98	17.72	193.75
1982	7.53	11.92	33.89	9.93	--	120.16	0.95	10.72	195.10
1983	7.35	6.67	21.02	0.60	0.13	103.24	1.03	6.63	146.67
1984	6.40	7.66	32.48	11.38	1.14	112.66	1.92	4.21	177.85
1985	12.21	1.79	26.95	19.71	7.06	122.52	4.99	1.37	196.90
1986	27.29	3.77	44.82	16.62	6.78	154.66	8.65	2.94	265.53
1987	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	248.11
1988	54.67	5.01	63.02	22.52	12.59	246.56	10.64	2.44	417.45
1989	30.32	4.84	48.27	25.32	11.34	259.13	12.21	7.49	398.92
1990	50.61	6.43	80.67	34.64	18.73	274.67	10.87	2.36	478.98
1991	36.37	8.02	67.82	48.39	16.08	255.13	15.72	2.70	450.23
1992	46.02	18.20	65.05	45.08	18.92	264.53	13.47	2.61	473.88
1993	47.54	45.52	76.28	60.14	17.37	246.87	12.07	10.26	516.05
1994	36.65	35.10	64.22	56.63	18.41	281.42	3.96	1.79	498.18
1995	24.10	17.29	33.54	53.19	14.88	323.92	15.46	--	482.38
1996	35.58	26.73	30.01	60.51	19.80	350.95	22.49	--	546.07
1997	27.29	25.54	29.95	67.68	29.73	311.23	17.00	--	508.42
1998	16.81	31.75	34.80	50.36	41.84	309.51	14.59	--	499.66
1999	10.43	16.44	22.83	33.75	33.20	335.66	14.77	--	467.08
2000	7.70	20.56	28.48	43.77	39.66	292.83	15.24	--	448.24
2001	5.76	13.55	29.52	44.93	37.02	252.25	12.10	--	395.13
2002	4.91	10.87	18.30	36.61	29.98	256.46	5.51	--	362.64
2003	10.61	11.43	29.76	45.93	34.25	276.82	3.14	--	411.94
2004	22.25	13.77	49.11	51.76	36.91	309.57	3.70	--	487.07
2005	18.55	12.12	55.57	56.75	41.40	317.22	4.06	--	505.67
2006	13.23	7.23	49.64	72.01	45.17	275.92	3.11	--	466.31
2007	11.04	9.36	36.28	61.04	45.31	249.66	2.97	--	415.66
2008	5.82	8.97	38.90	56.66	49.42	224.27	2.23	--	386.27
2009	4.67	7.48	31.32	71.77	40.03	211.71	1.08	--	368.06
2010	5.32	5.61	25.96	74.87	33.86	201.44	0.00	--	347.06
2011	1.65	9.42	42.71	58.54	35.74	180.29	9.45	--	329.30

* Including LPG and natural gas.

(--): Not Available

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Mineral Resources.



Table (4): PRODUCTION OF REFINED PRODUCTS

(Thousand Barrels)

Year	Fuel Oil	Diesel Oil	Gasoline & Naphtha	LPG	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Asphalt & Others	Total
1962	57,163	12,310	9,339	1,058	4,425	3,775	6,348	94,418
1963	56,274	15,174	11,265	2,117	4,487	3,804	6,648	99,769
1964	61,641	13,713	13,936	4,127	5,399	2,397	4,737	105,950
1965	67,520	16,533	17,958	4,032	9,632	2,134	2,531	120,340
1966	69,071	16,038	18,965	5,679	10,276	1,921	1,201	123,151
1967	74,739	16,322	22,517	6,683	9,438	2,885	1,036	133,620
1968	88,166	19,050	26,860	10,643	13,177	3,195	2,039	163,130
1969	90,753	19,010	28,329	13,259	13,962	3,370	3,793	172,476
1970	126,763	21,629	37,580	17,017	13,785	6,861	1,662	225,297
1971	124,401	22,905	34,373	17,895	13,194	5,311	1,099	219,178
1972	122,589	23,458	38,238	15,855	16,303	4,978	1,142	222,563
1973	113,993	27,247	48,063	25,672	13,166	5,549	1,482	235,172
1974	106,352	28,110	47,500	37,966	7,827	7,431	1,987	237,173
1975	86,977	24,941	44,301	39,780	3,590	8,781	2,465	210,835
1976	104,528	26,914	61,036	47,021	4,346	8,535	5,081	257,461
1977	98,279	32,116	61,592	57,571	2,054	8,569	6,793	266,974
1978	95,423	37,491	68,001	65,326	202	9,854	7,263	283,560
1979	97,997	34,991	72,566	79,523	248	9,913	9,497	304,735
1980	89,003	44,507	72,316	74,865	359	11,691	9,753	302,494
1981	85,513	54,152	71,149	69,510	190	12,020	11,966	304,500
1982	93,748	66,975	66,853	57,243	1,570	10,244	14,125	310,758
1983	100,855	84,411	75,363	41,334	3,782	11,429	16,610	333,784
1984	97,950	96,143	75,079	51,220	4,612	9,498	14,920	349,422
1985	122,125	110,553	89,546	51,225	9,935	14,223	17,648	415,255
1986	138,325	109,290	109,711	55,050	11,807	18,901	53,152	496,236
1987	152,577	149,129	130,102	7,949	20,572	26,913	14,442	501,684
1988	164,282	161,590	130,539	9,559	15,822	30,947	13,084	525,823
1989	148,348	145,670	124,104	7,909	18,214	29,918	13,437	487,600
1990	183,863	161,660	139,808	7,320	50,552 *	--	18,033	561,236
1991	161,700	147,439	128,594	8,380	48,642 *	--	22,501	517,256
1992	171,689	159,256	132,781	11,120	56,174 *	--	10,509	541,529
1993	177,596	161,154	132,849	9,925	57,986 *	--	9,299	548,809
1994	156,626	169,889	138,496	8,207	58,417 *	--	19,996	551,631
1995	159,052	166,766	129,204	12,733	57,028 *	--	4,428 **	529,211
1996	181,059	192,509	142,164	15,424	64,058 *	--	5,387 **	600,601
1997	165,375	191,948	138,740	14,447	60,844 *	--	6,934 **	578,288
1998	176,460	193,328	142,606	11,929	53,243 *	--	6,533 **	584,099
1999	164,032	188,848	148,853	12,533	60,638 *	--	6,625 **	581,529
2000	163,941	198,178	155,398	9,634	66,920 *	--	8,083 **	602,154
2001	169,527	193,768	152,232	13,225	60,053 *	--	8,650 **	597,455
2002	157,683	192,723	153,245	10,344	59,702 *	--	9,182 **	582,879
2003	169,376	215,593	171,718	10,148	65,550 *	--	10,236 **	642,621
2004	172,787	234,888	198,569	13,397	66,981 *	--	11,491 **	698,113
2005	177,971	236,371	198,872	12,739	80,908 *	--	13,781 **	720,642
2006	181,000	241,785	186,414	14,732	77,334 *	--	14,156 **	715,421
2007	174,385	238,496	188,644	11,521	67,282 *	--	15,041 **	695,369
2008	174,381	247,438	200,606	11,303	69,677 *	--	17,960 **	721,365
2009	181,613	227,686	194,983	12,692	63,502 *	--	17,035 **	697,511
2010	162,575	231,212	208,770	12,228	58,112 *	--	18,212 **	691,109
2011	152,172	229,397	204,706	11,970	60,738 *	--	18,718 **	677,701

* Including kerosene & aviation gasoline.

** asphalt only.

(--) : Not Available

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Mineral Resources.



Table (5): DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF REFINED PRODUCTS, CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS

(Thousand Barrels)

Year	Consumption of LPG			Consumption of Natural gas		
	Public	Oil Industry	Sub-Total	Public	Oil Industry	Sub-Total
1969*	408	--	408	--	--	--
1970	489	--	489	--	10,621	10,621
1971	594	--	594	--	8,863	8,863
1972	745	--	745	--	10,045	10,045
1973	896	--	896	--	11,824	11,824
1974	1,050	--	1,050	--	14,962	14,962
1975	1,230	--	1,230	--	17,805	17,805
1976	1,399	129	1,528	--	19,220	19,220
1977	1,749	--	1,749	6,198	20,851	27,049
1978	2,263	--	2,263	13,183	24,116	37,299
1979	2,717	9	2,726	20,322	25,471	45,793
1980	3,328	52	3,380	31,198	32,691	63,889
1981	3,770	152	3,922	38,658	35,829	74,487
1982	4,588	41	4,629	41,392	37,555	78,947
1983	4,412	630	5,042	52,234	24,861	77,095
1984	3,978	646	4,624	68,218	25,703	93,921
1985	3,722	1,053	4,775	84,653	25,323	109,976
1986	4,066	881	4,947	94,563	26,659	121,222
1987	4,214	1,187	5,401	97,005	27,535	124,540
1988	4,566	1,143	5,709	108,696	31,948	140,644
1989	4,604	1,420	6,024	122,799	33,217	156,016
1990	6,461	1,722	8,183	128,992	33,705	162,697
1991	6,388	2,328	8,716	131,969	35,019	166,988
1992	7,703	2,627	10,330	151,450	45,263	196,713
1993	8,409	2,540	10,949	158,550	47,655	206,205
1994	8,847	2,310	11,157	166,828	53,083	219,911
1995	8,853	2,486	11,339	166,233	68,853	235,086
1996	9,083	2,474	11,557	172,122	72,781	244,903
1997	9,284	2,462	11,746	180,852	73,494	254,346
1998	9,959	2,518	12,477	190,404	71,944	262,348
1999	9,775	1,928	11,703	192,364	69,223	261,587
2000	10,111	1,800	11,911	205,976	75,284	281,260
2001	10,523	1,680	12,203	238,404	66,676	305,080
2002	10,980	2,110	13,090	254,730	72,278	327,008
2003	11,252	2,076	13,328	265,824	73,972	339,796
2004	11,613	1,300	12,913	310,537	65,603	376,140
2005	12,191	1,044	13,235	336,334	80,563	416,897
2006	11,864	1,274	13,138	345,883	77,022	422,905
2007	12,456	2,449	14,905	349,045	90,915	439,960
2008	13,005	2,565	15,570	381,347	96,318	477,665
2009	13,208	2,639	15,847	380,787	85,455	466,242
2010	13,148	280	13,428	405,190	116,594	521,784
2011	15,838	2,454	18,292	437,210	113,492	550,702

* Excluding amounts consumed by the oil industry.

Note: Public includes consumption of all sectors except the oil industry.

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Mineral Resources.



Contd...2 Table (5): DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION OF REFINED PRODUCTS, CRUDE OIL AND NATURAL GAS

(Thousand Barrels)

Year	Consumption of Other Refined Products			Grand Total	% Change
	Public	Oil Industry	Sub- Total		
1969*	13,818	--	13,818	14,226	6.83
1970	15,023	1,103	16,126	27,236	91.45
1971	16,598	544	17,142	26,599	-2.34
1972	19,294	732	20,026	30,816	15.85
1973	24,003	1,152	25,155	37,875	22.91
1974	30,972	2,530	33,502	49,514	30.73
1975	41,568	3,443	45,011	64,046	29.35
1976	56,445	4,205	60,650	81,398	27.09
1977	61,392	2,227	63,619	92,417	13.54
1978	78,368	4,943	83,311	122,873	32.95
1979	96,525	6,571	103,096	151,615	23.39
1980	177,626	8,921	186,547	253,816	67.41
1981	215,092	6,429	221,521	299,930	18.17
1982	238,118	6,123	244,241	327,817	9.30
1983	269,135	7,437	276,572	358,709	9.42
1984	284,578	12,124	296,702	395,247	10.19
1985	272,971	16,335	289,306	404,057	2.23
1986	268,879	14,051	282,930	409,099	1.25
1987	260,187	20,325	280,512	410,453	0.33
1988	257,196	23,240	280,436	426,789	3.98
1989	233,663	16,324	249,987	412,027	-3.46
1990	289,334	20,681	310,015	480,895	16.71
1991	298,829	11,059	309,888	485,592	0.98
1992	286,180	31,142	317,322	524,365	7.98
1993	311,645	28,610	340,255	557,409	6.30
1994	329,842	26,825	356,667	587,735	5.44
1995	316,731	25,144	341,875	588,300	0.10
1996	337,803	31,215	369,018	625,478	6.32
1997	340,880	29,822	370,702	636,794	1.81
1998	366,313	32,711	399,024	673,849	5.82
1999	381,272	30,725	411,997	685,287	1.70
2000	389,832	28,701	418,533	711,704	3.85
2001	391,329	29,027	420,356	737,639	3.64
2002	397,349	34,994	432,343	772,441	4.72
2003	419,672	34,996	454,668	807,792	4.58
2004	437,920	36,889	474,809	863,862	6.94
2005	456,617	37,179	493,796	923,928	6.95
2006	488,140	32,132	520,272	956,315	3.51
2007	530,314	33,505	563,819	1,018,684	6.52
2008	578,459	39,009	617,468	1,110,703	9.03
2009	641,388	27,768	669,156	1,151,245	3.65
2010	689,885	33,832	723,717	1,258,929	9.35
2011	721,667	30,750	752,417	1,321,411	4.96

Source: Ministry of Petroleum & Mineral Resources.

(--) : Not Available



Table (6): SAUDI ARAMCO PRODUCTION OF NATURAL GAS LIQUIDS

(Million Barrels)

Year	Annual Production	Change %	Average Daily Production
1962	1.06	--	0.00
1963	2.12	100.00	0.01
1964	4.03	90.09	0.01
1965	5.06	25.56	0.01
1966	5.68	12.25	0.02
1967	7.44	30.99	0.02
1968	14.08	89.25	0.04
1969	16.85	19.67	0.05
1970	19.02	12.88	0.05
1971	19.00	-0.11	0.05
1972	19.79	4.16	0.05
1973	35.45	79.13	0.10
1974	50.24	41.72	0.14
1975	51.62	2.75	0.14
1976	67.63	31.02	0.18
1977	80.10	18.44	0.22
1978	92.38	15.33	0.25
1979	112.88	22.19	0.31
1980	135.14	19.72	0.37
1981	163.58	21.04	0.45
1982	156.77	-4.16	0.43
1983	120.49	-23.14	0.33
1984	129.96	7.86	0.36
1985	115.45	-11.16	0.32
1986	111.03	-3.83	0.30
1987	125.90	13.39	0.35
1988	152.33	20.99	0.42
1989	153.65	0.87	0.42
1990	194.63	26.67	0.53
1991	214.16	10.03	0.59
1992	227.67	6.31	0.62
1993	233.51	2.57	0.64
1994	251.09	7.53	0.69
1995	267.12	6.38	0.73
1996	276.75	3.61	0.76
1997	280.12	1.22	0.77
1998	279.16	-0.34	0.76
1999	269.13	-3.59	0.74
2000	285.01	5.90	0.78
2001	292.38	2.59	0.80
2002	316.94	8.40	0.87
2003	345.08	8.88	0.95
2004	387.30	12.23	1.06
2005	400.38	3.38	1.10
2006	399.03	-0.34	1.09
2007	394.56	-1.12	1.08
2008	402.20	1.94	1.10
2009	410.20	1.99	1.12
2010	445.00	8.48	1.22

Source: Saudi Aramco annual reports.

(--) : Not Available



Table (7): SPOT PRICES OF SAUDI CRUDE OILS

(In U.S.\$ per Barrel)

Year	Type of crude			
	Berri 39 API	Arabian Light 34 API	Arabian Medium 31 API	Arabian Heavy 27 API
1985	27.74	27.52	26.52	25.85
1986	13.92	13.73	12.95	12.30
1987	17.51	17.23	16.57	16.10
1988	13.91	13.40	12.84	12.17
1989	17.09	16.21	15.39	14.93
1990	22.02	20.82	19.56	18.82
1991	18.71	17.43	15.72	13.96
1992	18.97	17.94	16.40	15.20
1993	16.68	15.68	14.19	13.03
1994	16.19	15.39	14.43	13.67
1995	17.17	16.73	16.10	15.59
1996	20.67	19.91	18.93	18.36
1997	19.71	18.71	18.06	17.26
1998	12.61	12.20	11.58	10.95
1999	17.86	17.45	16.92	16.41
2000	27.46	26.81	25.95	25.20
2001	23.97	23.06	22.60	21.90
2002	23.82	24.32	22.03*	23.37
2003	26.83	27.69	25.96*	26.51
2004	--	34.53	33.78*	31.09
2005	--	50.15	47.08*	43.02
2006	--	61.05	56.71*	56.80
2007	--	68.74	65.03*	64.19
2008	--	94.77	91.29*	87.75
2009	--	61.38	62.22*	61.37
2010	--	77.75	77.34*	75.51
2011	--	107.80	92.95*	104.05

* Source: Bloomberg.

(--) : Not Available

Source: OPEC publications.



Table (8): WORLD OIL PRODUCTION*

(Million barrels per day)

Year	OPEC	OECD	Major non-OPEC Producers							Total Non - OPEC	Total World
			FSU	U.S.A.	Mexico	China	Canada	UK	Norway		
1983	18.60	16.01	12.36	10.30	2.93	2.13	1.70	2.40	0.66	39.49	58.09
1984	18.79	16.74	12.26	10.55	2.94	2.29	1.78	2.61	0.74	40.91	59.70
1985	17.57	17.13	11.95	10.64	2.91	2.51	1.84	2.66	0.85	41.65	59.22
1986	19.89	16.87	12.35	10.29	2.75	2.62	1.82	2.68	0.90	42.06	61.96
1987	19.69	19.78	12.54	10.01	2.88	2.69	1.91	2.62	1.05	42.72	62.42
1988	21.81	19.63	12.51	9.82	2.88	2.74	2.00	2.42	1.20	42.94	64.76
1989	23.79	18.89	12.20	9.22	2.90	2.76	1.96	1.95	1.57	42.27	66.06
1990	25.06	18.97	11.48	8.99	2.98	2.77	1.97	1.94	1.72	41.86	66.92
1991	25.33	19.53	10.37	9.16	3.13	2.80	1.98	1.94	1.96	41.46	66.79
1992	26.48	19.76	8.93	9.00	3.12	2.84	2.07	2.00	2.22	40.76	67.24
1993	26.95	19.95	7.95	8.82	3.14	2.91	2.18	2.14	2.38	40.51	67.45
1994	27.36	20.84	7.25	8.64	3.14	2.84	2.27	2.70	2.69	41.27	68.63
1995	27.65	21.10	7.14	8.61	3.07	2.99	2.40	2.79	2.91	42.53	70.18
1996	28.41	21.72	7.09	8.59	3.28	3.12	2.46	2.81	3.23	43.63	72.04
1997	29.90	22.07	7.23	8.65	3.41	3.19	2.57	2.74	3.28	44.45	74.35
1998	30.79	21.88	7.30	8.37	3.50	3.19	2.67	2.84	3.14	44.68	75.47
1999	29.43	21.43	7.49	8.10	3.35	3.19	2.56	2.93	3.14	44.69	74.12
2000	30.80	21.93	7.92	8.11	3.45	3.23	2.74	2.71	3.32	46.07	76.87
2001	30.11	21.81	8.56	8.07	3.56	3.30	2.73	2.53	3.41	46.67	76.78
2002	28.55	21.88	9.37	8.06	3.59	3.39	2.86	2.50	3.33	47.97	76.52
2003	30.66	21.60	10.31	7.82	3.79	3.41	3.00	2.28	3.26	49.01	79.67
2004	32.97	21.25	11.22	7.66	3.83	3.48	3.09	2.06	3.19	50.12	83.07
2005	34.20	20.33	11.64	7.32	3.76	3.62	3.06	1.84	2.97	50.25	84.45
2006	34.34	19.97	12.25	7.34	3.68	3.67	3.19	1.66	2.78	51.09	85.43
2007	34.86	19.85	12.77	7.47	3.48	3.73	3.32	1.66	2.56	50.69	85.55
2008	35.63	19.33	12.82	7.52	3.16	3.79	3.25	1.56	2.46	50.75	86.38
2009	33.50	18.81	13.28	7.44	2.97	3.89	3.22	1.48	2.39	51.70	85.20
2010	34.75	18.86	13.55	7.77	2.96	4.10	3.37	1.36	2.14	52.58	87.33
2011	35.74	18.91	13.58	8.11	2.94	4.12	3.50	1.11	2.04	52.71	88.45

* Including Condensates and Natural gas liquids.

Source : International Energy Agency Review, Different Issues



Table (9): RATIO OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS TO TOTAL WORLD ENERGY CONSUMPTION

Year	World		OECD		U.S.A.		JAPAN	
	Oil	Natural Gas	Oil	Natural Gas	Oil	Natural Gas	Oil	Natural Gas
1965	41.0	16.9	44.2	18.9	42.3	33.3	63.1	1.3
1966	41.8	17.4	45.2	19.4	42.0	33.8	64.8	1.2
1967	43.6	18.1	46.6	19.8	42.1	34.5	67.5	1.1
1968	44.2	18.4	47.5	20.2	42.3	34.8	69.6	1.1
1969	45.1	19.0	48.3	20.8	42.2	35.5	71.5	1.0
1970	46.4	19.0	49.9	20.6	43.0	34.9	73.6	1.3
1971	47.2	19.6	50.9	21.4	43.5	35.3	76.7	1.3
1972	48.4	19.5	52.3	21.3	45.1	34.2	78.6	1.2
1973	49.6	19.1	53.6	20.4	46.7	32.1	79.9	1.6
1974	48.6	19.4	52.3	20.8	46.0	32.0	77.3	2.1
1975	45.7	18.2	51.6	20.5	44.7	29.1	73.8	2.3
1976	48.3	19.2	52.3	20.0	47.1	29.1	76.3	2.8
1977	48.2	19.1	52.3	19.6	48.1	27.7	77.2	3.2
1978	48.4	19.2	52.4	19.6	48.5	27.3	76.2	4.6
1979	47.4	19.8	51.2	20.1	46.8	27.9	73.8	5.7
1980	43.4	18.9	48.5	20.5	43.1	27.5	66.1	6.5
1981	42.3	19.3	47.0	20.8	41.3	27.8	63.3	6.8
1982	41.2	19.2	45.8	20.5	40.8	26.6	60.9	7.2
1983	40.3	19.1	45.2	19.9	41.0	25.3	60.5	7.4
1984	39.1	20.0	43.8	20.3	40.2	25.8	58.2	9.1
1985	37.9	20.1	42.8	19.9	40.2	24.7	55.1	9.9
1986	38.2	19.6	43.5	18.8	41.6	23.3	55.1	9.7
1987	37.6	19.9	43.0	19.0	41.3	23.4	55.1	9.6
1988	38.9	20.9	43.0	19.4	41.0	24.0	55.8	9.7
1989	38.8	21.3	42.2	19.9	40.4	24.8	55.5	10.0
1990	39.9	22.5	43.3	20.0	40.5	25.2	57.8	10.8
1991	40.0	22.8	43.2	21.2	39.8	25.7	56.9	11.1
1992	40.4	22.6	43.6	21.4	40.0	25.9	57.4	11.2
1993	39.7	23.3	43.8	21.9	39.6	26.3	55.5	11.1
1994	39.9	23.0	44.0	22.1	39.8	26.4	56.1	11.4
1995	39.8	23.2	43.0	21.9	39.0	27.0	54.6	11.2
1996	39.5	23.5	42.8	22.4	39.2	26.6	53.8	11.9
1997	39.9	23.5	43.1	22.3	39.5	26.5	52.6	11.6
1998	40.0	23.7	43.0	22.1	39.8	25.5	51.1	12.5
1999	39.3	23.7	41.7	22.4	39.4	25.7	50.6	13.2
2000	38.9	24.2	41.1	22.7	38.8	26.1	49.5	13.3
2001	38.6	24.2	41.3	22.7	39.7	25.5	48.1	13.8
2002	37.6	24.2	40.9	23.0	39.1	25.9	48.1	12.8
2003	37.2	32.9	41.1	23.1	39.7	25.3	49.3	13.6
2004	36.9	23.6	41.0	23.0	40.5	24.8	46.3	13.6
2005	36.3	23.6	41.0	23.1	40.5	24.5	46.7	13.6
2006	35.8	23.7	40.7	23.2	40.4	24.4	45.2	14.6
2007	35.5	23.9	40.3	23.9	39.9	25.2	44.5	15.7
2008	35.0	24.0	39.6	24.5	38.6	26.0	43.6	16.6
2009	34.4	23.4	38.9	24.4	37.8	26.7	42.0	16.6
2010	33.6	23.8	38.0	25.1	37.2	27.2	40.2	17.0

Source : Statistical Review of World Energy, BP AMOCO, Different Issues.



**Contd...2 Table (9): RATIO OF OIL AND NATURAL GAS TO TOTAL
WORLD ENERGY CONSUMPTION**

Year	GERMANY		CANADA		FRANCE		ITALY		U.K.	
	Oil	Natural Gas	Oil	Natural Gas	Oil	Natural Gas	Oil	Natural Gas	Oil	Natural Gas
1965	34.0	1.0	54.5	20.3	49.8	4.6	71.5	10.0	37.7	0.4
1966	38.0	1.2	54.4	21.0	52.8	4.9	72.2	10.3	40.3	0.4
1967	39.5	1.6	55.1	21.3	55.8	5.0	73.2	10.0	43.2	0.6
1968	41.6	2.5	54.8	22.0	57.8	5.7	74.6	10.3	44.2	1.3
1969	43.2	3.3	54.3	23.3	60.5	6.2	75.3	10.9	45.6	2.5
1970	45.1	4.4	53.7	24.0	63.8	6.3	76.4	10.8	47.7	4.7
1971	46.6	5.8	53.6	24.7	66.6	7.2	77.8	10.4	48.9	7.7
1972	47.7	7.2	52.8	26.2	69.2	8.0	78.9	9.9	51.1	10.8
1973	48.0	8.8	52.3	26.1	70.6	8.7	79.0	11.0	49.9	11.1
1974	44.6	11.3	51.9	25.8	68.3	9.7	77.3	12.1	48.9	14.0
1975	44.8	12.4	51.5	26.7	67.4	10.4	74.8	14.2	45.3	15.5
1976	45.4	12.3	50.0	26.8	67.9	10.7	73.1	16.3	44.1	16.2
1977	44.9	13.0	47.8	25.7	65.1	11.6	72.3	16.3	43.5	16.8
1978	45.1	13.5	48.1	26.2	64.6	11.4	72.7	16.4	44.3	17.4
1979	44.1	14.2	48.7	27.1	63.5	12.5	72.7	16.1	42.6	18.2
1980	41.5	14.6	46.6	26.2	60.1	12.9	70.8	16.6	40.0	19.9
1981	45.5	16.0	37.2	21.7	53.1	13.1	66.4	15.8	38.1	21.6
1982	45.0	15.2	33.9	22.8	50.3	13.2	64.6	15.7	39.0	21.8
1983	44.1	15.6	32.2	22.3	49.1	12.2	64.4	16.3	37.3	22.7
1984	42.5	15.8	30.6	21.9	46.0	12.6	60.7	19.0	46.5	23.3
1985	42.2	15.4	30.7	20.1	44.7	12.4	60.5	19.5	38.3	23.9
1986	44.8	15.0	30.0	18.0	44.1	12.4	60.3	20.1	37.2	23.7
1987	43.0	16.7	29.9	17.8	43.8	12.7	60.7	21.8	36.6	24.3
1988	42.9	16.3	30.0	21.5	43.6	12.0	60.4	22.4	38.1	23.0
1989	34.6	15.2	30.9	23.2	43.7	12.1	60.9	24.0	39.1	22.7
1990	36.2	15.3	38.4	27.5	44.5	13.1	61.9	25.9	39.2	23.4
1991	38.9	16.5	36.4	27.6	40.7	11.8	60.4	27.1	38.5	24.6
1992	39.7	16.8	36.2	29.1	40.4	12.1	61.4	27.1	39.2	24.6
1993	40.7	17.8	35.9	28.8	38.7	12.3	61.5	28.2	38.4	26.4
1994	40.6	18.4	35.3	28.6	38.4	12.1	62.2	27.5	38.2	27.9
1995	40.4	20.0	34.8	29.1	37.5	12.5	61.0	28.9	37.3	29.9
1996	39.7	21.7	34.8	29.7	36.8	13.1	60.5	29.8	36.4	33.2
1997	40.1	21.0	36.4	29.9	37.6	12.8	60.1	30.4	36.2	34.3
1998	40.6	21.3	37.6	28.5	38.1	13.4	58.5	31.8	35.9	34.6
1999	40.0	21.8	36.9	29.1	38.1	13.4	56.9	33.8	35.5	37.1
2000	39.3	21.6	30.9	24.5	37.2	14.0	53.0	33.1	35.1	38.9
2001	39.2	22.2	31.0	26.1	37.0	14.6	52.7	32.6	34.2	38.3
2002	38.6	22.5	31.9	26.6	36.2	14.6	52.5	33.4	35.3	38.5
2003	37.7	23.2	31.7	27.4	35.9	15.0	50.9	35.1	35.0	38.1
2004	37.5	23.4	32.3	26.8	35.7	15.2	48.7	35.9	35.6	38.5
2005	37.6	23.9	31.6	26.0	35.4	15.7	47.0	38.4	36.3	37.4
2006	37.6	23.9	30.7	27.0	35.3	15.5	47.0	38.1	36.3	36.1
2007	36.4	24.1	31.5	26.7	35.8	15.0	47.1	39.2	36.9	38.1
2008	38.3	23.6	30.3	26.4	35.5	15.4	45.5	39.6	36.9	40.0
2009	37.1	22.8	31.1	27.2	35.9	15.6	44.6	38.3	36.5	38.3
2010	36.0	22.9	32.3	26.7	33.0	16.7	42.5	39.8	35.2	40.4

Source : Statistical Review of World Energy, BP AMOCO, Different Issues.



Table (10): NOMINAL AND REAL OIL PRICES
(Base Year 1970)

(In U.S.\$ per Barrel)

Year	NOMINAL OIL PRICE		REAL OIL PRICE*	
	Arabian Light	North Sea (Brent)	Arabian Light	North Sea (Brent)
1970	1.30	2.23	1.30	2.23
1971	1.65	3.21	1.57	3.05
1972	1.90	3.61	1.73	3.28
1973	2.70	4.25	2.28	3.58
1974	9.76	12.93	7.27	9.63
1975	10.72	11.50	7.18	7.70
1976	11.51	13.14	7.11	8.11
1977	12.40	14.31	7.05	8.14
1978	12.70	14.26	6.73	7.56
1979	17.26	32.11	8.37	15.57
1980	28.67	37.89	12.40	16.39
1981	34.23	36.68	13.44	14.40
1982	31.74	33.42	11.58	12.19
1983	28.77	29.83	9.98	10.34
1984	28.06	28.80	9.29	9.54
1985	27.54	27.33	8.76	8.69
1986	13.73	14.50	4.26	4.50
1987	17.23	18.34	5.20	5.53
1988	13.40	14.97	3.91	4.37
1989	16.21	18.22	4.53	5.09
1990	20.82	23.99	5.54	6.38
1991	17.43	19.99	4.44	5.10
1992	17.94	19.33	4.44	4.79
1993	15.68	17.00	3.78	4.10
1994	15.39	15.80	3.63	3.72
1995	16.73	17.01	3.85	3.91
1996	19.91	20.70	4.48	4.65
1997	18.71	19.06	4.12	4.20
1998	12.20	12.71	2.61	2.72
1999	17.45	17.91	3.68	3.78
2000	26.81	28.44	5.53	5.87
2001	23.06	24.46	4.62	4.90
2002	24.32	25.03	4.79	4.93
2003	27.69	28.81	5.35	5.56
2004	34.53	38.23	6.54	7.24
2005	50.15	54.37	9.31	10.09
2006	61.05	65.14	11.10	11.84
2007	68.75	72.55	12.24	12.92
2008	95.16	97.37	16.31	16.69
2009	61.38	61.68	10.38	10.43
2010	77.75	79.51	12.83	13.12
2011	107.80	111.33	17.55	18.13

* Real prices have been calculated by using the Consumer Price Index in industrial countries.

Sources: 1- IMF, International Financial Statistics (IFS).

2- OPEC.



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Table (1): GENERAL EDUCATION - NUMBER OF STUDENTS

Year	Primary			Intermediate			Secondary			Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1389/1390	119789	277364	397153	5305	55890	61195	1487	14058	15545	473893
1390/1391	132277	295520	427797	8645	60926	69571	1856	18178	20034	517402
1391/1392	153964	321043	475007	13546	70802	84348	2979	20440	23419	582774
1392/1393	174194	346928	521122	20518	78924	99442	4009	23242	27251	647815
1393/1394	197448	380286	577734	29478	86247	115725	6412	26774	33186	726645
1394/1395	223304	420194	643498	38544	98739	137283	10206	31333	41539	822320
1395/1396	246606	439502	686108	47817	107052	154869	13856	34970	48826	889803
1396/1397	266425	459638	726063	55493	122428	177921	17518	42415	59933	963917
1397/1398	278338	474639	752977	64201	132991	197192	20384	49978	70362	1020531
1398/1399	298876	503934	802810	71037	149305	220342	24565	59151	83716	1106868
1399/1400	325369	536891	862260	80087	165107	245194	28957	64627	93584	1201038
1400/1401	360039	570397	930436	88157	168567	256724	34150	65873	100023	1287183
1401/1402	397416	600891	998307	97362	176641	274003	41819	74270	116089	1388399
1402/1403	436411	637117	1073528	108414	193084	301498	49525	80756	130281	1505307
1403/1404	490323	676281	1166604	123317	212042	335359	58772	88209	146981	1648944
1404/1405	542708	720245	1262953	137582	235552	373134	67255	96931	164186	1800273
1405/1406	587535	759886	1347421	150458	251660	402118	74508	105632	180140	1929679
1407	649509	810774	1460283	170456	266701	437157	84554	113895	198449	2095889
1408	710623	867664	1578287	187000	278843	465843	94124	123454	217578	2261708
1409	770367	924027	1694394	202458	292391	494849	106349	137957	244306	2433549
1410	820703	980362	1801065	224204	314010	538214	118114	150468	268582	2607861
1411	857208	1019708	1876916	247257	322823	570080	132586	156976	289562	2736558
1412	893076	1028978	1922054	269362	347198	616560	143772	169804	313576	2852190
1413	950998	1074883	2025881	303170	390028	693198	151949	188537	340486	3059565
1414	997081	1117655	2114736	336766	434073	770839	173615	212138	385753	3271328
1415/1416	1033092	1135545	2168637	371557	462091	833648	202016	232882	434898	3437183
1416/1417	1069526	1178716	2248242	394558	493316	887874	232168	266407	498575	3634691
1417/1418	1081774	1174411	2256185	416919	516786	933705	267519	299821	567340	3757230
1418/1419	1078235	1165378	2243613	444795	538011	982806	306529	335576	642105	3868524
1419/1420	1084293	1175556	2259849	471739	564126	1035865	338445	366661	705106	4000820
1420/1421	1095964	1189364	2285328	491311	582490	1073801	365559	390418	755977	4115106
1421/1422	1107862	1200598	2308460	494281	589654	1083935	387001	407178	794179	4186574
1422/1423	1114765	1201401	2316166	507183	606069	1113252	408734	433438	842172	4271590
1423/1424	1122645	1219569	2342214	504772	589174	1093946	413324	442201	855525	4291685
1424/1425	1143661	1241840	2385501	504021	574005	1078026	426309	465822	892131	4355658
1425/1426	1518695	1578909	3097604	670281	671235	1341516	574364	608067	1182431	5621551
1426/1427	1532030	1599788	3131818	696027	724011	1420038	606130	680457	1286587	5838443
1427/1428	1547555	1626252	3173807	702060	730548	1432608	616451	697391	1313842	5920257
1428/1429	1562795	1648592	3211387	709173	740508	1449681	626662	711751	1338413	5999481
1429/1430	1583377	1671867	3255244	741832	776559	1518391	648203	715348	1363551	6137186
1430/1431	1629959	1691107	3321066	756380	790653	1547033	674428	766975	1441403	6309502
1431/1432	1646258	1701422	3347680	767725	793025	1560750	688590	791518	1480108	6388538

Note : Data from year 1425/1426 is Revised by the source.

Source: Ministry of Education, and Central Department of Statistics & Information.



Table (2): GENERAL EDUCATION - NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Year	Primary			Intermediate			Secondary			Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1389/1390	4330	12851	17181	189	3292	3481	14	504	518	21180
1390/1391	4716	12719	17435	348	3017	3365	21	636	657	21457
1391/1392	5466	14111	19577	669	3548	4217	127	824	951	24745
1392/1393	6467	15663	22130	1035	4260	5295	190	1155	1345	28770
1393/1394	7653	18731	26384	1383	4812	6195	294	1356	1650	34229
1394/1395	8364	21392	29756	1771	5668	7439	449	1683	2132	39327
1395/1396	10570	23913	34483	2377	6432	8809	653	1963	2616	45908
1396/1397	11911	26166	38077	3002	7593	10595	977	2280	3257	51929
1397/1398	13060	26247	39307	3501	9043	12544	1196	2671	3867	55718
1398/1399	14773	27225	41998	4382	10302	14684	1780	3056	4836	61518
1399/1400	17263	28841	46104	5203	11239	16442	2215	3377	5592	68138
1400/1401	19645	30365	50010	5718	11050	16768	2329	3633	5962	72740
1401/1402	23040	31975	55015	6769	11492	18261	3058	3844	6902	80178
1402/1403	26320	33524	59844	8046	11981	20027	3622	4254	7876	87747
1403/1404	28736	44321	73057	9239	15068	24307	4517	5435	9952	107316
1404/1405	31492	47087	78579	10516	16393	26909	5025	6048	11073	116561
1405/1406	39563	48037	87600	12244	17704	29948	5938	6186	12124	129672
1407	41235	49300	90535	12643	17946	30589	6406	6425	12831	133955
1408	45091	53432	98523	14178	19879	34057	7241	7164	14405	146985
1409	49915	56022	105937	15600	21214	36814	8060	7978	16038	158789
1410	53587	59228	112815	16884	23031	39915	9048	9305	18353	171083
1411	56990	62891	119881	18285	24845	43130	9884	10134	20018	183029
1412	61452	65968	127420	20456	26960	47416	11238	10889	22127	196963
1413	67408	71026	138434	23266	29527	52793	12887	11702	24589	215816
1414	74511	75392	149903	27578	31950	59528	15266	12671	27937	237368
1415/1416	80734	80198	160932	30112	35165	65277	16970	14598	31568	257777
1416/1417	86260	83060	169320	32627	36737	69364	19091	16703	35794	274478
1417/1418	90668	84790	175458	35965	38600	74565	22275	19197	41472	291495
1418/1419	96282	86252	182534	40199	40407	80606	26792	21010	47802	310942
1419/1420	100527	88481	189008	44588	42105	86693	30688	22972	53660	329361
1420/1421	100770	89800	190570	43565	43184	86749	30516	24803	55319	332638
1421/1422	102176	93025	195201	44907	46685	91592	32089	28170	60259	347052
1422/1423	103693	96048	199741	47585	48842	96427	34678	30597	65275	361443
1423/1424	101806	96375	198181	48052	49079	97131	35820	32572	68392	363704
1424/1425	107619	98417	206036	54393	46710	101103	39154	35567	74721	381860
1425/1426	109629	103726	213355	52784	51891	104675	42365	37389	79754	397784
1426/1427	111851	104171	216022	54058	52302	106360	45374	39324	84698	407080
1427/1428	113828	107227	221055	57531	54034	111565	46715	41108	87823	420443
1428/1429	116792	112894	229686	61412	54937	116349	46888	43603	90491	436526
1429/1430	107884	107828	215712	54299	55842	110141	47861	43745	91606	417459
1430/1431	112661	110850	223511	58381	58989	117370	52400	47353	99753	440634
1431/1432	114504	113821	228325	60174	62306	122480	52762	49654	102416	453221

Source: Ministry of Education.



Table (3): GENERAL EDUCATION - NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

Year	Primary			Intermediate			Secondary			Total
	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total	
1389/1390	378	1446	1824	22	333	355	6	110	116	2295
1390/1391	390	1518	1908	27	371	398	6	118	124	2430
1391/1392	488	1666	2154	69	418	487	15	127	142	2783
1392/1393	587	1880	2467	95	465	560	18	135	153	3180
1393/1394	721	1990	2711	98	490	588	19	141	160	3459
1394/1395	881	2147	3028	117	532	649	26	156	182	3859
1395/1396	1008	2489	3497	136	584	720	35	177	212	4429
1396/1397	1147	2731	3878	164	660	824	48	209	257	4959
1397/1398	1270	3174	4444	198	792	990	58	273	331	5765
1398/1399	1471	3512	4983	273	937	1210	85	322	407	6600
1399/1400	1655	3658	5313	350	1027	1377	113	343	456	7146
1400/1401	1877	3867	5744	430	1109	1539	138	375	513	7796
1401/1402	2204	4083	6287	515	1212	1727	175	463	638	8652
1402/1403	2515	4277	6792	604	1318	1922	220	497	717	9431
1403/1404	2836	4423	7259	710	1388	2098	270	533	803	10160
1404/1405	3200	4517	7717	819	1502	2321	308	583	891	10929
1405/1406	3310	4502	7812	875	1512	2387	335	593	928	11127
1407	3370	4642	8012	899	1557	2456	366	624	990	11458
1408	3619	4807	8426	1027	1744	2771	448	722	1170	12367
1409	3754	4877	8631	1103	1843	2946	499	763	1262	12839
1410	3832	4976	8808	1135	1975	3110	520	735	1255	13173
1411	3930	5167	9097	1194	2095	3289	581	773	1354	13740
1412	4194	5296	9490	1358	2224	3582	685	852	1537	14609
1413	4674	5556	10230	1600	2409	4009	795	937	1732	15971
1414	5014	5697	10711	1822	2609	4431	875	1040	1915	17057
1415/1416	5164	5707	10871	1955	2643	4598	948	1054	2002	17471
1416/1417	5379	5838	11217	2099	2799	4898	1064	1254	2318	18433
1417/1418	5576	5933	11509	2223	2931	5154	1171	1347	2518	19181
1418/1419	5847	6011	11858	2437	3071	5508	1361	1482	2843	20209
1419/1420	6086	6148	12234	2637	3267	5904	1497	1622	3119	21257
1420/1421	6206	6209	12415	2716	3391	6107	1571	1721	3292	21814
1421/1422	6318	6267	12585	2814	3516	6330	1650	1804	3454	22369
1422/1423	6452	6363	12815	2935	3631	6566	1784	1920	3704	23085
1423/1424	6494	6386	12880	3069	3666	6735	1869	1980	3849	23464
1424/1425	6540	6454	12994	3198	3654	6852	1974	1996	3970	23816
1425/1426	6637	6526	13163	3324	3762	7086	2079	2136	4215	24464
1426/1427	6714	6603	13317	3452	3839	7291	2189	2200	4389	24997
1427/1428	6766	6688	13454	3576	3927	7503	2266	2250	4516	25473
1428/1429	6785	6694	13479	3667	4025	7692	2408	2323	4731	25902
1429/1430	6855	6771	13626	3729	4097	7826	2391	2425	4816	26268
1430/1431	6835	6767	13602	3780	4130	7910	2440	2469	4909	26421
1431/1432	6844	6784	13628	3820	4179	7999	2480	2533	5013	26640

Source: Ministry of Education.

Table (4): HIGHER EDUCATION - NUMBER OF NEW STUDENTS

Year	Ph.D.			Master			Higher Diploma			Bachelor degree			Intermediate Diploma			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1416/1417	396	93	489	1,764	615	2,379	131	119	250	31,775	36,014	67,789	6,112	6,356	12,468	40,178	43,197	83,375
1417/1418	159	97	256	1,038	461	1,499	516	221	737	35,250	32,777	68,027	7,024	6,199	13,223	43,987	39,755	83,742
1418/1419	138	110	248	844	500	1,344	100	29	129	36,969	49,438	86,407	6,841	6,961	13,802	44,892	57,038	101,930
1419/1420	250	98	348	1,086	585	1,671	367	73	440	38,817	46,726	85,543	7,499	7,291	14,790	48,019	54,773	102,792
1420/1421	49	129	178	979	339	1,318	1,060	207	1,267	41,531	55,137	96,668	11,855	9,080	20,935	55,474	64,892	120,366
1421/1422	360	167	527	993	548	1,541	608	114	722	36,478	56,877	93,355	16,182	9,272	25,454	54,621	66,978	121,599
1422/1423	242	171	413	1,208	678	1,886	735	103	838	40,800	66,987	107,787	22,484	3,315	25,799	65,469	71,254	136,723
1423/1424	326	197	523	1,537	774	2,311	638	110	748	47,762	122,769	170,531	30,274	6,721	36,995	80,537	130,571	211,108
1424/1425	265	256	521	1,533	1,169	2,702	1,256	311	1,567	56,745	112,933	169,678	33,423	7,513	40,936	93,222	122,182	215,404
1425/1426	292	281	573	1,690	1,169	2,859	901	203	1,104	56,648	95,350	151,998	35,685	8,314	43,999	95,216	105,317	200,533
1426/1427	324	287	611	1,792	1,466	3,258	1,293	295	1,588	64,255	99,908	164,163	37,444	10,717	48,161	105,108	112,673	217,781
1427/1428	489	205	694	2,081	1,310	3,391	981	177	1,158	63,943	128,692	192,635	17,709	10,139	27,848	85,203	140,523	225,726
1428/1429	508	213	721	2,160	1,360	3,520	1,018	184	1,202	66,373	133,582	199,955	18,382	10,524	28,906	88,441	145,863	234,304
1429/1430	580	310	890	4,533	3,043	7,576	1,355	908	2,263	113,160	91,795	204,955	14,847	12,304	27,151	134,475	108,360	242,835
1430 / 1431	585	299	884	5,120	3,735	8,855	2,304	1,513	3,817	114,222	113,503	227,725	42,556	13,795	56,351	164,787	132,845	297,632
1431 / 1432	590	395	985	4,811	4,182	8,993	1,903	1,818	3,721	137,657	130,530	268,187	7,317	9,464	16,781	152,278	146,389	298,667

Source: Ministry of Higher Education.



Table (5): HIGHER EDUCATION - NUMBER OF ENROLLED STUDENTS

Year	Ph.D.			Master			Higher Diploma			Bachelor degree			Intermediate Diploma			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1416/1417	831	460	1,291	3,689	1,564	5,253	258	67	325	104,212	93,486	197,698	13,832	15,401	29,233	122,822	110,978	233,800
1417/1418	781	386	1,167	3,811	1,674	5,485	358	228	586	120,210	105,135	225,345	14,000	13,142	27,142	139,160	120,565	259,725
1418/1419	759	417	1,176	3,877	1,934	5,811	617	234	851	125,609	138,875	264,484	13,369	13,806	27,175	144,231	155,266	299,497
1419/1420	864	552	1,416	4,199	2,406	6,605	882	230	1,112	143,958	155,498	299,456	13,626	14,164	27,790	163,529	172,850	336,379
1420/1421	977	462	1,439	3,586	2,188	5,774	1,041	539	1,580	143,925	180,498	324,423	19,783	18,469	38,252	169,312	202,156	371,468
1421/1422	1,107	707	1,814	3,587	2,418	6,005	1,069	337	1,406	153,797	213,715	367,512	35,492	20,119	55,611	195,052	237,296	432,348
1422/1423	960	601	1,561	3,819	2,605	6,424	1,026	259	1,285	144,205	233,233	377,438	46,509	11,583	58,092	196,519	248,281	444,800
1423/1424	1,290	711	2,001	4,674	2,868	7,542	1,255	145	1,400	153,946	291,473	445,419	58,191	10,791	68,982	219,356	305,988	525,344
1424/1425	1,006	791	1,797	4,922	2,914	7,836	1,640	321	1,961	164,332	318,704	483,036	64,974	14,132	79,106	236,874	336,862	573,736
1425/1426	1,139	893	2,032	5,562	3,579	9,141	1,351	319	1,670	178,450	327,482	505,932	67,049	17,943	84,992	253,551	350,216	603,767
1426/1427	1,293	1,117	2,410	5,551	4,217	9,768	1,548	405	1,953	187,489	340,857	528,346	72,199	21,769	93,968	268,080	368,365	636,445
1427/1428	1,907	894	2,801	6,530	4,643	11,173	1,943	439	2,382	198,178	331,322	529,500	82,597	13,836	96,433	291,155	351,134	642,289
1428/1429	1,930	905	2,835	6,608	4,699	11,307	1,966	444	2,410	200,556	335,298	535,854	83,588	14,002	97,590	294,648	355,348	649,996
1429/1430	2,285	1,299	3,584	9,970	8,458	18,428	2,124	2,014	4,138	232,638	395,443	628,081	24,232	28,406	52,638	271,249	435,620	706,869
1430/1431	1,815	750	2,565	11,501	8,091	19,592	2,693	2,331	5,024	316,757	432,481	749,238	97,076	30,072	127,148	429,842	473,725	903,567
1431/1432	3,156	1,603	4,759	15,599	11,636	27,235	2,716	2,423	5,139	383,720	463,293	847,013	19,981	20,900	40,881	425,172	499,855	925,027

Source: Ministry of Higher Education.



Table (6): HIGHER EDUCATION - NUMBER OF GRADUATES

Year	Ph.D.			Master			Higher Diploma			Bachelor degree			Intermediate Diploma			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1415/1416	84	101	185	494	218	712	354	119	473	14,639	17,172	31,811	3,770	4,986	8,756	19,341	22,596	41,937
1416/1417	193	96	289	683	304	987	306	156	462	16,414	19,103	35,517	3,821	6,217	10,038	21,417	25,876	47,293
1417/1418	114	47	161	493	188	681	324	192	516	20,229	21,221	41,450	2,760	6,580	9,340	23,920	28,228	52,148
1418/1419	92	16	108	477	135	612	121	468	589	18,885	25,041	43,926	3,179	6,222	9,401	22,754	31,882	54,636
1419/1420	171	85	256	630	287	917	508	179	687	21,058	27,249	48,307	4,675	7,766	12,441	27,042	35,566	62,608
1420/1421	164	67	231	671	289	960	809	182	991	22,932	34,158	57,090	6,958	8,276	15,234	31,534	42,972	74,506
1421/1422	197	66	263	694	298	992	690	161	851	22,625	36,280	58,905	8,482	4,114	12,596	32,688	40,919	73,607
1422/1423	86	85	171	567	312	879	610	125	735	24,076	38,303	62,379	13,368	4,154	17,522	38,707	42,979	81,686
1423/1424	63	97	160	540	309	849	782	111	893	21,519	40,213	61,732	15,844	3,525	19,369	38,748	44,255	83,003
1424/1425	103	125	228	812	479	1,291	769	199	968	23,538	47,753	71,291	15,435	5,624	21,059	40,657	54,180	94,837
1426/1427	298	97	395	1,049	543	1,592	937	188	1,125	23,217	52,123	75,340	12,043	4,858	16,901	37,544	57,809	95,353
1427/1428	312	102	414	1,099	569	1,668	982	197	1,179	24,326	54,613	78,939	12,618	5,090	17,708	39,337	60,571	99,908
1428/1429	235	181	416	1,210	835	2,045	1,619	1,240	2,859	33,682	53,473	87,155	3,301	5,565	8,866	40,047	61,294	101,341
1429/1430	220	103	323	895	695	1,590	849	374	1,223	26,255	51,820	78,075	23,079	6,595	29,674	51,298	59,587	110,885
1430/1431	309	248	557	1,761	1,232	2,993	2,157	1,631	3,788	31,478	58,938	90,416	28,721	10,078	38,799	64,426	72,127	136,553

Source: Ministry of Higher Education.





Table (7): HIGHER EDUCATION - NO. OF TEACHING STAFF

Year	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Lecturer	Teaching Assistant	Others	Total
1416/1417	1,084	1,778	4,547	2,576	2,970	346	13,301
1417/1418	1,122	1,780	4,751	2,884	3,178	606	14,321
1418/1419	1,248	1,932	5,189	2,964	3,585	1,750	16,668
1419/1420	1,219	1,906	5,258	3,255	3,960	1,695	17,293
1420/1421	1,300	2,084	5,586	3,607	4,222	2,126	18,925
1421/1422	1,320	2,134	5,977	4,267	4,595	2,388	20,681
1422/1423	1,355	2,220	6,544	4,518	4,509	2,772	21,918
1423/1424	1,413	2,254	7,006	4,977	4,500	3,209	23,359
1424/1425	1,482	2,339	7,895	5,495	4,605	3,344	25,160
1425/1426	1,504	2,428	8,447	6,123	4,580	3,755	26,837
1426/1427	1,687	2,550	9,011	6,135	5,682	2,899	27,964
1427/1428	5,410	5,395	5,517	5,641	3,808	1,849	27,620
1428/1429	1,878	3,028	9,334	4,848	8,416	919	28,423
1429/1430	2,141	4,007	9,913	5,675	8,808	1,082	31,626
1430/1431	2,590	4,365	14,375	10,224	15,698	2,276	49,528
1431/1432	3,085	5,118	15,010	9,560	14,492	732	47,997

Source: Ministry of Higher Education.



**Table (8): TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS**

Year	Technological Colleges	Industrial** Secondary Institutes	Commercial** Secondary Institutes	Agricultural** Institutes	Technical** Inspectors' Institutes	Vocational Training Institutes	Total
1404/1405	254	4,027	6,352	153	333	9,294	20,413
1405/1406	241	3,960	6,548	169	346	9,941	21,205
1407	332	4,653	7,383	266	480	7,378	20,492
1408	887	5,362	7,755	422	682	9,242	24,350
1409	1,403	6,243	7,980	370	930	9,534	26,460
1410	2,247	6,815	7,198	399	989	9,431	27,079
1411	3,379	7,375	7,025	408	1,050	9,564	28,801
1412	4,119	7,929	7,351	506	1,131	8,842	29,878
1413	5,703	8,245	8,501	702	1,498	9,512	34,161
1414/1415	6,648	8,672	10,335	774	1,660	8,878	36,967
1415/1416	7,214	8,558	10,995	737	1,738	8,841	38,083
1416/1417	6,999	8,045	10,916	821	1,956	8,282	37,019
1417/1418	7,629	7,816	9,554	839	2,073	7,458	35,369
1418/1419	8,880	7,766	8,228	670	2,178	9,573	37,295
1419/1420	13,998	9,561	7,294	639	2,308	12,387	46,187
1420/1421	19,635	9,470	6,909	449	2,430	11,111	50,004
1421/1422	22,835	11,006	7,179	321	2,693	11,651	55,685
1422/1423	30,060	11,590	7,794	303	2,987	13,332	66,066
1423/1424	33,876	11,890	7,660	311	3,171	13,847	70,755
1424/1425	39,539	12,264	7,212	259	3,145	13,441	75,860
1425/1426	40,586	12,001	6,052	253	2,748	12,461	74,101
1426/1427	40,360	7,819	3,342	134	1,835	13,909	67,399
1427/1428*	54,672	3,836	1,623	41	887	15,403	76,462
1428/1429	65,917	--	--	--	--	17,430	83,347
1429/1430	69,068	--	--	--	--	17,607	86,675
1430/1431	69,374	--	--	--	--	16,012	85,386
1431/1432	66,071	--	--	--	--	15,212	81,283

* As from 1427/1428H, Technological Colleges Include the number of female students of the Girl Higher Technological Institutes.

** Their Programs have been developed into Technological colleges programs effective from 1427/ 1428H.

Source: Technical and Vocational Training Corporation.



Table (9): TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
NO. OF GRADUATES

Year	Technological Colleges	Industrial** Secondary Institutes	Commercial** Secondary Institutes	Agricultural** Institutes	Technical** Inspectors' Institutes	Vocational Training Institutes	Total
1404/1405	62	1,112	1,647	34	133	6,394	9,382
1405/1406	71	852	1,683	46	112	6,991	9,755
1407	63	1,051	1,474	29	120	5,545	8,282
1408	100	916	1,735	42	-	5,734	8,527
1409	447	1,138	1,930	64	174	7,089	10,842
1410	479	1,489	1,856	133	259	6,797	11,013
1411	590	1,735	1,949	79	302	6,124	10,779
1412	1,248	1,960	1,797	90	297	5,911	11,303
1413	1,354	1,834	1,553	133	278	6,355	11,507
1414/1415	1,706	1,954	1,895	150	336	6,198	12,239
1415/1416	1,967	2,069	2,425	119	478	6,060	13,118
1416/1417	1,909	2,060	2,556	205	519	5,251	12,500
1417/1418	1,916	1,819	2,649	195	487	5,544	12,610
1418/1419	1,890	1,635	2,862	194	561	4,749	11,891
1419/1420	1,760	1,420	1,971	203	576	5,994	11,924
1420/1421	2,242	1,734	1,730	116	646	5,667	12,135
1421/1422	3,845	2,301	1,775	124	659	5,518	14,222
1422/1423	4,784	2,243	1,782	74	711	6,606	16,200
1423/1424	7,310	2,751	1,885	49	810	6,555	19,360
1424/1425	10,964	3,174	2,030	86	956	6,313	23,523
1425/1426	10,056	3,539	2,160	88	880	7,796	24,519
1426/1427	11,267	3,854	1,586	90	928	7,675	25,400
1427/1428	12,426	--	--	--	--	10,707	23,133
1428/1429	12,750	--	--	--	--	7,966	20,716
1429/1430*	17,081	--	--	--	--	8,043	25,124
1430/1431*	19,591	--	--	--	--	6,077	25,668

* Technological Colleges Include the number of female students of the Girl Higher Technological Institutes.

** Their Programs have been developed into Technological colleges programs effective from 1427/ 1428H.

(-) There are no graduates this year in view that the study period was extended from two to three years at the Technical Inspectors' Institutes

Source: Technical and Vocational Training Corporation.



Table (10): TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
NO. OF TEACHING STAFF

Year	Technological Colleges	Industrial** Secondary Institutes	Commercial** Secondary Institutes	Agricultural** Institutes	Technical** Inspectors' Institutes	Vocational Training Institutes	Total
1404/1405	77	690	541	42	83	1,058	2,491
1405/1406	78	760	554	41	85	1,069	2,587
1407	91	776	551	44	82	1,108	2,652
1408	196	784	560	47	91	1,308	2,986
1409	334	811	486	42	113	1,303	3,089
1410	403	834	494	39	116	1,288	3,174
1411	510	882	501	40	130	1,171	3,234
1412	573	964	525	50	145	1,258	3,515
1413	951	1,127	608	83	222	1,418	4,409
1414/1415	913	1,126	660	94	240	1,479	4,512
1415/1416	1,134	1,180	722	114	283	1,467	4,900
1416/1417	1,120	1,247	650	117	315	1,482	4,931
1417/1418	1,118	1,243	674	121	324	1,474	4,954
1418/1419	1,322	1,166	632	122	363	1,471	5,076
1419/1420	1,467	1,167	587	121	375	1,509	5,226
1420/1421	1,638	1,144	577	125	381	1,349	5,214
1421/1422	1,617	1,171	551	132	388	1,362	5,221
1422/1423	1,987	1,201	542	54	385	1,398	5,567
1423/1424	2,215	1,332	560	63	427	1,524	6,121
1424/1425	2,429	1,277	525	59	400	1,526	6,216
1425/1426	2,842	1,208	457	56	338	1,474	6,375
1426/1427	4,489	--	--	--	--	2,882	7,371
1427/1428*	3,954	--	--	--	--	3,091	7,045
1428/1429	4,395	--	--	--	--	2,703	7,098
1429/1430	3,888	--	--	--	--	2,497	6,385
1430/1431	4,435	--	--	--	--	2,586	7,021
1431/1432	4,863	--	--	--	--	2,982	7,845

* As from 1427/1428H, Technological Colleges Include the number of female students of the Girl Higher Technological Institutes.

** Their Programs have been developed into Technological colleges programs effective from 1427/ 1428I

Source: Technical and Vocational Training Corporation.



Table (11): TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING
NO. OF COLLEGES AND INSTITUTES

Year	Technological Colleges	Industrial** Secondary Institutes	Commercial** Secondary Institutes	Agricultural*** Institutes	Technical** Inspectors' Institutes	Vocational Training Institutes	Total
1404/1405	1	8	11	1	3	24	48
1405/1406	1	8	11	1	3	24	48
1407	1	8	11	1	3	25	49
1408	4	8	11	1	3	28	55
1409	4	8	11	1	3	29	56
1410	6	8	11	1	3	29	58
1411	6	8	11	1	3	30	59
1412	6	8	11	1	5	30	61
1413	6	8	15	2	5	30	66
1414/1415	6	8	15	3	5	30	67
1415/1416	6	9	15	3	5	30	68
1416/1417	6	10	16	3	5	30	70
1417/1418	6	11	16	4	5	30	72
1418/1419	10	12	16	4	5	30	77
1419/1420	11	12	16	4	5	30	78
1420/1421	12	10	16	4	5	30	77
1421/1422	12	10	16	4	5	30	77
1422/1423	17	10	16	4	5	31	83
1423/1424	20	10	16	3	5	32	86
1424/1425	24	10	16	3	5	34	92
1425/1426	28	10	16	3	5	34	96
1426/1427	33	10	16	2	5	47	113
1427/1428*	38	9	12	1	5	52	117
1428/1429	44	--	--	--	--	57	101
1429/1430	35	--	--	--	--	62	97
1430/1431	49	--	--	--	--	63	112
1431/1432	49	--	--	--	--	63	112

* As from 1427/1428H, Technological Colleges Include the number of female students of the Girl Higher Technological Institutes.

** Their Programs have been developed into Technological colleges programs effective from 1427/ 1428H

Source: Technical and Vocational Training Corporation.



Table (12): NUMBER OF HEALTH CARE CENTERS AND PRIVATE DISPENSARIES

Year	Health Care Centers of Ministry of Health	Private dispensaries	Total
1399	824	--	824
1400	889	--	889
1401	935	64	999
1402	973	105	1,078
1403	1,084	164	1,248
1404	1,119	184	1,303
1405	1,306	224	1,530
1406	1,431	226	1,657
1407	1,438	274	1,712
1408	1,477	313	1,790
1409	1,639	350	1,989
1410	1,668	392	2,060
1411	1,692	409	2,101
1412	1,702	464	2,166
1413	1,707	--	1,707
1414	1,719	552	2,271
1415	1,725	591	2,316
1416	--	598	598
1417	1,737	611	2,348
1418	1,751	622	2,373
1419	1,756	706	2,462
1420	1,766	708	2,474
1421	1,786	744	2,530
1422	1,792	1,059	2,851
1423	1,804	973	2,777
1424	1,824	1,041	2,865
1425	1,848	1,043	2,891
1426	1,905	1,055	2,960
1427	1,925	1,057	2,982
1428	1,925	1,152	3,077
1429	1,986	1,871	3,857
1430	2,037	1,944	3,981
1431	2,094	2,021	4,115

(--) Not Available.

Source: Ministry of Health.



Table (13): NUMBER OF HOSPITALS AND BEDS

Year	Ministry of Health		Other government agencies		Private Sector		Total	
	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds	Hospitals	Beds
1399	67	10,978	--	--	--	--	67	10,978
1400	69	11,968	--	--	--	2,483	69	14,451
1401	70	13,066	--	--	28	2,685	98	15,751
1402	72	14,333	--	-	31	3,264	103	17,597
1403	74	15,387	--	5,055	32	3,440	106	23,882
1404	86	17,961	--	5,432	31	3,412	117	26,805
1405	105	20,796	--	6,170	40	3,993	145	30,959
1406	141	23,862	--	6,283	41	4,474	182	34,619
1407	157	25,902	--	6,437	43	5,019	200	37,358
1408	162	26,315	--	6,577	55	5,956	217	38,848
1409	162	25,918	--	6,592	61	6,445	223	38,955
1410	163	25,835	--	6,937	64	6,680	227	39,452
1411	166	26,866	--	7,129	66	6,680	232	40,675
1412	170	26,878	--	7,285	72	6,988	242	41,151
1413	174	26,974	--	7,338	75	7,477	249	41,789
1414	173	26,878	--	8,357	72	6,592	245	41,827
1415	175	26,737	39	8,563	74	6,616	288	41,916
1416	180	27,058	39	8,794	75	6,876	294	42,728
1417	182	27,428	39	8,970	84	8,185	305	44,583
1418	186	27,794	39	9,119	87	8,491	312	45,404
1419	188	27,864	39	9,169	89	8,766	316	45,799
1420	188	27,864	39	9,169	91	8,886	318	45,919
1421	190	28,140	39	9,376	94	9,106	323	46,622
1422	193	28,268	39	9,413	99	9,337	331	47,018
1423	195	28,522	39	9,604	105	8,954	339	47,080
1424	200	28,751	40	10,300	110	10,133	350	49,184
1425	200	28,751	38	9,975	113	11,135	351	49,861
1426	213	30,317	38	10,156	123	12,547	374	53,020
1427	218	30,617	39	10,257	127	12,590	384	53,464
1428	225	31,420	39	10,828	123	11,271	387	53,519
1429	231	31,720	39	10,806	123	11,362	393	53,888
1430	244	33,277	39	10,822	125	11,833	408	55,932
1431	249	34,370	39	10,939	127	12,817	415	58,126

(--) Not Available.

Source: Ministry of Health.



Table (14): NUMBER OF PHYSICIANS AND NURSING STAFF

Year	Ministry of Health		Other government agencies		Private Sector		Total	
	Physicians	Nursing	Physicians	Nursing	Physicians	Nursing	Physicians	Nursing
1399	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1400	3,793	6,859	--	--	--	--	3,793	6,859
1401	4,618	9,051	--	--	1,436	2,062	6,054	11,113
1402	--	--	--	--	1,966	3,422	1,966	3,422
1403	6,453	12,367	2,308	4,255	2,634	4,548	11,395	21,170
1404	7,490	14,919	3,369	8,171	3,034	4,722	13,893	27,812
1405	9,257	20,707	2,873	5,630	2,942	3,424	15,072	29,761
1406	10,359	24,528	3,575	8,381	3,594	5,166	17,528	38,075
1407	11,326	25,986	3,654	8,551	3,551	5,983	18,531	40,520
1408	11,940	27,169	4,214	9,200	4,330	7,594	20,484	43,963
1409	12,617	28,266	4,298	9,255	4,992	8,319	21,907	45,840
1410	12,959	29,124	4,658	10,245	5,460	8,697	23,077	48,066
1411	14,082	30,799	4,839	10,654	5,788	8,490	24,709	49,943
1412	13,900	32,229	4,721	11,422	6,657	10,216	25,278	53,867
1413	14,554	33,373	5,076	12,485	8,135	11,232	27,765	57,090
1414	15,125	35,687	6,176	15,622	7,926	9,937	29,227	61,246
1415	15,476	35,219	6,539	15,534	8,291	9,983	30,306	60,736
1416	15,266	34,947	6,796	15,679	8,482	10,588	30,544	61,214
1417	14,717	34,739	6,806	16,447	8,891	10,800	30,414	61,986
1418	14,407	36,101	6,853	17,080	9,021	11,609	30,281	64,790
1419	14,786	36,340	6,891	16,920	9,825	12,266	31,502	65,526
1420	14,970	37,126	7,199	17,212	9,053	12,610	31,222	66,948
1421	14,950	36,495	7,588	17,664	9,445	13,262	31,983	67,421
1422	16,111	37,666	7,439	17,349	8,906	13,326	32,456	68,341
1423	16,645	37,918	8,406	19,487	10,717	13,913	35,768	71,318
1424	17,623	38,019	9,331	20,142	11,542	15,953	38,496	74,114
1425	18,621	41,356	8,856	19,421	12,788	17,810	40,265	78,587
1426	20,219	42,628	9,343	19,913	13,786	17,453	43,348	79,994
1427	21,265	44,395	10,233	20,488	14,091	18,985	45,589	83,868
1428	22,643	51,188	10,808	21,462	14,468	21,085	47,919	93,735
1429	24,802	55,429	11,592	23,536	16,444	22,333	52,838	101,298
1430	25,832	63,297	12,304	24,253	16,767	23,308	54,903	110,858
1431	31,517	75,978	12,968	25,880	21,134	27,934	65,619	129,792

(--) Not Available.

Source: Ministry of Health.



Table (15): ALLIED HEALTH PERSONNEL

Year	Ministry of Health	Other Government Agencies	Private Sector	Total
1400	2,644	--	--	2,644
1401	5,137	--	--	5,137
1402	--	--	--	--
1403	5,588	--	1,624	7,212
1404	7,963	3,928	1,899	13,790
1405	10,086	3,133	--	13,219
1406	11,513	4,216	2,333	18,062
1407	12,793	4,284	2,591	19,668
1408	14,013	5,942	2,756	22,711
1409	15,125	6,518	3,549	25,192
1410	15,329	6,696	3,704	25,729
1411	17,383	7,345	3,811	28,539
1412	17,195	6,806	4,319	28,320
1413	18,528	7,659	5,653	31,840
1414	19,325	8,958	3,884	32,167
1415	19,973	9,197	3,877	33,047
1416	20,250	10,014	4,013	34,277
1417	20,131	9,302	6,540	35,973
1418	20,615	10,457	7,628	38,700
1419	22,188	10,502	9,073	41,763
1420	23,073	10,722	6,627	40,422
1421	22,255	9,867	6,397	38,519
1422	23,061	10,946	9,865	43,872
1423	23,289	11,639	5,407	40,335
1424	23,369	14,041	7,148	44,558
1425	22,969	13,843	8,041	44,853
1426	24,239	14,673	7,061	45,973
1427	26,075	15,192	7,872	49,139
1428	27,958	16,162	7,168	51,288
1429	30,281	17,183	8,462	55,926
1430	34,014	20,161	9,833	64,008
1431	41,900	20,508	10,876	73,284

(--) Not Available.

Source: Ministry of Health.



Table (16): CULTIVATED AREA
(Thousand Hectares)

Year	Total Grain, of which							Total Vegetables, of which			Total Fruits, of which Dates 3	Total Green Fodder 4	Total 1+2+3+4
	Wheat	Sorghum	Millet	Corn	Barley	Sesame	Total 1	Tomato	Water Melon	Total 2			
1971	30	8	253	0	10	0	301	10	0	34	43	41	419
1972	39	15	81	4	15	2	156	11	0	29	36	32	254
1973	31	17	139	1	6	7	201	7	0	18	38	29	286
1974	83	36	276	6	10	3	414	17	0	55	68	63	601
1975	62	36	237	3	7	2	347	21	0	56	64	45	511
1976	74	33	302	10	10	4	432	16	0	48	72	34	586
1977	72	32	273	6	8	3	394	18	0	53	64	46	557
1978	60	34	302	1	8	1	406	16	0	44	69	41	561
1979	67	33	319	5	9	2	434	17	0	52	71	42	601
1980	67	30	350	2	4	2	455	18	0	53	72	29	609
1981	74	12	173	8	8	2	276	13	0	45	73	41	435
1982	151	11	96	1	3	2	264	20	0	100	78	155	597
1983	245	10	59	1	1	4	320	19	1	69	70	273	731
1984	404	3	38	0	1	4	450	27	1	89	73	171	783
1985	587	2	37	1	2	3	634	25	1	93	75	145	946
1986	566	3	38	2	32	3	643	24	2	87	78	139	947
1987	602	5	67	2	38	4	718	23	2	99	82	163	1062
1988	726	6	115	2	45	3	898	23	2	98	82	168	1245
1989	780	6	121	2	54	4	968	22	2	105	88	166	1326
1990	771	8	138	2	56	4	978	25	3	109	91	201	1379
1991	896	6	124	2	61	1	1090	23	4	106	96	227	1520
1992	924	6	127	2	62	3	1125	25	6	124	103	219	1571
1993	764	6	146	3	212	3	1133	26	9	125	113	226	1596
1994	582	7	162	3	316	2	1071	25	13	134	118	273	1596
1995	369	8	181	3	145	3	708	28	19	159	130	305	1302
1996	274	8	184	3	95	3	566	28	18	156	139	313	1173
1997	403	8	182	3	59	2	659	30	19	162	146	297	1263
1998	385	8	180	3	46	2	624	20	16	120	148	239	1131
1999	484	6	155	4	41	2	693	11	16	92	190	251	1227
2000	419	7	159	6	26	2	619	12	15	94	193	214	1120
2001	424	7	178	5	45	2	661	19	13	114	191	245	1212
2002	499	7	166	8	25	2	707	18	14	113	193	211	1224
2003	517	7	142	9	23	2	699	18	14	114	198	205	1216
2004	523	5	130	14	10	3	685	17	15	111	209	168	1173
2005	489	4	103	24	7	3	632	17	18	115	217	143	1107
2006	468	4	100	22	5	3	603	14	19	111	224	137	1074
2007	450	3	96	24	5	3	582	15	19	112	229	151	1075
2008	326	3	104	29	4	3	469	15	18	109	233	161	972
2009	196	4	93	29	3	3	329	15	17	107	239	160	835
2010	220	3	44	15	2	2	287	15	18	109	226	184	807

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.



Table (17): AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

(Thousand Tons)

Year	Total Grain, of which							Total Vegetables, of which			Total Fruits, of which Dates 3	Total Green Fodder 4	Total 1+2+3+4
	Wheat	Sorghum	Millet	Corn	Barley	Sesame	Total 1	Tomato	Water Melon	Total 2			
1971	42	6	124	--	9	--	180	98	--	683	362	493	1718
1972	39	8	53	1	9	--	110	111	1	653	240	355	1358
1973	64	10	27	1	11	--	113	182	--	399	355	344	1212
1974	153	11	115	4	15	1	300	201	2	674	434	456	1864
1975	132	11	128	2	17	--	289	301	--	884	458	322	1953
1976	93	17	153	7	12	2	284	165	1	597	360	541	1782
1977	125	13	139	4	14	2	296	197	--	744	389	474	1903
1978	120	13	152	1	15	1	303	167	5	546	529	601	1979
1979	141	15	167	4	13	2	341	195	4	705	525	611	2182
1980	142	9	109	1	5	2	268	200	3	756	470	388	1882
1981	187	8	91	1	6	1	295	232	4	718	497	542	2052
1982	417	5	61	1	5	1	489	300	3	1292	509	2358	4648
1983	817	7	47	1	2	2	877	264	9	1089	577	2398	4941
1984	1402	4	35	1	2	4	1448	328	8	1313	658	2518	5937
1985	2135	4	43	1	4	3	2191	331	25	1443	687	2134	6454
1986	2290	6	43	1	121	2	2463	327	28	1281	714	2036	6494
1987	2649	7	117	3	154	5	2935	427	36	1911	781	2405	8032
1988	3267	9	125	4	285	4	3695	401	36	1953	818	2395	8860
1989	3452	11	129	4	350	4	3950	397	37	1895	849	2294	8988
1990	3580	9	171	4	372	2	4138	387	64	1901	804	2106	8948
1991	4035	9	118	5	407	1	4576	368	77	1904	834	2514	9827
1992	4124	10	147	5	417	2	4705	417	97	2074	899	2426	10103
1993	3430	11	175	6	1421	2	5045	433	167	2182	951	2435	10613
1994	2646	12	185	6	2011	2	4861	442	238	2289	988	2784	10922
1995	1648	13	207	6	794	2	2671	479	375	2693	1053	3069	9485
1996	1200	14	211	7	500	2	1934	458	349	2631	1092	3157	8814
1997	1795	13	209	6	315	2	2341	478	331	2600	1151	2929	9020
1998	1735	12	199	7	250	2	2205	419	347	2137	1150	2900	8391
1999	2057	7	205	23	193	3	2488	271	412	1896	1133	3601	9117
2000	1788	9	212	41	118	3	2172	310	381	1927	1188	3263	8550
2001	2082	11	248	20	231	2	2594	396	316	2107	1210	3091	9001
2002	2436	9	240	29	138	3	2856	409	315	2137	1241	2708	8942
2003	2524	9	242	36	138	2	2951	424	318	2214	1331	2652	9149
2004	2775	9	284	53	67	5	3194	480	331	2479	1454	2633	9760
2005	2648	7	205	91	47	5	3004	496	364	2571	1554	2463	9592
2006	2630	7	242	126	31	5	3042	480	384	2617	1549	2368	9576
2007	2559	6	233	135	28	5	2967	478	393	2596	1582	2688	9833
2008	1986	7	252	163	24	5	2438	522	364	2696	1616	2984	9734
2009	1152	8	244	161	20	5	1592	543	338	2676	1619	2974	8863
2010	1349	6	114	79	16	5	1571	492	339	2521	1549	3603	9244

(--) : Not Available.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.



Table (18): INDICATORS OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS

(Thousand Tons)

Year	Red meat	Chickens	Fish	Total Meat	Milk	Table eggs
1971	22	7	18	47	172	5
1972	25	8	19	52	189	6
1973	73	8	20	101	217	7
1974	56	11	20	87	225	9
1975	47	14	20	81	206	12
1976	47	21	19	87	234	16
1977	44	23	17	84	253	21
1978	36	26	18	80	309	27
1979	38	30	19	87	343	30
1980	34	40	20	94	349	41
1981	49	57	33	139	235	49
1982	65	86	37	188	311	71
1983	75	124	40	239	361	98
1984	101	143	43	287	374	104
1985	126	177	45	348	414	132
1986	140	240	46	426	432	137
1987	150	246	48	444	450	114
1988	157	266	50	473	451	103
1989	133	267	52	452	475	113
1990	134	270	52	456	516	113
1991	140	270	52	462	520	113
1992	140	288	49	477	548	120
1993	146	324	50	520	587	123
1994	150	361	52	563	633	127
1995	154	390	48	592	698	132
1996	155	397	51	603	749	125
1997	157	451	54	662	816	131
1998	157	395	55	607	883	136
1999	159	418	52	629	937	136
2000	160	483	55	698	1039	129
2001	160	521	56	737	1067	138
2002	162	467	57	686	1139	138
2003	165	468	67	700	1200	137
2004	167	522	67	756	1232	145
2005	169	537	75	781	1338	169
2006	170	535	81	786	1381	174
2007	171	508	91	770	1436	188
2008	170	446	93	709	1690	170
2009	171	494	96	761	1718	191
2010	172	447	100	719	1763	219

Source: Ministry of Agriculture.



**Table (19): ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK
AND POULTRY**

(Thousand Heads)

Year	Goats	Sheep	Cows	Camels	Total livestock	Poultry*
2002	5594	10315	322	814	17045	425
2003	5478	10646	332	824	17280	424
2004	5654	11621	361	865	18501	475
2005	5643	12112	352	862	18969	536
2006	5002	11787	382	879	18050	532
2007	4853	11548	413	869	17683	506
2008	4393	10420	429	825	16067	444
2009	3809	9095	435	810	14149	493
2010	3408	8741	404	810	13363	445

* Million chickens

Source: Ministry of Agriculture

Table (20) : NO. OF OPERATING INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Year	Food products	Beverages	Textiles	Cloth	Leather & related products	Wood, wood & cork products *	Paper & its products	Printing & copying recorded multimedia	Coke coal & refined petroleum products	Chemical materials & products	Basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceuticals
1990	291	86	21	22	18	14	71	50	15	159	9
1991	304	88	21	23	21	18	78	50	16	167	9
1992	310	89	22	28	23	19	82	52	18	183	9
1993	323	90	23	36	26	23	92	53	19	190	10
1994	340	93	29	42	28	26	98	56	20	201	11
1995	367	96	34	46	34	28	105	66	20	214	13
1996	393	101	40	51	38	28	110	68	20	230	14
1997	416	111	45	57	40	32	122	70	29	241	16
1998	435	114	50	58	43	33	129	70	31	258	17
1999	454	117	55	60	44	38	135	70	34	270	18
2000	468	119	60	62	44	36	137	70	35	288	21
2001	475	120	65	63	44	37	144	72	36	300	23
2002	496	122	70	63	44	38	152	72	35	324	22
2003	511	120	69	63	43	43	159	72	36	338	22
2004	524	120	71	65	43	43	161	72	37	354	23
2005	536	121	72	67	45	44	163	70	37	378	23
2006	548	121	73	68	45	45	167	69	42	391	23
2007	566	122	73	71	47	47	173	71	47	416	24
2008	581	124	76	74	48	47	179	71	53	428	24
2009	608	129	77	75	49	46	180	71	60	451	24
2010	624	137	78	79	48	48	187	71	65	471	25
2011	638	140	79	85	48	49	189	70	67	488	25

* Excluding furniture, and types of straw and plaiting materials.



Contd...2 Table (20) : NO. OF OPERATING INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Year	Rubber & plastic products	Other nonmetal products	Base metal products	Reformed metals (excluding machines & equipment)	Computers & electronic & optical products	Electrical equipment	Machines & equipment unclassified elsewhere	Engine, trailer & semitrailer vehicles	Other transportation equipment	Furniture	Other manufacturing industries	Total
1990	164	423	49	300	21	74	77	52	6	112	77	2111
1991	177	441	53	319	25	77	77	55	6	119	75	2219
1992	195	443	57	345	27	80	83	56	6	124	76	2327
1993	225	464	67	361	30	83	88	56	7	135	78	2479
1994	258	477	70	376	32	87	91	60	7	143	86	2631
1995	280	518	73	404	36	92	93	62	7	154	89	2831
1996	302	536	77	425	36	95	99	64	8	169	91	2995
1997	327	554	82	443	37	101	103	66	8	180	96	3176
1998	348	562	82	470	42	109	106	68	10	188	101	3324
1999	373	574	83	491	43	113	113	74	10	203	104	3476
2000	391	581	87	503	44	120	115	74	10	206	107	3578
2001	408	585	89	516	47	121	120	80	11	216	107	3679
2002	428	598	89	527	48	124	121	83	11	221	109	3797
2003	444	611	92	537	49	124	126	87	11	223	107	3887
2004	464	618	95	548	51	125	129	87	10	220	107	3967
2005	484	631	98	554	53	127	134	92	10	218	101	4058
2006	494	646	104	569	54	130	134	98	10	222	100	4153
2007	522	671	109	591	56	134	141	100	10	225	93	4309
2008	538	715	117	611	60	139	149	108	11	225	91	4469
2009	564	766	125	635	61	142	155	113	11	227	92	4661
2010	593	809	138	664	60	151	158	118	11	230	93	4858
2011	610	850	144	679	61	158	163	122	10	233	93	5001

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Table (21) : TOTAL FINANCE OF OPERATING INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Year	Food products	Beverages	Textiles	Cloth	Leather & related products	Wood, wood & cork products*	Paper & its products	Printing & copying recorded multimedia	Coke coal & refined petroleum products	Chemical materials & products	Basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceuticals
1990	5404	1927	744	189	191	113	1884	528	7626	31427	368
1991	6127	1925	857	194	229	171	2240	569	15945	33387	368
1992	6292	2055	957	225	284	179	2420	590	16072	48109	368
1993	6718	2076	1057	282	417	263	2715	587	16038	53665	431
1994	7395	2437	1200	310	444	295	2875	790	16434	56393	454
1995	8622	2447	1307	335	535	338	2944	1231	25960	59986	500
1996	9821	2969	1436	482	540	346	3285	1326	25996	61744	555
1997	10985	3597	1710	520	582	431	3632	1547	32529	87291	654
1998	11944	3701	1913	535	606	431	3656	1542	35696	102052	752
1999	12879	4119	2200	569	615	486	3930	1536	38081	102867	783
2000	12642	4267	2411	603	641	444	3932	1545	37151	102830	1056
2001	13307	4285	2652	611	657	446	4511	2014	37296	103106	1156
2002	14235	4595	2769	619	668	457	4779	2362	38064	104769	1447
2003	16081	4403	2767	647	668	511	4556	2429	38085	106532	1447
2004	16234	4561	2889	644	667	674	4972	2431	38078	109272	1451
2005	16408	4567	2784	667	674	702	5172	2645	38078	126466	1468
2006	16848	4732	3054	693	676	746	5689	2771	68101	137586	1523
2007	20622	4968	3150	720	685	751	6133	3025	68890	141314	1595
2008	24198	5670	3325	752	689	762	6547	3137	68992	143992	2580
2009	28054	6300	3790	826	690	793	7142	3204	71451	160924	2581
2010	30576	7398	3937	844	686	799	7733	3204	71513	178428	2781
2011	32212	8576	4543	1002	686	825	8364	3212	72035	181191	3545

* Excluding furniture, and types of straw and plaiting materials.



Contd...2 Table (21) : TOTAL FINANCE OF OPERATING INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Year	Rubber & plastic products	Other nonmetal products	Base metal products	Reformed metals (excluding machines & equipment)	Computers & electronic & optical products	Electrical equipment	Machines & equipment unclassified elsewhere	Engine, trailer & semitrailer vehicles	Other transportation equipment	Furniture	Other manufacturing industries	Total
1990	2977	17010	2552	4368	188	2266	1232	1269	23	927	3225	86438.22
1991	4077	17021	2741	4697	894	2236	1310	1287	23	1124	3214	100636.6
1992	4438	16476	3173	5075	569	2426	1423	1499	23	1195	3495	117344.5
1993	4852	142773	5788	6131	699	2254	1520	1487	27	1483	3655	254915.8
1994	6014	20483	6044	6303	795	2809	1696	1544	27	2900	3753	141397.1
1995	6979	22308	6825	7102	848	3066	1782	1626	27	3005	3639	161412.2
1996	9005	22645	7134	7468	840	4299	1880	1678	33	3183	3861	170526.5
1997	9581	24212	7357	7702	850	4872	2005	1709	33	3299	4015	209114.4
1998	10214	24647	7587	8693	874	5288	2093	1758	42	3505	4160	231686.2
1999	10664	26639	8225	9126	886	5327	2212	1841	42	3675	4118	240820.6
2000	11166	26650	8567	9395	910	5312	2257	1921	72	2495	4176	240441.2
2001	11165	26677	9042	10212	939	5853	2253	2117	81	2779	4203	245363.1
2002	11182	26866	8938	9927	968	6225	2346	2146	81	2847	4212	250502.6
2003	10586	28723	9268	10056	952	6414	2390	2144	84	2954	4181	255877.2
2004	10933	30074	9967	10492	1018	6400	2368	2147	94	2841	4073	262277.9
2005	11218	30685	10342	11220	1044	6857	2635	2156	94	2884	2366	281131.6
2006	11401	35130	9973	11389	1222	7459	2681	2264	129	2919	2389	329374.9
2007	12499	38726	11670	13088	1304	7875	2750	2304	178	2941	2317	347504.3
2008	13147	49253	31241	14949	1313	9267	3104	2380	179	2975	3079	391532.2
2009	21517	52421	33109	15518	1301	9403	3265	2626	198	2965	7659	435739.2
2010	22251	55909	37176	16141	1299	10833	3309	2702	198	3102	7720	468537.7
2011	23517	60635	39128	18212	1306	12335	3806	3981	197	3117	7722	490148.5

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



Table (22) : NO. OF WORKERS OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Year	Food products	Beverages	Textiles	Cloth	Leather & related products	Wood, wood & cork products*	Paper & its products	Printing & copying recorded multimedia	Coke coal & refined petroleum products	Chemical materials & products	Basic pharmaceutical products & pharmaceuticals
1990	14069	7497	2948	1463	899	560	4891	2113	6453	14043	809
1991	15445	7701	3502	1598	1107	1525	5616	2308	7009	15285	809
1992	16427	7829	3753	1850	1401	1560	5843	2444	7185	18533	809
1993	17992	7797	4816	2802	1560	1950	6632	2494	7168	20371	1271
1994	19138	9833	5270	3321	1809	2160	6918	2932	7751	21664	1359
1995	21290	9997	5758	3653	2077	2364	7696	3786	7758	23131	1437
1996	24195	11831	6235	4947	2395	2408	8352	4307	7837	24666	1540
1997	26119	12894	7055	5306	2956	2553	9050	5218	9796	26385	1724
1998	27963	13193	7458	5408	3072	2540	9458	5253	10373	27845	1872
1999	29582	13952	7988	5913	4097	2845	9788	5262	10716	29388	1926
2000	31008	14552	8666	6117	4102	2867	10107	5328	10629	30253	2473
2001	32524	14686	9601	6180	4470	2953	10982	5723	10744	31109	2729
2002	35475	16481	9862	6246	3493	3110	12156	5789	10562	32412	2804
2003	38567	16538	9909	6209	3492	3440	12866	6074	10628	33481	2804
2004	39237	16955	10392	6361	3477	3466	13400	6090	10658	34240	2833
2005	41098	17135	10118	6457	3552	3528	14415	6073	10672	37895	2864
2006	43287	17344	10597	6648	3581	3604	15931	6712	12150	39542	3259
2007	51060	18542	11360	6778	3664	3675	16840	7062	12387	40718	4189
2008	57230	21308	11565	7047	3675	3678	17881	7499	12873	43113	4353
2009	67337	25271	12402	7548	4070	3702	22402	7697	13054	45795	4400
2010	72540	26694	13136	7787	4067	3762	23604	7697	13366	48617	5515
2011	78122	29517	13670	8801	4062	3864	25247	7982	13444	52912	5935

* Excluding furniture, and types of straw and plaiting materials.



Contd...2 Table (22) : NO. OF WORKERS OF INDUSTRIAL UNITS

Year	Rubber & plastic products	Other nonmetal products	Base metal products	Reformed metals (excluding machines & equipment)	Computers & electronic & optical products	Electrical equipment	Machines & equipment unclassified elsewhere	Engine, trailer & semitrailer vehicles	Other transportation equipment	Furniture	Other manufacturing industries	Total
1990	11273	35202	3727	18208	1053	7986	4256	5187	207	6992	5897	155733
1991	13411	36315	4185	19663	3094	8397	4487	5487	207	8036	5929	171116
1992	14585	36976	5161	20787	1848	8988	5001	6165	207	8270	6720	182342
1993	17306	40880	7798	22762	2177	10537	5686	6494	236	9209	6903	204841
1994	21207	44205	8076	24108	2379	11514	6642	6820	236	10215	8111	225668
1995	23753	46680	9131	26701	2514	12235	7059	7081	236	10957	8251	243545
1996	26087	47656	9652	28783	2514	12960	7440	7648	292	12126	8396	262267
1997	28195	49055	10427	30550	2577	13463	7583	7836	292	13007	8759	280800
1998	30017	49822	10750	33113	2841	14596	7874	8181	349	13698	9480	295156
1999	31811	52579	11180	35422	2872	15084	8434	8570	349	14980	10111	312849
2000	33445	53210	11601	37055	2966	15441	8891	8719	443	15182	10598	323653
2001	35166	53498	12314	39397	3092	16623	9573	8704	490	16038	10792	337388
2002	36498	52805	12198	40393	3179	17731	10029	8984	490	16459	10827	347983
2003	36939	54336	12785	41470	3114	18205	10732	9274	514	16645	10790	358812
2004	38242	54186	13184	43541	3242	18680	10930	9264	565	16483	10725	366151
2005	39630	55296	13650	44812	3347	20367	10726	9398	565	16384	9770	377752
2006	41014	57985	14875	46775	3394	21202	10948	9746	695	16871	9892	396052
2007	43683	62111	16335	50474	3487	21559	11909	10141	1045	17008	9530	423557
2008	45993	71695	20481	55673	4839	23577	13459	10933	1073	17556	11245	466746
2009	50817	78260	22548	60454	5568	24285	14077	11792	1223	17854	12074	512630
2010	53016	83833	25475	64437	5543	26037	14792	12184	1226	18234	12922	544484
2011	58221	97858	28036	69624	5578	28891	15988	13372	1198	18853	13959	595134

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.





**Table (23): ELECTRIC POWER GENERATION CAPACITY
AND NUMBER OF SUBSCRIBERS**

Year	Power Generation Capacity* (MW)	Peak Load (MW)	Number of Subscribers (in thousands)	Power Sold (Million kwh)
1970	344	300	216	1690
1971	418	345	233	1902
1972	512	438	248	2202
1973	657	577	265	2678
1974	938	722	304	3400
1975	1141	848	346	3826
1976	1749	1140	400	5298
1977	2368	1633	465	6353
1978	3213	2161	583	8465
1979	4129	2955	725	13456
1980	5913	3986	872	17452
1981	7355	5227	1054	21173
1982	8953	6309	1212	27144
1983	10720	7708	1393	31152
1984	11857	8503	1586	36111
1985	13939	9424	1762	40320
1986	14763	10252	1902	45796
1987	14910	10690	2043	48906
1988	15212	11202	2154	51531
1989	16471	11573	2259	55201
1990	16459	12173	2367	58972
1991	16849	12889	2461	63632
1992	17051	14389	2588	67437
1993	17627	15674	2687	74113
1994	17544	17387	2815	82198
1995	17494	16907	2926	85908
1996	18805	17706	3036	89641
1997	19351	17995	3151	92228
1998	20266	19326	3257	97050
1999	20647	20236	3372	105612
2000	22060	21673	3622	114161
2001	23230	23582	3792	122944
2002	25457	24519	4029	128629
2003	27017	26272	4247	142194
2004	27710	27847	4492	144385
2005	29051	29913	4727	153283
2006	30668	31240	4956	163151
2007	32955	33583	5182	169303
2008	34958	35240	5421	181097
2009	38681	40858	5702	193472
2010	40697	45661	5998	212263
2011	43070	48461	6341	219662

* Excluding energy generated by desalination plants until 1999.

Source: Ministry of Water and Electricity.



Table (24): CEMENT PRODUCTION AND DOMESTIC SALES

(In thousand tons)

Year	All companies	
	Production	Domestic Sales
1970	94	93
1971	58	58
1972	540	548
1973	659	704
1974	715	702
1975	722	845
1976	758	756
1977	896	862
1978	1103	1096
1979	2673	2702
1980	3001	2976
1981	4538	4437
1982	6522	7587
1983	8203	8230
1984	7919	7767
1985	9851	9841
1986	9260	9161
1987	8771	8842
1988	11402	11314
1989	12961	12955
1990	12143	11577
1991	12285	11060
1992	14521	15126
1993	15366	16573
1994	15814	16989
1995	15278	15583
1996	16574	16186
1997	17266	14980
1998	17488	15024
1999	18307	15773
2000	18232	17110
2001	20994	19493
2002	23332	20479
2003	24560	22585
2004	26197	25113
2005	26536	25613
2006	27913	26121
2007	31058	28225
2008	29656	28136
2009	31976	31145
2010	34309	33072
2011	38290	37440

Source: Cement production and domestic sales of ten companies.



**Table (25): CUMULATIVE ROAD NETWORK OF THE KINGDOM
IMPLEMENTED BY MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**

(Length in Kilometers)

Year	Asphalted Main Roads	Asphalted Secondary Roads	Asphalted Feeder Roads	Total Asphalted Roads	Paved Agricultural Roads	Total Roads
1390/1395	--	12,200	--	12,200	8,500	20,700
1395/1400	--	25,100	--	25,100	15,700	40,800
1400/1405	--	29,655	--	29,655	54,352	84,007
1410/1415	--	37,646	--	37,646	78,865	116,511
1415/1416	22,377	14,631	5,241	42,249	95,941	138,190
1416/1417	22,416	14,669	5,607	42,692	99,024	141,716
1416/1417	13,966	8,400	20,648	43,014	101,263	144,277
1417/1418	14,750	8,330	21,060	44,140	102,384	146,524
1418/1419	14,757	8,268	22,175	45,200	104,443	149,643
1419/1420	15,071	8,430	21,837	45,338	106,270	151,608
1420/1421	15,116	9,017	23,221	47,354	107,882	155,236
1421/1422	14,946	8,322	25,080	48,349	111,770	160,119
1422/1423	14,876	8,587	25,648	49,110	114,505	163,615
1423/1424	14,162	8,739	26,624	49,526	117,237	166,763
1424/1425	14,936	11,161	25,845	51,942	118,854	170,796
1425/1426	13,822	9,011	23,678	46,511	121,137	167,648
1426/1427	15,548	9,098	25,931	50,577	123,852	174,429
1427/1428	14,368	9,007	28,748	52,123	126,823	178,946
1428/1429	14,871	9,181	29,716	53,768	130,157	183,925
1430/1431	14,956	9,472	30,547	54,975	132,585	187,560
1431/1432	14,956	9,577	33,503	58,036	135,001	193,037
1432/1433	14,956	9,577	34,610	59,143	136,832	195,975

(--) Not Available.

Source: Ministry of Transport.



**Table (26): AVIATION OPERATIONS OF
SAUDI ARABIAN AIRLINES**

Year	Passengers (in million)	No. of flights	Cargo carried (thousand tons)
1970	0.6	29220	4
1971	0.7	28725	6
1972	0.9	29100	8
1973	1.0	29581	6
1974	1.3	33995	17
1975	1.8	40653	20
1976	3.1	54194	29
1977	4.9	72129	38
1978	6.5	81284	49
1979	8.0	90754	61
1980	9.5	100103	73
1981	9.4	107166	100
1982	10.3	106950	139
1983	11.4	108752	163
1984	11.6	109814	172
1985	10.9	109102	172
1986	10.4	102775	168
1987	10.5	98520	177
1988	10.1	100122	179
1989	10.3	97180	193
1990	10.6	100999	198
1991	9.8	87208	160
1992	11.6	103099	195
1993	12.4	106956	201
1994	12.5	110168	223
1995	12.0	105369	225
1996	12.2	108521	232
1997	12.2	107734	251
1998	12.2	108566	253
1999	12.7	115347	160
2000	13.0	117249	259
2001	13.4	117993	240
2002	14.2	120505	259
2003	14.5	121133	262
2004	15.8	127798	293
2005	16.9	130942	295
2006	17.8	141964	296
2007	18.2	132637	326
2008	17.7	157944	345
2009	18.3	165253	308
2010	18.9	155895	382
2011	21.5	162460	445

Source: Saudi Arabian Airlines.



Table (27): AVIATION OPERATIONS OF ALL AIRLINES*

Year	Passengers (in million)	No. of flights	Cargo carried (thousand tons)
1975	3	75228	39
1976	6	101536	47
1977	10	145409	58
1978	13	169528	76
1979	17	197720	110
1980	20	232294	137
1981	20	271776	181
1982	22	271969	257
1983	24	278623	328
1984	24	275609	351
1985	23	266843	346
1986	21	229300	335
1987	21	213395	333
1988	20	213181	334
1989	20	202284	351
1990	21	197806	365
1991	19	169869	397
1992	23	204571	362
1993	25	214945	378
1994	26	221905	401
1995	25	212413	399
1996	26	218016	411
1997	26	218100	450
1998	26	218973	451
1999	27	229078	464
2000	28	230303	467
2001	28	226946	440
2002	31	261905	473
2003	30	228618	456
2004	32	238540	492
2005	34	248991	494
2006	36	284687	475
2007	40	390892	520
2008	42	365686	565
2009	42	420873	531
2010	45	439510	571
2011	52	468648	642

* Including Saudi Arabian Airlines and foreign airlines operating in the Kingdom.

Source: General Authority of Civil Aviation.



**Table (28): POPULATION ESTIMATES BY GENDER AND NATIONALITY
IN THE MIDDLE OF THE YEAR**

Year	Saudi			Non-Saudi			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1974	3166013	2997792	6163805	517178	257219	774397	3683191	3255011	6938202
1975	3299247	3129932	6429179	574639	283192	857831	3873886	3413124	7287010
1976	3436784	3266657	6703441	638241	311670	949911	4075025	3578327	7653352
1977	3578634	3408002	6986636	708602	342876	1051478	4287236	3750878	8038114
1978	3724791	3553986	7278777	786393	377049	1163442	4511184	3931035	8442219
1979	3875233	3704613	7579846	872345	414448	1286793	4747578	4119061	8866639
1980	4029922	3859872	7889794	967252	455350	1422602	4997174	4315222	9312396
1981	4188801	4019733	8208534	1071977	500051	1572028	5260778	4519784	9780562
1982	4351793	4184148	8535941	1187454	548870	1736324	5539247	4733018	10272265
1983	4518803	4353048	8871851	1314694	602145	1916839	5833497	4955193	10788690
1984	4689709	4526340	9216049	1454788	660237	2115025	6144497	5186577	11331074
1985	4864370	4703911	9568281	1608915	723531	2332446	6473285	5427442	11900727
1986	5042619	4885623	9928242	1778342	792434	2570776	6820961	5678057	12499018
1987	5224266	5071312	10295578	1964432	867378	2831810	7188698	5938690	13127388
1988	5409093	5260787	10669880	2168647	948820	3117467	7577740	6209607	13787347
1989	5596859	5453833	11050692	2392552	1037242	3429794	7989411	6491075	14480486
1990	5787294	5650206	11437500	2637820	1133151	3770971	8425114	6783357	15208471
1991	5980104	5849635	11829739	2906237	1237079	4143316	8886341	7086714	15973055
1992	6170757	6047443	12218200	3193111	1347068	4540179	9363868	7394511	16758379
1993	6334907	6216789	12551696	3322551	1402925	4725476	9657458	7619714	17277172
1994	6488628	6375082	12863710	3397772	1440127	4837899	9886400	7815209	17701609
1995	6646071	6537398	13183469	3474692	1478314	4953006	10120763	8015712	18136475
1996	6807325	6703837	13511162	3553349	1517511	5070860	10360674	8221348	18582022
1997	6972483	6874505	13846988	3633782	1557746	5191528	10606265	8432251	19038516
1998	7141639	7049510	14191149	3716031	1599045	5315076	10857670	8648555	19506225
1999	7314889	7228960	14543849	3800137	1641438	5441575	11115026	8870398	19985424
2000	7492332	7412968	14905300	3886141	1684952	5571093	11378473	9097920	20476393
2001	7674070	7601651	15275721	3974087	1729617	5703704	11648157	9331268	20979425
2002	7860206	7795126	15655332	4064017	1775464	5839481	11924223	9570590	21494813
2003	8050847	7993515	16044362	4155978	1822524	5978502	12206825	9816039	22022864
2004	8245575	8198412	16443987	4248335	1871564	6119899	12493910	10069976	22563886
2005	8453097	8401060	16854157	4506528	1968899	6475427	12959625	10369959	23329584
2006	8663597	8606584	17270181	4780413	2071296	6851709	13444010	10677880	24121890
2007	8876666	8814670	17691336	5070944	2179018	7249962	13947610	10993688	24941298
2008	9091249	9024301	18115550	5379132	2292343	7671475	14470381	11316644	25787025
2009	9307550	9235696	18543246	5706050	2411561	8117611	15013600	11647257	26660857
2010 ⁽¹⁾	9525178	9448437	18973615	6052837	2536980	8589817	15578015	11985417	27563432
2011 ⁽¹⁾	9743626	9662059	19405685	6297735	2672935	8970670	16041361	12334994	28376355

⁽¹⁾ Provisional.

Source: Population estimates based on the results of the Population Census (1974, 1992, 2004) and preliminary results of the Population and Housing Census for 2010. Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



Table (29): LABOUR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Year	Total Labour Force* (On-the-job)	Unemployment Rate %		
		Saudi**	Non-Saudi**	Total**
1999	5592854	8.10	0.84	4.35
2000	5713345	8.15	1.11	4.57
2001	5808615	8.34	0.93	4.62
2002	5913009	9.66	0.79	5.27
2003	5875041	10.35	0.79	5.56
2004	5411795	11.00	0.80	5.82
2005	6145564	11.52	0.80	6.10
2006	6384403	12.00	0.80	6.30
2007	6656841	11.00	0.40	5.60
2008	7121658	9.80	0.40	5.00
2009	7837448	10.50	0.30	5.40
2010	7951033	--	--	--
2011	8779634	--	--	--

* Total Labour Force in the Public and Private Sectors, The source of data for the period 2003 - 2008 is the Ministry of Labour, and the Ministry of Civil Service.

** Unemployment Rates for the years 2003, 2004 and 2005 are estimates.

(--) Not Available.

Source: Central Department of Statistics & Information, Ministry of Economy and Planning.



**Table (30): Number of Employees in the Government Sectors
(Saudis and Non-Saudis)***

Year	Number of Employees in Government sector				Total
	Saudis		Non-Saudis		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1970	97002		20276		117278
1971	110453		23629		134082
1972	120765		28288		149053
1973	127658		31106		158764
1974	131667		34748		166415
1975	142341		42400		184741
1976	140807		47055		187862
1977	148062		50976		199038
1978	154789		57252		212041
1979	165056		64182		229238
1980	183501		69397		252898
1981	195604		72867		268471
1982	247978		86243		334221
1983	258124		106124		364248
1984	274459		121331		395790
1985	299738		129281		429019
1986	316629		140494		457123
1987	336456		144523		480979
1988	356307		147552		503859
1989	369093		150116		519209
1990	386760		147938		534698
1991	396891		151658		548549
1992	420653		159612		580265
1993	444364		144934		589298
1994	460845		133014		593859
1995	480313		128698		609011
1996	506577		109714		616291
1997	379025	181653	51827	44151	656656
1998	383996	195419	49736	39272	668423
1999	387779	203879	46956	35940	674554
2000	408640	204682	45776	35672	694770
2001	416803	214221	45644	34191	710859
2002	438023	214912	43400	31653	727988
2003	452555	224965	41698	27748	746966
2004	463487	231007	41342	27429	763265
2005	472727	240108	41436	29005	783276
2006	490109	243757	39779	30018	803663
2007	508006	252989	36851	32139	829985
2008	552718	275128	35807	36058	899711
2009	583989	282785	36202	38924	941900
2010	589627	295088	33677	41441	959833
2011	616748	302360	37128	41902	998138

* The Statistics include men and women working under the following ladders: (Public Ladder of Employee Salaries, Ladder of Health Jobs, Ladder of Educational Jobs, Ladder of the Teaching staff, lecturers and teaching assistants, Judge Ladder, Ladder of Investigation staff and public prosecutors, and Ladder of Wage - earners).

Source: Ministry of Civil Service.



**TABLE (31) : EXPENDITURE ON OUTBOUND TOURIST TRIPS
BY PURPOSE OF VISIT**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Holidays and Shopping	Visits To Relatives And Friends	Business and Conferences	Other Purposes	Total Expenditure	No. of Visitors (Thousands)
2002*	18,719	2,520	3,755	2,590	27,584	8,519
2003	8,806	1,252	4,321	1,218	15,597	4,845
2004	11,213	1,905	2,084	758	15,960	4,235
2005	10,148	1,344	1,986	668	14,146	5,009
2006	5,111	507	858	291	6,767	2,336
2007	14,327	1,621	1,296	1,055	18,299	4,817
2008	15,572	1,071	1,962	1,048	19,653	4,705
2009	23,522	2,008	1,126	1,740	28,397	6,467
2010	37,091	11,895	2,371	4,139	55,496	18,625
2011**	23,519	19,093	3,636	14,352	60,600	15,865

* Tourist Trips In 2002 Include The Foundation And Earlier Period. ** Provisional.

Note: The methodology of calculating outbound tourism of 2011 and 2010 have been modified, according to the new methodology.

Source : General Commission For Tourism & Antiquities.



**TABLE (32) : EXPENDITURE ON INBOUND TOURIST TRIPS
BY PURPOSE OF VISIT**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Holidays and Shopping	Visits To Relatives And Friends	Business and Conferences	Religious Purposes	Other Purposes	Total Expenditure	No. of Visitors (Thousands)
2004	429	1,334	4,591	17,325	642	24,321	11,082
2005	514	769	4,607	14,050	384	20,324	10,417
2006	353	836	2,974	14,192	225	18,580	10,962
2007	389	1,145	3,538	14,340	179	19,592	13,479
2008	2,378	3,903	11,325	17,727	1,117	36,450	17,717
2009	2,316	2,505	5,133	18,885	283	29,122	13,318
2010	3,030	749	5,196	15,657	1,011	25,643	13,025
2011*	1,610	3,434	7,719	27,809	4,798	45,370	19,352

* Provisional.

Source : General Commission For Tourism & Antiquities.



**TABLE (33) : EXPENDITURE ON DOMESTIC TOURIST TRIPS
BY PURPOSE OF VISIT**

(Million Riyals)

Year	Holidays and Shopping	Visits To Relatives And Friends	Business and Conferences	Religious Purposes	Other Purposes	Total Expenditure	No. of Visitors (Thousands)
2002	19,502	8,964	9,111	9,536	3,609	50,723	57,500
2003	14,362	8,223	9,329	6,225	2,669	40,808	57,234
2004	12,138	8,213	9,686	5,492	790	36,320	39,615
2005	12,304	6,913	7,826	4,122	802	31,968	32,228
2006	14,354	8,367	4,897	4,066	578	32,262	28,400
2007	8,100	4,817	4,058	14,213	582	31,770	29,672
2008	19,226	9,081	2,737	5,698	848	37,590	30,049
2009	20,016	8,064	813	3,615	889	33,398	33,526
2010	13,302	4,586	1,662	8,757	3,017	31,324	23,857
2011*	15,053	8,238	876	9,568	1,813	35,548	23,963

* Provisional.

Source : General Commission For Tourism & Antiquities.



SECTION (12)

ANNUAL BALANCE SHEET OF SAMA

TABLE

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INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**To: H.E. The Governor and Members of the Board of Directors
of Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency**

Scope of audit

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) as at June 30, 2011 and the statement of revenues and expenses for the year then ended, and the notes from 1 to 4, which form an integral part of these financial statements. These financial statements were prepared by SAMA in accordance with the accounting principles approved by the Board of Directors and submitted to us together with all the information and explanation which we required. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the kingdom of Saudi Arabia. An audit includes examining the accounting records and other procedures we considered necessary to obtain a reasonable degree of assurance to enable us to express opinion on the financial statements.

Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements

As explained in note 2, these financial statements were prepared in accordance with the accounting principles approved by SAMA's Board of Directors.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements mentioned above taken as a whole, present fairly the financial position of SAMA as at June 30, 2011 and its revenues and expenses for the year then ended, in accordance with the accounting principles approved by SAMA's Board of Directors as explained in note 2.

for Ernst & Young.

**Abdulaziz A. Al-Sowailim
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 277**

for PricewaterhouseCoopers

**Mohammed A. Al Obaidi
Certified Public Accountant
Registration No. 367**



SAUDI ARABIAN MONETARY AGENCY (SAMA)

BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2011

ASSETS

(Million Riyals)

	30/6/2011	30/6/2010
ISSUANCE DEPARTMENT		
CURRENCY COVER:		
Gold (Note 2-e)	1,623	1,623
Investment in securities abroad	154,866	124,519
	156,489	126,142
BANKING OPERATION DEPARTMENT		
<u>Cash in Hand:</u>		
Saudi Bank notes	23,297	22,024
Metal coins	9	10
	23,306	22,034
Deposits in Banks Abroad	372,497	295,776
Investment in Securities Abroad	1,327,989	1,150,106
Investment in Local Securities	8,743	8,743
Other Miscellaneous Assets	6,653	6,662
	1,739,188	1,483,321
CONTRA ACCOUNTS		
Documentary Credits and Other	13,577	17,529
INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS' AND INSTITUTIONS' DEPARTMENT		
Deposits with Banks Abroad	6,501	8,024
Investment in Foreign Securities	302,057	275,586
Investment in Local Securities	276,331	300,656
Deposits with Banking Operations Department	5,789	5,478
	590,678	589,744

The accompanying notes from NO. 1 to NO. 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.



SAUDI ARABIAN MONETARY AGENCY(SAMA)

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT JUNE 30, 2011

LIABILITIES

(Million Riyals)

	30/6/2011	30/6/2010
ISSUANCE DEPARTMENT		
<u>SAUDI BANK NOTES ISSUED</u>		
In Circulation	132,928	103,863
In Banking Operation Department	23,297	22,024
	156,225	125,887
<u>METAL COINS ISSUED</u>		
In Circulation	255	245
In Banking Operation Department	9	10
	264	255
	156,489	126,142
BANKING OPERATION DEPARTMENT		
Government Deposits	919,022	860,459
Foreign Organizations Deposits	6,030	10,314
Government Agencies' and Institutions' Deposits	145,687	104,773
Banks' and Insurance Companies' Deposits	61,471	52,015
Other Miscellaneous Liabilities	606,978	455,760
	1,739,188	1,483,321
CONTRA ACCOUNTS		
Liabilities For Documentary Credits and Other	13,577	17,529
INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS' AND INSTITUTIONS' DEPARTMENT		
Public Pension Agency	310,688	310,967
General Organization for Social Insurance	127,595	124,960
Development Funds	111,525	114,774
Other Institutions	40,870	39,043
	590,678	589,744



SAUDI ARABIAN MONETARY AGENCY (SAMA)
STATEMENT OF REVENUES AND EXPENSES
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2011

(Million Riyals)

	30/6/2011	30/6/2010
Revenues	3,579	3,515
Expenses		
General and Administration	1,181	1,024
SAMA's contribution to the Public Pension Agency (Note 4)	27	24
	1,208	1,048
Surplus transferred to reserve for land and construction of new premises for SAMA and its branches	2,371	2,466
	3,579	3,514

The accompanying notes from 1 to 4 form an integral part of these financial statements.



**SAUDI ARABIAN MONETARY AGENCY(SAMA)
NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED
28 Rajab 1432H (30 JUNE 2011)**

1. NATURE OF OPERATIONS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS:

In accordance with its charter, the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency ("SAMA") acts as the bank of the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (the "Government") and also maintains accounts for the Government.

a. Banking Operations Department:

SAMA accepts deposits from Government organizations and others, and invests such deposits on their behalf. The costs of such investment and the related income earned are recorded directly in their accounts shown in the Banking Operation Department balance sheet without recording them in SAMA's statement of revenues and expenses.

b. Independent Organizations and Institutions' Department:

The balances relating to independent organizations and institutions, managed by SAMA on their behalf, and the deposits received from them, are shown in a separate balance sheet to highlight them separately.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

a. Basis of Preparation of the Financial Statements:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting policies described below, which are consistent with those followed in the previous year. The financial statements are approved by SAMA's Board of Directors.

b. Basis of Accounting:

SAMA follows the cash basis of accounting in recording its transactions. The financial statements are prepared under the historical cost convention.

c. Investments:

Investments are carried at cost. In accordance with policies followed by SAMA, gains or losses are recorded in the beneficiaries' accounts when realized.

d. Foreign Currencies:

SAMA records its foreign currency transactions and shows closing balances in foreign currency in Saudi Riyals using book rates fixed by management in 1406H (corresponding to 1986G) and the subsequent amendment for Euro rate that was approved by management in 1420H (corresponding to 1999G).



e. Gold held as currency cover:

In accordance with Royal Decree No. 38 dated 13 Rajab 1393 H (corresponding to 12 August 1973G), gold held as currency cover is valued at a rate of one Saudi Riyal 0.20751 grams .

Gold shown in the Issuance Department's balance sheet includes SR 67,390,878 paid by SAMA as part of the Kingdom's subscription to the International Monetary Fund ("IMF"), which is denominated in Special Drawing Rights with the IMF.

f. Furniture, equipment and motor vehicles:

The cost of furniture, equipment and motor vehicles is expensed on purchase, and a nominal value for motor vehicles is included in other miscellaneous assets in the Banking Operations Department's balance sheet.

g. Land and buildings:

land and building are stated at cost and included in other miscellaneous assets. The cost of buildings is depreciated at 5% annually. Cost is presented on the Banking Operation Department's balance sheet net of accumulated depreciation.

h. Revenue and expenses:

In accordance with Article 2 of its charter, SAMA earns fees for services rendered in order to cover its expenses. It also sets aside the excess of revenue over expenditure to finance the purchase of land and the construction of new premises for SAMA and its branches.

SAMA records the income arising from the investment of the balance reserved for the purchase of land and the construction of new premises for the head office and branches under other miscellaneous liabilities on the Banking Operation Department's balance sheet, and it is not shown in the statement of revenues and expenses.

3. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERIOD:

These financial statements are prepared for the period from 19 Rajab 1431H to 28 Rajab 1432H (corresponding to July 1, 2010 to June 30, 2011).

4. CONTRIBUTION TO THE PUBLIC PENSION AGENCY:

Contributions to the Public Pension Agency are made in accordance with Article 13 of the Civil Retirement Regulations issued by Royal Decree No. M/41 dated 29 Rajab 1393H (corresponding to August 28, 1973).



THE SAUDI ARABIAN MONETARY AGENCY
BALANCE SHEET AS OF 10 SHA'BAN, 1433 H (30 JUNE 2012) *

(Million Riyals)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
<u>ISSUANCE DEPARTMENT</u>			
		<u>NOTES ISSUED</u>	
1,624	Gold	145,464	In Circulation
		27,692	In the Banking Department
		173,156	
		<u>METAL COINS ISSUED</u>	
		267	In Circulation
171,809	Investments in securities abroad	10	In the Banking Department
		277	
173,433		173,433	
<u>BANKING OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT</u>			
	<u>Cash in Hand</u>		
27,692	Saudi Bank-notes		
10	Metal coins		
27,702			
		1,254,502	Government Deposits
522,596	Deposits with Banks Abroad	3,774	Deposits by Foreign Organizations
1,523,930	Investment in Securities Abroad	168,624	Government Agencies' and Institutions' Deposits
8,743	Investment in Local Securities	68,258	Banks' and Insurance Companies' Deposits
7,189	Other Miscellaneous Assets	595,002	Other Miscellaneous Liabilities
2,090,160		2,090,160	
<u>CONTRA ACCOUNTS</u>			
20,648	Documentry Credits and Others	20,648	Liabilities for Documentary Credits and others
<u>INDEPENDENT ORGANIZATIONS' AND INSTITUTIONS' DEPARTMENT</u>			
18,373	Deposits with Banks Abroad	316,117	Public Pension Agency
318,063	Investments in Foreign Securities	132,990	General Organization for Social Insurance
256,467	Investments in Local Securities	106,490	Development Funds
7,976	Deposits with Banking Operations Department	45,282	Other Institutions
600,879		600,879	

* Unaudited Preliminary .