

INDUSTRY

29.1 INTRODUCTION

The industrial sector achieved good progress in terms of the main themes of the Eighth Development Plan. Value-added, industrial exports and diversification of the production base all improved. The best performance was achieved by a group of manufacturing industries that succeeded in enhancing their share in total non-oil exports, particularly exports of high and medium technical content. Under the Plan, a number of new refinery projects were launched, several economic and specialized industrial cities, such as King Abdullah Economic City, were initiated, and existing industrial cities were expanded.

The Ninth Development Plan aims to continue incentivising industrial investment in line with the National Industrial Strategy up to 2020, which in turn aims to achieve progress towards a competitive industry and a knowledge-based economy by: strengthening the competitive advantage of Saudi industry; enhancing its local, regional and international linkages; and encouraging advanced high value-added industries; all while ensuring economic diversification, balanced development and employment.

This chapter reviews the current conditions of the industry sector and the developments that took place under the Eighth Development Plan. It also reviews key issues and challenges that need to be addressed under the Ninth Development Plan, and highlights the future vision, objectives, policies and targets set for the sector by the Ninth Development Plan.

29.2 CURRENT CONDITIONS

29.2.1 Overall Performance

Under the Eighth Development Plan, the industrial sector achieved an average annual growth rate of 5.9%, which was higher than that of

GDP (3.5%) and non-oil GDP (4.7%). Thus, the contribution of the industrial sector to GDP increased from 11.3% in 2004 to 12.7% in 2009, and its contribution to non-oil GDP increased from 15.6% to 16.5% (Table 29.1).

Table 29.1
Main Achievements of the Industrial Sector
Eighth Development Plan

Indicator	2004	2009	Average Annual Growth Rate under Plan (%)	
			Actual	Planned
Value added in industry (SR million)*	81314.2	108511.7	5.9	6.2
Oil Refining (SR million)	21633.8	23892.6	2.0	4.4
Petrochemicals (SR million)	8952.4	14193.7	9.7	7.3
Other manufacturing (SR million)	50728	70425.4	6.8	6.7
Contribution of industrial sector to GDP (%)	11.3	12.7	–	–
Contribution of industrial sector in GDP Non-Oil sectors (%)	15.6	16.5	–	–
Investment (SR million)*	37288.3	84117.6	17.7	13.1
Employment (thousand)	568.9	594.9	0.9	3.8

* At constant prices of 1999. Preliminary data for 2009.

Source: Ministry of Economy and Planning.

With the exception of the oil refining industry, growth rates of key industries exceeded their targets. The petrochemical industry and other manufacturing industries grew at average annual rates of 9.7% and 6.8%, respectively; compared with targets of 7.3% and 6.7%, which is indicative of progress towards diversification of the industrial base.

The prime mover behind these results was the growth of industrial investment under the Eighth Development Plan at an average annual rate of 17.7%, from SR37.3 billion in 2004 to SR84.1 billion in 2009.

Increased investment in the industrial sector was accompanied by an increase in the number of factories and workers. By the end of 2008, the number of factories was 4,167, compared to 3,832 in 2004; an increase of 8.7%. Industrial employment rose at an average annual rate of about 0.9% to 594.9 thousand workers in 2009 compared to 568.9 thousand in 2004. The main driver of employment growth in the sector was growth in employment of national manpower at an average annual rate of 8.57%, from 94.6 thousand workers in 2004 to 142.7 thousand in 2009.

29.2.2 Financing

Availability of finance is one of the key factors that contributed to the growth of the industrial sector, with total funding increasing from SR339.5 billion in 2004 to SR359.5 billion in 2008; an increase of 5.9% during the period.

In 2008, at 40.4%, ‘refined petroleum products’ ranked first in terms of relative share of total industrial financing, followed by ‘other non-metallic products’ at 13.4%, ‘manufacture of chemicals’ at 10.5%, ‘basic industries of metals’ at 9.8%, ‘manufacture of food stuffs and beverages’ at 9.8%, ‘rubber and plastic’ at 3.2 %, and ‘manufacture of unclassified electrical machines at 2.3% (Table 29.2).

The Public Investment Fund, commercial banks, and the Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF) helped secure funding for these factories. The role of SIDF increased under the Eighth Development Plan, as it established the special guaranteeing programme “Kafalah” for lending to small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The Fund gives priority to projects that are consistent with the industrial development strategy, especially projects that contribute to diversification of the economic base and indigenization of advanced industries.

Table 29.2
Number of Factories, Funding and Employment
Eighth Development Plan*

Industrial activity	2004					2008				
	Number of Factories	Finance (SR Million)	Relative Share of Finance (%)**	Employment*	Relative Share of Employment (%)**	Number of Factories	Finance (SR Million)	Relative Share of Finance (%)**	Employment*	Relative Share of Employment (%)**
Food and beverages	618	30235	8.9	81972	18.5	668	35117.3	9.8	86515	18.6
Textiles	80	3923	1.2	13504	3.0	84	4164.4	1.2	14244	3.1
Clothing	64	691	0.2	7186	1.6	71	716.3	0.2	7994	1.7
Paper and paper products	130	5815	1.7	15390	3.5	138	6209	1.7	15894	3.4
Printing, publishing, and reproduction of recorded media	112	3710	1.1	10222	2.3	117	3733	1.0	10381	2.2
Refined petroleum products	70	145149	42.7	23175	5.2	75	145174	40.4	23316	5.0
Chemical materials and products	362	31438	9.3	33771	7.6	422	37927	10.5	36540	7.8
Rubber and plastic products	412	11291	3.3	38677	8.7	444	11532	3.2	39740	8.5
Other non-metallic products	619	42558	12.5	64049	14.4	679	48153.5	13.4	69139	14.8
Base metals industries	278	34510	10.2	40753	9.2	296	35349	9.8	42377	9.1
metallic construction products	260	6609	1.9	24539	5.5	288	7247.1	2.0	26230	5.6
Machinery and equipment	201	4920	1.4	21661	4.9	217	5026	1.4	22386	4.8
Electrical machinery and apparatus not classified elsewhere	89	8082	2.4	17229	3.9	99	8261	2.3	18031	3.9
Motor vehicles and trailers	114	2230	0.7	11527	2.6	125	2294	0.6	11952	2.6
Furniture and other industries not classified elsewhere	278	4998	1.5	26382	5.9	293	5221	1.5	27394	5.9
Others	145	3373	1.0	13970	3.2	151	3392.4	1.0	14164	2.98
Total	3832	339532	100.0	444007	100.0	4167	359517	100.0	466297	100.0

* Eighth Development Plan. Employment data are for factories licensed by Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

** Figures are rounded to the nearest decimal.

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The number of loans granted by SIDF from its inception until the end of 2008 was 2,140 industrial projects, with a total value of SR75.6 billion, distributed over a number of industrial activities, particularly those of high and medium technical content, such as the chemical products industry and machinery and engineering equipment (Table 29.3).

Table 29.3
SIDF Loans until 2008

Activity	Number of Financed Projects	Value of Loans (SR million)
Consumer industries	587	12972
Chemical industries	529	30749
Building materials industry	334	7533
Cement industry	28	8911
Engineering industries	622	14822
Other industries	40	630
Total	2140*	75617**

* Including approved loans to 415 projects that were cancelled.

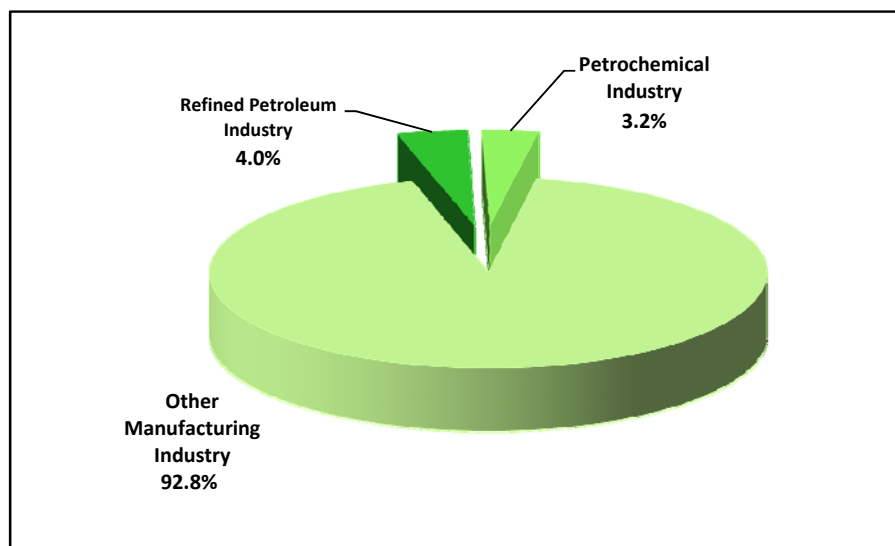
** Including SR7623 million committed but cancelled.

Source: Annual report of SIDF.

29.2.3 Employment

Industrial employment grew from 568.9 thousand workers in 2004 to 594.9 thousand in 2009, an average annual growth rate of 0.9%. In 2009, it constituted 7.28% of total employment, with the percentage of Saudis amounting to 24%. There is, however, wide variation in some industries between funding requirements and provision of job opportunities, depending on the nature of the industry in terms of capital intensity or labour intensity. For example, being capital intensive, the oil refining industry accounts for 40.4% of total industrial finance, but employs only 4% of industrial employment. In contrast, being labour intensive, 'other manufacturing industries' attract 45.9% of total industrial finance, but employ about 92.8% of total employment in the industry (Figure 29.1).

Figure 29.1
Percentage Distribution of Industrial Employment
2009



Source: Ministry of Economy and Planning.

29.2.4 Geographical Distribution

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The three administrative regions of Makkah, Riyadh and the Eastern Region attract most of the industrial activity. In 2008, they accounted for 86% of total factories, 79.6% of total industrial finance, and 90% of the total industrial employment. This is attributable to the comparative advantages enjoyed by these regions, in addition to the proximity of their factories to consumption and inputs areas. However, a significant change in the geographical distribution of industrial activity is expected in the coming years, especially when economic and industrial cities are established in various regions (Table 29.4).

29.2.5 Competitiveness

During the Eighth Development Plan, competitiveness of the national industry was enhanced by improvement in the investment climate and business environment, as well as by improvement in the indicators of production. However, the most important development was the growth of total factor productivity over the period 2003–2007. Total factor productivity in the industrial sector grew at an average annual rate of 2.2%, thereby contributing to increasing the value added in the

industrial sector by 32.4%, compared with 22% for the national economy as a whole. This growth in total productivity is attributable to the qualitative improvement of the various factors of production, particularly capital and labour, in addition to improvement of the management and organizational methods used in the sector.

Table 29.4
Number of Operating Factories, Employment and Finance
by Administrative Region^(*)
2008

Region	Number of Factories	Share (%)	Value of Finance	Share (%)	Number of Workers ^(**)	Share (%)
Riyadh	1581	37.9	57855	16.1	175612	37.7
Makkah	1097	26.3	49829	13.9	129227	27.7
Madinah	155	3.7	59608	16.6	19695	4.2
Qassim	152	3.6	5856	1.6	12123	2.6
Eastern Region	910	21.8	178249	49.6	114503	24.6
Asir	99	2.4	2690	0.7	5549	1.2
Tabuk	36	0.9	1709	0.5	3211	0.7
Hail	32	0.8	340	0.1	1311	0.3
Northern Borders	10	0.2	1243	0.3	703	0.2
Jazan	37	0.9	1634	0.5	1865	0.4
Najran	20	0.5	185	0.1	1147	0.3
Baha	15	0.4	85	0	439	0.1
Jawf	23	0.6	234	0.1	912	0.2
Total	4167	100.0	359517	100.0	466297	100.0

(*) Excluding refining sector facilities.

(**) Employment data are factories of licensed by Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Source: Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

An indicator of the improvement of competitiveness of national industry is the tangible growth of industrial exports under the Eighth Plan, with their value at current prices rising from SR54.3 billion in 2004 to SR112.1 billion in 2008, an average annual growth rate of 19.9%.

Notably, the increase of industrial exports over that period was not based only on industrial products in which the Kingdom enjoys conventional competitive advantages based on abundance of oil and gas, but included other industrial products, such as precious metals and pearl, the exports of which grew at an average annual rate of 12.1%; as well as exports of transport equipment, which grew at an average annual rate of 26.5%; and exports of manufacturing machinery, electrical and mechanical equipment, which grew at an average annual rate of 28.2%; and exports of leather, wood and paper products, which grew at an average annual rate of 17.3% (Table 29.5).

Table 29.5
Industrial Exports
Eighth Development Plan*

Description	Value (SR Million)		Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
	2004	2008	
Mineral, chemical and plastic products (excluding oil)	33093	64894	18.3
Leather, wood and paper products	1968	3721	17.3
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1283	1903	10.4
Ceramic, glass and chinaware products	934	1746	16.9
Precious metals and pearl	1959	3091	12.1
Basic metals	5195	11595	22.2
Machinery, electrical and mechanical equipment	4099	11066	28.2
Transport equipment	5022	12842	26.5
Medical supplies and watches	224	236	1.3
Other manufactured products	503	1054	20.3
Total**	54280	112148	19.9

* Up to the end of the fourth year of the Eighth Development Plan; at current prices, and does not include oil refining exports.

** Excluding food and beverages exports.

Source: Central Department of Statistics and Information.

29.2.6 Infrastructure

By the end of 2008, the number of existing industrial cities was 14 cities; distributed over the various regions, with a total area of up to 93 million square metres and a total developed area of 47 million square metres. The Saudi Industrial Property Authority plans to create 12 new industrial cities in sites already reserved in various cities, and preparation for their development is underway in cooperation with the national and foreign private sectors.

Within the framework of partnership between the public sector and the national and foreign private sectors, four new economic cities were launched under the Eighth Development Plan, which envisaged “establishment of new economic cities, like the cities of Jubail and Yanbu”. The four cities are: King Abdullah Economic City in Rabigh, Prince Abdul-Aziz Bin Mousaed Economic City in Hail, the Knowledge Economic City in Al-Madinah, and Jazan Economic City in Jazan. These new cities are expected to attract national and foreign industrial and service investment that would contribute to the diversification of the productive base of the national economy, by attracting advanced technology industries, especially those that are complementary to the basic industries and are integrated into the value chain of global industry. Moreover, the new cities are envisaged to contribute to the achievement of regionally balanced development.

29.2.7 Support Services

Specifications, standards and quality control are the basic services needed to upgrade quality standards of the national industries and improve their competitiveness in the domestic and foreign markets. Up to the end of 2008, the number of specifications approved by the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO) was 14,664, including 12,377 new specifications approved over the first four years of the Eighth Plan, while the number of factories licensed to use the quality mark of SASO was 212 factories; an increase of 50 factories over the period. Moreover, the number of quality laboratories approved was 29; an increase of 16 laboratories over the same period (Table 29.6).

Table 29.6
Calibration and Quality Control Services
Eighth Development Plan*

Indicator (Number of)	2004	2008	Average Annual Growth Rate (%)
Approved specifications	2287	14664	59.13
Revised and updated specifications	256	1804	62.93
Factories licensed to use the quality mark	162	212	6.96
Export certificates for food products	3341	5128	11.31
Technical consultancy	29430	31728	1.90
Industrial licensing studied	18001	21586	4.65
Samples tested in a quality control laboratory	222771	256179	3.56
Calibrations made at a Calibration Laboratory	48131	49858	0.89
Accredited laboratories	13	29	22.21

* Up to the end of the fourth year of the Eighth Development Plan.

Source: Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO).

29.3 ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

29.3.1 Saudi Employment

Saudi employment is the primary means for developing the industrial sector and guaranteeing its sustainability, through transfer of expertise and knowledge and their accumulation over generations of workers. Despite the indigenization of labour efforts made and the development of education and training, the sector still suffers a lack of highly skilled technical capacity. In addition, the Saudi labour force in the industrial sector constitutes only 24% of the total. This calls for a quantum leap, through expediting indigenization of manufacturing jobs, and adopting all necessary measures and policies for ensuring reliance on Saudi manpower for industrial development and modernization through innovation and modern technology.

Moreover, there is a need for advanced technical skills in various fields, especially those required for use of modern technologies; hence the

necessity of adopting policies covering training, qualification, transfer of expertise and promotion of talent policies, as well as policies for ensuring compatibility of the knowledge and skills acquired by the national manpower through education and training with the needs of industry. In this way, substitution of expatriate manpower by a highly skilled national workforce that has the ability to create, innovate and add new competitive advantages to national industry.

29.3.2 Technological Capabilities

Domestic technological capabilities are a major determinant of competitiveness of industrial performance. Most developing countries are importers of technology. Hence, their ability to assimilate technology and adapt it to their needs plays a crucial role in their competitiveness in production and export, especially that products with a high technological content are the most dynamic in global export markets.

Local technological capabilities may be monitored through a number of important indicators, including government and private-sector expenditure on R&D and innovation. Data suggest that expenditure by Saudi businesses on these activities as a percentage of GDP is low, in comparison with most competitor countries.

Industrial data also indicate that the number of industrial applications for patent registration from national sources is low compared with other countries. One other relevant indicator is the number of ISO certificates acquired (ISO 9000 and ISO 14000), which reflect compliance with international quality and safety standards. In general, with the exception of the growing capabilities of the Saudi Aramco and SABIC, technological capabilities in most other industrial companies are still at a level lower than that aspired to. Hence, industrial policies need to be directed towards: enhancing R&D capabilities of industrial companies; consolidating the technological capabilities of national industry; and acquiring competitive advantages through productivity gains, in addition to the comparative advantage accruing from abundance of natural resources and other factors of production.

29.3.3 Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs)

In various countries around the world, due to their ability to integrate their activities into those of larger firms and to benefit from their small size to adapt to market changes and to advanced production technology, SMEs play a vitally important role in achieving development. International experience has shown that these enterprises have had a vital role in: the growth of industrial complexes, upgrading competitiveness and dynamism of industry, providing employment opportunities, and growth of national income.

Hence, successive five-year development plans provided substantial support for SMEs. Lately, such support included establishment of a centre for the development of SMEs by the Technical and Vocational Training Corporation, and the "Kafalah" programme established by the Saudi Industrial Development Fund to finance SMEs.

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In spite of these efforts, SMEs still face a number of impediments to their hoped for role of promoting internal linkages and integration of the industrial sector, and completing the value chain of national industry. Constraints include: administrative, regulatory, funding, technical, procedural, informational, and marketing obstacles; and also lack of access to customs and tax exemptions and land at nominal prices. In addition to the need for policies designed to address such impediments, there is also a need for promoting industrial clusters for SMEs that would integrate the stages of producing a particular product, as well as for incubators for SMEs in various fields.

29.3.4 Industrial Diversification and Geographical Spread

Diversity of the industrial structure and the geographical spread of industry indicate the effectiveness of the industrial sector in achieving economic diversification and balanced development. Under the successive development plans, the industrial sector played an important role in the effort to achieve these objectives. Nonetheless, despite relative diversification, the current structure of industry is

characterized by dominance of basic industries that produce petrochemicals, plastics and basic metals, in addition to medium-tech consumer goods industries (Table 29.2), while technology-intensive capital goods industries are still in their infancy, despite the progress made in recent years. Moreover, the geographical distribution of industrial activity, extending from the east coast via the central part of the country to the west coast, is mainly concentrated on the main development corridor in three, out of thirteenth, major administrative regions.

Addressing this situation calls for strengthening linkages among manufacturing industries, as well as for identifying new industrial areas of high technical and knowledge content that have the potential for growth and continuity and the capacity to deepen structural diversification and shift resources away from low-productivity towards high-productivity sectors. Enhancing structural diversification of the sector also requires improving the geographical distribution of industrial activities, along with wide deployment of SMEs. Economic cities being established should have a major role in achieving a spatial distribution of industrial activities based on the comparative advantages of the regions where these cities are located.

In addition, offering more incentives for establishing industrial projects in various administrative areas is one of the most important factors in contributing to the desired geographical spread of national industry.

29.4 NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY

In 2009, the Council of Ministers approved the National Industrial Strategy, which identified the path of industrial development up to the end of 2020 and developed a clear definition of a number of themes, policies and objectives. The Strategy adopted specific targets for each of the following main dimensions of national industry:

- Industrial base: doubling the value added of industry and increasing its contribution to GDP to 20% by 2020.

- Technological content: increase the proportion of manufactured products with a technological base in total industrial production from 30% to 60% by 2020.
- Industrial exports: raising the share of industrial exports of total industrial production from 18% to 35% over the period of the strategy.

In order to achieve these targets, 11 principles were adopted that constitute the basis for the policies, programmes and activities that will be adopted in implementing the National Industrial Strategy:

- Promoting of industries that benefit from the comparative advantages of the Kingdom.
- Maximizing revenue from oil and gas industries by extending the value chain and focussing on products with high added value.
- Developing knowledge-intensive industries and promoting the technical content of industrial products.
- Focussing on development based on industrial complexes.
- Supporting SMEs to improve their productivity and enhance their competitiveness.
- Strengthening the National System of Innovation.
- Improving business environment: regulations, procedures, policies and administrative structures.
- Improving the competitiveness indicators of the national industry and its export capacity.
- Taking into account regional balance in industrial development, while preserving the environment.
- Developing and enhancing regional and global relations.
- Developing the human resources required by industry.

The Industrial Strategy will be implemented by progressing along eight complementary directions, each having its programmes, activities and projects:

- Improving business environment.
- Establishing modern industrial clusters.
- Promoting industrial SMEs and leading industries.
- Applying the National System of Innovation.
- Developing industrial human resources.
- Expanding industrial infrastructure and services.
- Planning for new industries.
- Managing implementation of the National Industrial Strategy.

In relation to setting up modern industrial clusters, the Strategy identified five industries to be given priority, so that they form the core of the industrial complexes programme: the car and car-parts industry, the metal processing industry, the manufacturing of general-use apparatus industry, the building materials industry, and the plastic packaging industry.

29.5 DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

29.5.1 Future Vision

A globally competitive national industry, based on creativity and innovation, transforming national resources to acquired sustainable wealth.

29.5.2 Objectives

- Diversifying the industrial base.
- Strengthening competitiveness of the national industry.
- Increasing national employment contribution in industry.

29.5.3 Policies

- Encouraging national and foreign investment in industry.
- Developing industries with competitive advantage.

- Maximizing national revenue in the value chain of the basic-industries products.
- Supporting SMEs and leading industries.
- Attracting foreign investment in high-tech industries.
- Adopting industrial clusters as a means for developing and diversifying the industrial base.
- Developing, diversifying and upgrading industrial exports.
- Supporting globalization of the national strategic industries.
- Continuing to improve the investment climate and the business environment.
- Reviewing and developing the direct and indirect incentive system for investment to be in line with the priorities and orientations of the National Industrial Strategy.
- Continuing to develop the capacity of national industry financing programmes, as well as new and innovative funding mechanisms that enable the private sector to enhance its role in various industrial activities.
- Finalizing the operational steps required to implement the strategic directions of national industry pertaining to the five above-mentioned industrial areas.
- Strengthening partnership frameworks with the private sector, through supporting the Saudi Chambers of Commerce in the implementation of the directions of the Ninth Development Plan.
- Adopting small and medium industries as essential components within industrial complexes and technology zones.
- Raising the level of science, knowledge and skills of manpower employed in the manufacturing sector, in order to strengthen the trend towards development of knowledge-intensive, high-tech industries.

- Continuing efforts to strengthen and protect intellectual property rights and patents and systems specifications and standards, and increasing coverage to include all goods and products in the domestic market.
- Supporting R&D activities in the public and the private sectors, and encouraging large industrial companies to develop R&D centres.
- Reviewing and evaluating recruitment of expatriate manpower procedures to attract highly qualified, distinguished experts.
- Encouraging the use of the latest clean non-polluting technologies in various industries.

29.5.4 Targets

- The industrial sector growing at an average annual rate of 7.2%.
- Growth rates to be distributed over industrial sub-sectors as follows: 7% for the oil-refining sector, 5.7% for the petrochemicals sector, and 7.6% for the sector of other manufacturing industries.
- Raising the share of other manufacturing in industrial value added from 64.9% to 66%.
- Increasing industrial investment at an average annual growth rate of 7.7%.
- Increasing employment in industry at an average annual growth rate of 0.47% (Table 29.7).

During the Ninth Plan, work is expected to continue on issuing and applying calibration and quality control, to keep pace with best international practices. Table 29.8 shows forecasts for some of the activities related to specifications and standards under the Plan.

Table 29.7
Targets for Industrial Sector
Ninth Development Plan

Indicator	2009			2014			Average Annual Growth Rate under the Plan (%)
	Value/Number	Total Share in Industry Sector (%)	Share of Total (%)	Value/Number	Total Share in Industry Sector (%)	Share of Total (%)	
Value Added of Industry Sector ^(*)	108511.67	100.0	12.7	153634.03	100.0	14.0	7.2
Oil refining	23892.64	22.0	2.8	33510.67	21.8	3.0	7.0
Petrochemicals	14193.66	13.1	1.7	18737.38	12.2	1.7	5.7
Other manufacturing	70425.37	64.9	8.2	101385.98	66.0	9.2	7.6
Industrial employment ^(**)	594.96	100.0	7.27	609.18	100.0	6.48	0.47
Employment (oil refining)	23.6	4.0	0.29	27.35	4.5	0.29	2.99
Employment (petrochemicals)	19.18	3.2	0.23	21.06	3.5	0.22	1.89
Employment (other manufacturing)	552.18	92.8	6.76	560.77	92.0	5.97	0.31

(*) Value in SR million; at constant 1999 prices.

(**) Number per thousand workers.

Source: Ministry of Economy and Planning.

Table 29.8
Calibration and Quality Control
Ninth Development Plan

Indicator	2009	2014	Average Annual Growth Rate under the Plan (%)
Number of approved specifications	721	24221	7.7
Number of factories licensed to use the quality Mark	283	433	8.9
Number of technical consultations	024	33524	0.9
Number of industrial licenses studied	048	27298	3.4
Number of accredited laboratories	31	51	10.5

Source: Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization.

29.6 FINANCIAL REQUIREMENTS

Total financial allocations for the industry sector (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu) under the Ninth Development Plan amount to SR37.27 billion.

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