



غرفة الشرقية  
ASHARQIA CHAMBER

Eastern Province  
of Saudi Arabia

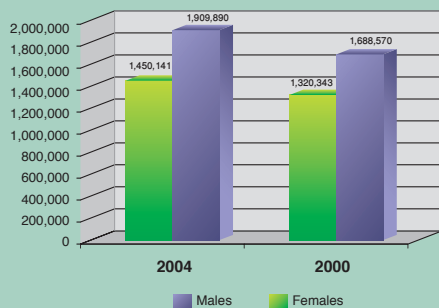
Information Center



## Population

The population of the Eastern Province is estimated to be more than 4 million. Major groups include Arab and Non-Arab, Saudis and Non-Saudis. The population growth rate at present is 2.9 percent per year.

Eastern Province

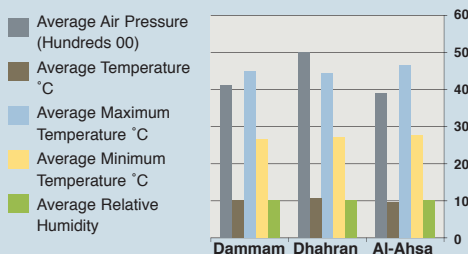


## Geographic Location

The Eastern Region is the largest of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's regions located between latitudes 17.10, 29.10, and longitudes 44.81, 55.69 east of Greenwich mean time (GMT). It stretches from the Kuwaiti border to the endless dunes of the Empty Quarter, yet within its boundaries lie the immense wealth of huge reserves of oil and natural gas, and the natural wonder of the world's largest oasis. It also provides links with four of the Gulf Cooperation Council neighbors: the Kingdom of Bahrain, the peninsula of Qatar; the United Arab Emirates and the Sultanate of Oman. The total area of the region is 710,000 Sq. Km.

## Climate of Eastern Region 2007

Climate 2007



## Economic Situation

The Eastern Province serves as the backbone of the Saudi economy, being one of the world's largest reservoirs of crude oil and gas. It is oil and gas which have transformed the structure of the economy of this region since the 1930s. These resources have provided the stimulus for a major breakthrough in non-oil industrial development, specially centered around Jubail city (which has a strong petrochemical base) and Dammam (which boasts of two flourishing Industrial Cities consisting of hundreds of downstream units). The province has attracted a large dose of foreign capital and technology, thanks to top class infrastructure (transport, communications, power and water), availability of abundant raw materials and other favorable factors like well-developed banking and finance facilities. The Saudi government's liberal economic policies and incentives for the private sector have further encouraged the growth in the Province.

The Province has thrived under these conditions, with its living standards currently comparable to those in the industrially developed countries. The market is flourishing for automobiles, modern household appliances, entertainment industry products and IT hardware and software. Healthcare, education, and luxury hotels too are of top international standards. The scope for further economic development in the Province is indeed bright, especially for joint ventures and foreign direct investments. Industries and services alike provide new vistas of opportunities for further investments.

## Industry in Eastern Province

Industry	2002	2003	2006
Factory	806	829	880
Invest. Capital	115,183.06	118,037.73	140,639.91
No. of Workers	86,567	88,309	102,118

## Business Infrastructure

**Language:** The language of business is English and Arabic

**Accommodation:** Most major international hotel chains are in the Eastern Province, including Sheraton, Inter-continental, Holiday Inn, and Meridian.

**Transportation:** Taxis are common and inexpensive. Limousine services are also available

**Housing:** Housing rental ranges from US \$14,000 to US \$60,000 per annum, payable one year in advance. Apartments can be less expensive.

**Health:** Public health services in the Eastern Province are adequate. There are governmental health services free of charge offered for Saudis and Non-Saudis. Major hospitals have modern equipment. Most western expatriates use private medical facilities and carry private health insurance.

**Working Hours:** The regular working days for local government departments is from Saturday to Wednesday. Working Hours from 7:30 to 2:30. Commercial Offices from 8:00 to 12:00 and from 4:00 to 10:00. Banks from 9:30 to 4:00.

**Religion:** The official religion is Islam, with a reported 95-98 percent of the total population (including expatriates) being Muslims.

## Investing in Eastern Province

The Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia has played a unique role in the economic growth of the region. With its vast coastline of 560 Kms. along the Gulf, this region has served as a major commercial link between the East and the West for centuries. From the time of the Greek and the Roman Empires, this region, blessed as it is with luxuriant oasis, aquifer water in the midst of a remote desert, and the geographical location of the Gulf providing an easy gateway to the Indian Ocean, proved to be a magnet for both overland and seaborne trade.

The Eastern Province rests on an underground sea of "black gold", accounting for one-fourth of the world oil reserves. Natural gas reserves too are vast. Oil and the industrial development have given a new role to the Province as a springboard for international trade.

The Province now accounts for an estimated two-thirds of Saudi Arabia's total export trade. Crude oil, of course, dominates the export trade. Exports

of refined petroleum products and NGL too have increased substantially. During the last few years, Jubail has emerged as one of the leading global sources of petrochemicals. A large number of other non-oil industries have also come up in the Eastern Province. These include iron and steel products, non-ferrous metallic products, engineering goods like air-conditioners, tubes and pipes, ductile iron pipes, electrical products and automobile parts, building materials, chemicals, plastic goods, furniture and foodstuffs. The two Industrial Cities of Dammam house a large part of these industries and are fully supported by the excellent infrastructural facilities (especially water, electricity, communications and transport) available in the Eastern Province.

A large number of these industries have come up as foreign joint ventures with Saudi entrepreneurs. This has enabled Saudi Arabia to maintain the inflow of foreign capital and technology.

## GCC Power Grid

Another big project of potential value to the investors in the Eastern Province is the GCC power grid planned jointly by the GCC member countries. The Dammam-based GCC Interconnection Authority is implementing the project, which will cost about \$ 1.7 billion.

The Grid project envisages a complex system of interconnection between the power systems of Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait in its first phase.

Six project packages to be located in these four countries are involved, and the job consists mainly of building substations, laying transmission lines and executing related telecommunication works. The financial Advisor for the project is the Gulf Investment Corporation. A number of Saudi and foreign companies are working on this bid and it will be completed in few years.

## Three Industrial Cities in Eastern Province

### **Dammam First Industrial City:**

Is the first industrial city of Dammam with total area of 2,704,000 square meters. The number of factories producing in the first industrial city are more than 130.

### **Dammam Second Industrial City:**

Total area of 24 million square meters, The number

of factories in the second industrial city is 130 in addition to the 160 factories under construction.

### **Jubail industrial city:**

Jubail Industrial City is located on the Arabian Gulf north of historic Al-Jubail 65 miles (100 km) northwest of Dammam

## Infrastructure

The growing synergy between power generation and desalination in Saudi Arabia and the opening of the sector to private investment has paved the way to launch a number of Independent Water and Power Projects (IWPPs) ensuring the continued growth of the power and water sectors and the national economy as a whole.

With the Government's support and encouragement, local and international companies are coming together and pooling their resources, investment and technical expertise to contribute towards the achievement of this objective.

As Marafiq Company has been formed to assist in the expansion of the private sector's participation in the development of the national economy in the Kingdom, Marafiq has launched its developmental initiatives for IWPP Jubail project. The project will contribute to the growth of Jubail industrial city and to contribute to the diversification of the national economy.

The project will be developed in collaboration with International developers and local partnerships on a build, own, operate and transfer (BOOT) basis of a power generation and water desalination facility in Jubail Industrial City, which will service the needs of both the Jubail Industrial City and the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia as a whole.

The power plant will comprise 4 blocks and will be based on Combined Cycle generation Gas Turbines where extraction steam from the turbines supplies process steam to the desalination plant which itself will comprise 27 units that will use Multiple Effect Distillation technology (MED). This project is of national importance and is set for achieving its completion in 2010. This will add 2,745 MW of power and 800,000 cubic meters per day of desalinated water to Jubail Industrial City and the Eastern Province of Saudi Arabia.

## Saudi Aramco Company

Saudi Aramco, the state-owned national oil company of Saudi Arabia, is the largest oil corporation in the world and the world's largest in terms of proven crude oil reserves and production. Headquartered in Dhahran city, in the Eastern Region of Saudi Arabia, Saudi Aramco also operates the world's largest single hydrocarbon network, the Master Gas System. It was formerly known as just Aramco, an acronym for Arabian American Oil Company.

As of end 2006, its yearly production of only crude oil neared 3.4 billion barrels and it managed over 100 oil and gas fields in Saudi Arabia alone totaling at least 264 billion barrels of oil of reserves and 253 quadrillion scf of gas reserves. Among those fields fully owned by the company are the Ghawar Field, the world's largest field overall; the Safaniya Field, also the world's largest offshore; and the Shaybah Field, one of the world's largest of its kind.

## Saudi Aramco: New Thrust on Downstream Sector

Saudi Aramco as the custodian of the Saudi oil treasure has a threedimensional role to play in diversifying the structure of the Saudi economy. In the first place, it finds resources out of its oil assets to mount the diversification drive. Secondly, Saudi industrialization has been based largely on natural gas and, therefore, it has to maintain supplies of gas as feed-stock and fuel for downstream industries for their survival. Thirdly, Saudi Aramco itself has been increasingly playing a direct role in downstream industries-oil refining and petrochemicals, in particular.

What is important is that those in Saudi Arabia and abroad who are looking for project opportunities must study all the three areas-future development plans for oil, gas and downstream industries. All the Saudi and international observers and the media focus on Saudi Aramco's projects for gas and oil. However, our studies reveal that in future vast project possibilities will emerge from Saudi Aramco's own downstream projects. The Rabigh refinerycum- petrochemicals project is only the beginning of a long journey and, hopefully, the Eastern Province will have its own share of Saudi Aramco's future investments in refineries and petrochemicals.

## Saudi Arabia Economic Variables

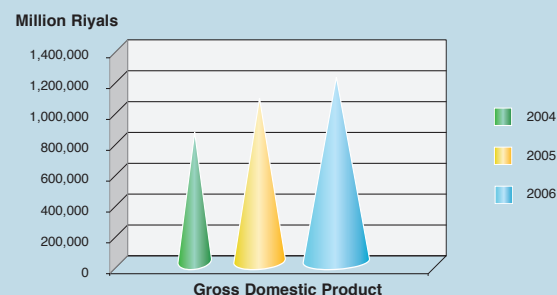
2000	2005	Economic Variables
20,846,884	22,678,262	Population
5,986,985	8,024,885	Labour Force
706,657	1,160,742	G.D.P. (million SR)
264,873	346,910	G.D.P Non-Oil sector (million SR)
632,951	769,506	G.D.P at Constant 1999 price (million SR)
290,553	677,144	Commodity Exports (million SR)
113,240	222,985	Commodity Imports (million SR)

## Saudi Arabia Budget

Budget	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total Expenses	230,000	280,000	335,000	380,000	410,000
Gross Revenue	200,000	280,000	390,000	400,000	450,000

## Saudi Arabia GDP Growth

Saudi Arabia is the largest free market economy in the Middle East and North Africa holding 25% share of the total Arab GDP. The Kingdom's geographic location provides easy access to export markets in Europe, Asia and Africa. It has a continuously expanding domestic market (annual population growth of about 3 percent), which is adding to a young population with strong buying power.



## Oil Capacity to be Raised

In the upstream sector, there has been brisk activity. Today, 25 percent of world oil reserves are here, and new discoveries are being made in fairly quick succession. The present crude oil production capacity will be gradually raised from the current level of 10.5 million barrels per day to 12 million barrels, which is to be increased further in the long run to 15 million barrels.

Preparatory work is progressing rapidly on both the Abu Hadriyah –

Al Fadhill – Khursaniyah (AFK) development of the onshore Khurais field at an estimated cost of \$3 billion. AFK will yield half-a-million bpd, Haradh 300,000 bpd, and Khurais about one million bpd.

Meanwhile, Saudi Aramco subsidiary, AGOC, is active in Khafji neutral zone, in conjunction with Kuwait. Some multi-million dollar projects are there for onshore exploration, ancillary facilities, port development and setting up of a desalination plant.

## Three Main Ports in the Eastern Province

### King Abdul Aziz Port, Dammam

King Abdul Aziz Port, Dammam, is the principal port of Saudi Arabia in the Gulf and is located approximately mid-way along the Eastern Coast at: Latitude 26.30 N, Longitude 50.12 E,

King Abdul Aziz Port is the main gateway through which cargoes from all over the world enter the Eastern and Central Provinces of the Kingdom. It is strategically placed to service the requirements of the oil industry, the continuous development of Riyadh, the capital, and the major provincial cities in the Eastern and Central Provinces.

The Port is fully self-sufficient with its own administration offices, mechanical and marine workshops, electrical, telephone and marine communications networks and water refinery. It has its own clinic, fire fighting department and a large housing complex for port employees, with mosques and a supermarket.

There is an excellent highway system connecting Dammam Port with the rest of the Kingdom and with adjacent Gulf States and also a busy railway to Riyadh Dry Port.

### Jubail Commercial Port

Jubail Commercial Port lies on Arabian Gulf in the Eastern Province of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It is 80 kilometers north of Dammam.

One of the biggest construction projects in the Kingdom, it has the most modern cargo handling, safety and fire fighting equipment. The port is on an area 50 squared km in the east and west of the Port there is a breakwater berth of ten kilometers.

Jubail Commercial Port is a vital economic utility because of its effective role in export and import policy in Eastern Region of Saudi Arabia. This is because it is near to production centers, which could lead to low cost of material, coming to K.S.A. and material export to world markets. This Port has alleviated the burden of King Abdul Aziz Port in Dammam with regard import & export. Job opportunities for Saudi nationals are available now in the Port so it is playing a social part in the life of Saudis.

### King Fahad Industrial Port in Jubail

Transforming the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from a raw material exporter to a gas/oil industrial producer led to the construction of King Fahad Industrial Port in Jubail, starting in 1974. Being located adjacent to Jubail Industrial City, the port was designed for importing raw materials required by local industries, also for the export of the industrial products such as Petrochemicals, Refined Petroleum Products. Chemical Fertilizers and Sulphur. It is located at Latitude 27.01 N and Longitude 49.40 E.

## Commodity Discharged Details (2006)

Commodity Classification	Dammam Port	Jubail Commercial Port	Jubail Industrial Port
Construction	5,512,846	774,312	-
Food & Foodstuffs	4,142,686	790,875	-
Vehicles	387,994	-	-
Consumer Goods	1,629,805	-	-
Other Cargo Discharged	1,946,858	476,374	5,784,738
<b>Total Cargo Discharged</b>	<b>13,620,189</b>	<b>2,041,561</b>	<b>5,784,738</b>

## Commodity Loaded Details (2006)

Commodity Classification	Dammam Port	Jubail Commercial Port	Jubail Industrial Port
Refined Products	54,332	4,549	16,968,701
Liquified Gas	-	-	-
Petrochemicals	2,856,727	219,902	13,675,600
Food & Foodstuffs	28,054	-	-
Industrial Products	656,575	609,003	-
Recycling Material	188,815	-	-
Empty Containers & Chassis	454,504	-	-
Vehicles	3,637	-	-
Other Cargo Loaded	43,952	12,407	567
<b>Total Cargo Loaded</b>	<b>4,286,596</b>	<b>845,861</b>	<b>30,644,868</b>

## GDP Per Sector (Million Riyals / At Current Prices)

Economic Activity	2004	2005
A. Industries & Other Prod. Except ProducersOf Govt. Services.		
1 -Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	37,187	38,266
2 -Mining & Quarrying	384,468	558,150
a) Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas	381,582	555,134
b) Other	2,886	3,016
3 -Manufacturing	95,827	111,245
a) Petroleum Refining	32,435	39,453
b) Other	63,392	71,792
4 -Electricity, Gas and Water	10,406	11,017
5 -Construction	51,141	54,790
6 -Wholesale & Retail Trade, Restaurants & hotels	58,132	62,695
7 -Transport, Storage & Communication	35,667	38,478
8 -Finance, Insurance, Real Estate & Business Services	91,218	97,719
a) Ownership of Dwellings	47,950	49,928
b) Others	43,268	47,791
9 -Community, Social & Personal Services	26,478	27,970
10 -Less Imputed Bank Services Charge	15,950	16,738
Sub - Total	774,575	983,591
B. Producers of Government Services	155,371	167,036
C.Total Except Import Duties	929,946	1,150,627
Import Duties	8,825	10,115
Gross Domestic Product	938,771	1,160,742

## Saudi Economy Overview

The Saudi economy is maintaining its achievements in scoring high growth ratios in all sectors for the period from 2003 and continuing throughout 2007. The Supreme Economic Council has already undertaken the privatization of many vital economic sectors that augmented the role of the private sector in the local economy. The advanced banking services actively support economic growth by financing development projects.

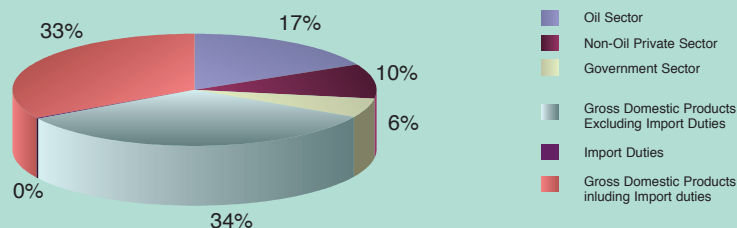
The Saudi economy benefits from strong support from the government and free market policy, both of which have contributed to the growth of the economy.

The Supreme Economic Council continuously enhances comprehensive development through restructuring and applying economic reforms. It establishes new institutions, reorganizes some public sector organizations and issues new regulations that keep pace with current developments, at both local and international levels.

Utilization of oil revenues to expand and diversify economic activities in order to reduce dependence on oil has resulted in an increase in local economic capacity. It has also encouraged foreign investment, particularly after Saudi Arabia joined the World Trade Organization. The efforts in this direction also resulted in raising the Saudi credit classification and raised the economy's standing in all international reports. The International Financial Corporation reported that Saudi Arabia attained 38th position in worldwide rankings and first place amongst all Arab countries.

The local economy is based on the strong backbone of the world's largest oil reserve (more than 25%). The private sector is playing an increasing role in the Saudi economy, accounting for 48% of gross domestic product. The private sector benefits from a free market environment and a competent labor force which together should ensure continuing economic growth. The local economy is similarly expected to continue to grow at a substantial rate, especially as opportunities for foreign investment increase.

GDP By Sectors 2005



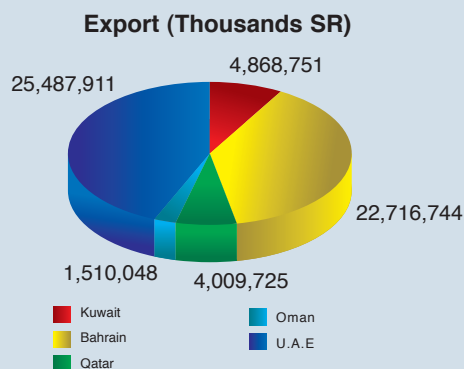
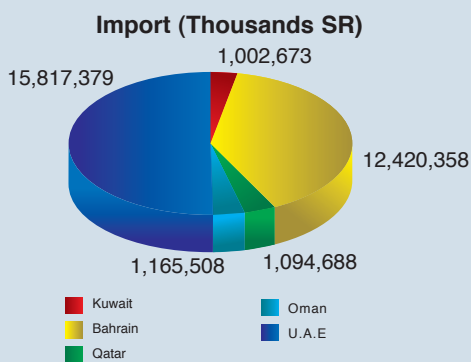
## Total Electricity Sold 2006

Province	Eastern	Central	Western	Southern
GG Watt/h	54689.1	48503.4	47619.9	12338.8

## Expected Investment in Various Sectors during the next 20 years

Sectors	Investment (Billion SRs)
Electricity	430
Water	330
Telecommunication	220
Infrastructure	520
Petrochemicals	345
Gas	188
Agriculture	106
Technology & Information	40
Railways	30
Housing and Services for Riyadh	1100

## Trade with GCC Countries for Year 2006



## Foreign Trade Structure (Million SR)

### Kingdom's Export

Year	Weight (Thousands Tons)	Value (Million SR)
1997	391,125	227,443
1998	399,146	145,388
1999	367,848	190,084
2000	383,030	290,553
2001	390,308	254,898
2002	333,074	271,741
2003	411,150	349,664
2004	463,364	472,491
2005	469,306	677,144
2006	429,282	791,339

### Kingdom's Import

Year	Weight (Thousands Tons)	Value (Million SR)
1997	21,623	107,643
1998	22,557	112,397
1999	24,230	104,980
2000	25,099	113,240
2001	24,773	116,931
2002	24,615	121,088
2003	32,609	156,391
2004	33,999	177,659
2005	42,124	222,985
2006	46,736	261,402

## Tourism Activity of Saudi Arabia 2005

	Trips (million)	Nights (million)	Spending (billion)
<b>Local Tourism</b>	30.2	196.7	31.9
<b>Arriver Tourism</b>	8	91.4	20.3
<b>Departing Tourism</b>	4.3	56	14.1
<b>Fulling Hotels</b>	51.3		

## Trade with Important 10 Countries (Million SR)

### Export

Countries	2005	2006	changes %
Japan	105580	130369	24
U.S.A	104746	119239	14
S. Korea	57368	72570	27
China	40519	49556	22
India	40237	48520	21
Singapore	35488	37405	5
Taiwan	24366	29044	19
U.A.E	18027	25488	41
Holland	24308	24331	0.1
Bahrain	18637	22717	22

### Import

Countries	2005	2006	changes %
U.S.A	32952	37802	15
China Mainland	16521	22391	36
Germany	18238	21223	16
Japan	20093	21146	5
Italy	8468	10550	25
U.K	10443	10318	-1
France	7687	10082	31
South Korea	8138	9900	22
India	6884	9864	43
Australia	6270	7734	23

## Major Saudi Banks

- > Al-Rajhi Banking and Investment Corporation
- > Bank Al-Jazira
- > National Commercial Bank
- > Saudi American Bank (SAMBA)
- > Saudi British Bank (SABB)
- > Saudi Hollandi Bank
- > Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA)
- > Arab National Bank
- > Banque Saudi Fransi
- > Riyadh Bank
- > Saudi Arabian Agricultural Bank
- > Saudi Credit Bank (SCB)
- > Saudi Investment Bank
- > Albilad Bank
- > Alinma Bank

## Saudi Arabia's Total Bank Credit

End of Period	Total (Billion SR)	% of growth
2003	246.900	17.2
2004	302.998	22.7
2005	420.828	38.8
2006	462.103	9.8
2007	468.153	1.3

## Cost of Living for Eastern Region

Year	Index	% of growth
2000	99.0	-1.10
2001	98.0	-1.11
2002	98.0	0.20
2003	98.6	0.61
2004	98.9	0.20
2005	99.6	0.30
2006	101.8	2.20
2007	106.0	4.2

## Business Visit Visa

Obtaining visit visas was once one of the procedural difficulties encountered by investors in the Kingdom. However, such difficulties have started to fade away gradually: The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is keen on supporting the economic development process of the Saudi Arabian economy and on providing more facilities to businessmen, investors, and corporate representatives. Hence, Saudi Minister of Foreign Affairs has given directives to all Saudi Arabian overseas representations to issue visit visas within 24 hrs from submitting relevant application forms. Moreover, MFA is coordinating with the relevant agencies in the Kingdom to consider finding suitable means of removing any obstacle encountered by investors in relation to visiting the Kingdom, as its leaders have always assured full support to investors and encouraged them to start investment projects in Saudi Arabia.

## Saudi Arabia in WTO

Saudi Arabia became on 11 December 2005 the 149th member of the WTO. It is the world's 13th largest merchandise exporter and the 23rd largest importer.

As a result of the adherence, Saudi Arabia has agreed to undertake a series of important commitments to further liberalize its trade regime and accelerate its integration into the world economy, while offering a transparent and predictable environment for trade and foreign investment in accordance with WTO rules.

Among the commitments undertaken by Saudi Arabia are the following:

1. The WTO Agreement will be applied uniformly throughout Saudi Arabia's customs territory.
2. Saudi Arabia agreed to review a fee charged for the authentication of trade documents and to bring it into conformity with WTO rules within two years of accession.
3. Saudi Arabia will eliminate any non-tariff measures that cannot be justified under WTO rules while maintaining the right to restrict the importation and exportation of a certain number of goods and services in order to protect public morals, the life and health of the population, national security interests, etc. In addition, Saudi Arabia has agreed to review the list of banned imports at least once a year and to remove items the importation of which would not compromise the legitimate objectives of the Kingdom.
4. Saudi Arabia will not maintain any export subsidies on agricultural products.
5. Saudi Arabia will ensure that its producers and distributors of natural gas liquids (NGLs) will operate on the basis of normal commercial considerations, based on the full recovery of costs and a reasonable profit.

In areas such as the protection of intellectual property rights, the application of technical regulations and standards, as well as the protection of food safety and human, animal and plant life and health, Saudi Arabia will implement the relevant WTO Agreements in full from the date of accession (i.e. the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights, the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade and the Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures).

## Services

### Insurance

Foreign insurance companies are permitted to open and operate direct branches in Saudi Arabia. Commercial presence will also be permitted for insurers that establish a locally incorporated cooperative insurance joint-stock company, in which foreign participation is limited at 60 per cent. A three year transition period will be given to existing foreign insurance providers to convert to either a Saudi cooperative insurance company or to a direct branch of a foreign insurance company. During this transition period, existing foreign insurance providers will be able to continue existing business operations, as well as offer new products and services to new clients.

### Banking

Commercial presence of banks are permitted in the form of a locally incorporated joint-stock company or as a branch of an international bank. Upon Saudi Arabia's accession, the foreign equity cap for joint ventures in banking will be increased to 60 percent. While financial services can only be provided by commercial banks, asset management and advisory services may also be provided by non-commercial banking financial institutions.

### Telecoms

Within three years from accession, Saudi Arabia's commitments will allow up to 70 percent foreign equity ownership in the telecommunications sector. These commitments apply to both basic telecommunication services and value-added telecoms services. Public telecommunications services will have to be provided by a joint stock company.

### Distribution

While Saudi Arabia will maintain some restrictions on the distribution of goods inside the country, these restrictions will be phased out over a three-year transition period.

## Goods

With the conclusion of market access negotiations on goods, Saudi Arabia committed to gradually lowering trade barriers and expanding market access for foreign goods. Saudi Arabia has bound all tariffs levied on imports. At the end of the ten year implementation period, average bound tariff levels will decrease to 12.4 and 10.5 per cent for agricultural and non-agricultural products respectively. The individual tariff rates for agricultural products will range from 5 to 200 percent, with the highest rates being applied to tobacco products and dates. Some 11 percent of non-agricultural products will be imported duty-free whereas the highest tariff rate will affect wood, as well as iron and steel products. Most tariffs (92.6 percent) will be set at their final bound rates at the date of accession. The remainder will mostly be implemented in 2008 and 2010, but in no case later than 2015.

## Asharqia Chamber of Commerce & Industry

### Chamber Membership Statistics

Year	2005		2006		2007	
	New	Renew	New	Renew	New	Renew
Premium	13	222	20	248	27	292
1st Grade	49	705	42	758	55	743
2nd Grade	312	1,628	342	1,856	477	2,087
3rd Grade	3,529	9,394	2,106	10,843	5,541	11,437
4th Grade	1,343	3,617	1,389	4,054	6,020	4,38

## WTO: Exceptional Investments

### I. Industrial Sector:

- 1) Oil exploration, drilling and production. Except the services related to mining sector listed at (CPC 5115+883) in International Industrial classification codes.
- 2) Manufacturing of military equipment, devices and uniforms.
- 3) Manufacturing of civilian explosives.

### II. Service Sector

- 1) Catering to military sectors.
- 2) Security and detective services.
- 3) Real estate investment in Makkah and Madina.
- 4) Tourist orientation and guidance services related to Hajj and Umrah.
- 5) Recruitment and employment services including local recruitment offices.
- 6) Real estate brokerage.

7) Printing and publishing. Except the following activities:

- a. Pre-printing services internationally classified at (CPC 88442)
- b. Printing Presses internationally classified at (CPC 88442)
- c. Drawing and calligraphy internationally classified at (CPC 87501)
- d. Photography internationally classified at (CPC 875)
- e. Radio and Television Broad-casting Studios internationally classified at (CPC 96114)
- f. Foreign Media Offices and Correspondents internationally classified at (CPC 962)
- g. Promotion and Advertising internationally classified at (CPC 871)
- h. Public Relations internationally classified at (CPC 86506)
- i. Publication internationally classified at (CPC 88442)
- j. Press Services internationally classified at (CPC 88442)

k. Production, selling and renting of computer software internationally classified at (CPC 88)

- l. Media consultancies and studies internationally classified at (CPC 853)
- m. Typing and copying internationally classified at (CPC 87505 + 87904).
- n. Motion picture and video tape distribution services internationally classified at (CPC 96113).

8) Commission agents internationally classified at (CPC 621).

9) Audiovisual and media services.

10) Land transportation services, excluding the inter-city passenger transport by trains.

11) Services provided by midwives, nurses, physical therapy services and quasi-doctoral services internationally classified at (CPC 93191).

12) Fisheries.

13) Blood banks, poison centers and quarantines.



# غرفة الشرقية ASHARQIA CHAMBER

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