

Saudi Arabia



Introduction

Saudi Arabia is a country in the Middle East bordering the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. Extensive coastlines provide leverage on shipping, especially crude oil, through the



Persian Gulf and Suez Canal. Neighboring countries include Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, and Yemen. The geography of Saudi Arabia is primarily

desert with rugged mountains in the southwest. The government system is a monarchy; the chief of state and head of government is the king and prime minister. Saudi

Arabia is a member of the League of Arab States (Arab League) and the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).



Location: Western Asia
Capital City: Riyadh (+3 GMT)

Chief of State: King Salman bin Abd al-Aziz Al Saud

Head of Govt.: Crown Prince and Prime Minister

Muhammad Bin Salman bin Abd Al-

Aziz Al Saud

Currency: Saudi riyal (SAR)

Major Languages: Arabic (official)

Primary Religions: Muslim (official; citizens are 85-

90% Sunni and 10-12% Shia), other

(includes Eastern Orthodox,

Protestant, Roman Catholic, Jewish,

Hindu, Buddhist, and Sikh) (2020

est.)

Calling Code: 966 Voltage: 127/220

Key Websites

| Main Government Page: | my.gov.sa |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Commerce Ministry: | mc.gov.sa |
| Export Promotion Agency: | fsc.org.sa |
| Investment Promotion Agency: | misa.gov.sa |

Key Economic Facts

| Income Level (by per capita GNI): | High Income |
|--|---------------------------|
| Level of Development: | Developing |
| GDP, PPP (current international \$): | \$2,150.49 billion (2022) |
| GDP growth (annual %): | 8.74% (2022) |
| GDP per capita, PPP (current international \$): | \$59,065.00 (2022) |
| Manufacturing, value added (% of GDP): | 14.68% (2022) |
| Current account balance (BoP, current US\$): | \$150.75 billion (2022) |
| Inflation, consumer prices (annual %): | 2.47% (2022) |
| Labor force, total: | 15,913,705 (2022) |
| Unemployment, total (% of total labor force) (modeled ILO estimate): | 5.64% (2022) |
| Imports of goods and services (current US\$): | \$257.27 billion (2022) |
| Exports of goods and services (current US\$): | \$442.35 billion (2022) |
| | |

GDP Composition %

| 39 53 | Agriculture | Services | Industry | Manufacturing |
|-------|-------------|----------|----------|---------------|
| | 2 | 39 | 53 | 15 |

*Although Manufacturing is included in the Industry figures, it is also separately reported because it plays a critical role in economy.

Rankings

| Index | Rank |
|---|----------|
| Corruption Perceptions Index | 51 / 178 |
| EY Globalization Index | 41 / 60 |
| Global Competitiveness Index | 36 / 141 |
| Global Enabling Trade Index | 67 / 136 |
| Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index (GMCI) | 34 / 40 |
| Index of Economic Freedom | 98 / 176 |
| International Logistics Performance Index (LPI) | 55 / 160 |
| Inward FDI Potential Index | 28 / 139 |
| KOF Index of Globalization | 51 / 185 |
| Networked Readiness Index (NRI) | 33 / 139 |
| Open Budget Index | 93 / 114 |

Risk Assessment (Provided by Coface)

Country rating: B - Political and economic uncertainties and an occasionally difficult business environment can affect corporate payment behavior. Corporate default probability is appreciable.

Business Climate rating: B - The business environment is mediocre. The availability and the reliability of corporate financial information vary widely. Debt collection can sometimes be difficult. The institutional framework has a few troublesome weaknesses. Intercompany transactions run appreciable risks in the unstable, largely inefficient environments rated B.

Strengths

- Key oil producer with over 15% of the world's proven reserves, leading role in OPEC
- · Strong financial buffers
- Intensified economic diversification efforts within the Vision 2030 program
- Improved diplomatic relations with neighboring countries
- Young population and rising inclusion of women into the workforce

Weaknesses

- Economy is still driven by the oil sector and fiscal spending despite diversification efforts, slow progress in reforms
- · Oil still accounts for 60% of public revenues
- · Dependence on foreign workers
- Persistent tensions with Iran, geopolitical uncertainties

U.S. Embassy

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