

USDA Foreign Agricultural Service

GAIN Report

Global Agricultural Information Network

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Saudi Arabia

Exporter Guide

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Report Highlights:

The most recent available Saudi official data valued the total Saudi agricultural product imports in 2009 at \$14.2 billion, a decrease of 16 percent compared to \$16.9 billion in 2008. The decrease in value of the imports of agricultural products in 2009 was attributed to the decrease in world commodity prices compared to 2008. In 2010, U.S. total agricultural product exports to Saudi Arabia increased by 20 percent to \$862 million compared to 2009. USDA data for January –July 2011, indicates that U.S. total agricultural product exports to Saudi Arabia reached \$821 million, an increase of 59 percent compared to the same period in 2010. As the potential for agricultural production is limited in Saudi Arabia, the demand for imported food products will remain very strong in the future.

Post:
Riyadh

Author Defined:

I. MARKET OVERVIEW

The Saudi economy is oil-based with strong government controls over major economic activities. With proven oil reserve of 264.1 billion barrels, Saudi Arabia possesses 20 percent of the world's proven petroleum reserves and is the world's largest exporter of petroleum. Its proven reserves of natural gas reached 263.3 trillion standard cubic feet at the end of 2008. The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) declined by 21 percent to \$375.8 billion in 2009 compared to \$476.3 billion in 2008. The sharp decline in the Kingdom's GDP in 2009 was attributed to significant decline in Saudi Arabia's oil revenues due to decreased world oil price as well as reduction in demand. The Kingdom's daily average oil production, dropped to 8.2 million barrels per day in 2009 from 9.2 million barrels per day in 2008, a reduction of 11.3 percent.

In 2009, the non-oil and non-oil sectors contributed to the GDP 53.3 and 46.7 percent respectively. The national budget registered a deficit \$23.1 billion in 2009, a 6.1 percent of the GDP. The balance of payments current account registered a surplus for the eleventh successive year, amounting to \$22.8 billion in 2009. Oil revenues constituted 85.2 percent of total Kingdom's revenues in 2009.

High oil prices in the past few years have boosted growth and government revenues, while enabling the government to pay back domestic debt. The government is encouraging private sector participation in the economy especially in power generation, telecommunications, natural gas exploration, construction of mega economic cities and petrochemical industries. The private sector development aims at diversifying bases of Saudi economy in order to lessen the country's dependence on oil exports and to increase employment opportunities for the increasing Saudi population of which 40 percent are youth under 15 years old. Unemployment rate among Saudis is estimated at 11 percent and at 5 percent among non-Saudis. The high unemployment rate among Saudis is mainly the youth population lacking the necessary education and technical skills sought by the private sector. To reduce the high unemployment among Saudis, the government substantially boosted spending on job training, education and other infrastructure developments. As part of its effort to attract foreign investment and diversify the economy, Saudi Arabia joined the WTO in December 2005. The government estimates that upon completion the six mega economic cities projects will add more than \$150 billion to the country's GDP by 2020 which will help increase the per capita income from \$14,809 in 2009 to \$33,500 by 2020 and create employment opportunities for more than 1.3 million people.

Currently the major industries are crude oil production, petroleum refining, petrochemicals, natural gas, mining, electricity, water, cement, fertilizer, construction, banking, food and non-food manufacturing. Saudi Arabia's population is growing at about three percent annually, with 70 percent under the age of 30. For 2009, total population is estimated at 25.4 million, of which about 7 million are foreign workers. According to 2009 government data, about 7 million is the total labor force working in the private sector, with Saudi nationals accounting for 20 percent. Agricultural sector accounted for about

eight percent of total labor in 2009.

The Saudi currency (Riyal) has been pegged to the U.S. dollar at the rate of 3.75 Saudi riyals to a U.S. dollar for the past several decades. This riyal-U.S. dollar relationship is anticipated to continue for the next few years.

The overall cost of living in Saudi Arabia increased by 5.1 percent in 2009 due to a sharp increase in housing rents and the cost of imported food and non-food products.

Saudi Arabia possesses 25 percent of the world's proven petroleum reserves and is the world's largest exporter of petroleum. The GDP at current prices including import duties rose from \$313 billion in 2006 to \$376 billion in 2009, an increase of 20 percent. The significant increase in GDP contributed in a 33 percent increase in per capita income which reached \$14,213 in 2009 compared to \$11,111 in 2006. The Saudi economy and per capita income are expected to continue to grow in the next few years as demand for petroleum and petroleum products increase due to end of worldwide economic recession.

The most recent available Saudi official data valued the total Saudi agricultural product imports in 2009 at \$14.2 billion, a decrease of 16 percent compared to \$16.9 billion in 2008. The decrease in value of the imports of agricultural products in 2009 was attributed to the decrease in world commodity prices compared to 2008. In 2010, U.S. total agricultural product exports to Saudi Arabia increased by 20 percent to \$862 million compared to 2009. USDA data for January –July 2011, indicates that U.S. total agricultural product exports to Saudi Arabia reached \$821 million, an increase of 59 percent compared to the same period in 2010. As the potential for agricultural production is limited in Saudi Arabia, the demand for imported food products will remain very strong in the future.

The vast majority of food products are subject to a 5 percent import duty. Selected processed food products, however, are assessed higher import duties. In order to protect local food processors and production from competitively priced imports, Saudi Arabia ties import duties to the level of local production of similar products. As a general rule, a maximum import tariff rate of 40 percent is applied when local production of a food or agricultural product exceeds a self-sufficiency level.

Food products made in the United States are generally viewed as meeting higher quality standards compared to imports from other countries and those produced locally. Under normal political and economic conditions, U.S. origin and brand products have highly favorable consumer preferences and demand. Each year, several new-to-market U.S. food products are introduced to Saudi Arabia market particularly following FMI/USFES, and regional shows such as Anuga, SIAL Paris and Gulfood organized annually in Dubai. Saudi consumers like to try new products and are shopping more often at hypermarkets and supermarkets. The rapid increase in the number of hypermarket and supermarket outlets throughout the Kingdom offers an ample opportunity to distribute high-value U.S. food products. Saudi Arabia's population is growing at about three percent annually and its population is projected to reach 40 million in the next 20 years. With a young and rapidly growing population, Saudi Arabia will continue to be a growth market for U.S. food products in the years to come.

II. Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Strong economic ties: Saudi Arabia's currency is pegged to the U.S. dollar, making U.S. products more competitive to EU suppliers.	Saudi consumers often support boycotts of U.S. products for political reasons.
Saudi Arabia is changing its agricultural policy which eliminates production of high water demanding agricultural commodities.	It is not easy to get access to key government officials to discuss agricultural policies.
King Abdullah's Initiative which aims at achieving food security for Saudi Arabia has included the U.S. among countries targeted to receive Saudi agricultural investments to produce and export nine strategic crops namely; rice, wheat, barley, yellow corn, soybean meal, cooking oil, sugar and poultry\livestock meat export sufficient quantities to Saudi Arabia to meet domestic consumption, as well as build up strategic reserve for basic food products. The initiative has a potential to create jobs and increase U.S. agricultural commodities exports to Saudi Arabia.	Freight costs from the U.S. are higher than those from Africa, Europe and Asia.
Saudi Arabia has a robust and vast subsidy scheme for importing feed grains.	Feed imports subsidy will reduce competitiveness of imported poultry and dairy products.
Saudi Arabia is a dominate member of the GCC that is working to standardize agricultural imports and food safety regulations.	Member states tend to selectively implement GCC food import standards.
The U.S. is considered a supplier of quality foodstuffs. The U.S. is recognized among the business community as a reliable supplier.	Price competitiveness of foodstuffs produced domestically and imported from Arab, South Africa, Latin America, and Asian countries has significantly reduced the market share of U.S. agricultural products in the past few years.
ATO Riyadh has developed excellent relationships with Saudi government and GCC food safety agencies and industry contacts.	

Opportunities	Threats
The potential for agricultural production is limited and food imports will grow with the population.	Various government subsidies have helped domestic dairy, poultry and food processors to significantly lower their production costs and improve their competitiveness compared to

Saudi Arabia will completely stop domestic wheat production in 2016 and depend entirely on imports from the world market to meet its local consumption which is estimated at 2.8 million metric tons annually.	imported U.S. foodstuffs. Strong competition for wheat market share from Canada, EU, Argentina and Australian suppliers.
Manufacturer determined shelf life for most high value products (voluntary shelf life regulation) was introduced in December 2005. This increased significantly the shelf life of most U.S. high value products.	Saudi Arabia maintains a two date labeling system (production and expiration) on all food.
Saudi Arabia has high per capita income (\$14,809) which continues to grow.	The economy is overly reliant on oil revenue and therefore subject to sharp swings due to volatile oil prices.
The market for retail food products is expanding and Saudis prefer high quality foods which enhances the demand for U.S.	Domestic importers prefer to initiate import activity with small quantities.
Seventy percent of all Saudis are under the age of 30 which shows the trend for increasing demand for food products. Ready to eat foods, home meal replacements, fast foods and "take-away" foods are increasingly popular with the young Saudi population.	Some Saudi SPS regulations are not based on science.
The rapidly growing food processing sector relies on imported ingredients.	Freight costs from the U.S. are higher than those from Europe and Asia.

Opportunities	Threats
The more than 7 million expats that live and work in Saudi Arabia (mainly, Arabs, Filipinos, Asians, Africans and Westerners) creates demand for greater diversity and ethnic foods.	
Increased economic and political interests in Saudi Arabia have boosted level of official as well as business travels to major Saudi cities. This has been a major factor to increasing demand for food sector such as hotels and restaurants.	Additional statements on the health certificate accompanying poultry and livestock meat shipments must indicate that the animals slaughtered for export were not fed with feed containing animal protein, fat or remnants of animal origin and were not treated with any growth hormones. This requirement has

	drastically reduced U.S. poultry meat exports to Saudi Arabia.
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II. EXPORTER BUSINESS TIPS

Local Business Customs

All food products are imported by the private sector. The vast majority of food products are subject to a 5 percent import duty. Selected products produced in significant quantities carry a 12 or 20 percent import duty. On March 31, 2008, the Saudi government exempted wheat, wheat flour and other grains from import duties and reduced duties levied on 75 other foodstuffs to 5 percent. The decree aims at alleviating the impact of the rising cost of living in Saudi Arabia. Major foodstuffs that benefited from the reduced 5 percent import tariff included chilled and frozen poultry and their products, eggs (fresh, dried and powdered), cheese, cream cheese, vegetable oils, pasta, canned meat, fruit and vegetable juices, mineral and ordinary water, long life milk, corn flakes, peas, beans, peanut butter, yeast and baking powder.

For religious reasons, Saudi Arabia bans imports of alcoholic beverages, live swine, pork and food ingredients or additives that contain pork products, including pork fat and gelatin. Meat and poultry shipments must be accompanied by a "Halal" slaughter certificate issued by an Islamic center in the country of origin. Additional statements on the health certificate accompanying poultry and livestock meat shipments must indicate that the animals slaughtered for export to the Kingdom were not fed with feed containing protein, fat or remnants of animal origin and were not treated with any growth hormones.

There are dozens of food importers in the Kingdom, with about 25 accounting for the bulk of food imports from the United States.

1. Private labels are becoming common in Saudi Arabia. Some large Saudi importers pack foodstuffs under their own brand names locally and in foreign countries, including in the United States. These firms have developed private labels, which appeal to Saudis and other Arabs in the Kingdom. Others use labels with Western-sounding names to appeal to British, Americans, and other Western expatriates. Salim Basamah Company, perhaps the largest importer of grocery products in Saudi Arabia, places its private label, "Goody" on a wide variety of food products imported from the United States. "Goody" appeals to American, British, and other Western expatriates. Another large importer uses an Arabic sounding private label, "Al-Alali" to appeal to Saudis and Arabs, even though a significant percentage of his products are American origin.

Hence, a can of American peaches can be marketed in Saudi Arabia under several different labels:

--under an established U.S. brand such as Monarch or Libbys

--under a Saudi private label: like Goody, Freshly or Al-Alali.

--a U.S. private label representing the exporter/consolidator: such as American Garden or AFFCO.

2. Some importers contact directly with U.S. companies manufacturers of national brands, such as Kellogg's, Campbell Soup, Budweiser non-alcoholic beer and usually require sole agency agreements.

The Saudi importer will help build the brand, but will request support from the U.S. company. The U.S. manufacturer usually offers promotional and marketing assistance.

3. Some companies import a wide range of food products for mass distribution, employing the use of consolidators in the United States. Often, the consolidators are sole regional agents of major U.S. manufacturers or brand owners covering the entire Middle East and African regions. Most U.S.-based consolidators assist Saudi food importers by sourcing products from wholesalers, such as Fleming, and providing services such as placing stickers on labels. Current Saudi regulations allow U.S. suppliers to place an Arabic language sticker on the original English language label. The stickers translate key ingredient and product information into Arabic. Stickering is a laborious task and most manufacturers do not want to bother with this. Most U.S. consolidators are based in Houston, New York, Miami and in other port cities that have large wholesalers.

4. The French hypermarket chain, Carrefour as well as many locally-based supermarket chains, such as Tamimi, and Danube are directly importing part of their needs. Tamimi and Danube supermarkets import several containers of American food products each month for sale in their stores, lending support to a wide range of brands without a binding agency agreement.

If a product has performed well in the market, a U.S. company may opt to go beyond the sticker stage and develop a bilingual label in both Arabic and English. Monarch is one of many U.S. companies, which have developed bilingual labels for the Middle East. Non-alcoholic Budweiser beer was launched in the Kingdom in 1999, with a red, white, and blue bilingual label. However, a significant number of U.S. origin grocery items found in Saudi supermarkets continue using stickers.

Saudi importers are constantly searching for new products, and often request support from suppliers for promotion and advertising. The Saudi consumer is a discriminating consumer, closely examining labels and looking for the best deal. Advertising is considered a necessity to win Saudi consumers. Two-for-one deals are very popular in large supermarkets in moving items that are approaching their expiry dates. Major Saudi supermarkets have introduced category management and eliminated low moving product brands. The entrance of the French hypermarket chain Carrefour in Saudi retail market in 2004 along with the opening of Hyper Panda (local chain) in the same year has launched a new era of retailing in the Kingdom characterized by a state of the art shopping experience and aggressive competition.

Hyper Panda is owned by Al Azizia-Panda Inc. This is the largest supermarket chain in Saudi Arabia about 150 outlets distributed in all major cities of the Kingdom. Local distributors (depending on the size and power of the distributor) are being asked for listing fees ranging from \$1,333 to \$5,333 per Stock Keeping Unit (SKU) by major hypermarkets. The bigger the distributor, the more power he has to negotiate a lower listing fee. In addition to listing fees, distributors are asked to provide a specified percentage rebate on total annual turnover, contribute to advertising campaigns, carry out store merchandizing activities for its products seven days a week, provide at least 60 day payment terms, rent gondolas and reimburse for expired items. Distributors frequently authorize retailers to conduct special offers to consumer such as buy one and get one mainly for products with 60 days or less of remaining shelf life.

Client Base and Consumer Preferences

Saudi Arabia is located between Europe and Asia. With its large expatriate population, the Kingdom is a multi-ethnic society. Consequently, foods from around the globe are found in Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, and other urban areas in the Kingdom. There are two basic consumer categories in the Kingdom:

Saudi citizens (18.57 million)

Expatriates workers residing in the Kingdom (6.8 million)

Saudi consumers are discriminating consumers and enjoy new food products. With a young and growing population supporting a significant increase in retail outlets, U.S. food and agricultural exports to the Kingdom will continue to expand in the coming years.

A growing import demand for institutional-size food products by the catering sector is being driven by the large number of expatriate third country nationals working in Saudi Arabia and the increasing number of foreign pilgrims visiting the two holy cities (Mecca and Madina). There are seven million expatriate workers residing in the Kingdom, most of who are from the Sub Continent of Asia (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh) and the Philippines. The number of foreign pilgrims coming for Hajj and Umra rituals is estimated at about five million per annum.

Dining at fast food restaurants is popular among Saudi families and expatriate workers. International fast food chains such as KFC, On The Border, Burger King, and McDonald's, Chili's, Apple Bees, Fuddruckers, TGI Fridays, together with local chains such as Herfy, and Kudu, import at least part of their food needs from the United States. Large catering companies, especially those serving Western expatriates, also buy a portion of their requirements directly from the United States.

Most expatriates are from South Asia (Indian, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka) Egypt, Sudan, Yemen, the Philippines, and East Africa. The number of Western expatriates is estimated at more than 100,000. Some Saudi supermarkets employ Americans and British general managers, operation managers, and executives.

Saudi and middle income expatriates are the largest consumers of American consumer-oriented products and the principal shoppers in Class A supermarkets. The consumers in Saudi Arabia are becoming increasingly educated about quality, nutritional value, price, and packaging. They pay attention to expiry dates on products and enjoy new products. Domestic supermarkets that offer a wide variety of food products will have the best chance for prospering in this competitive market.

A recent trend in the Kingdom has been the decline in canned food products in favor of fresh or frozen food items. Frozen foods are perceived by consumers as being fresher than canned foods. Changing lifestyles and an increasing number of women entering the workplace are driving demand for prepared foods. A significant percentage of Saudis continue to purchase a large percentage of their food at wholesale markets, but more and more Saudis are shopping regularly at supermarkets and hypermarkets. Hypermarket/supermarket shopping is considered a primary form of entertainment for the shoppers in Saudi Arabia. Recently introduced hypermarkets offer shoppers a one-stop shopping experience. The hypermarkets are huge (up to 100,000 square feet), offer up to 60 checkout counters, and provide more than 55,000 items including foodstuffs, clothing, tools, toys, computers, various electronics. Some hypermarkets have built large play areas for children and are surrounded by, specialty

shops such as photo, music, and fast food outlets.

Corner grocery stores, commonly referred to as bakalahs are found in every neighborhood in the Kingdom. They cater mainly to Saudis and third country nationals. Despite the tremendous increase in the number of Class A supermarkets and the growing number of hypermarkets, the number of bakalahs has not decreased significantly as once predicted. Perhaps the main reason for this is that women cannot legally drive cars in Saudi Arabia. Also, many third country nationals working in the Kingdom do not own automobiles. Most expatriate housing compounds contain one or two grocery stores. The Saudi company, "Arabian Food Supplies," has small grocery stores located in many "Western" compounds in Riyadh, Jeddah, Al-Khobar and in SAUDI/ARAMCO compounds. The number of corner grocery stores is increasing in response to urban expansion. They are filled with many imported consumer-oriented products. Most have the capability to offer frozen foods, and all contain refrigerators.

If, and when, women are legally allowed to drive in the Kingdom and if Saudi-ization results in the departure of more third country national expatriates from Saudi Arabia, some analysts expect that the number of bakalahs will decrease significantly. The Saudi government has put teeth over the past few years in its long-standing Saudi-ization program by compelling private sector firms to increase the percentage of Saudis in their workplace by five percent per year. For example, the Saudi Government decreed in 2004 that all checkout counters at hypermarkets\supermarkets must be manned exclusively by Saudi citizens. In 2000, the government banned expatriates from working in fruit and vegetable markets and in 2002 the ban was extended to bakalahs (corner stores) with less than 40 square meters. There are more than 50,000 bakalahs in the Kingdom.

In addition to corner grocery stores, there are thousands of ethnic stores in the Kingdom, catering to Indians, Pakistanis, Filipinos, and other Asians. Foods from many parts of the world are found in the Kingdom.

Food Standards and Regulations

In May 2009, Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) took over from the Saudi Arabia's Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI) the responsible of inspecting imported high value food products for biotech content at the Kingdom's 27 ports of entry. In June 2011, the SFDA took over the responsible for setting new food standards and implemented existing ones from the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization (SASO). In the past, standards were set by SASO while imported foodstuffs were tested by MOCI at ports of entry. SFDA will take over from the Saudi Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) the responsibilities of inspecting of imported animal feed, fruits, vegetables and drugs in the next few months.

In May 2009, the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) took over the responsibilities of inspecting imported food product at the Saudi ports of entry from the Saudi Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI). SFDA has recently commenced rigorously implementing officially SASO foodstuff regulations. For example SFDA is enforcing a SASO standard for grape leaves (SASO 1909/2001) that limit stem length of grape leaves at 0.5 cm. Even though, the standard was issued in 2001, it has never been strictly applied until a few weeks ago. This SFDA's strict implementation of SASO 1909/2001 has resulted in the rejection of several shipments of U.S. grape leaves that SFDA laboratories tests

identified as containing stem length more than the allowed 0.5 cm.

Another standard that the SFDA has recently started to strictly implement includes GSO labeling standard number 9/2007 particularly section **7/2/2/1 which requires only manufacturers to place stickers on food products that they export to GCC country. The implementation of this standard makes it unacceptable for consolidators to place stickers on at their warehouses on product they export to Saudi Arabia.**

Key Saudi regulations which U.S. exporters must adhere to include:

- Manufacture determined production and expiration dates (for most foodstuffs)
- Arabic labeling
- Biotech Labeling
- Halal Slaughtering
- Animal feed and growth hormone free certification for imported meat

Shelf Life

In December 2005, Saudi Arabia implemented a voluntary shelf life standard (manufacturer-determined use-by dates) for most foodstuffs, with the exception of selected perishable foods (fresh or chilled meat and poultry; fresh milk and fresh milk based products; margarine; fresh fruit juice; table eggs, and baby foods) that must meet Saudi Arabian Standards Organization's (SASO) established mandatory expiration periods. The revised standard (SASO 457/2005) will no longer ban imports of food products with less than half of its shelf life remaining.

Shelf life can only be shown by clear and unambiguous production and expiration dates. The use of any of the following statements for expressing expiration date is permissible.

- Expiration Date
- Use by (date)
- Fit for (from the day of production)
- Use Before (date)
- Sell by date (for food products having an expiration period exceeding 3 months).

The production and expiration dates should be declared on the label of the package in uncoded manner as follows:

- Day-Month-Year: for foodstuffs with an expiration period less than three months.
- Month-Year: for foodstuffs with expiration exceeding three months.

Dates shall be engraved or printed or stamped with permanent ink directly on all packages or on their original label by the producer only. Adding stickers for production and expiration dates is not permissible. There shall be not more than one date of production or of expiration on the same package. Both dates shall not be subject to deletion, change or deceit.

Products with No Specific Expiration Date: for products with no specified shelf life such as salt, spices, milled rice, etc. only the date of production or processing need be shown as: mm/yy.

We recommend that when putting together an order for a Saudi importer, a U.S. exporter cross check information contained on his/her food label, including Production/Expiration dates, with the Saudi buyer.

General Prepackaged Foodstuffs Labeling

Regulations for labeling of prepackaged foodstuffs are found in Gulf Standard number 9/2007. In sum, prepackaged food product labels should be in Arabic or include an Arabic language translation of the label. At a minimum, product labels must contain the name of the product, name of the packer, country of origin or manufacture, listing of ingredients, consumer instructions, and production/expiry dates.

SFDA Implements Gulf Standards Organization (GSO) No.9/2007

On June 9, 2010, the Saudi Food and Drug Authority (SFDA) informed Council of Saudi Chambers of Commerce & Industry that it will fully implement section 7/2 of Gulf Standards Organization (GSO) No.9/2007 titled "Labeling of Prepackaged Food Stuffs". The most important requirement in the SFDA circular No. E/991 is the decision to accept only Arabic language stickers affixed by manufacturers (section 7/2/2/1 of GSO 9/2007) on labels of exported prepackaged food products. In the past, Saudi Arabia has allowed food products exporting houses or consolidators to place Arabic language stickers on labels of prepackaged food products at their warehouses.

Period to Implement the New Requirement

SFDA granted a six month grace period that ends on December 9, 2010 for domestic foodstuff importers to fully implement the new requirement. SFDA has informed its food inspection laboratories at Saudi ports of entry to reject any prepackaged food products shipment that does not comply with the new Arabic language stickers requirement.

Section 7/2 states the following:

7/2: Language:

- 7/2/1: Labeling and adjoining explanatory statements shall be in Arabic and, where another language is used, it shall be alongside the Arabic. All the information provided in another language shall be identical with those written in Arabic.
- 7/2/2: If the Arabic information is stated in a supplementary sticker adjacent to the original label, the following shall be met:
 - **7/2/2/1: It shall be a single sticker provided by the manufacture only to fulfill all the relevant stipulations provided in this standard.**
 - 7/2/2/2: It shall not obscure any information required by this standard.
 - 7/2/2/3: It shall not contain any statement discrepant with the original labeling.
 - 7/2/2/4: It shall be irremovable in the ordinary handling and circulation conditions of the

prepackaged foodstuff.

Biotechnology Labeling

Following is a summary of the biotech labeling decree which were implemented by the MOCI in 2001. The SFDA will continue to apply the decree until a biotech standard is issued.

On December 1, 2001, the Saudi Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MOCI) implemented the Ministerial decree number 1666 issued on December 11, 2000 regarding labeling of foodstuffs containing biotech animal products.

Following is the summary of the MOCI's Directive No 1666:

A. Positive labeling: If a product contains one or more genetically modified plant ingredient, the information should be clearly communicated to the consumer by labeling. A triangle should be drawn on the label with text that should read "Contains Genetically Modified Product (s). The Ministry will not accept a statement that says "This Product May Contain biotech Ingredients." Saudi Arabia does not permit imports of foodstuffs that contain genetically engineered animal products. According to the MOCI, local food producers must also abide by the biotech labeling requirements.

B. Bilingual labeling: The biotech statement must be clearly written in Arabic and English languages with ink color different from that of the main product tag.

C. Health certificate: Biotech products exported to Saudi Arabia must have been approved in the country of origin for human or animal consumption. Each shipment must be accompanied by a health certificate issued by a government agency stating that the biotech ingredient used in the foodstuff is approved in the country of origin for human or animal consumption.

D. PCR Real Time Method: MOC approved the PCR Real Time Method for GE testing and set 0.9 percent threshold. If the test results reveal more than 0.9 percent of GE ingredient, the product is either destroyed locally or re-exported to the country of origin. Products with less than 0.9 percent of GE content are exempt from further testing for six months. If still on the market after six months, these products must be tested and recertified. Presently, no GE-labeled retail food products are marketed in Saudi Arabia, but GE-labeled bulk commodities and products destined for institutional end users are imported and marketed.

E. Biotech health certificate: The Saudi Ministry of Commerce and Industry has agreed to accept health certificates issued by state departments of agriculture for high value products instead of the previous requirement that the certificates be issued by a federal government agency such as USDA or FDA for U.S. products. The Ministry has reiterated its refusal to consider any health certificate issued by exporting companies or other private organizations including notary public statements.

F. Quality Standard: All biotech foods products should be in compliance with legal and ethical controls observed in the Kingdom and must meet pertinent Saudi Arabian standard specifications.

Certificate of Islamic Slaughter

Per Saudi Arabia Standard No. SSA 630/1998 (Animal Slaughtering Requirements According to Islamic Law), a Certificate of Islamic Slaughter must be issued for all meat and poultry products entering the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This certificate is issued by Islamic institutions in the United

States, which are recognized by the Saudi Embassy and/or Consulates. Information related to the approved Islamic institutions may be obtained from the Saudi Embassy in Washington, D.C. or the nearest Saudi Consulate (New York, Houston, Los Angeles).

General Import and Inspection Procedures

The majority of Saudi food imports enter the country via Jeddah port on the Red Sea or Dammam port on the Arabian Gulf. About two-thirds of all foodstuffs enter Jeddah. Imports from Jordan, Syria, and nearby countries enter the Kingdom by truck.

King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh and King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah also receive significant quantities of food items, particularly fresh fruits, vegetables and chilled meat. Fresh and chilled products are usually cleared within 24 hours of arrival.

Import of Samples

Samples destined to potential Saudi buyers or for display in food shows are exempt from Saudi labeling and shelf life regulations but are subject to inspection at ports of entry. Samples, usually sent to Saudi Arabia by DHL and similar carriers, require a commercial invoice specifying that the product is not for sale and has no commercial value. The invoice will provide information such as consignee's name and address, details of product (s) and country of origin of the product. A packing list also is useful if samples of many different products are shipped. The documents do not require legalization by the Saudi mission (an exporting company stamp and signature are sufficient.) It is advisable to show on the invoice a nominal value of \$5 -\$10 for Customs purposes and state that the goods are "Not For Sale – No Commercial Value".

For clearance of a commercial sea or airfreight cargo exceeding \$500, a full set of documentation is required. For courier samples which do not require special certifications such as Halal, an invoice and country of origin certificate will be sufficient, provided the value a sample is not more than \$10,000.

A Two-Stage Document Notarization Procedure

First Notarization Stage

Depending on the types of certificate required for a particular agricultural product, the following documents must be signed by an authorized person or agent and authenticated either by the National U.S.-Arab Chamber of Commerce, any U.S. - Arab Chamber of Commerce, the U.S.-Saudi Arabian Business Council, or the U.S. Chamber of Commerce located in the city or area where the exporting firm is based.

- Health Certificate
- Country of Origin Certificate
- Halal Certificate for meat and cheese products if the rennet used in the cheese is of animal origin.

- Radiation Free Certificate (for foodstuffs imported from former USSR countries and Europe.) Dioxin Free Certificate (for foodstuffs imported from Europe (usually dioxin free statement is included in the health certificate)).
- Animal Protein Free Feed (Producer Self-Certification) to certificate to confirm that the bovine animals and poultry slaughtered were not fed with feed containing animal-protein, animal-fats or animal-manure and that the animals were not treated with growth hormones.

Some American exporters use a local U.S. notary public service to meet this first stage authentication requirement, however, SFDA requires that the certification conducted by a chamber of commerce where the exporting company is based.

Second Notarization Stage

After the first attestation, documents should be forwarded to a Saudi Consulate or the Saudi Embassy in the U.S. for a final attestation.

Note: On March 29, 2006, the Saudi Arabian Customs Authority issued a memorandum to drop a requirement that a Saudi embassy or consulate notarize commercial invoices and country of origin certificates issued by exporting companies to clear shipments on arrival at Saudi ports. Saudi Customs will accept the original commercial invoice and a country of origin certificate attested by a local chamber of commerce located in a city or area where the foodstuff are purchased and shipped. This measure is expected to save time and money for U.S. foodstuffs exporters to Saudi Arabia.

Standard Commercial Terms of Payment

Saudi importers use one or more of the following types of payment when importing goods from U.S. or other foreign suppliers:

1. Letter of Credit (LOC): A letter from a bank guaranteeing that a buyer's payment to a seller will be received on time and for the correct amount. Depending on the trust level between Saudi importers and foreign suppliers, one of the following types of LOCs are used as payments for imported products:

A. Irrevocable Letter Of Credit (ILOC): A letter of credit that cannot be canceled. This guarantees that a buyer's payment to a seller will be received on time and for the correct amount.

B. Sight Letter of Credit (SLC): A letter of credit that is payable as soon as the required documents have been presented.

C. Deferred Payment Letter of Credit -- A letter of credit that allows the buyer to take possession of goods by agreeing to pay the issuing bank or the confirming bank at a fixed future date, for example up to 90 days after shipment.) This kind of payment is used where a buyer and a seller have a close working relationship because, in effect, the seller (beneficiary of the L/C) is financing the purchase by allowing the buyer a grace period for payment.

2. Cash against Document (CAD): A payment term which states that a buyer must pay in cash before he gets shipping papers in order to get possession of the imported goods. The transaction involves a third party, usually an importer's bank, to keep shipping papers until it receives a full

payment from the buyer. The problem with this type of payment is that if the importer changes his mind and does not want the goods, the exporter has to re-take possession of the goods and pay for the shipping and other costs. To use this type of payment, the U.S. exporter must have developed a close working relationship with his Saudi buyer.

3. Cash in Advance: In this case, the importer pays for his goods in advance before the exporter ships the goods to the importer. This kind of payment is the most advantageous to an exporting company.

As a final point, ATO Riyadh recommends that new-to-market American firms request an irrevocable letter of credit until a close working relationship is developed.

Product Inspection

The SFDA inspects all imported foodstuff, feed concentrates, health, herbal preparations and supplementary foods at ports of entry. The Ministry of Agriculture tests live animals, plants, seeds and grain feed. If a consignment is rejected for not adhering to Saudi standards, the importer is requested to either re-export or destroy the product in the country.

Customs Clearance

As stated earlier, shipments of food products must be accompanied by a commercial invoice, health certificate, and other selected documents. An importer is responsible for translating the commercial invoice into Arabic (per Saudi Customs requirements) and to provide the translated document to his Customs agent in order to start the clearing process. Containers are normally cleared in less than ten days provided all documents are in order and imported products meet Saudi standards and specifications.

SFDA Inspectors at Border Inspection Posts (BIPs)

Imported foods are generally inspected independently by SFDA inspectors at a Saudi port of entry without any interference from the SFDA headquarters in Riyadh. If imported consignment is in compliance with pertinent Saudi or GCC standards and regulations, it is cleared. Otherwise, it is rejected. The domestic importer has no access to SFDA internal report during the process. SFDA informs the importer its final decision whether it to clear the product for sale in Saudi Arabia or reject it due to lack of compliance with established standards or regulations. Reject products have to re-exported or destroyed domestically under SFDA's supervision.

SFDA's mandatory a four stage verification process at BIPs involves the following:

1. Required documents verification
2. Identity check
3. Physical examination
4. Laboratory test

Failure to comply with pertinent Saudi or GCC standards and regulations at any of the above stage may result in a rejection of the imported food product.

If a product is rejected by one of SFDA's BIPs for alleged lack of adherence to established

specifications at any of the above four stages , the domestic importer has the right to appeal the decision in writing to the Executive Department of the Imported Food Control (EDIFC) at the SFDA headquarters and ask for reconsideration of the inspection results. In such cases, EDIFC forwards appeal to SFDA's especial committee that studies shipment documentation and the BIP test results to verify compliance with established rules and regulations. If the BIP action was found to be in compliance with the rules and regulations pertain to the rejected product , then EDIFC considers the BIP findings and decision as final. If, for any reason, there was a misjudgment by the BIP inspectors, EDIFC repeals the decision and inform the importer to clear the consignment cleared from Customs.

Banned Products

For religious reasons, Saudi Arabia bans imports of alcoholic beverages, live swine, pork, and foodstuff ingredients or additives that contain pork products, including pork fat, and gelatin. Other banned products include meat of asses, mules, hinnies (fresh chilled, or frozen), frog legs, poppy seeds, hemp seeds, opium and hops and swine leather.

III. MARKET SECTOR STRUCTURE AND TRENDS

Retail Sector

Currently, there more than 50 hypermarkets in the Kingdom based in the five major cites Riyadh, Dammam, Jeddah, Mecca and Madina. The number of hypermarkets is expected to increase significantly in the next five years as the major foodstuff retailers such as Azizia Panda, Carrefour, Lulu Saudi Hypermarket and Danube open new branches in major cities of the Kingdom.

Class A and B supermarkets in the Kingdom total more than 300 and are increasing in number. Most are comparable to those in the United States. Major supermarket chains include Tamimi Markets, Al Azizia-Panda, Othaim , Al Raya, Danube, Farms, Al Hamada, Marhaba Markets, Bin Dawoud Supermarkets, Astra and Manuel Supermarket. All of these supermarkets have modern frozen food sections and handle a number of food products from the United States. Tamimi Markets, Othaim, Danube, Manuel Supermarket and Al Azizia-Panda often are involved in direct imports of processed foods, fruit, vegetables and livestock and poultry meat mostly through consolidators. Selected produce are flown from the U.S. and Europe while others are shipped by sea.

Tamimi Markets began as a partnership with Safeway USA, but has been wholly owned by the Tamimi family since late 70s. Tamimi continues, however, to sell Safeway brand products. All supermarket chains in the Kingdom are wholly owned by Saudi companies with the exceptions of Carrefour, which is joint venture between French owners and Saudi investor. Lulu Saudi Hypermarket is owned by U.A.E. based Emke Group.

Al Azizia-Panda Inc. is the largest local supermarket chain, has grown from a few stores in the early 1990 to more than 150 stores today, mainly through acquisition of existing supermarket chains. With more than 120 stores, Othaim is the second largest supermarket chain in Saudi Arabia.

The supermarket business has become very competitive. Larger volumes will enable selected chains to

import directly, in an effort to lower costs. Currently large supermarket chains are importing a percentage of their stock directly, but the majority of imported foodstuffs continue to be handled by local importers.

Strict shelf life regulations imposed by the Saudi Arabian Standards Organization makes inventory control a challenge. Saudi supermarket chains get reimbursed from distributors for products expired on the shelf. If unopened cartons of products stored with retailers expire, distributors do not have the obligation to take them back. Supermarkets also depend on merchandising services offered by importer/distributors, i.e., stocking shelves and keeping inventory. Many supermarkets also earn significant revenues from suppliers in the form of listing fees, gondola/shelf space rentals and various fees and discounts. It is not unusual for major supermarket chains to receive up to 90 days credit terms from their suppliers.

The recent introduction of hypermarkets and continued increase in the number of supermarkets in the Kingdom have produced stiff competition among retailers as each hypermarket and supermarket chain strives to gain a larger client base. Managers are looking to cut costs and expand product range. Competitive pricing is essential, but promotional and advertising support are key as well as the ability of a vendor to offer a wide selection of products. Advertising is often geared toward women, who play a greater role in purchasing decisions.

Food Processing Sector

Local manufacturing of food products has expanded rapidly over the past few years. The Saudi government has assisted the food industry by providing attractive financing and subsidies on some equipment and by imposing higher import tariffs up to 20 percent on selected imports that compete with locally produced products (poultry meat, table eggs, sugar, macaroni and similar products, etc.). Locally produced food products also have an advantage over imported food products because they can be exported duty free to other countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC): Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Bahrain, and the United Arab Emirates. Hence, the market for locally manufactured products consists of the entire Arabian Peninsula, including Yemen. The expanded market has prompted many international companies to set up licensing agreements with local manufacturers in Saudi Arabia to produce their brand. Such companies include Kraft/General Foods, Frito Lay, Delmonte, Pepsi, and Coca-Cola.

Potato chips, snack foods, juices, biscuits, peanut butter, hot sauce, cookies, cereals, and ice cream are all produced in the Kingdom. However, processed food products "produced" in Saudi Arabia depend heavily on imported ingredients.

Food Service Sector

About 70 percent of Saudis are in their teens. Dining at fast food restaurants is popular and is a major form of entertainment for the Saudi family. International fast food chains such as KFC, Burger King, McDonald's, Chili's, Fuddrucker's, TGI. Fridays, Pizza Hut, Dominos, and local chains such as Herfy, Al-Beck, Taza, Dajen, and Kudo continue to expand and are found in major urban areas. Many of the international fast food chains and selected local outlets such as Herfy import a significant share of required ingredients directly from the United States.

The demand for institutional-sized food products by the catering sector remains strong because of the large number of ex-pats (7 million) and the huge number of pilgrims visiting the Kingdom to perform Hajj or Umra (more than five million annually). The Muslim pilgrims usually stay from two weeks to up to two months in the cities of Mecca, Medina, and Jeddah and require room and board. Also, with the new Saudi Government emphasis on tourism, Muslim pilgrims are allowed to visit other cities and stay up to two months in the Kingdom. This will further increase demand for food products.

A recent trend has been an increase in the number of resorts in the Kingdom, catering mainly to Saudis and other Arabs. Many are being built on the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf.

IV. BEST HIGH-VALUE PRODUCT PROSPECTS

The following is a list of some consumer ready food products with high export potential.

- Potato chips and savory snacks
- Mayonnaise, tomato ketchup, and sauces
- Beverage ingredients
- Non-alcoholic beer
- Cheese
- Tree nuts
- Milk products, including infant formula
- Red meats
- Fresh apples and pears
- Processed fruits and vegetables
- Jams and jellies
- Fruits and vegetable juices
- Honey
- Sweet pastry and biscuits
- Dietetic foods

Key Trade and Demographic Information for 2009

Agricultural Imports From All Countries (\$Mil)	\$14,208*
U.S. Market Share (%)	5% **
Consumer Food Imports From All Countries (\$Mil)	\$5,683+
U.S. Market Share (%)	4.5
Edible Fishery Imports From All Countries (\$Mil) U.S. Market Share (%)	N/A++
Total Population (Millions)	25.37*
Annual Growth Rate (%)	2% *
Urban Population (Millions)	20.6 *
Annual Growth Rate (%)	N/A++
Number of Major Metropolitan Areas	13 *
Size of the Middle Class (Millions) Growth Rate (%)	N/A ++
Per Capita Gross Domestic Product (U.S. Dollars)	\$14,213 *

Unemployment Rate (%)	5.4% *
Per Capita Food Expenditures (U.S. Dollars)	\$4,284 *
Percent of Female Population Employed	14.9% *
Exchange Rate US\$1 = 3.75 Saudi Riyals (SR)	SR 3.75

Source:

*Saudi government data

**BICO Data

+Trade Estimate

++Data not available

V. KEY CONTACTS AND FURTHER INFORMATION

Agricultural Trade Officer
American Embassy
P.O. Box 94309, Riyadh 11693
Saudi Arabia
Tel: 966-1-488-3800, Extension 4351
Fax: 966-1-482-4364
Internet E-Mail Address: Agriyadh@fas.usda.gov

SFDA sets foods standards and inspects imported food products at various Saudiports of entry. The following are coordinates SFDA:

Dr. Ibrahim S. Al-Mohizea
Vice President Food Affairs
Saudi Food & Drug Authority
Tel: 966-1-275-9222, ext. 1204
Fax: 966-1-275-1788

Live animals, plants, fruits and vegetables, and animal feed are inspected by the Saudi Ministry of Agriculture and Water (MAW). Following are coordinates of some of the important departments.

Dr. Abdulgani Al Fadil
Director General
Plant and Animal Quarantine Department
Ministry of Agriculture
Tel: 966-1-404-4292
Fax: 966-1-401-1323

Mr. Mohammed Al-Mazroa
Director General (registers and testes seed as well as pesticides used in foodstuffs)
Agricultural Research Department
Ministry of Agriculture and Water
Tel: 966-1-405-5848/401-6666 ext. 2062
Fax: 966-1-405-5848

