

SAUDI ARABIA

People, economy and working life

A country brief for HR professionals



**Understand the country.
Know the context.**

Country background / People and workforce / Major employers
Business environment / Living and working in Saudi Arabia

START HERE

Understanding Saudi Arabia

A useful country brief should help you understand Saudi Arabia before you try to advise an organisation within it. The Kingdom is large, regionally diverse and changing quickly; a Riyadh boardroom, an Eastern Province industrial site and a hospitality operation in the west can sit within very different labour and business contexts.

This brief brings together the country's background, population, workforce, economy, major employers and everyday realities of working and doing business. It is written for HR professionals preparing for a client meeting, joining an organisation, benchmarking a workforce or supporting colleagues who are moving to Saudi Arabia.

03 The country at a glance**09** Institutions and wider business**04** History, government and identity**10** Doing business in Saudi Arabia**05** People and the workforce**11** The employment setting**06** The economy in context**12** National talent, hiring and pay**07** Sectors and national direction**13** Living and relocating**08** Major companies**14** Culture and the working year**15-16** Sources, data notes and publication information

Read the dates as well as the numbers

The edition is dated 7 October 2026. Figures retain their own reference periods, and strategic targets are distinguished from outcomes. Links in the text lead to the source register. This is a country introduction, not legal, tax or immigration advice.

01 / COUNTRY FUNDAMENTALS

The country at a glance

A vast country with several distinct business and labour markets.

2m+

square kilometres
largest GCC country ^[2]

35.3m

population
mid-2024 ^[1]

SAR 3.75

per US dollar
official parity ^[12]

A country of continental scale

Saudi Arabia occupies most of the Arabian Peninsula and covers more than two million square kilometres. It faces both the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf and is divided into 13 administrative regions. Riyadh is the capital, but the scale of the country means labour markets, travel patterns and operating conditions vary considerably by region. ^{[2][5]}

Three business geographies matter immediately

Riyadh is the political and increasingly important corporate centre. Jeddah is a major Red Sea commercial and logistics hub and gateway to Makkah. The Eastern Province contains much of the oil, gas, petrochemical and industrial base, including Dhahran, Dammam, Al Khobar and Jubail. A national salary survey or policy can hide these local differences. ^[5]



Geographic locator: Natural Earth boundary data; cities from GeoNames / UNGEGN. Generalised; not for legal use.

Capital / language

Riyadh; Arabic is official and English is widely used in business. ^[5]

Time

GMT+3 throughout the year; no daylight saving. ^[1]

Climate

13 administrative regions with varied climates, landscapes and economic centres. ^[2]

Beyond the three largest centres

Makkah and Madinah are shaped by pilgrimage and the visitor economy; the north-west includes Tabuk, NEOM and Red Sea developments; mining and industrial activity stretches across several regions; and tourism growth is opening new employment markets in places such as AlUla and Aseer. For HR, Saudi Arabia is rarely a single commuting or talent market. ^{[7][24][37]}

A modern state with a long memory

Energy transformed the economy. It did not erase the country's history or its sense of identity.

A state with deep roots

The first Saudi state began in Diriyah in 1727 under Imam Mohammed bin Saud. The second Saudi state was established in 1824. King Abdulaziz recovered Riyadh in 1902 and then led a long process of unification across the peninsula. ^[3]

The modern Kingdom

A Royal Order named the unified country the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 23 September 1932. That date is now National Day. Founding Day, observed on 22 February, commemorates the establishment of the first Saudi state in 1727. ^{[4][36]}

Institutions and national life

Saudi Arabia is a monarchy with Riyadh as its capital. The Kingdom is also home to Makkah and Madinah, Islam's two holiest cities, giving religion and pilgrimage a distinctive place in national life and in parts of the economy. ^[5]

Oil changed the scale of development

Commercial oil transformed public finances, infrastructure and employment during the twentieth century. Aramco remains one of the world's leading energy and chemicals companies, but the national development agenda now deliberately seeks a broader economic base. ^{[25][6]}



Timeline sources: Saudi historical milestones ^{[3][4]}; Vision 2030 ^[6].

Why the history still matters

The speed of contemporary change can make Saudi Arabia look entirely future-facing, yet identity, religion, family, region and national history remain important. Good consulting work recognises both sides: the appetite for transformation and the value placed on continuity, dignity and local ownership of change.

Who lives and works in Saudi Arabia?

A growing Saudi workforce and a large international workforce shape the labour market together.

35.3m

residents
mid-2024 ^[1]

44.4%

non-Saudi share
mid-2024 ^[1]

6.4%

Saudi unemployment
Q1 2026 ^{[8][9]}

A large population with two demographic stories

GASTAT estimated 35.3 million residents at mid-2024: 19.6 million Saudi citizens and 15.7 million non-Saudi residents. Saudis were 55.6% of the population and non-Saudis 44.4%. The expatriate population is particularly concentrated in working ages and is strongly male-skewed. ^[1]

International labour remains structurally important

Non-Saudi residents support construction, industry, healthcare, hospitality, retail, logistics, domestic work and many professional occupations. Their role is not temporary in the simple sense: Saudization is expanding while the economy continues to recruit international expertise for skills, projects and growth. ^{[1][7][20]}

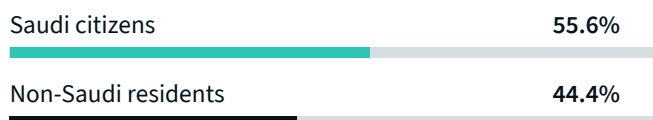
Unemployment is lower, but not uniform

GASTAT's Q1 2026 survey put Saudi unemployment at 6.4%, with Saudi women's unemployment at 9.0% and men's at 4.9%. The all-resident unemployment rate was lower because the expatriate population is predominantly in Saudi Arabia for work. ^{[8][9]}

The human perspective

A national workforce plan sits behind individual careers. A Saudi graduate entering a newly localized profession, an experienced Saudi manager and an expatriate specialist hired for a transformation programme may all be critical to the same organisation. The useful question is not nationals versus expatriates; it is what capability the organisation needs, where it will come from and how it will be sustained.

POPULATION BY NATIONALITY / 2024



GASTAT mid-2024 population estimates. ^[1]

Wealth, diversification and exposure

Oil remains important, while non-oil sectors are reshaping growth and employment.

4.5%

real GDP growth
2025 ^[6]

4.9%

non-oil growth
2025 ^[6]

2.0%

inflation
2025 ^[6]

A large economy in active transition

Vision 2030's 2025 report recorded real GDP growth of 4.5% and non-oil growth of 4.9%, with non-oil activities accounting for more than half of GDP. Oil still matters enormously, but retail, construction, tourism, finance, logistics, digital services and other sectors now form a larger part of the employment story. ^[6]

Oil still shapes the cycle

Energy revenues and production decisions remain important to public finances, investment and supplier demand. Aramco alone employed 76,664 people at the end of 2025 and sits within a much larger ecosystem of engineering, industrial, contracting and professional-services businesses. ^[25]

Diversification is visible in real sectors

Tourism, entertainment, mining, logistics, advanced manufacturing, financial services, technology and major urban development are no longer side stories. Vision 2030 reported 123 million tourists in 2025 and an ambition of 150 million by 2030, while PIF continues to build domestic economic ecosystems. ^{[7][29]}

The 2026 picture shows why dates matter

GASTAT's Q2 2026 flash estimate reported a 4.8% year-on-year contraction in real GDP as oil activity fell sharply, while non-oil activities still grew 0.6%. A consultant should therefore distinguish structural diversification from the quarter-to-quarter effects of oil output. ^{[10][11]}

The 2026 picture is different

GASTAT's Q2 2026 flash estimate reported real GDP down 4.8% year on year as oil activity fell sharply, while non-oil activity still grew 0.6%. This is a useful reminder that structural diversification and the oil production cycle can move in different directions. ^{[10][11]}

Saudi Arabia can contain rapid growth, mature operations, project mobilisations and restructuring at the same time. Sector, city, ownership and project stage usually tell you more about immediate workforce demand than a single national growth headline.

Where economic activity takes place

The national direction is broader than energy, even though energy remains a major source of demand.

Energy, chemicals and industry

Aramco, SABIC and a large industrial supply chain remain central to the economy. The Eastern Province and industrial cities such as Jubail require technical, engineering, operational, safety, project and commercial capability at scale. ^{[25][26]}

Investment and new economic ecosystems

PIF is a major engine of diversification. Its 2025 annual report described more than US\$199 billion of domestic investment from 2021-2025 and a contribution of more than US\$342 billion to real non-oil GDP over that period. PIF companies create new talent markets as well as investment flows. ^[29]

Tourism, hospitality and entertainment

Saudi Arabia reported 123 million tourists in 2025, including more than 30 million international visitors. Growth spans religious tourism, leisure, events, heritage and new destinations. This creates demand well beyond hotels, including operations, digital, marketing, experience design and destination management. ^[7]

Mining and minerals

Maaden's workforce exceeded 7,100 in 2025 and the company reported a 78.7% Saudization rate. Mining expansion creates roles in remote operations, geology, engineering, processing, supply chain and community relations. ^[28]

Digital, finance and professional services

stc, banks, fintechs, cloud providers and global professional firms are part of a fast-changing corporate market, especially in Riyadh. stc KSA reported 10,448 employees in 2025 and 89.6% Saudization across KSA and local subsidiaries. ^[27]

Construction, logistics and major projects

Large-scale urban, transport and destination programmes create strong demand for project management, procurement, commercial management, engineering and logistics. Saudization decisions increasingly target exactly these professional occupations, so workforce planning needs to anticipate regulation as well as project demand. ^{[21][23]}

Vision 2030: transformation across society and the economy

Vision 2030 is reshaping economic participation, public services, investment, tourism, quality of life and the labour market. The 2025 annual report recorded 4.5% real GDP growth, 4.9% non-oil growth and Saudi unemployment of 7.2% for 2025. These are national outcomes, not guarantees for every sector or employer. ^{[6][7]}

Tourism at scale: the 2025 Vision report recorded 123 million tourists, including more than 30 million international visitors, with a new ambition of 150 million visitors by 2030. ^[7]

Names that shape the business landscape

A selected guide to important companies, not a league table: revenue, assets and domestic employment are different measures.

Organisation	Business	Why it is useful to know
Aramco	Energy / chemicals	76,664 company employees at 31 December 2025; a major influence on the Eastern Province, industry, suppliers and specialist employment. ^[25]
SABIC	Chemicals / materials	26,000+ employees globally in 2025; Saudi chemicals champion with major industrial and technical capability requirements. ^[26]
stc group	Telecoms / digital	18,921 group employees in 2025; 10,448 in stc KSA and 89.6% Saudization across KSA and local subsidiaries. ^[27]
Maaden	Mining / minerals	7,107 FTEs in 2025 with 78.7% Saudization; central to the Kingdom expanding mining and minerals ecosystem. ^[28]
Public Investment Fund	Sovereign investment	A major investor and creator of new domestic companies and sectors; its portfolio shapes talent demand far beyond PIF itself. ^[29]
Al Rajhi Bank	Banking	One of the Kingdom most significant banking institutions and a useful reference point for financial-services employment.
Saudi Electricity Co.	Utilities	A major national infrastructure and engineering employer within the power and energy-transition landscape.
Saudia Group	Aviation	National aviation group within a wider tourism, airport, logistics and visitor-economy expansion.

A useful distinction for HR

A large company's global headcount does not tell you how many people it employs in Saudi Arabia. Equally, a company may be commercially important without being the country's largest domestic employer. Establish the relevant business unit and geography before using a company as a pay or talent comparator.

Beyond the company names

Public services, education, research and smaller businesses are part of the country's employment story too.

Government is a major employer and market shaper

Ministries, regulators, public authorities and state-linked organisations influence standards, procurement and employment across the economy. For an HR consultant, understanding whether the client is a ministry, government-owned company, PIF portfolio company, listed business, family group or multinational subsidiary is fundamental to interpreting how decisions are made.

PIF changes the corporate landscape

The Public Investment Fund is both a global investor and a domestic transformation institution. Its portfolio and new-company creation affect sectors from tourism and entertainment to technology, mobility, construction and financial services. The portfolio is commercially diverse, so PIF ownership should not be treated as one employment model. ^[29]

Education and skills are part of economic policy

Universities, technical education, HRDF programmes, academies and employer-led training all sit behind the localization agenda. Vision 2030's 2025 report notes that the challenge is increasingly about alignment between qualifications, skills and employer demand rather than participation alone. ^{[6][7]}

Healthcare is both a service and a workforce market

Saudi Arabia has large public and private healthcare systems and continues to recruit internationally for specialist capability. For private-sector employment, the Council of Health Insurance states that employers are responsible for insurance premiums for employees and dependants, including during probation. ^[31]

PIF

investment and new sectors
domestic transformation engine ^[29]

HRSD

labour market
employment and Saudization policy ^[20]

MISA

investment
business and investor framework ^[13]

Reading an organisation in context

A Riyadh headquarters, an industrial operating company, a PIF-backed start-up and a regional family business may all be ambitious but have very different governance, reward and decision rhythms. Country knowledge is useful only when it is connected to the actual organisation.

How the operating context works

The right country knowledge starts with the right legal entity, business activity and set of rules.

The investment environment has been redesigned

Saudi Arabia's updated Investment Law applies to local and foreign investors and is intended to provide clearer rights, registration and equal treatment under similar circumstances, subject to excluded or restricted activities and other applicable laws. It also allows for investment incentives and alternative dispute-resolution methods. ^{[13][40]}

Riyadh is becoming a regional corporate centre

Government, PIF, financial institutions, major national companies and an expanding international business community are concentrated in the capital. The growth of KAFC and the regional-headquarters market has deepened demand for professional, commercial and leadership talent.

The private sector is expected to do more

Vision 2030 has deliberately expanded the role of private investment and enterprise. That creates opportunity, but also means employers face a more sophisticated regulatory environment covering localization, contract documentation, wage payment, occupational classifications and professional accreditation. ^{[6][14][20]}

Currency is stable against the US dollar

The Saudi riyal is pegged at SAR 3.75 per US\$1. That provides a stable dollar reference, but expatriate employees paid in riyals can still experience changes in the home-currency value of savings and remittances. ^[12]

The practical point for HR

Saudi Arabia's investment environment is opening while labour-market regulation is becoming more occupation-specific. A business case for a new function should test both commercial opportunity and whether the intended job architecture is compatible with current Saudization and professional requirements. ^{[13][20][21][22][23]}

Before using a benchmark or recommending a policy, establish the employing entity, sector, city, ownership, workforce composition and relevant localization rules. In Saudi Arabia, a job title itself can affect Saudization compliance, professional registration and the talent pool available to the employer.

The rules behind working life

A short orientation to the general Labour Law, with important boundaries rather than a universal checklist.

Saudi Arabia's Labour Law was materially amended with changes taking effect on 19 February 2025. The amendments revised 38 articles, deleted seven and added two, so old employment summaries should not be treated as current without checking the amended law and implementing regulations. ^[14]

Topic	General baseline for covered employees
Ordinary hours	Generally 8 hours a day / 48 a week; for Muslim employees during Ramadan, 6 a day / 36 a week. ^[15]
Probation	Up to 180 days when specified in the contract; statutory exclusions and repeat-probation rules apply. ^[18]
Annual leave	At least 21 days a year, rising to at least 30 days after five consecutive years with the employer. ^[16]
Maternity	12 weeks on full pay, with six weeks mandatory after childbirth; additional provisions apply. ^[17]
Other leave	Marriage and specified bereavement leave are five days; paternity leave is three days; Hajj leave is available subject to conditions. ^[16]
Resignation	A resignation can be deemed accepted after 30 days without response; the employer may postpone acceptance for up to 60 days with written reasons. ^[19]
Health insurance	Private-sector employers are responsible for employee and dependant insurance premiums, including during probation. ^[31]

This is an orientation, not legal advice. Sector, occupation, contract type and implementing rules can change the position.

A live compliance environment

Saudization decisions, occupational classifications, professional accreditation, contract documentation and the Labour Law all interact. HR teams should maintain a current compliance map by occupation rather than relying on a single annual policy review. ^{[14][20][21][22][23]}

Joining the workforce

Saudization and international recruitment are both part of the Kingdom's labour-market direction.

Saudization is no longer one percentage

Nitaqat remains an important framework, but the localization landscape is increasingly profession- and sector-specific. A new Nitaqat Mutawar phase began in 2026 with a three-year objective of localizing more than 340,000 additional private-sector jobs. Employers also need to track separate ministerial decisions affecting particular occupations. ^[20]

2026 brought material profession-level changes

Marketing and sales professions moved to 60% Saudization; procurement professions to 70%; tourism occupations are subject to sector rules; and 69 administrative-support professions moved to 100% Saudization in October 2026. The administrative list includes several HR, recruitment, workforce-planning and public-relations roles. ^{[21][22][23][24]}

Women participation has changed the talent market

Female labour-force participation reached 35.0% in 2025 against a 40% Vision 2030 target. The change is visible across professional, managerial and customer-facing work, although participation and career progression still differ by sector and region. ^[6]

International recruitment remains important

Saudiization does not mean the end of expatriate recruitment. Employers continue to source international specialists, executives, healthcare professionals, engineers and project talent. Work visas require formal processes, and Premium Residency now offers separate routes for exceptional competence, talent, investors, entrepreneurs and other eligible applicants. ^{[34][35]}

Saudization now reaches into professional job architecture

In 2026, profession-specific decisions included 60% Saudization in marketing and sales, 70% in procurement and 100% across 69 administrative-support professions. The administrative list includes HR development, workforce planning, recruitment and public-relations roles, making job-title governance a direct HR compliance issue. ^{[21][22][23]}

Saudi reward packages vary by sector, city, grade, scarcity and employer type. Housing, schooling, transport, medical cover and variable pay can be material for expatriate packages, while Saudi employees may compare career progression, allowances, development and employer reputation differently. A single 'Saudi salary' figure is rarely useful.

The everyday side of a move

Housing, schooling, healthcare and the journey to work turn an employment offer into a real life.

A move can mean a different city and a different life

Relocating to Riyadh, Jeddah or the Eastern Province is not the same decision. Housing, commuting, schools, climate, family networks and leisure options differ. The best relocation support starts with the actual work location and household needs, not a generic Saudi package.

Housing and the daily journey

Riyadh is geographically large and traffic remains an important practical consideration despite major transport investment. Jeddah and the Dammam-Al Khobar area have different urban patterns. Test the journey to the actual workplace before deciding where a family should live.

Schools are a real part of the employment proposition

GASTAT's 2025 livability report counted 3,062 international schools nationally in 2024, including 1,206 in Riyadh, 664 in Jeddah and 408 in the Dammam metropolitan area. Availability is broad, but curriculum, fees, admissions and location still require family-specific checking. ^[32]

Healthcare and insurance

For private-sector employment, health insurance is not an optional relocation extra. The Council of Health Insurance states that the employer is responsible for premiums for employees and their dependants, and that employee cover applies during probation. Confirm network, limits and dependant eligibility rather than relying on the word 'medical'. ^[31]

Getting around is changing

Riyadh Metro's six lines cover 176 kilometres and 85 stations and were fully activated by January 2025. The network materially improves access to locations including KAFD and the airport, but many workplaces and family journeys still require road transport. ^[33]

Residency routes are evolving

Most expatriate employees still enter through employer-linked work arrangements, but Premium Residency now offers products for exceptional competence, talent, investors, entrepreneurs and others. These routes can change the assumptions around sponsorship, mobility and long-term residence for eligible people. ^{[34][35]}

For a relocating employee or visiting consultant

Agree the work location, access arrangements and contact person before travel. Check the current visa, work-permission requirements for the activities you will perform, as well as travel advice and insurance. In a changing regional situation, a familiar route or previous visit is not enough assurance for the next journey. ^{[12][32]}

Working with consideration

Respect matters most when it is informed, practical and free from stereotypes.

Hospitality is more than a business ritual

Saudi hospitality has deep cultural roots. Coffee, conversation and time spent building trust can be part of professional relationships as well as social life. The useful response is not to imitate etiquette mechanically, but to be present, courteous and interested in the people you are meeting. ^[36]

Respect the national and religious context

Islam shapes the public calendar and aspects of daily life. Makkah and Madinah have particular religious significance. Professional dress, respectful public behaviour and awareness of prayer and Ramadan are sensible expectations for visitors and residents. ^{[5][36]}

Communication varies by organisation

Arabic is the official language and English is common in many professional workplaces. Seniority and relationships can matter, but Saudi organisations differ greatly. A government body, a technology company and an international joint venture should not be approached through a single cultural stereotype.

The working year has its own rhythm

Ramadan reduces statutory working hours for Muslim employees to six hours a day or 36 a week. Eid periods, National Day on 23 September and Founding Day on 22 February affect travel, leave and business schedules. Exact religious holiday dates follow official announcements. ^{[15][36]}

Change is visible in everyday working life

Women's participation, new sectors, flexible work, digital government and the growth of Riyadh as an international business centre have changed the experience of work quickly. Different generations may have lived through very different versions of the Saudi labour market. ^{[6][7]}

See more than the meeting room

Diriyah, Jeddah's historic districts, AlUla, the Red Sea, Aseer and the Kingdom's varied landscapes give a much fuller sense of Saudi Arabia than an airport-office-hotel itinerary. Understanding the country makes it easier to understand why employees may feel strongly about region, family, heritage and the pace of change. ^[37]

A brief, not a stereotype

Saudi Arabia's regions, institutions, employers and residents are not interchangeable. Use the country context to ask more thoughtful questions and to interpret what you see. Then let the organisation and the people themselves tell you what matters in their particular situation.

REFERENCE / EVIDENCE AND READING

Sources and further reading

Select a reference to open the original source. The numbers match the links in the brief.

01 General Authority for Statistics

Population Estimates 2024: 35.3m residents; 55.6% Saudi and 44.4% non-Saudi
stats.gov.sa

02 Saudipedia

Saudi Arabia: geography and administrative regions
saudipedia.com

03 Saudipedia

History of Saudi Arabia and the Saudi states
saudipedia.com

04 Saudipedia

Timeline of unification; Kingdom proclaimed in 1932
saudipedia.com

05 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

About the Kingdom and major cities
mofa.gov.sa

06 Saudi Vision 2030

Vision 2030 Annual Report 2025 - executive summary
vision2030.gov.sa

07 Saudi Vision 2030

Vision 2030 Annual Report 2025 - full report
vision2030.gov.sa

08 General Authority for Statistics

Labour Market Statistics Q1 2026
stats.gov.sa

09 GASTAT / reported release

Q1 2026 Saudi unemployment: 6.4%; women 9.0%; men 4.9%
saudigazette.com.sa

10 General Authority for Statistics

GDP Flash Estimate Q2 2026
stats.gov.sa

11 GASTAT / reported release

Q2 2026 GDP flash: real GDP -4.8%; non-oil +0.6%; oil -24.7%
saudigazette.com.sa

12 Saudi Central Bank

Official exchange-rate policy: SAR 3.75 per US dollar
sama.gov.sa

13 Ministry of Investment

Updated Investment Law and investor rights
eservices.misa.gov.sa

14 MHRSD

2025 Labour Law amendments entered into force 19 February 2025
hrsd.gov.sa

15 MHRSD

Working hours and Ramadan hours
hrsd.gov.sa

16 MHRSD

Annual leave and statutory leave provisions
hrsd.gov.sa

17 MHRSD

Women employment: 12-week maternity leave
hrsd.gov.sa

18 MHRSD

Probation period: up to 180 days
hrsd.gov.sa

19 MHRSD

Resignation provisions under the amended Labour Law
hrsd.gov.sa

20 MHRSD

New Nitaqat Mutawar phase from 2026; 340,000 additional jobs targeted
hrsd.gov.sa

What the company figures mean

Company amounts retain the reporting period and group scope stated by the issuer. Revenue and assets are deliberately not ranked together. No comprehensive ranking of Saudi-based employee headcounts is claimed.

REFERENCE / EVIDENCE AND READING

Source notes and publication details

Official information is the starting point; definitions and reporting periods still need care.

21 MHRSD

100% Saudization of 69 administrative-support professions from October 2026

hrsd.gov.sa

22 MHRSD

60% Saudization in marketing and sales professions from April 2026

wide.hrsd.gov.sa

23 MHRSD

70% Saudization in procurement professions from May 2026

hrsd.gov.sa

24 MHRSD

Tourism-sector localization guide and 2026 implementation

hrsd.gov.sa

25 Aramco

At a glance: 76,664 employees at 31 December 2025

aramco.com

26 SABIC

Integrated Annual Report 2025: 26,000+ employees

sabic.com

27 stc group

2025 workforce: 18,921 group employees; 89.6% Saudization in KSA/local subsidiaries

stc.com

28 Maaden

Integrated Report 2025: 7,107 FTEs and 78.7% Saudization

minedocs.com

29 Public Investment Fund

Annual Report 2025: assets, domestic investment and non-oil contribution

annualreport.pif.gov.sa

30 Public Investment Fund

Annual Report 2024: 2,962 employees, 2,503 Saudi nationals

pif.gov.sa

31 Council of Health Insurance

Employer responsibility for employee and dependant health insurance

chi.gov.sa

32 General Authority for Statistics

Livability in Saudi Cities 2025: international schools by city

stats.gov.sa

33 Royal Commission for Riyadh City

Riyadh Metro: six lines, 176 km and 85 stations

rcrc.gov.sa

34 Premium Residency Center

Premium Residency products for talent, investors and entrepreneurs

mv.gov.sa

35 Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Permanent work visa process

mv.gov.sa

36 Visit Saudi

Saudi culture, hospitality and public holidays

visitsaudi.com

37 Visit Saudi

About Saudi Arabia: regions, heritage and contemporary development

visitsaudi.com

38 Saudi Vision 2030

National Transformation Program Annual Report 2025: labour-market indicators

vision2030.gov.sa

39 Saudi Central Bank

Saudi riyal currency and national symbol

sama.gov.sa

40 Ministry of Investment

Saudi investment laws and regulations overview

misa.gov.sa

Data note. Population figures use GASTAT mid-2024 estimates. Labour-market indicators retain their stated quarter or year. Vision 2030 figures are programme reporting and should not be mixed with later quarterly releases without noting the reference period.

Publication. HR Delivery, 7 October 2026; cover and locator corrected 8 October 2026. Cover: H04 Riyadh Growth from the approved September 2026 brand pack (AI-generated illustration, not a photograph). Map: Natural Earth 1:110m; city coordinates: GeoNames / UNGEGN. Generalised locator, not an official boundary map. Other content is unchanged. No external endorsement or PDF/UA certification is claimed.