

- priority needs of the commercial and industrial sectors, and to promulgate a comprehensive set of environmental standards;
- to increase compliance with approved Saudi standards;
- to contribute effectively to the improvement of the health, safety and quality of life of the Kingdom's citizens; to conserve the environment and protect the national land, marine and water resources from pollution, desertification and deterioration;
- to provide users with reliable statistical information and improve its range, quality and timeliness.

- **The main development programs will be:**

- the establishment of a quality control laboratory at SASO and the introduction of a rigorous system of Quality Marks (to be attached ultimately to all locally produced and imported goods) and conformity certificates;
- the creation of a calibration and metrology laboratory at SASO;
- the expansion of meteorological, environmental protection and information services by MEPA; and increase in the automation of systems;
- the expansion of the CDS data collection services, such as the housing census, multi-purpose household survey, private establishment census, national accounts, price and foreign trade statistics and all sectoral statistics.

- **The planned government expenditures will be SR 3,895.8 million.**

- **The private sector considerations** for these activities are that the private sector must conform to and support the authorised product and environmental standards; help the authorities prevent any breaches; and exercise responsible control over pollution and litter. The private sector companies will still need to satisfy their own particular requirements for data through their own market research.
- **GCC considerations** are important. The Saudi Arabian Standards Organization is the acting secretariat of the Gulf Arab Standards and Metrology Organization (GASMO), pending the establishment of the new organisation and unified Gulf standards. Pollution hazards do not respect national boundaries, hence the Meteorology and Environmental Protection Agency will continue to coordinate and cooperate with its counterpart organisations in the GCC states, as will the Central Department of Statistics.

XI. HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

The human resources sectors include general education, higher education, training, the various regulatory and service agencies concerned with manpower, employment and the contribution of science and technology to human welfare and economic development.

The long term strategic goals clearly reflect the crucial importance of the development of human resources. The primary strategic objective is to form productive citizen-workers, by ensuring them opportunities to earn their livelihood and rewarding them on the basis of their work. The related wider goal is to develop human resources so as to ensure a constant supply of manpower, while upgrading and improving their efficiency to serve all sectors. Broad goals concerned with personal development and individual fulfilment are also implicit in the strategic policies requiring universal primary education, strengthening the dedication to Islamic principles and increasing the appreciation of cultural values.

A. GENERAL EDUCATION

Education below university level is provided by several government agencies and the private sector. The main agencies are: the Ministry of Education, General Presidency for Girls Education, Ministry of Defense and Aviation, Imam Mohammed Ibn Saud University, and the Islamic University of Medina.

- **The key issues for education are:**
 - the relatively high dropout rates;
 - the high rate of repetition of grades, which often contributes to dropout and is the cause of low efficiency and slow progression, which in turn strains the capacity of schools;
 - methods of instruction which put more emphasis on memorisation than analytical skills;
 - the heavy reliance on non-Saudi staff, and difficulties in recruiting Saudis for the teaching profession;
 - the regional imbalances in the provision of educational facilities.

- The development strategy is to attain the following enrollment targets:

	1404/05		1409/10	
	Male	Female	Total	Total
Total Enrollment	914,000	655,000	1,569,000	1,168,000
New Entrants	208,000	184,000	392,000	268,000
			253,000	521,000

- The main objectives and policies will be:
 - to raise the efficiency of education;
 - to ensure that education is in positive accord with the religious, economic and social needs of the Kingdom;
 - to provide and maintain educational facilities on a cost effective basis;
 - to reduce significantly the incidence of illiteracy among Saudi adults;
 - to intensify emphasis on needs assessment and systematic analysis to identify shortcomings, understand their causes and test alternative practices;
 - to increase attention to the consequences of programs as the basis for judging their effectiveness and quality;
 - to place greater emphasis on coordination and cooperation among agencies.
- The main development programs will be:
 - remedial programs concerned with problems of dropout and repetition;
 - improvements in the quality and composition of the teaching and administration groups;
 - programs to upgrade the curriculum and instruction; certain aspects will be studied such as health standards and hygiene practice, student competence measurement, military subjects, library and museum use, maintenance skills, streaming and the implications of choice between arts and sciences;
 - the campaigns to eradicate illiteracy among adults will continue;
 - new educational facilities will be constructed, especially to replace rented buildings.
- The total government expenditures will be SR 85,231.5 million

B. HIGHER EDUCATION

- There are now seven universities in the Kingdom, under the general supervision of the Ministry of Higher Education:
- King Saud University, Riyadh and Abha

- King Abdul Aziz University, Jeddah
- King Faisal University, Dammam and Hofuf
- Imam Mohammed Ibn Saud University, Riyadh
- Umm al-Qura University, Makkah
- Islamic University, Medina
- The University of petroleum and Minerals, Dhahran

- The key issues for higher education are:
 - new entrant admission practices may need review now that the number of secondary school graduates has increased; greater selectivity would reduce the proportion of dropouts and increase the number of students for intermediate and technical training;
 - enrollment by field of study is currently not closely matched to the high level manpower needs implied by technological advance and diversification of the economy;
 - greater efficiency of utilisation of facilities and teaching staff can be gained, given the frequently favourable physical facilities and student-teacher ratios;
- The development strategy for higher education is to increase productivity, reduce waste and rationalise, improve program quality, and thereby achieve the full development of Saudi manpower for social as well as economic development.

The Fourth Plan targets are as follows:

	1404/05		1409/10	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total Enrollment	51,484	28,326	79,810	69,247
All Universities*			39,106	108,353

- ★ excluding non-regular male and female students in King Abdul Aziz and Imam Mohammed Ibn Saud Universities.
- The main objectives and policies will be:
 - to continue to pursue each institution's chartered purpose;
 - to achieve coordinated development over the long term to better meet the Kingdom's needs for university-trained manpower and research;
 - to increase the progression rates of students so that places are acquired increasingly by better prepared students, and to gradually apply increased standards of quality to decisions on admissions, appraisal of student performance, and retention.

- **The main development programs will be:**

- student services will limit university subsidies to proficient students, to those fields of specialisation which serve the development needs: and to students in need of financial support;
- a long range master plan for higher education development will be prepared, with studies to improve educational quality and efficiency;
- maintenance and construction programs will provide for operations of facilities and development of new facilities.

- **The government expenditures on higher education will be:**

Ministry of Higher Education	SR 3,154.3 million
Vice Presidency for Girls Colleges	SR 3,081.1 million
King Saud University	SR 9,652.3 million
King Abdul Aziz University	SR 8,267.0 million
University of Petroleum and Minerals	SR 2,469.6 million
King Faisal University	SR 3,049.8 million
Islamic University of Medina	SR 2,281.2 million
Imam Mohammed Ibn Saud University	SR 5,462.5 million
Umm Al-Qura University	SR 2,873.9 million
Total	SR 40,291.7 million

C. TRAINING

Almost all government agencies carry out training programs, and many have their own specialised training institutes. The private sector also organises on-the-job training, special courses are run by the Chambers of Commerce and there are a few training centers administered by private companies for their staff.

- **The two main government training agencies are the General Organisation for Technical Education and Vocational Training (GOTEVT) and the Institute of Public Administration (IPA).**
- **The key issues affecting training are:**
 - the recruitment of insufficient numbers of trainees, with consequent under-utilisation of capacity;
 - the need for a more even regional distribution of commercial training facilities;
 - the lack of follow-up programs to measure the efficiency of graduates;
 - the need for more labor market studies to guide the expansion of training;

- the need for coordination among the training institutes and the organisations using their graduates, especially in the government, to ensure that training is appropriate to manpower needs;

- the needs to provide training for the village populations, to participate in the work of village, and to attract trainees and provide appropriate courses.

- **The development strategy is based on emphasis on training for private sector firms, regional needs, and the provision of job opportunities for women with concentration on improving the quality of the present programs in the IPA and GOTEVT.**

The General Organisation for Technical Education and Vocational Training will attempt to effect changes in the attitudes of Saudi manpower towards vocational trades and manual work, by new emphasis on the village population and flexibility in preparing programs suited to the needs of industry and small commercial concerns.

The target numbers of trainees graduating from the vocational training institutes are:

Training Program	Fourth Plan Total Enrollment	Graduates
Prevocational Training	10,579	8,795
Vocational Training	47,644	34,410
Instructors Training*		350
On-the-Job Training		1,150
Company's Labourers**		15,500
Vocational Test		100,000
Measurement Skills (Training Measurement)		500

- ★ Supervisors and technicians from companies undergoing training in GOTEVT in order to train labourers in their own companies.

- ★ Trained by supervisors and technicians.

- **The main development programs will be:**

- the expansion of vocational and technical training schemes, leading to an expansion of the polytechnic system; the expansion of administrative consultancy by IPA;
- the improvement of operational quality and efficiency, including increasing community awareness of the value of technical and manual labor;

- construction of new facilities.
 - The planned government expenditure on training will be SR 7,639.4 million.
- D. MANPOWER POLICIES, REGULATIONS AND SERVICES.**
- The main government agencies concerned with manpower policies and regulations are: the Civil Service Bureau; the Deputy Ministry for Labor Affairs (which administers labor affairs, information on the labor market, safety, safety and working conditions and handles labor disputes); the Manpower Council (which formulates manpower strategies and policies).
 - The key issues facing these regulatory agencies are:
 - the need to regularly survey manpower requirements, employment and unemployment in all occupations to assess the relationships to existing educational and training programs and identify any needed shifts in manpower development activities;
 - the need to evaluate the value of scholarships abroad and within the kingdom;
 - the appraisal of in-service and on-the-job training in the government and private sector and redirection of training efforts to improve productivity;
 - the Saudization of employment, especially accelerating the replacement of expatriates in high level assignments.
 - The development strategy for these regulatory agencies is to work with all other concerned agencies to improve the productivity, quality and efficiency of operations.
 - The main objectives and policies are:
 - to increase the Saudization of the workforce;
 - regulating employment of expatriates;
 - increasing the capabilities and career opportunities of civil service staff;
 - enlarging employment opportunities for women, consistent with the imperatives of the Sharia, and establishing Women's Affairs Units of the Deputy Ministry of Labor Affairs where needs exist.
 - The main programs and projects are:
 - the Civil Service Bureau has seven major programs: man power recruitment and distribution; job classification, rules and regulations;

- manpower development; development of work methods; studies and research projects; information campaigns; and general administration;
- the Deputy Ministry of Labor Affairs has six major programs: employment regulations and services; review of labor statistics; settlement of labor disputes and services; labor conditions improvement; labor market information services; and administration services;
- the Supreme Manpower Council has three major programs: labor market research; policy development and coordination; administrative services.
- The planned government expenditures will be SR 1,195.2 million.

E. SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

- The effective application of science and technology is crucial to some government agencies and private companies, especially SABIC, the Saudi Arabian Standards Organisation, and the Saline Water Conservation Corporation. Science research is also carried out in most of the universities. The main implementation agency for all science and technology research is the Saudi Arabian National Center for Science and Technology (SANCST).
- The key issues for science and technology are:
 - the requirement for planned application of technology on a cost effective basis, with concern for long run gains;
 - local needs assessment and careful trial of alternative processes and devices prior to the importation of solutions from abroad;
 - the imperative need to give coherence and a sense of direction by means of a long-term science and technology master plan;
 - the fostering of Saudi scientists to conduct research in an essential element;
 - the economic feasibility, contribution to productivity and vocational development of projects must be given attention;
 - research and development must be related to the particular problems and needs of the kingdom.
 - The development strategy is to facilitate the application of science and technology in furtherance of the kingdom's long term development goals. Three main considerations will influence the emphases in research and development:
 - extending and diversifying petrochemical processes and products;
 - managing resources and environmental factors that characterize the

kingdom (water, climatic effects, sand encroachment etc);
 — anticipating developments and applications in emerging fields from which the kingdom could benefit.

• The main objectives and policies will be to:

- intensify the transfer, development, adaptation and use of advanced technology; and strengthen the research and development capabilities and scientific manpower within the Kingdom;
- establish conditions for efficient use of nuclear energy within the kingdom;
- increase efforts to coordinate research activities at universities and direct them to development needs;
- assist industry in building its own science and technology capacities, working closely with the universities.

• The main development programs will be:

- to continue applied research and development projects, both by research grant support to individual scientists and institutions, and by projects directly administered by SANCST (e.g. solar energy, fish farming, earthquake monitoring);
 - nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, focussed on safety, manpower training, and support of nuclear energy;
 - technology transfer to productive sectors, with an industrial technology data base, a network of engineers and scientists to provide technical consultation and analyse technology transfer needs, and establishment of a national patent rights system;
 - a science and technology development plan, with improvement of public awareness; continuing work on the plan will be completed and public information campaigns implemented;
 - construction of the SANCST campus, with feasibility studies for laboratories;
 - improvement of administrative structures and technical services, through upgrading computer support systems and data bases.
- The planned government expenditures will amount to SR 1,816 million.

XII. SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Social-cultural development includes such aspects as religion, health, culture, youth and sport, supported on the institutional side by their respective specialized services. Also included are the information services and judicial services. The social development agencies are concerned with improving the overall quality of life. This includes providing health care, redressing social imbalances, stimulating citizen participation in community activities, supporting artistic, intellectual and leisure pursuits, and informing and educating the public. Housing and physical facilities are also considered to be part of social development since they make a vital contribution to standards of health and a comfortable environment.

The long term goals of Saudi development give the highest priority to religious values and social development, stating that the first objective is to safeguard Islamic values, duly observing, disseminating and confirming Allah's Sharia. Other long term goals are to uphold the social stability of the realm, and to raise cultural standards to keep pace with the kingdom's development. Thus social development can be seen as the end rather than the means of development.

A. HEALTH SERVICES

The kingdom has pursued a policy which promotes free health care services for the benefit of the population.

- The main government agencies which deliver health care services are: the Ministry of Health for the whole population; military and security services for their staff; Red Crescent Society for emergency services and pilgrims; the specialist hospitals for referrals; the Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu; Ministry of Education school health units; the universities' hospitals and medical training.
- The key issues for health services are:
 - the need for expansion of public health and primary care programs, with the target of reducing infant and peri-natal mortality and morbidity through preventive programs;
 - The evaluation of health services to ensure that they operate with the greatest possible efficiency and effectiveness.

- *The development strategy is to emphasise the balanced growth of primary health services to ensure the availability of health care for all the population, and the continued development of a coordinated health network supported by the planning data of a modern health information system.*
- **The objectives and policies will be:**
 - to strengthen primary health care as the basis of a comprehensive health services network;
 - to increase coordination among agencies providing health care;
 - to continue the development of preventive, public health, and environmental health programs;
 - to ensure that primary health centers, clinics and hospitals are linked in a carefully structured referral network;
 - to implement a comprehensive survey of major health problems in the regions of the kingdom;
 - to establish an emergency health services network for the Hajj, road traffic accidents and major disasters.

- **The main development programs will be:**
 - health services operations and construction to provide the full development of a geographically balanced health network;
 - health information and research to provide data for planning and operation of health services and cost-effective care; a family health card systems will also be developed;
 - manpower development: special emphasis will be given to training programs aimed at raising the efficiency of health sector personnel;
 - health education and public health: special efforts will be made to identify and control infectious and endemic diseases; maternal and child care issues will be addressed by rapid expansion of diagnostic and maternity centers; all health facilities will continue to provide health education programs for families, with multi-purpose programs through public communications to inform the population about problems of smoking, drugs usage, dental and personal hygiene, improper nutrition, water supply and waste disposal.

- **The planned government expenditures will be SR. 62,238.5 million.**
- *The private sector forms a critical part of the health services network, and the scope and extent of its participation will expand, in co-operation and coordination with other health agencies. Training opportunities will be provided for the private sector; also studies conducted to identify new investment opportunities for health facilities and single out optimum mechanisms for private*

- **The development strategy for the social services is to maintain a consciousness of the changing needs of society and prevent disruptive social change; to encourage the participation of the community in the implementation of projects; to provide social welfare to alleviate social imbalances and provide rehabilitation and welfare for the handicapped.**

- **The main targets for the Fourth Plan are:**
 - to increase the coverage of social support;
 - to open new social security offices;
 - to establish 50 benevolent societies;
 - to register all private establishments with more than 10 workers in the social insurance pension scheme, and all establishments with more than 20 workers in the occupational hazards scheme.

- **The Key issues are:**
 - elimination of duplication of services;
 - special provisions for nomads, rural and urban poor; these groups have been deprived due to lack of access to social and economic opportunities and will be the target of social services programs;
 - the improvement of economic well-being of the individual without reducing the work incentive.

- **The main government agencies involved are:** the Deputy Ministry of Social Affairs, the Deputy Ministry of Social Welfare, the Deputy Ministry of Social Security of the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, the General Organisation for Social Insurance. In addition there are other income support schemes through the Saudi Credit Bank and other government funds.

- **The objectives and policies will be:**

- to extend the scope of integrated social development activities with other service providers to meet the basic needs of the communities;
- to emphasise the social responsibility of the population to improve the standards of local communities through private sector activities;
- to assist the population in improving the real standard of living by their own efforts.

- **The main development programs will be:**

- social development will be stimulated by teams of field social workers assisting local community development committees in activities such as public health improvement, housing improvement, anti-illiteracy groups;
- co-operative societies will be supported and strengthened;
- remedial care and social guidance institutes will be increased, and public information campaigns will be extended to instill social and community development awareness in the populace;
- a General Directorate for Women's and Children's Affairs will be established to coordinate health, social and education services for women and children; also a section for the employment and follow-up of the disabled will be set up;
- pensions, benefits and assistance for the needy will be extended;
- a Family Counselling and Referral Program will be established to advise families and communities on the availability of services; the scope to introduce an Information Management System and automation of the operations of the social services will be assessed;

- **The planned government expenditure will be SR. 14,280.4 million.**

- **The private sector is anticipated to participate extensively in social service activities, through benevolent and cooperative societies, and private philanthropy.**
- **GCC links are maintained through social affairs councils and specialist committees.**

C. CULTURAL, INFORMATION AND YOUTH AFFAIRS

The culture of Saudi Arabia is imbedded in Islam and in Arab civilisation. The main development programs which relate to culture are those associated with religious affairs, public information and broadcasting, youth and sports activities, antiquities, and the performing arts. The effective interrelationship of culture, information and youth affairs is an integral part of social development.

- **The main government agencies concerned with culture, information and youth affairs are:** the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting; the Department of Antiquities and Museums of the Ministry of Education; the King Abdul Aziz Cultural Center; the General Presidency of Youth Welfare.

- **The Key Issues are:**

- maintaining traditions amidst change; culture continuity is required in order to understand and surmount the dislocations in a technological society;
- transformation of life-styles has resulted from the expanded economic opportunities, increasing the available time for cultural, leisure and recreational activities; in this context the state provides opportunities for intellectual and artistic creativity, and is responsible for protecting the social order and safeguarding the cultural heritage;
- financial support for sports needs a comprehensive study to determine the alternatives available to support the sports federation activities.
- **The development strategy is for the cultural, information and youth welfare agencies to seek to raise cultural standards to enable individuals and society at large to keep pace with the Kingdom's development, and to contribute to upholding social stability.**

- **The objectives and policies will be:**

- to contribute to strengthening the family and social development of youth in harmony with Islamic Principles and Cultural Heritage;
- to extend the coverage and raise the quality of the content of the information services in conformity with the Kingdom's cultural principles;
- to foster cultural activities;

- **The main government agencies are:** the General Presidency for Holy Mosques; the Morality Committee; the General Presidency for Religious Guidances and Research; the Ministry of Pilgrimages and Endowments; the Ministry of Justice.

- **The key issues are:**

- the increasing specialization of judicial services in response to socio-economic growth;
- shortages of manpower in the judiciary (since members must be Saudi Nationals) which constrain the scope of services;
- the establishment of commercial courts in response to the increasing need for settlement of commercial disputes;
- the preservation of Islamic values in public behaviour continues to be important in the face of increased interaction with the large foreign workforce;
- services for the Hajj will continue to be a major preoccupation and one of the greatest logistical challenges in the world.

- **The development strategy** emphasizes the paramount significance of the Islamic basis of the society. The national strategy begins with the two basic goals: to safeguard Islamic values, duly observing, disseminating and confirming God's divine law; and to defend the Faith and the nation, and uphold the security and social stability of the realm.

- **The main objectives and policies will be:**

- to continue the Islamic upbringing of Saudi Citizens, promulgation of Islamic culture and the preservation of heritage;
- to disseminate religious and judicial services to areas which have not previously been covered;
- to increase the number of general courts and establishment of specialised courts.

- **The main development programs will be:**

- studies and construction; in particular the development of the surrounding areas of the Holy Mosque at Makkah to accommodate 1.5 million worshippers; the renovation of the Prophet's Mosque at Medina will be undertaken; new mosques, Islamic centers, new pilgrim rest

- to continue to raise the level of excellence in sports;

- to increase the local preparation of a wide range of radio and television programs which contribute to religious life and socio-economic development.

- **The main development programs will be:**

- development and expansion of cultural activities; the King Abdul Aziz Memorial Center will be constructed in Riyadh, as will the King Fahad Cultural Center and the National Museum, with a number of regional cultural centers and museums;
- public information and broadcasting will be strengthened by the construction of new television and radio transmitters and the development of support facilities;
- social activities for youth will be extended to increase the participation in outdoor camps, activities and public services to instill an appreciation of the environment;
- sports will continue to be stimulated to develop the standards of excellence; a sports medicine complex and the International Stadium will be completed in Riyadh, and sports centers and clubs constructed;
- training and research will continue in all the associated fields of culture, information and sports.

- **The planned government expenditures** will be SR. 13,617.4 million.

- **The private sector** has already made a major contribution to the cultural revival of Islamic art and architecture, by sponsoring artists, publishing, private collections, and sporting activities. It is anticipated that all these activities will continue.

- **GCC co-operation** especially important in public information and broadcasting, through the Gulf Television Center in Riyadh.

D. RELIGIOUS AND JUDICIAL AFFAIRS

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has always followed the Sharia as its governing code. As the Protector of the Holy Places, the Kingdom has a particular duty to Islam. The judicial services administer the Sharia, and the religious and judicial agencies have a specific role in safeguarding Islamic values and maintaining social stability.

- stations and rest areas, and court buildings will be constructed;
- administration will be improved through training;
- operations and maintenance will be extended for all mosques, courts and administrative buildings;
- expansion of services of all religious and judicial agencies: there will be new centers for the morality committees; new specialized administrative departments will be set up with new general courts; juvenile courts; conjugal courts; traffic courts; in addition, studies on new legal administrative systems will be undertaken;
- endowments for the destitute will aim to improve their living conditions and construct new buildings;
- publication of Islamic books in foreign languages will be expanded, and a unit to organize, index and publish a reference book for legal interpretations will be established;
- Islamic Call will be supported by the establishment of centers for propagation of the Faith; while Islamic awareness teachings will be provided for pilgrims through printed, visual and audio media.
- The planned government expenditures will be SR. 18,501.4 million, plus an additional SR. 7,610 million for development of the Holy Mosque at Makkah.
- Private Sector involvement in religious affairs is a continuing characteristic of Islamic societies. Individuals and families can build mosque and establish philanthropic endowments.

XIII. PHYSICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Physical infrastructure covers the integrated system of transport infrastructure, transport operations, postal services and telecommunications, municipal and community development, housing, and industrial infrastructure. This infrastructure is the physical foundation on which social and economic development take place.

A. TRANSPORT

- The main Government Agencies involved in transport include: the Presidency of Civil Aviation; the Deputy Ministry for Transport Affairs; the Saudi Government Railroad Organization; the Saudi Ports Authority; the shipping companies (which are quasi-government); Saudi Arabian Airlines.
- Key Issues for the transport sector as a whole can be summarized as follows:
 - the need to coordinate further investment in roads, railroads and domestic air transport in order to avoid over-investment;
 - increasing the economic efficiency of the transport sector by raising productivity and through better asset utilization;
 - use of transport policy tools (tariff and fare structures, other user charges, subsidies) in order to reduce overall economic costs of transport to the community;
- The Development Strategy has the main theme of improvement in efficiency and productivity. For the most part, the existing transport infrastructure is adequate to meet the demand foreseen for the Fourth Plan. Emphasis, therefore, will be on the completion of current projects and on efficiency of operations and maintenance. In addition to contracting with the private sector, the strategy also entails improving transport safety, and training Saudi manpower to operate and manage transportation facilities.
 - The target growth rate for the transportation sector is 5.0 percent per year (including storage and communications);
 - the contribution to GDP will be increased from SR. 22,177.6 million in

1404/05 (13.0 percent of the non-oil GDP) to SR. 28,304.9 million in 1409/10 (14.3 percent of the non-oil GDP), in 1400 constant prices.

• **The main objectives and policies will be to:**

- use transport policy instruments (tariff, user charges adjustment, subsidization) to minimize economic transport costs to the economy;
- develop effective management and cost controls;
- provide opportunities to the private sector;
- meet national and international standards of safety, security, and disaster protection;
- enforce licensing regulations and laws designed for safety;
- evaluate existing facilities and operations for safety;
- replace air service by bus service in areas with low transport demand;
- build roads to connect remote areas to the main network;
- encourage use of outlying port facilities.

• **The main development programs include the following:**

- air transport programs primarily for operations and maintenance of completed air facilities;
- airport efficiency improvement with improved contract maintenance due to changed bidding procedures and with revenue generation possibilities;
- air traffic safety for air control, air navigation, communications, surveillance, flight inspection, flight and ground procedures;
- airport development through upgrading of current facilities and activities;
- human resources training to increase Saudization and prepare for use of new systems;
- marketing improvement through expansion of Saudia's marketing activities;
- equipment procurement increased with computer-based automation of administrative functions and maintenance; new equipment for ground support, and maintenance and overhaul of aircraft;

- road construction targets are about 3,350 kilometers of secondary and feeder roads; 32,800 kilometers of rural roads; 2,000 kilometers of main roads;
- road maintenance of over 28,500 kilometers of paved roads; enforcement of truck load regulations;
- transport research and studies will include road safety study, highway traffic monitoring program, study of road freight market, and a national rail study;
- transport performance monitoring will involve licensing of motor carriers, determination of effective roles for each mode, monitoring of performance, setting tariffs, and dissemination of information, supervision of Saudi Arabian Public Transport Company;
- rail transport track development will upgrade existing facilities and complete about 450 kilometers of new lines;
- rolling stock and equipment will be procured to accommodate traffic growth during the Fourth plan;
- railway facilities development will include the completion of passenger stations, locomotive workshops, wheel and other types of workshops; increase of Riyadh dry port capacity;
- railway training for 200 employees to receive on-the-job training each year; a training center will be developed and staffed;
- study programs will include market development of railroads; utilization and maintenance of equipment; performance standards;
- sea transport development will focus on smooth and rationalized handling of cargo, rather than further port expansion;
- port development will improve handling of expected cargo volumes without increasing the number of berths; upgrading of minor ports; and completion of an anti-pollution program for all ports;
- marine transport safety improvement will increase safety in coastal waters by additional navigational aids and completion of the radio pilotage system;
- marine management, operations and maintenance improvement will involve training programs, and coordination of all professional and technical teaching staff;
- Saudi marine development will establish regulations for vessels in accordance with international standards; monitoring and inspection of vessels.

- **The Planned government expenditure for transport sector programs during the Fourth Plan will be SR. 54,851.1 million.**

- **The private sector has a high degree of involvement in the transportation sector, especially in surface transport. More than half of the expenditures for transport programs during the Fourth Plan will be for operation of airports and seaports, and construction and maintenance of roads. For all transportation modes, the private sector is a major beneficiary of infrastructure development in the movement of passengers and goods.**

- **GCC considerations.** Coordination among countries will be intensified with the objective of further strengthening the physical and institutional links between the GCC states

B. POSTS AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Posts and telecommunications include postal, telephone, telex, telegraph, and marine radio services. The Ministry of Posts, Telegraph, and Telecommunications is the agency primarily responsible for the services.

- **Key issues for the postal and telecommunications sector are:**
 - the need to overcome incomplete coverage and slow service;
 - improvement of the imbalance between existing exchange line capacity and the capacity of local networks;
 - the need to shift gradually to digital switching and transmission;
 - the need to overcome the current problems of incompatible equipment and service through a data network approach;
 - the need to introduce a frequency spectrum management system.

- **The development strategy** is to improve and expand communication services to cover a greater proportion of the population in more towns and villages. This will be accomplished by the increased use of high technology equipment.

- **The main objectives and policies in the field of posts and telecommunications are:**
 - to expand the coverage of services;
 - to increase the efficiency of work;
 - to improve the quality of services;
 - to establish additional postal facilities;

- to increase the number of telephone lines;
- to increase the speed of service;
- to increase the use of high technology equipment.

- **The main development programs include:**

- postal services expansion will introduce postal services to 1,200 villages; 240 part-time postal agents will be appointed for this purpose;
- the construction program will cover five central post offices; a post office box hall with 20,000 post boxes will be established in Dammam;
- equipment procurement will include franking machines, stamping machines, post boxes;
- the development of postal methods by extension of the campaign for postal code awareness;
- the three postal training institutes will graduate approximately 900 persons; another 2,000 employees will attend training courses;
- ongoing management, operations and maintenance of the postal services will be strengthened;
- the telephone program will enlarge the local networks to give 250,000 new subscribers access to the installed exchange capacity, increase the network switching capacity by 300,000 lines, increase coverage of rural subscribers through radio telephones;
- text and data communication will expand the existing telex network to 28,000 new subscribers; introduce a packet switched data network, with initial capacity of 5,000 subscribers;
- a frequency management system will be established, and the Riyadh and Jeddah computer facilities will be expanded;
- national and international microwave, cable, and satellite links will be provided according to traffic needs; expansions will use digital transmission; an international submarine cable, linking Europe to East Asia through Saudi Arabia, will serve as an effective alternative to satellite use;
- the construction program will emphasize the combined use of buildings for different purposes;
- management, operation and maintenance will concentrate on reducing the cost of operation and maintenance by 30 per cent through increased efficiency and productivity;
- the provision of telegraph services will be primarily to remote areas, and effective utilization of automation will be improved.

- **The planned government expenditure** for posts and telecommunications programs will be SR 28,581 million.
- **The private sector** should benefit from the planned expansion and improvements in communications, especially in ground transportation of mail between post offices. Other possibilities for future private sector participation include the sale of terminal equipment, such as telephones.
- **GCC Considerations.** Areas of cooperation include provision of satellite and terrestrial long distance communication systems, and express mail service.

C. MUNICIPAL AND PUBLIC WORKS

Municipal and public works include the administration and provision of infrastructure and related services in the cities, towns and villages; regional planning; development and enforcement of building codes; design, construction and maintenance of buildings for certain ministries.

- **The main government agencies** are the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs, and the Deputy Ministry of Public Works.

- **The key issues** for this sector are:
 - the quality of some construction remains less than desirable, suggesting that more stringent building codes or stricter enforcement is needed;
 - the urban-rural disparities in infrastructure remain significant.
- **The development strategy** was prepared in the context that the most dramatic transformation of the urban areas in the Kingdom passed its peak during the Third Plan period. Thus during the Fourth Plan, municipal and public works agencies will focus on achieving more equality in living conditions throughout the Kingdom. Special efforts will be devoted to improvements in the quality of construction and efficient operation and maintenance of infrastructure.

- **The main objectives and policies** will be:

- to improve standards of work throughout the construction industry;
- to plan and coordinate the architectural development of localities and regions;
- to institute systematic building inspections;
- to encourage development that will utilize existing infrastructure.

- **The main development programs** will be:

- construction projects will include the completion of the new headquarters for the Ministry of Public Works and Housing and 42 other buildings constructed for municipal agencies; soil testing laboratories will be established;
- administration will be improved by the establishment of a central office for construction and building affairs, with a national depository for public building drawings; an operations and maintenance department will be set up in the Deputy Ministry of Public Works; training, computer and library facilities will be extended;
- public utilities and markets will be extended by the completion of markets, water projects, sewage, public utilities and other municipal projects;
- street lighting and asphaltting will be completed for 295 projects, together with street improvements;
- environmental improvement will be completed through water drainage and flood protection projects, and the extension of refuse disposal services;
- planning projects will be completed.
- **The planned government expenditure** will be SR 63,500 million.
- **The Private Sector** will be required to pay closer attention to construction details and quality. Most of the municipal and public works projects will be undertaken by private companies, with substantial revenues accruing to Saudi construction and maintenance companies.

D. HOUSING

No single government agency has overall responsibility for the construction and provision of housing, which has primarily been provided by the private sector.

- **The main government agencies** are the Deputy Ministry of Housing of the Ministry of Housing and Public Works, and the Real Estate Development Fund which provides housing finance for the private sector.

- **The key issues** for housing are:

- the lack of enforcement of the building code has led to deterioration of the housing stock due to poor quality construction;
- the private sector suffers from a lack of data on the quality and quantity

of the housing stock, which constrains adequate planning to meet the housing needs of the Kingdom;

- The development strategy has been prepared in the context of a high level of housing construction during the Third Plan, which far exceeded expectations, so that the urban supply of housing has exceeded demand. In rural areas demand still outstrips supply, and a significant portion of the housing stock needs renovation or rehabilitation.

Thus in the Fourth Plan support for the private sector will continue as the most important form of government participation, with a new emphasis on qualitative considerations and efficient use of existing stock. It is expected that there will be considerable change in the location of new cities.

The targets for the Fourth Plan are to construct 285,000 new housing units. Combined with the estimated 100,000 vacant units, the total supply will therefore be 385,000 units to satisfy the demand of an estimated 325,000 new households and reduce by 60,000 the number of families living in inadequate housing.

Housing Type	1400-1405 Estimated Number of Housing Units Completed	Share of Total Third Plan Supply	1410 Fourth Plan Target
Public Sector:			
Low Income	17,800	4%	7,800
Other Government Agency	121,600	28%	67,200
Private Sector:			
financed by Public Sector	195,000	44%	150,000
Privately Financed	103,400	24%	60,000
Total	437,800	100%	285,000

- The main objectives and policies will be:

- to meet the housing needs of the Kingdom's citizens in a cost effective manner; to provide safe, appropriate and sanitary housing for all Saudis;
- to increase home ownership by Saudis;
- to improve housing standards in rural areas;
- to make public housing available for low-income Saudis; to limit con-

struction of public housing to cases of special need or to areas that need additional housing;

- to provide subsidized loans on a selective basis for the construction of housing by Saudis;
- to develop and enforce strict building codes.

- The main development programs will be:

- management, operations and maintenance of the activities of the Deputy Ministry of Housing will be continued;
- the building code will be developed and enforced;
- data collection on housing will be undertaken and updated by the Central Department of Statistics;
- loans will continue to be provided at subsidized rates by the Real Estate Development Fund;
- construction of 7,883 houses for low income Saudis will be completed.

- The planned government expenditure will be SR 3,828 million.

• The private sector, with support from the Real Estate Development Fund, continues to be the most important component in the housing sector, though reduced construction will lower the number of contractors. The high vacancy rates and the expected decline in the number of foreign workers are likely to result in continued downturn of housing rents in the cities and consequently in the amount of construction of rental housing. However, the continuation of open tendering and strict enforcement of the 30 per cent rule, combined with the opportunities in maintenance, renovation and rehabilitation of existing housing, will mitigate the downturn in construction activity for the contractors.

- GCC considerations. During the Third Plan the privilege of constructing and owning houses in the kingdom was extended to all citizens of the GCC states, this will continue during the Fourth plan.

The programs, projects and expenditure on regional development are administered by the various executive agencies, under the overall coordination of the regional plans and the strategy of the Ministry of Planning.

XIV. REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Saudi Arabia is geographically divided into five planning regions: Central, East, West, North and Southwest. Administratively the kingdom is divided into fourteen emirates each having its own development plan as part of the integrated Fourth Plan.

- The key issues for regional development are:
 - regional imbalances resulting from the scattered nature of population settlements, the locations of natural endowments, the pace of development, the pattern of rural-urban migration flows; there are also imbalances within regions, though the standards in the provision of services are continuously being improved;
 - inter-regional migration and rural-urban drift are continuing, in particular from the North and South to the Central, East and West regions and the major metropolitan centers;
 - regional coordination is a continuing issue, since the implementation of regional strategy is not the responsibility of any single agency, and coordination among agencies at the regional, emirate and sub-emirate level is crucial to the provision of cost services.
- The regional development strategy is to strengthen the administrative and planning framework at the regional and emirate levels, to promote the distribution of productive opportunities and provision of services, to assist each region to enhance its development potential; and to minimise the potential frictions between national and regional development objectives.
- The main objectives and policies are:
 - to pursue balanced development, meaning the encouragement of development in all regions and the extension of basic services;
 - to proceed with the economic diversification of the regions in accordance with their productive potential and requirements;
 - to strengthen the coordination of agencies and programs at the regional level;
 - to extend the system of a hierarchy of development centers and village clusters as an instrument of regional policy.

- second, a distinction is made between the essential “priority projects” and other “acceptable” projects; the latter will be implemented subject to prevailing funding conditions;
- third, the annual budgeting process requires a detailed cost and efficiency analysis for each substantial project, whether “priority” or “acceptable”.

B. IMPLEMENTATION CONTROL

Implementation control is mainly concerned with plan follow-up, monitoring and evaluation. The Ministry of Planning continuously monitors and reviews development in order to:

- evaluate the effectiveness of given policies;
- identify planning constraints;
- improve plan coordination;
- track progress of the plan through appropriate sampling techniques.

For the implementation of the Operation Plans by government agencies, adherence to the structural balance of programs in overall spending is as important as the realization of specified priority projects. Furthermore, the new follow-up procedures are focussed not only on the financial aspects of project implementation - they will concentrate mainly on the quality of service and efficiency of program execution.

For the private sector, the expectations for the attainment of the Fourth Plan's main productivity targets are of critical importance. Also, the increased emphasis on coordination with the private sector gives rise to new problems as influence over private sector activity is no longer effected through government expenditure but through policies directed towards the private sector. The importance of support through the regulatory framework is recognized by the government, through new systems and procedures such as:

- extended dialogue between the planning authorities and the private sector;

- continuing involvement in planning dialogues by the representative institutions of the private sector, such as the Chambers of Commerce and Industry;

- more planning by private companies; presently relatively few firms consider their future options systematically; as a result, most of their activities respond to short term market signals; in the Fourth Plan period, private investors are expected to recognise not only the need for a longer term perspective, but also that the Fourth Development Plan provides that perspective.

XV. PLANNING AND IMPLEMENTATION CONTROL

Planning is the primary instrument of development in the Kingdom, and the Ministry of Planning is responsible for the preparation and coordination of all sectoral plans at the national levels.

A. THE PLANNING SYSTEM

Although Saudi planning includes the setting of long term objectives, the actual planning system is based on medium term five year plans. These are prepared according to the guidelines of the national development strategy as approved by the Council of Ministers. The five year plans include:

- the Plan Document, outlining the medium term economic policies and development strategy;
- detailed Operation Plans for each Ministry and public agency, which set the government expenditures and development programs; these become the guidelines for the annual budgets which function as the main annual instruments of economic policy;
- the Emirate Plans, as outlined in Chapter XIV.

For the private sector the planning system defines the regulatory and economic framework in which to operate - the likely course of the economy, related government policies, potential business opportunities. For government ministries and agencies, the Operation plans conform directly with the national development strategy through a set of objectives and policies which relate the agency's function to the plan strategy, and through a set of development programs, containing a number of specific projects, which are also based on the development strategy. Thus the Operation Plans serve the functions of:

- identifying the main development activities of the respective ministry or agency;
- outlining the key areas of plan follow-up and implementation control.

The Fourth Plan introduced new emphasis in this planning system:

- first, the ‘program approach’ which requires government agencies to pay as close attention to spending between programs as to projects within the programs, since the proportional balance between programs reflects the plan strategy;

サウディアラビア王国一覽

(昭和60年7月)

面積	21.5万平方キロ(日本の約6倍)
人口	1,042万人(83年末 IMF推定) (内在留外国人は約440万人:84年末大蔵館推定)
公用語	アラビア語(通用する外国語は英語)
独立年月日	1927年5月20日(アブドゥルアジズ初代国王による 国家統一)
国 祭 日	9月23日(建國記念日)(1932年同日サウディアラビア 王国成立)
政 体	絶対王制(国会、憲法はなく、国王が政治上の支配者と宗 教上の最高指導者とを兼ねる。)
国 家 元 首	フアハド国王(H.M. King Fahd ibn Abdulaziz) (1923年生まれ、1982年6月13日即位)
通 貨	サウディ・リヤル(SR)、IUS\$=3.65SR (ISR=約70円)
一人当りGNP	10,996ドル(83年)(84年7月IFS資料)
国 家 予 算	歳入、歳入とも2,000億SR(85/86年) (国家財政に占める石油収入の割合は約70%)
主 要 産 業	石油、ガス、石油化学、農産、セメント、肥料、 84年石油生産量 465万BO(OP.EC内シェア 26.6%、 自由世界内シェア 10.9%)
輸 出	1,652億SR(472億ドル)(83年) (内対日輸出 544億SR=約155億ドル)
輸 入	1,354億SR(386億ドル)(83年) (内対日輸入 234億SR=約67億ドル)
日・サ外交関係	1954年3月13日 国交樹立、1958年1月在日サウディ大使館 開設、1960年1月在サウディ日本大使館開設、1984年10月在 ジェマブ日本総領事館開設
日・サ要人往来	フアハド国王訪日(1971.1)、三木特使訪サ(1973.12) 福田総理訪サ(1978.9)、皇太子-同妃両殿下御訪サ(1981. 2)
在 留 邦 人	3,337人(男2,849人、女488人)(84年10月1日現在) (内ジェマブ総領事館管内 1,068人、内ジェマブ地区 710人)
進 出 企 業	135社(遊生員事務所又は出向者派遣企業 108社、合 弁企業 47社:一部遊生)

リ ア ド 案 内

(サウディアラビア王国一覽)

1. リアドの気候
2. 滞在中の注意事項
(入国、出国、荷役、交通手段、
風俗・習慣等)
3. 主な見どころ
4. 略図案内
(ホテル、レストラン、スーパー・
マーケット等)

(リアド市略図)

昭和60年7月

在サウディアラビア日本領大使館作成
(中近東アフリカ局中近東第二課監修)

1. リアドの気候

アラビア湾まで約500km、紅海まで約1,000kmの内陸にあるため、リアドは典型的な大陸性砂漠気候で、夏季は日中45°C以上になるが、冬季には気温は夜間0°C前後まで下がることがも少なくない(月別平均気温の分布については下表参照)。

敢えて4シーズンに分けて見れば、3~4月中旬が春、4月中旬~9月が夏、10~11月が秋、12~2月が冬。当地駐在員の多くは夏季は半袖シャツで勤務。冬季は寒いもの乃至冬ものスーツを着用するが、稀に夜間コートの着用を要する日がある。

リアド

月別	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月
平均気温(°C)	14.4	16.9	21.2	28.1	32.1	35.0	36.8	34.9	32.5	27.4	22.5	15.3
最高気温(°C)	29.6	30.6	38.0	40.8	43.0	44.6	44.5	44.0	42.4	39.8	32.7	28.5
最低気温(°C)	2.7	4.8	5.4	12.6	12.2	25.2	26.3	25.0	22.7	17.4	11.2	5.0
平均湿度(%)	49	47	30	25	16	10	12	13	14	19	34	40
最高湿度(%)	93	98	76	65	49	30	28	25	36	63	79	88
最低湿度(%)	9	9	7	5	5	2	3	4	3	5	12	7
平均降雨量(mm)	3	20	23	25	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

ジエツダ(参考)

月別	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月
平均気温(°C)	23.5	23.5	26.1	28.2	30.9	31.1	33.1	32.7	31.0	29.7	28.2	24.5
最高気温(°C)	33.5	31.5	40.2	39.2	41.6	41.0	41.0	41.0	38.0	39.0	36.0	33.2
最低気温(°C)	15.5	14.8	14.5	18.5	21.0	20.5	26.0	25.0	23.2	21.0	20.5	15.2
平均湿度(%)	57	57	57	57	55	53	50	54	64	68	59	61
最高湿度(%)	89	87	92	89	92	92	86	93	96	100	97	96
最低湿度(%)	21	21	14	15	14	11	15	20	29	25	11	13
平均降雨量(mm)	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	30

2. サウディアラビア滞在中の注意事項

(1) 入 国

① 査 証

入国管理は非常に厳しく、ビザの事前取得が必須。

(2) 関 税

通関時のチェックは非常に厳しい。イスラームの戒律に従い、アルコール類、信仰の対象となる偶像(日本人形等を含む)、ポルノ雑誌類(一般の雑誌でもヌード写真があれば不可)、豚肉などの持ち込みは厳禁(没収にとどまらず、没収の後、国外送還されることもある)。また、巡礼期間の食品品の持ち込みは一切禁止。

(2) 空港からホテルへ

キング・ハーリド国際空港がリアドの空の玄関。この空港は1983年12月にオープンし、総工費32億ドル、225平方キロメートルに4つの一般旅客用ターミナル及び一つの王室専用ターミナルがある。一般旅客用ターミナルの内、現在ターミナル2(国際線発着)及びターミナル3(国内線発着)のみが使用されている。

空港より市内(Bahha地区)まで約50km、所要時間約40分。空港から市内へのアクセスとしては、各ホテルの送迎サービス、タクシー、リムジン、エアポートバス(Bahhaバス・ターミナル)へ直行。一人当たり料金20SR)或いはタクシー(市内まで約100SR)等を利用する。

(3) 出 国

国際線のチェックインは出発2時間前まで。出稼ぎ労働者の多いアフリカ諸国、東南アジア、南アジア方面へのフライトを利用する際はチェックインに思わぬ時間を取られることがあるので、早めにチェックインするのが得策。

(4) 通貨・両替

サウディアラビアの貨幣単位はリヤルで、他国のリヤルとの差同を避けるため、サウディ・リヤル(SR)と呼ばれている。1サウディ・リヤル=100ハララ。日本円との交換比率は1サウディ・リヤル=約70円(1985年7月現在)。

サウディ・リヤルへの両替は空港、市内の銀行、町中の両替店(Money Exchange)又は一流のホテルでできる。しかし、一般にホテルの交換レートは悪く、また、当国の銀行ではト

ラベラーズ・チェックのみを扱っており、現金の換金は不可。最寄りの両替店で替えるのが最も便利で得。

銀行、両替店の営業時間は、平日08:30~12:00、17:00~19:00で、木曜日は午前のみ、金曜日は休み。

為替規制はなく、外貨の持ち込み、持ち出しは自由。空港の銀行では100US\$に満たないSRは受け取れないことがある。

(5) 国内交通

① 航空機

リアド、ジエッダを含め現在22の国内空港がある。国内線のチケットインは出発に1時間半前まで。知らぬ間に予約をキャンセルされることがあるので、最寄りのSaudi (サウディ航空) 事務所又はその代理店に出向くか電話(477-2222または3333)による予約再確認が必要である。

② 鉄道

リアド-ダママン間にあるのみ。格安の移動機関として出稼ぎ労働者で常に溢れている。1日1便(金曜日を除く)。所要時間6時間半。

③ バス

主要都市内にはバスのネットワークがあるが、外人人にはルートが分かりにくく、利用は困難。1回の乗車毎に料金2SRを乗車の際、運転席隣の料金箱に支払う。男女の乗降口が異なる(男は前部)ので要注意。

④ レンタカー、タクシー

レンタカーは空港、一流ホテルのカウンターでAVIS、HERTZ、EUROPCAR、BUDGET等の有名会社のもので運転手付、なしのどちらでも借りられる。また、ホテルのアロントに頼んで白いシボリーのサウディ・リムジンを呼ぶこともできる。

一般タクシー(黄色の車)は、運転手がアラビア語しか解せず、また、メーターが取り付けられていないので、利用の場合には事前に料金交渉する方が無難。

(6) 宗教上の日課、行事

① お祈り

イスラームの五行の一つとして日々の礼拝があり、5回の祈りの時間が設けられている。祈りの時間帯は季節により変動し、また、地域によっても異なる。例えばリアドはジェマダよりも約30分早い。お祈り(サラター)の時間を告げる合図(アザーン)がモスクから流れると、店はインターナショナル・スーパーマーケット、銀行、レストランを含め全て閉店となる。従って、買い物等ははお祈りの時間(新聞に毎日掲載される)を念頭において効率的に済ませることが必要である。

リアドにおけるお祈りの時間帯の目安

	夏 季	冬 季
朝の祈り	03:30~	05:00~
正午の祈り	11:30~	11:50~
午後の祈り	15:00~	14:30~
日没の祈り	18:40~	17:00~
夜の祈り	20:00~	18:30~

(下記各時刻より20~30分間全ての店は閉店になる)

② 休 日

イスラーム暦(ヒジュラ暦)を基準としているので官庁は木、金休み、その他のオフィス等は木曜日が半日又は1日休みで、金曜日は完全な休日となっている。

③ 祝・祭日

当国の祝・祭日はイスラーム教に関するもののみで、ラマダン(断食)月後の約1週間、ハッジ(巡礼)月後の約10日間だけ。これらはイスラーム暦に基づいているので、太陽暦では毎年約1日ずつ早くなる。

④ ラマダン

イスラーム暦第9月は断食月と決められている。断食は毎日日出から日没まで一切の飲食を絶つもので、非イスラーム教徒の滞在者も日中の人前での飲食、喫煙は禁止される。一般にこの期間中の日中の活動は大幅にスロウダウンする。

⑤ ハッジ

巡礼はイスラーム暦第12月に行われる宗教的行事で、毎年150万人を越す巡礼者達がサウディを訪れる。なお、巡礼月から後2〜3ヶ月間は不法滞在者に対する取り締まりが特に厳しくなり、身分を証明する書類を所持していなければ拘禁されるので、外出の際はパスポート等の身分証明書を必ず携帯すること。

(7) その他

- ①女性の服装
肌を露出するような服装で出発かないこと。
- ②左手不浄の習慣
左手は生活習慣上不浄とされているので、ものの授受は右手で。
- ③写真撮影
空港、港、軍事施設は撮影禁止。その他にも撮影禁止対象が不明確で、一般の警官、宗教警察等が独自の判断でカメラを没収したり、フィルムを抜き取りたり運行することがしばしばあり、撮影は極力控えた方が無難である。特に王宮、モスク、女性等は要注意。

④電 気
電圧220Vと110Vが混在して配線されているので、電気製品使用の際には要確認。

⑤飲料水
海水淡水化の発達、普及により従前ほどには水道水に対する心配はなくなってきたが、飲料水としてはミネラル・ウォーターが無難。

⑥チップ
ホテルのボーイ等には荷物1ヶにつき2〜3リヤル。レストラン等では15%のサービス料が勘定書に加算されるので、チップは原則として不要(釣り銭の端数を置く程度)。

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3. 主な見どころ

リアド市内近郊の主な見どころは次の通り。

(1) 市内

- ①ディイラー・スーク (リアド城、Friday Mosque 等を含む) (リ

アFの旧中心地 (Al-Adl 地区)]

金・銀製品を初め、アンティーク、布地、洋品等を売っているアラビア風市場。リアド城、シャリア法廷(イスラム裁判所)、Friday Mosque は同地域にある。

- ②ウオーター・タワー (Al-Marraba 地区)
リアドのシンボルとも名乗る建物。
- ③バトハ・スーク (ディイラー・スークの裏(旧空港通りの東側))
古い街並みのアラビア風市場。電気製品、日用雑貨を扱っている店が多い。
- ④外交団地区 (Diplomatic Quarter) (リアド市の北西8km)
総面積300万平方メートル。現在各国外使館の移転計画が進行中。第一次計画完了時には70公館、約7,000人の大使館関係者が同地区内に居住の見込み。

(2) 近郊

- ①ディイルイヤー (Dir'iya) (リアド市の北西14キロ)
ワディ・ハニファアの中に位置し、サウド王家発祥の地として栄えたオアシス都市。
- ②ハルジ (Kharj) (リアド市の南東約90キロ)
椰子の木が繁る農業振興地区。
- ③赤い砂漠 (リアド市の西南西約70キロ)
微粒状の赤い砂で、風紋のある典型的な砂漠。

4. 略図案内 (主要ホテル、レストラン等)

(1) 主要ホテル
リアドにおける主なホテルは次の通り。

ホテル名	号 所	電 話	略図上の記号
Riyadh Inter-continental Hotel	Madhar通り北側	465-5000	五①
Hayatt Regency Riyadh	旧空港通り東側	477-1111	五②
Riyadh Harriot	Khurais通り南側	477-9300	五③
Atalla Sheraton	Olaya地区北	454-3300	五④
Al-khozama Hotel	Olaya通り西側	465-4650	五⑤
Riyadh Palace Hotel	Ministerial Quarter西	401-2644	五⑥
Al-Hinnal Hotel	旧空港通り西側	478-2500

(2) 主要レストラン

リアドにおける主なレストランは次の通り。

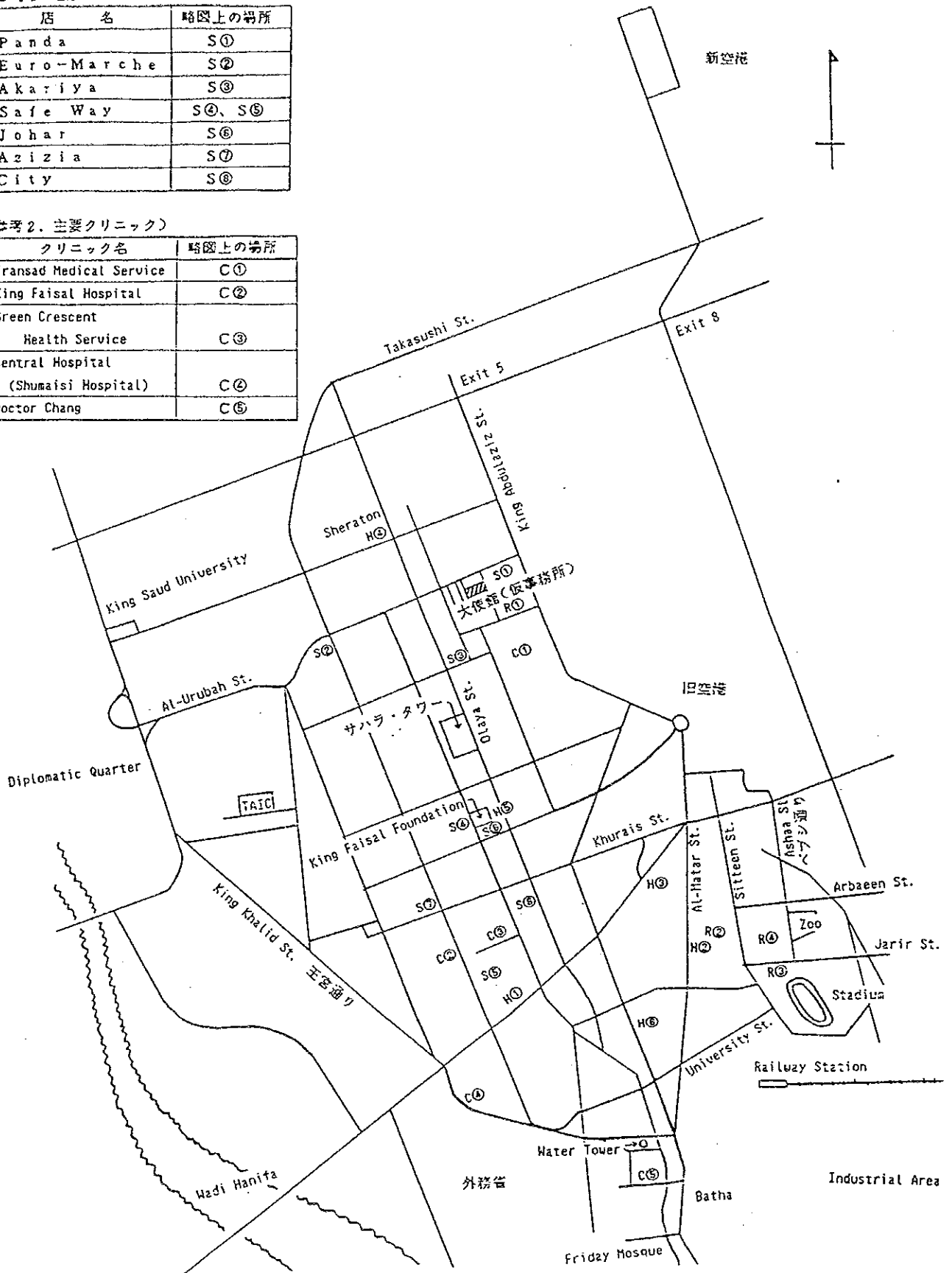
店名	電話番号	電 話	写真上の記号
(日本料理)			
博 華 [Hayatt Hotel 内] (午宴料理)	シシガボール人器者の和風 レストラン(装苑池池)。	477-1111	R②
(中東料理)			
Phoenix [スレイマニア地区]	味については定評あり。	464-4624	R①
Chinese Gardens [Hayatt Hotel の 隣手]	比較的安い。	476-1506	R②
(西歐料理)			
清水荘 [Al-Jarir St.]	屋外で焼肉を食べられる。 和食のメニューもあり。	476-7838	R③
国際会館 [Al-Jarir St.]	中餐・西厨・和食のコース あり。ボリューム多し。2人 前で3人用程度。	476-3936	R④
New York Rest. [Al-Urubah St.]	牛丼、焼き魚定食がおすす め品。他店も手頃。	465-7097
(フランス料理)			
Le Dome [Hayatt Hotel 内]	ラグダのステーキは試食の 価値あり。サービスは良いが、 やや高い。	477-1111	R②
この他、Hihhal, Al-Khozama, Harriot, Intercontinental等の ホテル内レストランにフランス料理あり。			
(インド料理)			
Indian Gardens [Sitteen St. 西側]	辛いのが好きな方におすす めの店。	476-1218 476-4680
(アラビア料理)			
Borje [サウダ・アヤサ 宴会ビル 14階]	シバノン料理を始め、各種 アラビア料理。	465-3947

(参考1. 主要スーパー・マーケット)

店名	略図上の場所
Panda	S①
Euro-Marche	S②
Akariya	S③
Safe Way	S④、S⑤
Johar	S⑥
Azizia	S⑦
City	S⑧

(参考2. 主要クリニック)

クリニック名	略図上の場所
Transad Medical Service	C①
King Faisal Hospital	C②
Green Crescent Health Service	C③
Central Hospital (Shumaisi Hospital)	C④
Doctor Chang	C⑤



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