



Saudi Arabia Cyber Security Market



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Offers ripe market for cyber security exports, which is expected to increase 30 percent to \$37.5 billion by 2016.
- Foreign firms need to navigate certain cultural considerations; however, the kingdom offers a stable political and economic environment.
- Strong need for surveillance technology, communication systems, detection equipment, cyber attack alarms, and cyber intrusion prevention technology.
- Saudi Arabia devotes considerable resources to defense spending and recognizes cyber security as a key area for future investment.
- US has coordinated cyber security policies with Saudi Arabia and organized trade missions, making it easier for US defense firms to engage the government.
- Private sector demand in the energy, banking, IT and communications industries.

POLITICAL & ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT

- Saudi Arabia offers a stable political environment under the monarchy.
- Although relatively secure, terrorist groups pose some security threats.
- Saudi Arabia's economy is prospering and competitive, with the highest GDP in the Middle East.
- GDP has increased at an average annual rate of six percent.
- Trade has historically accounted for more than 90 percent of GDP.
- Government spending has also led economic growth, boding well for US defense firms.

CYBER SECURITY MARKET

- All levels of government have begun to focus on cyber security. National Information Security Strategy proposed in 2011, attempts to establish a national cyber security agenda, but still open for comments.
- Cyber attacks on government websites have elevated demand. The Ministry of Finance, Interior and Labor as well as SEO Aramco have been victims of attack.
- ITA identified immediate need for surveillance technology, communication systems, detection systems, and cyber intrusion prevention.
- US maintains Technical Cooperation Agreement for security-related issues.
- A handful of US firms already occupy some of the market space.
- Market entrants could target eGovernment initiatives and efforts to enhance protection of energy systems and e-commerce.

MARKET ACCESS, SIZE & GROWTH

- Last year, military expenditures reached \$53 billion. In 2013, public and private cyber security spending reached \$6 billion and is expected to expand exponentially. The King, Crown Prince, Council of Ministers and relevant ministries oversee military spending and programs.
- Party to the WTO GPA. Most government contracts are published publically and subject to standardized requirements.
- Although import burdens are comparatively minimal, GCC countries maintain a competitive advantage over foreign firms from other countries.
- Saudi Arabia maintains trade agreements with the US, and several other countries including the MEFTA.
- US has helped shaped cyber security agenda and led trade missions to connect US defense firms with opportunities.

MARKET ENTRY STRATEGY

- Foreign firms not required to partner with nationals or employ a commercial agent, however it is advisable.
- Foreign firms looking to establish local presence can either form an LLC or joint stock company.
- To register a business, foreign firms must engage SAGIA, obtain an Investment Licenses, and complete a Commercial Registration.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Saudi Arabia has reinforced cyber security regulatory and legislative framework with four new IP laws and a new cyber security law.
- Saudi Arabia's corporate tax system is highly regarded for its simplicity and clarity.
- Socio-cultural issues include:
 - Gender inequality
 - Censorship
 - Piracy
 - *Shari'ah* Law

PRIVATE SECTOR DEMAND

- Role for private sector cyber security exports.
- US trade missions already identified private sector opportunities.
- Private sector opportunities include:
 - Energy
 - Financial services
 - Technology firms
 - Communications