



المواصفات السعودية  
Saudi Standards

KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

**STANDARDS ISSUING STRATEGY (SIS)**

2022 – 2024

**Empowering the national and regional economies**

## Executive Summary

Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO), is the only entity in the Kingdom with the authority and resources to issue national standards in all areas other than safety of food, drug and medical appliances. This activity is entrusted to the Standardization Department, and this Standardization Strategy, the first of its kind in the Kingdom, outlines the strategic activities of the Department over the next three years (2022-2024). This strategy has been developed and written to ensure that the Standardization Department meets its obligations in relation to standards drafting, dissemination and promotion, ensuring that the standardization needs of SASO stakeholders are fully considered.

The benefits of standardization, set out in this document, are numerous and substantial. with over **30,000** standards. Despite this, though national development strategies, which were analyzed in the preparation of this document, as well as stakeholder feedback, have identified new needs for standards, in particular in the areas of services and technologies. Standards in these areas are intended to assist Saudi bodies in new and sometimes non-conventional activities, as the Kingdom seeks to Developing its economy by reducing dependence on oil as a main economic activity, and devising strategies to diversify sources of income. Environmental protection, information technology, circular economy and Mining are just some examples of these new areas.

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a crucial country in the Gulf region, and an equal part of the international community. For this reason, it is important that Saudi products and services have access to and are accepted on international markets. Consequently, wherever possible, national and regional standards will be the same as, or at least based on, international standards. Even where the needs of the Kingdom (such as religious or cultural reasons) require specific national provisions, these provisions will, to the extent possible, be based on those in international standards.

In terms of scope, SASO also needs to ensure that the internal needs of the Kingdom are met. Exportation is important for economic development, but satisfaction of national needs for products, services and safety is equally important. The need for standards related to the Hajj and Umrah, and the safety of these rites, are of specific national interest. In such areas, and if standardization is taken up at international level, SASO will aim to take the lead.

‘Standardization’, in the broadest meaning of the term is, of course, not limited only to the development of new standards. As part of the development of this strategy, SASO undertook a self-assessment of its Standardization Department against the requirements of Good Standardization Practice (GSP), as promoted by ISO. Areas in which SASO will undertake improvements.



This strategy was developed using the guidance from ISO, which involves stakeholder consultation, and economic, societal and strategic analysis, and the use of the resulting information to identify 'gaps' in the coverage of the standard. SASO thanks all of its stakeholders for their invaluable contributions, and the stakeholder engagement which has started will now form a full part of SASO's activities in the future. The outcomes of this work (in addition to the GSP Action Plan). All other identified standards' 'gaps' will be covered by new standards projects over the lifetime of the strategy, and stakeholders will be constantly encouraged and able to raise further needs as this strategy is implemented and then updated for the next three-year period.



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## Foreword

SASO, as an organization, has been undergoing several assessments and changes over recent years, mainly with the intention of retaining and strengthening its position, and to become an internationally trusted organization that empowers life quality and the competitiveness of the national economy, and to ensure that the National Quality Infrastructure is fully up to date and in line with best international practices.

This Standards Issuing Strategy (SIS) presents the results of SASO's commitment to engage with and respond to the standardization needs of all of its stakeholders, including those which are not yet actively involved in standardization work. These stakeholders have expressed their needs directly, through their responses to the SASO questionnaire, and indirectly through Vision 2030 and different development strategies, and these have been converted into specific needs and are presented in this strategy.

Standardization needs are not limited uniquely to the development of new standards. With more than **30,000** national standards already published and included in its archives, these needs translate equally into greater outreach, with SASO pursuing wider uptake of published standards, greater awareness of the benefits of standards, and training and assistance for those who would like to apply standards and/or become involved in the standardization process. Ensuring that all published standards are regularly reviewed and kept up to date is also an important aspect of SASO's commitment to satisfy the needs of its stakeholders. All of these needs fall under the broad heading of Good Standardization Practices.

The publication of this Strategy is not, of course, the end of the process. This document covers the three-year period of 2022 until the end of 2024, after which it will be reviewed and updated and published again for a further three years. The Strategy sets out the broad approaches to be taken by SASO over this period.

## Acknowledgements

SASO thanks all of its stakeholders who have actively participated in and contributed to the development of this Standardization Strategy, which includes Ministries, public sector authorities, industry and trade authorities, consumer representatives and academia.



## Abbreviations

AIDSMO	Arab Industrial Development, Standardization and Mining Organization
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
CAC	Codex Alimentarius Commission
EN	European Standard
ETSI	European Telecommunications Standards
GDP	Gross Domestic Production
GSO	Gulf Cooperation Council Standardization Organization
GSP	Good Standardization Practice
IEC	International Electrotechnical Commission
ISO	International Standardization Organization
ITU	International Telecommunications Union
OIML	International Organization of Legal Metrology
NSB	National Standards Body
SASO	Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO)
SMIIC	Standards and Metrology Institute for Islamic Countries
SC	Sub-committee
SIS	Standards Issuing Strategy
SS	Standardization Strategy
SWP	Standards Work Program
TBT	Technical Barriers to Trade
TC	Technical Committee
WTO	World Trade Organization
WG	Working Group
WI	Work Item
NPP	New proposal project



## 1) The benefits of standardization and Good Standardization Practice; the need for a National Standardization Strategy

### 1.1) Benefits of standardization

A standard is a document drawn up by general agreement (consensus) and approved by a recognized body that is provided for general and repeated use, and includes general rules or guidelines or characteristics related to activities or their results with the aim of achieving the optimum degree of order and arrangement within a specific context.

Standards provide multiple benefits to companies and the private sector, including (but not limited to) the following:

- Assisting corporate strategic planning when standards are the basis for company activities.
- Allowing companies to gain a business advantage by developing products and services which, by complying with international standards, will be accepted on international markets.
- Used as means to meet the (mandatory) requirements of regulations.
- Reducing the variety of materials and products used, through the application of the standard, leading to efficiency and thus savings.
- Providing easier and more reliable ordering and buying processes.
- Simplifying contracting with suppliers, customers, and other business partners.
- Supporting single product production in multiple locations.
- Assisting easier cooperation between different companies, and facilitating entry into national and international value chains.
- Facilitating access to export markets.
- Assisting harmonization using international standards as a basis for national standards.
- Providing for international acceptance of assessment results.

And for consumers:

- Improving the safety and quality of products and services, and ensuring the provision of key product information to consumers.
- Offering compatibility between products and assisting the availability of spare parts.
- Providing the means for assessing product safety and performance, through testing, inspection or certification programs.
- Protecting consumers from fraud in the market by forming the basis for calibration of, for example, weights and measures equipment.



For government authorities:

- Assisting governments to achieve public policy goals, such as ensuring health, hygiene and safety, protecting property, protecting the environment, providing market transparency, and contributing in general to order and the public good.
- Supporting (mandatory) regulation by using the standards to give one means of regulatory compliance considered to be best practice by those who will use them.
- Supporting the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI), consisting of calibration, standardization, testing, certification and market surveillance functions, allowing governments to help the private sector and SMEs, creating jobs and generating wealth for society.
- Facilitating international trade through the use of international standards, thereby fulfilling governments' obligations under the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.
- Ensuring that government procurement programs and the procurement process are more transparent, and allowing governments to promote public policy goals, for example by purchasing environmentally friendly products or considering other aspects in their purchasing decisions.
- Acting as a powerful tool for achieving the transition to sustainable development.

And for academia:

- Offering an important source of technical know-how and representing proven research and development results and recognized best practices.
- Providing access to knowledge of new trends and best practices, both nationally and internationally.
- Giving the possibility of obtaining scientific appreciation and credit, and the possibility of using concepts from standards in scientific publications.

Moreover, several studies have highlighted the economic benefits of standards. A research by ISO suggests that the application of standards can lead to an annual income increase by companies of 5%, but where standards have been applied to give access to certain markets (for example the European Union), there are cases showing far higher benefits than this 5 % (ISO studies suggest up to 33% gross annual profit). In the United Kingdom, one in-depth study suggested that almost 30% of annual growth in GDP can be attributed to standards, and standards can easily contribute to organizations saving money, for example by reducing rejected products and increasing customer satisfaction, leading to far fewer customer complaints, whether for products or for services.

However, standards can easily contribute to general 'quality of life' in ways which are not easily quantified in simple economic terms. It is worth pointing out two facts; applying standards is not expensive and they are not only suitable for use by large





organizations. Typical annual costs are less than 1% of an organization's turnover, and standards have successfully been applied by micro-enterprises.

## 1.2) The needs for a Standardization Strategy

No National Standards Body exists for its own sake; they must ensure that they meet their stakeholders' standardization needs, and develop such needs by highlighting the benefits of standards to stakeholders who do not yet recognize these benefits. The procedure used to develop this Strategy has served and will serve the following main purposes:

- To identify potential new SASO stakeholders.
- To contact all existing and new stakeholders to identify their standardization needs.
- To analyze economic data, societal concerns and national strategy documents to identify standardization needs.
- To compare standardization needs with published standards to identify standards 'gaps'.
- To assess SASO against the principles of Good Standardization Practice.
- To add priority standards to the National Standards Program.
- To consult all SASO stakeholders on the draft SIS, and use feedback to adjust it.
- To take the final SIS as the guidelines for the actions of SASO over the next three years, in terms of satisfying standardization needs and Good Standardization Practice.

## 2) About the Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO)

### 2.1) Brief history of SASO

The Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO) was established pursuant to the Royal Decree No. M/10 Dated 1392-03-03 as a body of judicial personality and having an independent budget. A board of directors, headed by H.E. the Minister of Commerce and comprising representatives of the major sectors concerned by standardization in the Kingdom, outlines the general policy of SASO.

### 2.2) Vision and objectives of SASO

SASO's vision is to be an internationally trusted entity that empowers life quality and the competitiveness of the national economy.



In relation to standardization, the objectives of SASO are:

- Issuing Saudi standards and other related documents consistent with international standards, as well as meeting the requirements of the World Trade Organization TBT Agreement in line with Islamic Sharia and in the interests of the Kingdom.
- Providing environmental and health protection, and general safety, by ensuring that products comply with the standards approved by SASO.
- Ensuring the quality of national products and services by approving suitable Saudi standards that enable these products and services to compete in the domestic and international markets, in addition to protecting the Kingdom's markets from sub-standard and counterfeit goods.

### 2.3) Role of SASO in the Saudi National Quality Infrastructure

KSA, mainly through SASO, is keen on improving the National Quality Infrastructure (NQI) within the Kingdom. Among some of the drivers are the intentions to: diversify the economy to reduce oil dependency, maximize trade opportunities, integrate further into global economies, enhance the productivity of firms, and improve the quality of products and services (see the World Bank Report 2018).

SASO manages most of the NQI services in the Kingdom, covering standardization, testing, inspection, product certification, metrology and technical regulations. The accreditation service has become an independent entity, to avoid a conflict of interest among QI institutions, and changes are being made in the technical regulations area.

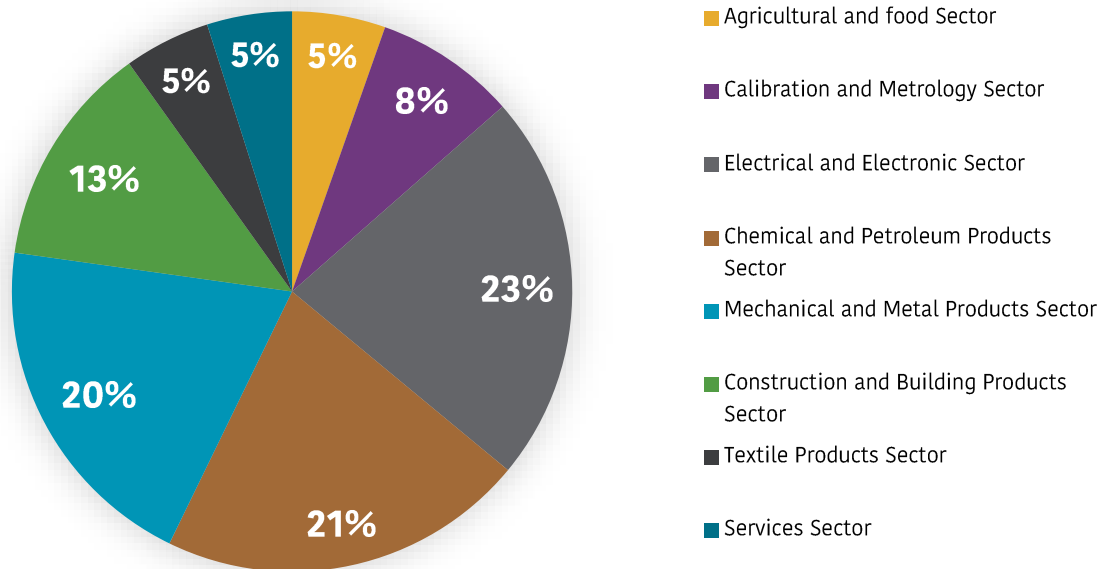
### 2.4) International and regional standardization

SASO is a full member of the three relevant international standards organizations: ISO, IEC and ITU and, as a signatory of the WTO TBT Agreement, is entirely committed to the objectives set out in that Agreement. SASO is also the leading member of the regional organizations GSO, AIDSMO and SMIIC. The objectives, therefore are that, whenever possible, standards adopted by SASO and regionally are based on international standards where they exist and are appropriate. Regional and national standards are developed only where an appropriate international standard does not exist, although in some limited cases international standards are amended or adapted with national modifications so as to account for the specific interests of the Kingdom.



## 2.5) The current SASO catalogue of standards

Across its seven standards sectors, the current catalogue of standards (Wasif store) over **30,000** Standards, as follow:



## 2.6) The development of Saudi standards

The procedure for developing national standards comprises the following five main activities:

- Initiation of the project.
- Registration of the project and assessment of existing standards.
- Development of the standard.
- Approval and publication of the standards.
- Maintenance and review of the standard.

**Initiation of the project:** The inclusion of a Standard Project in the work Programme may require a suggestion from a stakeholder, approval of SASO Steering Committee and allocation of the standard proposal (NPP) to the most appropriate TC.

**Registration:** The TC enters the standard as new proposal project (NPP) into its Business Plan and identifies dates for key stages. The TC may decide to allocate the standard as new proposal project (NPP) to a WG for initial development. Prior to any drafting, a check is made of the existence of any relevant international or regional standards and their suitability and, if such standard exists, it will be, in



preference, adopted without change or used as the basis for the development of the national standard.

**Development of the standard:** This takes place within the TC, possibly within a WG. It is expected that all interested stakeholders will participate in its development, following the principles of GSP and with decisions reached by consensus.

**Approval and publication:** This activity comprises three main stages: 1) the draft of the standard is submitted for Public Consultation and any comments received are dealt with in a Comments Resolution Meeting which, generally, results in a Final Draft being prepared. This draft is then submitted for Formal Vote which, if positive, means that the approved draft is submitted, after final internal editorial checking, to SASO Board for endorsement. As soon as endorsement is given, the standard is made available, added to the SASO Catalogue and can be purchased.

**Maintenance and review:** Any published standard may be amended as the need arises, and mistakes corrected by Corrigendum. Regularly, each standard should be subject to Review every 5 years, which results in the standard being maintained, amended or withdrawn.

### 3) Analysis and procedure

#### 3.1) Introduction

In preparing an SIS, two sources for identifying the need for new standards (or the need to update existing standards) exist: stakeholder consultation and economic/societal/strategic analysis. With more than **30,000** published standards in its catalogue, it may reasonably be assumed that many needs for standardization in the Kingdom are already satisfied, so the consultation and analysis were used mainly to identify ‘gaps’ in standards coverage.

The analysis followed broadly the method proposed in the ISO Guide National Standardization Strategies. A questionnaire was prepared and sent out to all stakeholders.

National development strategies, which were analysed and studied in the preparation of this document as listed in Annex 3. As result of that, some strategic documents identified product, while other documents referred to non-product, standards’ needs. A total of **166** SASO stakeholders were identified, and they were all contacted with the questionnaire.



### 3.2) Analysis of standardization needs

The information from the economic/societal/strategic assessment, in the form of prioritized areas for new standards, was combined with the results from the stakeholder consultation to produce a list of all areas of standardization needs identified. The end result was lists of potential areas for standardization within the general category of ‘Technologies and Services’, and secondly a list of specific product areas.

### 3.3) Analysis of other standardization needs

Stakeholders were requested to provide information on this broad topic, covering their needs in areas other than new standards, via the questionnaire. This led to the identification, in particular, of needs for training in standards-writing and standards awareness.

## 4) Results

### 4.1) Standardization needs

The outcomes of the economic/societal/strategic assessment and the stakeholder consultation, shown in Annex 1 and Annex 2, consist, firstly, of potential areas for standardization within the general category of ‘Technologies and Services’, and secondly a list of specific product areas, shown in prioritized order, as a result of gap analysis performed between current published Saudi standards and stakeholder requests and the economic/societal/strategy analysis list, with highest priority areas shown first.

The identification of these strategic areas does not imply that SASO currently has no published standards in these areas. They are, however, the areas in which SASO TCs will be asked to review the current situation and propose new standards Work Items where needs are identified.



## 4.2) Other standardization needs

Stakeholders identified other standardization needs shown in Table 1.

**Table 1 – Standards development and standards awareness/technical assistance needs**

Standards development/usage needs	Standards awareness/technical assistance needs
Training in standards-writing, understanding of SASO standards-development procedures	General awareness
Information on the availability of standards	Liaison with Chamber of Commerce and Consumer Protection organizations
Training on the application of published standards	Sector-specific information on the SASO website
Training on specific standards or topics	Standards awareness in universities

## 5) National Standardization Plan (NSP)

### 5.1) SIS NSP (2022-2024)

The current NSP for 2021 can be consulted at:

<http://www.saso.gov.sa/ar/sectors/specs/Pages/plansandprojects.aspx>

The plan will be converted into two annual NSPs, and these will then cover the lifetime of the current SIS. The standards Work Items which will appear on these two NSPs will come from two sources:

- 1) The strategic areas in Technologies and Services identified in Annex 1; relevant SASO TCs will be requested to put forward specific standards' WIs where needs are identified (the areas in Annex 1 are presented in order of priority, according to the results of stakeholder consultation.
- 2) Product areas identified in Annex 2 where, again, SASO TCs will be asked to put forward specific standards' WIs.

### 5.2) Long-term SIS NSP (2025 and beyond)

The long-term plan will come out of the process of developing the second SASO SIS, which will cover the period 2025 to 2027. It is anticipated that most, if not all, of the standards' needs currently identified in this SIS will have been completed, or will be underway, by the end of 2024. Consequently, a similar process of stakeholder consultation and economic/societal/ strategy assessment will be repeated to identify additional needs.

The greater outreach to existing and potential SASO stakeholders, as a part of GSP, may well bring up new areas for standardization.



### 5.3) Resource requirements

SASO has the required resources to cover all of the actions and standardization areas identified in this SIS. However, SASO undertakes to allocate additional resources to the area of reviewing published standards on a regular basis, because this is an area which has been shown to be in need of improvement.

## 6) Implementation and review of the strategy

This SIS is a ‘living document’, which requires implementation and constant monitoring in order to ensure that its objectives, and the expectations of stakeholders, are being achieved. The Standardization Steering Committee will ensure the implementation of the SIS over the next three years, and will also ensure that it is updated towards the end of this period. Implementation will involve both the production of new standards and the review of existing standards, and the necessary changes suggested by the GSP assessment.

The SIS will be formally monitored and evaluated on a yearly basis. The SIS (and more particularly the NSP), however, may be reviewed and updated on an ad-hoc basis, in particular if and when new needs for standards come up and/or if stakeholder needs suggest further activities by SASO. The outcomes of all evaluations will be communicated to stakeholders via the SASO website (on which the SIS itself will be published), to ensure that the ‘owners’ of the Strategy are the stakeholders themselves.

## 7) References

- 1) Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Rapid Diagnostic Assessment of Quality Infrastructure, World Bank, 2018.
- 2) National Standardization Strategies (NSS), ISO, 2020, available from <https://www.iso.org/publication/PUB100450.html>
- 3) Good Standardization Practices (GSP), ISO 2019, available from <https://www.iso.org/publication/PUB100440.html>
- 4) Economic benefits of standards, ISO, 2014, available from <https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/standards/benefits-of-using-standards/research-reports/>
- 5) The Economic Contribution of Standards to the UK Economy, BSI, 2015, available from <https://www.bsigroup.com/en-GB/standards/benefits-of-using-standards/research-reports/>
- 6) GSP Plan, Report: **Action plan to improve Standardization practices in KSA.**





## Annex 1 – Priority areas for technologies/services standardization

Subject area	Specific interests
Oil Demand Development Program Techniques	Innovative sustainable polymers, New sustainable uses of hydrocarbon resources, Converting petroleum to chemicals
Information Technology	Smart cities, Artificial Intelligence and its ethical use, Augmented reality, Data handling, Internet of things, Geodetic, topographic and hydrographic surveys, E-Commerce, Fourth Industrial Revolution, Automation of knowledge work, Big Data, Communication systems networks.
Tourism and entertainment	Tourist facilities, Visitor Services, Hotels, Restaurants, Entertainment Cities, Tourism and leisure.
Energy	Smart grids, Thermal efficiency of fossil fuel power plants, Energy efficiency of domestic appliances, Building efficiency and calculation standards, Energy efficiency of electric motors, boilers and heat exchangers, Energy efficiency of industrial equipment, Energy storage systems, District cooling, Solar energy, Smart energy consumption, Co-generation, Fuel cells, Energy auditing and management
Transport and logistics	Hazardous materials in transport, Environment preservation from transportation, Infrastructure for logistics, Supply chains, transport noise and measurement, Mobility for those with special transport needs, Logistic services.
Environment	Solar dome for water desalination, Environmental protection, Circular economy, Recycling, Sustainability, industrial emissions, Product lifecycle management, Environmental measurements, Rangeland management, Waste treatment, Emissions, Air quality, Standards supporting environmental legislation, Solid and hazardous waste, Climate change, carbon capture.
Vehicles	Automated guided vehicles/carts, Autonomous vehicles, Vehicle tracking technologies, Electric motorcycles, Vehicle design and maintenance, Electrical vehicles charging stations, Hydrogen vehicles.
Modern equipment and robotics	Robotics, eVTOLs (electric vertical take-off and landing), Drones, electronic security systems, Remote monitoring and control, Biometric identification, Military systems, Wireless power transmission, Packaging automation
Safety	Traffic safety, Services safety standards, Standards for Hajj and Umrah.
Construction technologies	Advanced, modern building and construction technologies, Modern technologies in construction, Building Information Management (BIM).
Mining	Mining chemicals, Mining technologies.
Textile	Technical textiles, smart textiles
Volunteering	Health volunteering
Health services	Health crisis management (pandemics and natural disasters), Healthcare services.
Facilities and Buildings Management	Asset and public utility management, Sports facilities
Quality Management	Digital quality management, Analytics-driven Quality Management, Digital performance management.
Financial Services	Financial management, Sustainable finance.





## Annex 2 – Priority areas for product standardization

List of standards	ICS
Update tableware made from melamine plastics Standards	83.040.20/ 83.080.10
Automatic Transmission Fluids to be updated	75.100
Fuses and other overcurrent protection devices	29.120.50
Valves	23.06
Transformers. Reactors	29.18
Pumps and motors	23.08
Fuel distribution pumps	23.08
Dispensing pumps	23.08
Rotary-reciprocating mechanisms and their parts	21.24
Air or vacuum pumps	23.160
Gas compressors	23.160
Housings, enclosures, other machine parts	21.18
Generators	29.160.20
Laundry appliances	97.060
Generating sets	29.160.40
Railway switch blades	93.1
Granules and powders, of pig iron, bright steel, iron or steel	77.16
Rails	93.1
Check-rails and rack rails	93.1
Railway crossing frogs	93.1
Railway point rods and other crossing pieces	93.1



List of standards	ICS
Railway sleepers (cross-ties)	93.1
Railway fish-plates, chairs	93.1
Railway chair wedges	93.1
Railway sole plates	93.1
Driers	97.060
Ironing and pressing appliances	97.060
Materials and components for railway engineering	45.040
Equipment for the glass and ceramics industries	81.100
Thermoplastics bathtubs	23.040.70
Rail traffic control equipment and installations	03.220.32
Safety glass, consisting of toughened (tempered) or laminated glass	81.040.30/ 81.040.20
Radio relay and fixed satellite communications systems	33.060.30
Cabins (prefabricated buildings)	None
Containers for solid goods or objects and bulk materials	55.16
Energy management systems	27.015
Hinges, eyelets and other articulated joints	21.08
Formwork	None
Safety crash barriers	93.080.30
Thermoplastic handholds for telecoms cables	33.180.10
Polymers for sand stabilization	93.080.10
Water proving	91.120.30
Cage ladders	47.020.50
Expanded polystyrene for filling application	83.080.20
Planters	65.060.30



List of standards	ICS
3D printing with polymer concrete mix design	None
Ballistics resistant panels	83.140.20
Pergolas	None
Coastal structures (sheet piles, piles)	91.080.01
Epoxy grout	77.140.15
Bendable concrete	91.100.30
FRP wall panels	83.120.
Ceiling panels	91.080.20
FRP fences	83.120.
Wood plastic composites	83.140.99
Raw material for packaging products	81.060.10
Raw material for PVC pipes	81.060.10
Lubricant distribution pumps	23.08
Fire pumps	23.08
Prepaid cash pumps	23.08
Concrete pumps	23.08
Float valves	23.06
Sampling pumps	23.08
Calculating price pumps	23.08
Dosage pumps	23.08
Manual pumps	23.08
Fuel pumps	23.08
Oil pumps	23.08
Coolant pumps	23.08



List of standards	ICS
Alternating positive displacement pumps	23.08
Other rotary positive displacement pumps	23.08
Submersible pumps	23.08
Other pumps	23.08
Pumps for agricultural use	23.08
Pumps for home use	23.08
Fluid lifts	23.08
Industrial process measurement and control	25.040.40
Valves for hydraulically driven transmissions	23.06
Valves for hydraulically driven pneumatic transmissions	23.06
Tongue or seizure valves (return)	23.06
Safety valves or overflow	23.06
Wheel pneumatic valves	23.06
Radiator exhaust valves	23.06
Insulating oils	29.040.10
Other standards related to protection against fire	13.220.99
Rotating machinery	29.16
Components for rotating machines	29.160.10



## Annex 3 – Strategy documents

No.	Name
1	KSA Vision 2030
2	SASO's strategy 2019-2023
3	Diagnosis of SASO and KSA quality infrastructure
4	World Bank assessment of Quality Infrastructure in Saudi Arabia
5	National Industry and Logistics Program strategy
6	National water strategy 2030
7	National transport strategy
8	The Housing program – Delivery plan
9	National Environment strategy
10	Ministry of Commerce Strategic Plan 2019 – 2021
11	GDP 2nd quarter 2020
12	ICT sector strategy 2023 – Ministry of Communication and Information Technology
13	Ministry of Health
14	Ministry of Finance
15	Ministry of Energy
16	Mining strategy
17	Human Resources Development Fund
18	Traffic control – Ministry of Interior
19	Sports Authority
20	Tourism Information and Research Center
21	Ministry of Media
22	Council of Saudi Chambers strategy
23	CITC
24	Electricity & Co-Generation Regulatory Authority ECRA
25	GCS General Commission for Surveys
26	Ministry of Culture

No.	Name
27	Jeddah Chambers
28	King Abdullah Center for Petroleum Studies and Research Center
29	King Abdullah City for Atomic and Renewable Energy
30	King Abdulaziz City for Science and Technology (KACST)
31	Motor vehicle periodic inspection
32	Strategic objectives of building code
33	National Water Company NWC
34	National E-Health Strategy
35	National Strategy for the Statistical Development
36	National Strategy for Data & AI
37	National Cyber Security Authority
38	National Information Center strategy
39	Transport General Authority
40	Royal Commission for Jubail and Yanbu
41	Saline Water Conversion Corporation SWCC
42	Vision 2030 and the Contracting Sector
43	Saudi Electricity Company SEC
44	Smiic strategy
45	Saudi Energy Efficiency Center
46	National Export strategy
47	Exports future products
48	Saudi Exports Development Authority strategy
49	Saudi Geological Survey
50	Saudi Industrial Development Fund (SIDF) strategy
51	Public Investment Fund strategy
52	NEOM strategy



