

## Saudi Arabia: Changes of profession in private sector's companies agreed upon by MoL's labour offices, by occupation category (2009-2013)

Occupation group	Changes of profession
Managers and Business Managers	34,227
Specialists in Scientific, Technical and Humanities Fields	260,470
Technicians in Scientific, Technical and Humanities Fields	269,076
Clerical Workers	52,878
Sales Persons	306,020
Service Persons	690,074
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishing	32,634
Industrial, Chemical and Food Industries	88,660
Engineering Support	940,821
Armed forces	1,892
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,676,752</b>

Source: Ministry of Labour

### 1. Definition

To the exception of certain categories of investors, all foreign residents in Saudi Arabia are under the responsibility of a local "sponsor", usually the employer.

The sponsor receives the agreement to bring a foreign employee upon certification that he / she will employ the labourer in a specific profession. The "Iqama" (residency card) mentions the profession of the worker, which also conditions certain rights (family reunion for instance). The Saudi Labour Law has provisions allowing the worker to change profession/ sponsor. However, the procedure was conditioned to obtaining a Non-Objection Certificate from the first sponsor.

Since the onset of the Nitaqat ("ranges", "zones") campaign of Saudisation of the work force in September 2011, which classifies private sector companies by "range" based on the

Saudisation performance, changes of profession/ sponsor have been made easier for the workers in companies displaying the highest saudisation performance' categories ("Green" and "Premium" or "Excellent").

Those in companies with poorest rates of Saudisation (classified in "red" and "yellow" categories) cannot change profession.

2013' figure is notably higher than previous ones as a result of the "correction campaign" or amnesty period run by the government from April 3 to

November 3, 2013.

Ahead of a crackdown on irregular workers/ sojourners planned for November 4, 2013, the amnesty was meant to allow workers to sort out their administrative situation:

renew expired documents; register their current employer as their sponsor; register changes in profession and in activity sector, etc., or leave without paying a penalty.

## **2. Institution which provides data**

Ministry of Labour

## **3. Data availability**

The figures are published in the Ministry of Labour's 2013 Statistical Yearbook (in Arabic).

<http://portal.mol.gov.sa/ar/Statistics/Documents/%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%83%D8%AA%D8%A7%D8%A8%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AD%D8%B5%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%8A%202013.pdf>

Last date of access: 15 December 2014.