


# Saudi Arabia dossier summary

*Water, climate, fertilisers and crops. The essentials of the 25-page dossier.*

## Key figures

| Figure | What it means |
|---|---|
| **257,613 ha** | Of dates harvested in 2024, the main crop (FAOSTAT). |
| **3,278,920 ha** | Equipped for irrigation, for 4,590,000 ha of cropland (FAOSTAT). |
| **2,425.0 Mm³** | Irrigation water saved per year in the central scenario, enough to irrigate about 416,973 more ha. |
| **258,330 t** | Mineral nitrogen used in 2024, partly produced locally. |
| **5,719 M$** | Of agricultural exports in 2024, for $29,523 million of imports (FAOSTAT). |

*M = million · Mm³ = million cubic metres · t = tonnes. The gains are scenarios built from the trials cited; no trial has yet been conducted in Saudi Arabia.*

## Our products

Green Solutions develops products for water, fertilisation and crop protection. Four families are of interest to this dossier.

| Product | Claimed use | Published evidence (level) |
|---|---|---|
| **EVERGREEN® (water-retention polymer)** | Holds rain or irrigation water as a gel, near the roots. | Trials on maize, potato, watermelon, date palm and soybean. Level B to C. |
| **ECOSORB® (water-retention polymer based on corn starch)** | Same use; lasting 2 to 3 years according to the website. | Soybean trial (China); laboratory acrylamide analysis. Level B to C. |
| **ECOFERT® (fertiliser)** | Fertiliser certified by SOHISCERT and EU Bio, usable in organic farming. | Published certificate; potato trial with EVERGREEN®. Levels A and C. |
| **Paulownia ALTIFOLIA®** | Fast-growing tree for agroforestry. | Website figures; no trial in Saudi Arabia. Level C. |

## Key points

- **Irrigation, a pillar of production.** 3,278,920 ha equipped for irrigation, or 71.4% of cropland: Every cubic metre saved frees water for other plots.
- **Where water is shortest.** National water stress is 974.2%; Madinah gets 20 mm of rain for 2,772 mm of evapotranspiration.

- **In irrigation.** The "other irrigated land" group gives 65% of the water saved (generic assumption, no trial).
- **Importing into Saudi Arabia.** Gulf common external tariff of at least 5% on most goods (exact rate for subheading 3906.90 not confirmed), 15% VAT; fertiliser registration with the Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture.

## The regions at a glance

| Region (city) | Rainfall (mm/yr) | Deficit (mm/yr) | Temperature (°C) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Riyadh (Riyadh) | 34 | 2,584 | 25.8 |
| Makkah (Taif) | 38 | 2,363 | 23.7 |
| Madinah (Madinah) | 20 | 2,752 | 26.2 |
| Qassim (Buraydah) | 34 | 2,492 | 24.6 |
| Eastern Province (Al-Ahsa) | 40 | 2,650 | 26.8 |
| Asir (Abha) | 69 | 2,095 | 25.0 |
| Tabuk (Tabuk) | 19 | 2,162 | 20.4 |
| Ha'il (Ha'il) | 30 | 2,361 | 22.3 |
| Northern Borders (Arar) | 26 | 2,186 | 21.5 |
| Jazan (Jazan) | 171 | 2,085 | 30.6 |
| Najran (Najran) | 25 | 2,526 | 24.5 |
| Al Baha (Al Baha) | 59 | 2,319 | 26.6 |
| Al Jawf (Sakaka) | 29 | 2,209 | 21.0 |

## How to read the figures

Each figure refers to a source with a confidence level. A: Official statistics or international database (World Bank, FAO, Saudi public bodies (GASTAT, Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture, Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority)). B: Research institute, laboratory or public body outside statistics. C: Manufacturer statement, website, press or estimate. The sources are listed in Annex A of the dossier.

## Water saved by scenario

| Scenario | Water ($Mm^3$/yr) | Extra hectares |
|---|---|---|
| Cautious | 1,212.5 | 208,487 |
| Central | 2,425.0 | 416,973 |
| High | 4,850.1 | 833,947 |

## Trade

- **First products exported.** Refined sugar, dates and pasta, out of $5,719 million of agricultural exports in 2024.
- **Main imports.** Chicken meat, fresh or chilled, sheep and maize (corn); rice weighs $1,981 million, out of $29,523 million of agricultural imports.

*Full dossier: 25 pages, with the sources (Annex A) and the calculation method (Annex B). Green Solutions · contact@green-solutions-group.com · green-solutions-group.com*