

تأسيس شركة تكامل أنظمة في المملكة العربية السعودية: دراسة جدوى استراتيجية وفنية ومالية في مجالات التيار المنخفض، وتقنية المعلومات والاتصالات، والأنظمة السمعية البصرية

إعداد الطالب/ محمد عبدالوهاب مدني محمود

الرقم الاكاديمي / 242001830

إشراف:

د.فايز جراد

د.الفیصل عبد الحمید

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المخلص

يستكشف هذا البحث الجدوى الاستراتيجية والإطار العملي لتأسيس شركة تكامل أنظمة في المملكة العربية السعودية، متخصصة في تناول البحث الطلب (AV)، والأنظمة السمعية البصرية (ICT)، وتقنية المعلومات والاتصالات (ELV) أنظمة التيار المنخفض المتزايد على البنية التحتية التقنية المتكاملة، الناتج عن مبادرات رؤية السعودية 2030، ومشاريع المدن الذكية، والمعايير التنظيمية (HCIS) والهيئة العليا للأمن الصناعي (CST) الصارمة التي تفرضها الجهات الوطنية مثل هيئة الاتصالات والفضاء والتقنية.

كأداة أساسية لتصميم نموذج عمل محلي ملائم للسوق (Business Model Canvas) اعتمد البحث على نموذج الأعمال التجاري، وقوى بورتر (PESTLE)، وإطار عمل بيستل (SWOT) السعودية. كما تم استخدام أدوات تحليل استراتيجي مثل تحليل سوات الخمس لتحليل أوضاع السوق، وتحديد المزايا التنافسية، وتقييم المخاطر التشغيلية. وتم تطوير خارطة طريق للتنفيذ المرحلي، تعالج الاعتبارات القانونية والمالية واللوجستية.

أظهرت النتائج أن السوق السعودية توفر بيئة مواتية لتأسيس شركة تكامل أنظمة متوسطة الحجم تركز على الامتثال. ويتميز نموذج العمل المقترح بالحياد من حيث العلامات التجارية، والتميز في التوثيق الفني، وتقديم خدمات ما بعد البيع، مما يمكن الشركة من المنافسة بفاعلية في كل من القطاعين العام والخاص.

كما يتضمن البحث تحليلاً تفصيلياً للاستثمار على مدى عامين، يشمل الإنفاق الرأسمالي، والتكاليف التشغيلية، وبنية القوى العاملة، بالإضافة إلى تحليل نقطة التعادل وتوقعات الإيرادات ربع السنوية، مستهدفاً تحقيق إيرادات قدرها 20 مليون ريال سعودي في السنة الأولى و30 مليون ريال سعودي في السنة الثانية، مع توقع تحقيق تدفق نقدي إيجابي قبل نهاية السنة التشغيلية الأولى.

يساهم هذا البحث في تطوير نماذج الأعمال في الأسواق المنظمة، ويقدم إطاراً عملياً لرواد الأعمال، ويتماشى مع الأهداف الوطنية من خلال دعم التوطين، والابتكار، والتنمية المستدامة للبنية التحتية. ويوصى بإجراء أبحاث مستقبلية في مجالات تكامل الأمن السيبراني، أنظمة الصيانة المبنية على الذكاء الاصطناعي، والمقارنات الإقليمية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: تكامل الأنظمة، نموذج الأعمال التجاري، المملكة العربية السعودية، رؤية 2030، أنظمة التيار المنخفض، تقنية المعلومات والاتصالات، الأنظمة السمعية البصرية، التخطيط الاستراتيجي، الجدوى المالية، المدن الذكية.

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Researcher

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Chapter One: General Framework of the Study

1.1 Introduction

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is currently experiencing one of the most ambitious national transformations in its history. Under the umbrella of Vision 2030, a wide range of initiatives are underway to diversify the economy, improve public services, and invest in smart infrastructure. Central to this transformation is the acceleration of large-scale development projects across various sectors including healthcare, education, tourism, and public services. These developments are characterized by their strong reliance on advanced technological systems, particularly Extra Low Voltage (ELV), Information and Communication Technology (ICT), and Audio-Visual (AV) integration.

ELV, ICT, and AV systems enable core functions such as security and surveillance, communication, building automation, access control, digital signage, and intelligent networking. As demand grows for infrastructure that is smarter, more secure, and energy-efficient, the integration of these systems has become indispensable. Governmental regulations, such as those imposed by the Communications, Space and Technology Commission (CST) and the High Commission for Industrial Security (HCIS), have made it mandatory for systems to meet strict standards in terms of safety, cybersecurity, and documentation.

Despite this demand, the Saudi market lacks a sufficient number of system integrators who are both technically proficient and strategically structured. Many companies focus solely on product sales, or lack the depth to offer end-to-end services from design and engineering to long-term support. This gap represents a compelling opportunity to establish a new kind of system integrator company — one that is vendor-neutral, documentation-driven, compliant, and financially scalable

Moreover, new entrants often lack business planning and financial strategies, making them vulnerable to failure. According to global statistics, 38% of startups fail due to cash flow issues, and 19% due to flawed business models (Zhou, 2023). This calls for a robust, scalable, and localized business model designed to thrive within Saudi Arabia's regulatory and economic environment.

1.2 Problem Statement

While infrastructure projects are booming across Saudi Arabia, several challenges persist in the systems integration sector. These challenges can be broadly classified into operational, regulatory, and strategic gaps:

- Many existing companies are product-focused, not solution-focused, and lack strong engineering capabilities.
- There is insufficient understanding or implementation of compliance protocols required by HCIS, CST, and Civil Defense.
- Most companies are not equipped to deliver full lifecycle services such as presales engineering, documentation, integration testing, training, and after-sales support.
- From a business perspective, most new entrants lack structured financial planning, staffing strategies, and sustainable revenue models.

This study seeks to address these gaps by developing a business model that leverages the country's current economic growth and demand for technical excellence. It proposes a practical and scalable framework for launching a system integrator company designed to succeed under local market conditions.

1.3 Research Objectives

This research aims to develop a localized business framework for establishing a systems integrator company in Saudi Arabia. The objectives are:

1. To design a business model based on the Business Model Canvas (BMC) tailored for the Saudi ELV/ICT/AV market.
2. To identify the most attractive customer segments and differentiation strategies aligned with Vision 2030.
3. To define the organizational structure, key roles, and tools necessary for technical excellence and compliance.
4. To develop a two-year financial plan covering startup costs, operations, and salary structure.

5. To assess the break-even timeline through cash flow modeling and project revenue forecasts.
6. To outline an implementation strategy using tools like SWOT, PESTLE, and Porter's Five Forces.

1.4 Research Questions

The overarching goal of this research is to establish a system integrator company in Saudi Arabia that is strategically designed to succeed within the highly competitive and compliance-driven environment. Specific objectives include:

- To design a business model based on the Business Model Canvas (BMC) tailored for the Saudi ELV/ICT/AV market.
- To identify the customer segments, revenue opportunities, and competitive differentiators that align with Vision 2030.
- To define the operational, human, and financial resources required to launch and sustain the business.
- To evaluate the startup investment required through a two-year financial plan and break-even analysis.
- To develop a step-by-step implementation strategy supported by strategic frameworks (SWOT, PESTLE, Porter's Five Forces).
- To achieve a target revenue of SAR 20 million in the first year and SAR 30 million in the second year, supported by project contracts, maintenance agreements, and software licensing streams.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What is the most suitable and scalable business model for launching a system integrator company in Saudi Arabia?
2. Which market sectors (e.g., healthcare, giga-projects, education, hospitality) offer the highest potential for initial and sustained growth?

3. What organizational structure, skillsets, and tools are required to deliver best-in-class services?
4. What is the financial investment required to cover capital expenditures, salaries, and operational costs over the first two years?
5. How and when will the business reach its break-even point and become self-sustaining?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This research holds significance from multiple perspectives:

- **Strategic Value:** It aligns the business model with national transformation goals, enabling the proposed company to participate in Vision 2030-funded projects and contribute to national digital infrastructure.
- **Financial Value:** The inclusion of a two-year cost structure, personnel plan, and break-even analysis supports realistic financial planning for stakeholders, founders, and investors.
- **Operational Value:** The study emphasizes not just project execution but also presales, engineering documentation, vendor compliance, and long-term maintenance—all critical for client satisfaction and project success.
- **Academic Contribution:** It demonstrates the application of modern business frameworks (BMC, SWOT, PESTLE, etc.) in a localized, real-world context and serves as a guide for future research in the field of system integration and entrepreneurship in regulated environments.

1.7 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on:

- Establishing a privately-owned system integrator company headquartered in Saudi Arabia.
- Specializing in ELV, ICT, and AV systems for governmental, healthcare, commercial, and hospitality sectors.
- Designing a strategic business model that complies with local regulations and international best practices.

- Estimating a full two-year financial plan, including detailed salary structure, startup investments, and revenue forecasts.
- Applying a range of strategic tools to guide planning, implementation, and long-term sustainability.

The study does not aim to cover execution of a specific project but rather the structural foundation of a company capable of executing multiple projects.

1.8 Chapter Summary

This chapter has introduced the rationale, objectives, and methodology behind establishing a system integrator company in Saudi Arabia. It clarified the market need, strategic opportunity, and research structure that support the thesis. The next chapter will review existing literature and strategic models to provide a theoretical foundation for the business model presented later in the thesis.

Chapter Two: Previous Studies and Theoretical Framework

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of relevant literature, frameworks, and prior studies that provide a theoretical and contextual foundation for launching a system integrator company in Saudi Arabia. The literature spans key domains: business model development, system integration practices, strategic entrepreneurship, Vision 2030 initiatives, and financial feasibility modeling. These sources support the design, implementation, and financial validation of the business model proposed in later chapters.

2.2 Previous Studies

Several academic and industry studies have investigated topics relevant to the establishment of technology-oriented businesses, system integration frameworks, and startup feasibility in the Gulf region—particularly within the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. These studies provide useful insights into the strategic, operational, and financial dimensions required to launch and sustain such enterprises.

A study by **Al-Fayez (2020)** explored the effectiveness of ICT integration strategies in public infrastructure projects in Saudi Arabia. The research emphasized the lack of end-to-end system integrators capable of offering vendor-independent, compliance-ready solutions. It concluded that many projects suffer from disjointed subsystems, mainly due to poor integration planning and limited local technical capacity.

Alshahrani (2021) conducted a feasibility study on establishing a cybersecurity firm in Riyadh. The research presented a complete business plan, including cost structure, human resource allocation, and compliance with Saudi regulatory bodies such as the National Cybersecurity Authority (NCA). Though focused on cybersecurity, the framework shared principles with the systems integration space—particularly the emphasis on operational readiness, qualified manpower, and project-based revenue models.

Abdullah and Al-Ghamdi (2019) analyzed the challenges encountered by tech entrepreneurs in Saudi Arabia, concluding that local founders often struggle with market access, technical know-

how, and structured financial planning. The study reinforced the need for clear investment plans and scalable organizational structures—both of which are addressed in this thesis.

At the international level, **Osterwalder and Pigneur’s (2010)** Business Model Canvas (BMC) has been adopted in dozens of MBA-level theses and business incubator programs. Its structured layout is used globally to design business models, especially for technology startups. **Zott and Amit (2011)** further emphasized that business model innovation—rather than just product innovation—is a key driver of startup success in dynamic environments.

In terms of market outlook, industry publications such as **McKinsey & Company (2022)** and government reports from the **Ministry of Investment of Saudi Arabia (MISA, 2023)** project that the market for smart buildings, surveillance systems, and data infrastructure will exceed SAR 500 billion in value by 2030. This reinforces the financial and strategic opportunity for local system integrators who are compliant, agile, and quality-driven.

While these studies and reports offer strong contextual grounding, none have presented a combined framework of strategic business modeling, cost feasibility, organizational planning, and implementation roadmap specific to a system integrator operating within the Saudi regulatory and economic landscape. This thesis aims to fill that academic and market gap.

2.3 System Integration and Market Need

System integration in ELV, ICT, and AV domains has become a core requirement in modern infrastructure. This includes technologies like CCTV, access control, structured cabling, IP telephony, and building automation systems. According to Zhao and Ma (2019), integration is not just about hardware connectivity but also about orchestrating compliance, documentation, scalability, and performance. In a Saudi context, integration must meet HCIS, CST, and Civil Defense standards, making technical coordination and local compliance expertise critical to successful delivery.

2.4 Theoretical Business Modeling Frameworks

The Business Model Canvas (BMC), developed by Osterwalder and Pigneur (2010), provides a practical structure for visualizing and planning how a business creates and captures value. The BMC's nine building blocks are used throughout this thesis to design a system integrator firm that aligns with Vision 2030 priorities, market demand, and financial reality. Supporting tools include:

- **SWOT analysis** (Gurel & Tat, 2017): to analyze internal strengths/weaknesses and external opportunities/threats.
- **PESTLE framework**: to evaluate macro-environmental conditions such as regulatory policy and economic shifts.
- **Porter's Five Forces** (Porter, 2008): to analyze industry competitiveness and supplier-buyer dynamics.

2.5 Vision 2030 and Strategic Opportunity

Vision 2030 represents Saudi Arabia's strategic plan for transforming its economy. It emphasizes smart cities, digital health, education modernization, and private sector participation. This creates strong demand for ELV/ICT/AV solutions in giga-projects like NEOM, Qiddiya, and Red Sea Global. According to MISA (2023), this sector will attract hundreds of billions in public and private investments. These projects create opportunities for new system integrators that are Saudi-based, fully compliant, and capable of delivering complex multi-vendor solutions.

2.6 Organizational Structure and HR Theories

Organizational capabilities are key to the success of system integrators. Barney (1991) emphasizes that human capital, certifications, and technical knowledge are sources of sustainable competitive advantage. This thesis uses role benchmarking to define a structure that includes PMs, engineers, presales staff, procurement officers, and finance controllers. Literature from Boxall and Purcell (2003) supports the argument that HR systems must be aligned with business strategy and organizational lifecycle phases.

2.7 Financial Planning and Break-even Models in SME Development

For startups, financial modeling is a crucial tool in evaluating feasibility and managing growth. Damodaran (2012) notes that cash flow forecasting, breakeven point, and investment allocation are foundational tools for business planning. Mazzarol (2015) also emphasizes that financial literacy significantly improves SME survival rates. This thesis incorporates a two-year cost structure, personnel salary breakdown, and revenue forecast aligned with the goal of achieving 20 million SAR in the first year and 30 million SAR in the second. The breakeven analysis demonstrates when the business will shift from loss to profitability.

2.8 Identified Research Gap

Despite the availability of literature on entrepreneurship and system integration, few studies have comprehensively combined business model design, organizational planning, and financial forecasting specific to launching a system integrator in Saudi Arabia. Most focus on technical frameworks or general startup challenges. This thesis aims to bridge that gap by applying proven frameworks to a highly regulated, high-opportunity environment and developing a complete model from concept to implementation.

2.9 Chapter Summary

This chapter has reviewed existing literature and theoretical frameworks that form the basis for this research. It explored previous studies, industry data, and business model theories applicable to system integration in Saudi Arabia. These references collectively support the design and validation of the business model and implementation strategy developed in subsequent chapters.

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research methodology used to design, validate, and analyze the business model for launching a system integrator company in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It outlines the research design, data sources, instruments, and analysis techniques used to answer the research questions and achieve the study's objectives. The methodology combines qualitative frameworks and quantitative financial modeling to build a practical and academically grounded business solution.

3.2 Research Design

The research is structured as a **descriptive and applied study**, aimed at creating a comprehensive, market-specific business model. It uses a **non-experimental design**, as it does not test hypotheses, but rather develops a real-world solution based on a mix of strategic theory and empirical data.

A **hybrid methodological approach** is used:

- **Qualitative:** Strategic analysis frameworks (SWOT, PESTLE, Porter's Five Forces) and the Business Model Canvas (BMC) to structure the company.
- **Quantitative:** A two-year financial model including cost structure, salary planning, revenue projections, and break-even analysis.

This hybrid approach ensures both theoretical alignment and practical feasibility.

3.3 Research Population and Sample

The research population includes:

- Published literature on system integration and entrepreneurship.
- Government and consultancy reports relevant to ICT, smart cities, and Vision 2030.
- Financial data, salary surveys, and vendor quotations in the Saudi ELV/ICT/AV market.

The **sample** includes:

- **8 academic studies:** such as Al-Fayez (2020), Alshahrani (2021), Abdullah & Al-Ghamdi (2019), and theoretical models by Osterwalder & Pigneur (2010), Gurel & Tat (2017), and Zott & Amit (2011).
- **5 industry reports:** including MISA (2023), McKinsey (2022), Kearney (2022), CITC/CST (2022), and BCG (2021).
- **Vendor data:** Real pricing benchmarks from system integrator partners and local salary benchmarks across PM, engineering, and support roles.

3.4 Data Collection Methods

The study relies on **secondary data collection**. The following sources were used:

1. Academic and Institutional Sources:

- Peer-reviewed journal articles and MBA theses on entrepreneurship, business modeling, and systems integration.
- Government reports (e.g., MISA, CST) detailing ICT investment, infrastructure priorities, and regulatory frameworks.

2. Financial and Commercial Inputs:

- Cost estimates and product pricing from vendor catalogs and quotation data.
- Salary benchmarks from GulfTalent, Bayt.com, and local HR firms in Saudi Arabia.
- Revenue assumptions from consultancy forecasts and case studies of similar firms in the region.

3.5 Research Instruments

Instead of surveys or experiments, this study uses **strategic business design tools**, including:

- **Business Model Canvas (BMC):** to outline the company's structure and value creation mechanism (Osterwalder & Pigneur, 2010).
- **SWOT Analysis:** to identify internal strengths and weaknesses, and external opportunities and threats (Gurel & Tat, 2017).

- **PESTLE Framework:** to understand the macro-environmental landscape.
- **Porter's Five Forces:** to analyze market competitiveness (Porter, 2008).
- **Financial Modeling Tools:** built in Excel for cost estimation, salary mapping, and break-even projection.

These tools were applied based on widely accepted academic and market literature.

3.6 Research Steps and Model Development Process

The methodology followed these structured steps:

1. **Literature Review:** To extract relevant theories and previous work (Ch. 2).
2. **BMC Mapping:** All 9 building blocks customized to Saudi market needs.
3. **Environmental Analysis:** SWOT, PESTLE, and Porter's Five Forces applied.
4. **Manpower Structuring:** Roles, salaries, and headcount aligned with BMC needs.
5. **Cost Estimation:** Calculated CAPEX, OPEX, and contingency buffers.
6. **Revenue Forecasting:** Target: SAR 20 million (Year 1), SAR 30 million (Year 2).
7. **Break-even Analysis:** Modeled cash flow across 8 quarters using real inputs.
8. **Implementation Plan:** Developed strategic roadmap (Chapter 5).

3.7 Ethical Considerations

The research used only publicly available, academic, and commercial data. No human subjects were interviewed. All financial estimates are anonymized and used strictly for modeling. References are cited in full compliance with academic guidelines.

3.8 Methodological Limitations

- **Secondary data limitations:** No primary interviews or field studies were conducted.
- **Financial assumptions:** While market-based, revenue models are projections and should be updated in real-time.
- **Contextual limitations:** The business model is tailored for Saudi Arabia; results may vary in other regions.

3.9 Chapter Summary

This chapter outlined the hybrid methodology used to design, validate, and test the feasibility of launching a system integrator company in Saudi Arabia. It explained the combination of strategic tools and financial models used to achieve the thesis objectives. The next chapter presents the business model design in detail using the Business Model Canvas framework.

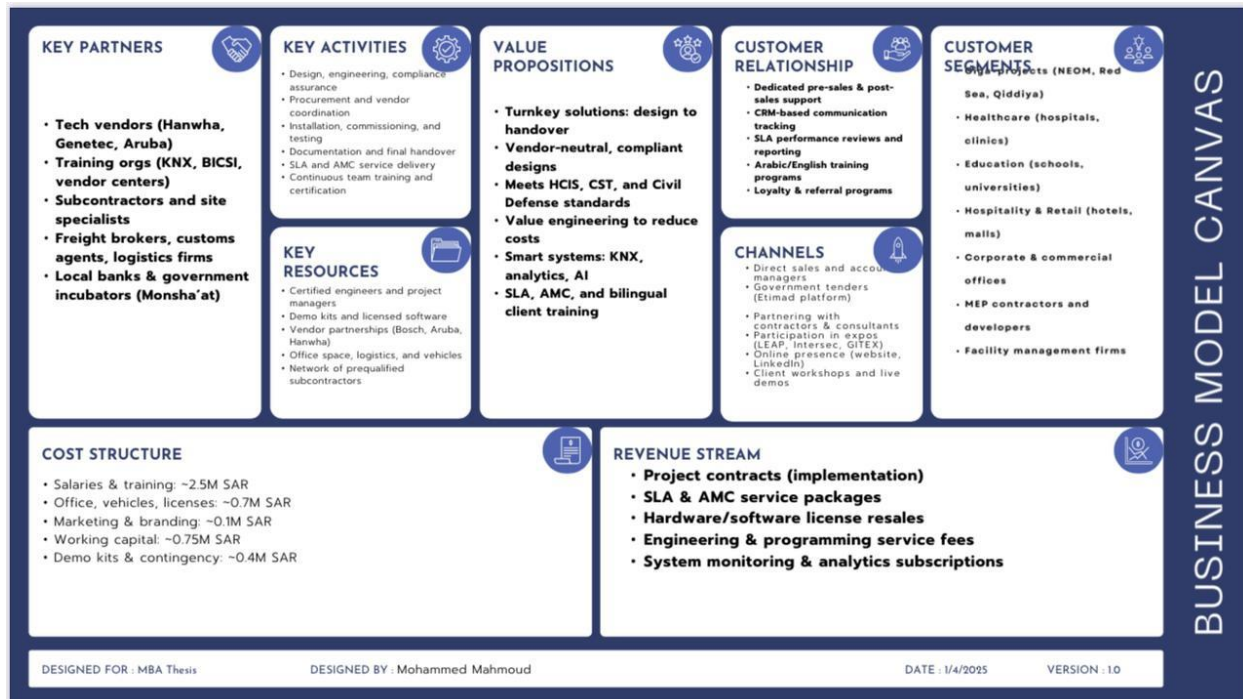
Chapter Four: Business Model Canvas Application

4.1 Introduction

This chapter applies the Business Model Canvas (BMC) framework developed by Osterwalder and Pigneur (2010) to develop a detailed business model for a system integrator company operating in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The BMC is used to visualize and align the key elements of the business, including how it creates value, interacts with customers, manages operations, and ensures revenue generation.

Each of the nine building blocks is customized to the local market context, reflecting compliance with Saudi regulations, the demand generated by Vision 2030 initiatives, and the internal resource structure proposed in earlier chapters. The chapter also presents the company's organizational structure, resource plan, salary allocations, and cost model—all contributing to the company's overall financial and strategic feasibility.

Figure 1: Business Model Canvas:



4.2 Customer Segments

The company will serve both public and private sector clients, segmented as follows:

- **Governmental Giga-projects:** NEOM, Red Sea, Qiddiya, and Diriyah Gate, requiring multi-system integration.
- **Healthcare Sector:** Hospitals and clinics requiring HCIS-compliant CCTV, nurse call systems, and BMS integrations.
- **Education Sector:** Universities and schools requiring AV systems, IP networks, digital signage, and intercoms.
- **Hospitality and Retail:** Hotels and malls needing IPTV, guest room systems, access control, and background music.
- **Corporate Offices and Commercial Buildings:** Structured cabling, surveillance, access control, and digital displays.
- **MEP Contractors and Developers:** Integration services as part of construction projects and retrofits.
- **Facility Management Companies:** Long-term SLA-based clients for system upkeep, support, and upgrades.

4.3 Value Propositions

The company delivers a competitive value proposition by offering:

- **Turnkey Integration:** From design to commissioning and support.
- **Vendor-Agnostic Solutions:** Based on performance and budget, not locked-in brands.
- **Compliance Focused Design:** Aligned with HCIS, CST, and Civil Defense.
- **Value Engineering:** Cost optimization without compromising quality.
- **Document-Driven Delivery:** Complete shop drawings, submittals, and as-builts.
- **Post-Sales SLA Support:** 24/7 maintenance and issue resolution options.
- **Smart System Options:** KNX, AI-based analytics, and cloud integrations.
- **Training and Handover:** Arabic and English documentation and dashboards.

- **Fast Mobilization:** Using certified sub-contractors and pre-configured demo kits.

4.4 Channels

The company will engage its market through:

- **Direct Sales and Key Account Managers**
- **Etimad Platform** (government tendering system)
- **Consultant and Contractor Alliances**
- **Technology Exhibitions:** LEAP, Intersec, GITEX
- **Company Website and Social Media:** Especially LinkedIn and Twitter/X
- **Technical Seminars and Client Workshops**
- **Referral Incentive Program**

4.5 Customer Relationships

Customer satisfaction and loyalty will be maintained through:

- Dedicated account managers
- Customized technical proposals
- On-site and remote training
- Project and ticket tracking through CRM systems
- Post-project surveys and feedback analysis
- Annual SLA upgrade and review programs

4.6 Revenue Streams

The company's income model includes:

- Project-based revenue from design, installation, and commissioning
- Annual Maintenance Contracts (AMCs) and SLAs
- Sale of hardware and licenses (CCTV, networking, IPTV)
- Configuration and programming services (e.g., KNX, analytics)
- System upgrade packages and extended warranties

- Subscription models for cloud VMS, AI-based analytics, and health monitoring

4.7 Key Resources

Core resources include:

4.7.1. Human Capital

A total of 20 staff will be employed during the first 2 years. Key roles include:

4.7.2. Human Resources

The team includes 20 roles structured under four main departments:

Executive Level

- CEO

Presales Department

- Presales Manager
- 2x Presales Engineers
- Tendering Coordinator

Projects Department

- Projects Manager
- 2x Projects Coordinators
- Project Engineer
- 3x Field Teams (Team #1, #2, #3) – Technicians & Labors

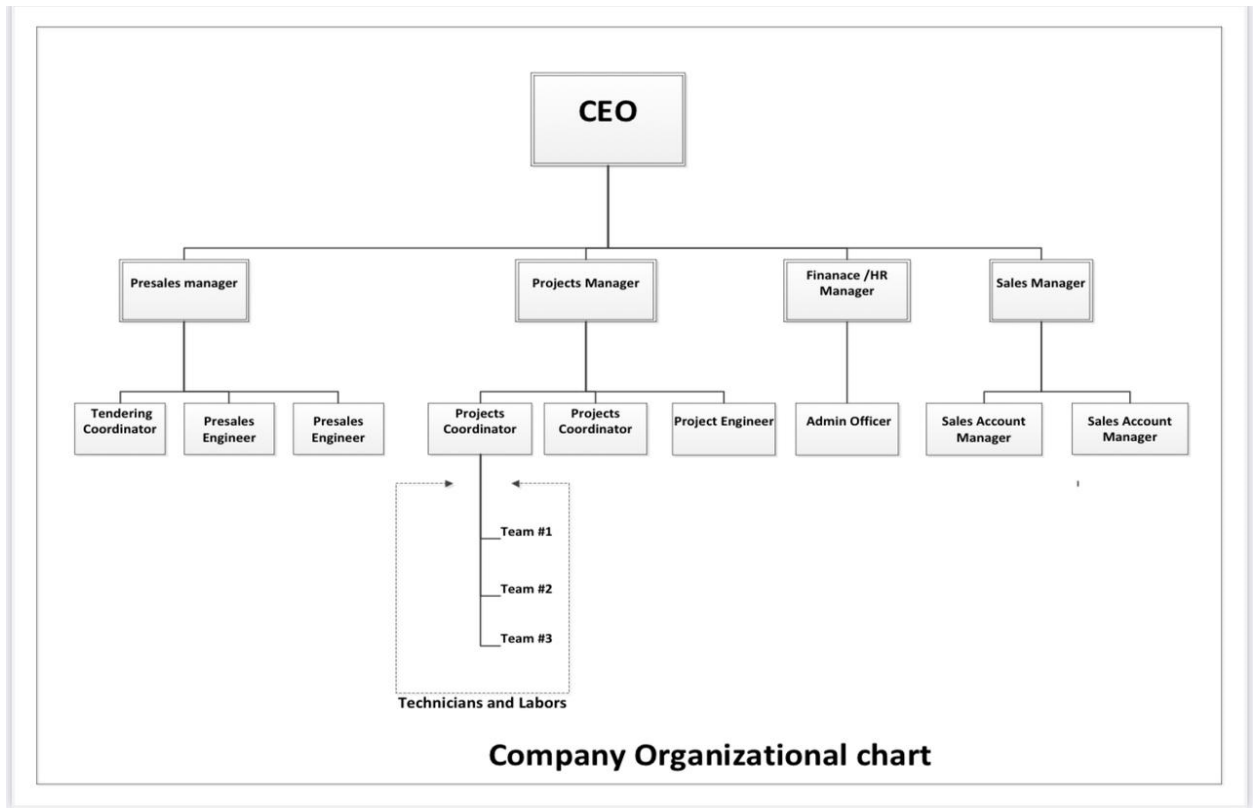
Finance & HR

- Finance/HR Manager
- Admin Officer

Sales Department

- Sales Manager
- 2x Sales Account Managers

Figure 2: Organization Chart



4.7.3. Technical Assets

- Demo kits (CCTV, AV, Access Control)
- CAD software, licensing, and design platforms
- Pre-qualified subcontractor agreements
- Tools such as Fluke testers ,

4.7.4. Physical Infrastructure

- 1 office (300–400 sqm)

- 2 utility vehicles (delivery & site access)
- Meeting/demo room with system racks

4.7.5. Key Activities

Key activities include:

- Detailed design and BOQ preparation
- Compliance coordination with consultants
- Procurement and vendor management
- System installation and commissioning
- Documentation and handover
- Technical training and support
- SLA and AMC management

4.7.6. Key Partnerships

Strategic partnerships will include:

- Technology vendors: Bosch, Aruba, Hanwha, Genetec, Cisco, Crestron
- Regulatory authorities: CST, HCIS, Civil Defense
- Subcontractors for cabling, civil, and mechanical works
- Freight and logistics partners
- BICSI, KNX, and vendor training programs
- Local banks and financing institutions

4.7.7 Cost Structure

The company's cost model is divided into fixed, variable, and reserve components:

Fixed Costs

- Salaries: ~2.5M SAR over 2 years
- Office rent and utilities

- Software licenses (ERP, CAD, VMS)
- Insurance and admin overhead

Variable Costs

- Equipment procurement
- Transportation and delivery
- Subcontractor labor
- Customs, freight, and clearance

Initial CAPEX

- 250K SAR demo infrastructure
- 180K SAR office setup
- 150K SAR for vehicles

Reserve & Working Capital

- 100K SAR contingency reserve
- 750K SAR in working capital

Total Estimated Investment: 4.3M – 4.5M SAR over 2 years

Detailed cost and salary breakdowns are annexed with Excel models.

4.8 Chapter Summary

This chapter applied the Business Model Canvas to establish the operational structure, strategic relationships, and financial feasibility of the proposed system integrator company. It demonstrated alignment with market needs, regulatory conditions, and Vision 2030 initiatives. The model presented here forms the foundation for the strategic implementation and financial planning in Chapter Five.

Chapter Five: Strategic Analysis and Implementation Framework

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a comprehensive strategic assessment of launching a system integrator company in Saudi Arabia, contextualized within the nation’s Vision 2030 transformation. It analyzes the external business environment and internal operational planning to ensure sustainable implementation. Through recognized frameworks such as SWOT, PESTLE, and Porter’s Five Forces, this chapter explores risks, opportunities, and strategic positioning. It also introduces a financial and operational roadmap, providing break-even projections, revenue forecasts, and a manpower structure aligned with industry benchmarks.

5.2 Alignment with Vision 2030

Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030 has positioned digital transformation, smart cities, and localized industries at the heart of national development. Mega-projects such as NEOM, Red Sea Global, and Qiddiya require integrated ELV, ICT, and AV systems that meet CST and HCIS regulatory requirements. These developments offer significant market openings for system integrators that are agile, compliant, and vendor-neutral.

The proposed business aligns with this vision by delivering comprehensive integration services across public and private sectors using certified, bilingual, and technically proficient teams.

5.3 SWOT Analysis

Strengths	Weaknesses
Certified engineers with vendor accreditations	High initial investment
Bilingual support (Arabic–English)	No brand awareness at inception
End-to-end delivery (design to AMC)	Talent retention risks
Documentation, compliance, and technical accuracy	Dependence on government project cycles

Strengths	Weaknesses
Opportunities	Threats
Vision 2030 construction and digital transformation	Entry of large global integrators
Access to Etimad tenders and private contracts	Regulatory shifts (CST/HCIS)
Demand for SLA and managed services	Intense price competition
Preference for local content	Skilled labor shortage in advanced tech (AI/KNX)

5.4 PESTLE Analysis

Factor	Impact
Political	Stable governance and government-backed mega-projects foster investment and demand
Economic	Rapid diversification supports tech-based and infrastructure investments
Social	Growing demand for localized, bilingual technical service providers
Technological	Emerging tech (AI, analytics, automation) drive advanced system needs
Legal	Regulatory complexity (CST, HCIS, Civil Defense) increases entry barriers
Environmental	LEED and energy-efficiency goals promote green integration services

5.5 Porter's Five Forces

Force	Impact
Threat of New Entrants	Moderate – barriers include certification, local content, and capital
Bargaining Power of Suppliers	Moderate – vendor dependency managed through multi-vendor strategy
Bargaining Power of Buyers	High – driven by consultant influence and competitive tendering
Threat of Substitutes	Low – integration services are complex and bundled
Industry Rivalry	Medium – several players, but differentiation possible via compliance/documentation

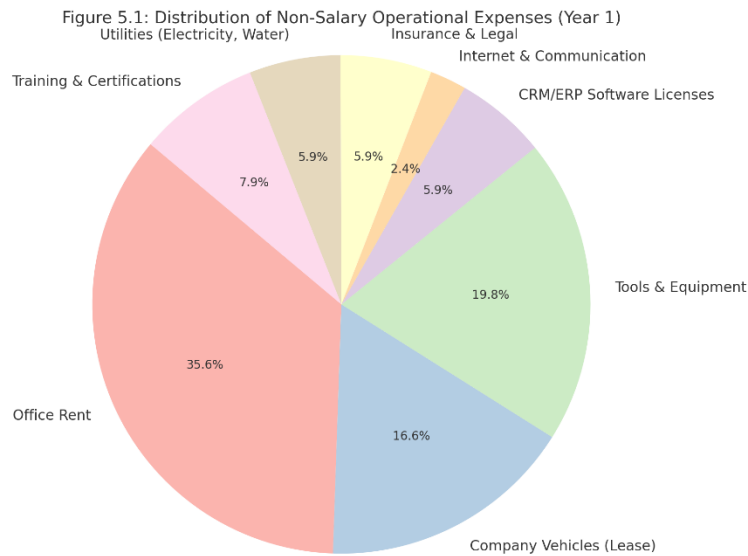
5.6 Cost Structure and Non-Salary Operating Expenses

Initial year setup costs are structured to reflect a lean, asset-light business model while ensuring operational readiness. The company avoids large upfront CAPEX by leveraging vendor financing and progressive staffing.

Table 1: Non-Salary Operational Expenses (Year 1)

Expense Item	Qty	Unit Cost (SAR)	Duration (Months)	Total Cost (SAR)
Office Rent	1	15,000	12	180,000.00
Company Vehicles (Lease)	2	3,500	12	84,000.00
Tools & Equipment	1	100,000	1	100,000.00
CRM/ERP Software Licenses	10	250	12	30,000.00
Internet & Communication	1	1,000	12	12,000.00
Insurance & Legal	1	30,000	1	30,000.00
Utilities (Electricity, Water)	1	2,500	12	30,000.00
Training & Certifications	4	10,000	1	40,000.00
Total				506,000.00

Figure 3: Distribution of Non-Salary Operational Expenses (Year 1)



A pie chart visualizes the relative proportions of each category, showing that tools & equipment, rent, and training dominate the first-year cost structure.

Estimates based on local market rates, distributor quotes, and training institute pricing.

5.7 Salary Structure and Hiring Plan

A phased hiring plan ensures efficient use of capital while gradually building technical and administrative capabilities.

Year	Total Salary Cost (SAR)	Team Growth Highlights
Year 1	1,821,545	CEO, Presales Manager, Finance/HR, Projects Manager
Year 2	3,413,926	Add engineers, tendering, admin, and sales team
Year 3	4,039,010	Add account managers, coordinators
Year 4–5	4,039,010	No new hiring; support growth with existing team

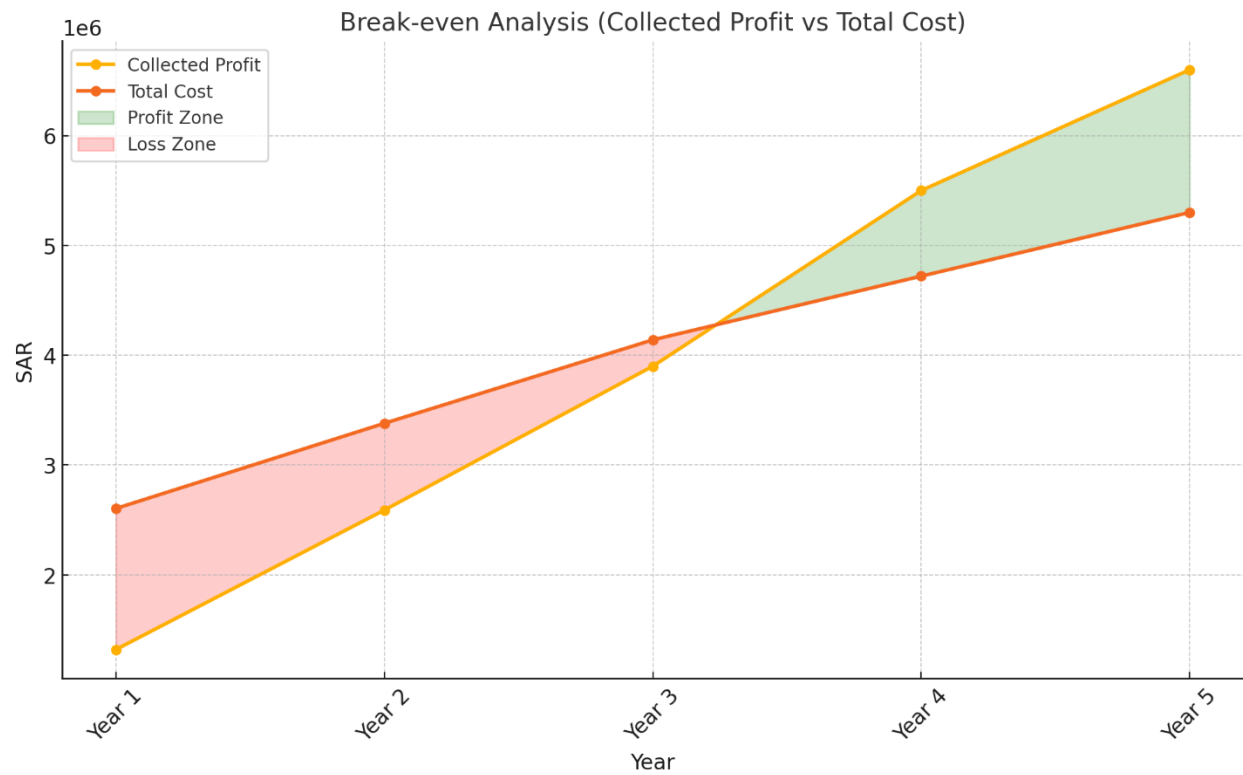
5.8 Cash Flow and Breakeven Forecast

The financial model integrates the above cost components and projects revenue from a combination of project contracts, AMC, and software licensing.

Year	Sales	Collected Profit (18%)	Total Cost	Cash Flow
Y1	SAR 11M	SAR 1.32M	SAR 2.60M	–1.28M ▼
Y2	SAR 18M	SAR 2.59M	SAR 3.38M	–0.79M ▼
Y3	SAR 25M	SAR 3.90M	SAR 4.14M	–0.24M ▼
Y4	SAR 33M	SAR 5.50M	SAR 4.72M	+0.78M ✓
Y5	SAR 40M	SAR 6.60M	SAR 5.30M	+1.30M ✓

Break-even is achieved between Year 3 and 4. Early losses are covered via phased hiring and vendor credit on equipment procurement.

Figure 4: Breakeven Analysis



5.9 Implementation Roadmap

Phase	Key Milestones
Pre-launch	Legal registration, office setup, partnerships with vendors
Year 1	Form core team, acquire certifications, bid on small contracts
Year 2	Expand engineering and sales, sign AMCs, scale marketing
Year 3	Reach breakeven, increase project complexity, start recurring revenue growth
Year 4–5	Expand into new regions, increase AMC share, consider automation tools

5.10 Chapter Summary

This chapter demonstrated that the proposed system integrator company is viable and scalable under Saudi market conditions. Through structured cost control, phased hiring, and diversified revenue streams, the company is designed to minimize early cash burn and achieve breakeven in a sustainable manner.

Strategic analysis confirms that the model is aligned with national objectives, market demand, and competitive realities, while the financial model provides a robust foundation for execution and future scaling.

Chapter 6: Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1 Introduction

This chapter concludes the thesis by synthesizing the key findings, validating the research hypotheses, and offering strategic recommendations based on the analysis. It also outlines the limitations encountered during the research and identifies areas for future academic and industry exploration. The research has proposed a business model, financial plan, and strategic execution framework for a system integrator company in Saudi Arabia that is aligned with the objectives of Vision 2030.

6.2 Summary of Key Findings

The study confirmed the feasibility and necessity of launching a locally oriented, compliance-driven system integrator firm capable of delivering ELV, ICT, and AV solutions across public and private sectors. The key findings are:

- **Market Opportunity:** Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 and mega-project pipeline (e.g., NEOM, Red Sea, Diriyah) are creating unprecedented demand for compliant, scalable integration solutions.
- **Strategic Fit:** The proposed business model is vendor-neutral, bilingual, and aligned with local regulations (CST, HCIS), enabling it to compete effectively in both government and private markets.
- **Business Model Canvas (BMC):** A complete 9-block model was developed covering customer segments, value propositions, key activities, partnerships, revenue, and cost structures.
- **Financial Feasibility:** With a forecasted revenue of SAR 49.4 million over two years and a break-even point by Q3–Y2, the model demonstrates clear economic viability.
- **Manpower Structure:** The organization chart, supported by market-aligned salaries (based on Jisr's 2024 Salary Guide), provides operational clarity and budgeting accuracy.
- **Implementation Plan:** A quarterly roadmap, risk mitigation matrix, and cash flow forecast support a methodical and sustainable launch trajectory.

6.3 Research Hypotheses Validation

Hypothesis	Validation Status	Justification
H1: A well-structured BMC can model a system integrator tailored to Saudi Arabia	Validated	The BMC framework successfully captured strategic, financial, and operational elements
H2: Alignment with Vision 2030 increases success potential	Validated	Vision 2030 projects directly support ELV/ICT/AV demand, enhancing business opportunity and scalability

6.4 Strategic Recommendations

Based on the research results, the following recommendations are made:

1. Immediate Priorities:

- Register the company on Etimad platform and obtain HCIS/CST compliance.
- Finalize initial recruitment and demo system setup for technical readiness.

2. Short-Term (First 6–12 Months):

- Focus on government and contractor partnerships for project acquisition.
- Deliver 5–10 medium-sized projects while building the SLA portfolio.

3. Mid-Term (Year 2):

- Optimize operations through certifications (e.g., BICSI, KNX) and ERP integration.
- Expand to multi-site support, with a dedicated SLA/AMC department.

4. Long-Term (Year 3 Onward):

- Diversify into AI analytics, IoT-based integration, and smart facility retrofitting.
- Explore regional expansion or specialized verticals (e.g., healthcare, hospitality).

6.5 Research Limitations

Despite comprehensive planning and strategic modeling, the following limitations apply:

- **No Primary Data Collection:** The study relied on secondary sources such as market reports, vendor quotations, and salary studies.
- **Assumed Market Stability:** Projections are based on current economic and regulatory contexts, which may evolve.
- **Benchmarking Gaps:** While best practices were used, direct access to financials of competing integrators was limited.
- **Tool Constraints:** Financial forecasts and project volumes are modeled rather than derived from verified client pipelines.

6.6 Recommendations for Future Research

The following areas offer valuable extensions of this work:

- **Comparative Case Studies:** Benchmarking successful system integrator firms in GCC countries.
- **Optimization study :** Studying how system integrator can achieve breakeven faster.
- **Client Procurement Behavior:** Analyzing factors that influence project awards in Saudi public and private sectors.
- **Tech Differentiation:** Evaluating the impact of AI/ML, edge computing, and digital twins in ELV integration.
- **Sustainability in ELV Projects:** Measuring how green solutions (e.g., PoE lighting, energy analytics) impact project ROI and client adoption.
- **Cybersecurity Integration:** Developing a bundled model where ELV integration includes firewalls, NAC, and SIEM services.

6.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter reaffirmed the strategic and economic potential of launching a system integrator company in Saudi Arabia. Through a structured BMC framework, backed by real market data,

regulatory alignment, and detailed financial projections, the business model proves not only feasible but strategically advantageous under Vision 2030.

The research contributes to both academic literature and real-world entrepreneurship, offering a complete guide for future founders, investors, and policymakers interested in building localized system integration businesses for a digitally transformed Saudi economy.

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Midocean University

College of Management

Mater of Business Administration



**Establishing a System Integrator Company in Saudi Arabia: A Strategic,
Technical, and Financial Feasibility Study in ELV, ICT, and AV Domains**

Prepared by: Mohammed Abdelwhab Madani Mahmoud

Supervised by:

Dr. Alfaisal Abdelhameed Mohamed

Dr. Fayez Ali Jrad

Year:2025

Abstract

This research explores the strategic feasibility and practical framework for establishing a system integrator company in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, specializing in Extra Low Voltage (ELV), ICT, and Audio-Visual (AV) systems. The study addresses the growing demand for integrated technological infrastructure fueled by Vision 2030 initiatives, smart city projects, and stringent regulatory standards enforced by CST, HCIS, and other national bodies.

Using the Business Model Canvas as a foundational tool, the research defines a localized business model tailored to the Saudi context. Strategic tools such as SWOT analysis, PESTLE framework, and Porter's Five Forces were applied to examine market conditions, identify competitive advantages, and assess operational risks. A phased implementation roadmap was developed to address legal, financial, and logistical considerations.

The results demonstrate that Saudi Arabia presents a highly viable environment for a mid-sized, compliance-driven system integrator. The proposed business model emphasizes vendor neutrality, documentation excellence, and post-sales service strategies, enabling the company to compete effectively in both public and private sectors.

The study also includes a detailed two-year investment breakdown, highlighting capital expenditure, operational costs, and manpower structure aligned with the proposed business model. A break-even analysis and quarterly revenue forecast are provided, targeting SAR 20 million in revenue in the first year and SAR 30 million in the second year, with positive cash flow expected before the end of the first operational year.

This thesis contributes to business modeling in regulated markets, provides a practical framework for entrepreneurs, and aligns with national goals by promoting localization, innovation, and sustainable infrastructure development. Future research is recommended in cybersecurity integration, AI-based maintenance systems, and regional benchmarking.

Keywords: System Integration, Business Model Canvas, Saudi Arabia, Vision 2030, ELV Systems, ICT, AV, Strategic Planning, Financial Feasibility, Smart Cities.