



Goal 17:
Partnership for The Goals

SDG 17: Partnership for The Goals

Indicator 17.1.1 Total government revenue as a proportion of GDP

Description of the indicator: Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived using series that are basic to the GFS reporting framework. GFS revenue series maintained by the IMF Statistics Department are collected in Table 1 of the standard annual data questionnaire. Each revenue transaction is classified according to whether it is a tax or another type of revenue. GFS revenue aggregates are summations of individual entries and elements in this particular class of flows and allow for these data to be arranged in a manageable and analytically useful way. For example, tax revenue is the sum of all flows that are classified as taxes. Conceptually, the value for each main revenue aggregate is the sum of the values for all items in the relevant category. The annual GFS series for monitoring Indicator 17.1.1 will be derived from the data reported by the national authorities (in national currency) expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), where GDP is derived from the IMF World Economic Outlook database (no adjustments and/or weighting techniques will be applied)."

Total Revenue (GDP%)	of which: Taxes						Total	of which: Social Contributions	of which: Grants	of which: Other revenue
	Taxes on income, profits and capital gains	Taxes on payroll and workforce	Taxes on property	Taxes on goods and services	Taxes on international trade and transactions	Other Taxes				

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (Billions)

Level of disaggregation: National and Sector

Method of calculation: The central government budget revenue series of the Government Finance Statistics (GFS), compiled in the table below from the annual data questionnaire provided for all countries, is combined with the central government budget expenditure series (actual implementation of the main budget on "expenditures" plus "net acquisition of non-financial assets").

Last updated: 2024

Sector	Non-oil government revenues, Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains, Taxes on goods and services from different sources (Billion Saudi Riyal)				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Non-oil revenues	369	403	411	458	502
Taxes on income, profits, and capital gains	18	18	24	39	32
Taxes on goods and services	163	251	251	262	289

Indicator 17.1.2 Proportion of domestic budget funded by domestic taxes

Description of the indicator: The precise definition of the indicator is the Proportion of domestic budgetary central government expenditure funded by taxes. The budgetary central government is often a single unit of the central government and encompasses the fundamental activities of the national executive, legislative, and judiciary authorities. This component of the general government is usually covered by the main or general budget. The revenues and expenditures of the budgetary central government, as well as their control, are managed by the Ministry of Finance, or its functional equivalent, while budget approval is exercised by the legislative authority. Most ministries, departments, agencies, councils, committees, judicial authorities, legislative bodies, and other entities that make up the budgetary central government are not separate institutional units.

Sources of data: Ministry of Finance

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (Billions)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The central government budget revenue series of the Government Finance Statistics (GFS) collected through the Annual Data Questionnaire (ADS) for all countries will be combined with the central government budget expenditure series (CBD) and the actual execution of the main budget (CBD) (on “expenditures” plus “net acquisition of non-financial assets”).

Last updated: 2024

Note: The data available on the index reflects total expenditure only

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total expenditure (billion Saudi Riyal)	1,076	1,039	1,164	1,293	1,375

Indicator 17.3.1 Additional financial resources mobilized for developing countries from multiple sources

Description of the indicator: Annual gross receipts by developing countries of a. Official sustainable development grants, b. Official concessional sustainable development loans, c. Official non-concessional sustainable development loans, d. Foreign direct investment, e. Mobilized private finance (MPF) on an experimental basis, and f. Private grants.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (Billions)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: This indicator can be disaggregated by donor, recipient country, type of funding, type of aid, sub-sector, etc..

Last updated: 2024

Note: 1. Experimental private finance mobilization: Refers to private resource flows for activities in developing countries. These resources are mobilized through interventions by multilateral development banks, bilateral development finance institutions, or other bilateral agencies, i.e., interventions in which a direct causal relationship between official intervention and private resources can be demonstrated.

2. Official sustainable development grants are cash or in-kind transfers for which the recipient does not incur any legal debt.

3. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI): FDI is defined as a type of investment that reflects a long-term interest by an entity resident in a given economy (a direct investor) in an enterprise resident in an economy other than that of the direct investor. This lasting interest involves a long-term relationship between the direct investor and the enterprise receiving the direct investment and a significant degree of influence over the management of that enterprise. Direct or indirect ownership of 10 percent or more of the voting power of an enterprise resident in a given economy by an investor resident in another economy is considered clear evidence of such a relationship, according to the OECD's Detailed Reference Definition of Foreign Direct Investment (4th edition) and the UNCTAD work on FDI statistics.

Indicator	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Foreign direct investment (million Saudi Riyal)	570,720	680,745	791,036	897,347	977,363

Indicator 17.3.2 Volume of remittances (in Saudi Riyals) as a proportion of total GDP

Description of the indicator: Personal remittances received as proportion of GDP is the inflow of personal remittances expressed as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Personal remittances comprise of personal transfers and compensation of employees. Personal transfers consist of all current transfers in cash or in kind made or received by resident households to or from non-resident households. Personal transfers thus include all current transfers between resident and non-resident individuals. Compensation of employees refers to the income of border, seasonal, and other short-term workers who are employed in an economy where they are not resident and of residents employed by non-resident entities. Data are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal (Million) and Percentage %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Personal remittances are the sum of two items defined in the sixth edition of the IMF's Balance of Payments Manual: personal transfers and compensation of employees. World Bank staff estimates on the volume of personal remittances data are used for gap-filling purposes. GDP data, sourced from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) database, are then used to express the indicator as a percentage of GDP.

Last updated: 2024

Item	Volume of remittances (SAR) as a proportion of total GDP				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Personal remittances	128,768	149,300	145,563	142,710	171,309
Employees' compensation (paid)	966	3,432	1,997	2,139	3,309
Total personal transfers and Employees' compensation	129,734	152,732	147,560	144,850	174,618
National Domestic Product	2,879,817	3,684,979	4,646,532	4,569,692	4,640,737
Remittances as a percentage of GDP (%)	4.505	4.145	3.176	3.169	3.762

Indicator 17.4.1 Debt service as a proportion of exports of goods, services and primary income

Description of the indicator: Debt service as proportion of exports of goods and services is the percentage of debt services (principal and interest payments) to the exports of goods and services. Debt services covered in this indicator refer only to public and publicly guaranteed debt.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal (Million) and Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Public and publicly guaranteed external debt data are compiled by the World Bank based on the World Bank Debtor Reporting System Manual, dated January 2000 which sets out the reporting procedures to be used by countries. The data are provided by the countries on a loan-by-loan basis.

“Exports of goods and services” data are sourced from IMF’s Balance of Payments Statistics database and then gap-filled with World Bank staff estimates in accordance with the sixth edition of the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6). Both components are used to express the indicator in percentage terms.

Last updated: 2024

Item	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Cost of debt (million riyals)	14,451	17,759	17,364	29,676	44,647
Exports of goods and services (million riyals)	685,680	1,074,381	1,672,054	1,382,741	1,353,365
Cost of debt as a percentage of exports of goods and services (%)	2.11	1.65	1.04	2.15	3.3

Indicator 17.5.1 Number of countries that adopt and implement investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including the least developed countries

Description of the indicator: The indicator provides the number of countries that have adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including least developed countries (LDCs).

Sources of data: Ministry of Investment

Unit of measurement: Agreement

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The proposed calculation method for compiling Sustainable Development Goal indicator 17.5.1 includes the following:

a. Target countries for outward investment promotion regimes

The methodology of the indicator covers both:

- Specific investment promotion regimes targeting only the least developed countries (LDCs);
- Investment promotion regimes for developing countries in general, including LDCs.

The measurement must include outward investment promotion regimes that do not exclude developing countries. This approach alone ensures a comprehensive picture of outward investment promotion with benefits accruing to LDCs, which is more consistent with the aim of target 17.5. By contrast, limiting the inquiry to regimes specifically designed for LDCs only would lead to partial information, since the number of LDCs supported through promotion regimes applicable to all developing countries is likely to be much higher than the number of LDCs benefitting from LDC-specific regimes. Therefore, both types are included when identifying countries that have adopted and implemented outward investment promotion regimes for developing countries, including LDCs.

b. Types of outward investment promotion regimes

Based on consultations and feasibility studies regarding the types of outward investment promotion regimes to be considered, the following methodology is proposed:

Countries use different means to promote outward foreign investment (see “Concepts” above). Indicator 17.5.1 will focus on legal investment instruments, as relevant information is usually available to the public to varying degrees and can therefore be compiled.

Information is less commonly available on informal or non-legal means of promoting outward investment, such as advisory services. The availability of reliable information on such measures differs considerably among countries. Including this type of information would hinder international comparability of the indicator.

To be counted under the number of countries that have adopted and implemented investment promotion regimes, the presence of at least one type of promotion instrument (for example, an investment guarantee scheme or financial support for outward investment that could benefit developing countries, including LDCs) is sufficient.

c. Adoption versus implementation of outward investment promotion regimes

Consultations and feasibility studies were conducted on whether it would be possible—in addition to the existence of an outward investment promotion regime, i.e., whether such instruments have been signed or otherwise formally adopted—to examine the extent to which the regime has actually been implemented, i.e., whether the regime is in force or whether an LDC has already benefitted from it (for example, through receiving outward investment promoted under an investment guarantee).

The study concluded by focusing on the adoption of a regime as such. Otherwise, information on the actual stage of implementation in individual countries is not usually publicly available; scattered data on the situation in some countries cannot provide a comprehensive and reliable picture of the overall situation. However, it may be possible to obtain some aggregated data at the regional or global level (see below).

d. Coverage of origin countries of outward investment promotion regimes

There is also the question of which countries should be included as origin countries of outward investment promotion regimes. The indicator will cover not only measures put in place by developed countries but also by emerging economies, thereby also measuring South-South cooperation in this regard.

Last updated: 2024

Item	2017	2019	2022	2023	2024
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has signed bilateral investment agreements with least developed and developing economies, but these have not entered into force.		Iraq	Tajikistan	Pakistan Mauritania	Djibouti Egypt
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has signed bilateral investment agreements with least developed and developing economies, but these agreements have been terminated.	Jordan Malaysia				
The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has signed bilateral investment agreements with least developed and developing economies, but these have not entered into force.				Belgium	

Indicator 17.6.1 Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants, by speed

Description of the indicator: The number of fixed-broadband Internet subscriptions
Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission
Unit of measurement: Subscriptions Per 100 individuals
Level of disaggregation: National, and gender
Method of calculation: (Number of individuals in the range who use the Internet / Total individuals in the range in the survey sample) x 100
Last updated: 2023

Indicator	Year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Subscriptions from 256 KB to less than 2 MB/s	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.17	0.156
Subscriptions from 2 MB to less than 10 MB/s	2.19	1.34	0.91	0.72	0.632
Subscriptions from 10 MB to 10 GB	16.63	20.40	28.33	36.07	42.8

Indicator 17.8.1 Statistical capacity indicators

Description of the indicator: The proportion of individuals who used the Internet from any location in the last three months.
Sources of data: Communications, Space and Technology Commission
Unit of measurement: Percent %
Level of disaggregation: National and sector
Method of calculation: For countries that collect data on this indicator through an official survey, this indicator is calculated by dividing the total number of in-scope individuals using the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months by the total number of in-scope individuals. For countries that have not carried out a survey, data are estimated (by ITU) based on the number of Internet subscriptions and other socioeconomic indicators (GNI per capita) and on the time series data.
Last updated: 2023

Gender	Year				
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Male	96.5	97.5	100	100	100
Female	94.6	98.4	100	100	100
Total (15-74 years old)	95.7	97.9	100	100	100

Indicator 17.10.1 Worldwide weighted tariff-average

Description of the indicator: Description of the indicator: Value in percentage of weighted average tariffs applied to the imports of goods in the Harmonized System (HS) chapters 1-79.
The weighted average tariff applied worldwide can be used as an indicator of the degree of success achieved by multilateral negotiations and regional trade agreements.

Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: In order to include all tariffs into the calculation, some rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) are converted in ad valorem equivalents (i.e., in per cent of the import value), The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e. technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.

Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Weighted averages of globally weighted tariffs	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.5	3.5

Indicator 17.11.1 Developing countries and least developed countries' share of global exports

Description of the indicator: Exports by developing countries and least developed countries as a share of global exports of goods and services.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Share of global trade is intended of a particular group of country fraction of total trade.

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of Exports shared by developing countries and least developed countries	53.3	55	54.3	54.4	52.9

Indicator 17.12.1 Weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries, least developed countries and small island developing States

Description of the indicator: Average import tariffs (in per cent) faced by products exported from developing countries and least developed countries.
Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority
Unit of measurement: Average
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: Some tariff rates which are not expressed in ad valorem form (e.g., specific duties) need to be converted into ad valorem equivalents (i.e., in per cent of the import value). The conversion is made at the tariff line level for each importer by using the unit value method. Import unit values are calculated from import values and quantities. Only a limited number of non-ad valorem tariff rates (i.e., technical duties) cannot be provided with ad valorem equivalents (AVE) and are excluded from the calculation. This methodology also allows for cross-country comparisons.
Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of weighted average tariffs faced by developing countries	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.5

Indicator 17.13.1 Macroeconomic Dashboard

Description of the indicator: Indicators for the current and capital & financial accounts are included to monitor each country's trade and balance of payments. The sustainability of the balance of payments depends on both the current account and the capital and financial account balances, including foreign reserves.

Current Account: The current account balance is an important indicator of an economy's health. It is defined as the sum of the resource balance (exports less imports of goods and services), net primary income and secondary income. In addition, the dashboard includes indicators such as merchandise trade as a share of GDP to monitor the trade openness of the country and data on personal remittances, which have become an important integral part of many developing economies, since any changes to these flows may have a major impact on developing countries' current account balances (defined as the savings-investment gap for an economy).

Capital and Financial Accounts: Data on capital and financial flows are key for monitoring vulnerability to shocks and constraints on fiscal and monetary policies. Financing trade deficits or other current imbalances through capital and financial flows is a reasonable way to achieve consumption smoothing of emerging economies. Foreign Direct Investments (FDI) equity is a preferred method of financing external current account deficits since these flows are non-debt-creating. Portfolio investment inflows measure the exposure of foreign investors to developing country bond and equity markets.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: $(\text{Gross domestic product in a given year} / \text{gross domestic product of the preceding year}) \times 100$
 $(\text{The amount of government final consumption expenditure in a given year} / \text{the amount of government final consumption expenditure in the preceding year}) \times 100$

Last updated: 2022

Note: Data on key macroeconomic indicators only are provided.

Macroeconomic items	Percent
Annual growth of real GDP* per capita	-2.80
Gross capital formation (annual growth per capita)	-4.74
Household final consumption expenditure (annual growth per capita)	-1.93
General government consumption expenditure (annual growth per capita)	-2.73
Exports of goods and services (annual growth per capita)	-1.03
Imports of goods and services (annual growth per capita)	-1.37

*(Chain-linked,2023=100)

Indicator 17.14.1 Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development

<p>Description of the indicator: For the purpose of this methodology ‘policy coherence of sustainable development’ has been interpreted as the coherence between policies in general that cover the dimensions of sustainable development. This indicator is a composite indicator which covers mechanisms related to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Institutionalization of Political Commitment 2. Long-term considerations in decision-making 3. Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination 4. Participatory processes 5. Policy linkages 6. Alignment across government levels 7. Monitoring and reporting for policy coherence 8. Financing for policy coherence
<p>Sources of data: Ministry of Economics and Planning</p>
<p>Unit of measurement: Percent %</p>
<p>Level of disaggregation: National</p>
<p>Method of calculation: (see table below)</p>
<p>Last updated: 2022</p>

Theme		Question	Answer	Points
1. Political Commitment	1.1	<p>“Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	1.2	<p>“Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	3
	1.3	<p>“Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 1. Political Commitment			

Theme		Question	Answer	Points
2. Long-term Vision	2.1	<p>“Has the government developed a strategic long-term vision for sustainable development to enhance policy coherence? For example, a national vision statement, policy, strategy or action plan that sets objectives to identify, prevent, and mitigate actual and potential adverse impacts of decision-making on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	2.2	<p>“Does the government use long-term strategic planning tools to enhance policy coherence? For example, the use of tools such as impact assessments, strategic foresight, scenario development, integrated modelling tools or systems-thinking approaches in the formulation and implementation of strategies and policies to identify, prevent, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on the wellbeing and sustainable development of future generations.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	2.3	<p>“Has the government established dedicated institutional arrangements or mechanisms to support a long-term vision for PCSD? For example, independent bodies, a commissioner, council, or ombudsperson for future generations, can promote long-term vision for PCSD that outlives electoral cycles or government terms.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 2. Long-term Vision			
3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance	3.1	<p>“Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	3.2	<p>“Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	3.3	<p>“Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.”</p>	In place, partially implemented	3
	Subtotal Score for Theme 3. The Integration of Sustainable Development into Policy and Finance			

Theme		Question	Answer	Points
4. Whole-of-government Coordination	4.1	<p>“Has the government established high-level coordinating mechanisms with clear mandates to ensure whole-of-government coordination for PCSD, including at sectoral level? For example, a high-level coordinating mechanism or body whether located within the Centre of Government or a lead line ministry as appropriate, with a clear mandate, resources and capacities to anticipate and resolve policy divergences, including on potential negative impacts of policies, and tensions arising from diverging priorities and different sectoral interests.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	4.2	<p>“Are there formal governance structures or informal channels in place to support communication between sectoral ministries and departments for enhancing PCSD? For example, inter-ministerial committees that stimulate open exchange of ideas and innovative thinking to address cross-cutting policy objectives and develop integrated solutions.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	4.3	<p>“Are there specific capacity-building programs or other resources in place for public servants, government officials, or staff to enhance policy coherence for sustainable development? For example, to improve skills that take civil servants beyond their traditional operating environment and challenge them to think and act in new, cross-disciplinary ways to foster coherence in policymaking.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 4. Whole-of-government Coordination			
5. Sub-national Engagement	5.1	<p>“Is there a clear political statement at the highest level of government demonstrating commitment to PCSD? For example, an explicit commitment to PCSD in national strategic documents, policies or legislation, including at sectoral level.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	5.2	<p>“Has the government defined clear national priority areas for advancing PCSD? For example, clear priority areas for addressing issues where trade-offs need to be managed or potential transboundary impacts need to be addressed, defined within a national policy, strategy, law or action plan for advancing sustainable development.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	5.3	<p>“Has the government defined clear institutional roles and responsibilities for promoting, overseeing, and implementing PCSD? For example, a law or administrative directive has established a central unit, ministry, or inter-ministerial committee that has the mandate to promote, oversee or implement PCSD.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 5. Sub-national Engagement			

Theme		Question	Answer	Points
6. Stakeholder-engagement	6.1	<p>“Are there participatory mechanisms in place to ensure stakeholders are informed and engaged proactively in different phases of the policy cycle for sustainable development, or in the development of PCSD initiatives through a whole-of-society approach? For example, dedicated laws, public consultations, advisory committees, focus groups, online platforms, regular meetings or other means enable engagement and participation in decision-making making, to gather feedback, address coherence issues, and collaborate on solutions involving different levels of society.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	6.2	<p>“Are there mechanisms in place to reach out to marginalised and vulnerable groups in society and advocate for their needs and participation in decision-making to advance inclusive sustainable development? For example, to consult or engage different groups as co-designers on action plans that mainstream, in an integrated manner, the principle of leaving no one behind in public policies and reform measures, placing emphasis on targeted measures which support those who are furthest behind and promote human rights, gender equality and social inclusion.”</p>	In place, partially implemented	3
	6.3	<p>“Has the government put mechanisms in place to promote stakeholder engagement in policy coherence for sustainable development at various levels of governance, to advance best practice and encourage peer learning? For example, engagement through global or national campaigns, policy dialogues, intergovernmental processes, capacity building initiatives, and societal mobilisation.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 6. Stakeholder-engagement			
7. Impact Assessment	7.1	<p>“Does the government have any mechanisms or tools in place to conduct regular policy impact assessments to identify any positive and negative impacts on sustainable development? For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, indicator frameworks for tracking policy effectiveness, or other tools such as Regulatory, Environmental, Gender and Social Impact, and Strategic Assessments are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate and align policies with sustainable development objectives.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	7.2	<p>“Has the government established ex-ante and ex-post policy impact assessments that consider transboundary impacts? For example, established tools such as cost-benefit analysis, transboundary impact assessments, multistakeholder consultations, indicator frameworks or other tools are regularly used across government sectors to evaluate the transboundary impacts of policies on sustainable development.”</p>	In place, partially implemented	3
	7.3	<p>“Does the government have any mechanisms in place to build capacity in the public service to collect and analyse evidence on how different policies, laws or regulations impact sustainable development? For example, training designed to allow civil servants to strategically address positive and negative impacts of policies, laws or regulations on sustainable development.”</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 7. Impact Assessment			

Theme		Question	Answer	Points
8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting	8.1	<p>"Does the government have any information management systems or similar mechanisms in place to coherently identify and centralise data, indicators and (or) other information for monitoring progress on sustainable development?</p> <p>For example, centralising existing reliable data, indicators, and information to monitor economic, social, and environmental externalities imposed beyond national borders (transboundary impacts)."</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	8.2	<p>"Does the government have mechanisms in place to provide regular and transparent reporting to relevant national bodies (e.g. Parliament, ministerial or other bodies) on progress on PCSD?</p> <p>For example, regular reports to the parliament, ministerial or other bodies about progress on PCSD. Information on progress can also be included in VNRs and in reporting on development co-operation activities."</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	8.3	<p>"Does the government have mechanisms in place to ensure that findings on PCSD are regularly evaluated and used to take adaptive action, including with regards to synergies and potential trade-offs between sectoral policies?</p> <p>For example, evaluation systems systematically assess the coherence of policies with different sectoral priorities and policies, providing actionable insights for policymakers."</p>	In place, fully implemented	4
	Subtotal Score for Theme 8. Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting			
Total Score				92

Indicator 17.18.1 Statistical capacity indicator for Sustainable Development Goal monitoring

Description of the indicator: The Open Data Inventory (ODIN) is an evaluation of the coverage and openness of data provided on the websites maintained by national statistical offices (NSOs) and any official government website that is accessible from the NSO site, as well as a country's official SDG portal. Capacity to produce a set of official statistics from national databases to support the SDGs: The ODIN Coverage Index refers to the availability of important statistical indicators in 22 categories of social, economic, and environmental statistics. Each data category is assessed on five elements of coverage (see below) that measure how complete the country's data offerings are.

Information on all elements are collected for each dataset assessed in ODIN, except for elements 4 and 5 (see below) that are not included for some data categories or for small countries.

The five coverage elements (further described in 4.c) are:

1. Availability of indicators and disaggregations
2. Availability of data in the last five years
3. Availability of data in the last ten years
4. Availability of data at the first administrative geographic level
5. Availability of data at the second administrative geographic level

Scores are assigned to each item of every data category, not to the indicator. In addition, no data category can receive a higher score in coverage items 2 to 5 than in coverage item 1. Overall scores are calculated across categories and items.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: The indicator is calculated based on the background characteristics of the indicators.

Last updated: 2024

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 1: No poverty	1.3.1	- Total of population covered in the protection system	Partially covered
		- Children/families	
		- Disabled persons	
	1.4.1	None	None
	1.4.2	Gender	Partially covered
	1.5.1	None	None
	1.5.2	None	None
	1.5.3	National	Fully covered
	1.5.4	Province (city)	Fully covered
	1.a.1	By sector only	Partially covered
1.a.2	By education, health and social development	Fully covered	

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 2: Zero hunger	2.2.1	Gender only	Partially covered
	2.2.2	Gender only	Partially covered
	2.2.3	None	None
	2.3.1	Type of enterprise (farming/pastoral/forestry)	Partially covered
	2.4.1	None	None
	2.5.1	National	Fully covered
	2.5.2	National	Fully covered
	2.c.1	Type of product, level of price anomaly	Fully covered
Goal 3: Good health and well-being	3.1.1	National	Partially covered
	3.1.2	None	None
	3.2.1	None	None
	3.2.2	None	None
	3.3.1	Gender	Partially covered
	3.3.2	Gender	Partially covered
	3.3.3	Gender and national	Fully covered
	3.3.4	None	None
	3.3.5	Disease and gender	Partially covered
	3.4.1	None	None
	3.4.2	Gender	Partially covered
	3.5.1	Gender	Partially covered
	3.6.1	None	None
	3.7.1	None	None
	3.7.2	None	None
	3.8.1	National	Partially covered
	3.8.2	None	None
	3.9.2	None	None
	3.9.3	None	None
	3.a.1	Gender	Fully covered
	3.b.1	None	None
	3.b.2	Country	Partially covered
	3.b.3	None	None
	3.c.1	National	Fully covered
	3.d.1	National	Fully covered
	3.d.2	National	Fully covered

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 4: Quality education	4.1.1	Gender and completion status	Partially covered
	4.1.2	Gender	Partially covered
	4.2.1	Gender	Fully covered
	4.2.2	Gender	Partially covered
	4.3.1	Age and gender	Fully covered
	4.4.1	ICT skills and gender	Partially covered
	4.5.1	Gender	Fully covered
	4.6.1	Age-group, gender	Partially covered
	4.7.1	National education policies and student assessment	Partially covered
	4.a.1	Service	Partially covered
	4.b.1	Type of finance	Partially covered
	4.c.1	Gender	Partially covered
Goal 5: Gender equality	5.1.1	Legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of gender	Partially covered
	5.3.1	Women aged 20-24 years	Fully covered
	5.4.1	Gender	Partially covered
	5.5.1	None	None
	5.5.2	None	None
	5.6.1	None	None
	5.b.1	Gender	Partially covered
Goal 6: Clean water and sanitation	5.c.1	National	Fully covered
	6.1.1	None	None
	6.2.1	None	None
	6.3.1	None	None
	6.4.1	None	None
	6.4.2	None	None
	6.5.1	None	None
	6.5.2	Local and regional levels	Fully covered
6.b.1	National	Fully covered	
Goal 7: Affordable and clean energy	7.1.1	None	None
	7.1.2	None	None

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth	8.1.1	National	Fully covered
	8.2.1	National	Fully covered
	8.5.1	Age, gender	Partially covered
	8.5.2	Age, gender	Partially covered
	8.6.1	By gender and detailed age groups	Fully covered
	8.8.1	By economic activity and occupation	Partially covered
	8.8.2	National	Fully covered
	8.9.1	None	None
	8.10.1	National	Fully covered
	8.10.2	None	None
	8.b.1	National	Fully covered
Goal 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure	9.1.1	None	None
	9.1.2	By International and domestic	Fully covered
	9.2.1	National	Fully covered
	9.2.2	None	None
	9.3.1	None	None
	9.5.1	None	None
	9.5.2	None	None
	9.b.1	National	Fully covered
	9.c.1	Technology	Partially covered
Goal 10: Reduced inequalities	10.3.1	None	None
	10.4.1	National	Fully covered
	10.5.1	National	Fully covered
	10.a.1	None	None
	10.b.1	None	None
	10.c.1	None	None
Goal 11: Sustainable cities and communities	11.3.1	City only	Partially covered
	11.3.2	None	None
	11.4.1	None	None
	11.5.1	None	None
	11.5.2	None	None
	11.6.2	Cities only	Partially covered
	11.7.1	None	None
	11.b.1	National	Fully covered
	11.b.2	Province (city)	Fully covered

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production	12.3.1	Product	Partially covered
	12.4.1	Convention	Fully covered
	12.4.2	None	None
	12.6.1	None	None
	12.8.1	National education policies and student assessment	Partially covered
	12.b.1	TSA and SEEA	Partially covered
Goal 13: Climate action	13.1.1	None	None
	13.1.2	National	Fully covered
	13.1.3	Province (city)	Fully covered
	13.2.1	National	Fully covered
	13.3.1	national education policies and student assessment	Partially covered
Goal 14: Life below water	14.5.1	National	Partially covered
	14.6.1	None	None
	14.7.1	National	Fully covered
	14.b.1	National	Fully covered
Goal 15: Life on land	15.1.1	National	Fully covered
	15.1.2	National	Fully covered
	15.2.1	National	Fully covered
	15.3.1	None	None
	15.4.2	None	None
	15.5.1	By species and national	Fully covered
	15.8.1	National	Fully covered
Goal 16: Peace, justice and strong institutions	16.1.1	None	None
	16.1.4	Age and gender	Partially covered
	16.6.1	National	Fully covered
	16.7.1	Age and gender	Partially covered
	16.9.1		Partially covered
	16.10.2	National	Fully covered
	16.a.1	By the type of National Human Rights Institution (NHRI), whether Ombudsman, human rights commission, advisory body, research-based institute,	None
	16.b.1	None	None

Goal	Indicator no.	What is Covered in 2024 report	Coverage status
Goal 17: Partnerships for goals	17.1.1	Taxes and non-oil revenues	Partially covered
	17.1.2	None	None
	17.3.1	None	None
	17.3.2	National	Fully covered
	17.4.1		Fully covered
	17.5.1	- Target countries of outward investment promotion regimes	Fully covered
		- Types of outward investment promotion regimes	
	17.6.1	Forms of broadband subscriptions	Fully covered
	17.8.1	Gender	Partially covered
	17.10.1	None	None
	17.11.1	None	None
	17.12.1	None	None
	17.13.1	Annual growth of real GDP per capita	Partially covered
		Gross capital formation (annual growth per capita)	
		Household final consumption expenditure (annual growth per capita)	
		General government consumption expenditure (annual growth per capita)	
		Exports of goods and services (annual growth per capita)	
		Imports of goods and services (annual growth per capita)	
	17.14.1	National	Fully covered
	17.18.1	Ten years trend	Partially covered
17.18.2	None	None	
17.18.3	None	None	
17.19.2	None	None	

Indicator 17.18.2 Number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics

<p>Description of the indicator: The indicator refers to the number of countries that have national statistical legislation that complies with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. This refers to the number of countries that have statistical legislation which respects the principles of UNFOP.</p> <p>National statistical legislation: The statistics law defines rules, regulation, measures with regard to the organization, management, monitoring and inspection of the statistical activities in a systematic way, strength, effectiveness and efficiency to assure the full coverage, accuracy and consistency with facts in order to provide reference for policy direction, socio economic planning, and contribute to the country’s development to achieve wealth, culture, well-being and equity.</p> <p>UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics</p> <p>The Fundamental Principles for Official Statistics adopted by the United Nations Statistical Commission, in its Special Session of 11-15 April 1994 are:</p> <p>Principle 1. Official statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a society, serving the government, the economy, and the public with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. To this end, official statistics that meet the test of practical utility are to be compiled and made available on an impartial basis by official statistical agencies to honor citizens’ entitlement to public information.</p> <p>Principle 2. To retain trust in official statistics, the statistical agencies need to decide according to strictly professional considerations, including scientific principles and professional ethics, on the methods and procedures for the collection, processing, storage and presentation of statistical data.</p> <p>Principle 3. To facilitate a correct interpretation of the data, the statistical agencies are to present information according to scientific standards on the sources, methods and procedures of the statistics.</p> <p>Principle 4. The statistical agencies are entitled to comment on erroneous interpretation and misuse of statistics.</p> <p>Principle 5. Data for statistical purposes may be drawn from all types of sources, be they statistical surveys or administrative records. Statistical agencies are to choose the source with regard to quality, timeliness, costs and the burden on respondents.</p> <p>Principle 6. Individual data collected by statistical agencies for statistical compilation, whether they refer to natural or legal persons, are to be strictly confidential and used exclusively for statistical purposes.</p> <p>Principle 7. The laws, regulations, and measures under which the statistical systems operate are to be made public.</p> <p>Principle 8. Coordination among statistical agencies within countries is essential to achieve consistency and efficiency in the statistical system.</p> <p>Principle 9. The use by statistical agencies in each country of international concepts, classifications and methods promotes the consistency and efficiency of statistical systems at all official levels.</p> <p>Principle 10. Bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics contributes to the improvement of systems of official statistics in all countries.</p>	
<p>Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics</p>	
<p>Unit of measurement: Strategy</p>	
<p>Level of disaggregation: National</p>	
<p>Method of calculation: Indicator 17.18.2 = \sumcountries of which the law has provisions relating to all the ten Principles</p>	
<p>Last updated: 2024</p>	

National Strategy for the Development of Statistics	for the Development of Statistics, which was issued with the approval of the Council of Ministers. The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics is based on five integrated strategic pillars and sets out long-term objectives to be achieved by 2030. These pillars are as follows:
	<p>1. Use of statistical data and information (demand) 2. Production of data and information.</p> <p>3. Latest technologies. 4. Communication and awareness.</p> <p>5. Governance.</p> <p>Source: https://www.stats.gov.sa/ar/page/6</p>



The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has national statistical legislation that complies with the fundamental principles of official statistics			
Principle		Answer	
		Yes	No
Principle 1:	Relevance, impartiality and equal access: Does your statistical legislation require official statistics to be compiled and published on an independent and impartial basis?	✓	
Principle 2:	Professional standards and ethics Does your statistical legislation require reliable methods and procedures that are in accordance with scientific and professional standards by which official statistics are to be collected, processed, and stored	✓	
Principle 3:	Accountability and transparency Does the statistical legislation contain provision(s) on how public statistics and methods are to be presented?	✓	
Principle 4:	Prevention of misuse Does your statistical legislation entitle statistical agencies to flag misuse of statistics?	✓	
Principle 5:	Sources of official statistic Does your statistical legislation contain clear mandate for statistical agencies to collect data all kinds of sources according to established quality criteria?	✓	
Principle 6:	Confidentiality Does your statistical legislation impose that collected data is strictly confidential and will be used exclusively for statistical purposes?	✓	
Principle 7:	Legislation Is your statistical legislation publicly available?	✓	
Principle 8:	National Coordination Does your statistical legislation require coordination among statistical agencies within your country?	✓	
Principle 9:	Use of international standards Does your statistical legislation require the alignment of methods and classifications with international standards?	✓	
Principle 10:	International cooperation Does your statistical legislation require/encourage engagements in bilateral and multilateral cooperation in statistics?	✓	

Indicator 17.18.3 Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding

Description of the indicator: The indicator Number of countries with a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation is based on the annual Status Report on National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). In collaboration with its partners, PARIS21 reports on the country’s progress in designing and implementing national statistical plans. The indicator is a count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.
Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics
Unit of measurement: Strategy
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: Simple count of countries that are either (i) implementing a strategy, (ii) designing one or (iii) awaiting adoption of the strategy in the current year.
Last updated: 2024
Note: The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is a donor country, not a recipient country

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has a national statistical plan that is fully funded and under implementation, by source of funding		
Principle	Answer	
	Yes	No
Countries with national statistical plans with funding from donors		✓
Countries with national statistical plans with funding from Government	✓	
Countries with national statistical plans with funding from others		✓
Countries with national statistical plans that are fully funded	✓	
Countries with national statistical plans that are under implementation	✓	

Indicator 17.19.1 Dollar value of all resources made available to strengthen statistical capacity in developing countries

This indicator is not applicable to Saudi Arabia context.

Indicator 17.19.2 Proportion of countries that (a) have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years; and (b) have achieved 100 per cent birth registration and 80 per cent death registration

Description of the indicator: This information only refers to the indicator tracks the proportion of countries that have conducted at least one population and housing census in the last 10 years. This also includes countries which compile their detailed population and housing statistics from population registers, administrative records, sample surveys or other sources or a combination of those sources.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Strategy

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: -

Last updated: 2024

Strategy

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia conducted population and housing censuses in 1974, 1992, 2004, 2010, and 2022, achieving a 98% birth registration rate. In addition, the Saudi government, represented by the General Authority for Statistics, conducts surveys and cooperates with other government institutions with regard to administrative records.

Item	Answer	
	Yes	No
At least one population census has been conducted within the past ten years.	✓	
Saudi Arabia has achieved 98% birth registration.	✓	
Saudi Arabia has achieved 97% death registration.	✓	



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عاماً
YEARS



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General Authority for Statistics

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