



الهيئة العامة للإحصاء
General Authority for Statistics



Goal 10: Reduce Inequalities

SDG 10: Reduce Inequalities

Indicator 10.3.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law

Description of the indicator: This indicator is defined as the proportion of the population (adults) who self-report that they personally experienced discrimination or harassment during the last 12 months based on ground(s) prohibited by international human rights law (IHRL). IHRL refers to the body of international legal instruments aiming to promote and protect human rights, including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and subsequent international human rights treaties adopted by the United Nations (UN).

Discrimination is any distinction, exclusion, restriction or preference or other differential treatment that is directly or indirectly based on prohibited grounds of discrimination, and which has the intention or effect of nullifying or impairing the recognition, enjoyment or exercise, on an equal footing, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural or any other field of public life. Harassment is a form of discrimination when it is also based on prohibited grounds of discrimination. Harassment may take the form of words, gestures, or actions, which tend to annoy, alarm, abuse, demean, intimidate, belittle, humiliate, or embarrass another or which create an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment. While involving a pattern of behaviours, harassment can take the form of a single incident.

IHRL provides lists of the prohibited grounds of discrimination. The inclusion of “other status” in these lists indicates that they are not exhaustive and that other grounds may be recognized by international human rights mechanisms. A review of the international human rights normative framework helps identify a list of grounds that includes race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national origin, social origin, property, birth status, disability, age, nationality, marital and family status, health status, place of residence, economic and social situation, pregnancy, indigenous status, afro-descent and other status. In practice, it will be difficult to include all potentially relevant grounds of discrimination in household survey questions. For this reason, it is recommended that data collectors identify contextually relevant and feasible lists of grounds, drawing on the illustrative list and formulation of prohibited grounds of discrimination outlined in the methodology section below, and add another “category to reflect other grounds that may not have been listed explicitly.

Sources of data: Human Rights Commission

Unit of measurement: Number

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Number of people who reported that they had personally experienced discrimination or harassment

Last updated: 2024

Note: The number of people who reported discrimination or harassment has been documented.

Number of people who reported that they had personally experienced discrimination or harassment	2022	2023	2024
Total	1	11	14

Indicator 10.4.1 Labor's share of GDP

Description of the indicator: Labor share of gross domestic product (GDP) is the sum of employee compensation given as a percentage of GDP, which is a measure of total output. This indicator provides information about the relative share of output, which is paid as compensation to employees compared to the share paid to capital in the production process for a given reference period.

Sources of data: General Authority for Statistics

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation:

Labour share of Gross Domestic Product = $\frac{(\text{Total compensation of employees}) + (\text{Labour income of the self-employed})}{\text{Gross Domestic Product}} \times 100$

Last updated: 2024

Indicator	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Labour's share of GDP (%)	37.7	39.1	44.3	40.7	34.4

Indicator 10.5.1 Financial Soundness Indicators

Description of the indicator: Financial soundness indicators used to measure this indicator.

1. Regulatory capital from Class 1 to assets (Capital Adequacy)
2. Regulatory capital from class 1 to risk-weighted assets
3. Net provisions for non-performing loans to capital
4. Non-performing loans to total loans
5. Return on assets
6. Liquid assets to short-term liabilities
7. Net open positions in foreign currencies to capital.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Percent %

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Regulatory capital of Class 1 to assets: is the ratio of the underlying capital (class 1) to total assets (balance sheet). For jurisdictions that have applied Basel 3 leverage ratio, this Indicator will be calculated using Tier 1 capital as the numerator and exposure measure as a denominator, which includes balance sheet assets, derivatives risk, exposures of securities financing transactions and off-balance sheet items.

Regulatory capital from class 1 to risk-weighted assets: This Indicator is calculated using regulatory capital of Class 1 as a numerator and risk-weighted assets as a denominator. Data on this financial soundness Indicator was compiled in accordance with the applicable Basel Convention (i.e. Basel 1, Basel 2 and Basel 3).

Non-performing loans to total provisions for loan losses: This financial soundness Indicator is calculated by the value of non-performing loans minus the value of provisions for loan losses determined as numerator, and capital as a denominator. Capital is measured as the total regulatory capital.

Non-performing loans to total loans: This financial soundness Indicator is calculated using the value of non-performing loans as a numerator and the total value of the loan portfolio (including non-performing loans, and before deducting provisions for specific loan losses) as a denominator.

Return on assets: This financial soundness Indicator is calculated by dividing annual net income before tax (as recommended in the Financial Soundness Indicator Manual) by the average value of total assets (financial and non-financial) over the same period.

Liquid assets to short-term liabilities: This financial soundness Indicator is calculated using liquid assets as numerators and short-term liabilities as a denominator. This ratio can also be calculated by taking the broad measure of liquid assets as a numerator.

Net open positions in foreign currencies to capital: based on the IMF's Financial Soundness Indicators Manual.

Last updated: 2024

Financial soundness indicators (%)	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Percentage of Capital to Assets	20.3	19.9	19.9	20.1	19.6
Percentage of Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets	18.7	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.3
Percentage of Net Provisions for Non-Performing Loans to Capital	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.7
Percentage of Non-Performing Loans to Total Loans	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2
Percentage of Return on Assets	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2
Percentage of Liquid Assets to Short-Term Liabilities	43.8	41.3	39.7	38.9	36.5
Percentage of Net Open Foreign Currency Positions to Capital	7.3	- 0.05	-2.3	1.2	-4.6

Indicator 10.a.1 Proportion of tariff lines applied to imports from least developed countries and developing countries with zero-tariff

Description of the indicator: Proportion of the total number of tariff lines (in percentage) applied to products imported from LDCs and developing countries equivalent to a tariff rate of 0% in quarter.97-01 HS
Sources of data: Zakat, Tax and Custom Authority
Unit of measurement: Percent %
Level of disaggregation: National
Method of calculation: The average share of national tariff lines that are duty-free.
Last updated: 2022

Indicator	Year				
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage of tariff lines	16	15	14	14	13

Indicator 10.b.1 Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and type of flow (e.g., official development assistance, foreign direct investment, and other flows)

Description of the indicator: Total resource flows for development, by recipient and donor countries and types of flows, covered by official development assistance (ODA), other official flows (OOFs) and private flows.
Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank
Unit of measurement: Saudi Arabia Riyal
Level of disaggregation: Type of aids investment
Method of calculation: The sum of official and private flows from all donors to developing countries.
Last updated: 2023
Note: Covers loans, aid and investment abroad.

Year	Total resource flows allocated to development					
	Loans & Aid	Contributions to support associations and organizations	Multi-party assistance	Total	Assets: Outward Direct Investment	Liabilities/ Undertakings Direct investment within the economy
2019	35,157,000,000	2,448,000,000	-	37,605,000,000	54,573,245,936	11,547,064,692
2020	17,088,000,000	2,142,000,000	-	19,230,000,000	20,290,959,926	6,079,740,733
2021	41,463,500,000	3,530,500,000	-	44,994,000,000	92,527,104,083	106,313,900,000
2022	51,212,000,000	4,283,000,000	-	55,495,000,000	99,492,598,503	100,162,733,000
2023	-	-	-	-	65,044,210,776	85,513,118,102

Indicator 10.c.1 Remittance costs as a proportion of the amount remitted (in millions)

Description of the indicator: Remittance costs as a percentage of the amount transferred.” It is not clearly defined. The similar and well-defined is as follows: Therefore, we suggest using a similar and well-defined indicator as follows: “The average total cost of sending \$200 or its equivalent in local transmitter currency and inflation signifier) in each channel of the country (as a percentage of the amount sent).” The indicator is available for a total of 365 channels worldwide, for 48 countries through Cel and 105 receiving countries on a quarterly basis. According to the World Bank’s worldwide remittance rate database. The above data availability information is based on the 105 receiving countries.

Sources of data: Saudi Central Bank

Unit of measurement: Saudi Riyal (SAR)

Level of disaggregation: National

Method of calculation: Data is collected through a mystery shopping exercise of remittance service providers (RSPs). A sample of RSPs including at least 80% of the market share in each corridor are included in the mystery shopping exercise. The average cost is calculated as the simple average of total costs (including both fee and exchange rate margin) quoted by each RSP operating in a corridor.

In 2016, the Smart Remitter Target (SmarRT) was introduced to monitor remittance transactions at a more granular level. It aims to reflect the cost that a savvy consumer with access to sufficiently complete information would pay to transfer remittances in each corridor. Smart Remitter Target is calculated as the simple average of the three cheapest services for sending the equivalent of \$200 in each corridor and is expressed in terms of the percentage of the total amount sent. In addition to transparency, services must meet additional criteria to be included in Smart Remitter Target, including transaction speed (5 days or less) and accessibility determined by geographic proximity of branches for services that require physical presence or access to any technology or device necessary to use the service, such as a bank account, mobile phone or the internet. The Smart Remitter Target methodology was developed in collaboration with the Global Remittances Working Group, a working group which was formed by the World Bank at the request of the G8/G20 to monitor the progress towards the 5x5 Objective.

Last updated: 2024

	Year				
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total amounts transferred to resident labor (non-Saudi) (Million Saudi Riyal)	128,768	149,300	145,563	142,710	171,309