Saudi Arabia



7.8% of adults in Saudi Arabia are scammed each year, losing US$1.57 billion.

Population 34.6 million · Latest figures: 2025

Electronic payments reached 14.6 billion transactions in 2025, 85 percent of retail payments, up from 12.6 billion and 79 percent in 2024. The Saudi Central Bank said the growth ran through mada cards, at shop terminals and online. On 22 April 2025 the cabinet approved an operations room to receive and process scam reports. The attorney general said the Public Prosecution would work beside that room, so money can be held as soon as a report arrives. The newspaper Okaz reported that the room is meant to join the central bank, the Ministry of the Interior, the communications regulator and the National Cybersecurity Authority.

Specialist prosecutions, created on 11 January 2023, investigate, charge and file both in-person and online scam cases. They grew out of investigation units the attorney general set up on 22 December 2021. Banks have been under the central bank's Counter-Fraud Framework since 11 October 2022, and had to reach at least the third level of those controls by 29 June 2023.

A circular of 14 April 2025 puts finance companies and payment firms under a parallel set of controls. Each firm had to send a gap assessment and a board-approved plan by the end of July 2025, then quarterly reports from the end of the third quarter of 2025, and be fully in line by 13 April 2026. From 19 June 2025 a card issuer must finish a report of unauthorised card use within seven business days, including reversing the amount and crediting the account.

PEOPLE SCAMMED

1,935,559

7.8% of adults

The prosecution files that name who was reached are call-centre scam cases. In October 2024 two residents had set up centres in several regions and passed calls while claiming to be government officials. They completed 177 scam operations against people inside and outside the Kingdom and took more than 22 million riyals. Investigators found tablets, foreign SIM cards, two devices for passing calls and a unit that controlled the operation.

In May 2023 a citizen and a resident were convicted of working, from inside the Kingdom, for an organised gang of scammers abroad. They activated SIM cards, passed the calls, pretended to be staff of government bodies and of financial institutions, and collected personal and bank details. The sums taken were more than 11 million riyals.

A poll by the King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue found the same pattern in who was impersonated: a bank in 72 percent of attempts, the police in 18 percent, and a postal service in 10 percent. The attempts came by phone or by other electronic means. Naif Al Wakid, head of the prosecutions for scam cases, said on 16 October 2024 that the scam cases on the books came from misuse of a person's own data, and that none began as a break-in to a government computer system. He named quick investment and instant wealth among the pitches. The communications regulator's rules of 17 October 2022 aim at messages and calls that are fraudulent, that impersonate someone, or that intrude.

PEOPLE WHO LOST MONEY

1,079,448

56% of victims

A scam takes the money when a person hands over a detail or confirms the payment. In the prosecution files, the path is a scam call that claims a government or a bank identity, then personal and bank details, then a transfer. In October 2024 the callers worked from centres inside the Kingdom, with tablets, foreign SIM cards and equipment that passed the calls on, and the 177 scam operations took more than 22 million riyals. In May 2023 the technical work and the SIM cards served scammers outside the Kingdom, and the sums taken were more than 11 million riyals.

The central bank requires a firm to freeze an account and block a payment in real time when the customer or the firm suspects the account has been taken over. The same controls tell the firm to warn the customer when a new payee is added, to set a default cap on a single payment and on a day's payments, and to run a second check, using more than one factor, before a payment to a newly added payee and before a payment that breaks the usual pattern. Banks have been under that framework since 11 October 2022. From 13 April 2026 the same kind of control covers finance companies and payment firms.

The communications regulator's rules of 17 October 2022 aim at messages and calls that are fraudulent, that impersonate someone, or that intrude. Retail payments in 2025 were 14.6 billion electronic transactions, 85 percent of the total, and the central bank said the volume ran through mada cards at shop terminals and online.

MONEY LOST

US$1.57b

SAR 5.87b in a year, 0.12% of GDP

After a report, the attorney general said on 22 April 2025 that the prosecution works beside the new operations room and can place a precautionary hold so the money can be returned. In the case of 177 scam operations and more than 22 million riyals, the prosecution traced the sums for that hold. The court sentenced each man to 15 years, fined one 1 million riyals and the other 500,000 riyals, and confiscated the proceeds.

On a payment the customer did not authorise, the payment firm is liable. It must refund the amount and restore the account by the end of the business day after it learns of the payment, unless it has reasonable grounds to suspect the customer was a party to the scam and writes those grounds to the central bank. To qualify, the customer has to tell the firm without delay, and within six months of the debit. Where the loss comes from a lost, stolen or misused payment instrument, the customer is left with at most 150 riyals. The customer bears the whole loss if they were a party to the scam, or if intent or gross negligence meant they failed to keep the instrument and its security codes safe. Once the firm has been told of the loss, later payments are not the customer's, unless the customer was a party to the scam.

Separately, the Capital Market Authority recorded 124.6 million riyals of compensation in civil securities cases in 2025, and three funds for more than 20,000 investors. That book is the securities market.

MONEY RETURNED

US$166.3m

10.6% of the money lost

US$166.3m (SAR 623.8m) of it was returned to victims, 10.6% of the money lost.

REPORTED

75%

of victims reported it

On 22 April 2025 the cabinet approved an operations room to receive and process scam reports. The attorney general said the prosecution would sit beside it, so a report can lead at once to a hold on the money. The newspaper Okaz reported that the room is meant to coordinate the Saudi Central Bank, the Ministry of the Interior, the communications regulator and the National Cybersecurity Authority.

Scam cases are taken by the police in the regions, or through Kollona Amn, the police application. The communications regulator's spam desk is for repeated unwanted calls and text messages from a local number, and its page places scam reports and reports of prize crimes outside that desk. A separate service at the regulator receives scam reports that arrive as text messages. The specialist prosecutions, in place since 11 January 2023, receive police reports of scam cases in every region. Naif Al Wakid said on 16 October 2024 that a report made to the police, and to the bank, is what allows the money to be held before it leaves the country.

On the securities side, Al Watan's reading of Capital Market Authority data counted 4,348 investor complaints in 2024, of which 1,718 were about portfolios, accounts and trades, and 1,201 in the first quarter of 2025, up from 970 a year earlier. The authority recorded 124.6 million riyals of civil compensation in 2025, and three funds for more than 20,000 investors.

POLICE RECORDS

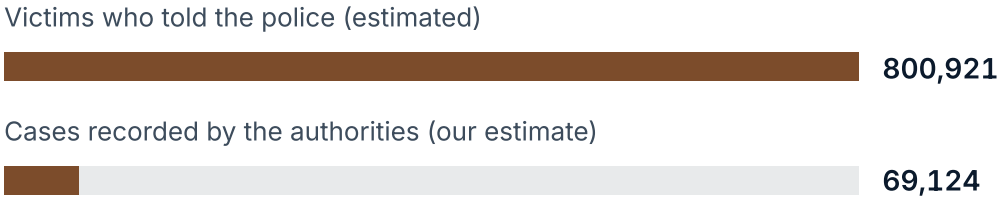
69,124

our estimate of cases recorded by the authorities

The figure shown on this page is an estimate of 69,124 scam cases for 2025, with 5.03 billion riyals lost. The cases are the average recorded per adult in Indonesia, India, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam, applied to Saudi Arabia's adults. The money is those countries' recorded losses as a share of their economies, applied to Saudi Arabia's. It stands for the scale a national register of that kind would hold.

What the prosecution has published are single scam networks. In October 2024 two residents were each sentenced to 15 years for 177 scam calls, made from centres inside the Kingdom while claiming to be government officials, which took more than 22 million riyals. The court confiscated the proceeds. In May 2023 a citizen and a resident were each sentenced to 14 years and a fine of 5 million riyals for remotely helping a gang outside the Kingdom to take more than 11 million riyals, and the devices were confiscated. The specialist prosecutions that brought those cases were created on 11 January 2023.

Naif Al Wakid said on 16 October 2024 that the crimes on the prosecution's books came from people's own data. A separate count is the securities market. Al Watan counted 4,348 investor complaints at the Capital Market Authority in 2024, of which 1,718 concerned portfolios, accounts and trades. The authority recorded 124.6 million riyals of civil compensation in 2025, and three funds for more than 20,000 investors.



MOST COMMON

1. Online shopping
2. Jobs
3. Card fraud

The two prosecution files that were opened are both impersonation scams by phone. In October 2024 the callers claimed to be government officials, worked from call centres in several regions, and completed 177 scam operations that took more than 22 million riyals. In May 2023 a citizen and a resident activated SIM cards and passed calls for a gang of scammers outside the Kingdom, pretending to be staff of government bodies and of financial institutions, and took personal and bank details worth more than 11 million riyals.

A poll by the King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue put the pretended identity in the same place: banks 72 percent, the police 18 percent, and postal deliveries 10 percent. The attempts came by phone or by other electronic means. In that poll, the push to hand over a private detail or to send money was a fee to finish a request (53 percent), pictures and numbers of goods for sale (31 percent), or a fee paid in advance (16 percent). Naif Al Wakid said on 16 October 2024 that quick investment and instant wealth were among the pitches, and that the registered scam cases came from a person's own data rather than a break-in to a government system.

On the securities market, Al Watan's reading of 2024 complaints counted 1,718 of 4,348 as disputes over portfolios, accounts and trades. The communications regulator's rules of 17 October 2022 target messages and calls that are fraudulent, that impersonate someone, or that intrude.

Scam type	People scammed	Money lost
Online shopping Borrowed from India, Indonesia, Japan and 6 more	727,396	US$58.3m
Jobs Borrowed from Australia, Canada, Colombia and 18 more	535,565	US$192.9m
Card fraud Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 11 more	472,565	US$120.2m
Investment Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 10 more	472,620	US$382.6m
Prizes Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 10 more	452,267	US$154.8m
Government impersonation Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 10 more	441,540	US$288.7m
Charity Borrowed from Australia, Canada, Colombia and 18 more	272,436	US$43.6m
Romance Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 11 more	225,606	US$104.3m
Threats and extortion Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 11 more	17,343	US$5.8m
Tech support Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 11 more	11,436	US$5.8m
Loans	7,784	US$1.2m

Scam type	People scammed	Money lost
Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 11 more		
Business impersonation Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 11 more	7,438	US$5.7m
Friend or family impersonation Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 10 more	5,216	US$457,992
Other Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 11 more	295,706	US$56.5m
Stolen logins and devices Borrowed from Australia, Canada, India and 11 more	1,073,162	US$145.3m

GOVERNMENT RESPONSE

On 22 April 2025 the cabinet set up an operations room to receive and process scam reports. The attorney general said the prosecution would work beside it, with immediate holds on the money and scam cases taken to court. The newspaper Okaz reported that the room coordinates the Saudi Central Bank, the Ministry of the Interior, the communications regulator and the National Cybersecurity Authority.

Banks have been under the central bank's Counter-Fraud Framework since 11 October 2022, required to reach at least the third level of the controls. From 13 April 2026 finance companies and payment firms are under the same kind of duty. A firm must freeze an account and block a payment in real time. The firm is liable for a payment the customer did not authorise, and a lost or stolen instrument leaves the customer with at most 150 riyals. Rules of 17 October 2022 limit fraudulent, impersonating and intrusive messages and calls. Scam cases are taken by the police.

A network of 177 scam calls ended in 15 years each and confiscation of more than 22 million riyals. A 2023 file ended in 14 years and a fine of 5 million riyals each. Electronic retail payments rose from 79 percent in 2024 to 85 percent in 2025. The cybersecurity authority recorded a full mark on every criterion of the United Nations index in 2024, and first place on the competitiveness yearbook in 2024 and 2025. The 69,124 scam cases on this page are the average of nine Asian registers, with 5.03 billion riyals.

Calculation Methodology & Sources

People scammed

- 7.8%. Where reliable survey data is not available, we estimate using mobile and broadband penetration.
- 7.8% of 24,902,660 adults.

People who lost money

- 55.8%. Where reliable survey data is not available, we estimate using mobile and broadband penetration.

Money lost

- Our estimate of the money lost in cases recorded by the authorities is SAR 5.03b. Adding the 1,010,324 victims who lost money but are not in those records, at SAR 831 each, gives SAR 5.87b.
- Price of an unrecorded loss: Read off the line fitted to GDP per person in the countries where this price is measured (Canada, Chile, Mexico, Singapore and United States): US$221.65 = SAR 831.20.
- US dollars at 0.266666667 per SAR.
- Share of GDP: US$1.57b against GDP of US$1.28tn in 2025. World Bank, GDP (current US$) 2025.

Money returned

- Estimated: the median share of money recovered in high-income countries that publish it: Australia (11.1%), Canada (10.4%), Chile (18.2%), Germany (6.0%), Spain (3.3%), France (14.9%), the United Kingdom (34.3%), Greece (10.6%), Italy (9.9%), Japan (11.5%), South Korea (33.2%), the Netherlands (7.5%), Russia (6.9%), Singapore (10.6%) and the United States (9.6%).

Reported

- Borrowed from Indonesia, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam: 75.0%. The median of the shares measured by the non-government survey: Indonesia (48.0%), India (87.9%), Malaysia (55.2%), the Philippines (76.9%), Singapore (87.1%), Thailand (75.0%) and Vietnam (65.2%).

Police records

- Borrowed from Indonesia, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam: 41.4%. The median of the shares measured by the non-government survey: Indonesia (28.0%), India (53.4%), Malaysia (41.4%), the Philippines (13.5%), Singapore (54.8%), Thailand (45.8%) and Vietnam (39.4%).
- 69,124: Scam cases recorded by the authorities, estimated for Saudi Arabia from the cases recorded per adult in Indonesia, India, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

Most common

- Borrowed from Indonesia, India, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam: ranked by the average of the scam types their victims named (no survey of Saudi Arabia's own). 34.8% of answers are methods such as phishing, or other, and are not ranked.
- Borrowed from Australia, Canada, Colombia, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Singapore, South Africa, South Korea, Thailand, Ukraine, the United Kingdom, the United States and Vietnam: Online shopping, Jobs, Card fraud, Investment, Prizes, Government impersonation, Charity, Romance, Threats and extortion, Tech support, Loans, Business impersonation, Friend or family impersonation, Other and Stolen logins and devices.
- Victims can be hit by more than one type, so the people by type add up to more than the people scammed.
- Money by type adds up to the money lost.
- In SAR: Online shopping SAR 218.6m, Jobs SAR 723.5m, Card fraud SAR 450.9m, Investment SAR 1.43b, Prizes SAR 580.4m, Government impersonation SAR 1.08b, Charity SAR 163.6m, Romance SAR 391.3m, Threats and extortion SAR 21.8m, Tech support SAR 21.6m, Loans SAR 4.6m, Business impersonation SAR 21.4m, Friend or family impersonation SAR 1.7m, Other SAR 211.7m, Stolen logins and devices SAR 544.8m.

Sources

- Al Watan, 11 complaints a day at the Capital Market Authority (24 December 2025). News report. Al Watan reading of CMA data: 4,348 investor complaints in 2024, 1,718 about portfolios, accounts and trades. First quarter of 2025: 1,201, from 970. News, so no archive. Original https://www.alwatan.com.sa/article/1175015
- Armidale, ASEAN Consumer Scam Report 2026 for the GSMA (figures computed from the respondent data) (4 September 2026). Survey. Online survey of adults aged 18 and over in each country (Milieu Insight panel). Original https://www.gsma.com/about-us/regions/asia-pacific/gsma_resources/asean-consumer-scam-report-2026/
- Capital Market Authority, Capital Market Authority issues its annual report for 2025 (8 June 2026). Official source. Civil-case compensation 124.6 million riyals in 2025. Three compensation funds for more than 20,000 investors. Securities disputes, not a yearly register of scam cases against people. Original https://cma.gov.sa/MediaCenter/PR/Pages/CMA_2025_REPORT.aspx ·
- Communications, Space and Technology Commission, Text service that receives fraud reports (15 November 2026). Official source. Undated live page, read 15 November 2026. The service receives and processes fraud reports sent by text. Descriptions do not print the number. Original https://www.cst.gov.sa/ar/services/330330-Service ·
- Communications, Space and Technology Commission, Regulations limiting fraudulent, impersonating and intrusive messages and calls (17 October 2022). Official source. Decision 493/1444, adopted 17 October 2022. Aimed at fraudulent, impersonating and intrusive messages and calls. Original https://www.cst.gov.sa/ar/regulations-and-licenses/regulations/Document-522 ·
- Communications, Space and Technology Commission, Spam reports service, and where fraud reports sit (15 November 2026). Official source. Undated live page, read 15 November 2026. Spam is repeated unwanted calls or texts from a local number. Fraud and prize reports are outside this desk and go to public security or Kollona Amn. Original https://www.cst.gov.sa/en/services/Spam-Reports/ ·
- National Center for Public Opinion Surveys, King Abdulaziz Center for National Dialogue, 62 percent of citizens were exposed to financial fraud attempts (25 April 2022). Survey. 1,045 participants. 62% exposed to a financial-fraud attempt by phone or electronic means. 14% lost money to that kind of fraud. No 12-month window and no published questionnaire. Original https://www.kaccc.org.sa/ar/Details/index/218 ·
- National Cybersecurity Authority, First place on the competitiveness yearbook cybersecurity indicator, 2024 (18 June 2024). Official source. 18 June 2024. First in the world on the cybersecurity indicator of the IMD World Competitiveness Yearbook 2024. Original https://nca.gov.sa/ar/news/1353/ ·
- National Cybersecurity Authority, United Nations cybersecurity index 2024: full marks, top group (12 September 2024). Official source. 12 September 2024. ITU Global Cybersecurity Index 2024: 100 percent on every criterion, top group. 83 sub-indicators, five pillars. Original https://nca.gov.sa/ar/news/1485/ ·
- Okaz, Why Saudi Arabia set up a single operations room for financial-fraud reports (22 April 2025). News report. Cabinet decision on a single operations room under the Minister of Interior, joining the central bank, the interior ministry, the communications commission and the National Cybersecurity Authority. No yearly count of reports. News, so no archive. Original https://www.okaz.com.sa/economy/saudi/2193354

- Saudi Central Bank, Credit card rules, Article 43, unauthorised use (19 June 2025). Official source. No. 106911157, 19 June 2025, in force. The issuer suspends the amount on the report and finishes processing within seven business days. Original https://rulebook.sama.gov.sa/en/article-43-9 ·
- Saudi Central Bank, Circular on the Counter-Fraud Framework for banks (11 October 2022). Official source. No. 44021528, 11 October 2022, in force. Banks to reach at least the third maturity level, full compliance by 29 June 2023. Original https://rulebook.sama.gov.sa/en/circular-re-counter-fraud-framework ·
- Saudi Central Bank, Circular on the Counter-Fraud Fundamental Requirements (14 April 2025). Official source. No. 106897184, 14 April 2025, in force. Finance companies and payment firms: gap assessment and a board plan by the end of July 2025, full compliance by 13 April 2026. Original https://rulebook.sama.gov.sa/en/circular-re-counter-fraud-fundamental-requirements ·
- Saudi Central Bank, Counter-fraud solutions and controls for elevated risk (14 April 2025). Official source. Real-time detection, freeze and block, new-payee alerts, default single and daily limits, and multi-factor checks on new payees and unusual payments. Original https://rulebook.sama.gov.sa/en/41-counter-fraud-solutions-and-controls-elevated-risk ·
- Saudi Central Bank, Electronic payments were 85 percent of retail payments in 2025 (12 April 2026). Official source. 14.6 billion electronic transactions in 2025, from 12.6 billion in 2024. 85 percent of retail payments, from 79 percent. Page stamp 4/12/2026 on the en-US site, read as 12 April 2026. Original https://www.sama.gov.sa/en-US/MediaCenter/News/Pages/news-1139.aspx ·
- Saudi Central Bank, Payment services implementing regulation, Article 87, firm liability (13 June 2023). Official source. Subject to Article 90, the payment firm is liable for unauthorised payment transactions. Chapter page of the 13 June 2023 regulation. Original https://rulebook.sama.gov.sa/en/entiresection/1517 ·
- Saudi Central Bank, Payment services implementing regulation, Article 88, payer liability (13 June 2023). Official source. No. 000044093096, 13 June 2023. Cap of 150 riyals on a lost, stolen or misused instrument. Full payer liability for fraud or gross negligence. Original https://rulebook.sama.gov.sa/en/article-88-2 ·
- Saudi Central Bank, Payment services implementing regulation, Article 89, refund of an unauthorised payment (13 June 2023). Official source. Refund by the end of the business day after the firm learns of the payment, unless it suspects the customer and writes to the central bank. The customer must notify within six months. Original https://rulebook.sama.gov.sa/en/article-89-2 ·
- Scamstats, Derived average: median share of money returned, high-income countries. Derived figure. The median share of money lost that was returned, in the high-income countries that publish it. Definition https://scamstats.org/methods/#derived-money-returned-high-income
- Scamstats, Derived average: median share who reported to any institution, non-government survey countries. Derived figure. The median share of victims who reported to any institution, in the countries with the non-government survey. Definition https://scamstats.org/methods/#derived-reported-any
- Scamstats, Derived average: median share who told the police, non-government survey countries. Derived figure. The median share of victims who told the police, in the countries with the non-government survey. Definition https://scamstats.org/methods/#derived-told-police
- Saudi Press Agency, Anti-Fraud Prosecution: Saudi Arabia lowest in financial fraud crimes, tops Global Cybersecurity Index for 2024 (16 October 2024). Official source. Naif Al Wakid, head of the anti-fraud prosecution, 16 October 2024. The article is in the page description field. Registered crimes came from misuse of personal data. No yearly integer of cases. Original https://www.spa.gov.sa/en/N2190028 ·
- Saudi Press Agency, First place kept on the cybersecurity indicator in the 2025 competitiveness yearbook (7 July 2025). Official source. 7 July 2025. The Kingdom kept first place on the IMD cybersecurity indicator. The authority is the national reference for cybersecurity. Original https://www.spa.gov.sa/ar/w2353287 ·
- Saudi Press Agency, Attorney general: the financial fraud reports room is a firm and fast step (22 April 2025). Official source. 22 April 2025. The prosecution will work beside the new operations room: immediate holds, return of money, and pursuit of offenders. Original https://www.spa.gov.sa/N2304086 ·
- Saudi Press Agency, Fourteen years and a fine of 5 million riyals each in a remote fraud file (28 May 2023). Official source. 28 May 2023. A citizen and a resident, a gang outside the Kingdom, SIM cards, government and bank identity, more than 11 million riyals. Devices confiscated. Original https://www.spa.gov.sa/007a698cd9c ·
- Saudi Press Agency, Fifteen years each for two men in 177 financial fraud operations (8 October 2024). Official source. 8 October 2024. Call centres inside the Kingdom, government identity, 177 operations, more than 22 million riyals. Sentences, confiscation, and a hold for return. Original https://www.spa.gov.sa/N2184978 ·
- Saudi Press Agency, Attorney general creates specialist financial fraud prosecutions (11 January 2023). Official source. 11 January 2023. Specialist prosecutions investigate, charge and file, for financial fraud in person and online. They grew out of units under the funds prosecution. Original https://www.spa.gov.sa/w1838615 ·

- Saudi Press Agency, Public Prosecution creates investigation units for financial fraud (22 December 2021). Official source. 22 December 2021. Specialist units for financial fraud, especially organised cross-border networks. Original https://www.spa.gov.sa/2315015 ·
- UN DESA, World Population Prospects 2024 (medium variant) (11 July 2024). Official source. Modelled estimates built from censuses and surveys. Original https://population.un.org/wpp/ ·
- Umm Al-Qura, Cabinet session of 22 April 2025, including the financial fraud reports room (22 April 2025). Official source. Jeddah, 24 Shawwal 1446 / 22 April 2025. The cabinet approved an operations room to receive and process financial fraud reports. The paragraph does not name the member bodies. Original https://www.uqn.gov.sa/details?p=27126 ·
- World Bank, Mobile cellular and fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 people (28 October 2026). Official source. ITU figures via the World Bank; the latest year for each country. Original https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/IT.CEL.SETS.P2 ·
- World Bank, Official exchange rate (local currency units per US$, period average) 2025 (8 October 2026). Official source. Annual average of official exchange rates reported by national authorities. Original https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/PA.NUS.FCRF ·
- World Bank, GDP (current US$) 2025 (8 October 2026). Official source. National accounts estimates that are revised as countries report. Original https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD ·
- World Bank, GDP (current US$) and official exchange rate for Saudi Arabia, 2025 (11 November 2026). Official source. NY.GDP.MKTP.CD for 2025 is 1,276,942,933,333.33. PA.NUS.FCRF and PA.NUS.ATLS for 2025 are both 3.75 riyals per US dollar. All three responses lastupdated 2026-11-11. The riyal total is our estimate from the recorded losses of Indonesia, India, Japan, South Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam. Original https://api.worldbank.org/v2/country/SAU/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD?format=json&mrnev=1 ·
