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The Role of Diplomacy in Building the International Systems: An Applied Study of the Role of Saudi Arabia in the G20

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Abstract

This study examines Saudi Arabia's participation in the G20, and focuses on how Saudi diplomacy can contribute to building a more balanced and cooperative global order by leveraging its geopolitical position, economic capabilities, and strategic partnerships. The study explores several key dimensions, including the foundations of Saudi diplomacy, the kingdom's geopolitical and economic standing, and its economic and diplomatic relations with G20 countries.The study confirms that the Kingdom's strategic location, as well as its pivotal role in global energy markets, strengthens its diplomatic influence and enables it to be a bridge between developed and developing economies. The analysis highlights the growing importance of Saudi economic diplomacy, particularly through trade and investment relations with G20 members. These relationships are examined in the broader context of building the international system, where economic interdependence is a key driver of stability and cooperation. The study also emphasizes the importance of investment partnerships between Saudi Arabia and G20 countries, which contribute to the diversification of the Kingdom's economy in line with Saudi Vision 2030. Furthermore, the study analyzes Saudi Arabia's active participation in G20 meetings and initiatives, highlighting its role in addressing global challenges such as economic recovery, sustainable development, energy security, and digital transformation. Through these engagements, the Kingdom has established itself as a proactive and responsible actor in global governance. The study concludes that Saudi diplomacy plays a vital role in strengthening the international system by supporting multilateral cooperation, economic integration, and sustainable development. Saudi Arabia's continued engagement within the G20 reinforces its position as an influential global actor capable of contributing to the building of a more stable and resilient international system.

Keywords: Saudi Arabia, diplomacy, G20, International System, Economic Relations.

1. Introduction

Diplomacy is one of the main pillars in contributing to the development of the international system, as it plays a pivotal role in strengthening relations between States and facilitating understanding and cooperation in various regional and global issues. It is the

means through which national policies are translated into effective international positions that contribute to the interests of States and enable them to participate actively in decision-making that affects security and stability at the regional and international levels in the Saudi context. Diplomacy is a strategic tool to enhance the Kingdom's position on the international arena, as it adopts deliberate diplomatic policies aimed at demonstrating its pivotal role in the region, as well as strengthening its relations with major countries and international organizations, especially through its initiatives and participation in high-level international events.

The G20 stands out as an effective model for the Kingdom's participation in building the international system, as the Kingdom adopts an active presence consistent with its interests and development goals, and Saudi diplomatic policies embody a flexible methodology that interacts with international events and adapts to current challenges.

Understanding the role of diplomacy in building the international system requires careful study of its mechanisms and methods, especially within the framework of

International organizations and forums that provide an opportunity for countries to participate in global policy formulation, which reflects the strength of diplomacy and its ongoing efforts to consolidate relations, enhance its role in contributing to change and participate in decision-making processes at the regional and international levels.

Through this study, it is clear that Saudi diplomacy is effectively investing its contributions in shaping the international system, especially through the activities of international working groups and meetings that place the Kingdom in an active and prominent position and enhance its negotiating capabilities to serve its national and continental interests.

The importance of this research stems from the fact that it addresses the role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in one of the most important frameworks of international economic governance, a role that goes beyond the symbolic dimension of membership to the actual impact in shaping global policies, especially in the fields of energy, financial stability, international trade, and sustainable development. The topic is also gaining additional importance in light of the major economic transformations taking place in the world, including the reshaping of supply chains, the shift towards clean energy, and the escalating geopolitical challenges.

The basic research problem is to determine the extent to which the diplomatic role of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has contributed to shaping and strengthening its position within the international system, especially through its active participation in the G20.

This requires understanding the relationship between diplomatic policies and strategies adopted by the Kingdom to promote its national and regional interests and create an environment conducive to managing international challenges and opportunities. The problem is to analyze how to use Saudi diplomacy in its various wings as a diplomatic tool to build networks of international relations based on trust and cooperation, in a way that ensures the promotion of a positive image that reflects the strength and status of the Kingdom at the international level.

This research aims to Identify and analyze the role played by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in promoting and developing the international system through the mechanisms and requirements of diplomacy within the framework of its membership in the Group of Twenty.

2. Methodology:

The study relied on a precise scientific methodology to give the research credibility and flexibility in dealing with its subject, as the descriptive analytical approach was chosen as a main approach, which contributes to clarifying concepts and interpreting phenomena related to diplomacy and its impact on building the international system. Direct data collection tools were used, including documentary analysis of official documents and reports issued by stakeholders. Data sources varied between written and visual sources, allowing access to multiple insights that enable comprehensive and in-depth treatment of the topic. The study used the case study approach, as it was applied to the role of Saudi Arabia in the G20 with the aim of understanding the international and regional contexts that affect national diplomacy practices and its role in promoting national interests and highlighting the Kingdom's position globally.

A comparative analysis of the attitudes and trends of Member States was also adopted, which facilitated the identification of strengths and weaknesses in Saudi performance and the analysis of the strategies followed, in addition to measuring their effectiveness in achieving the desired goals. The methodology of data analysis was applied systematically and systematically with adherence to scientific standards and transparency, as the researcher was keen to verify the validity and accuracy of the data by reviewing multiple sources and linking the information to each other to provide a comprehensive perception that contributes to informed and reliable conclusions**.** The study also relied on highly accurate analytical tools to interpret the results and draw lessons learned from the Saudi experience within the framework of diplomatic efforts within the G20, with the aim of providing a scientific contribution that benefits researchers and decision makers.

3. Saudi Arabia's Accession to the G20

The strength and durability of the Saudi economy, and the prosperity of development indicators, led to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia becoming a member of the Group of Twenty (G20) in 2008, in recognition of its vital economic role at the regional and international levels. The Kingdom is the largest oil exporter and actively contributes **to** maintaining the stability of global energy markets, giving it strategic weight within the world's largest economies. Economic policies and ongoing structural and administrative reforms, along with a decline in the domestic public debt ratio and a rise in GDP per capita, have also contributed to raising the Kingdom's credit rating, which has strengthened the confidence of the international community in its economy, markets and industries, and made it an influential partner in formulating global economic policies.

The Kingdom's accession to the G20 allows it to participate in international economic decision-making, including setting rules and regulations, facilitating trade and investment

transactions, and enhancing bilateral cooperation with major countries. This accession also contributed to expanding the Kingdom's economic influence in the Arabian Gulf region and the Middle East, and making it among the list of emerging economies along with countries such as China and India. The Kingdom's position within the G20 appears in various indicators; it ranks 16th in terms of its contribution to global GDP, 13th in world trade, and third in the world in investments, while it ranks 18th in terms of population. This arrangement reflects the size of the Kingdom's economic impact and its ability to support the stability of the international economy, and contribute to achieving the objectives of the G20, such as promoting global economic growth, developing job opportunities, reforming international financial institutions, and supporting open trade and sustainable development initiatives around the world.

Table (1) Ranking of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia among the members of the G20 according to the basic economic indicators:

Economic Indicator	The Kingdom's ranking among the members of the G20	Observations
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	**16**	Represents the Kingdom's contribution to global output
Volume of world trade	**13**	Total Exports and Imports
Area	**9**	The total area of the Kingdom compared to the Member States
Population	**18**	Percentage of population within G20
Global Investments	**3**	The volume of foreign investments of the Kingdom

Source: Saudi Arabia: Tackling Emerging Economic Challenges to Sustain Growth. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund (IMF)

The importance of the G20 goes beyond the purely economic framework, as its role is not limited to coordinating financial policies and promoting trade cooperation among member states, but extends to the fact that it represents about two-thirds of the world's population and a large percentage of global gross product, which gives its decisions and recommendations a wide impact on the international system. Hence, the outcomes of its meetings are not only reflected in the immediate economic conditions, but their effects extend to the medium and long term, as well as intersect with the political and social dimensions, given that the economy is a major driver of public policies that may lead to positive or negative results on social stability and human development in various countries. (Ali, 2019).

Saudi Arabia's accession to this international system is an explicit recognition of its economic weight and pivotal role, not only at the present moment, but also in view of its future potential and its position in global energy and financial markets. Membership gives the Kingdom more space to influence the formulation of international economic policies, and enhances its political, economic and moral presence on the world stage, allowing it to effectively contribute to guiding decisions affecting the global economy, and the consequent

direct and indirect repercussions on its national economy and the economies of the region. (Ali, 2019).

The G20 holds periodic leaders' summits, along with preparatory meetings of finance ministers and central bank governors, to discuss global economic challenges and discuss ways to build more sustainable and resilient economies. These meetings are institutional platforms to crystallize common visions and formulate initiatives and actions aimed at addressing economic crises and reducing their aggravation, thus contributing to the promotion of financial stability and balanced growth at the international level. (Mohamed Mahmoud, 2025).

3.1 Motives for Saudi Arabia's accession to the G20:

Saudi Arabia's accession to the G20 came in the context of the international economic transformations that followed the 2008 global financial crisis, where the need to involve emerging and influential economies in the management of the global economic system emerged. The motivations for joining can be analyzed in light of a number of strategic and economic considerations: ((Mahmoud, 2019)

3.1.1 Economic weight and the Kingdom's position in the energy market

The Kingdom is one of the largest oil producers and exporters in the world, and has huge oil reserves that qualify it to play a pivotal role in the stability of global energy markets. This role has contributed to strengthening its position as an insuperable economic actor in the global supply and demand equation, making its participation in the formulation of international economic policies an objective necessity. (Mahmoud, 2019).

3.1.2 The durability of economic indicators before joining

During the years preceding 2008, the Saudi economy witnessed high growth rates supported by high oil prices and increased financial surpluses, as well as the stability of the financial and banking system. This was reflected in the rise in the size of GDP, the accumulation of foreign reserves, and the expansion of investment spending, which enhanced the Kingdom's ability to play an influential role within major economies. (Mahmoud, 2019) Volume of trade between Saudi Arabia and G20 countries

International trade is one of the most prominent indicators of the strength of the economy and its impact on the global economic system, and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is of particular importance in this context, given its central role in the global energy market and its active contribution to international trade. The trade relations between the Kingdom and the G20 countries constitute a strategic axis that illustrates the extent of the integration of the Saudi economy into global economic networks, and reflects its impact on the stability of international markets and the development of various economies.

This section deals with the volume of trade exchange between the Kingdom and the member countries of the G20, and analyzes the components of this exchange, from oil and industrial exports and services, to imports, including equipment, technological products and consumer goods. The topic also reviews the importance of this trade exchange in enhancing

the economic and political role of the Kingdom at the regional and international levels, in addition to its repercussions on the development of local economic sectors and achieving financial and commercial stability on a global scale.

This topic can be expanded to include quantitative analyses, through tables and graphs showing the commercial distribution between the Kingdom and the G20 countries. Annual changes in bilateral trade and its role in promoting joint investments and international economic projects can also be studied.

4. The Composition of Trade with the Group of Twenty (G20) :

a- Saudi Exports:

Exports of oil and petroleum products make up the bulk of trade with G20 countries, with Saudi Arabia being the world's largest exporter of crude oil. The Kingdom accounts for about 18% of the global trade in crude oil, which gives it great influence in determining the balances of global energy markets. (Ahmed Mohamed, 2024).

b- Saudi Imports:

Imports from G20 countries include industrial equipment, machinery, technology products, raw materials, as well as advanced consumer goods and services. This is part of the Kingdom's strategy to strengthen the local manufacturing sector and technological modernization, in line with the Kingdom's Vision 2030 to diversify the economy and reduce dependence on oil. (Naim Sultan Al-Omari, 2022).

c- Key partners within the Group of Twenty (G20) :

1. The United States of America: One of the largest trading partners of the Kingdom, especially in industrial equipment, energy and technology. (General Authority for Statistics of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2023)
2. China: Strategic partner in energy, industrial products, and investments.
3. EU countries (Germany, France, Italy): A major oil importer and exporter of advanced industrial goods.
4. Japan and South Korea: Trade with them is focused on oil, petrochemicals and technological products.

5. The volume of international trade of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

The total volume of international trade for the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia during the third quarter of 2025 was about 540.5 billion riyals, achieving an annual growth of 8.6%, equivalent to 43 billion riyals compared to the similar period of 2024, which amounted to 497.5 billion riyals, according to the data of the General Authority for Statistics in its International Trade Bulletin for the third quarter of this year. (Gadah, Jamila. 2025)

Merchandise exports accounted for about 56.1% of total trade, with a value of 303.3 billion riyals, while imports accounted for 43.9% with a value of 237.2 billion riyals, with the trade balance recording a surplus of 66.1 billion riyals.

As for national non-oil exports (excluding re-exports), they amounted to 57 billion riyals, representing 18.8% of total merchandise exports, with a slight annual decrease of 0.4% equivalent to 0.2 billion riyals, compared to a quarterly growth of 3.1% equivalent to 1.7 billion riyals compared to the second quarter of the same year.

Petroleum exports witnessed significant growth to reach 207.8 billion riyals, equivalent to 68.5% of total exports, while re-exported goods increased by 69.6% year-on-year, an increase of 15.8 billion riyals to reach 38.5 billion riyals, representing 12.7% of total exports, and recorded quarterly growth of 17.4%, equivalent to 5.7 billion riyals. (General Authority for Statistics of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2023)

In terms of the distribution of exports by regions, Asian countries came first with 71.7% of the total value of exports, equivalent to 217.4 billion riyals, followed by European countries with 14.8% (44.7 billion riyals), then African countries with 7.4% (22.4 billion riyals), while the share of the countries of the Americas was 6%, equivalent to 18.3 billion riyals. (General Authority for Statistics of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2023)

At the level of countries importing Saudi exports, China maintained the first place with 14.9% and a value of 45.2 billion riyals, followed by the United Arab Emirates with 10.8% (32.7 billion riyals), and then India with 9.5% (29 billion riyals). (General Authority for Statistics of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2023)

As for the movement of non-oil exports (including re-exports), they were exported through 34 land, sea and air customs ports with a total value of 95.5 billion riyals, topped by King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah with a value of 17.3 billion riyals, followed by Jeddah Islamic Port with a value of 10.8 billion riyals. (General Authority for Statistics of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2023).

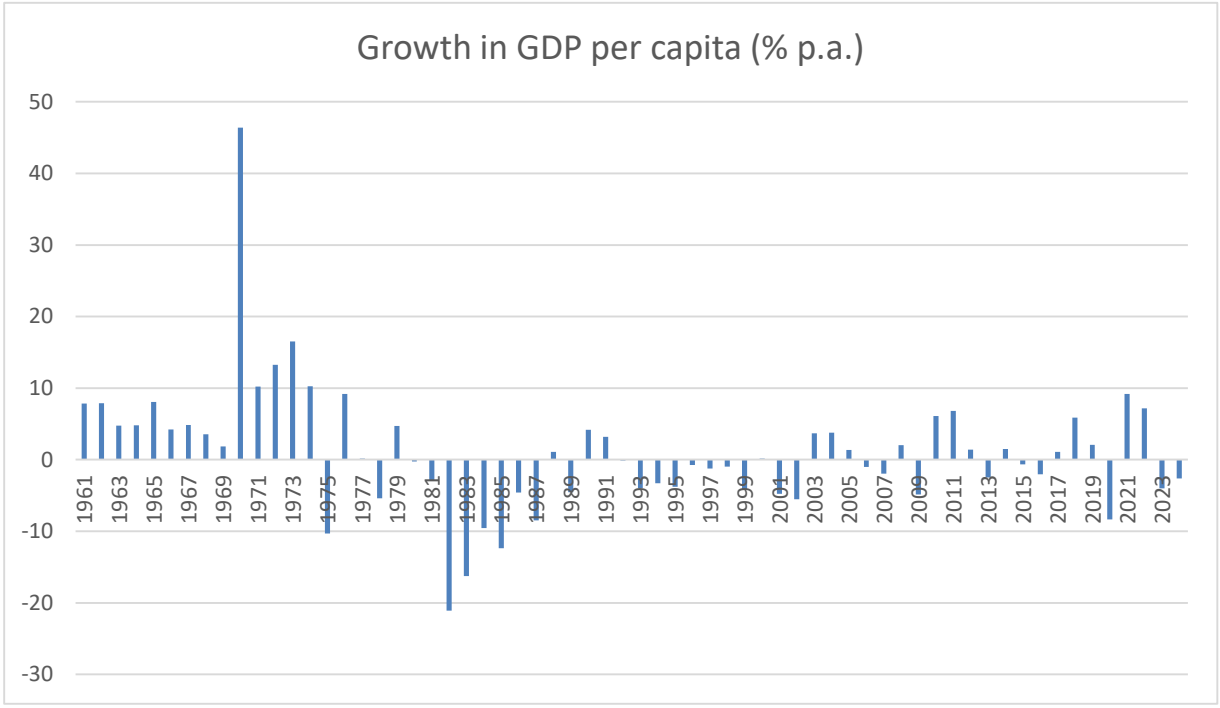
Table (2) The volume of trade for exports and imports between the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the G20 (unit in million Saudi riyals) :

COUNTRY CONTEXT	2015	2016	2017	(2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
AUS	8,754.18	6,345.85	5,857.64	4,561.91	4,473.78	5,450.49	8,499.37	11,718.59	7,569.18
Germany	47,427.21	35,648.60	30,958.11	30,802.35	30,925.90	28,549.73	30,107.82	37,754.07	37,122.48
Indonesia	19,438.75	14,580.99	16,235.04	18,325.97	20,678.89	15,530.93	21,321.44	30,607.86	24,632.31
Italy	32,354.56	27,714.05	30,538.60	35,303.50	31,713.37	26,405.59	36,542.57	43,715.20	40,484.39
Argentina	2,662.38	3,963.76	3,159.41	4,351.46	5,094.72	4,621.86	4,153.10	8,391.95	6,386.80
European Union	1,060.20	43	10$	1,554.64	1,685.19	13	01	1,054.59	08
Brazil	17,957.44	15,970.04	16,265.76	17,663.52	17,002.34	13,508.33	21,095.02	30,307.32	26,459.38
China	184,467.01	155,224.99	174,325.22	228,524.11	285,240.20	221,578.05	304,292.02	399,177.98	361,881.03
Mexico	4,528.21	3,446.37	2,454.04	2,983.54	3,854.57	3,334.15	3,568.58	4,050.48	6,039.34
UK	25,698.55	17,673.73	18,796.88	18,928.22	20,964.75	15,222.37	22,584.43	26,024.86	25,128.32
India	94,584.13	83,542.27	93,976.89	120,011.78	125,552.83	84,737.90	130,242.63	196,696.80	156,924.73
USA and Canada	170,203.09	143,855.88	136,953.29	166,264.02	120,047.59	86,168.84	114,065.64	152,119.18	129,079.74
Japan	117,968.67	100,163.12	120,951.17	144,235.44	125,731.92	84,074.15	125,330.62	178,085.38	152,524.76
Turkey	23,082.98	20,645.55	20,844.44	22,774.71	23,216.74	19,465.00	16,637.17	22,068.97	25,488.22
South Africa	14,792.52	13,804.85	18,109.59	19,963.62	17,357.13	11,236.67	17,973.21	20,616.64	13,054.69
Russian Federation	4,705.89	2,756.73	3,845.35	5,535.03	6,455.84	5,364.07	5,694.44	8,307.44	13,953.34
France	36,299.12	31,141.86	34,100.51	39,196.34	36,344.51	23,274.05	30,753.74	45,111.34	40,310.24
CAN	12,330.32	8,961.14	12,017.60	17,193.56	19,015.80	10,797.59	14,797.36	16,018.66	12,095.51
South Korea	103,349.75	80,760.22	93,764.80	113,787.49	93,659.78	69,103.74	100,240.97	161,926.53	129,826.93
Grand Total	921,664.95	766,961.43	834,139.46	1,011,961.21	989,015.86	729,284.64	1,008,501.15	1,393,753.85	1,209,936.48

Source: KSA Reports and Statistics issued by GASTAT, KSA https://www.stats.gov.sa/

6. The most prominent economic indicators of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia within the Group of Twenty:

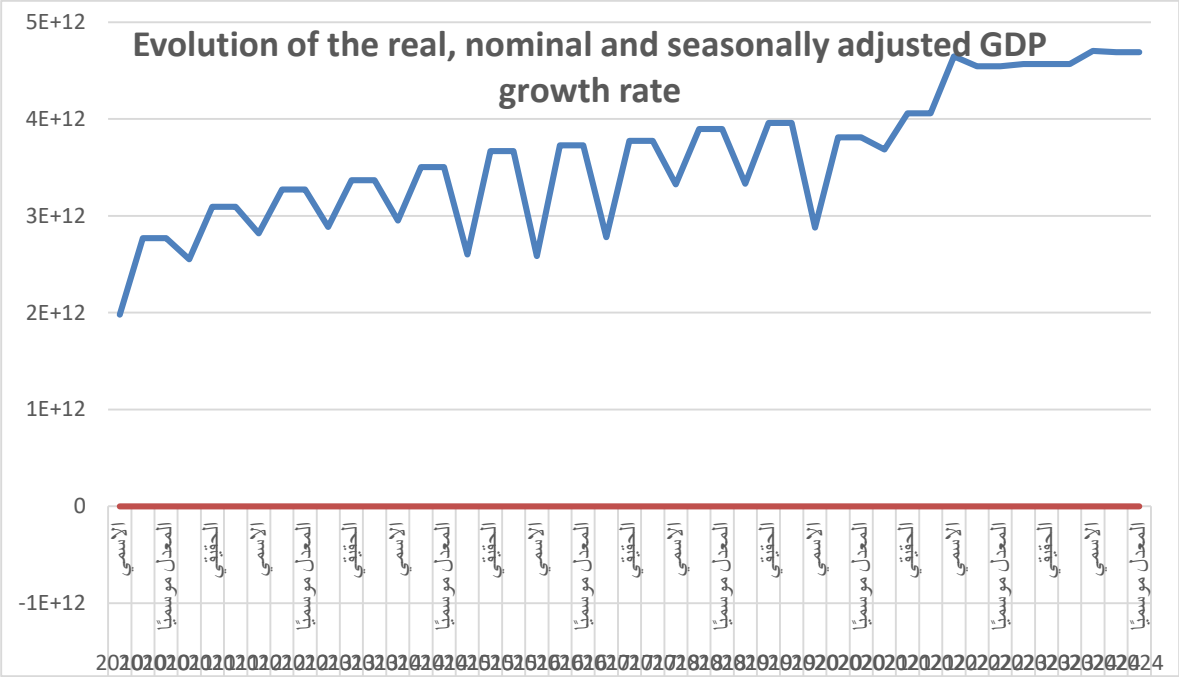
Saudi Arabia is a developed country within the G20, outperforming in many economic indicators compared to the rest of the members. In terms **of GDP per capita, GDP** is expected to reach about $1.3 trillion for 2025, with a population exceeding 35 million, making the Kingdom the second highest country in the group in terms of per capita, at a rate of $74.8 thousand, after the United States, which tops the index at $89.6 thousand, while India records the lowest rate at $12.1 thousand due to the size of its population. (General Authority for Statistics of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, 2023)



Source: GDP per capita growth statistic (% p.a.) World Bank Group (https://data.albankaldawli.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.KD.ZG?locations=SA)

Figure (1) shows the growth in GDP per capita (% annually)

In terms of the debt-to-GDP ratio, Saudi Arabia is expected to retain its position among the lowest-rising countries within the group for 2025, with a debt ratio of about 29.2%, despite the acceleration in the pace of borrowing to cover the budget deficit as a result of the increase in expenditures at a higher pace than the revenues affected by the reduction in oil production and the decline in oil prices. This rate comes after Russia and Turkey at 23.1% and 24.3%, respectively, while Japan is the highest among the members of the group at 230% of output, followed by five other countries with a debt ratio exceeding GDP, namely Italy, the United States, France, Canada, and the United Kingdom. (Al-Halahleh & Mohammed, 2021).



Source: Data from GASTAT

Figure (2) Evolution of the real, nominal and seasonally adjusted GDP growth rate

As for the inflation rate, Saudi Arabia recorded the fifth lowest rate within the group for 2025 at 2.2% last October, benefiting from the stability of housing rents against the rise in food and beverage prices by 1.5%, which is the fastest rate of increase in 30 months. China, India and France recorded the lowest inflation rates of less than 1%, while Turkey and Argentina topped the list of the highest countries with rates of 32.9% and 31.3%, respectively, as a result of internal economic problems. (Awadia Mohammed Ismail, 2025)

Table (3) shows government-based direct debt:

In billions of riyals, excluding percentages	2015	2016	2017	(2018)	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Borrower during the period	50.	1.	1.	120	120	220	15	4.	2	9	9
Paid during the period	0.00	25.8	12	3	2	4.	3	3	7	2	98
Amount of public debt outstanding at the end of the period	20	6	3	560	67.9	0.5	938	1.	1,05 0.90	1,21 5.90	1,51 9.00
Change (%)	221	0.5	0.40	26	21	25.	9	6	6 / 1	15	24.
GDP (Nominal)	2,60 0.00	2	2	3)	3)	2	3)	4-	4-	4-	4-
Public Debt to GDP Ratio (%)	50.	12	15	8	20	29	25.	21	23	25.	33.0

Source: National Center for Debt Management, Ministry of Finance, GDP data issued by the General Authority for Statistics.

In terms of the rate of economic growth, the International Monetary Fund raised its forecast for the growth of the Saudi economy for the years 2025-2026, supported by the increase in oil production within the OPEC + alliance, and the continuation of momentum in non-oil activities. Economic growth is expected to reach 4% for both 2025 and 2026, placing Saudi Arabia among the highest growing countries within the group, with Argentina participating in the fourth ranking next year, and Saudi Arabia coming in fifth place in 2024. (Al-Faqi, 2024).

As for the size of the Saudi economy, the Kingdom is expected to maintain its 17th position among the G20 countries with a GDP of about $1.3 trillion for this year, up from about $1.2 trillion in 2024. The US economy leads the group with a GDP of $30.6 trillion, equivalent to 26% of the GDP of the 19 countries of the Group of 19 (excluding the European Union). China, Germany, Japan, and India continue to top the ranking behind the United States. The GDP of the G20 countries is expected to reach about $91.3 trillion, an increase of about 5% from 2025 levels, which is similar to the expected growth of the global economy of about $110.1 trillion, reflecting the large weight of the G20, which accounts for about 78% of the global economy without the European Union, and about 87% with its addition. (Nasreddin & Al-Shahrani, 2023).

7. Agreements and Investment Support Mechanisms:

The Kingdom has signed a number of bilateral agreements to protect and prevent double taxation and protect investments with a number of G20 countries, which has strengthened the confidence of foreign investors in the Saudi business environment. The most prominent of these mechanisms include: (Nasreddin, Khayat, & Al-Harbi, 2023).

- Investment protection and promotion agreements to protect the rights of foreign investors in the event that their investments are exposed to political or economic risks. (Nasreddin, Khayat, & Al-Harbi, 2023).
- Double taxation agreements to avoid income tax on investors and reduce the tax burden.
- Mechanisms for resolving international investment disputes through recognized international institutions.

The most important of these agreements and mechanisms can be clarified as follows:

7.1 Investment Protection and Promotion Agreements

Since the first summit in which Saudi Arabia participated in the G20 in 2008 in Washington, the Kingdom has sought to sign bilateral investment protection agreements with several member states, with the aim of providing guarantees to foreign investors and encouraging them to inject capital into the Saudi market. These agreements include:

Investment Promotion and Protection Agreements with major countries such as the United States, China, Japan, Germany, France, and South Korea, which stipulate: (Shasha, Nasreddin, & Al-Hadhli, 2023)

- Protect the investment from unfair expropriation.
- Ensure fair treatment and non-discrimination between foreign and domestic investors.
- Investor-State Dispute Settlement Mechanisms.
- Facilities in the transfer of profits and capital.

These agreements strengthened international confidence in the Saudi investment environment, and contributed to attracting important capital flows in diverse sectors such as energy, industry, and services. (Fahim Ayed. 2025

7.2 Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements

The Kingdom has signed double taxation agreements (DTAs) with a number of G20 countries, with the aim of:

- Avoid double taxation of income (in the investor's country and the country of investment).
- Reducing tax withholding rates on dividends, interest and fees, which increases the attractiveness of investment. (Fahim Ayed. 2025
- Removing tax obstacles for foreign investors and enhancing the ease of capital flow.

The most prominent countries with which Saudi Arabia has concluded such agreements are the United States, France, Germany, Japan, South Korea, and Italy.

7.3 Investment incentive mechanisms and political risk guarantees:

In response to the global dynamics after the 2008 financial crisis, Saudi Arabia developed local mechanisms to enhance the investment climate, most notably: (Tayr, Abdul Haq (2021).

7.3.1 Foreign Investment Law:

Updated to grant the foreign investor:

- 100% ownership in many sectors.
- Facilities in operational procedures.
- Legal safeguards to protect assets and capital. (Tair, 2021).

7.3.2 The General Authority for Investment (SAGIA) previously, then the Ministry of Investment later:

Incentives were provided, including: (Tayr, Abdul Haq. (2021).

- Administrative facilitation (one investment license).
- Free Zones and Incentive Benefits in Special Economic Zones. (Fahim Ayed. 2025
- Facilities in employing foreigners in investment projects.

7.3.3 Investment and Risk Assurance Program (SMEGI):

A mechanism that provides guarantees against non-commercial political risks, such as: (Ben Attia Al-Thubaiti, Yousef. (2021).

- Nationalization or confiscation of assets.
- Unforeseen events that disrupt investment projects.

8. The Impact of Investment Relations on the Saudi Economy:

Investment relations with the G20 countries are reflected in the Saudi economy through:

- Increasing inflows of foreign capital, which supports economic growth and reduces dependence on oil.
- Transferring advanced technology and knowledge, which enhances the capabilities of local sectors. (Al-Hazmi, 2025)
- Improving the business environment by competing with global companies and enhancing the quality of products and services.
- Expanding employment opportunities as a result of the entry of multinational companies into the Saudi market.
- Promote international economic integration, and strengthen Saudi Arabia's relations with major economies.

Despite the remarkable progress in attracting international investments, investment relations face some challenges that remain a focus of government policies, including (Al-Hazmi, 2025)

- The ongoing need to enhance transparency and governance in some sectors.
- Strengthening the legal framework for foreign investors in light of international competition.
- Addressing global economic challenges and their impacts on investment flows.

The Kingdom's aspirations for a knowledge economy, a shift towards innovation, clean energy, and ambitions to be a global investment hub open up broad prospects for deepening investment relations with G20 countries in the coming years. (Al-Hazmi, 2025)

9. Conclusions and Recommendations

Saudi Arabia's participation in the **G20** meetings is one of the key pillars for enhancing its active role in global economic policymaking and closely following international economic and financial developments. Since the Kingdom joined as a founding member of the Group in 1999, and then participated in the leaders' summits since 2008 , contributing to the formulation of the priorities of the Group's meetings and decision-making that affect the global economy. Saudi Arabia's participation was characterized by its focus on promoting stability in

global energy markets, supporting sustainable economic growth, and developing fiscal and tax policies, in a way that balances the interests of developed and developing countries alike.

The Kingdom's participation in the Leaders' Summits witnessed a number of notable achievements, as it contributed to defining the Group's annual agenda, which includes promoting economic development, encouraging investment, combating corruption, promoting multilateral trade, as well as developing sustainable energy policies. The Kingdom has also played a pivotal role in launching joint economic initiatives with Member States, with the aim of addressing global economic challenges and enhancing growth and employment opportunities. This annual participation gives Saudi Arabia an influential position within the group's decision-making, consolidating its position as one of the largest global economies and as a key driver for the stability of regional and international markets.

9.1 Saudi Arabia's participation in the G20 summits from 2008 to 2024:

Table (4) shows the participation of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in the G20 summits from 2008 until 2020

Year	Summit Venue	Head of the Saudi Delegation	Key Outcomes and Outputs
2008.	Washington, DC, USA	King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud	The first G20 summit, the statement of financial markets and the global economy, urgent measures to support the global economy and the stability of financial markets, strengthening international cooperation and reforming the financial system, taking into account the impact of the financial crisis on developing countries.
2009.	UK	King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud	Discussing measures to revive the global economy, establish an international early warning system, establish the Global Financial Stability Board, and strengthen international financial supervision and reforms.
2010	Toronto, Canada	King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud	Promote global financial stability, coordinate economic policies, support future investment.
|2012	Los Cabos, Mexico	Minister of Finance Dr. Ibrahim Al-Assaf	Reviewing developments in the global economy, promoting strong and sustainable growth, supporting the international financial architecture, and strengthening global financial governance.
2013	St. Petersburg, Russia	King Abdullah bin Abdulaziz Al Saud	Discussing the global economy, strengthening international financial sources, the environment, food security, the role of trade in creating jobs, and combating tax evasion.

Year	Summit Venue	Head of the Saudi Delegation	Key Outcomes and Outputs
2015	Antalya, Turkey	Minister of Finance Dr. Ibrahim Al-Assaf	Combating terrorism internationally, proposing the establishment of the International Center for Counter-Terrorism under the umbrella of the United Nations, enhancing security and intellectual cooperation.
2016	Hangzhou, China	Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud , Crown Prince	Strengthening bilateral relations with major countries, discussing economic and trade issues, innovation and technology.
2017	Hamburg, Germany	King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud	Combating terrorism and extremism, promoting the values of moderation, combating money laundering and the financing of terrorism, and strengthening international cooperation.
(2018)	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud , Crown Prince	Global economy, financial stability, sustainable development, energy, food and infrastructure, promoting economic inclusiveness.
2019	Osaka, Japan	Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud , Crown Prince	Supporting the G20 Work Programme, Addressing Demographic and Technical Challenges, Enhancing International Cooperation, Addressing Tax Issues for the Digital Economy, Empowering Women and Youth.
2020	Virtual (Covid-19)	King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud	Coordinating global efforts to confront the Corona pandemic, reducing humanitarian and economic impacts, and international cooperation in the fields of health and economy.

Source: Table prepared by the researcher and using reports and statistics from the Saudi General Authority for Statistics

Saudi Arabia's participation in G20 Summits (2021- 2024)

1- Rome Summit – Italy (2021)

Head of the Saudi delegation: Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Crown Prince

The most important things in the participation: (Kirton, J., 2021)**.**

- The Kingdom affirmed its support for strengthening international cooperation in the face of the Covid-19 pandemic and following up the implementation of economic recovery programs.
- Saudi Arabia affirmed its commitment to sustainable development issues, youth and women empowerment, and a focus on education and job opportunities. (Kirton, J., 2021).
- The Kingdom highlighted the need for cooperation in the fields of clean energy and technology to stimulate global economic growth.

- The Saudi delegation stressed the need to support the effective implementation of the G20 objectives and the need to involve developing countries in international decision-making.

2- Bali Summit – Indonesia (2022)

Head of the Saudi delegation: Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Crown Prince

The most important things in the participation: **(Umar & Indrayani, 2022).**

- The summit focused on strengthening cooperation in the fields of energy and climate change programs, and facilitating the clean energy transition.
- Saudi Arabia has highlighted its role as a major energy exporter and its impact on the stability of oil and gas markets during global challenges. (Umar & Indrayani, 2022).
- Leaders discussed food security and global inflation, as well as supporting the global economy in the face of post-pandemic crises.
- It was agreed to expand international financing programmes to support low-income countries.

3- New Delhi Summit – India (2023)

Head of the Saudi delegation: Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud, Crown Prince

The most important things in the participation: (Kumar, 2024)**.**

- The summit will discuss economic development issues, climate policies, and global energy challenges.
- Saudi Arabia stressed the importance of international consensus to address major disagreements, such as the impact of the war in Ukraine on the global economy. (Kumar, 2024).
- The Saudi delegation delivered a speech on the role of technology and international cooperation in promoting inclusive growth.
- The Kingdom has focused on developing bilateral relations with India in the fields of investment, energy and industry.

4- 2024 Summit – Rio de Janeiro 2024

Head of the Saudi delegation: Prince Faisal bin Farhan, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Saudi Arabia

The most important things in the participation:

Social inclusion and the fight against hunger and poverty, the promotion of sustainable development and energy transitions, and the reform of global governance institutions, while

continuing to support financial legislation and global partnerships for sustainable financing. (Oliveira & Ibañez, 2025).

9.2 The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia as the first Arab country to host the work and meetings of the Group of Twenty (G20) in 2020 :

The G20 is the international economic forum of the world's 20 largest economies, including the European Union, and was established in 1999 as a ministerial group at the level of finance ministers and central bank governors of those countries. With the worsening of the global financial crisis in late 2008 and early 2009, the level of the group rose to include the leaders of the member states, as the first leaders' summit was held in Washington, USA, at the end of 2008. Since then, the agenda of the Group has expanded to include economic, financial, social and development issues. The strength of its impact is that the economies of the member countries represent about 65% of the world's population, 79% of the volume of global trade, and 84% of global economic output. (Kirton, 2020).

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia assumed the presidency of the Group of Twenty on December 1, 2019 until late November 2020, where it coordinated the work of the Group under the slogan "Seizing the opportunities of the twenty-first century for all", and organized the summit in exceptional circumstances as a result of the Corona pandemic on November 22, 2020, thus becoming the first Arab country to host the summit of the leaders of the Group.

The summit focused on key themes, including:

1. **Human Empowerment:**

   The GUUAM countries sought to build and strengthen the framework of economic, financial and social policies to provide economic, investment and development opportunities, create jobs and employment opportunities for women, develop education, international partnerships, tourism, health care, and address vital financial issues at the global and member state levels. (Al-Sarihi, 2021).

2. **Preservation of Planet Earth:**

   Emphasis was placed on reducing emissions and environmental pollution, protecting natural resources and preserving the sustainability of the oceans, enhancing the resilience of global water systems, ensuring food security, and providing clean alternatives to energy in a sustainable manner and at a cost suitable for human use. (Basangov & Ignatov, 2019).

3. **Broadening the horizons of cooperation and innovation in the G20:**

   Through its participation in the G20 summits, Saudi Arabia has sought to open new horizons for international cooperation by supporting innovation in the areas of economic and social development. This included fostering cooperation in the space sector, enabling the digital economy, developing common solutions to tax challenges arising from digitization, leveraging modern technologies in infrastructure, developing

smart cities, as well as fighting corruption and promoting transparency. (Kirton, J., 2021).

At the 2020 Riyadh Summit, emphasis was placed on a range of strategic issues with a global dimension, the most prominent of which are: (Nascimento, Kuramochi, & Höhne, 2022).

- The repercussions of the COVID-19 pandemic on the global economy.
- Address environmental challenges, including climate change and natural disasters, as well as international trade tensions.
- Protect the environment by adopting clean energy systems and reducing environmental pollution.
- Reducing food loss and waste globally.
- Developing smart cities and promoting artificial intelligence applications.
- Achieving sustainable job creation in light of rapid technical and technological developments.

The participation of the Riyadh Summit 2020 included the members of the G20, namely: the United States of America, the European Union, the United Kingdom, Canada, China, France, Germany, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, the Republic of Korea, and Turkey. Other countries have also been invited to participate as guests, such as Spain (a permanent guest), Jordan, Singapore, and Switzerland. (Halabi, 2023).

International and regional organizations that have an active role in supporting the work of the Group have also participated, most notably: the Food and Agriculture Organization, the Financial Stability Board, the International Labour Organization, the International Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the United Nations, the World Bank Group, the World Health Organization, and the World Trade Organization. In addition, some regional organizations participated as leaders of regional groups, including: the Arab Monetary Fund, the Islamic Development Bank, Vietnam as Chair of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, South Africa as Chair of the African Union, the United Arab Emirates as Chair of the Gulf Cooperation Council, and Senegal as Chair of the New Partnership for Africa's Development. (Halabi, 2023).

9.3 Mechanisms of the G20 Summit:

The working mechanisms of the G20 revolve around three main tracks that are integrated to enhance economic and social coordination at the international level, namely: the financial track, the Sherpa Track, and civil society communication groups, and can be detailed as follows: (Kirton, J., 2021).

a. Financial Path:

This track holds periodic meetings that bring together finance ministers, central bank governors and their deputies from G20 countries. The focus of these meetings is on global financial and monetary issues, including macroeconomic policies, development of financial infrastructure, supervision of financial systems, enhancing financial inclusion, reforming the international financial architecture, and improving international taxation mechanisms.

b. Sherpa Track:

This track is also known as the Expert track, and it brings together senior officials and those concerned with economic and social affairs from the G20 countries. It focuses on addressing multidimensional issues such as: agricultural challenges, combating corruption, climate change, the digital economy, the development of education, labor market challenges, alternative energy, environmental issues, health and preventive services, tourism growth, and the promotion of international trade and investment. (Kirton, J., 2021).

c. Communication Groups:

These groups form representatives of civil society in each country, and present recommendations and proposals related to global economic and social issues to G20 leaders for their consideration. These groups include: Business Group (20b), Youth Group (20y), Workers Group (20L), Thought Group (20T), Civil Society (20c), Women Group (20W), Science Group (20s), and Urban Society (20U). (Umar & Indrayani, 2022).

9.4 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the Group of Twenty (G20) countries:

GDP is the main indicator for measuring the economic performance of countries. According to 2019 data, the GDP of the United States reached US $21.43 trillion, making it the largest economy within the G20, followed by China with a GDP of US $14.4 trillion, with Chinese output expected to grow at a faster rate than other countries in the group until 2025. (Haddou, Kader, & Saleh, 2023).

Saudi Arabia had a GDP of US $792 billion (SAR 2.9 trillion) in 2019, ranking 17th among the group's members. Saudi GDP is expected to rise to about US $895 billion (SAR 3.3 trillion) by 2025, as the Kingdom's economy continues to grow supported by development and investment policies within the framework of Saudi Vision 2030 . (Haddou, Kader, & Saleh, 2023).

9.5 The impact of Saudi Arabia's membership in the G20 on national development

Saudi Arabia's membership in the G20 is one of the main pillars to promote economic and social development at the national level, as it allows it to participate in the formulation of global economic policies and benefit from international initiatives in the financial, investment and social fields, which reflects positively on the macroeconomic, business environment and social participation.

9.5.1 The Impact of Membership on Macroeconomics :

Real GDP Growth

Saudi Arabia's membership in the G20 contributes to strengthening the national economy by adopting economic policies that comply with international best practices, supporting growth rates. In 2022, the Kingdom recorded the highest growth rate among the countries of the group at 8.7%, according to reports of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), driven by the rise in oil prices, the implementation of large investment projects within the Kingdom's Vision 2030, as well as the increase in foreign direct investments that came as a result of economic openness and the consolidation of relations with major economies. (Abu Bakr Abdullah Al-Tayeb, 2023)

9.5.2 Increasing labor productivity

Saudi Arabia's membership allows access to international experiences in improving labor productivity, especially in vital sectors such as energy, technology and infrastructure. Through the adoption of best practices in vocational training, knowledge transfer, and the development of national competencies, the level of technical skills of Saudi cadres was enhanced, which contributed to raising the level of productivity, reducing operational costs, and enhancing the competitiveness of the local economy internationally. (Abu Bakr Abdullah Al-Tayeb, 2023).

9.5.3 Macroeconomic stability

Participating in the G20 helps the Kingdom coordinate with major economies to cope with global economic crises, such as slowing growth, inflation, and energy price fluctuations. International initiatives, such as the Common Framework for Addressing Debt, also contribute to supporting internal financial stability and achieving sustainable development away from external crises.

9.6 Enhancing the business environment:

9.6.1 Global Competitiveness Indicators

The Kingdom's membership in the G20 is directly reflected in its ranking in the global competitiveness indicators, as Saudi Arabia has witnessed continuous improvement in business sectors, infrastructure and economic laws, attracting more foreign direct investment. Collaboration with the Group's economies has enabled learning from global experiences in financial reforms, facilitating the business environment, and protecting the rights of investors. (Ghani, 2023).

9.6.2 Economic openness and Vision 2030 policies

Membership contributes to strengthening the orientation towards economic openness through bilateral and multilateral agreements, and the exchange of experiences in the fields of trade and finance. The Kingdom's participation in the G20 also supports the implementation of the objectives of Vision 2030, including the diversification of the economy away from oil,

and the development of strategic non-oil sectors such as renewable energy, technology, and logistics, which enhances national competitiveness in the long term. (Ghani, 2023).

9.7 The impact of membership on social participation:

9.7.1 Empowerment of women

Saudi Arabia's membership in the G20 enables the adoption of innovative policies to increase women's participation in the labor market, based on international initiatives focused on inclusiveness and women's economic empowerment. These initiatives have helped raise the rate of women's participation in the workforce, and provide equal opportunities for leadership and administrative positions, which enhances human development and achieves social justice. (Al-Sorour, 2021).

9.7.2 Enhancing community participation

G20 international summits and forums provide the Saudi government with global experiences in integrating youth and civil society into the economic process, reinforcing the commitment to sustainable development, expanding the use of human resources, and supporting entrepreneurship and SMEs. (Younis, 2025).

Saudi Arabia's membership in the G20 represents a strategic platform to promote national development at various levels. It supports macroeconomics through sustainable growth and increased productivity, improves the business environment through the adoption of global best practices, and promotes social participation through the empowerment of women, youth and civil society. It is expected that the impact of this membership will continue to achieve sustainable development in the coming years, especially with the implementation of Vision 2030 and continued coordination with the member countries of the Group. (Younis, 2025).

9.7.3 Positive results of the Kingdom's membership in the G20 :

Saudi Arabia's membership in the G20 has yielded many positive results at the national and international levels, providing it with a regular platform to communicate and coordinate with the world's leading financial and economic policymakers. This contributed to enhancing cooperation with major economies, increasing the level of transparency and economic disclosure, and consolidating the Kingdom's position as an active partner on an equal footing with developed countries. The membership also helped to support the paths of financial and economic policy reform, and the adoption of international best practices, which reflected positively on the efficiency and sustainability of the national economy. (Ahmed, 2025)

9.7.4 New economic cities and strengthening the investment structure:

In the context of strengthening its global economic position, the Kingdom has launched a number of economic cities that reflect its development ambitions and its ability to attract international investments. One of the most prominent of these projects is the King Abdullah Financial Center in Riyadh, which is one of the most important financial centers in the region, due to its large size and advanced technical equipment. This project is one of the largest

integrated financial projects in the Middle East, and reflects the Kingdom's trend towards building a diversified economy based on knowledge and advanced financial services. (Ahmed, 2025).

9.8 International Institutions Praise Economic Reforms:

The economic reforms implemented by the Kingdom have received wide international acclaim, with the World Bank praising developments in the banking sector in terms of regulation and supervision. He also noted efforts to promote financial stability and support developing countries through cooperation within the G20. These international accolades confirm that the Kingdom is on a reform path that enhances the efficiency of its financial institutions and strengthens its role in the global economic system.

Saudi economic policy is characterized by moderation and balance, with a commitment to play a positive role in supporting international economic stability. The OECD ranked the Saudi economy among the fastest growing among the G20 countries in 2022 and 2023, according to its annual World Economic Outlook reports. (Al-Ja 'id, 2025)

9.8.1 Saudi Economy Growth in 2022 :

In 2022, the Saudi economy witnessed remarkable GDP growth of 8.7%, one of the highest growth rates among the G20 countries during that year, exceeding the expectations of many international organizations. This rate is the highest in the last decade, reflecting the success of the economic policies and structural reforms adopted by the Kingdom within Vision 2030. (Al-Ja 'id, 2025)

The Kingdom also recorded remarkable growth in worker productivity during 2022. This achievement reflects the improved efficiency of the labor market and the high level of skills and productivity, which supports the competitiveness of the national economy. (Qamar, 2024).

9.8.2 Leadership in Communications and Information Technology:

The Kingdom has become one of the leading countries in the field of communications and information technology among the G20 countries, as a result of the rapid development of digital infrastructure. It contributed to the transformation of the Group's digital economy team into a permanent team, and led efforts towards the adoption of an action plan to define and measure the digital economy, in addition to adopting the principles of reliable human-centered artificial intelligence. (Al-Khudairi, 2026)..

The Kingdom has also led global initiatives to bridge the digital divide, by experimenting with high-altitude network technologies to cover remote areas, and expanding telecommunications coverage to 99% of the population. The Kingdom has achieved advanced ranks in the indicators of digital competitiveness and the maturity of the digital government, which has established itself as a regional center for technical innovation.

In the health field, the Kingdom launched the largest virtual hospital based on artificial intelligence technologies, in a move that reflects the use of technology to serve human development. (Al-Khudairi, 2026).

9.8.3 Empowering Youth and Women:

The Kingdom has witnessed remarkable progress in the field of empowering women and youth, as the participation rate of women in the technical sector increased from 7% to 33% within a short period, exceeding the average of the G20 countries and the European Union. The Kingdom has also achieved advanced ranks in financial market indicators, especially in initial public offerings and boards of directors, reflecting the development of the investment environment and enhancing the participation of national competencies. (Faleh, 2023)

At the level of global competitiveness, the Kingdom has advanced to advanced ranks in the international competitiveness reports, becoming among the top 20 economies in the world, and ranked third among the G20 countries according to some indicators, outperforming a number of advanced economies. (Faleh, 2023)

Saudi Arabia's accession to the G20 has enhanced its role and influence in the global economy, underpinned by a strong industrial and economic base, ongoing structural reforms, and ambitious development policies. This was reflected in achieving high growth rates, improving the business environment, promoting digital leadership, and empowering various societal groups, which solidified the Kingdom's position as an influential economic force and a safe investment destination at the international level.

Saudi Arabia has been able to play an influential role in enhancing the stability of the global economy, as its participation in the G20 summits has been of special importance, and has become appreciated by international observers who rely on its active contribution in supporting global growth and consolidating the economic stability that countries and peoples aspire to. The Kingdom's accession to the G20, which includes the world's top 20 economies, has strengthened its position and influential role in the international economy, based on a solid economic and industrial base. (Abdullah Mohammed Hassan Al-Rashdi,2026)

The wise leadership of the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques King Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud and his Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman bin Abdulaziz, may God protect them, has had a great impact in guiding economic policies and supporting the national business sector, which strengthened the Kingdom's position as an active party in shaping the features of global economic policies, and as a safe and attractive investment destination for capital from various countries of the world. The Kingdom's balanced positions and wise economic decisions, along with the balanced growth of the banking sector, have established its presence at the G20 summit meetings since their launch in Washington in 2008, stressing its commitment to play a positive role that contributes to global economic stability and formulate a more balanced and sustainable economic system that takes into account the interests of developed and developing countries alike. (Faleh, 2023).

Based on its commitment to the principles of free trade, the Kingdom continued to support global trade liberalization initiatives and provided the necessary funding to support trade movement through national and regional programs and funds. Its membership in the G20 came as a result of its position as a major exporter and influential price of energy globally, as well as the expansion of its international trade and the rise of its financial resources, which made its financial and investment policies have an impact beyond its national borders to include the global economy, whether through international trade or investments in global financial markets. ((Mahmoud Ahmed Abdel Rahman, 2020).

The expansion of the Saudi economic role in the region has also contributed to the Kingdom's ranking among the most prominent emerging economies globally, along with emerging countries, because of its economic weight in the Gulf region, the Middle East and the Arab world. One of the positive results of its membership in the G20 is the provision of regular channels of communication with major economic decision-makers globally, which has strengthened bilateral and multilateral cooperation, raised the level of transparency and financial and economic disclosure, and contributed to the development of policies and reforms in multiple financial and economic sectors, in the long-term interest of the national interest. (Mahmoud Ahmed Abdel Rahman, 2020).

Reflecting its economic potential, the Kingdom launched a number of economic cities and embarked on the implementation of the King Abdullah Financial District project in Riyadh, which is one of the most prominent financial centers in the region and reflects the Kingdom's trend towards strengthening its position as a regional and global financial and investment center. (Al-Juhani, 2025).

In the field of investment climate, the reforms implemented by the Kingdom have been praised by the World Bank, especially with regard to the development of regulatory and supervisory frameworks for the banking sector, as the Kingdom has been ranked high in international comparisons, with emphasis on its role in supporting global economic stability through its membership in the G20, and its contributions to regional and international development institutions. (Al-Hadrami, 2020).

The Kingdom has also continued to adopt moderate and balanced economic policies during its development process, which has strengthened its role in supporting international financial stability. The OECD has ranked the Saudi economy as one of the fastest growing economies among the G20 countries during 2022 and 2023, as the organization predicted high GDP growth in 2022, despite the global challenges of inflation, slowing growth, the Russian-Ukrainian crisis, and tightening monetary policies globally.

Although the organization lowered its forecast for the growth of the global economy in that period, it kept its positive forecast for the growth of the Saudi economy, reflecting the strength of the Kingdom's economic foundations. The International Monetary Fund also praised the strength of the Saudi economy and the strength of its financial conditions, stressing the positive prospects in the short and medium term, in light of the continued implementation of structural reforms that support strong, comprehensive and sustainable

growth, and enhance the ability of the national economy to recover from the repercussions of the Covid-19 pandemic and address global challenges efficiently. (Messani & Bogheesh, 2023).

This study concluded that the diplomatic role of Saudi Arabia in the G20 was not a formal or limited role, but represented a natural extension of its economic and financial position at the international level. Since joining the group and participating in its successive summits, the Kingdom has actively contributed to supporting the stability of the global economy, enhancing multilateral cooperation, and participating in the formulation of international economic and financial policies, based on its weight in energy markets, the strength of its financial sector, and the expansion of its global economic relations.

The study showed that the Kingdom's membership in the G20 reflected positively on national development, whether at the macroeconomic level by achieving high growth rates and increasing labor productivity, or at the level of improving the business environment through legislative and financial reforms and enhancing global competitiveness, or in the field of social participation by empowering women and youth and expanding the base of economic participation. This membership has also strengthened the Kingdom's position as a regional and global hub for investment and innovation, especially in the energy, digital economy, and financial services sectors.

International indicators, whether issued by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the International Monetary Fund, or the World Bank, have proven the strength of the Saudi economy and its ability to achieve balanced growth despite global challenges, including inflation, slowing growth, and geopolitical crises. This reflects the success of the economic policies and structural reforms adopted by the Kingdom within the framework of Saudi Vision 2030, which are in line with the international trends discussed by the G20.

Based on the above, it can be said that the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has not only benefited from its membership in the G20, but has contributed to guiding its paths and supporting its initiatives, in a way that serves global economic stability and at the same time promotes national development goals. This role is expected to continue in the future, with the Kingdom's commitment to moderate economic policies, an ambitious development vision, and active participation in shaping a more balanced and sustainable global economic system that serves the interests of developed and developing countries alike.

10. Conclusion

Strengthening the Kingdom's position as an influential international actor The study showed that Saudi Arabia's accession to the G20 was not a formal representation, but rather strengthened its position in the structure of the international system, and became a participant in global economic decision-making. Contributing to the reshaping of global economic governance The Kingdom's participation has contributed to supporting the multilateral governance model within the international system, by coordinating economic policies, supporting global financial stability and addressing debt crises. Enhancing stability in the

international economic system through its role in stabilizing energy markets, supporting global economic growth and contributing to the management of international crises, the Kingdom has become an important element in achieving the structural stability of the international system. Strengthening the principle of interdependence between countries The Kingdom's trade and investment policies have increased the interdependence of global economies, strengthened supply chains and stimulated international trade, which supports the international trend towards economic interdependence. Expanding the role of regional powers in the international system The study highlighted the rise of the Kingdom as a model for regional powers that contribute to international decision-making, reflecting the shift of the international system towards multipolarity. Strengthening multilateral diplomacy, The Kingdom relied on summit diplomacy, international cooperation and consensus-building, which contributed to reducing tensions and enhancing dialogue between international powers. Contribute to building a more balanced and sustainable international format The Saudi role supports the building of a more balanced and equitable global economic system, promotes sustainable development and reduces the gap between developed and developing countries. Saudi Arabia's diplomatic role across the G20 has also contributed to reshaping the international architecture by strengthening multilateral governance, supporting global economic stability and enabling regional powers to participate in international decision-making.

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