

Non-oil exports increase by 18.9% in 2025

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 18.9% compared to 2024, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, decreased by 0.1%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 64.4% during the same period, driven by a 99.8% increase in “machinery, electrical equipment and parts”, which represented 50.1% of total re-exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports increased by 2.1% in 2025 compared to 2024, and oil exports decreased by 4.0%. The percentage of oil exports out of total exports decreased from 73.1% in 2024 to 68.7% in 2025. On the imports side, imports increased by 8.8% in 2025, while the merchandise trade surplus decreased by 19.2% compared to 2024.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increases to 38.5%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased in 2025, reaching 38.5% compared with 35.3% in 2024. This increase was driven by a 18.9% increase in non-oil exports, alongside an 8.8% increase in imports over the same period.

chemical products are among most important non-oil export merchandise

“Chemical products” were among the most important non-oil export commodities, accounting for 22.5% of the total non-oil exports, and increased by 4.7% compared with 2024. This was followed by “machinery, electrical equipment and parts”, which represented 22.4% of total non-oil exports and increased by 91.8% compared with 2024.

On the import side, the most important imported commodities were “machinery, electrical equipment and parts”, which accounted for 29.0% of total imports and increased by 24.6% compared with 2024, followed by “transportation equipment and parts”, which accounted for 13.6% of total imports and increased by 3.6% compared with 2024.

China is Saudi Arabia main merchandise trading partner

China is the main destination for Saudi Arabia’s merchandise exports, accounting for 14.6% of total exports in 2025, followed by the United Arab Emirates at 10.0% and India at 9.4%. South Korea, Japan, U.S.A, Egypt, Kingdom of Bahrain, Poland and Malta, were also among the top ten export destinations, with total exports to these ten countries representing 66.8% of the Kingdom’s overall exports.

On the imports side, China ranked first as the Kingdom’s merchandise source, accounting for 27.5% of total imports in 2025, followed by U.S.A at 8.2% and United Arab Emirates at 5.7%. India, Germany, Japan, Italy, France, Switzerland, and Egypt were also among the top ten import sources, with total imports from these ten countries representing 65.9% of Saudi Arabia’s overall imports.

Key customs ports for imports and non-oil exports

King Abdulaziz Port in Dammam was the leading entry point for goods into the Kingdom, accounting for 26.6% of total imports in 2025. Followed by other major ports: Jeddah Islamic Seaport at 22.1%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 13.8%, King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah at 10.4%, and King Fahad International Airport in Dammam at 5.4%. These five ports together handled 78.2% of Saudi Arabia’s total merchandise imports.

For non-oil exports, King Abdulaziz International Airport was the primary outlet in 2025, accounting for 14.2% of total non-oil exports. Followed by Jeddah Islamic Port at 11.7%, King Fahad Industrial Seaport in Jubail at 11.1%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 10.6%, and Jubail Seaport at 7.9%. Collectively, these five ports accounted for 55.4% of Saudi Arabia’s total non-oil merchandise exports.

Figure 1. International trade in goods (2016 - 2025)



Figure 2. Non-oil exports and imports (2016 - 2025)

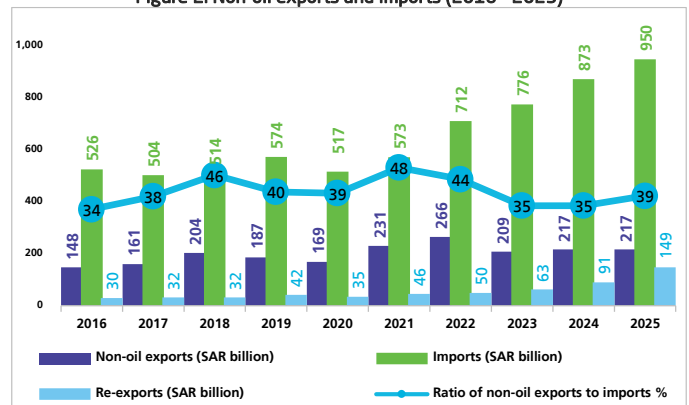


Figure 3. Most important non-oil export goods (2025)

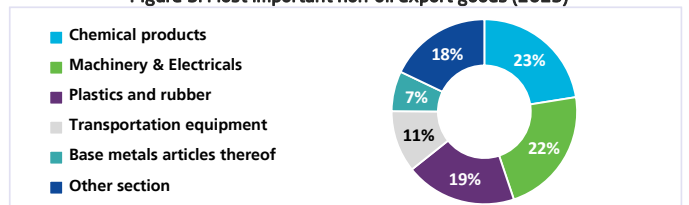
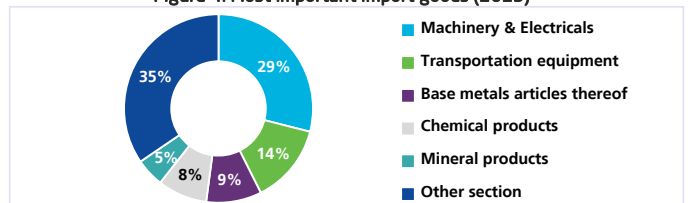


Figure 4. Most important import goods (2025)



Methodology and quality

The General Authority for Statistics prepares international merchandise trade statistics based on administrative records received from the relevant authorities, namely the Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority for non-oil data, and the Ministry of Energy for oil-related data. These records undergo statistical processing and validation in accordance with the methodologies adopted by the Authority to ensure data quality and accuracy prior to publication.

Merchandise exports and imports are classified according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) 2022, maintained by the World Customs Organization (WCO). This system enables countries to classify traded products within a unified international framework of product names and codes. Oil exports fall under Chapter 27 of the HS classification: “Mineral Fuels, Oils and Waxes,” while non-oil exports include all other merchandise exports, including petrochemical products.

For more details, please refer to the: [Methodology and quality](#) , [table](#)