Non-oil exports increase by 19.4% in Q3 2025

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 19.4% compared to Q3 2024, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, decreased by 0.4%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 69.6% during the same period. driven by a 135.5% increase in "machinery, electrical equipment and parts" which represented 61.8% of total re-exported.

Meanwhile, merchandise exports increased by 9.5% in Q3 2025 compared to Q3 2024, oil exports also increased by 5.5%. Consequently, the percentage of oil exports out of total exports decreased from 71.1% in Q3 2024 to 68.5% in Q3 2025.

On the other hand, imports increased by 7.5% in Q3 2025, and the surplus of the merchandise trade balance increased by 17.2% compared to Q3 2024.

Ratio of non-oil merchandise exports to imports increases to 40.3%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased to 40.3% in Q3 2025 from 36.3% in Q3 2024. This was due to a 19.4% increase in non-oil exports and a 7.5% increase in imports during the same period.

Machinery, electrical equipment and parts most important non-oil export merchandise

Among the most important non-oil exports are "machinery, electrical equipment and parts", which constituted 26.9% of the total non-oil exports, recording a 120.4% increase compared to Q3 2024. Followed by "chemical products", which represented 21.4% of total non-oil exports, with a 0.7% decrease compared to Q3 2024.

However, the most important imported goods were "machinery, electrical equipment and parts", which constituted 30.0% of total imports, rising by 23.1% compared to Q3 2024. This is followed by "transportation equipment and parts", which represented 14.1% of total imports, with a 0.7% increase compared to Q3 2024.

China is Saudi Arabia's main merchandise trading partner

China is the main destination for the Kingdom's exports, which amounted to 14.9% of total exports in Q3 2025. Followed next by United Arab Emirates (10.8% of total exports) and India (9.5% of total exports). South Korea, Japan, U.S.A, Egypt, Poland, Malta, and Kingdom of Bahrain were the other countries that ranked in the top 10 destinations. Exports of the Kingdom to those 10 countries account for 65.8% of total exports.

Similarly, China held the first position for the Kingdom's imports, constituting 27.6% of total imports in Q3 2025, followed next by U.S.A (8.1% of total imports) and United Arab Emirates (5.6% of total imports). Germany, India, Japan, Italy, France, Egypt and Switzerland were among the top 10 countries from which imports were made, with the total value of imports from these ten countries accounting for 65.2% of total imports.

Top five customs ports for imports

King Abdulaziz Sea Port in Dammam is one of the most important ports through which goods crossed into the Kingdom accounting for 26.9% of total imports in Q3 2025. Among the other major ports of entry for imports were Jeddah Islamic Sea Port 21.5%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh 13.4%, King Abdulaziz International Airport 10.9%, and King Fahad International Airport in Dammam 5.4%. Those five ports together accounted for 78.2% of the total merchandise imports of the Kingdom.

Figure 1. International trade (Q3 2024 - Q3 2025)

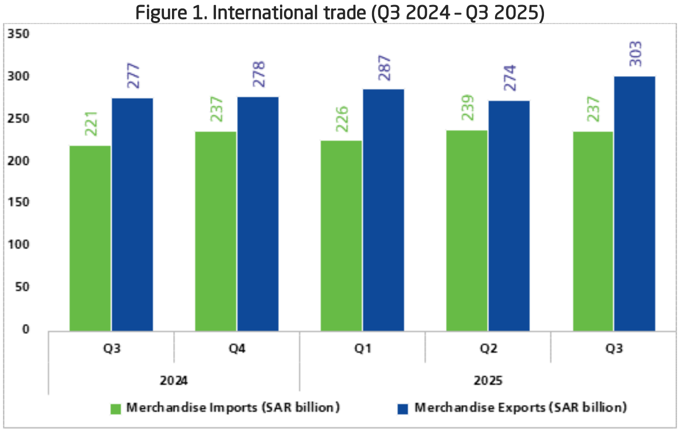


Figure 2. Non-oil exports and imports (Q3 2024 - Q3 2025)

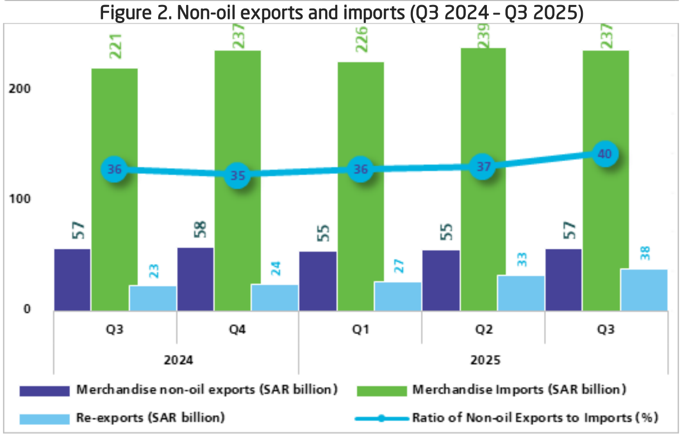


Figure 3. Most important non-oil goods exports (Q3 2025)

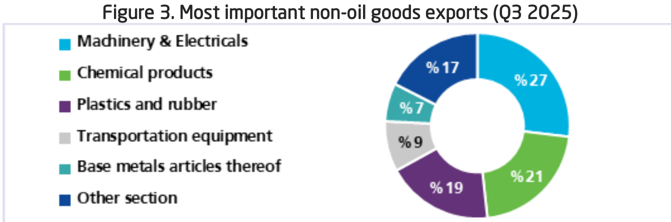
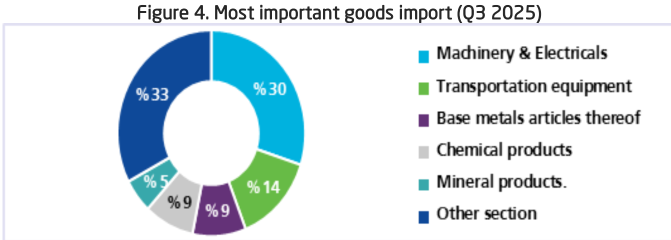


Figure 4. Most important goods import (Q3 2025)



Methodology and quality

The General Authority for Statistics prepares International Trade in Goods 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.
Data for the year 2025 are preliminary.

For more information: Methodology and quality table