Non-oil exports increase by 21.7% in September 2025

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 21.7% compared to September 2024, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, increased by 2.8%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 72.2% during the same period, driven by a 117.2% increase in "machinery, electrical equipment and parts" which represented 61.1% of total re-exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports increased by 14.0% in September 2025 compared to September 2024, as a result of a 10.7% increase in oil exports. Consequently, the percentage of oil exports out of total exports decreased from 70.4% in September 2024 to 68.4% in September 2025. On the other hand, imports increased by 2.8% in September 2025, and the surplus of the merchandise trade balance increased by 66.3% compared to September 2024.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increases to 42.5%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased to 42.5% in September 2025 from 35.9% in September 2024. This was due to a 21.7% increase in non-oil exports and a 2.8% increase in imports during the same period.

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

Among the most important non-oil exports are "machinery, electrical equipment and parts", which constituted 25.7% of the total non-oil exports, recording a 102.6% increase compared to September 2024. Followed by "chemical products", which represented 22.0% of total non-oil exports, with a 2.9% increase compared to September 2024. However, the most important imported goods were "machinery, electrical equipment and parts", which constituted 30.5% of total imports, rising by 17.1% compared to September 2024. Followed by "transportation equipment and parts", which represented 13.5% of total imports, with a 16.3% decrease compared to September 2024.

China is Saudi Arabia main merchandise trading partner

In September 2025, exports to China amounted to 14.4% of total exports, making this country the main destination for the Kingdom's exports. Followed next by United Arab Emirates (10.7% of total exports) and India (10.0% of total exports). South Korea, Japan, Poland, U.S.A, Kingdom of Bahrain, Malta, and Egypt were the other countries that ranked in the top 10 destinations. Exports of the Kingdom to those 10 countries account for 64.8% of total exports. Similarly, China held the first position for the Kingdom's imports, constituting 28.2% of total imports in September 2025, followed next by U.S.A (9.0% of total imports) and United Arab Emirates (5.7% of total imports). India, Germany, Japan, Italy, France, Vietnam and Egypt were among the top 10 countries from which imports were made, with the total value of imports from these ten countries accounting for 67.4% 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 25.9% of total imports in September 2025. Among the other major ports of entry for imports were Jeddah Islamic Sea Port 21.4%, King Khalid Int Airport in Riyadh 14.6%, King Abdulaziz Int. Airport 10.9%, and King Fahad Int Airport in Dammam 5.4%. Those five ports together accounted for 78.2% of the total merchandise imports of the Kingdom.

Figure1. International trade (September 2024 – September 2025)

Figure2. Non-oil exports and imports (September 2024 – September 2025)

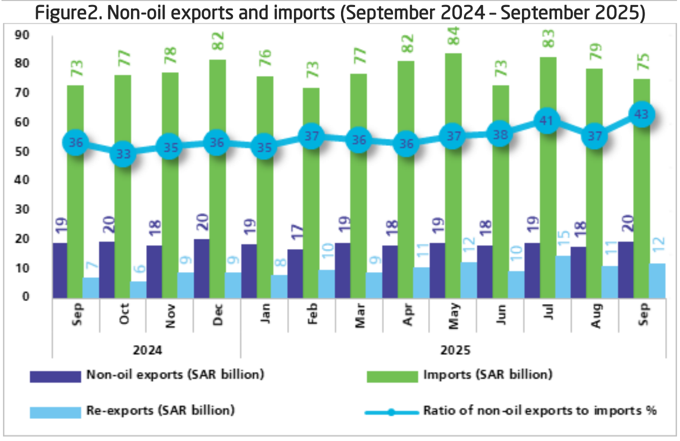

Figure3. Most important non-oil goods exports (September 2025)

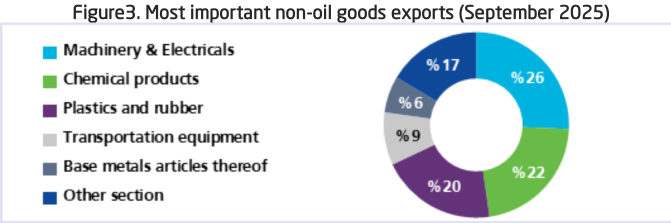

Figure4. Most important goods imports (September 2025)

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 GASTAT 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 2025 are preliminary.

For more details, please refer to the: Methodology and quality , table