



### Merchandise exports decrease by 39.7% in June 2023

Overall merchandise exports decreased by 39.7% in June 2023, compared to June 2022. The value of exports amounted to SAR 88.8 billion in June 2023, down from SAR 147.1 billion in June 2022. This decrease originated mainly from oil exports, which fell by SAR 44.5 billion or 38.3% in the same period, decreasing to SAR 71.9 billion from SAR 116.4 billion in June 2022. The share of oil exports in total exports increased from 79.1% in June 2022 to 81.0% in June 2023. Compared to May 2023, total merchandise exports decreased by SAR 10.0 billion or 10.1%. Non-oil exports (including re-exports) decreased by 45.0%, compared to June 2022, decreasing to SAR 16.9 billion from SAR 30.7 billion in June 2022. Non-oil exports (excluding re-exports) decreased by 46.1% as re-exports also fall by 39.8% in the same period. Non-oil exports (including re-exports) decreased compared to May 2023 by SAR 9.9 billion or 36.8%. Merchandise imports decreased by 17.1% (SAR 10.6 billion) in June 2023. The value of imports amounted to SAR 51.4 billion in June 2023 compared to SAR 62.1 billion in June 2022. Imports also decreased compared to May 2023 by SAR 17.7 billion or 25.6%.

#### Products of chemical and allied industries most important non-oil export merchandise

Most important non-oil export goods were "Products of the chemical and allied industries" (29.1% of non-oil merchandise exports), which decreased by 53.3% SAR 5.6 billion, and "Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof" (27.4% of non-oil merchandise exports) which decreased by 48.3% SAR 4.3 billion from June 2022. Most important imported merchandise goods were "Machinery and mechanical appliances; electrical equipment; parts thereof" (20.2% of total merchandise imports), and "Transport equipment and parts thereof" (18.2% of total merchandise imports).

#### Ratio of non-oil exports to imports decreases to 32.8%

Ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports decreased to 32.8% in June 2023 from 49.5% in June 2022, as a result of a larger decrease in non-oil exports (45.0%) than in imports (17.1%) over that period.

#### China is Saudi Arabia's main merchandise trading partner

In June 2023, exports to China amounted to SAR 13.7 billion (15.5% of total exports), making this country the main destination for exports of Saudi Arabia. South Korea and India followed next with SAR 8.1 billion (9.2% of total exports) and SAR 7.7 billion (8.7% of total exports), respectively. Japan, U.S.A, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Malaysia, France, and Singapore were the other countries that ranked in the top 10 destinations. Exports of Saudi Arabia to those 10 countries amounted to SAR 58.5 billion, accounting for 66.0% of total exports.

Imports from China amounted to SAR 10.0 billion (19.5% of total imports) in June 2023, making this country the main origin for imports of Saudi Arabia. U.S.A and United Arab Emirates followed next with imports of SAR 4.3 billion (8.4% of total imports) and SAR 3.6 billion (7.0% of total imports), respectively. India, Switzerland, Singapore, Germany, Egypt, Italy and Russian Federation were the other countries that ranked in the top 10 countries for imports. Imports of Saudi Arabia from those 10 countries amounted to SAR 31.0 billion, accounting for 60.3% of total imports.

#### Top five customs ports for imports

Jeddah Islamic Sea Port is one of the most important ports through which goods crossed into Saudi Arabia at a value of SAR 12.9 billion of imports, corresponding to 25.1% of the total in June 2023. Among the other major ports of entry for imports were King Abdulaziz Sea Port in Dammam (16.6%), King Khalid Int. Airport in Riyadh (11.5%), Ras Tanura Sea Port (10.0%), and King Abdulaziz Int. Airport (7.4%). Those five ports together accounted for 70.5% of the total merchandise imports of Saudi Arabia.

Table1. Merchandise Exports, Imports, Trade Volume & Trade Balance (Monthly, SAR Billion)

Year	Month	Merchandise Exports	Merchandise Imports	Trade Volume (Merchandise Exports + Merchandise Imports)	Trade Balance (Merchandise Exports - Merchandise Imports)
2022	Jun	147	62	209	85
	Jul	140	58	198	82
	Aug	134	64	198	70
	Sep	125	61	186	64
	Oct	126	66	192	60
	Nov	113	65	178	48
2023	Dec	109	65	174	44
	Jan	106	68	174	38
	Feb	102	57	159	45
	Mar	108	69	177	39
	Apr	104	58	162	46
	May	99	69	168	30
Jun	89	51	140	38	

Source: Tables

Figure 1. International Trade (June 2022 – June 2023) (SAR billion)

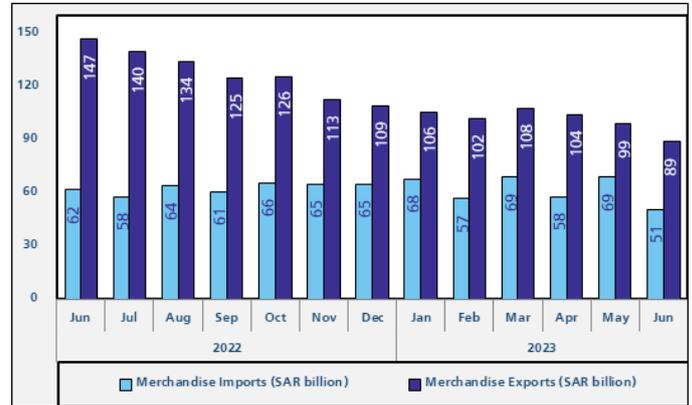


Figure 2. Non-Oil Exports and Imports (June 2022 – June 2023)

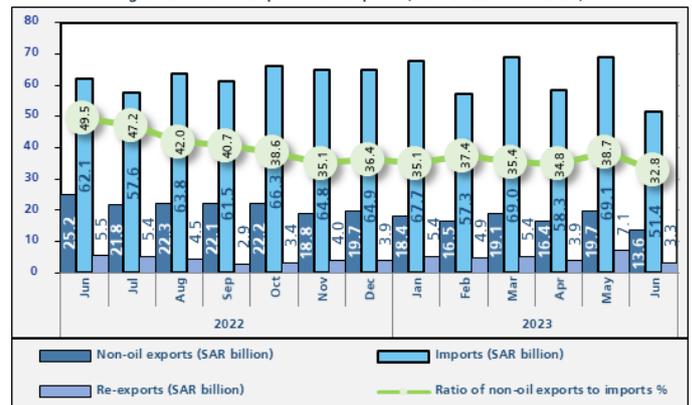
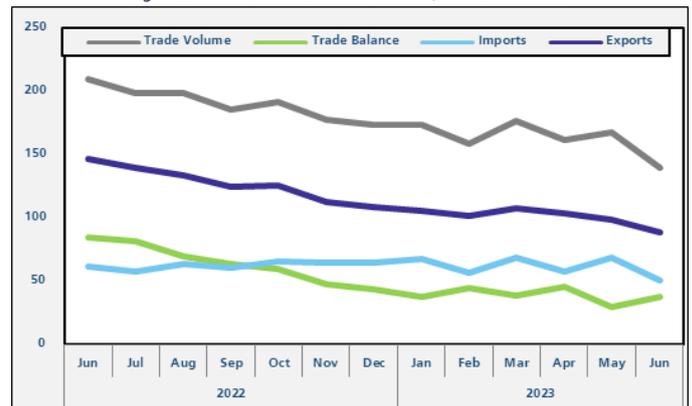


Figure 3. Trade Balance & Trade Volume, value SAR billion



#### Methodology

GASTAT's statistics on international trade is built on administrative records from Zakat, Tax and Customs Authority (non-oil) and the Ministry of Energy (oil). Saudi Arabia's merchandise exports and imports are classified according to the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding Systems 2022, also known as the Harmonized System (HS), which is maintained by the World Customs Organization (WCO). The HS allows countries to classify traded products in an internationally standardized system of product names and codes. Oil exports refer to exported goods classified in Chapter 27 (mineral fuels, mineral oils, and waxes) of the Harmonized System (HS). Non-oil exports refer to all other goods exported (including petrochemicals). [Reference Metadata](#)