

Non-oil exports increase by 32.3% in October 2025

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 32.3% compared to October 2024, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, increased by 2.4%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 130.7% during the same period, driven by a 387.5% increase in 'Transportation equipment and parts', which represented 37.4% of total re-exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports increased by 11.8% in October 2025 compared to October 2024, as oil exports increased by 4.0%. Consequently, the percentage of oil exports out of total exports decreased from 72.5% in October 2024 to 67.4% in October 2025. On the other hand, imports increased by 4.3% in October 2025, and the surplus of the merchandise trade balance increased by 47.4% compared to October 2024.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increases to 42.3%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased to 42.3% in October 2025 from 33.4% in October 2024. This was due to a 32.3% increase in non-oil exports and a 4.3% 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 23.6% of the total non-oil exports, recording an 82.5% increase compared to October 2024. Followed by "chemical products", which represented 19.4% of total non-oil exports, with a 5.0% decrease compared to October 2024. However, the most important imported goods were "machinery, electrical equipment and parts", which constituted 30.2% of total imports, rising by 26.3% compared to October 2024. This is followed by "transportation equipment and parts", which represented 12.1% of total imports, with a 22.9% decrease compared to October 2024.

China is Saudi Arabia main merchandise trading partner

In October 2025, exports to China amounted to 14.1% of total exports, making this country the main destination for the Kingdom's exports. Followed next by United Arab Emirates (10.9% of total exports) and India (9.9% of total exports). Japan, South Korea, U.S.A, Kingdom of Bahrain, Egypt, Singapore, and Poland were the other countries that ranked in the top 10 destinations. Exports of the Kingdom to those 10 countries account for 70.4% of total exports. Similarly, China held the first position for the Kingdom's imports, constituting 24.8% of total imports in October 2025, followed next by U.S.A (8.7% of total imports) and United Arab Emirates (6.4% of total imports). Switzerland, India, Germany, Japan, Italy, France 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 67.7% of total imports.

Top five customs ports for imports

King Abdulaziz Seaport in Dammam is one of the most important ports through which goods crossed into the Kingdom accounting for 25.7% of total imports in October 2025. Among the other major ports of entry for imports were Jeddah Islamic Seaport 19.8%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh 15.0%, King Abdulaziz International Airport 13.0%, and King Fahad International Airport in Dammam 5.8%. Those five ports together accounted for 79.2% of the total merchandise imports of the Kingdom.

Figure1. International trade (October 2024 - October 2025)

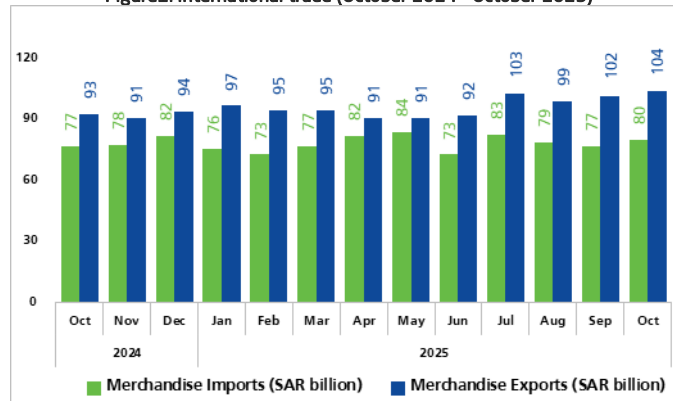


Figure2. Non-oil exports and imports (October 2024 - October 2025)

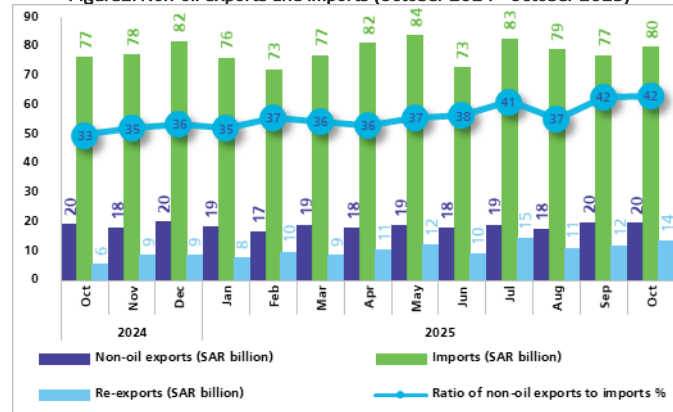


Figure3. Most important non-oil goods exports (October 2025)

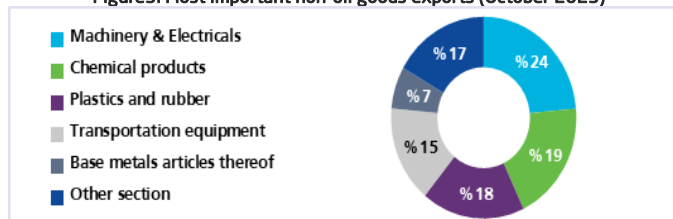
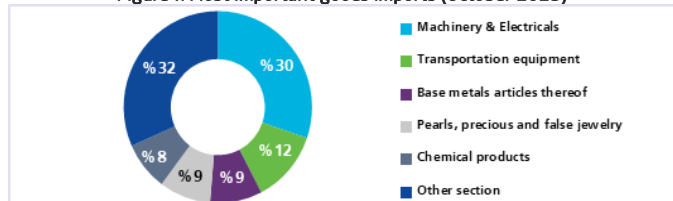


Figure4. Most important goods imports (October 2025)



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.

Data for the year 2025 are preliminary.

[Methodology and quality](#) , [table](#)