

Non-oil exports increase by 26.1% in November 2021

Overall merchandise exports increased by 82.5% in November 2021 compared to November 2020, when international trade was impacted by Covid-related lockdowns and travel bans in numerous countries. The value of exports amounted to SAR 107.3 billion in November 2021, up from SAR 58.8 billion in November 2020. This increase originated mainly from oil exports, which rose by SAR 43.1 billion or 112.8% in the same period. The share of oil exports in total exports increased from 65.0% in November 2020 to 75.8% in November 2021. Compared to October 2021, total merchandise exports increased by SAR 1.1 billion or 1.0%.

Non-oil exports increased by 26.1% year-on-year in November 2021, rising to SAR 26.0 billion from SAR 20.6 billion in November 2020. Non-oil exports increased compared to October 2021 by SAR 2.1 billion or 9.0%.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increase to 52.6% in November 2021

The ratio of non-oil exports to imports increased to 52.6% in November 2021 from 42.3% in November 2020, as a result of a higher increase in non-oil exports (26.1%) than in imports (1.4%) over that period. (see figure (2))

Most important commodities in November 2021

The most important non-oil goods were 'Products of the Chemical or Allied Industries' (34.0% of non-oil merchandise exports) increased by 70.9% SAR 3.7 billion and 'Plastics and Rubber and Articles Thereof' (31.6% of non-oil merchandise exports) increased by 38.4% SAR 2.3 billion from November 2020.

China is Saudi Arabia's main trading partner for merchandise trade in November 2021

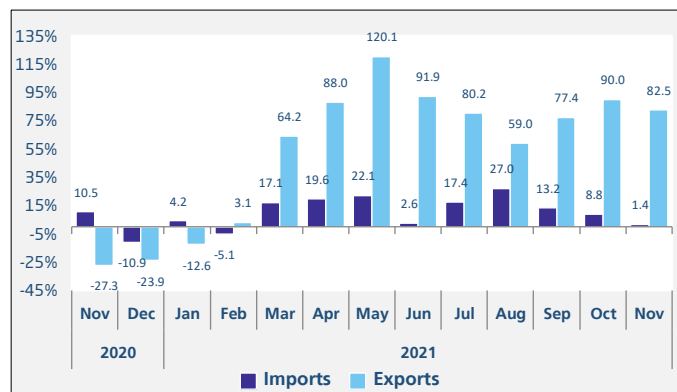
In November 2021, exports to China amounted to SAR 18.5 billion (17.2% of total exports), making this country the main destination for exports of Saudi Arabia. India and Japan followed next with SAR 12.5 billion (11.6% of total exports) and SAR 10.3 billion (9.6% of total exports), respectively. South Korea, U.S.A, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Singapore, Bahrain, and Taiwan were the other countries that ranked in the top 10 destinations. Exports of Saudi Arabia to those 10 countries amounted to SAR 76.7 billion, accounting for 71.4% of total exports.

Imports from China amounted to SAR 10.2 billion (20.6% of total imports) in November 2021, making this country the main origin for imports of Saudi Arabia. U.S.A and United Arab Emirates followed next with imports of SAR 5.6 billion (11.4% of total imports) and SAR 3.0 billion (6.0% of total imports), respectively. India, Germany, Japan, Egypt, Italy, France and United Kingdom were the other countries that ranked in the top 10 countries for imports. Imports of Saudi Arabia from those 10 countries amounted to SAR 30.8 billion, accounting for 62.4% of total imports.

Year	Month	Merchandise Exports	Merchandise Imports	Trade Volume (Merchandise Exports + Merchandise Imports)	Trade Balance (Merchandise Exports – Merchandise Imports)
2020	November	58,806	48,715	107,521	10,091
	December	65,335	45,479	110,814	19,856
	January	71,937	47,937	119,874	24,000
	February	65,814	40,842	106,656	24,972
	March	74,776	50,723	125,499	24,053
2021	April	71,710	49,988	121,698	21,722
	May	82,192	45,076	127,268	37,116
	June	84,795	47,351	132,146	37,444
	July	92,072	47,303	139,375	44,769
	August	89,205	51,731	140,936	37,474
	September	94,684	47,522	142,206	47,162
	October	106,234	46,820	153,054	59,414
November	107,298	49,399	156,697	57,899	

Source: Tables

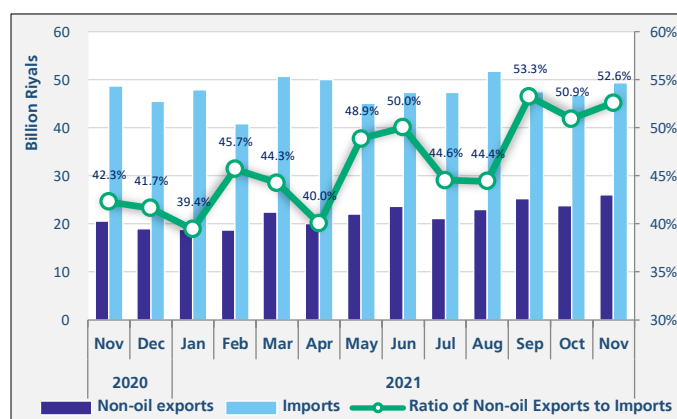
Figure 1. International Trade (Year-on-Year Change, %)



Top five customs ports for imports in November 2021

SAR 12.8 billion of imports, corresponding to 25.9% of the total, entered the Kingdom from Jeddah Islamic Sea Port in November 2021. Among the other major ports of entry for the imports were King Abdulaziz Port (18.1%), King Khalid International Airport (14.7%), Bat'ha (6.4%), and King Fahad Airport (5.9%). Those five ports together accounted for 70.9% of the total merchandise imports of the Kingdom.

Figure 2. Ratio of Non-Oil Exports to Imports, Monthly



Methodology

GASTAT's statistics on international trade is built on administrative records from Saudi Customs (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 2017, 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). For more information, click the link [Methodology](#).