

Non-oil exports increase by 5.5% in August 2025

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 5.5% compared to August 2024, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, decreased by 6.7%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 32.9% during the same period. driven by a 90.9% increase in "machinery, electrical equipment and parts" which represented 60.6% of total non-oil exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports rose by 6.6% in August 2025 compared to August 2024, due to a 7.0% increase in oil exports. Consequently, the percentage of oil exports out of total exports increased from 70.2% in August 2024 to 70.5% in August 2025. On the other hand, imports increased by 7.4% in August 2025 compared to August 2024, and the merchandise trade balance surplus rose by 4.1% over the same period.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports decreases to 39.1%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports decreased to 39.1% in August 2025 from 39.8% in August 2024. This was due to a 5.5% increase in non-oil exports and a 7.4% 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 were "machinery, electrical equipment and parts", which constituted 25.4% of total non-oil exports, recording a 79.8% increase compared to August 2024. Followed by "chemical products", which represented 22.7% of total non-oil exports, with a 7.4% decrease compared to August 2024. However, the most important imported goods were "machinery, electrical equipment and parts", which constituted 29.8% of total imports, rising by 24.7% compared to August 2024. This is Followed by "transportation equipment and parts", which represented 14.1% of total imports, with a 6.1% increase compared to August 2024.

China is Saudi Arabia main merchandise trading partner

In August 2025, exports to China amounted to 16.2% of total exports, making this country the main destination for the Kingdom's exports. followed next by United Arab Emirates (11.1% of total exports) and India (9.2% of total exports). South Korea, Japan, U.S.A, Egypt, Poland, Kingdom of Bahrain, and Singapore were the other countries that ranked among the top 10 destinations. Exports of the Kingdom to these 10 countries accounted for 67.4% of total exports. Similarly, China held the first position for the Kingdom's imports, constituting 26.4% of total imports in August 2025, followed by U.S.A (7.8% of total imports) and United Arab Emirates (5.4% of total imports). Germany, India, Japan, Italy, France, Egypt and Sultanate of Oman were among the top 10 countries from which imports were made, with the total value of imports from these ten countries accounting for 64.5% 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 enter the Kingdom, accounting for 25.6% of total imports in August 2025. Among the other major ports of entry for imports were Jeddah Islamic Sea Port 21.9%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh 13.2%, King Abdulaziz International. Airport 12.1%, and King Fahad International Airport in Dammam 5.8%. Together, these five ports accounted for 78.6% of the total merchandise imports of the Kingdom.

Figure1. International trade (August 2024 - August 2025)

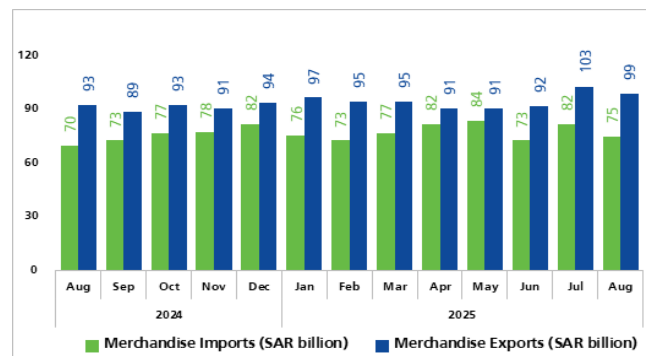


Figure2. Non-oil exports and imports (August 2024 - August 2025)

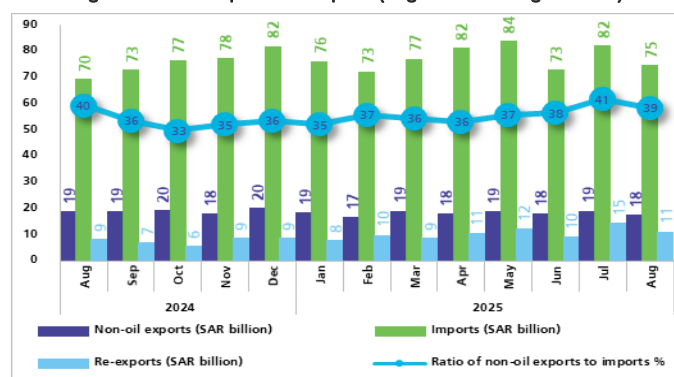


Figure3. Most important non-oil goods exports (August 2025)

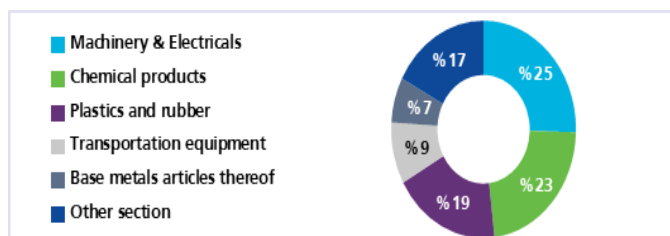
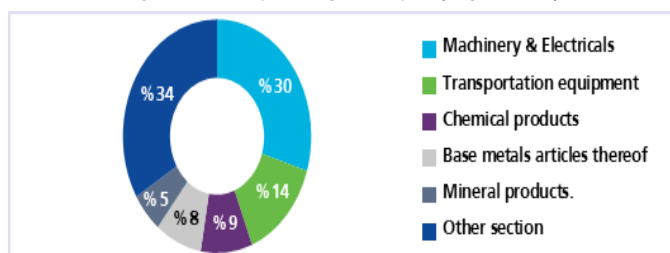


Figure4. Most important goods import (August 2025)



Methodology and quality

The international trade in goods statistics are 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).

The data for 2025 is preliminary.

For more information: [Methodology and quality](#) , [table](#)