Non-oil exports increase by 20.7% in November 2025

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 20.7% compared to November 2024. While national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, rose by 4.7%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 53.1% during the same period, driven by an 81.9% increase in 'machinery, electrical equipment and parts', which accounted for 51.5% of total re-exports. Merchandise exports in November 2025 increased by 10.0% compared to November 2024, and oil exports increased by 5.4%. The percentage of oil exports in total exports declined from 70.1% in November 2024 to 67.2% in November 2025. On the imports side, imports declined by 0.2% in November 2025, while the merchandise trade surplus increased by 70.2% compared to November 2024.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increased to 42.2%

Ratio of non-oil exports, including re-exports, to imports increased in November 2025, reaching 42.2%, compared with 34.9% in November 2024. This increase was driven by a 20.7% rise in non-oil exports, alongside a 0.2% decline in imports over the same period.

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

Machinery, electrical equipment and their parts were among the most important non-oil export commodities, accounting for 24.2% of total non-oil exports, and increased by 81.5% compared with November 2024. This was followed by "products of the chemical industries," which represented 20.3% of total non-oil exports and increased by 0.5% compared with November 2024.

On the import side, the most important imported commodities were "machinery, electrical equipment and their parts," accounting for 30.7% of total imports and increasing by 8.6% compared with November 2024, followed by "transport equipment and their parts," which accounted for 14.4% of total imports and increased by 2.2% compared with November 2024.

China is Saudi Arabia's main merchandise trading partner

China is the main destination for Saudi Arabia's merchandise exports, accounting for 13.5% of total exports in November 2025, followed by the United Arab Emirates 11.7% and Japan 9.9%. India, South Korea, the United States, Egypt, Singapore, Bahrain, and Poland were also among the top ten export destinations, with total exports to these ten countries representing 71.4% of the Kingdom's overall exports.

On the imports side, China ranked first as the Kingdom's merchandise source, accounting for 26.7% of total imports in November 2025, followed by United States 10.2% and the United Arab Emirates 6.2% Germany, Japan, India, Italy, France, Switzerland, and Egypt were also among the top ten import sources, with total imports from these ten countries representing 68.6% of Saudi Arabia's overall imports.

Key customs ports for imports and non-oil exports

King Abdul Aziz Port in Dammam was the leading entry point for goods into the Kingdom, accounting for 22.8% of total imports in November 2025. It was followed by other major ports and airports: Jeddah Islamic Port 22.6%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh 17.0%, King Abdul Aziz International Airport in Jeddah 11.9%, and King Fahad International Airport in Dammam 5.7%.These five ports together handled 80.0% of Saudi Arabia's total merchandise imports.

For non-oil exports, King Abdul Aziz International Airport in Jeddah was the primary outlet in November 2025, accounting for 17.2% of total non-oil exports. It was followed by Jeddah Islamic Port (10.9%), King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh (10.8%), King Fahd Industrial Port in Jubail (10.8%), and Ras Al-Khair Port (8.1%). Collectively, these five ports and airports accounted for 57.8% of Saudi Arabia's total non-oil merchandise exports.

Figure1. International trade in goods (November 2024 – November 2025)
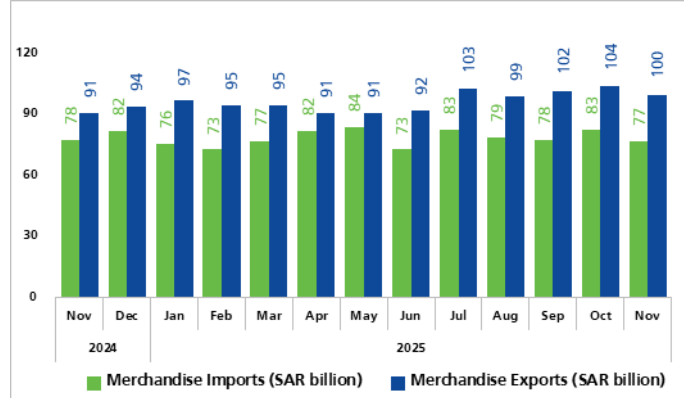

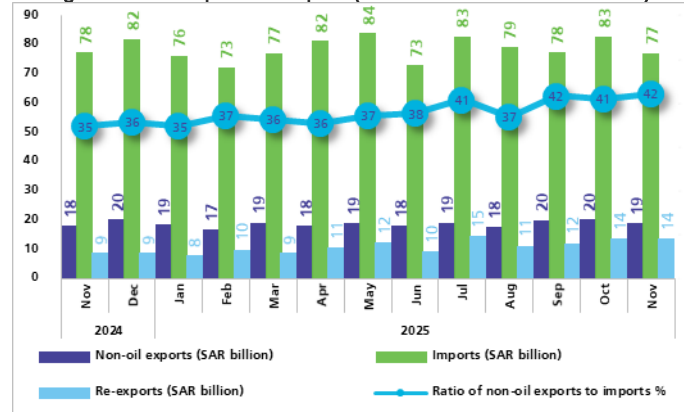Figure2. Non-oil exports and imports (November 2024 – November 2025)

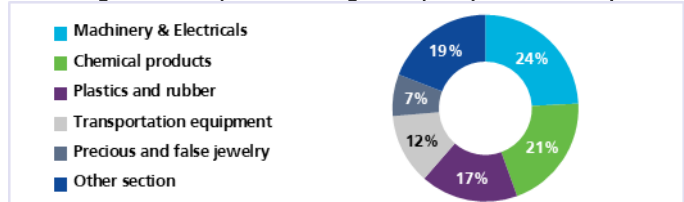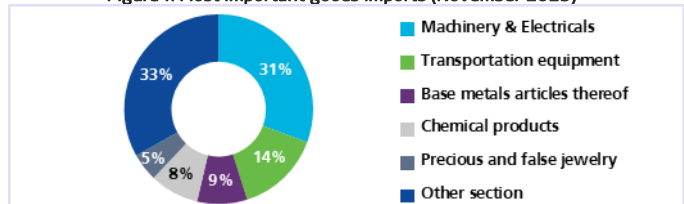Figure3. Most important non-oil goods exports (November 2025)

Figure4. Most important goods imports (November 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.

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