

Non-oil exports increase by 14.3% in February 2025

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 14.3% compared to February 2024, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, increased by 0.7%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 45.9% during the same period.

Meanwhile, merchandise exports decreased by 2.6% in February 2025 compared to February 2024, as a result of a 7.9% decrease in oil exports. Consequently, the percentage of oil exports out of total exports decreased from 76.3% in February 2024 to 72.1% in February 2025.

On the other hand, imports decreased by 5.6% in February 2025, and the surplus of the merchandise trade balance increased by 4.0% compared to February 2024.

Ratio of non-oil merchandise exports to imports increases to 41.3%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased to 41.3% in February 2025 from 34.1% in February 2024. This was due to the increase in non-oil exports against the decrease in imports, with non-oil exports increasing by 14.3% compared to a 5.6% decrease in imports during the same period.

Chemical products most important non-oil export merchandise

Among the most important non-oil exports are "chemical products", which constituted 20.3% of the total non-oil exports, recording a 3.6% decrease compared to February 2024. Followed by "plastics, rubber, and their products", which represented 20.0% of total non-oil exports, with a 1.7% decrease compared to February 2024.

However, the most important imported goods were "machinery, electrical equipment and parts", which constituted 23.5% of total imports, falling by 0.7% compared to February 2024. Followed by "transportation equipment and parts", which represented 15.4% of total imports, with a 24.3% increase compared to February 2024.

China is Saudi Arabia main merchandise trading partner

In February 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 South Korea (10.1% of total exports) and United Arab Emirates (9.8% of total exports). India, Japan, Egypt, Poland, U.S.A, Taiwan, and Kingdom of Bahrain were the other countries that ranked in the top 10 destinations. Exports of the Kingdom to those 10 countries accounted for 72.0% of total exports.

Similarly, China held the first position for the Kingdom's imports, constituting 24.1% of total imports in February 2025, followed next by U.S.A (7.3% of total imports) and India (6.7% of total imports). United Arab Emirates, Egypt, Germany, Japan, Italy, France and United Kingdom were among the top 10 countries from which imports were made, with the total value of imports from these ten countries accounting for 64.0% 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 crossed into the Kingdom accounting for 25.0% of total imports in February 2025. Among the other major ports of entry for imports were Jeddah Islamic Sea Port 19.8%, King Khalid Int Airport in Riyadh 15.0%, King Abdulaziz Int. Airport 8.0%, and King Fahad Int Airport in Dammam 6.2%. Those five ports together accounted for 74.0% of the total merchandise imports of the Kingdom.

Figure1. International trade (February 2024 - February 2025)

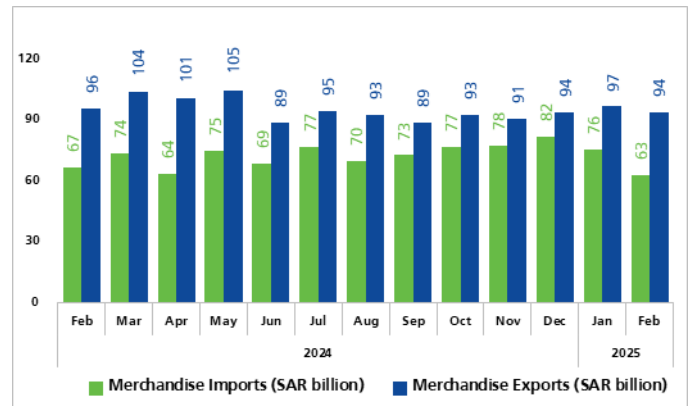


Figure2. Non-oil exports and imports (February 2024 - February 2025)

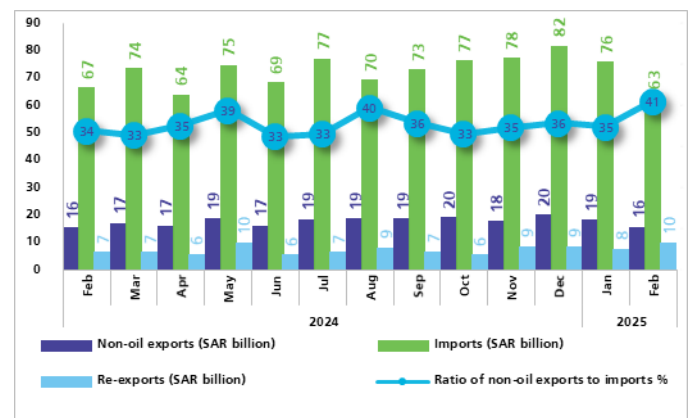
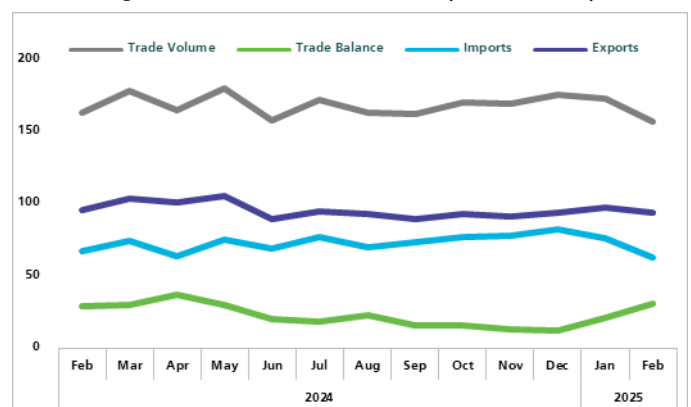


Figure3. Trade balance and trade volume (value SAR billion)



Methodology and quality

The International Trade 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](#)