



## Non-oil exports increase by 12.4% in April 2024

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 12.4% compared to April 2023, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, increased by 1.6%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 56.4% during the same period.

Meanwhile, merchandise exports declined by 1.0% in April 2024 compared to April 2023, due to a 4.2% decrease in oil exports. Consequently, the percentage of oil exports out of total exports decreased from 80.6% in April 2023 to 78.0% in April 2024.

On the other hand, imports fell by 1.3% in April 2024, and surplus of the merchandise trade balance decreased by 0.5% compared to April 2023.

In comparison to March 2024, the value of merchandise exports decreased by 1.7%, the value of non-oil exports, including re-exports, fell by 6.3%, and the value of imports decreased by 17.4%, while the surplus of the merchandise trade balance recorded an increase of 36.0%.

### Ratio of non-oil merchandise exports to imports increases to 37.1%.

Ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased to 37.1% in April 2024 from 32.6% in April 2023. This was due to a 12.4% increase in non-oil exports and a 1.3% decrease in imports over that period. (Figure2)

### Plastics, rubber, and their products are among the most important non-oil exports.

Among the most important non-oil exports are "Plastics, rubber, and their products". These products constituted 26.2% of the total non-oil exports, recording a 20.5% increase compared to April 2023. Following them are "Chemical products" which represented 25.7% of total non-oil exports, with a 13.8% decrease compared to April 2023.

However, the most important imported goods were "Machinery, electrical equipment and parts", which constituted 26.6% of total imports, rising by 32.4% compared to April 2023. Followed by "Transportation equipment and parts", which represented 11.7% of total imports, with a 24.5% decrease compared to April 2023.

### China is Saudi Arabia's main merchandise trading partner.

In April 2024, exports to China amounted to 16.6% of total exports, making this country the main destination for the Kingdom's exports. Followed next Japan (9.2% of total exports) and India (8.1% of total exports), respectively. South Korea, United Arab Emirates, U.S.A, Poland, Kingdom of Bahrain, Malaysia, and Singapore were the other countries that ranked within the top 10 destinations. Exports of the Kingdom to those 10 countries accounting for 65.6% of total exports.

Similarly, China held the first position for the Kingdom's imports, constituting 22.4% of total imports in April 2024, followed next U.S.A (8.3% of total imports) and India (6.6% of total imports). United Arab Emirates, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Japan, Vietnam 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 62.2% 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 29.7% of total imports in April 2024. Among the other major ports of entry for imports were Jeddah Islamic Sea Port (18.4%), King Khalid Int Airport in Riyadh (14.3%), King Abdulaziz Int. Airport (7.6%), and King Fahad Int Airport in Dammam (5.9%). Those five ports together accounted for 76.0% of the total merchandise imports of the Kingdom.

Figure1. International trade (April 2023 - April 2024)

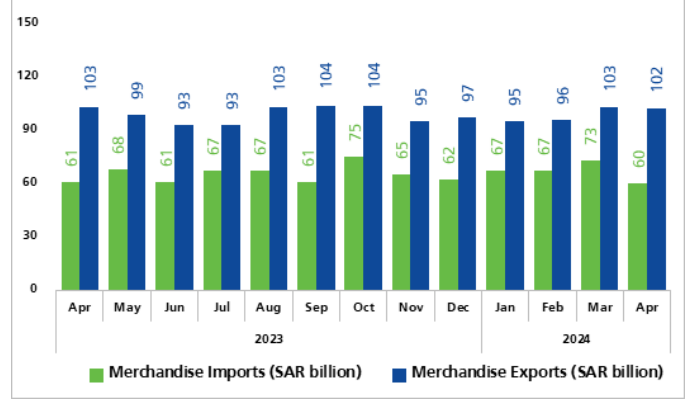


Figure2. Non-oil exports and imports (April 2023 - April 2024)

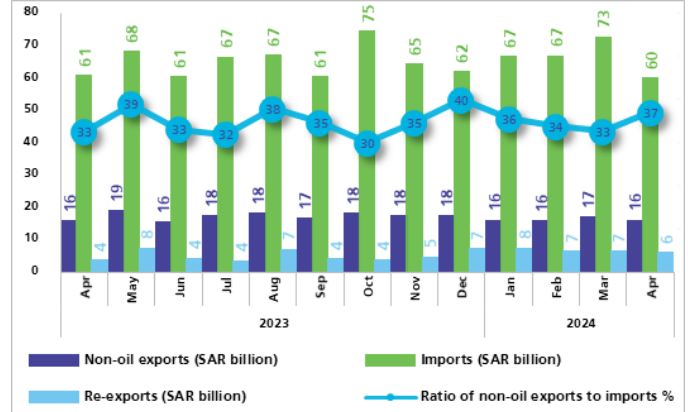
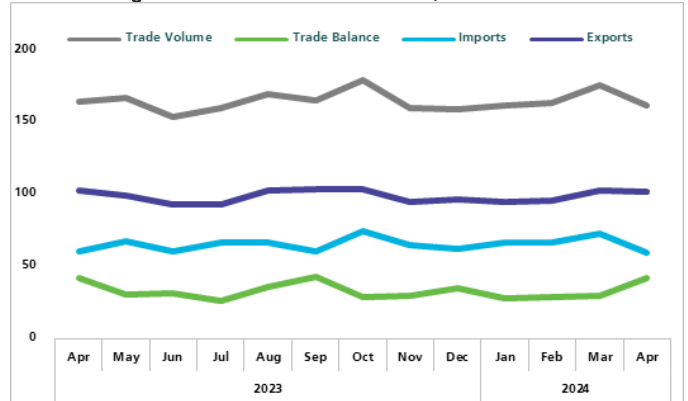


Figure3. Trade balance & trade volume, value SAR billion



### Metadata

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). 2024 data is preliminary.  
For more information: [Metadata Table](#)