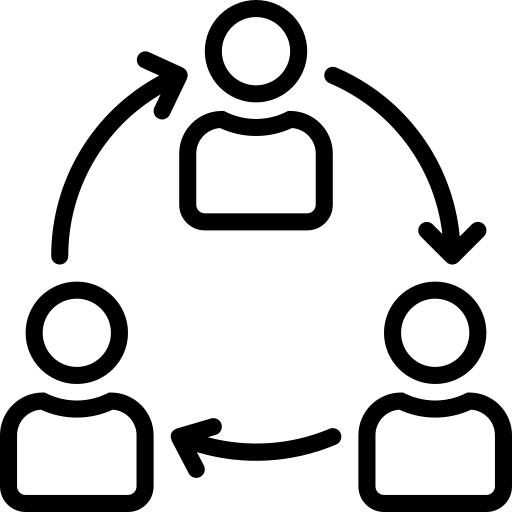


**Final Project**

**“Saudi exports performance report”**

Submitted to

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**Group 3**

**Executive Summary**

In this report you will find the exports of Saudi Arabia from 2014-2018, a lot has changed in the past years especially from 2015 when the crown prince announces "**2030 Vision"** numbers getting higher more countries come in line and more, but we focused on the top 10 countries that Saudi Arabia export to.

**Introduction**

This report presents development in merchandise exports of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia for the period (2014 -2018)

The legal source of information provided by Saudi Open Data Portal

Saudi oil (Aramco) have the bigger piece of the cake for the need of the world for oil and the multiple uses of it, and it considered as the biggest company in the history.

It’s a negative thing that Saudi Arabia have only one big source of income, if anything happens and the prices go down as we can see now with covid-19 the Saudi government will have a lot of problems financially, so we can see that **"vision 2030"** changed the sources of income.

In this report we are answering 3 important questions:

1. **What is meant by Saudi exports?**
2. **Is there a difference in the number of exports in the five years?**
3. **Was Saudi Arabia's reliance on oil exports only?**
4. **vision impact in Saudi exports**

* Increase non-oil government revenue from SAR 163 billion to SAR 1 Trillion.
* Raise our ranking in the Government Effectiveness Index, from 80 to 20.
* raise our ranking on the E-Government Survey Index from our current position of 36 to be among the top five nations.
* To raise the share of non-oil exports in non-oil GDP from 16% to 50%.
* move from our current position as the 19th largest economy in the world into the top 15.
* To increase the localization of oil and gas sectors from 40% to 75%.

**Saudi Arabia's Top 10 Exports**

* Mineral fuels including oil (78.6% of total exports)
* Plastics, plastic articles (7.1%)
* Organic chemicals (4.9%)
* Ships, boats (0.9%)
* Inorganic chemicals (0.8%)
* Aluminum (0.8%)
* Machinery including computers (0.7%)

**The history of Saudi Exports**

Crude oil, refined products, and natural gas liquids account for the bulk of Saudi exports (accounting for 88% of the total exports). Nevertheless, the percentage of crude oil and petroleum product exports fell slightly during the 1980s as a result of the growth in petrochemical and other chemical exports. These products have come mainly from SABIC companies. After declining to their lowest levels in the 1970s and 1980s, following the oil price crash of 1986, exports had steadily recovered by 1992, both as a result of improved oil prices and Saudi Arabia’s global market share of world oil supplies. Moreover, as SABIC created a new petrochemical capacity, non-oil exports rose as well. The direction of exports has been influenced by Saudi Arabia’s oil customers

While imports of consumer goods into Saudi Arabia are duty-free, some Saudi industries are protected by the imposition of 20% import duties on certain commodities. Other items carry duties of 5% of the total cost, which includes insurance and freight. Another point worth mentioning is the policy followed by Saudi Government to assist Saudi nationals. In accordance with the government directives, all purchases are to be made from a Saudi importer. This too can be made only if the product is not made locally. Where there is a need for import of products, because of the deficiency in local production, imports are subjected to tariffs. For example, aluminum or wooden frames, which are also produced locally, are assessed at an import tariff of 20%. As for clearances, goods are usually cleared quickly through customs at Saudi seaports. Original export documents should be stamped and attested by Saudi consular authorities in the country of origin. This will make clearing customs far easier.

**Data details**

**What is meant by Saudi exports?**

The meaning of exports in this case, it includes all oil and non-oil exports,

and includes only the top 10 countries Saudi Arabia exports to them in the years

mentioned, and it appears that demand from countries fluctuates from year to year, Sources of oil include raw materials and their derivatives such as gasoline, kerosene, diesel, gas, lubricants, asphalt and many other materials. Non-oil sources include all industries such as food products, beverages, medical treatments, rubber and textiles. These products and manufactures are the most prominent.

**Analyzing**

**Is there a difference in the number of exports in the five years?**

After collecting and analyzing data, we see that China has the highest demand in all of the mentioned years, while the demand for other countries varies every year, and found that the demand for oil is the most at all. Years, because the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is one of the most important oil-exporting countries, and the demand rate fluctuates from year to year, and the most obvious difference was a decrease of (77) billion from 2014 to 2015, Since the beginning of our study in 2014, it achieved the largest number of exports, by achieving (174) billion, which began to decline in 2015, 2016. The year 2016 was the lowest level of exports achieved by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, with (94) billion exports until it began to rise in 2017 with a difference of (16) billion. Exports continued to rise in 2018, exceeding the five-year average of (17) billion, and the average for the five years was (125) billion.

**Results**

**Was Saudi Arabia's reliance on oil exports only?**

The results indicated that Saudi Arabia relies mainly on its oil resources, and is interested in exporting it more than any other source, as it is the most abundant source for it, and the decline that was in some years was due to the low value of the price of a barrel of oil, such as 2015, which led to lower results, and highest result was in 2014, And that all sources of exports to Saudi Arabia of all kinds are important and influencing the country's economy and budget.

**Conclusion**

It turned out that most of the world depends on importing oil from Saudi Arabia, as it is one of the most important oil exporting countries, and that the level of demand varies from year to year for each country, and Saudi exports are not limited to oil only, there are many non-oil exports that Saudi Arabia cares about. Such as plastics, rubber and chemical industries, as well as metal, Oil is the primary source for all countries, because it is a source that can be treated and can be used in many different industries, most notably automotive fuel. This does not mean that other resources are less important, but rather it has a great importance to the state's economy and affects it significantly.

**References**

-Saudi portal for open data

-World's Top Exports

-Saudi Vision 2030

**The links:**

* [**https://www.data.gov.sa/**](https://www.data.gov.sa/)
* [**http://www.worldstopexports.com/saudi-arabias-top-10-exports/**](http://www.worldstopexports.com/saudi-arabias-top-10-exports/)

* [**https://vision2030.gov.sa/**](https://vision2030.gov.sa/)