

## Commentary

# Saudi Arabia's Revealed Comparative Advantage in Non-Oil Exports

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# Abstract

The revealed comparative advantage (RCA) is based on Ricardian trade theory, which postulates that trade flows between countries are determined by their relative productivity differences. The RCA index provides a general indication and a first approximation of a country's competitive strength in exports. This study examines Saudi Arabia's global and regional export competitiveness for selected nonoil export products from 2010 to 2020 via/ RCA indices. According to the revealed comparative analysis, Saudi Arabia has a competitive advantage in exporting raw materials, plastic/rubber, intermediates and chemical products globally and in various regional markets. Saudi Arabia's RCA in manufacturing is not as pronounced globally as its RCA in other products. In the regional market, Saudi Arabia has a strong comparative advantage in the export of manufactured goods compared to many other countries.

# Introduction

International trade can stimulate growth by providing access to large markets, low-cost intermediate inputs, and advanced technologies (Önder and Yilmazkuday 2016). The empirical literature confirms the positive and statistically significant impact of international trade on economic growth (Frankel and Romer 1999; Irwin and Terviö 2002; Wacziarg and Welch 2008) in particular. On the other hand, export diversification has recently emerged as a hot topic on the economic research agenda, particularly in resource-rich countries (Cadot, Carrère, and Strauss-Kahn 2013; Newfarmer, Shaw, and Walkenhorst 2009; Minondo 2011). There are two schools of thought regarding the impact of diversification on economic growth. One school of thought argues that at low income levels, growth is accompanied by an increase in diversification, but once countries achieve a certain level of income, further expansion is associated with reconcentration (Imbs and Wacziarg 2003; Koren and Tenreyro 2007; Cadot, Carrère, and Strauss-Kahn 2011; Klinger and Lederman 2009). The other school of thought concludes that growth is always associated with an increase in the level of diversification (Parteka and Tamberi 2008; De Benedictis, Gallegati, and Tamberi 2009). Both strands of literature agree on the positive role of export diversification in economic growth.

According to Minondo (2011) and Hidalgo et al. (2007), a country's level of diversification can be determined by the product for which it has a comparative advantage. These authors argue that the product in which a country has a comparative advantage can have a significant impact on the level of diversification of a country's exports. A country with a comparative advantage in commodities that require skills and assets easily transferable to other products has more opportunities to diversify into new products than a country with a

comparative advantage in commodities that require skills and assets not easily transferable to other products (Minondo 2011).

Diversification is an important element of Saudi Arabia's transformation plan for sustainable economic growth. In this context, the aim of this study is to identify the products in which Saudi Arabia has a comparative advantage, which is crucial for policymakers to design effective export diversification strategies.

# The Concept of Revealed Comparative Advantage

Revealed comparative advantage (RCA) indices provide a useful way to analyze a country's comparative advantage based on export performance. The concept of the RCA is based on the Ricardian trade theory, which assumes that trade patterns between countries are determined by their relative differences in productivity. Although such differences in productivity are difficult to detect, an RCA index can be easily constructed using trade data to uncover such differences (UNCTAD)<sup>1</sup>. The RCA index can provide a broad overview and a first approximation of a country's competitive export strengths. RCA indices have been widely used in the literature as a measure of a country's relative ability to produce goods. RCA is an important concept in trade theory and serves as a useful indicator for identifying the consequences of policy shifts and illustrating economic welfare (Vollrath 1991).

The comparative advantage hypothesis emphasizes that the relative difference in productivity between countries is the major reason for international trade and for gains from trade (Kowalski 2011). This hypothesis is based on the notion that each country has a different cost structure and opportunity cost of production for a particular product. Some countries can increase efficiency by focusing on their cost structure strengths. The Heckscher-Ohlin-Samuelson (HOS) theory of comparative advantage provides an explanation for the differences in the opportunity cost of production across the country.

This theory emphasizes that differences in relative factor endowments are the source of comparative advantages. Numerous empirical studies support this hypothesis; they show that countries tend to export products whose production requires the intensive use of production factors they possess and use relatively well (Debaere 2003; Romalis 2004; Chor 2010; Stone, Cepeda, and Jankowska 2011).

From an export diversification perspective, an RCA analysis at a disaggregated level is useful for Saudi Arabia

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<sup>1</sup> <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/en/RcaRadar.html>

to assess specialization patterns of nonoil exports along a narrow product line. The RCA index formulated by Balassa (1965) can be written for Saudi Arabia as follows:

$$RCA_{is} = \frac{X_{is}/X_{ts}}{X_{iw}/X_{tw}}$$

where  $X_{is}$  and  $X_{iw}$  are the values of exports of product  $i$  from Saudi Arabia and its trading partners, respectively, and  $X_{ts}$  and  $X_{tw}$  refer to the total exports of Saudi Arabia and its trading partners, respectively. In other words, the numerator in the equation represents the percentage share of commodity  $i$  in total nonoil exports of Saudi Arabia, and the denominator represents the percentage share of exports of commodity  $i$  of trading partners of Saudi Arabia in total exports. The RCA index represents a comparison of the export structure of Saudi Arabia — the numerator — with the export structure of its trading partner. A country is said to have a revealed comparative advantage if the RCA value is more than one and an unspecialized one if the RCA is less than one. The analysis in this paper spans from 2010–2020; the data were obtained from the World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS)<sup>2</sup>.

We use RCA measures to determine the competitiveness of select nonoil exports of Saudi Arabia at the world level and at the regional market to identify specific nonoil exported goods and trading partners through which Saudi Arabia can achieve the export diversification objective of SV2030. A regional classification of countries was formulated based on the UN regional classification. The economic groups selected include GCC countries and

the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, South/Latin America, and Africa. The countries included in a particular regional group have several common characteristics. For example, countries in Europe have highly developed industrial economies, and countries in Asia and the Pacific region include newly industrialized countries with developing economies; a large population and rapid economic expansion also characterize this region. Most of the countries in the GCC and the Middle East are oil-rich, whereas countries in Africa are abundant in natural resources and most of the economy has remained predominantly agricultural. These common characteristics of specific regional markets generate similar demand patterns, which reasonably justifies the construction of an RCA of Saudi Arabia's nonoil export products at the regional level.

The following nonoil export products listed in the WITS database were selected. We did not include any other export products listed in the WITS database for which Saudi Arabia could not demonstrate a comparative advantage.

- Chemicals.
- Plastic/rubber.
- Raw materials.
- Intermediate goods.
- Manufacturing.

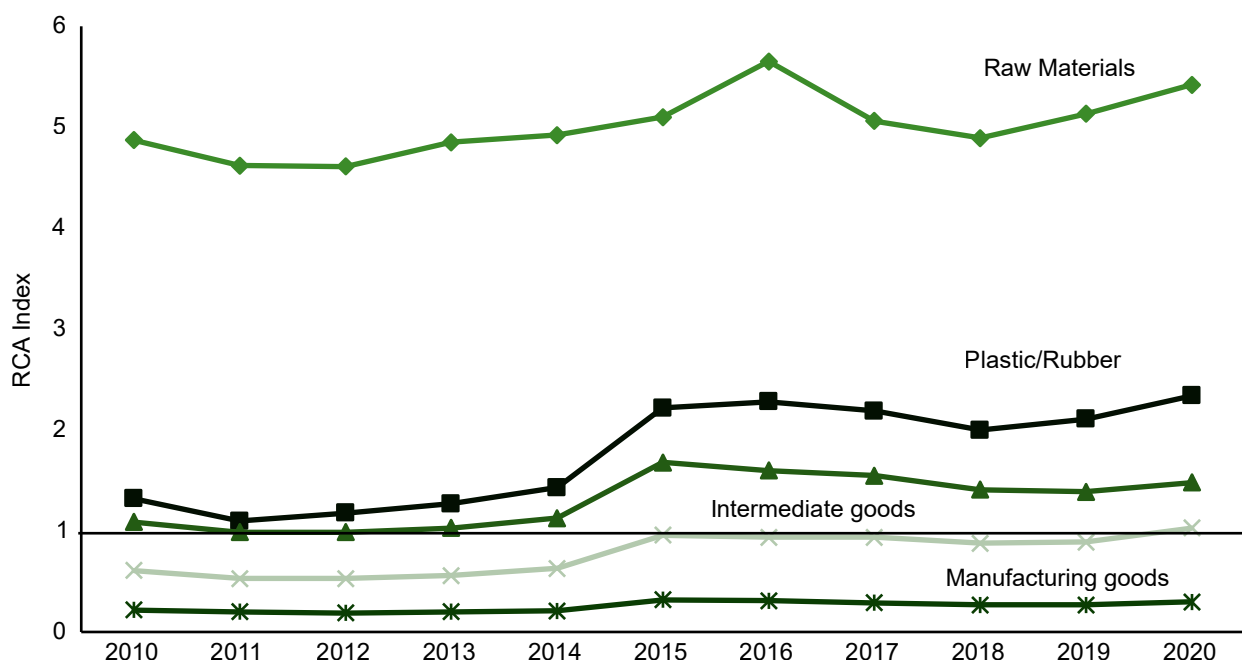
<sup>2</sup> <https://wits.worldbank.org/>

# Revealed Comparative Advantage of Saudi Arabia's Selected Non-Oil Exports in the World

Figure 1 presents the evolution of the RCA index from 2010–2020 for raw materials, plastic/rubber, intermediate goods, chemicals and manufacturing goods. Saudi Arabia has a strong comparative advantage in exports of raw materials, plastic/rubber and chemicals. The RCA indices for raw materials, plastic/rubber and chemicals remained well above one throughout the decade. However, the RCA index for raw materials significantly decreased, while the RCA index for plastic/rubber decreased slightly between 2016 and 2018. The comparative advantage of raw materials shows a declining trend during this period for all GCC countries. The decreasing pattern of the RCA index of plastic/rubber for Saudi Arabia may be due to the effect of the energy price reform initiative. The cost of energy input is greater in energy-intensive industries such as chemicals and plastic/rubber products than in other industries. As a result, differences in sectoral energy dependence and country characteristics in terms of energy supply policy can be significant sources of competitive advantage for countries such as Saudi Arabia.

Saudi Arabia enjoyed an RCA for intermediate goods from 2015–2020. While the RCA index for intermediate goods was less than the threshold level of one from 2010–2014, it stayed at one or above from 2015–2020. Worldwide, Saudi Arabia does not have an RCA in the export of manufactured goods. The RCA index of manufactured goods is substantially lower than one. However, in the regional markets, Saudi Arabia has an RCA over many other countries (see Appendix Table A5).

**Figure 1.** Saudi Arabia revealed comparative advantage in raw materials, plastic/rubber, intermediate goods, chemicals and manufactured goods in the global market

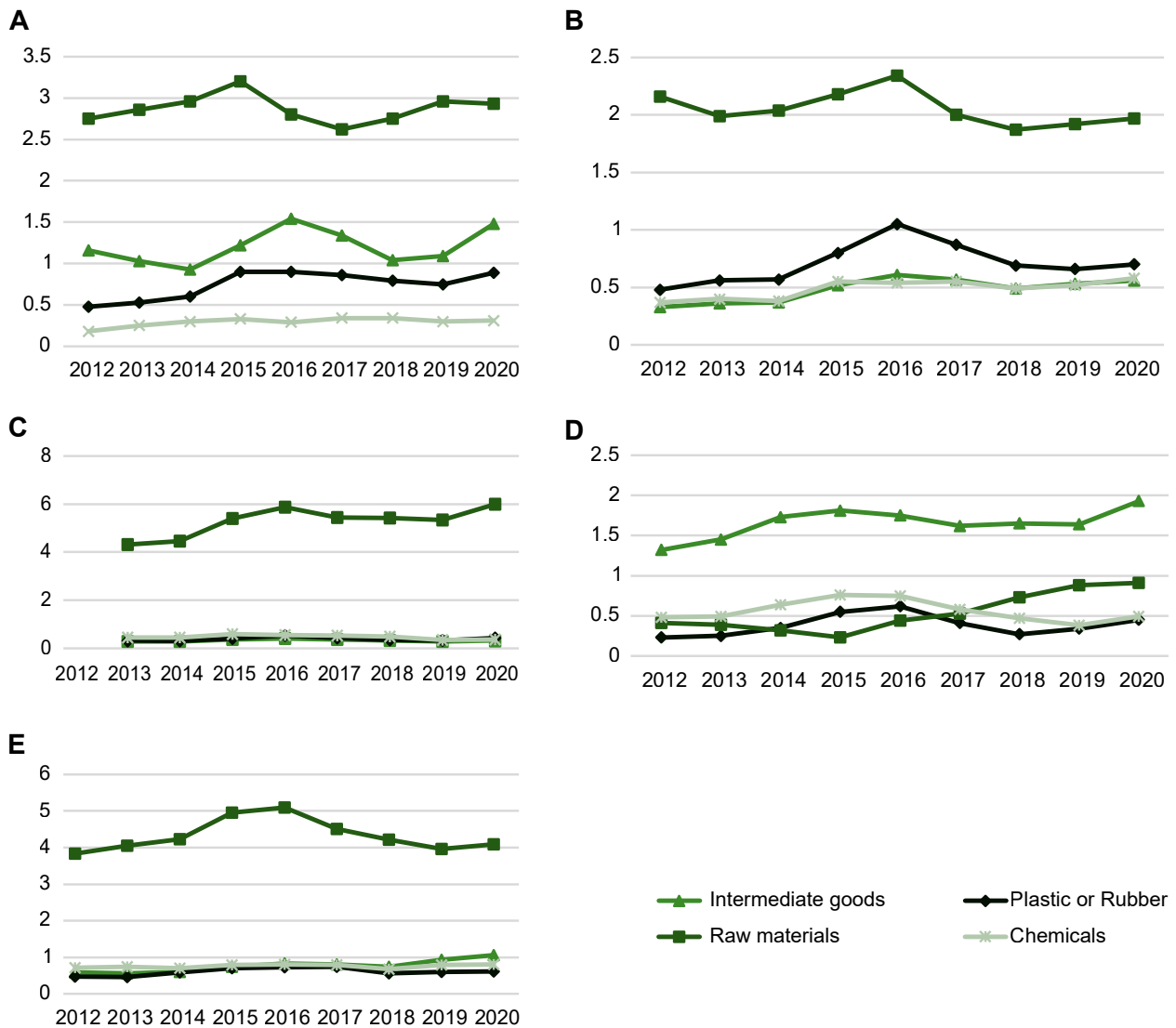


Data source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS)

Figure 2 shows the RCA indices for the same products for the UAE, Qatar, Bahrain, Kuwait and Oman. The UAE, Qatar, Kuwait and Oman have comparative advantages in raw materials exported globally. However, the RCA indices of these countries for raw materials are lower than those of Saudi Arabia, but Kuwait's RCA index for raw materials is close to that of Saudi Arabia (see Figure 2). For all other goods, Saudi Arabia's RCA is significantly greater than that of the other GCC countries.



**Figure 2.** Other GCC countries' comparative advantages in raw materials, plastic/rubber, intermediate goods and chemicals in the global market (2012-2020)



Data source: KAPSARC

Similarly, Saudi Arabia enjoys a significant RCA in these products in regional markets (see Appendix Tables A1-A5). The RCA indices of raw materials, plastic/rubber, intermediate goods and chemicals at the regional level indicate that Saudi Arabia has enjoyed a significant RCA in the exports of these products across many countries. The RCA indices of these products were significantly greater than the threshold for most of the countries in Asia, Europe, America and Africa over the period from 2010–2020.

Several factors contribute to Saudi Arabia's comparative advantage in both global and regional markets. These include vast natural resources, mineral reserves, a well-integrated industrial sector, advanced extraction technologies, cost-effective production, incentives for foreign direct investment, efficient infrastructure facilities, a business-friendly environment and the country's geographic location.

The country's comparative advantage in these products is driven by its vast petroleum, natural gas and mineral reserves. The country's significant petroleum and natural gas resources provide a reliable source of raw materials for various industries, including energy, petrochemicals and manufacturing. Saudi Arabia benefits from relatively low production costs in extracting and processing raw materials. The abundant resources and the country's advanced extraction technologies enable efficient and cost-effective production, enhancing the comparative advantage of these products.

Natural resources serve as crucial inputs for producing a wide range of intermediate goods and provide a reliable and abundant source of raw materials, giving the country a competitive edge in the global market. In addition to oil and natural gas, Saudi Arabia has enormous mineral resources, including gold, phosphate, bauxite, copper and zinc. These minerals add to the country's comparative advantage in raw materials and create the potential for mining and export sectors. The government has implemented policies to promote the exploration, extraction and processing of raw materials and intermediate goods. Substantial investments have been made in infrastructure, such as transportation networks, ports and industrial cities, to support the development and export of raw materials and intermediate goods. As a result, exports of these goods to global markets has contributed to economic growth and international trade.

Plastic/rubber and chemicals are the most essential nonoil export products of Saudi Arabia. Natural resources serve as the base materials for the production of various

petrochemical products, including plastic/rubber and other chemicals. The country's large reserves of raw materials, low-cost of extraction and development of an integrated petrochemical industry have contributed to its comparative advantage in the plastics and chemicals industries. Saudi Arabia has developed an integrated petrochemical industry with significant investment in downstream processing and production facilities. This integration enables efficient and cost-effective production of plastic products, including polyethylene, polypropylene, and polyvinyl chloride (PVC). The Kingdom has invested substantially in developing industrial infrastructure, including petrochemical complexes and specialized industrial zones. These facilities provide conducive environments for plastic manufacturing, research and development, and innovation.

Saudi Arabia's RCA in manufactured goods is not as pronounced as its RCA in other products. While the country has made efforts to diversify its economy and promote manufacturing, it still faces some challenges in this sector. However, there are certain areas where Saudi Arabia has demonstrated a comparative advantage in manufacturing. Saudi Arabia's strong presence in the petrochemical sector provides a foundation for manufacturing activities. The country has invested in downstream industries that utilize petrochemical feedstock to produce plastics, chemicals, fertilizers and other products. This integration with the petrochemical industry gives Saudi Arabia a competitive edge in manufacturing value-added products derived from its abundant raw materials. Saudi Arabia has a growing construction industry driven by infrastructure development and urbanization.

# Conclusion

Diversification plays an important role in ensuring sustainable economic growth by reducing the volatility and vulnerability of export earnings. Saudi Arabia can achieve its goal of export diversification by focusing primarily on products in which the country has comparative advantages, namely, chemicals, plastic/rubber, raw materials, intermediate goods and manufactured goods. Saudi Arabia has a strong comparative advantage in raw materials, chemicals, and plastic/rubber at the world level, as well as a comparative advantage in intermediate goods and chemicals.

Saudi Arabia has a comparative advantage in manufacturing, and assets and skills in this area can be easily transferred to a wide range of other related manufactured products. Indeed, a country can diversify more easily if it has a comparative advantage in a commodity that is closely linked to other products. Saudi

Arabia should diversify its exports from raw materials and intermediate goods to manufactured goods, where it has a comparative advantage. These export products should be actively integrated into the global value chain by improving quality and developing more sophisticated export products.

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# Appendix

## Product-wise Saudi Arabia's Revealed Comparative Advantage at the Regional Level

**Table A1.** Revealed comparative advantage of Saudi Arabia in exports of chemicals.

Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of chemicals										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GCC & Middle East											
Oman	3.8	2.4	3.3	2.0	3.8	2.6	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	2.1
Jordan	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4
Kuwait	2.4	2.1		2.5	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.5	1.8
Lebanon	3.7	3.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.2	1.5	3.2	3.7	2.9
Qatar	2.3		2.6	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.2	2.7	1.3		
UAE	5.9	5.4	4.7	8.4	8.5	7.7	6.3	4.4	4.2	5.2	4.4
Egypt	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Asia & Pacific											
China	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.2	2.4
Indonesia	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2
Pakistan	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.7	2.4	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.4	3.1
Nepal	8.2	7.5	9.4	8.3	8.5	7.3	8.5	9.6	9.8	9.3	
Sri Lanka	2.0	8.0	0.9	3.4	7.0	7.8	7.4	7.6		2.5	4.0
Myanmar	10.3	10.1	8.5	9.9	11.2	10.5	8.8	9.9	7.9	7.8	7.8
Cambodia		4.9		12.6	12.7	12.4	12.1	6.7	9.3	12.4	10.9
Kazakhstan	5.1	6.3	8.3	9.1	8.7	8.1	7.7	6.5	4.2	5.9	1.9
Hong Kong	15.1	17.0	20.3	22.1	19.8	18.4	21.1	25.3	14.5	11.6	10.7
Malaysia	1.3	1.1	1.4	2.2	3.6	6.1	4.2	4.8	3.9	3.2	2.8
Thailand	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.5
Azerbaijan	1.6	6.3	9.6	11.6	10.4	9.1	8.6	7.8	8.9	9.5	6.6
New Zealand	4.8	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.7	2.3	5.2	4.0	4.8	5.3
Singapore	3.2	2.9	3.5	4.0	3.8	4.5	3.7	4.4	4.1	5.5	6.1
Vietnam	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.8	7.1	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.9

Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of chemicals										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Europe											
Australia	3.8	4.6	3.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	5.3	8.8	5.5	6.8	3.5
Belarus			10.8	9.4	8.1	9.1	8.6	8.8	9.1		4.8
Belgium	4.8	4.3	5.5	5.7	5.5	4.8	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.9	2.5
Croatia		7.4	7.5	7.2	7.7	2.4	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.7	5.6
Cyprus	2.6	2.6	3.2	6.2	9.0	6.5	3.1	1.5	7.3	4.1	5.0
Czech Republic	9.3	7.9		8.1	7.7	8.3	5.2	4.0	5.4	4.8	5.0
Denmark	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	1.3	2.8	7.2	3.4	6.5
Germany	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.7
Russian Federation	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.7	7.4	6.4	7.4	7.8	7.0	6.3	6.0
Armenia		7.3	9.2	9.0	9.2	8.6	3.6	7.9	9.6	8.8	8.6
Estonia		10.7	10.4	10.7	10.9	10.5	9.8	9.1	9.1	8.7	7.9
Finland	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.2	5.8	8.5	8.6	4.3	8.2	9.3	8.8
Georgia	0.0	2.2	4.1	4.4	8.5	5.9	7.7	7.4	8.8	8.3	7.6
Norway	9.8	9.6	6.6	7.6	9.9	5.3	8.9	8.1	8.4	8.3	7.8
Poland	6.8	6.8	5.9	6.4	5.8	3.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.6
Romania	6.7	4.6	7.3	4.4	5.4	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.4	5.9
Slovak Republic	9.2	10.5	8.1	8.8	10.0	9.7	10.5	10.2	12.4	12.5	9.3
Slovenia	7.4	2.8	1.3	1.1	2.1	3.3	1.6	1.8	1.4	0.7	2.7
Sweden	4.3	6.0	8.6	8.3	8.3	5.9	5.7	6.9	5.6	6.3	7.5
Turkey	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.9	6.7	5.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.7
Ukraine	6.7	7.6	7.6	6.9	6.0	5.7	5.4	4.7	5.7	6.3	5.9
South/Latin America											
Dominican			5.4	8.0	8.2	6.5	6.3	7.2	7.5	8.2	7.1
Argentina	5.0	3.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	2.9	2.6	5.3	3.6	3.0	3.9
Ecuador	6.2	6.5	5.5	6.4	1.2	0.7	3.6	3.2	4.1	4.1	4.1
Chile	9.2	6.3	9.4	9.4	1.9	1.4	7.8	8.1	6.7	7.0	5.6
Colombia	5.3	5.5	4.8	4.6	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.2
Costa Rica	6.7	7.7	6.7	7.0	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.5	4.7	5.2	5.1
El Salvador		5.9	6.1	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.6	6.1
Mexico	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	6.7	7.5	1.9	9.2	6.8	3.3	3.7
Paraguay	7.1	7.1	6.6	6.1	5.8	5.4	5.6	2.9	3.8	4.8	1.7
Peru	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.6	4.5	4.1	4.3	6.7	6.0
Uruguay	1.2	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.1
Nicaragua		6.0	6.4	5.6	6.1	5.1	3.3	5.0	5.2	1.4	0.9

Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of chemicals										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Africa											
Angola	5.5	7.8	7.3	8.5	4.7	7.8	3.6	2.3	3.9	5.0	
Cameroon	8.8	6.9	8.0	8.4	9.1	7.5	6.8	7.2	5.1		
Congo, Rep.	23.2	26.9	10.6	21.7	25.7	17.7	19.3	11.5	6.6	5.8	6.6
Cote d'Ivoire	7.0	6.5	7.4	9.5	7.2	7.3	5.8	6.3	6.9	6.3	
Ethiopia	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	4.1	2.4	3.2
Gambia	7.0	1.5	3.1	3.9	2.5	4.1	12.8	7.9	2.2	0.3	2.0
Ghana	6.9	6.8	7.1	6.4	9.3	7.8	8.6	7.0	6.1	5.7	
Kenya	2.8			4.3		3.3	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.6	2.3
Malawi	3.8	4.0	3.1	3.3	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.5
Malta	9.7	2.0	12.7	2.3	11.2	7.7	2.7	6.5	6.9	11.2	6.0
Mauritius	3.6	8.5	9.1	10.4	10.6	9.0	2.2	0.8	0.9	1.7	5.0
Mozambique	14.4	11.9	13.3	14.5	7.4	5.6	4.7	0.7	3.2	2.8	2.0
Namibia	6.1		5.6	12.5	13.7	0.5	0.1	1.5	10.8	10.9	0.6
Niger	0.1	0.7	1.9	2.5	3.9	5.1	5.9	2.6	4.2	3.2	1.6
Nigeria	2.9	9.9	5.6	6.2	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.0	4.6	5.3	3.2
Rwanda	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.5	3.0	1.8	2.3	0.8	1.3	0.8	
Senegal	5.1	3.6	5.1	5.3	6.5	5.7	6.0	8.0	9.4	9.2	6.1
Tanzania	3.1	5.9	5.3	5.3	6.2	0.2	3.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.1
Togo	5.8	6.2	6.5	7.3	7.4	5.7	5.5	4.8	6.0	4.8	5.0
Uganda	1.0	1.6	1.5	4.2	2.9	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.5	2.3
Zambia	3.4	5.4	6.1	5.5	5.0	2.1	3.9	5.0	5.6	4.5	3.0
Zimbabwe	8.4		0.9	2.7	4.0	4.3		3.4	4.6	5.2	4.0
Arab States											
Tunisia	6.4	6.7	6.6	7.7	8.3	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.0	5.9	
Comoros	18.7	21.1	17.9	18.0	12.0	16.3	15.9	12.8	14.3	3.0	3.0
Mauritania	3.0	4.8	2.5	1.4	3.9	3.3	2.6	6.2	4.3	7.2	2.1
Morocco	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.9	3.9	4.5	4.3	3.5	2.9	3.3

Note: The highlighted cells in the Table indicate that the data are not available or that Saudi Arabia has no revealed comparative advantage in the respective year.

Data source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), <https://wits.worldbank.org/>.

**Table A2.** Revealed comparative advantage of Saudi Arabia in exports of plastic/rubber.

Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of plastic/rubber										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GCC & Middle East											
Egypt, Arab Rep.	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.9	4.7	4.1	4.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.2
Jordan	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.8
Kuwait	2.8	3.0		3.1	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.6	4.3	2.6
Lebanon	7.9	6.0	8.7	8.5	9.5	8.7	9.4	27.3	7.8	9.7	11.0
UAE	8.0	7.4	5.5	10.3	10.7	9.3	7.6	5.4	5.7	7.1	6.5
Yemen	5.6	4.7	6.7	6.5	5.4	4.5			7.1	7.5	
Asia & Pacific											
Azerbaijan	0.2	4.8	21.0	29.7	26.8	23.0	18.0	11.5	15.6	17.6	16.4
Cambodia		7.3		24.3	22.5	19.8	16.2	10.2	14.5	17.5	16.8
China	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.1	2.6	3.0
Hong Kong	10.2	12.7	15.5	19.9	17.6	15.7	18.6	26.6	24.8	20.9	27.2
Kazakhstan	1.1	8.4	15.1	18.4		14.4	9.3	9.9	3.4	2.8	12.7
Malaysia	1.2	1.2	1.7	3.0	5.7	9.5	6.5	7.0	6.2	5.0	3.9
Maldives	11.4	5.0	15.5	15.0	0.9	0.8	3.6	1.1	0.5	3.0	
Myanmar	17.4	22.0	18.9	19.2	24.2	22.1	19.7	22.3	17.4	15.8	16.5
Nepal	24.0	19.3	23.7	15.0	17.7	20.2	20.3	18.9	21.5	14.4	
New Zealand	2.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.5
Oman	4.4	2.9	2.9	1.7	2.9	2.1	3.6	2.4	2.9	2.3	1.9
Pakistan	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.4	3.0	4.8	4.4	3.9	4.5	5.0
Singapore	4.7	4.5	6.0	6.8	6.2	8.0	8.0	9.7	9.1	13.4	15.7
Sri Lanka	3.1	14.9	1.7	6.2	12.2	13.4	12.6	11.8		4.3	5.9
Vietnam	11.6	11.4	11.5	11.3	11.7	12.6	12.0	11.7	11.8	12.1	11.7
Europe											
Albania		3.9		24.1	12.6	21.9	13.8	19.0	12.1	6.1	14.8
Armenia		15.4	20.0	21.7	21.4	22.8	10.7	21.6	22.8	23.3	20.3
Belgium	7.1	5.3	9.5	10.6	9.6	9.6	7.9	6.1	5.6	4.9	7.0
Bulgaria	6.3	18.1	6.5	18.1	4.8	0.8	1.5	2.2	4.6	3.5	1.7
Cyprus	7.1	7.1	9.2	22.2	30.2	21.9	9.9	4.4	22.1	13.0	14.9
Czech Republic	11.9			12.2	11.8	12.3	7.7	5.5	8.0	7.7	8.7
Denmark	3.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	3.4	6.9	16.2	8.3	18.1
Estonia		8.4	11.4	12.4	17.1	15.7	17.6	15.8	16.2	15.1	14.3
Finland	15.8	19.7	20.9	21.3	13.8	20.6	20.1	9.7	18.6	20.7	18.9
Georgia	0.1	4.5	8.1	7.7	19.3	14.3	19.1	17.0	19.9	19.3	20.0
Germany	5.0	3.8	2.2	2.2	2.7	3.4	5.2	5.1	4.5	3.6	3.5
Greece	1.6	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.5	3.2
Iceland	21.7	24.8	19.9	20.1	21.7	24.2	1.8	0.3	1.1		0.3
Ireland	0.9	3.8	5.6	0.5	7.5	4.9	7.1	18.0	12.1	25.0	2.3
Italy	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.1
Latvia	17.8			7.9	6.9	4.6	1.4	14.2	4.2	4.1	0.0



Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of plastic/rubber										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Norway	1.6	2.9	14.5	16.4	19.2	11.1	8.9	8.0	10.6	8.9	5.5
Poland	13.0	12.0	10.4	12.0	11.0	6.1	2.2	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.9
Romania	1.6	7.1	1.4	7.4	6.8	8.0	7.6	6.4	11.8	11.7	12.0
Russian	15.8	10.3	12.7	12.7	14.7	14.7	14.1	11.0	11.4	10.4	9.9
Slovak Republic			7.8			11.8	12.7	11.6	10.4	9.2	4.4
Slovenia	5.5	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.8	5.4	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.2	9.7
Spain	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.7
Sweden	9.9	13.5	20.0	18.5	18.2	13.5	12.7	14.4	12.0	14.1	18.0
Turkey	12.1	10.6	11.5	11.6	9.9	8.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	10.1	10.0
Ukraine	14.9	17.6	18.4	15.6	10.9	9.8	11.8	10.5	13.9	16.1	14.7
United Kingdom	10.7	12.2	6.4	3.0	1.6	1.8	2.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	2.0
Africa											
Angola	9.6	12.1	7.8	8.0	8.7	15.6	8.2	4.7	8.0	8.6	
Benin	0.3			2.2	2.1	24.3	3.8	10.5	21.7	0.7	1.21
Cameroon	22.3	19.3	20.5	22.1	23.7	19.7	15.0	17.5	13.8		
Congo, Rep.	88.8	94.5	42.0	59.6	56.6	41.4	32.4	32.7	23.2	10.1	24.2
Costa Rica	13.6	13.2	13.3	13.2	11.3	10.3	10.3	9.9	8.1	8.7	8.9
Cote d'Ivoire	17.8	16.5	17.5	23.5	19.8	16.8	16.1	15.6	18.2	17.5	
Ethiopia	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.2	3.6	5.0	3.1	8.0	4.0	5.9
Ghana	12.9	17.5	16.9	14.1	16.2	13.8	18.7	16.6	13.3	12.0	
Kenya	6.0			7.7		5.9	3.9	2.5	1.6	2.1	3.4
Madagascar	2.9	2.2	5.9	5.7	4.3	5.6	0.9	0.8	2.1	5.8	2.9
Malawi	15.0	2.3	1.2	2.5	8.2	5.5		7.3	4.8	7.1	4.1
Mauritius	8.5	8.5	6.3	7.6	11.2	12.4	2.6	1.3	1.8	2.3	13.3
Mozambique	7.9	6.7	23.1	28.9	16.0	9.0	15.5	1.6	10.1	4.0	2.6
Namibia	22.1		17.1	30.0	30.7	1.3	0.0	3.8	26.2	23.3	1.6
Niger	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.9	4.1	2.1	9.0	14.4	11.6	12.2
Nigeria	4.1	11.3	11.4	8.2	12.8	13.3	14.3	11.9	10.9	13.7	10.4
Rwanda	1.6	2.9	1.1	2.2	4.2	1.9	2.6	1.3	1.7	0.9	
Senegal	15.6	9.1	12.5	13.4	17.8	14.3	15.6	20.6	22.7	22.0	13.9
Tanzania	4.5	10.6	8.2	9.6	13.0	0.5	6.0	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.6
Togo	17.1	15.0	15.7	17.0	14.2	12.6	13.8	11.1	14.1	10.9	11.9
Uganda	2.6	3.6	3.7	11.1	7.7	4.3	3.7	3.0	2.4	3.2	5.5
Zambia	11.9	5.1	3.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.8	3.8	4.6	2.9
Zimbabwe	1.4		1.9	15.8	13.3			2.0	15.1	17.4	0.6

Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of plastic/rubber										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
South/Latin America											
Argentina	1.0	7.4	2.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.8	1.9	4.0
Chile	16.4	11.9	17.8	18.1	3.8	3.2	17.4	16.9	14.1	15.2	12.5
Colombia	15.1	14.9	13.2	12.9	13.6	13.5	14.4	13.6	13.9	14.3	12.9
Dominican			8.0	11.5	11.9	9.5	9.0	10.3	11.1	12.0	10.5
Ecuador	15.5	15.9	14.1	16.3	3.1	2.0	10.8	8.9	10.9	11.3	10.6
El Salvador		13.7	14.6	14.2	14.0	14.1	14.0	14.2	14.8	14.8	15.0
Guatemala	14.4	14.5	15.3	14.6	14.2	14.0	13.8	14.4	14.1	14.5	13.0
Honduras			15.5		16.9	15.2	8.2	6.7	11.5	11.3	
Mexico	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.2	11.5	10.5	2.5	2.9	3.4	4.3	2.1
Nicaragua		19.8	20.1	17.6	18.3	16.1	6.4	10.5	10.5	2.7	1.9
Paraguay	17.1		15.6	16.7	17.7	6.0	10.5	4.9	10.6	13.7	4.0
Peru	13.3	14.1	14.6	14.2	13.8	13.7	9.8	9.0	8.9	14.5	13.8
Uruguay	1.3	13.5	12.7	1.3	1.8	2.9	3.1	4.1	10.5	6.1	3.9
Arab States											
Mauritania	4.2	4.7	0.9	2.4	4.5	5.8	5.5	12.2	5.7	10.6	5.1
Morocco	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	6.6	7.5	7.3	5.6	4.6	5.3
Tunisia	10.5	10.4	11.4	13.3	14.0	12.8	12.2	11.8	11.4	8.0	

Note: The highlighted cells in the Table indicate that the data are not available or that Saudi Arabia has no revealed comparative advantage in the respective year.

Data source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), <https://wits.worldbank.org/>.

**Table A3.** Revealed comparative advantage of Saudi Arabia in exports of raw materials.

Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of raw materials										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GCC & Middle East											
Bahrain	0.2	1.7	0.3	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.2	
Jordan	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.3	1.7
Kuwait	1.5	1.5		1.0	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1
UAE			0.9	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3
Qatar	2.1		9.0	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.5			
Asia & Pacific											
Brunei	9.7		14.5	15.6	11.4	11.2	12.3	9.4	12.2	1.7	3.2
China	3.1	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9
India	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5
Indonesia	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.2	5.3	4.4
Japan	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.2	0.2	4.3	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.6
Korea, Rep.	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.7	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.6	4.5
Malaysia	6.0	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.2	3.2	3.8	3.1	4.1	4.5	4.8
Maldives	1.4		3.0	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	
New Zealand	2.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.7	5.8	8.7	4.8	5.5	4.7	4.5
Pakistan	2.8	3.1	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.0
Philippines	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.5	6.2	8.0	9.5	7.7	7.4	8.3	8.2
Singapore	7.3	6.1	5.0	4.9	4.4	6.0	6.6	5.0	4.8	3.8	4.6
Thailand	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	5.2	5.6	5.4	4.7	5.2	5.2
Europe											
Austria	0.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.5	10.3	10.9	8.5	7.2	2.0	11.6
Bulgaria	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	4.7	5.4	4.4	3.5	3.3	3.5
France	7.9		7.3	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.4	6.1	5.5	5.9	6.5
Germany	4.5	4.5	5.5	5.9	5.9	6.3	4.3	4.8	6.2	6.2	6.9
Greece	3.8	3.2	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.0
Italy	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.5	4.2	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.0	5.0
Netherlands	5.0	4.5	4.7	4.4	4.6	3.6	2.7	2.5	2.8	3.2	4.5
Portugal	5.0	4.4	3.7	3.7		5.2	5.7	5.3			
Spain	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.6	4.0	4.1	3.6	4.1	4.9	4.7
United Kingdom	0.7	0.9	1.8	4.0	4.3	4.8	4.9	5.1	2.7	1.7	0.5
Africa											
Gambia		0.1		10.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.2	9.3	9.4	1.8
Niger	13.0	3.3	10.7	4.0		4.8	0.2		2.5	3.4	1.0
South Africa	4.9	4.7	4.6	5.2	4.4	5.5	6.1	6.3	5.2	5.3	6.0
North America											
Canada	8.6	8.1	7.6	9.2	9.9	11.6	12.2	11.9	11.3	11.4	11.7
United States	5.7	5.2	5.6	6.3	6.7	10.0	11.0	9.8	9.2	9.6	11.3
Arab States											
Mauritania	2.6	4.6	3.1	2.6	4.3	6.5	1.9	2.5	2.8	1.5	2.3
Morocco	4.4	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.1	3.1	0.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1

Note: The highlighted cells in the Table indicate that the data are not available or that Saudi Arabia has no revealed comparative advantage in the respective year.

Data source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), <https://wits.worldbank.org/>.

**Table A4.** Revealed comparative advantage of Saudi Arabia in exports of intermediate goods.

Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of intermediate goods										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GCC & Middle East											
Kuwait	1.4	1.4		1.4	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.0
Lebanon	1.9	1.3	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	7.1	2.8	2.9	2.0
Oman	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2
Qatar	1.4		1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	1.5	0.9		
United Arab Emirates			1.1	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.9
Yemen	1.7	1.2	2.1	1.9	1.1	0.9			1.6	1.5	
Asia & Pacific											
Australia	2.6	3.3	2.6	4.8	4.7	4.7	3.8	6.5	3.9	5.2	5.7
Azerbaijan	1.0	2.8	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.0	3.5	4.0	3.1	2.6	3.9
Cambodia	1.4	0.6		1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.0
China	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
Hong Kong, China	4.7	4.3	3.9	2.8	3.2	3.6	4.4	5.3	4.3	3.1	3.3
Kazakhstan	2.1	2.5	3.6	4.4	4.8	3.7	2.5	3.3	4.2	2.7	2.7
Malaysia	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.9	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.4
Myanmar	3.9	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.0	3.1
Nepal	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	
New Zealand	3.4	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.5	1.6	3.5	2.7	3.3	3.7
Pakistan	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.9
Singapore	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.1	2.1	3.0	3.0
Vietnam	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6
Europe											
Albania		0.5		3.8	2.8	3.8	2.8	2.0	2.0		2.3
Armenia	4.1	3.3	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.5	1.9	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.7
Belarus			4.8	4.5	4.4	5.4	4.8	4.8	5.1		3.0
Belgium	3.0	2.6	3.5	3.9	3.9	3.5	2.6	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.4
Croatia		3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.0	3.7
Cyprus	2.0	2.2	2.9	6.0	9.7	7.0	3.5	1.5	6.7	3.9	4.7
Czech Republic	4.7	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.5	4.7	3.1	2.2	3.0	3.0	4.5
Denmark	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.3	2.1	4.6	2.3	4.9
Estonia	4.8	4.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	4.9	4.2	4.2	4.1
Finland	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.3	3.6	5.7	5.5	2.5	5.3	5.3	5.3
Georgia	4.0	1.3	2.4	2.9	5.3	4.5	6.1	5.6	6.1	6.1	6.0
Germany	1.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.1	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.3
Hungary			0.3	1.6	0.2	2.3	0.4	4.0	3.8	1.2	1.1
Ireland	0.4	1.5	2.2	0.1	1.8	1.1	2.1	3.7	2.6	5.0	0.5
Luxembourg	3.1	4.0	4.7	0.8	1.1	1.8		5.3	5.2	5.5	5.6
Malta	5.7	1.5	9.2	1.9	8.9	4.9	1.7	4.9	5.8	9.4	6.3
Norway	4.1	3.8	2.7	4.1	4.3	2.4	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.1	3.7
Romania	3.6	2.8	3.7	2.6	2.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.8
Russian Federation	6.1	5.4	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.6	6.7	6.5	5.7	5.1	5.3

Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of intermediate goods										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Slovak Republic		4.6	2.6	3.1		4.2	4.8	4.2	4.7	5.2	5.8
Slovenia	3.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	3.5
Sweden	2.4	3.3	5.2	5.3	5.4	4.0	3.8	4.2	3.3	4.0	5.2
Switzerland	0.9	0.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.7
Turkey	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.6
Ukraine	4.8	5.1	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.2	3.5	4.2	4.8	4.9
Africa											
Angola	1.7	2.7	2.2	2.3	1.5	4.0	2.4	4.5	5.4	5.1	
Cameroon	4.7	3.6	4.4	4.5	4.9	4.3	3.6	3.9	4.0		
Congo, Rep.	8.4	12.7	10.3	9.5	8.3	5.2	6.2	3.7	4.1	4.5	5.8
Cote d'Ivoire	5.4	5.0	5.4	6.5	5.2	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.4	
Kenya	1.4			2.2		1.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.2
Malawi	3.1	3.2	2.9	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.6
Mali	3.8	3.5	3.5				3.0	4.0	3.5	3.7	
Mauritius	1.5	3.1	3.2	4.0	4.7	4.2	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.9
Mozambique	5.0	2.9	3.0	4.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	0.2	2.1	3.3	3.4
Namibia	4.1	1.8	3.8	7.9	7.6	0.3	0.0	1.0	4.0	3.7	1.3
Niger	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5
Nigeria	4.1	4.3	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.9	3.8	2.3
Senegal	2.7	1.8	3.6	3.6	4.2	3.3	3.6	4.4	4.8	4.8	3.6
Tanzania	1.8	3.4	2.9	2.8	3.9	0.2	2.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.7
Latin & Central America											
Argentina	3.5	2.7	3.9	4.4	4.2	2.2	2.1	4.0	2.8	2.4	3.3
Chile	5.9	4.3	6.5	6.6	6.4	5.7	6.2	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.3
Colombia	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.3
Costa Rica	4.5	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.3
Dominican Republic			3.2	3.9	4.0	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.0	4.5	3.9
Ecuador	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	0.6	0.4	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.5	3.2
El Salvador		3.3	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.8	4.0
Guatemala	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.4
Honduras		5.0	5.3		5.0	4.4	2.3	2.1	3.3	3.2	
Nicaragua		5.5	5.8	5.2	5.7	5.2	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.4	3.0
Paraguay	5.1	5.5	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.3	4.7	2.3	3.5	4.3	1.3
Peru	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	4.0	3.7
Uruguay	0.9	3.6	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.3
Arab States											
Algeria	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5			
Mauritania	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	3.6	2.6	3.8	2.8
Morocco	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.3
Tunisia	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.4	

Note: The highlighted cells in the Table indicate that the data are not available or that Saudi Arabia has no revealed comparative advantage in the respective year.

Data source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), <https://wits.worldbank.org/>.

**Table A5.** Revealed comparative advantage of Saudi Arabia in exports of manufactured goods.

Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of manufactured goods										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GCC & Middle East											
Lebanon	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Yemen	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.2			2.7	1.9	
Asia & Pacific											
Azerbaijan	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.2
Cambodia	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.4
Hong Kong, China	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0
Kazakhstan	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Kyrgyz Republic	1.9	1.7	1.7		1.4	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.5
Myanmar	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Nepal	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	
Vietnam	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Europe											
Armenia	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
Belarus		2.4	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8		1.1
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Estonia	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
Finland	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.6	1.6	0.7	1.4	1.6	1.5
Georgia	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.6
Iceland	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.1	1.6	1.4
Latvia	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.3
Norway	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2
Romania	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3
Russian Federation	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Slovak Republic	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.0
Turkey	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6
Ukraine	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Africa											
Cameroon	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.8		
Congo, Rep.	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5
Cote d'Ivoire	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	
Ghana	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	
Malawi	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.4
Mozambique	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.5	1.5
Nigeria	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0
Senegal	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.4
Togo	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5
Zambia	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1
Zimbabwe	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.3

Partner name	Revealed comparative advantage of manufactured goods										
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
South/Latin/Central America											
Chile	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Colombia	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Costa Rica	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Dominican Republic			1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Ecuador	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
El Salvador	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Guatemala	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Nicaragua		1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1
Panama		1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3
Paraguay	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.4
Peru	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.3
Trinidad and Tobago	2.0	1.6		2.6	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.0
Uruguay	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Arab States											
Comoros	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.2
Tunisia	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	

Note: The highlighted cells in the Table indicate that the data are not available or that Saudi Arabia has no revealed comparative advantage in the respective year.

Data source: World Integrated Trade Solution (WITS), <https://wits.worldbank.org/>.



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