

Non-oil exports increase by 22.1% in January 2026

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 22.1% compared to January 2025, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, decreased by 9.9%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 95.5% during the same period, driven by a 78.2% increase in “Machinery, electrical equipment and parts” which represented 46.1% of total re-exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports increased by 3.0% in December 2025 compared to December 2024, and oil exports increased by 1.0%. The percentage of oil exports out of total exports decreased from 68.7% in December 2024 to 67.4% in December 2025. On the imports side, imports increased by 6.5% in January 2026, while the merchandise trade surplus decreased by 17.5% compared to January 2025.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increased to 40.0%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased in January 2026, reaching 40.0% compared with 34.9% in January 2025. This increase was driven by a 22.1% increase in non-oil exports, alongside a 6.5% increase in imports over the same period.

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

Among the most important non-oil exports are “machinery, electrical equipment and parts” which constituted 24.2% of the total non-oil exports, recording an increase of 77.5% compared with January 2025. Followed by “chemical products”, which represented 19.2% of total non-oil exports, with a 3.1% decrease compared with January 2025.

On the import side, the most important imported commodities were “machinery, electrical equipment and parts”, which accounting for 30.3% of total imports and increasing by 23.7% compared with January 2025, followed by “transportation equipment and parts”, which accounted for 13.7% of total imports and increased by 7.3% compared with January 2025.

Saudi Arabia's main trading partner for merchandise trade is China

China is the main destination for Saudi Arabia's merchandise exports, accounting for 15.1% of total exports in January 2026, followed by United Arab Emirates 12.9% and India 9.8%. Japan, South Korea, Kingdom of Bahrain, Singapore, Egypt, Malta, and U.S.A were also among the top ten export destinations, with total exports to these ten countries representing 68.6% of the Kingdom's overall exports.

On the imports side, China ranked first as the Kingdom's merchandise source, accounting for 31.0% of total imports in January 2026, followed by United Arab Emirates at 7.7% and U.S.A at 6.9% India, Germany, Italy, Japan, Switzerland, France and South Korea were also among the top ten import sources, with total imports from these ten countries representing 70.8% of Saudi Arabia's overall imports.

Key customs ports for imports and non-oil exports

King Abdulaziz Port in Dammam was the leading entry point for goods into the Kingdom, accounting for 27.7% of total imports in January 2026. Followed by other major ports and airports: Jeddah Islamic Seaport 18.8% King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh 15.8% King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah 13.6% and King Fahad International Airport in Dammam 5.4% These five ports together handled 81.4% of Saudi Arabia's total merchandise imports.

For non-oil exports, King Abdulaziz International Airport was the primary outlet in January 2026, accounting for 19.2% of total non-oil exports. Followed by Jeddah Islamic Seaport 11.1% King Fahad Industrial Seaport in Jubail 9.3% King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh 9.2% and Jubail Port 8.2% Collectively, these five ports and airports accounted for 56.9% of Saudi Arabia's total non-oil merchandise exports.

Figure1. International trade in goods (January 2025 - January 2026)

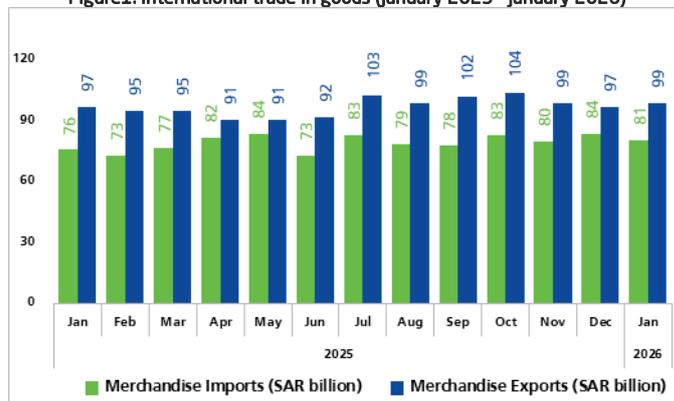


Figure2. Non-oil exports and imports (January 2025 - January 2026)

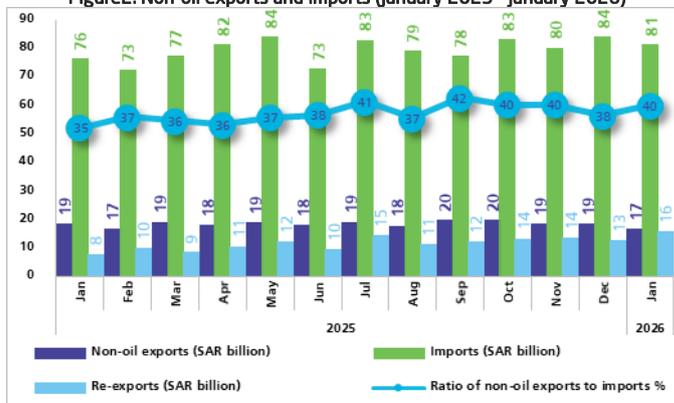


Figure3. Most important non-oil goods exports (January 2026)

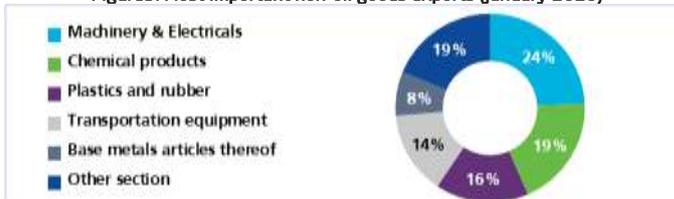
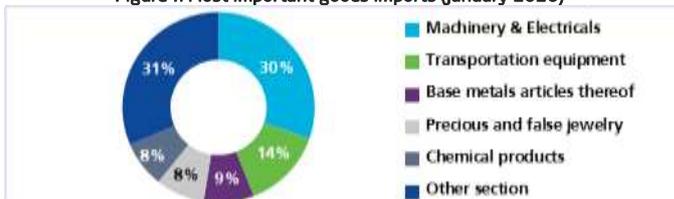


Figure4. Most important goods imports (January 2026)



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 of 2025 and 2026 are preliminary.

For more details, please refer to the: [Methodology and quality](#) , [table](#)