Merchandise exports decrease by 17.2% in July 2026

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded a decrease of 26.2% compared to July 2025, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, decreased by 14.8%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods decreased by 40.0% during the same period, driven by a 67.7% decrease in "machinery, electrical equipment, and parts thereof," which represented 32.5% of total re-exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports decreased by 17.2% in July 2026 compared to July 2025, and oil exports decreased by 12.8%. The percentage of oil exports out of total exports increased from 67.4% in July 2025 to 71.0% in July 2026. On the imports side, imports decreased by 15.4% in July 2026, while the surplus in the merchandise trade balance decreased by 25.0% compared to July 2025.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports decreases to 35.0%

The ratio of non-oil exports, including re-exports, to imports decreased in July 2026, reaching 35.0% compared to 40.1% in July 2025. This decrease was driven by a 26.2% decrease in non-oil exports, alongside a 15.4% decrease in imports over the same period.

Plastic, rubber and their articles are among most important non-oil export merchandise

"Plastic, rubber, and their articles" were among the most important non-oil export goods, accounting for 19.8% of the total non-oil exports, and decreasing by 17.8% compared to July 2025. This was followed by "chemical products and allied industries," which represented 18.6% of total non-oil exports, and decreased by 32.1% compared to July 2025.

On the import side, the most important imported goods were "machinery, electrical equipment, and parts thereof," which accounted for 25.7% of total imports and decreased by 26.6% compared to July 2025. This was followed by "transport equipment and parts thereof," which accounted for 10.2% of total imports and decreased by 41.2% compared to the same period of the previous year.

China is Saudi Arabia main merchandise trading partner

China is the main destination for Saudi Arabia's merchandise exports, accounting for 13.4% of total exports in July 2026, followed by United Arab Emirates at 10.0%, and Japan at 8.7%. South Korea, India, U.S.A, Poland, Malta, Egypt, and Taiwan were also among the top 10 export destinations, with total exports to these 10 countries representing 67.2% of Saudi Arabia's overall exports.

On the imports side, China ranked first as Saudi Arabia's merchandise source, accounting for 22.7% of total imports in July 2026, followed by U.S.A at 8.4%, and Switzerland at 6.9%. Germany, United Arab Emirates, Egypt, India, Italy, France, and Japan were also among the top 10 import sources, with total imports from these 10 countries representing 64.7% of Saudi Arabia's overall imports.

Key customs ports for imports and non-oil exports

Jeddah Islamic Port was the leading entry point for goods into Saudi Arabia, accounting for 42.7% of total imports in July 2026. It was followed by other major ports: King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 17.7%, King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah at 10.1%, King Fahad International Airport in Dammam at 5.4%, and Al-Batha Port at 4.4%. These five ports together handled 80.3% of Saudi Arabia's total merchandise imports.

For non-oil exports, Jeddah Islamic Port was the primary outlet in July 2026, accounting for 24.2% of total non-oil exports. It was followed by Al-Batha Port at 10.5%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 10.0%, King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah at 9.2%, and Al Hadithah Port at 4.1%. Collectively, these five ports accounted for 58.0% of Saudi Arabia's total non-oil merchandise exports.

Figure 1. International trade in goods (July 2025 – July 2026)

Figure 2. Non-oil exports and imports (July 2025 – July 2026)

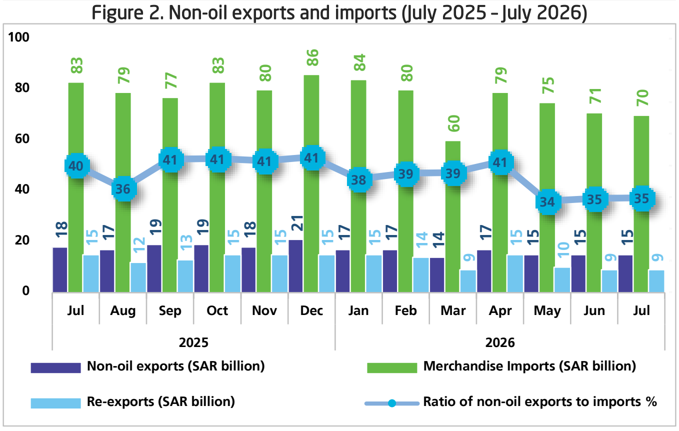


Figure 3. Most important non-oil goods exports (July 2026)

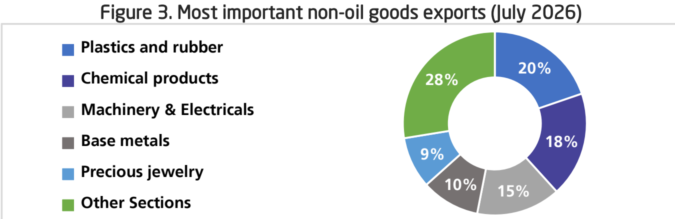
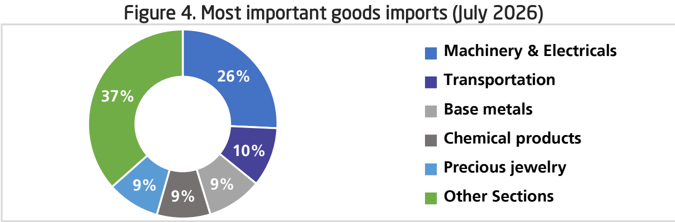


Figure 4. Most important goods imports (July 2026)



Methodology and quality

The General Authority for Statistics (GASTAT) prepares the International Trade in Goods 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 GASTAT 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 2026 are preliminary.

For more details, please refer to the: Methodology and quality , table