

Merchandise exports decrease by 4.5% in June 2026

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded a decrease of 9.7% compared to June 2025, while national non-oil exports, (excluding re-exports), decreased by 11.4%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods decreased by 6.7% during the same period, driven by a 41.7% decrease in "Machinery, electrical equipment and parts" which represented 36.1% of total re-exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports decreased by 4.5% in June 2026 compared to June 2025, and oil exports decreased by 2.3%. The percentage of oil exports out of total exports increased from 70.4% in June 2025 to 72.0% in June 2026. On the imports side, imports decreased by 3.0% in June 2026, while the surplus in the merchandise trade balance decreased by 10.0% compared to June 2025.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports decreases to 34.9%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports decreased in June 2026, reaching 34.9% compared with 37.5% in June 2025. This decrease was driven by a 9.7% decrease in non-oil exports, alongside a 3.0% 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 20.7% of the total non-oil exports and decreasing by 12.8% compared to June 2025. This was followed by "chemical products and allied industries," (which represented 19.2% of total non-oil exports) and decreased by 30.4% compared to June 2025. On the import side, the most important, imported goods were "machinery, electrical equipment and parts," which accounted for 25.7% of total imports and decreased by 20.4% compared to June 2025, followed by "chemical products and allied industries," which accounted for 11.2% of total imports and increased by 30.5% compared to the same period of the previous year.

Saudi Arabia main merchandise trading partners

Japan is the main destination for Saudi Arabia's merchandise exports, accounting for 13.2% of total exports in June 2026, followed by South Korea at 11.5% and China at 9.4%. India, United Arab Emirates, Poland, Egypt, Malta, Taiwan, and Singapore were also among the top 10 export destinations, with total exports to these 10 countries representing 67.1% of Saudi Arabia's overall exports.

On the imports side, China ranked first as Saudi Arabia's merchandise source, accounting for 22.0% of total imports in June 2026, followed by Switzerland at 8.4% and U.S.A at 8.3%. India, United Arab Emirates, Germany, Egypt, Italy, France, and Japan were also among the top 10 import sources, with total imports from these 10 countries representing 65.2% 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 37.2% of total imports in June 2026. It was followed by other major ports: King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 17.2%, King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah at 12.6%, King Fahad International Airport in Dammam at 5.5%, and Al-Batha Port at 4.4%. These five ports together handled 76.9% of Saudi Arabia's total merchandise imports.

For non-oil exports, Jeddah Islamic Port was the primary outlet in June 2026, accounting for 31.9% of total non-oil exports. It was followed by King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 9.9%, King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah at 9.5%, Al-Batha Port at 9.3%, and Al Hadithah Port at 3.9%. Collectively, these five ports accounted for 64.5% of Saudi Arabia's total non-oil merchandise exports.

Figure 1. International trade in goods (June 2025 - June 2026)

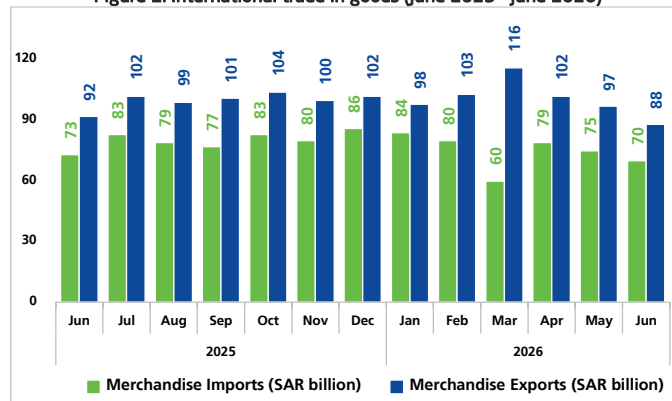


Figure 2. Non-oil exports and imports (June 2025 - June 2026)

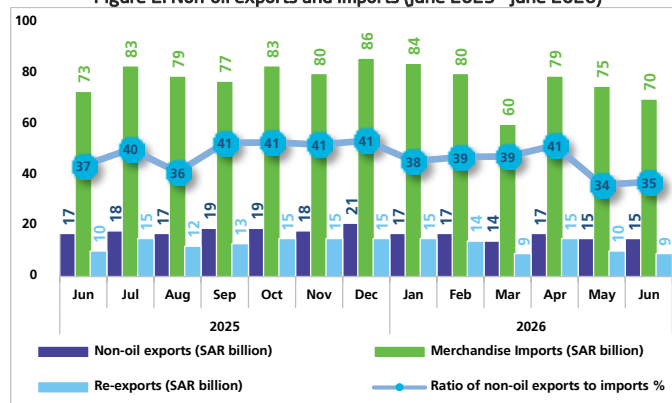


Figure 3. Most important non-oil goods exports (June 2026)

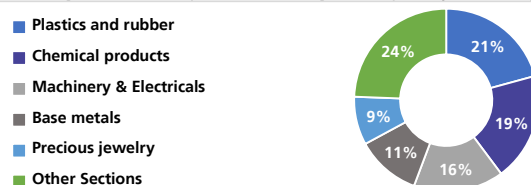
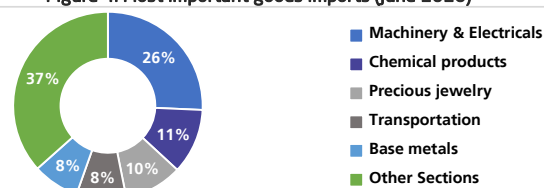


Figure 4. Most important goods imports (June 2026)



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 administrative 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.

[Methodology and quality](#) , [table](#)