

## Merchandise exports increase by 9.3% in April 2026

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 4.5% compared to April 2025, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, decreased by 7.3%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 20.4% during the same period, driven by a 74.0% increase in “machinery, electrical equipment and parts,” which represented 53.5% of total re-exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports increased by 9.3% in April 2026 compared to April 2025, and oil exports increased by 11.7%. The percentage of oil exports out of total exports increased from 67.4% in April 2025 to 68.8% in April 2026. On the imports side, imports decreased by 5.2% in April 2026. As for the merchandise trade balance, the surplus increased by 100.8% compared to April 2025.

### Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increases to 41.6%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased in April 2026, reaching 41.6% compared with 37.8% in April 2025. This increase was driven by a 4.5% increase in non-oil exports, alongside a 5.2% decrease in imports over the same period.

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

“Machinery, electrical equipment and parts” were among the most important non-oil export goods, accounting for 28.1% of the total non-oil exports, and increasing by 70.0% compared with April 2025. This was followed by “plastic and rubber products,” which represented 17.1% of total non-oil exports and decreased by 12.4% compared with April 2025.

On the import side, the most important imported goods were “machinery, electrical equipment and parts,” which accounted for 33.3% of total imports and increased by 15.4% compared with April 2025, followed by “transport equipment,” which accounted for 10.2% of total imports and decreased by 34.1% compared with April 2025.

### China is Saudi Arabia main merchandise trading partner

China is the main destination for Saudi Arabia’s merchandise exports, accounting for 15.2% of total exports in April 2026, followed by United Arab Emirates at 10.6% and South Korea at 9.7%. India, Japan, Malta, Singapore, USA, Egypt, and Poland were also among the top ten export destinations, with total exports to these ten countries representing 65.4% of Saudi Arabia’s overall exports.

On the imports side, China ranked first as Saudi Arabia’s merchandise source, accounting for 29.4% of total imports in April 2026, followed by United Arab Emirates at 7.9% and U.S.A at 7.2%. Egypt, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, India, France, and Italy were also among the top ten import sources, with total imports from these ten countries representing 70.7% of Saudi Arabia’s overall imports.

### Key customs ports for imports and non-oil exports

Jeddah Islamic Seaport was the leading entry point for goods into Saudi Arabia, accounting for 33.7% of total imports in April 2026. It was followed by other major ports: King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah at 20.9%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 17.0%, King Fahad International Airport in Dammam at 5.2%, and Al Bat’ha Port at 4.6%. These five ports together handled 81.4% of Saudi Arabia’s total merchandise imports.

For non-oil exports, Jeddah Islamic Port was the primary outlet in April 2026, accounting for 23.3% of total non-oil exports. It was followed by King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah at 15.8%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 15.4%, Al Bat’ha Port at 7.2%, and Neom Seaport at 5.7%. Collectively, these five ports accounted for 67.4% of Saudi Arabia’s total non-oil merchandise exports.

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

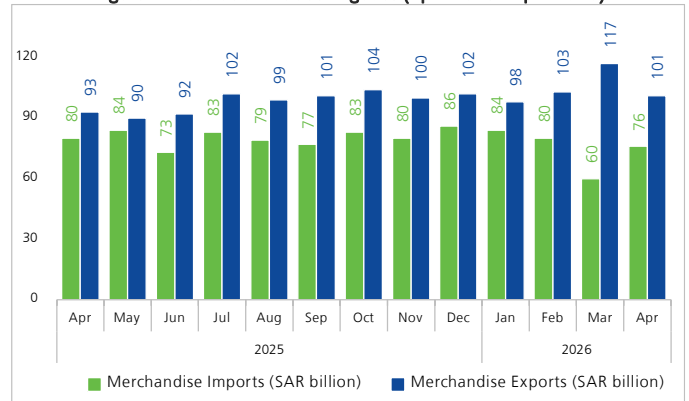


Figure 2. Non-oil exports and imports (April 2025 - April 2026)

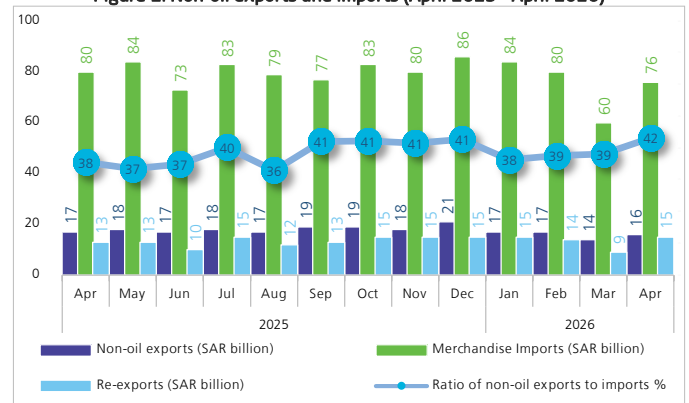


Figure 3. Most important non-oil goods exports (April 2026)

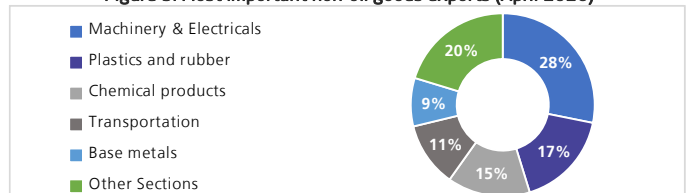
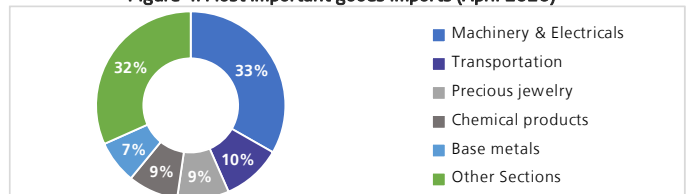


Figure 4. Most important goods imports (April 2026)



## 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 2026 are preliminary.

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