Non-oil exports increase by 7.4% in December 2025

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 7.4% compared to December 2024, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, decreased by 8.5%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 43.1% during the same period, driven by a 96.0% increase in 'machinery, electrical equipment and parts' which represented 51.2% 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 2.4% in December 2025, while the merchandise trade surplus increased by 7.1% compared to December 2024.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increased to 37.7%

The ratio of non-oil exports, including re-exports, to imports increased in December 2025, reaching 37.7% compared with 35.9% in December 2024. This increase was driven by a 7.4% increase in non-oil exports, alongside a 2.4% 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 22.6% of the total non-oil exports, recording an 81.5% increase compared to December 2024. Followed by "chemical products", which represented 21.0% of total non-oil exports, with a 13.0% decrease compared to December 2024.

On the import side, the most important imported commodities were "machinery, electrical equipment and their parts", which accounted for 31.5% of total imports and increased by 27.5% compared to December 2024, followed by "transportation equipment and parts", which accounted for 16.2% of total imports and increased by 9.7% compared with December 2024.

Japan ranks as the top destination for exports and China ranks as the top origin of the imports

Japan is the main destination for Saudi Arabia's merchandise exports, accounted for 11.7% of total exports in December 2025, followed by China at 11.6% and United Arab Emirates at 10.8% India, South Korea, the United States, Kingdom of Bahrain, Egypt, Malta, and Poland were also among the top ten export destinations, with total exports to these ten countries representing 72.1% of the Kingdom's overall exports.

On the imports side, China ranked first as Saudi Arabia's merchandise source, accoundted for 28.7% of total imports in December 2025, followed by United States at 7.1% and United Arab Emirates at 5.0% Germany, India, Japan, Turkey, Italy, France and South Korea were also among the top ten import sources, with total imports from these ten countries representing 67.1% of Saudi Arabia's overall imports.

Key customs ports for imports and non-oil exports

King Abdul Aziz Port in Dammam was the leading entry point for goods into the Kingdom, accounted for 25.4% of total imports in December 2025. It was followed by other major ports and airports: Jeddah Islamic Seaport at 22.7% King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 14.3% King Abdul Aziz International Airport at 11.5% and King Fahad International Airport in Dammam 5.4% These five ports together handled 79.2% of Saudi Arabia's total merchandise imports.

For non-oil exports, King Abdul Aziz International Airport was the primary outlet in December 2025, accounted for 17.7% of total non-oil exports. It was followed by Jeddah Islamic Seaport at 12.4% King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 9.0%, King Fahad Industrial Seaport in Jubail at 8.8% and Ras Tanura Seaport at 8.2% Collectively, these five ports and airports accounted for 56.0% of Saudi Arabia's total non-oil merchandise exports.

Figure 1. International trade in goods (December 2024 – December 2025)

Figure 2. Non-oil exports and imports (December 2024 – December 2025)

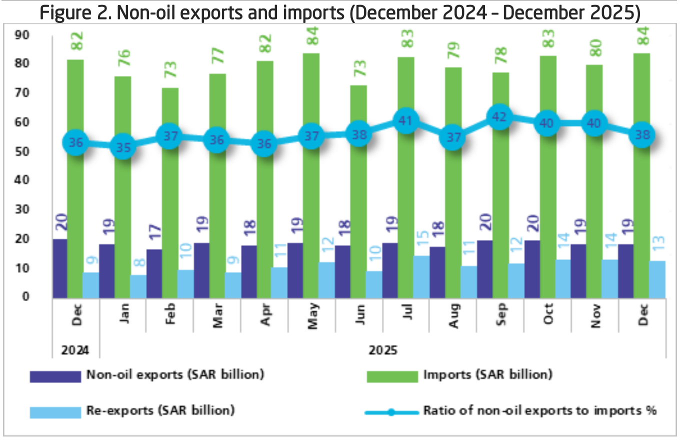


Figure 3. Most important non-oil goods exports (December 2025)

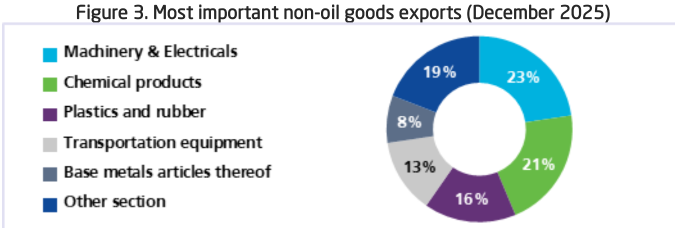
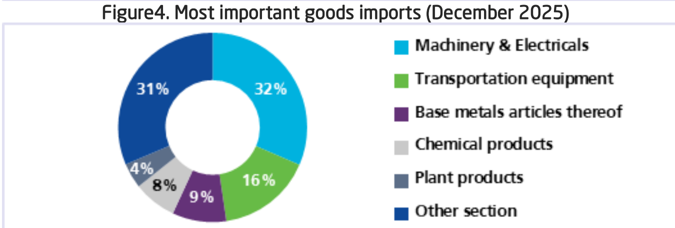


Figure4. Most important goods imports (December 2025)



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 2025 are preliminary.

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