

Non-oil exports increase by 15.1% in February 2026

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 15.1% compared to February 2025, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, increased by 6.3%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 28.5% during the same period, driven by a 59.9% increase in “Machinery, electrical equipment and parts”, which represented 53.9% of total re-exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports increased by 4.7% in February 2026 compared to February 2025, and oil exports increased by 0.6%. The percentage of oil exports out of total exports decreased from 71.5% in February 2025 to 68.7% in February 2026. On the imports side, imports increased by 6.6% in February 2026, while the merchandise trade surplus decreased by 1.0% compared to February 2025.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increases to 40.8%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased in February 2026, reaching 40.8% compared with 37.8% in February 2025. This increase was driven by a 15.1% increase in non-oil exports, alongside a 6.6% increase 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 commodities, accounting for 25.5% of the total non-oil exports, and increased by 56.1% compared with February 2025. This was followed by “chemical products”, which represented 22.3% of total non-oil exports and increased by 17.6% compared with February 2025.

On the import side, the most important imported commodities were “machinery, electrical equipment and parts”, which accounted for 30.5% of total imports and increased by 27.8% compared with February 2025, followed by “transportation equipment and parts”, which accounted for 11.6% of total imports and decreased by 10.5% compared with February 2025.

China is Saudi Arabia main merchandise trading partner

China is the main destination for Saudi Arabia’s merchandise exports, accounting for 13.7% of total exports in February 2026, followed by the United Arab Emirates 12.1% and Japan 9.3%. India, South Korea, Egypt, U.S.A, Kingdom of Bahrain, Malta and Singapore, were also among the top ten export destinations, with total exports to these ten countries representing 67.7% of the Kingdom’s overall exports.

On the imports side, China ranked first as the Kingdom’s merchandise source, accounting for 29.8% of total imports in February 2026, followed by the United Arab Emirates at 8.0% and U.S.A at 7.4%. India, Switzerland, Japan, Germany, Italy, Egypt and South Korea were also among the top ten import sources, with total imports from these ten countries representing 71.2% 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 24.6% of total imports in February 2026. It was followed by other major ports and airports: Jeddah Islamic Seaport 18.4%, King Abdulaziz International Airport 16.2%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh 14.8%, and King Fahad International Airport in Dammam 5.8%. These five ports together handled 79.8% of Saudi Arabia’s total merchandise imports.

For non-oil exports, King Abdulaziz International Airport was the primary outlet in February 2026, accounting for 18.9% of total non-oil exports. It was followed by Jeddah Islamic Port 12.8%, King Fahad Industrial Seaport in Jubail 10.6%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh 8.7%, and Jubail Seaport 6.8%. Collectively, these five ports and airports accounted for 57.8% of Saudi Arabia’s total non-oil merchandise exports.

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

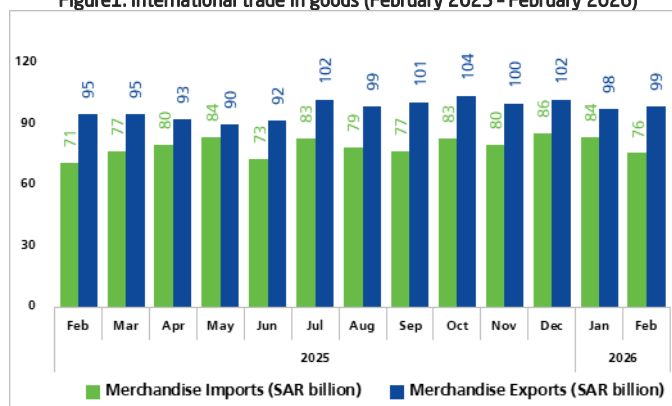


Figure2. Non-oil exports and imports (February 2025 - February 2026)



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

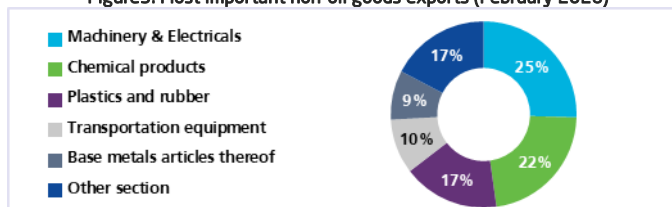
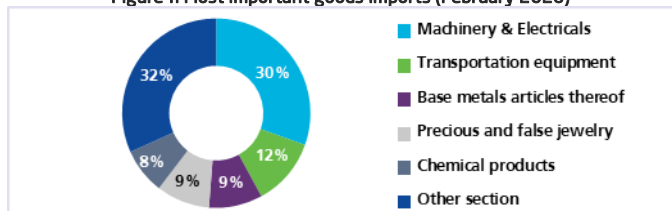


Figure4. Most important goods imports (February 2026)



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 years of 2025 and 2026 are preliminary. For more details, please refer to the: [Methodology and quality, table](#)