

Merchandise exports increase by 21.5% in March 2026

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded a decrease of 17.3% compared to March 2025, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, decreased by 27.0%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 2.5% during the same period, driven by a 51.1% increase in “machinery, electrical equipment and parts,” which represented 62.4% of total re-exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports increased by 21.5% in March 2026 compared to March 2025, and oil exports increased by 37.4%. The percentage of oil exports out of total exports increased from 71.0% in March 2025 to 80.3% in March 2026. On the imports side, imports decreased by 24.8% in March 2026, while the merchandise trade surplus increased by 218.9% compared to March 2025.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increases to 39.3%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased in March 2026, reaching 39.3% compared with 35.8% in March 2025. This increase was driven by a 17.3% decrease in non-oil exports, alongside a 24.8% 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 commodities, accounting for 27.4% of the total non-oil exports and increased by 46.2% compared with March 2025. This was followed by “chemical products”, which represented 20.1% of total non-oil exports and decreased by 39.1% compared with March 2025.

On the import side, the most important imported commodities were “machinery, electrical equipment and parts”, which accounted for 30.4% of total imports and decreased by 11.9% compared with March 2025, followed by “chemical products and allied industries,” which accounted for 9.9% of total imports and decreased by 18.5% compared with March 2025.

China is Saudi Arabia main merchandise trading partner

China is the main destination for Saudi Arabia’s merchandise exports, accounting for 14.1% of total exports in March 2026, followed by India at 13.7% and Japan at 9.5%. South Korea, United Arab Emirates, Malta, Egypt, Singapore, Myanmar (Burma), and Poland were also among the top ten export destinations, with total exports to these ten countries representing 69.8% of the Kingdom’s overall exports.

On the imports side, China ranked first as the Kingdom’s merchandise source, accounting for 26.7% of total imports in March 2026, followed by the U.S.A at 8.4% and United Arab Emirates at 7.1%. Switzerland, Egypt, Germany, France, India, Italy, and Japan were also among the top ten import sources, with total imports from these ten countries representing 68.4% 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 the Kingdom, accounting for 29.8% of total imports in March 2026. It was followed by other major ports: King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah at 18.9%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 16.4%, King Abdulaziz Seaport in Dammam at 6.8%, and Al-Batha Port at 5.8%. These five ports together handled 77.7% of Saudi Arabia’s total merchandise imports.

For non-oil exports, King Abdulaziz International Airport in Jeddah was the primary outlet in March 2026, accounting for 23.4% of total non-oil exports. It was followed by Jeddah Islamic Port at 21.2%, Al-Batha Port at 8.2%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh at 7.8%, and King Fahad Industrial Seaport in Jubail at 6.1%. Collectively, these five ports and airports accounted for 66.7% of Saudi Arabia’s total non-oil merchandise exports.

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

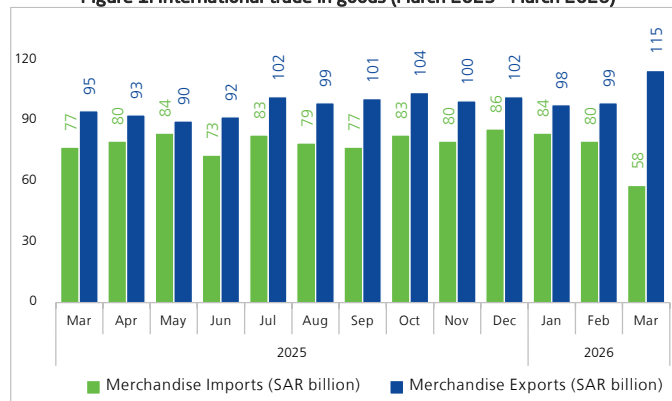


Figure 2. Non-oil exports and imports (March 2025 - March 2026)

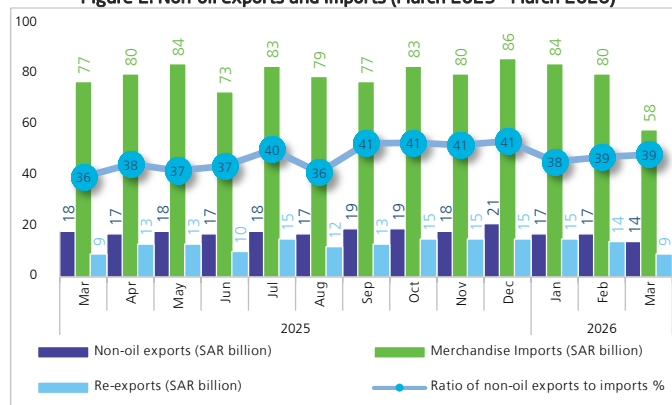


Figure 3. Most important non-oil goods exports (March 2026)

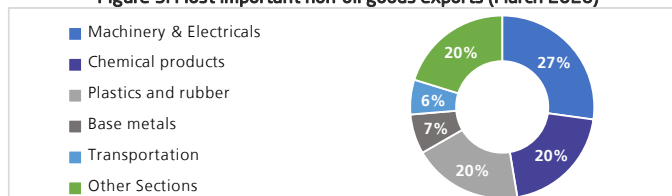
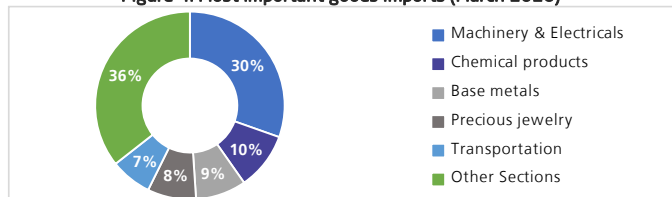


Figure 4. Most important goods imports (March 2026)



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 2026 are preliminary.

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