

Non-oil exports increase by 18.6% in Q4 2025

Non-oil exports, including re-exports, recorded an increase of 18.6% in Q4 2025 compared with Q4 2024, while national non-oil exports, excluding re-exports, decreased by 1.5%. Moreover, the value of re-exported goods increased by 67.4% during the same period, driven by a 79.2% increase in “Machinery, electrical equipment and parts”, which represented 49.9% of total re-exports. Meanwhile, merchandise exports increased by 7.9% in Q4 2025 compared to Q4 2024, and oil exports increased by 3.5%. The percentage of oil exports in total exports decreased from 70.4% in Q4 2024 to 67.5% in Q4 2025. On the imports side, imports increased by 4.7% in Q4 2025, while the merchandise trade surplus increased by 26.3% compared to Q4 2024.

Ratio of non-oil exports to imports increases to 39.4%

The ratio of non-oil exports (including re-exports) to imports increased in Q4 2025, reaching 39.4% compared with 34.8% in Q4 2024. This was due to an 18.6% increase in non-oil exports and a 4.7% increase in imports during the same period.

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

Machinery, electrical equipment and parts were among the most important non-oil export commodities, accounting for 23.2% of the total non-oil exports and increasing by 78.6% compared with Q4 2024. This was followed by “Chemical products”, which represented 20.2% of total non-oil exports and decreased by 6.9% compared with Q4 2024.

On the import side, the most important imported commodities were “Machinery, electrical equipment and parts”, which accounted for 30.7% of total imports and increased by 23.0% compared with Q4 2024, followed by “transportation equipment and parts”, which accounted for 14.2% of total imports and decreased by 2.1% compared with Q4 2024.

China is Saudi Arabia’s main merchandise trading partner

China is the main destination for Saudi Arabia’s merchandise exports, accounting for 13.1% of total exports in Q4 2025, followed by the United Arab Emirates at 11.2% and Japan at 9.9%. India, South Korea, the U.S.A, the Kingdom of Bahrain, Egypt, Singapore, and Poland were also among the top ten export destinations, with total exports to these ten countries representing 70.9% of the Kingdom’s overall exports.

On the imports side, China ranked first as the Kingdom’s merchandise source, accounting for 27.2% of total imports in Q4 2025, followed by the United States at 8.7% and the United Arab Emirates at 5.7%. Germany, India, Japan, Italy, France, Switzerland, and Egypt were also among the top ten import sources, with total imports from these ten countries representing 67.0% of Saudi Arabia’s overall imports.

Top customs ports for imports and non-oil exports

King Abdulaziz Seaport in Dammam was the leading entry point for goods into the Kingdom, accounting for 25.1% of total imports in Q4 2025. It was followed by other major ports and airports: Jeddah Islamic Seaport 21.7%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh 15.1%, King Abdulaziz International Airport 11.9%, and King Fahad International Airport in Dammam 5.5%. These five ports and airports together handled 79.3% of Saudi Arabia’s total merchandise imports.

For non-oil exports, King Abdulaziz International Airport was the primary outlet in Q4 2025, accounting for 16.0% of total non-oil exports. It was followed by Jeddah Islamic Seaport 11.5%, King Khalid International Airport in Riyadh 9.9%, King Fahad Industrial Seaport in Jubail 9.1%, and Ras Al Khair Seaport 7.8%. Collectively, these five ports and airports accounted for 54.5% of Saudi Arabia’s total non-oil merchandise exports.

Figure 1. International trade in goods (Q4 2024 - Q4 2025)

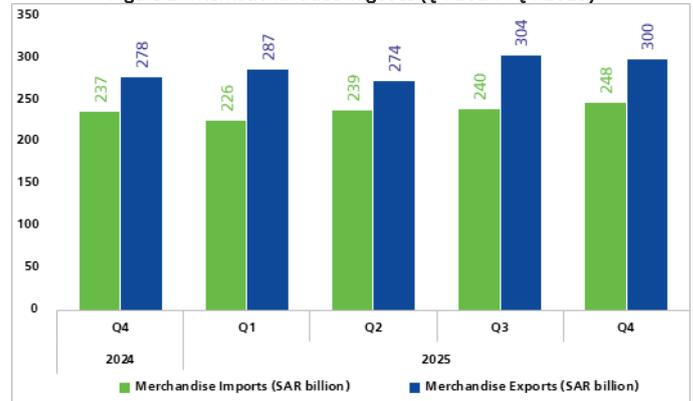


Figure 2. Non-oil exports and imports (Q4 2024 - Q4 2025)

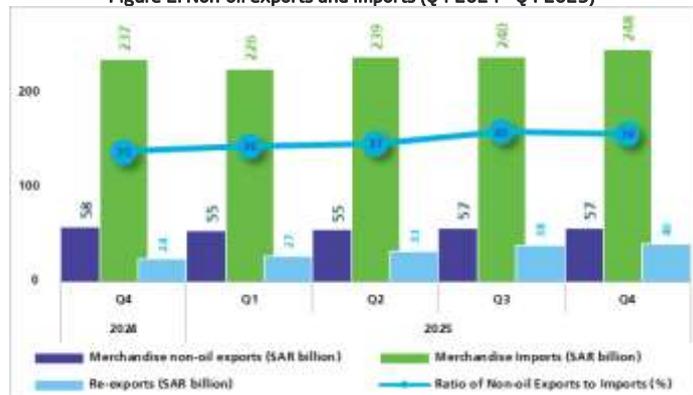


Figure 3. Most important non-oil goods exports (Q4 2025)

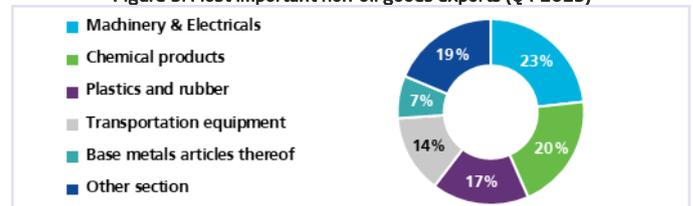
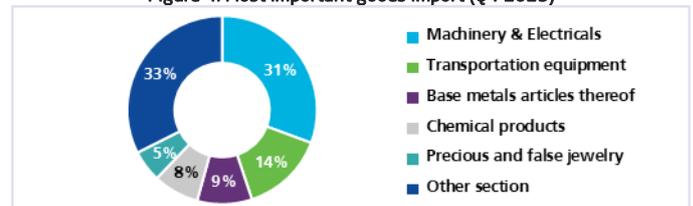


Figure 4. Most important goods import (Q4 2025)



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