KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

PERANGKAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA 2026

Perdagangan Malaysia 2025 merekodkan prestasi tertinggi melepasi nilai RM3 trilion

PUTRAJAYA, 30 JULAI 2026 – Malaysia terus mencatatkan prestasi perdagangan yang kukuh pada tahun 2025, sekali gus memperlihatkan daya tahan serta daya saing negara yang berterusan dalam landskap perdagangan global. Jumlah perdagangan meningkat sebanyak 6.3 peratus atau RM182.4 bilion kepada RM3.1 trilion tahun ke tahun (y-o-y), disokong oleh pertumbuhan eksport (6.6 peratus) dan import (6.0 peratus) sebagai mana dilaporkan dalam laporan **PERANGKAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI, MALAYSIA BAGI TAHUN RUJUKAN 2025** pada hari ini.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) menyatakan bahawa Malaysia mengekalkan lebihan dagangan untuk 28 tahun berturut-turut sejak 1998 mencecah RM156.8 bilion, meningkat 12.8 peratus atau RM17.8 bilion berbanding tahun 2024. Eksport meningkat 6.6 peratus daripada RM1.5 trilion pada tahun sebelumnya kepada RM1.6 trilion. Peningkatan eksport ini disokong oleh eksport domestik yang meningkat 2.2 peratus kepada RM1.2 trilion serta menyumbang 77.2 peratus kepada jumlah keseluruhan eksport. Eksport semula yang menyumbang 22.8 peratus daripada eksport keseluruhan meningkat kepada RM366.8 bilion, melonjak 25.1 peratus berbanding tahun 2024. Import turut meningkat 6.0 peratus atau RM82.3 bilion kepada RM1.5 trilion, tahun ke tahun.

Dari segi komoditi, 133 daripada 260 kumpulan komoditi eksport mencatat peningkatan berbanding tahun sebelumnya, diterajui oleh barangan elektrik & elektronik, jentera & kelengkapan dan alatan mengukur, memeriksa & menganalisis. Bagi import pula, 128 daripada 261 kumpulan komoditi mencatatkan peningkatan, terutamanya disebabkan oleh peningkatan import bagi barangan elektrik & elektronik, pesawat udara & kelengkapan dan enjin, motor, bukan elektrik & alat ganti.

DOSM turut menekankan bahawa peningkatan dalam eksport ini terutamanya didorong oleh peningkatan eksport ke Amerika Syarikat yang mencatat pertumbuhan positif 17.5 peratus atau RM34.8 bilion kepada RM233.7 bilion. Peningkatan ini dipacu oleh eksport yang lebih tinggi bagi barangan elektrik dan elektronik (+RM26.1 bilion), jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan (+RM2.0 bilion), makanan diproses (+RM1.6 bilion) serta produk logam (+RM1.2 bilion). Negara destinasi seterusnya yang mencatat peningkatan eksport ialah Taiwan (+RM21.0 bilion, +31.3%), Singapura (+RM19.1 bilion, +8.3%), Kesatuan Eropah (+RM13.4 bilion, +11.6%) dan Mexico (+RM11.3 bilion, +59.7%). Sementara itu, peningkatan ketara dalam import didorong oleh peningkatan import dari China dengan kenaikan 19.0 peratus atau RM56.3 bilion daripada RM296.5 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya kepada RM352.8 bilion. Peningkatan ini disumbangkan oleh import kukuh bagi barangan elektrik & elektronik (+RM37.0 bilion), kelengkapan pengangkutan (+RM6.1 bilion), serta jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan (+RM4.8 bilion). Negara-negara lain yang turut mencatat peningkatan import termasuk Taiwan (+RM36.1 bilion, +33.0%), Costa Rica (+RM11.0 bilion, +432.5%), Republik Korea (+RM9.2 bilion, +16.6%), Viet Nam (+RM7.7 bilion, +26.2%) dan Amerika Syarikat (+RM5.9 bilion, +4.7%).

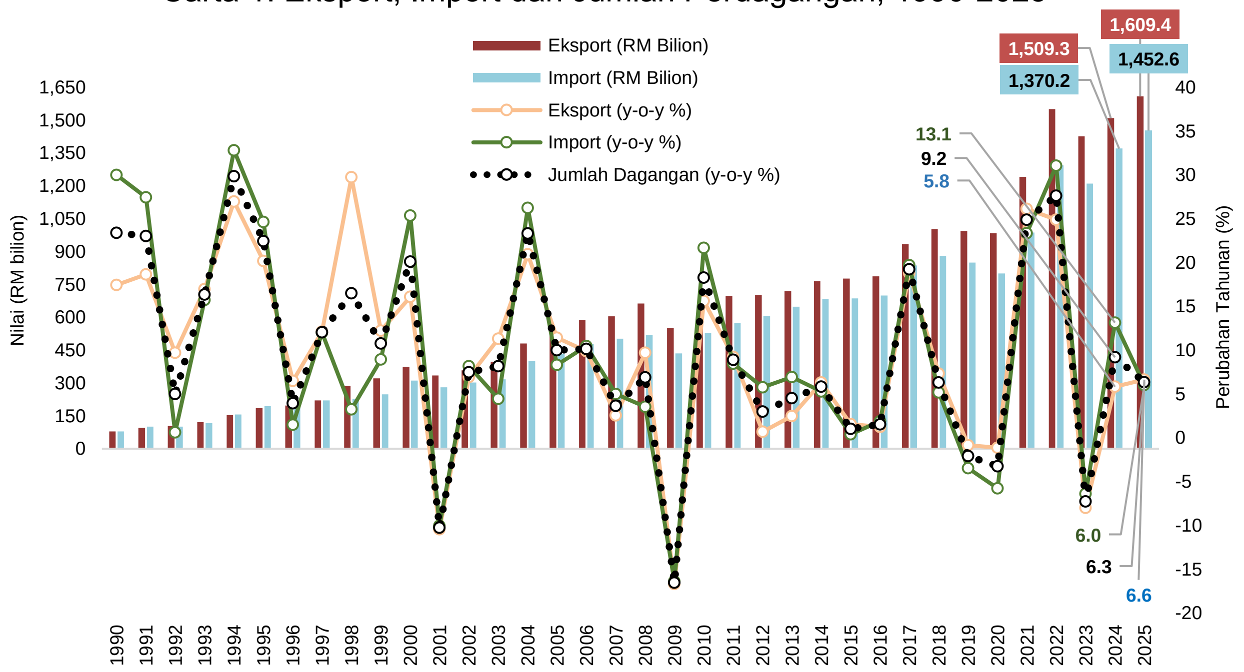
Dari perspektif sektor, eksport merentas sektor pembuatan, pertanian, perlombongan dan lain-lain mencatatkan jumlah RM1.6 trilion dengan pertumbuhan 6.6 peratus atau RM100.1 bilion. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh barangan elektrik & elektronik (+RM110.7 bilion, +18.4%), jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan (+RM9.3 bilion, +13.5%), barangan optik & saintifik (+RM6.5 bilion, +11.0%); barangan perkilangan berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit (+RM5.7 bilion, +16.2%) dan minyak kelapa sawit & keluaran pertanian berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit (+RM4.9 bilion, +6.2%). Selain itu, pengembangan import turut direkodkan bagi barangan elektrik & elektronik (+RM111.6 bilion, +24.5%), kelengkapan pengangkutan (+RM7.3 bilion, +13.9%), jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan (+RM6.9 bilion, +6.1%), bijih logam & serpihan logam (+RM5.8 bilion, +35.0%) dan barangan perkilangan lain (+RM4.8 bilion, +17.6%).

Pada masa yang sama, peningkatan dalam import mengikut Penggunaan Akhir dipengaruhi permintaan tinggi terhadap barangan modal dan barangan penggunaan. Import barangan modal yang berjumlah RM214.5 bilion (14.8 peratus daripada jumlah import) meningkat 29.1 peratus, disebabkan oleh kenaikan import barangan modal (kecuali alat kelengkapan pengangkutan) (+RM43.4 bilion). Import barangan penggunaan (8.2 peratus daripada jumlah import) mencatatkan kenaikan 1.8 peratus atau RM2.1 bilion kepada RM119.5 bilion, hasil daripada peningkatan import barangan tahan lama (+RM2.4 bilion) dan barangan separa tahan lama (+RM1.3 bilion). Walau bagaimanapun, import barangan perantaraan (49.5 peratus daripada jumlah import) menyusut 4.1 peratus atau RM30.4 bilion kepada RM718.8 bilion pada tahun 2025, didorong oleh penurunan import bekalan perindustrian, diproses (-RM21.6 bilion) dan bahan api & pelincir utama (-RM13.2 bilion).

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026)** dengan tema **"Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat"**. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari **5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal https://open.dosm.gov.my.

Carta 1: Eksport, Import dan Jumlah Perdagangan, 1990-2025



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30 JULAI 2026

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS 2026

Malaysia's trade recorded its highest performance in 2025, exceeding RM3 trillion

PUTRAJAYA, 30TH JULY 2026 – Malaysia continued to record strong trade performance in 2025, demonstrating the nation's resilience and sustained competitiveness in the global trading landscape. Total trade increased by 6.3 per cent or RM182.4 billion to RM3.1 trillion, year-on-year (y-o-y) in tandem with the increase in both exports (6.6 per cent) and imports (6.0 per cent) as reported today in **MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS FOR REFERENCE YEAR 2025**.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) stated that Malaysia sustained its trade surplus for the 28th consecutive year since 1998 reaching RM156.8 billion, a 12.8 per cent or RM17.8 billion increase compared to 2024. Exports rose by 6.6 per cent from RM1.5 trillion in the preceding year to RM1.6 trillion. The increase in exports was underpinned by domestic exports which rose by 2.2 per cent to RM1.2 trillion and accounted for 77.2 per cent of total exports. Re-exports which accounted for 22.8 per cent of total exports increased to RM366.8 billion, expanding by 25.1 per cent as compared to 2024. Imports also escalated by 6.0 per cent or RM82.3 billion to RM1.5 trillion, y-o-y.

In terms of commodities, 133 out of 260 commodity groups in exports showed an increase as compared to the previous year, led by electrical & electronic (E&E) products, machinery & equipment and measuring, checking, analysing & controlling instruments. As for imports, a total of 128 out of 261 commodity groups recorded increases mainly due to higher imports of E&E products, aircraft & associated equipment and engines & motors, non-electric and parts.

DOSM further highlighted the upswing in exports was mainly attributable to the higher exports to the United States with a positive growth of 17.5 per cent or RM34.8 billion to RM233.7 billion. This increase was driven by higher exports of E&E products (+RM26.1 billion), machinery, equipment & parts (+RM2.0 billion), processed food (+RM1.6 billion) and manufacture of metal (+RM1.2 billion). The next largest export destinations were recorded by Taiwan (+RM21.0 billion, +31.3%), Singapore (+RM19.1 billion, +8.3%), European Union (EU) (+RM13.4 billion, +11.6%) and Mexico (+RM11.3 billion, +59.7%). Furthermore, the upsurge in imports was driven by higher imports from China with an increase of 19.0 per cent or RM56.3 billion from RM296.5 billion in the preceding year to RM352.8 billion. This increase was driven by strong import of E&E products (+RM37.0 billion), transport equipment (+RM6.1 billion) and machinery, equipment & parts (+RM4.8 billion). Other countries that also recorded higher imports were Taiwan (+RM36.1 billion, +33.0%), Costa Rica (+RM11.0 billion, +432.5%), Republic of Korea (+RM9.2 billion, +16.6%), Viet Nam (+RM7.7 billion, +26.2%) and the United States (+RM5.9 billion, +4.7%).

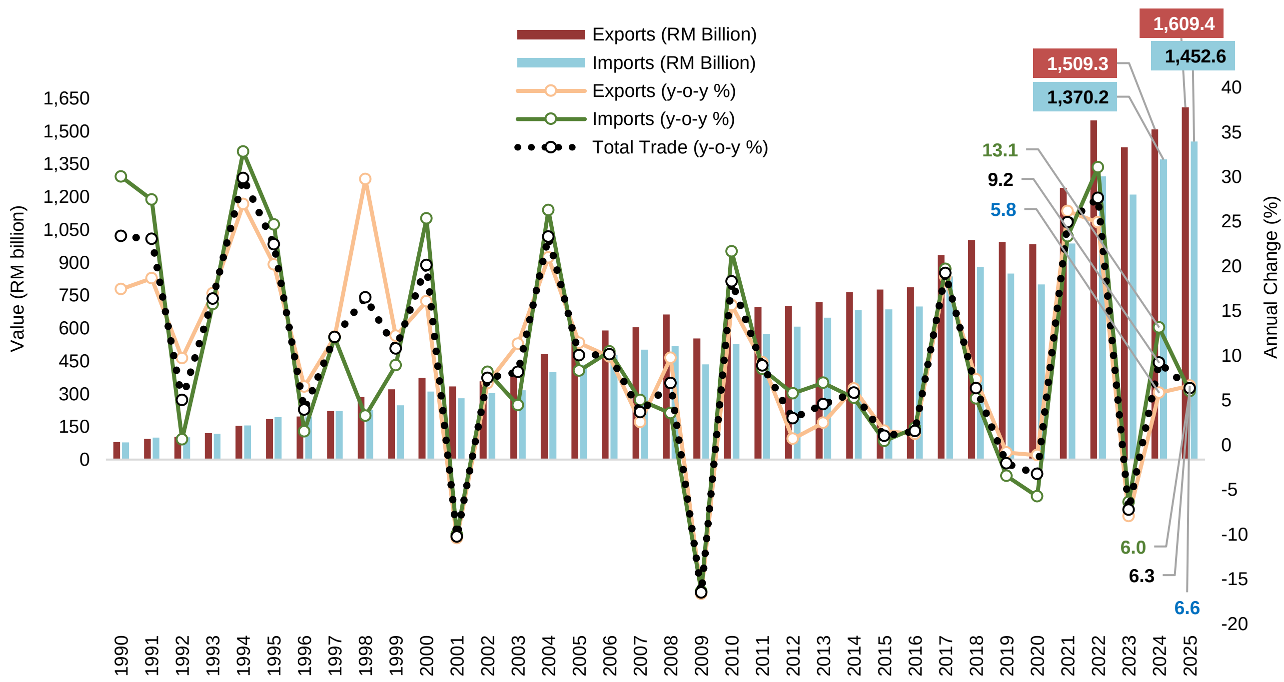
From a sectoral perspective, exports across manufacturing, agriculture, mining and other sectors worth RM1.6 trillion demonstrated growth of 6.6 per cent or RM100.1 billion. The rise was attributable by E&E products (+RM110.7 billion, +18.4%), machinery, equipment & parts (+RM9.3 billion, +13.5%), optical & scientific equipment (+RM6.5 billion, +11.0%), palm oil-based manufactured products (+RM5.7 billion, +16.2%) as well as palm oil & palm-based agriculture products (+RM4.9 billion, +6.2%). Similarly, expansion in imports was recorded for E&E products (+RM111.6 billion, +24.5%); transport equipment (+RM7.3 billion, +13.9%); machinery, equipment & parts (+RM6.9 billion, +6.1%); metalliferous ores and metal scrap (+RM5.8 billion, +35.0%) and other manufactures (+RM4.8 billion, +17.6%).

Correspondingly, the uptick in imports by End Use influenced with higher demand for capital goods and consumption goods. Imports of capital goods, amounting to RM214.5 billion (14.8 per cent of total imports) climbed by 29.1 per cent, resulting from higher imports of capital goods (except transport equipment) (+RM43.4 billion). Imports of consumption goods (8.2 per cent of total imports) registered an increase of 1.8 per cent or RM2.1 billion to RM119.5 billion, as a result of higher imports of durable goods (+RM2.4 billion) and semi-durables (+RM1.3 billion). However, intermediate goods (49.5 per cent of total imports) declined 4.1 per cent or RM30.4 billion to RM718.8 billion in 2025 driven by lower imports of industrial supplies, processed (-RM21.6 billion) and primary fuel & lubricants (-RM13.2 billion).

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the **Economic Census 2026 (BE2026)**, with themed **"*Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat*"**. The sixth Economic Census, will be carried out from **5th January to 31st October 2026**. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive and structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation's economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through https://open.dosm.gov.my.

Chart 1: Exports, Imports and Total Trade, 1990 – 2025



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