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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

PERANGKAAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA JULAI 2023

**Perdagangan Malaysia merosot 14.4 peratus kepada RM216.4 bilion
pada Julai 2023**

PUTRAJAYA, 18 Ogos 2023 – Di sebalik ekonomi global yang semakin mencabar, prestasi perdagangan Malaysia merosot pada Julai 2023, jatuh 14.4 peratus kepada RM216.4 bilion berbanding setahun yang lalu. Seiring dengan itu, eksport mencatatkan penurunan 13.1 peratus kepada RM116.8 bilion, manakala import berkurang 15.9 peratus kepada RM99.7 bilion. Bagaimanapun, imbangan dagangan kekal dengan lebih berjumlah RM17.1 bilion pada Julai 2023 seperti yang dilaporkan hari ini dalam **BULETIN PERANGKAAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA, JULAI 2023**. Buletin ini juga membentangkan prestasi produk untuk eksport dan import serta rakan dagangannya.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Penurunan eksport didorong oleh kedua-dua eksport domestik dan eksport semula. Eksport domestik bernilai RM89.1 bilion, menyumbang 76.3 peratus kepada jumlah eksport, menurun 13.0 peratus pada Julai 2023. Eksport semula berjumlah RM27.6 bilion, menyusut 13.5 peratus, berbanding Julai 2022. Import turun 15.9 peratus daripada RM118.5 bilion kepada RM99.7 bilion. Sementara itu, lebihan dagangan Malaysia pada Julai 2023 meningkat 7.9 peratus atau RM1.3 bilion berbanding tahun sebelumnya kepada RM17.1 bilion. Ini merupakan lebihan dagangan yang ke-39 bulan berturut-turut sejak Mei 2020. Perbandingan bulanan menunjukkan eksport turun 5.8 peratus, manakala import meningkat 1.3 peratus berbanding Jun 2023."

Meninjau dari sudut kumpulan barangan, 144 daripada 258 kumpulan eksport menunjukkan penurunan berbanding bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya, terutamanya keluaran petroleum bertapis. Bagi import, 143 daripada 258 kumpulan merekodkan pertumbuhan negatif.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menjelaskan bahawa eksport yang lebih rendah disumbangkan terutamanya oleh pengurangan ketara ke Singapura (-RM4.4 bilion), diikuti oleh Jepun (-RM2.1 bilion), Thailand (-RM1.1 bilion), Emiriah Arab Bersatu (-RM1.1 bilion), Filipina (-RM927.8 juta), Indonesia (-RM923.8 juta), Bangladesh (-RM888.9 juta) dan India (-RM859.8 juta). Sementara itu, penurunan import terutamanya disumbangkan dari China (-RM4.4 bilion), diikuti oleh Taiwan (-RM3.8 bilion), Indonesia (-RM2.4 bilion), Amerika Syarikat (-RM1.8 bilion), Jepun (-RM1.5 bilion), Australia (-RM1.1 bilion), India (-RM1.1 bilion) dan Singapura (-RM1.0 bilion).

Mengulas lanjut mengenai eksport, penurunan didorong oleh penurunan keluaran petroleum (-RM9.2 bilion); minyak kelapa sawit & keluaran pertanian berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit (-RM2.9 bilion); gas asli cecair (-RM2.5 bilion); barangan perkilangan berasaskan minyak sawit (-RM1.3 bilion) dan jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan (-RM1.1 bilion). Sementara itu, penguncupan import direkodkan bagi keluaran petroleum (-RM5.7 bilion); barangan elektrik & elektronik (-RM5.4 bilion); kimia & bahan kimia (-RM1.3 bilion); kelengkapan pengangkutan (-RM536.3 juta); barangan perkilangan logam (-RM495.3 juta) dan minyak kelapa sawit & keluaran pertanian berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit (-RM485.4 juta).

Selanjutnya, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, "Penurunan import mengikut Penggunaan Akhir disumbangkan oleh permintaan yang lebih rendah bagi barangan perantaraan dan barangan modal. Import barangan perantaraan (49.1% daripada jumlah import) bernilai RM48.9 bilion, mencatatkan penurunan dua angka 20.9 peratus atau RM12.9 bilion. Barangan modal bernilai RM10.5 bilion, jatuh 3.6 peratus berbanding Julai 2022 dan merangkumi 10.6 peratus daripada jumlah import. Manakala, barangan penggunaan (9.0% daripada jumlah import) mencatatkan peningkatan 5.9 peratus daripada RM8.5 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya kepada RM9.0 bilion."

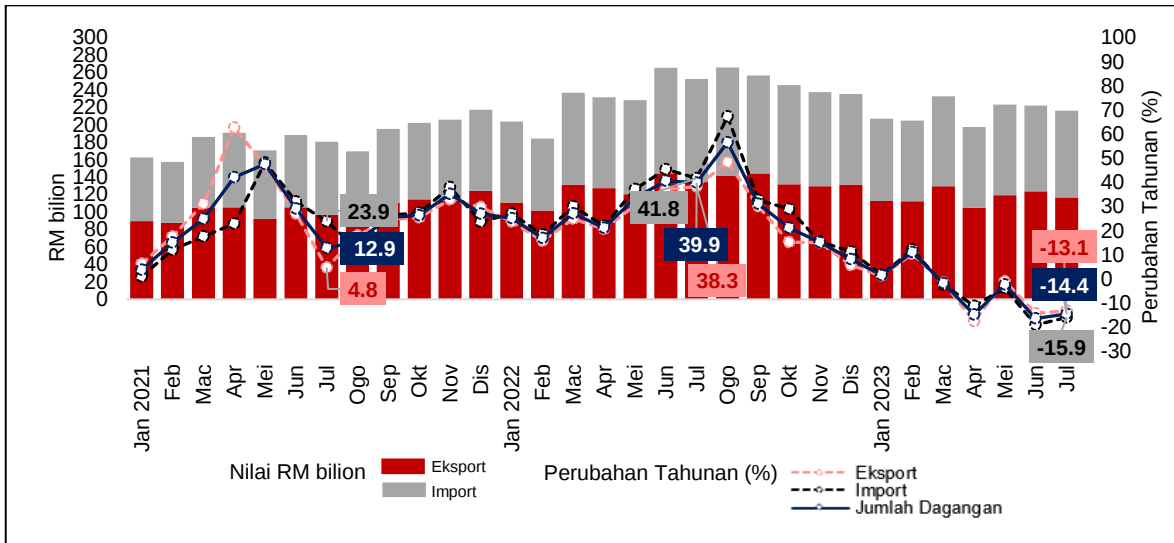
Dalam tempoh tujuh bulan pertama 2023, jumlah dagangan, eksport, import dan lebihan dagangan mencatatkan penurunan. Jumlah dagangan menurun 6.1 peratus, berikutan penyusutan eksport (-5.9%) serta import (-6.5%). Pada masa yang sama, lebihan dagangan merosot 2.5 peratus berbanding tempoh yang sama pada 2022.

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Ekonomi pada tahun 2023. DOSM amat menghargai kerjasama daripada responden dalam memberikan maklumat kepada DOSM serta menjayakan banci ini. Sila layari www.dosm.gov.my untuk maklumat lanjut.

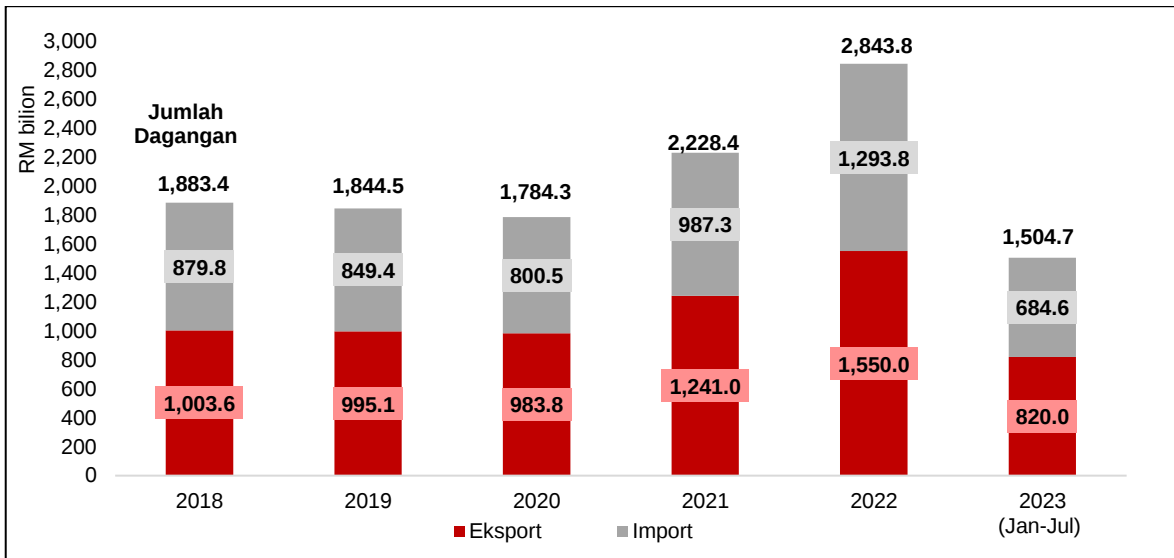
DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data. OpenDOSM NextGen ialah platform perkongsian data sumber terbuka dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah *"Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust"*.

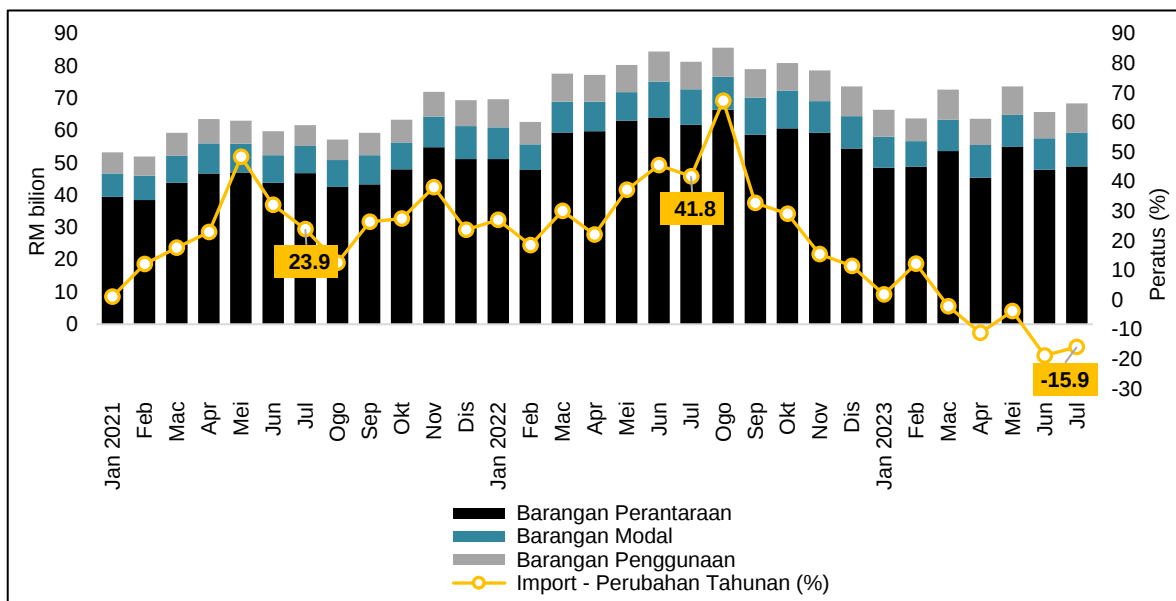
Carta 1: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, Jan 2021 – Jul 2023
(Nilai dan Peratus Perubahan Tahunan)



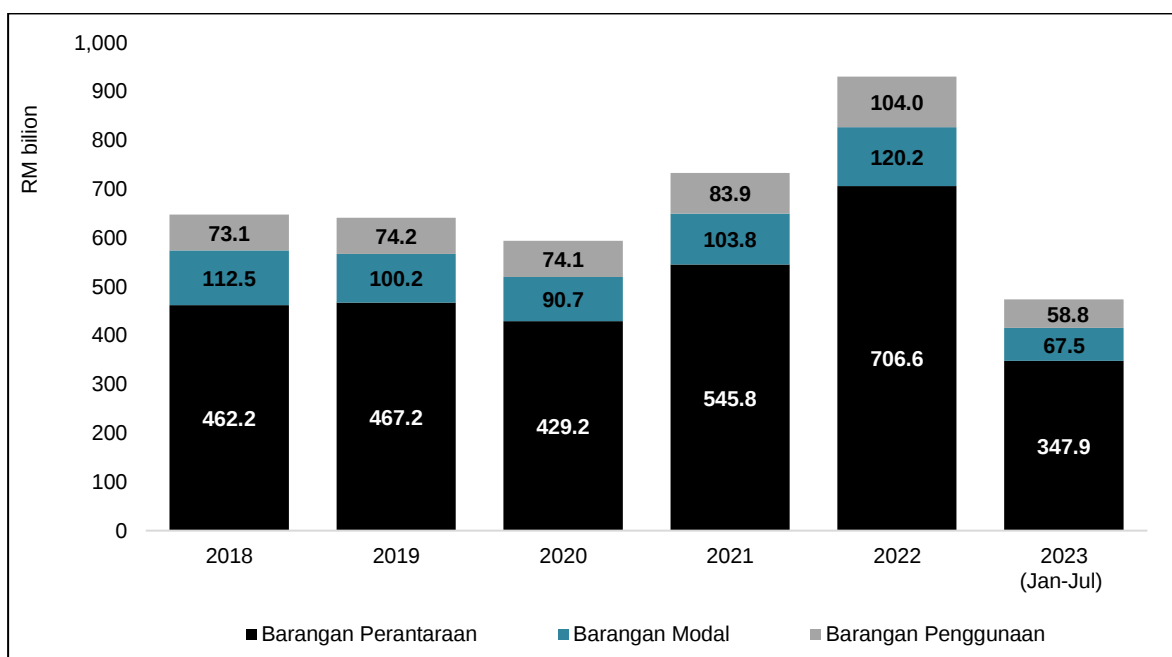
Carta 2: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, 2018 – 2023 (Jan-Jul)



Carta 3: Import mengikut Klasifikasi Penggunaan Akhir & Kategori Ekonomi Umum (BEC),
Jan 2021 – Jul 2023
(Nilai dan Peratus Perubahan Tahunan)



Carta 4: Import mengikut Klasifikasi Penggunaan Akhir & Kategori Ekonomi Umum
2018 – 2023 (Jan-Jul)



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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS
JULY 2023

Malaysia's Trade plunged 14.4 per cent to RM216.4 billion in July 2023

PUTRAJAYA, August 18, 2023 – Amidst an increasingly challenging global economy, Malaysia's trade performance contracted in July 2023, falling by 14.4 per cent to RM216.4 billion as compared to a year ago. Along with that, exports recorded a decrease of 13.1 per cent to RM116.8 billion, while imports declined by 15.9 per cent to RM99.7 billion. However, Malaysia's trade balance remained in surplus with RM17.1 billion in July 2023 as reported today in **MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN, JULY 2023**. This bulletin also presents the performance of export and import products with its trading partners.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The drop in exports was driven by both, domestic exports and re-exports. Domestic exports worth RM89.1 billion, contributing 76.3 per cent to total exports, fell by 13.0 per cent in July 2023. Re-exports amounted RM27.6 billion, shrank by 13.5 per cent, as compared to July 2022. Imports was lower by 15.9 per cent from RM118.5 billion to RM99.7 billion. Meanwhile, Malaysia's trade surplus in July 2023 widened 7.9 per cent or RM1.3 billion as compared to the previous year to RM17.1 billion. This was the 39th consecutive month of trade surplus since May 2020. A monthly comparison showed exports contracted by 5.8 per cent, while imports grew by 1.3 per cent compared to June 2023."

From the perspective of the commodity group, 144 out of 258 export groups showed decreases as compared to the same month of the previous year and led by refined petroleum products. As for imports, 143 out of 258 groups recorded negative growth.

Chief Statistician Malaysia explained that the slower exports was contributed mainly from high deficit to Singapore (-RM4.4 billion), followed by Japan (-RM2.1 billion), Thailand (-RM1.1 billion), the United Arab Emirates (-RM1.1 billion), Philippines (-RM927.8 million), Indonesia (-RM923.8 million), Bangladesh (-RM888.9 million) and India (-RM859.8 million). Meanwhile, the decrease in imports was mainly attributed from China (-RM4.4 billion), followed by Taiwan (-RM3.8 billion), Indonesia (-RM2.4 billion), the United States (-RM1.8 billion), Japan (-RM1.5 billion), Australia (-RM1.1 billion), India (-RM1.1 billion) and Singapore (-RM1.0 billion).

Commenting further on exports, the fall was attributable from the decline in petroleum products (-RM9.2 billion); palm oil & palm oil-based agricultural products (-RM2.9 billion); liquefied natural gas (-RM2.5 billion); palm oil-based manufactured products (-RM1.3 billion) and machinery, equipment & parts (-RM1.1 billion). Meanwhile, the contraction in imports was recorded for petroleum products (-RM5.7 billion); electrical & electronic products (-RM5.4 billion); chemical & chemical products (-RM1.3 billion); transport equipment (-RM536.3 million); manufactures of metal (-RM495.3 million) and palm oil & palm oil-based agricultural products (-RM485.4 million).

Adding to this, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, "The decrease in imports by End Use was contributed from lower demand for intermediate goods and capital goods. Imports of intermediate goods (49.1% of total imports) amounted to RM48.9 billion, posted a double digit decrease of 20.9 per cent or RM12.9 billion. Capital goods with a value of RM10.5 billion, shrank by 3.6 per cent as compared to July 2022 and comprised 10.6 per cent of total imports. Consumption goods (9.0% of total imports), recorded 5.9 per cent increase from RM8.5 billion in the previous year to RM9.0 billion."

During the first seven months of 2023, total trade, exports, imports and trade surplus registered a contraction. Total trade decreased by 6.1 per cent, as a result of the decline in exports (-5.9%) as well as imports (-6.5%). At the same time, the trade surplus declined 2.5 per cent as compared to the same period in 2022.

DOSM is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents in providing information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation to facilitate users in analysing various data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing platform and accessible through <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

Chart 1: External Trade Statistics, Jan 2021 – Jul 2023
(Value and Annual Percentage Change)

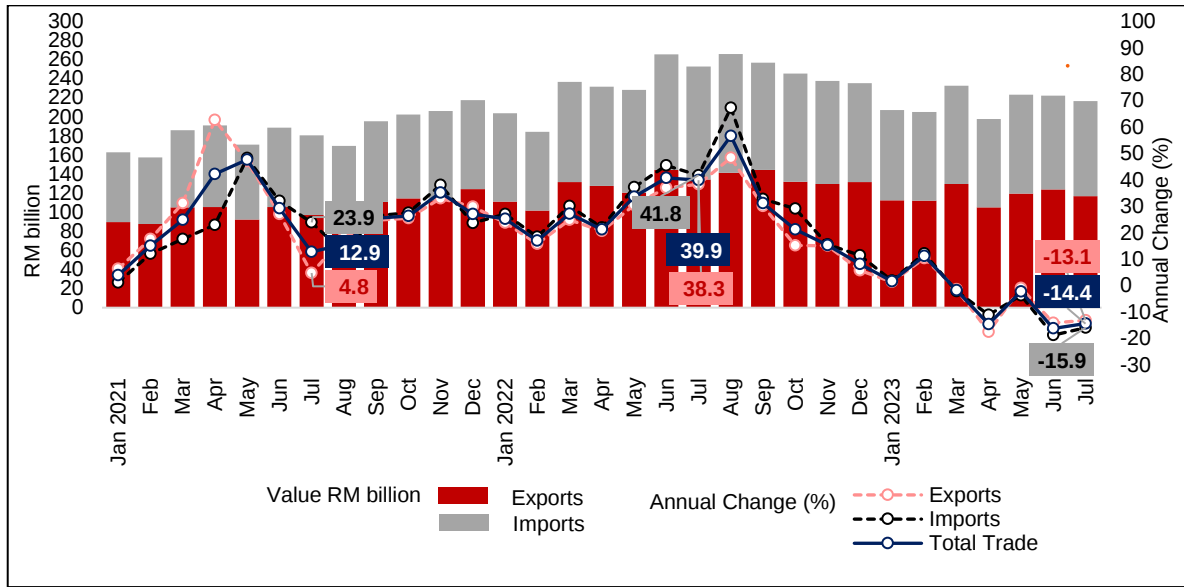
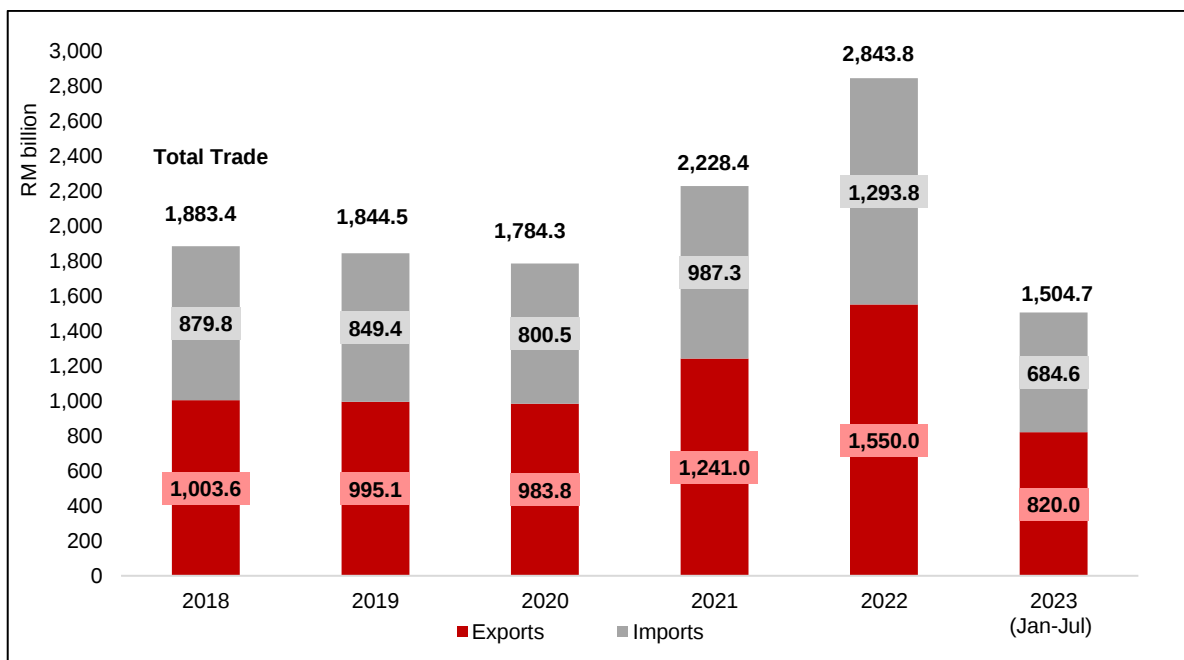
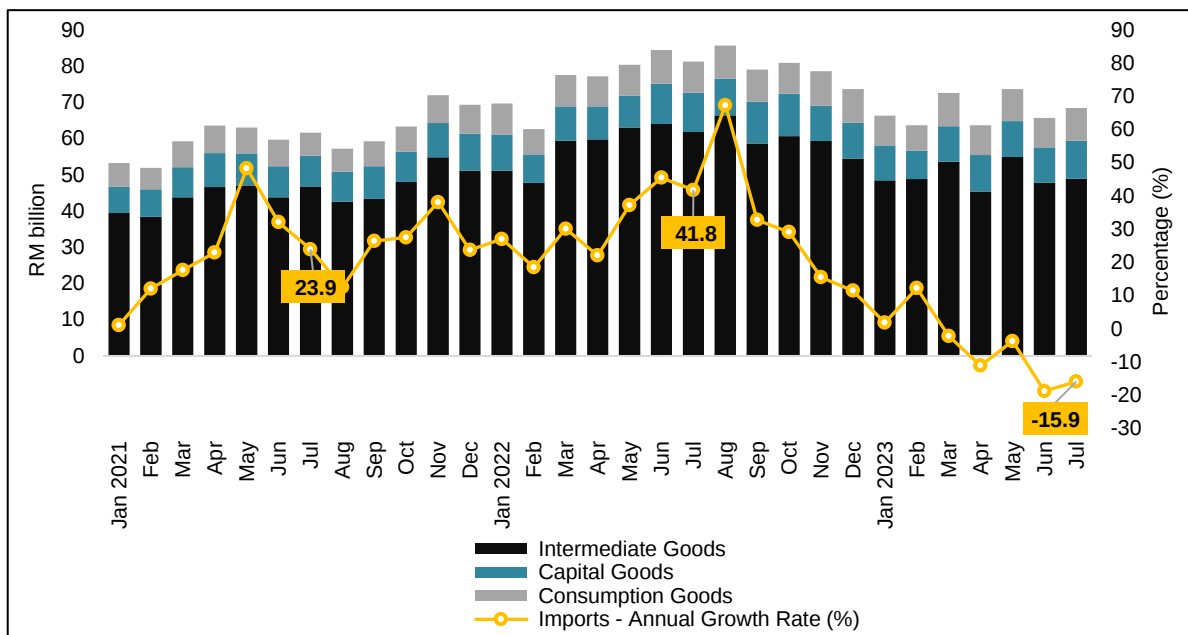


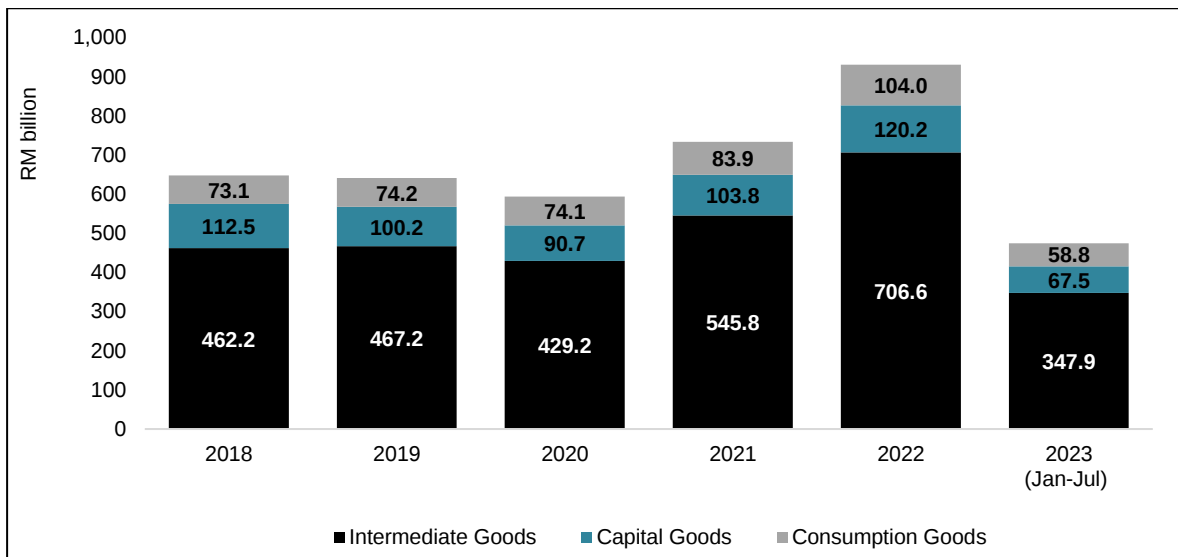
Chart 2: External Trade Statistics, 2018 – 2023 (Jan-Jul)



*Chart 3: Imports for End Use & Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Classification,
Jan 2021 – Jul 2023
(Value and Annual Percentage Change)*



*Chart 4: Imports for End Use & Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Classification,
2018 – 2023 (Jan-Jul)*



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THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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