

Embargo: Hanya boleh diterbitkan atau disebarikan mulai jam 1200, Selasa, 30 Julai 2024



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA
PERANGKAAAN MUKTAMAD PERDAGANGAN
LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA 2024

Jumlah perdagangan Malaysia melebihi paras RM2 trilion untuk tahun ketiga berturut-turut, walaupun berdepan landskap ekonomi global yang mencabar

PUTRAJAYA, 30 JULAI 2024 – Persekitaran ekonomi global yang terkesan oleh ketegangan geopolitik, inflasi yang tinggi dan gangguan rantai bekalan, mempengaruhi prestasi perdagangan Malaysia pada 2023. Kesannya, jumlah perdagangan menyusut 7.3 peratus atau RM206.6 bilion kepada RM2.6 trilion, tahun ke tahun seiring dengan pengurangan dalam kedua-dua eksport dan import sebagai mana dilaporkan dalam laporan **PERANGKAAAN MUKTAMAD PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA 2024** bagi tahun rujukan 2023 pada hari ini. Laporan ini memaparkan statistik perdagangan Malaysia dengan rakan dagangan bagi volum dan nilai barangan mengikut klasifikasi komoditi terperinci.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menegaskan Malaysia mengekalkan lebih dagangan untuk 26 tahun berturut-turut sejak 1998 berjumlah RM215.2 bilion, disokong oleh sektor eksport utama yang berdaya tahan. Walaupun demikian, eksport merosot 8.0 peratus daripada RM1.6 trilion pada tahun sebelumnya kepada RM1.4 trilion. Pengurangan eksport didorong oleh eksport domestik dan eksport semula. Eksport domestik turun 9.1 peratus daripada RM1.2 trilion kepada RM1.1 trilion dan menyumbang 77.9 peratus kepada jumlah eksport. Eksport semula dengan nilai RM315.1 bilion, menurun 3.9 peratus atau RM12.8 bilion berbanding 2022. Selaras dengan prestasi eksport, import susut 6.4 peratus atau RM82.8 bilion kepada RM1.2 bilion, tahun ke tahun. Sementara itu, lebih dagangan merosot 16.0 peratus atau RM41.0 bilion daripada RM256.2 bilion pada 2022.

Selaras dengan penurunan, 134 daripada 261 kumpulan eksport menunjukkan pengurangan berbanding tahun sebelumnya, diterajui oleh lemak & minyak sayuran, keluaran petroleum dan peranti penyimpanan. Bagi import, 164 daripada 260

kumpulan barangan menyusut terutamanya disebabkan oleh penurunan import barangan elektrik & elektronik, diikuti oleh arang batu dan keluaran petroleum.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut menekankan bahawa pengurangan eksport adalah selaras penguncupan eksport ke China dengan pertumbuhan negatif 8.9 peratus atau RM18.7 bilion kepada RM191.9 bilion disebabkan oleh pengurangan eksport barangan elektrik & elektronik, minyak kelapa sawit & keluaran pertanian berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit, produk besi & keluli dan gas asli cecair. Ini diikuti oleh Kesatuan Eropah (-RM13.2 bilion, -10.5%), Singapura (-RM13.2 bilion, -5.7%), Jepun (-RM12.8 bilion, -13.0%) dan India (-RM9.2 bilion, -16.9%). Di samping itu, penyusutan import didorong oleh import yang lebih rendah dari Taiwan dengan penurunan 21.0 peratus atau RM22.2 bilion daripada RM106.0 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya. Ini diikuti oleh China (-RM17.7 bilion, -6.4%), Indonesia (-RM13.7 bilion, -18.5%), Jepun (-RM12.2 bilion, -14.6%), Amerika Syarikat (-RM11.6 bilion, -11.5%) dan Australia (-RM5.9 bilion, -14.5%).

Mengulas lanjut mengenai eksport, pengurangan disumbangkan oleh minyak kelapa sawit & keluaran pertanian berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit (-RM25.7 bilion, -26.6%); keluaran petroleum (-RM17.7 bilion, -11.0%); barangan elektrik & elektronik (-RM17.5 bilion, -3.0%); keluaran perkilangan berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit (-RM10.2 bilion, -24.6%) serta kimia & bahan kimia (-RM9.1 bilion, -11.3%). Sementara itu, penurunan import dicatatkan bagi barangan elektrik & elektronik (-RM37.5 bilion, -9.5%); kimia & bahan kimia (-RM11.1 bilion, -9.6%); arang batu, kok & briket (-RM7.7 bilion, -23.7%); keluaran petroleum (-RM7.7 bilion, -5.3%); bijih logam & serpihan logam (-RM4.6 bilion, -21.9%); dan minyak kelapa sawit & keluaran pertanian berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit (-RM4.1 bilion, -37.8%).

Pada masa yang sama, penguncupan dalam import mengikut Penggunaan Akhir dipengaruhi oleh permintaan yang lebih rendah bagi barangan perantaraan. Import barangan perantaraan, bernilai RM620.6 bilion atau 51.2 peratus daripada jumlah import, merosot 12.2 peratus daripada RM706.6 bilion pada 2022 didorong oleh import yang rendah alat ganti & aksesori barangan modal (kecuali peralatan pengangkutan) dan bekalan industri, diproses. Sebaliknya, barangan modal, berjumlah RM128.7 bilion (10.6% daripada jumlah import) menokok 7.1 peratus, didorong oleh peningkatan import barangan modal (kecuali peralatan pengangkutan) dan peralatan pengangkutan, perindustrian. Import barangan penggunaan (8.6% daripada jumlah import) mencatatkan peningkatan kecil 0.1 peratus atau RM100.5 juta kepada RM104.1 bilion, disokong oleh import makanan & minuman, diproses, khusus untuk penggunaan isi rumah dan barangan tahan lama.

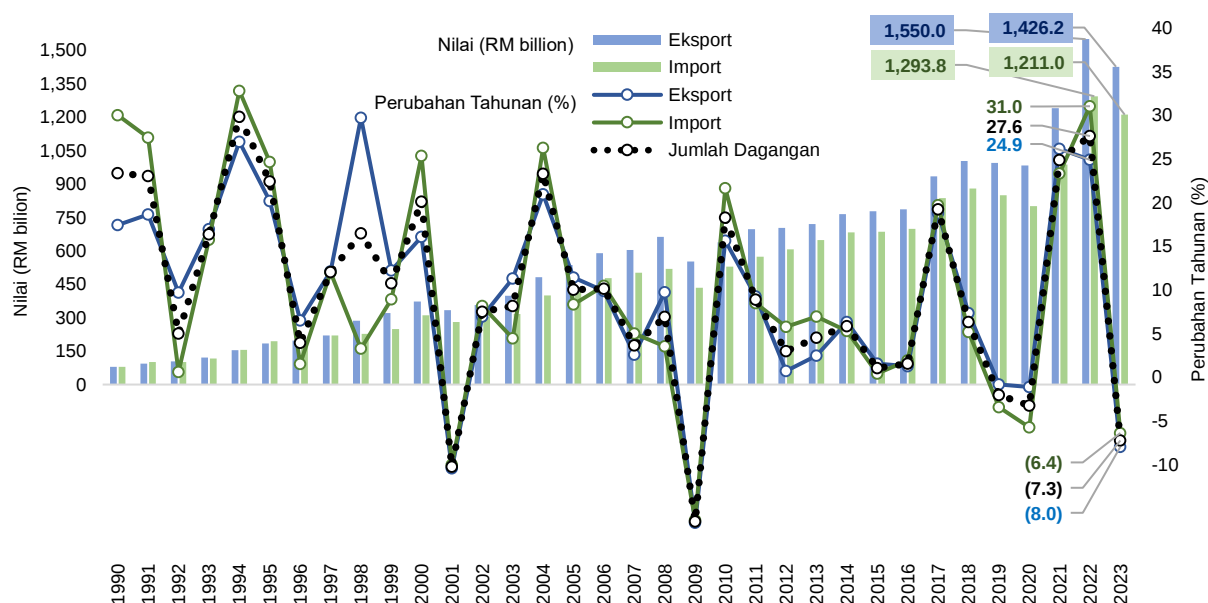
Mendepani landskap ekonomi global yang mencabar, prestasi dagangan Malaysia pada 2023 adalah seiring dengan negara serantau lain seperti China, Taiwan, Republik Korea dan Indonesia yang turut mencatatkan pertumbuhan perdagangan negatif.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Pertanian 2024. Sila layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah “Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian.”

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”. DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke-75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

Carta 1: Export, Import dan Jumlah Perdagangan, 1990-2023



Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

30 JULAI 2024

Embargo: Only to be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Tuesday, July 30th 2024



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

MALAYSIA FINAL EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS 2024

Malaysia's total trade exceeded RM2 trillion mark for the third consecutive year, despite the challenging global economic landscape

PUTRAJAYA, JULY 30, 2024 – The global economic environment, characterised by geopolitical tensions, high inflation, and supply chain disruptions, significantly influenced Malaysia's trade performance in 2023. As a result, total trade dropped by 7.3 per cent or RM206.6 billion to RM2.6 trillion, year-on-year in tandem with the reduction in both exports and imports as reported today in **MALAYSIA FINAL EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS 2024** for reference year 2023. The report presents Malaysia's trade performance vis-a-vis trading partners in terms of volume and value of merchandise goods by detailed classification of commodity, respectively.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin highlighted Malaysia maintained a trade surplus for 26th consecutive years since 1998 amounted to RM215.2 billion, supported by resilient key export sectors. On the flip side, exports declined by 8.0 per cent from RM1.6 trillion in the preceding year to RM1.4 trillion. The export reduction was underpinned by both domestic exports and re-exports. Domestic exports fell by 9.1 per cent from RM1.2 trillion to RM1.1 trillion and contributed 77.9 per cent to total exports. Re-exports with a value of RM315.1 billion, shrank by 3.9 per cent or RM12.8 billion as compared to 2022. Consistent with the export performance, imports slipped by 6.4 per cent or RM82.8 billion to RM1.2 billion, year-on-year. Meanwhile, trade surplus declined by 16.0 per cent or RM41.0 billion from RM256.2 billion in 2022.

In conjunction with the decline, 134 out of 261 commodity groups in exports showed decreases as compared to the previous year, led by vegetable fats & oils, petroleum products and solid state device. As for imports, 164 of 260 commodity groups shrank mainly due to lower imports of electrical & electronic products, followed by coal and petroleum products.

Chief Statistician Malaysia further explained the reduction in exports was in accordance with the lower exports to China with a negative growth of 8.9 per cent or RM18.7 billion to RM191.9 billion due to lesser exports of electrical & electronic products, palm oil & palm oil-based agriculture products, iron & steel products and liquefied natural gas. It was followed by the European Union (-RM13.2 billion, -10.5%), Singapore (-RM13.2 billion, -5.7%), Japan (-RM12.8 billion, -13.0%) and India (-RM9.2 billion, -16.9%). In addition, the reduction in imports was driven by lower imports from Taiwan with a decrease of 21.0 per cent or RM22.2 billion from RM106.0 billion in the preceding year. It was followed by China (-RM17.7 billion, -6.4%), Indonesia (-RM13.7 billion, -18.5%), Japan (-RM12.2 billion, -14.6%), the United States (-RM11.6 billion, -11.5%) and Australia (-RM5.9 billion, -14.5%).

Commenting further on exports, the reduction was attributable from palm oil & palm oil-based agriculture products (-RM25.7 billion, -26.6%); petroleum products (-RM17.7 billion, -11.0%); electrical & electronic products (-RM17.5 billion, -3.0%), palm oil-based manufactured products (-RM10.2 billion, -24.6%) as well as chemical & chemical products (-RM9.1 billion, -11.3%). Similarly, contraction in imports was recorded for electrical & electronic products (-RM37.5 billion, -9.5%); chemical & chemical products (-RM11.1 billion, -9.6%); coal, coke & briquettes (-RM7.7 billion, -23.7%); petroleum products (-RM7.7 billion, -5.3%); metalliferous ores & metal scrap (-RM4.6 billion, -21.9%); and palm oil & palm oil-based agriculture products (-RM4.1 billion, -37.8%).

On the same note, the drop in imports by End Use was influenced by lower demand for intermediate goods. Imports of intermediate goods, worth RM620.6 billion or 51.2 per cent of total imports, decreased by 12.2 per cent from RM706.6 billion in 2022 driven by lesser imports of parts & accessories of capital goods (except transport equipment) and industrial supplies, processed. On the contrary, capital goods, amounting to RM128.7 billion (10.6% of total imports) rose by 7.1 per cent, resulting from higher imports of capital goods (except transport equipment) and transport equipment, industrial. Imports of consumption goods (8.6% of total imports) registered a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent or RM100.5 million to RM104.1 billion, as a result of higher imports of food & beverages, processed, mainly for household consumption and durables good.

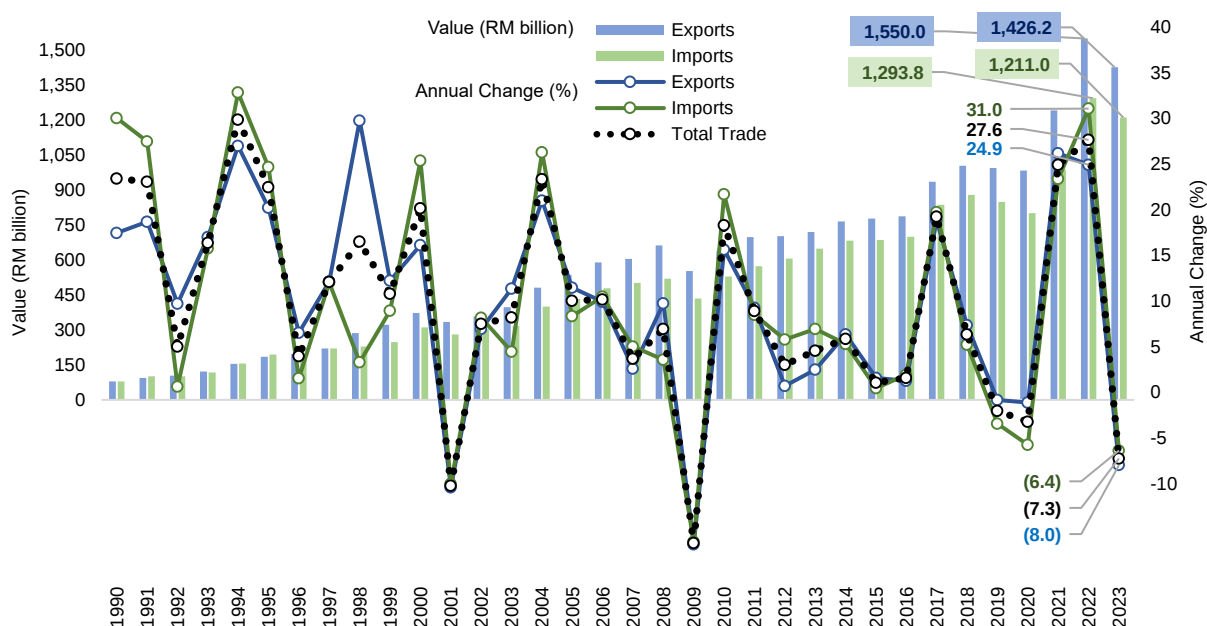
Along with the challenging global economic landscape, Malaysia's trade performance in 2023 was in line with regional countries notably China, Taiwan, Republic of Korea and Indonesia which recorded negative trade growth.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

DOSM is conducting the Agriculture Census 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> for more information. The theme is “Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development.”

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”. DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

Chart 1: Exports, Imports and Total Trade, 1990 – 2023



Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA

DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

30 JULY 2024