



KENYATAAN MEDIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

Blok C6 & C7, Kompleks C,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan, Presint 1,
62514, Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya
No. Telefon : 03 - 8090 4681

PERANGKAAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA OKTOBER 2025

Perdagangan Malaysia berkembang pada Oktober 2025, mencecah RM277.6 bilion dengan nilai dagangan tertinggi pernah direkodkan, didorong oleh pertumbuhan dua digit dalam eksport (+15.7%) dan import (+11.2%)

PUTRAJAYA, 19 NOVEMBER 2025 – Prestasi perdagangan Malaysia berkembang kukuh pada Oktober 2025, dengan jumlah perdagangan meningkat 13.6 peratus kepada RM277.6 bilion daripada RM244.5 bilion, sekali gus mencatat sejarah baru dengan nilai dagangan tertinggi pernah direkodkan. Prestasi kukuh ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan eksport (+15.7%) dan import (+11.2%) yang masing-masing melonjak kepada RM148.3 bilion dan RM129.3 bilion, kedua-duanya turut mencatat sejarah baru sebagai nilai eksport dan import tertinggi dalam sejarah. Seiring dengan itu, lebih dagangan meningkat dengan ketara 58.9 peratus, daripada RM12.0 bilion kepada RM19.0 bilion pada Oktober 2025 seperti yang dilaporkan hari ini dalam **BULETIN PERANGKAAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA, OKTOBER 2025**. Buletin ini juga membentangkan prestasi produk untuk eksport dan import serta rakan dagangannya.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menjelaskan bahawa eksport Malaysia meningkat pada Oktober 2025, dipacu oleh peningkatan dalam eksport semula dan eksport domestik. Eksport semula merangkumi 26.4 peratus daripada jumlah eksport, dengan pertumbuhan tahunan 36.4 peratus kepada RM39.1 bilion. Sementara itu, eksport domestik yang menyumbang 73.6 peratus daripada jumlah eksport negara, meningkat kepada RM109.2 bilion. Pada masa yang sama, import turut meningkat kepada RM129.3 bilion, naik 11.2 peratus. Lebihan dagangan naik 58.9 peratus kepada RM19.0 bilion, mencatatkan lebihan dagangan 66 bulan berturut-turut sejak Mei 2020. Berbanding dengan September 2025, eksport, import dan jumlah dagangan masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan 6.7 peratus, 8.9 peratus dan 7.7 peratus. Namun begitu, lebihan dagangan menurun 6.1 peratus daripada RM20.0 bilion kepada RM19.0 bilion.

Mengikut pecahan kumpulan barangan, 152 daripada 259 kumpulan eksport dan 137 daripada 259 kumpulan import mencatatkan peningkatan berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut menyatakan bahawa peningkatan eksport didorong terutamanya oleh kenaikan eksport barangan ke Singapura (+RM5.1 bilion), diikuti oleh Hong Kong (+RM2.7 bilion), Kesatuan Eropah (+RM2.5 bilion), Taiwan (+RM2.3 bilion), Mexico (+RM1.9 bilion), China (+RM1.2 bilion) dan Vietnam (+RM1.1 bilion). Selain itu, peningkatan import pula disumbangkan oleh kemasukan barangan yang lebih kukuh dari China (+RM8.7 bilion), diikuti oleh Taiwan (+RM3.2 bilion), Costa Rica (+RM2.8 bilion), Vietnam (+RM2.2 bilion), Jepun (+RM756.2 juta), Australia (+RM698.3 juta) dan Hong Kong (+RM666.5 juta).

Mengulas lebih lanjut mengenai eksport, kenaikan tersebut sebahagian besarnya disumbangkan oleh penghantaran yang lebih tinggi bagi barangan elektrik & elektronik (+RM14.0 bilion); minyak sawit & keluaran pertanian berasaskan minyak sawit (+RM1.8 bilion); barangan optik & saintifik (+RM1.6 bilion); barangan perkilangan logam (+RM1.1 bilion); jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan (+RM961.6 juta); serta barangan perkilangan berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit (+RM764.1 juta). Selain itu, peningkatan import disumbangkan oleh kemasukan yang lebih tinggi bagi barangan elektrik dan elektronik (+RM12.6 bilion); bijih logam & serpihan logam (+RM1.4 bilion); barangan perkilangan logam (+RM765.3 juta); keluaran perkilangan lain (+RM523.8 juta); barangan optik & saintifik (+RM459.9 juta); barangan perkilangan berasaskan minyak kelapa sawit (+RM377.5 juta).

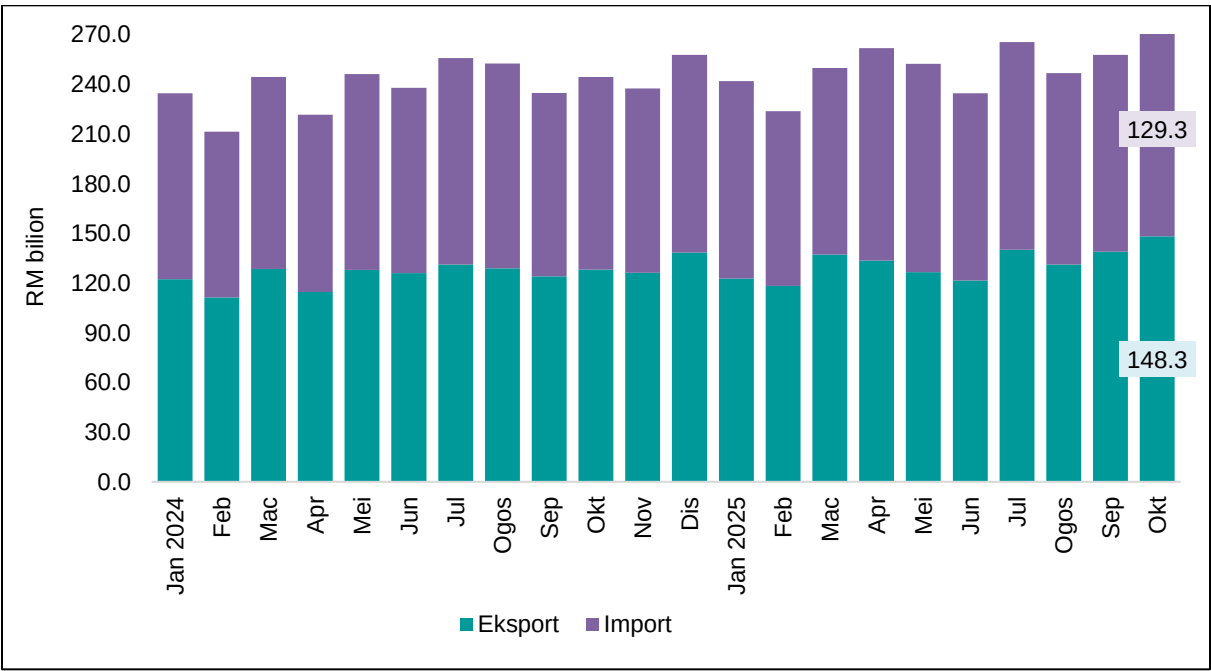
Selanjutnya, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia juga memaklumkan kenaikan import mengikut Penggunaan Akhir disebabkan permintaan yang lebih tinggi terhadap barangan modal dan barangan penggunaan. Barangan modal (14.5% daripada jumlah import) meningkat 51.9 peratus atau RM6.4 bilion kepada RM18.7 bilion. Import barangan penggunaan (7.7% daripada jumlah import) turut berkembang 3.6 peratus atau RM344.5 juta, berjumlah RM10.0 bilion berbanding Oktober 2024. Namun begitu, import barangan perantaraan (45.8% daripada jumlah import) mencatatkan penurunan 5.7 peratus atau RM3.6 bilion, menjadikan jumlahnya RM59.2 bilion.

Jumlah dagangan Malaysia mencecah RM2.5 trilion bagi tempoh Januari hingga Oktober 2025, mencatatkan peningkatan tahunan 5.4 peratus. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh prestasi eksport (+6.0%) dan import (+4.7%) yang lebih kukuh. Lebihan dagangan turut meningkat 19.1 peratus kepada RM125.0 bilion berbanding tempoh yang sama pada tahun 2024.

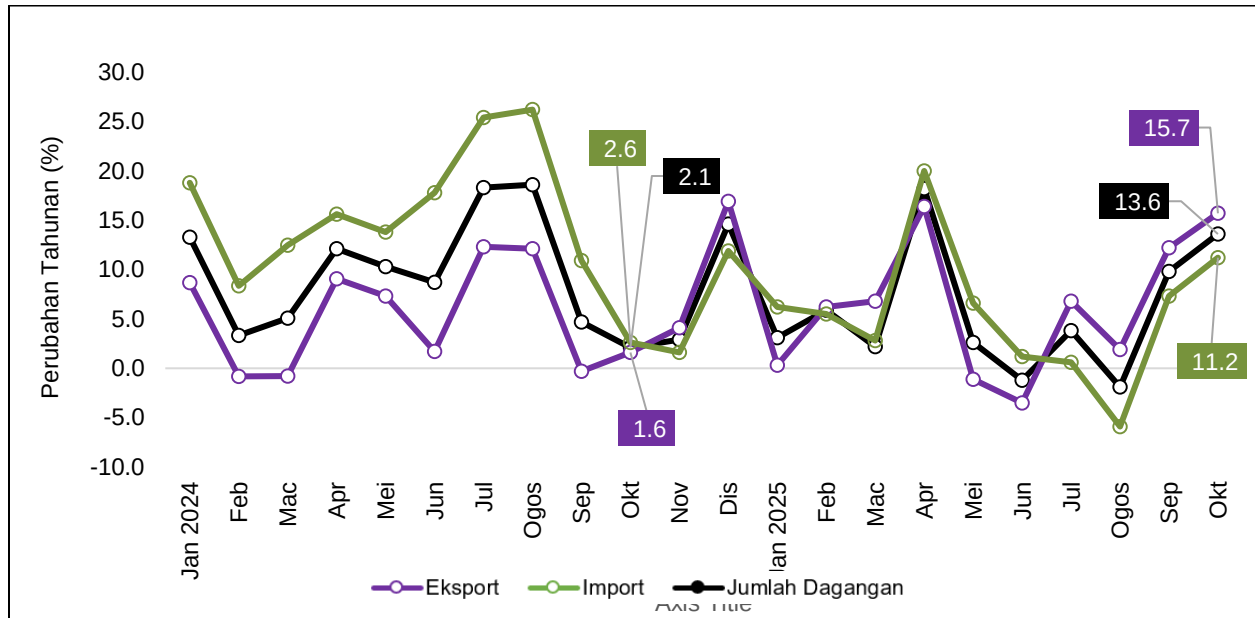
Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

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>.

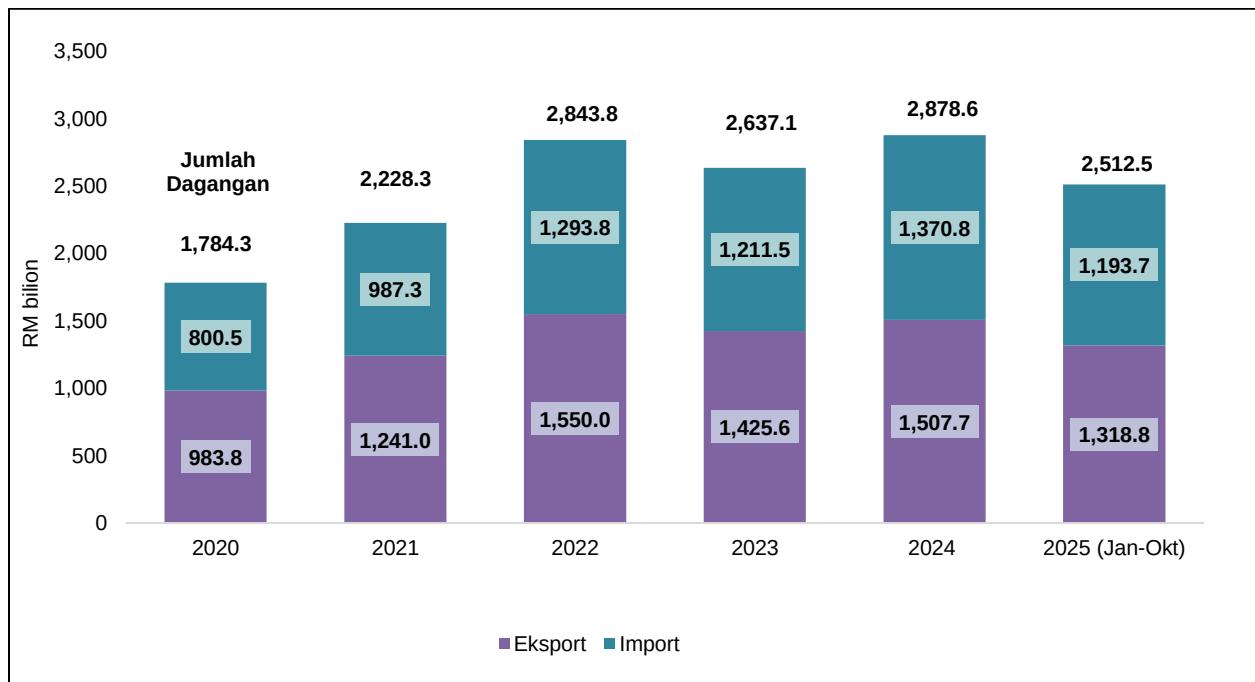
Carta 1: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, Jan 2024 – Okt 2025 (Nilai)



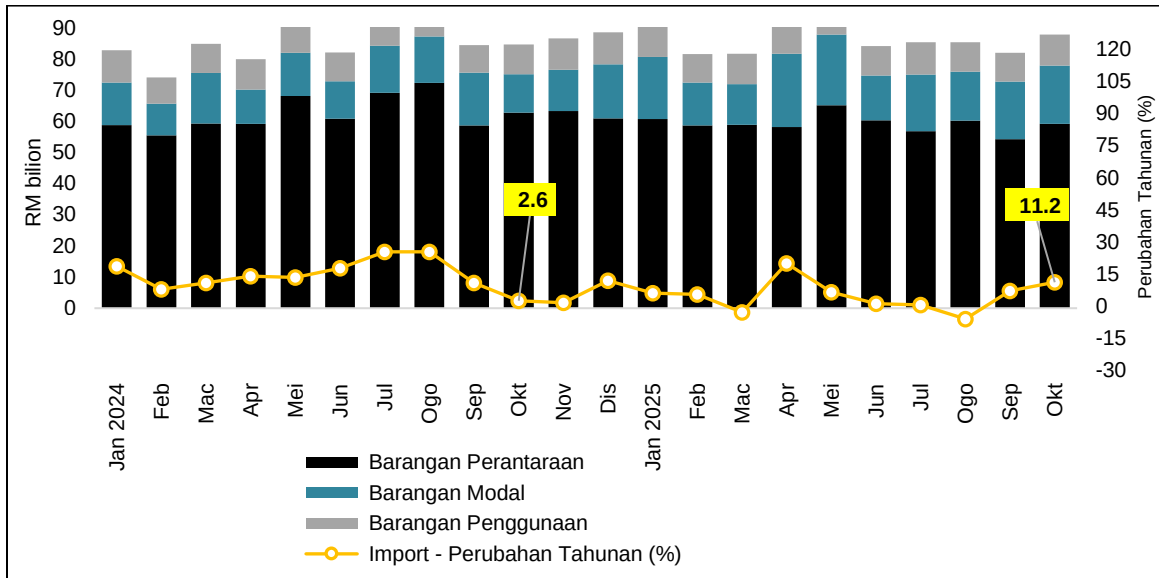
Carta 2: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, Jan 2024 – Okt 2025
(Peratus Perubahan Tahunan)



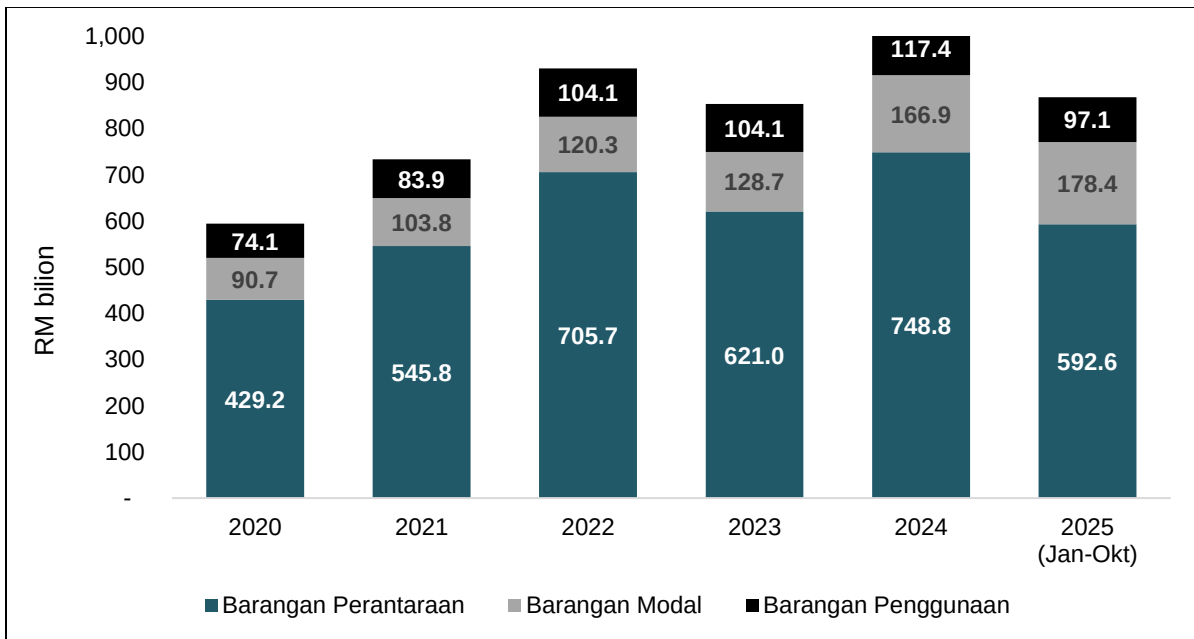
Carta 3: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, 2020 – 2025 (Jan – Okt)



Carta 4: Import mengikut Klasifikasi Penggunaan Akhir & Kategori Ekonomi Umum (BEC), Jan 2024 – Okt 2025
(Nilai dan Peratus Perubahan Tahunan)



Carta 5: Import mengikut Klasifikasi Penggunaan Akhir & Kategori Ekonomi Umum (BEC), 2020 – 2025 (Jan – Okt)



Jadual 1: Sub-Sektor Penyumbang Utama kepada Eksport

KETERANGAN KOMODITI	2024	2025	2025	SUMBANGAN KEPADA JUMLAH %	Y.O.Y	
	OKTOBER RM JUTA	SEPTEMBER RM JUTA	OKTOBER RM JUTA		NILAI RM JUTA	%
Jumlah	128,224	139,026	148,322	100.0	20,098	15.7
Barangan Elektrik & Elektronik (E&E)	53,035	65,137	67,072	45.2	14,037	26.5
Minyak Kelapa Sawit & Keluaran Pertanian Berasaskan Kelapa Sawit	7,384	7,450	9,142	6.2	1,758	23.8
Keluaran Petroleum	9,548	9,141	8,778	5.9	(770.2)	(8.1)
Barangan Optik & Saintifik	5,114	5,665	6,732	4.5	1,617	31.6
Jentera, Kelengkapan & Peralatan	5,660	6,307	6,622	4.5	961.6	17.0

Jadual 2: Sub-Sektor Penyumbang Utama kepada Import

KETERANGAN KOMODITI	2024	2025	2025	SUMBANGAN KEPADA JUMLAH %	Y.O.Y	
	OKTOBER RM JUTA	SEPTEMBER RM JUTA	OKTOBER RM JUTA		NILAI RM JUTA	%
Jumlah	116,269	118,796	129,327	100.0	13,058	11.2
Barangan Elektrik & Elektronik (E&E)	41,233	45,731	53,848	41.6	12,615	30.6
Jentera, Kelengkapan & Peralatan	10,714	9,588	10,470	8.1	(244.0)	(2.3)
Kimia & Bahan Kimia	8,500	7,480	7,929	6.1	(571.0)	(6.7)
Keluaran Petroleum	8,794	7,992	7,746	6.0	(1,048)	(11.9)
Barangan Perkilangan Logam	5,569	5,251	6,334	4.9	765.3	13.7

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

19 NOVEMBER 2025



MEDIA STATEMENT

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Block C6 & C7, Complex C,
Federal Government Administrative Centre, Precinct 1,
62514, Federal Territory Putrajaya
Telephone no. : 03 - 8090 4681

MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS OCTOBER 2025

Malaysia's trade thrived in October 2025, reaching RM277.6 billion, the highest trade value ever recorded, driven by double-digit growth in both exports (+15.7%) and imports (+11.2%)

PUTRAJAYA, 19 NOVEMBER 2025 – Malaysia's trade performance strengthened in October 2025, with total trade increasing by 13.6 per cent to RM277.6 billion from RM244.5 billion, thereby charting a new milestone in history with the highest trade value ever recorded. This solid performance was driven by export growth (+15.7%) and import growth (+11.2%), which surged to RM148.3 billion and RM129.3 billion, respectively, both charting a new milestone as the highest export and import values in history. In tandem, the trade surplus rose significantly by 58.9 per cent, from RM12.0 billion to RM19.0 billion in October 2025 as reported in the **MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS BULETIN, OCTOBER 2025** released today. This bulletin also presents the performance of export and import products with its trading partners.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin highlighted Malaysia's exports rose in October 2025 reflecting a corresponding increase in re-exports and domestic exports. Re-exports accounted for 26.4 per cent of total exports and increased by 36.4 per cent year-on-year to RM39.1 billion. Meanwhile, domestic

exports which contributed to 73.6 per cent, rose to RM109.2 billion. Similarly, imports also gained to RM129.3 billion, reflecting a rise of 11.2 per cent. Trade surplus edged up by 58.9 per cent to RM19.0 billion, marking the 66th consecutive month of surplus since May 2020. Compared with September 2025, exports, imports and total trade recorded an increase of 6.7 per cent, 8.9 per cent and 7.7 per cent, respectively. While, trade surplus downed by 6.1 per cent from RM20.0 billion to RM19.0 billion.

Disaggregated by commodity groups perspective, 152 out of 259 export groups and 137 out of 259 import groups showed an increase as compared to the same month of the previous year.

Chief Statistician Malaysia further explained higher exports were primarily driven by increased of exports goods to Singapore (+RM5.1 billion), followed by Hong Kong (+RM2.7 billion), the European Union (+RM2.5 billion), Taiwan (+RM2.3 billion), Mexico (+RM1.9 billion), China (+RM1.2 billion) and Viet Nam (+RM1.1 billion). Moreover, the uplift in imports was mainly attributed to stronger inflows from China (+RM8.7 billion), followed by Taiwan (+RM3.2 billion), Costa Rica (+RM2.8 billion), Viet Nam (+RM2.2 billion), Japan (+RM756.2 million), Australia (+RM698.3 million) and Hong Kong (+RM666.5 million).

Further commenting on exports, the increase was primarily driven by higher shipments of E&E products (+RM14.0 billion); palm oil & palm-based agriculture products (+RM1.8 billion); optical & scientific equipment (+RM1.6 billion); manufacture of metal (+RM1.1 billion); machinery, equipment & parts (+RM961.6 million); and palm oil-based manufactured products (+RM764.1 million). On top of that, the import uptick was driven by heightened inflows of E&E products (+RM12.6 billion); metalliferous ores & metal scrap (+RM1.4 billion); manufacture of metal (+RM765.3 million); other manufactures

(+RM523.8 million); optical & scientific equipment (+RM459.9 million); and palm oil-based manufactured products (+RM377.5 million).

To that end, the Chief Statistician Malaysia also underscored that the upswing in imports by End Use reflected higher demand for capital goods and consumption goods. Capital goods (14.5% of total imports) rose 51.9 per cent or RM6.4 billion to reach RM18.7 billion. Imports of consumption goods (7.7% of total imports) expanded by 3.6 per cent or RM344.5 million, amounting to RM10.0 billion compared to October 2024. However, imports of intermediate goods (45.8% of total imports) contracted by 5.7 per cent or RM3.6 billion, settling at RM59.2 billion.

Malaysia's total trade reached RM2.5 trillion for the January to October 2025 period, marking a year-on-year increase of 5.4 per cent. The growth was supported by stronger export (+6.0%) and import (+4.7%) performance. The trade surplus also grew, rising 19.1 per cent to RM125.0 billion compared to the same period in 2024.

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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: External Trade Statistics, Jan 2024 – Oct 2025 (Value)

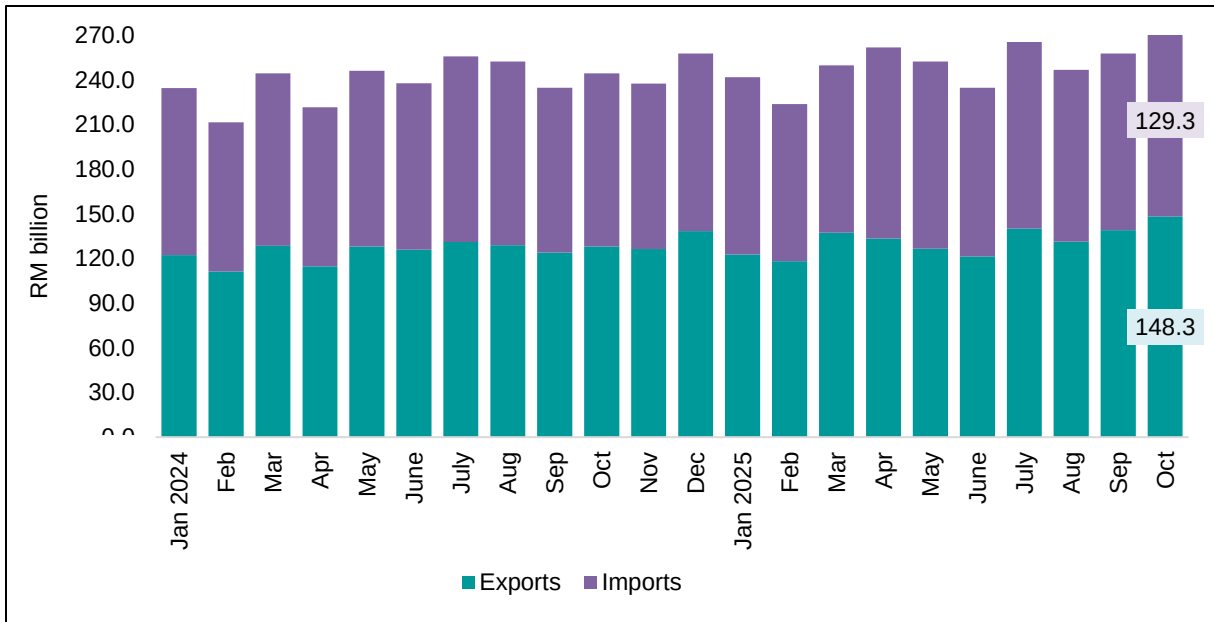


Chart 2: External Trade Statistics, Jan 2024 – Oct 2025 (Annual Percentage Change)

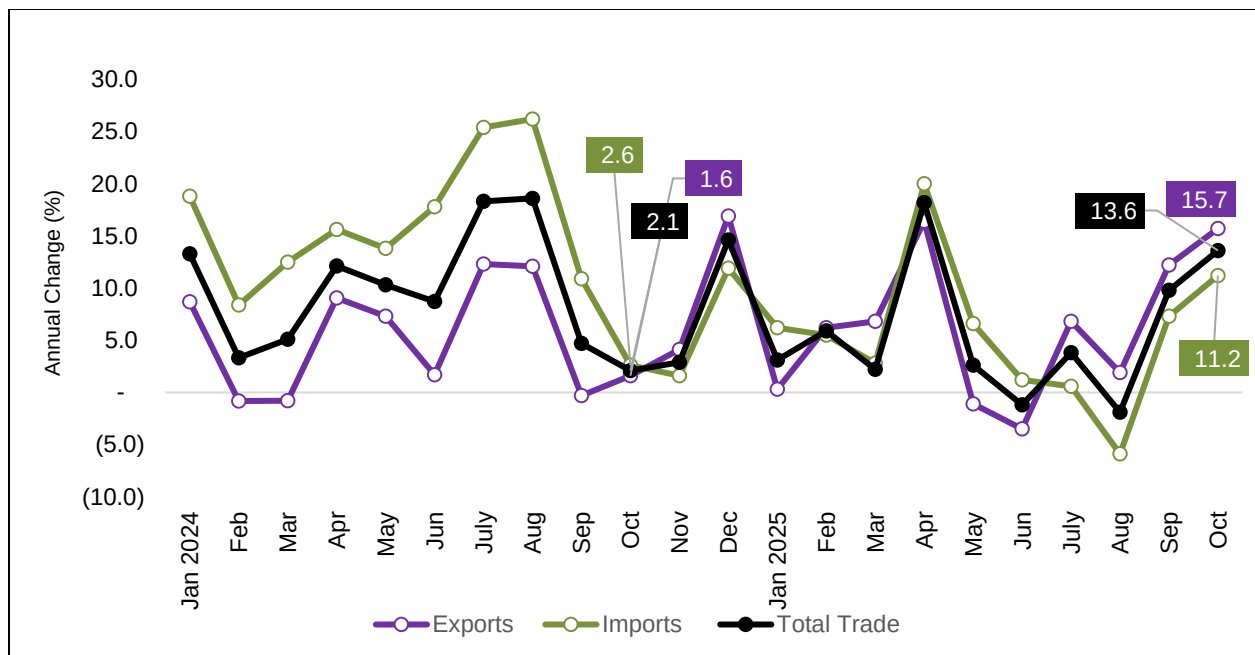


Chart 3: External Trade Statistics, 2020 – 2025 (Jan – Oct)

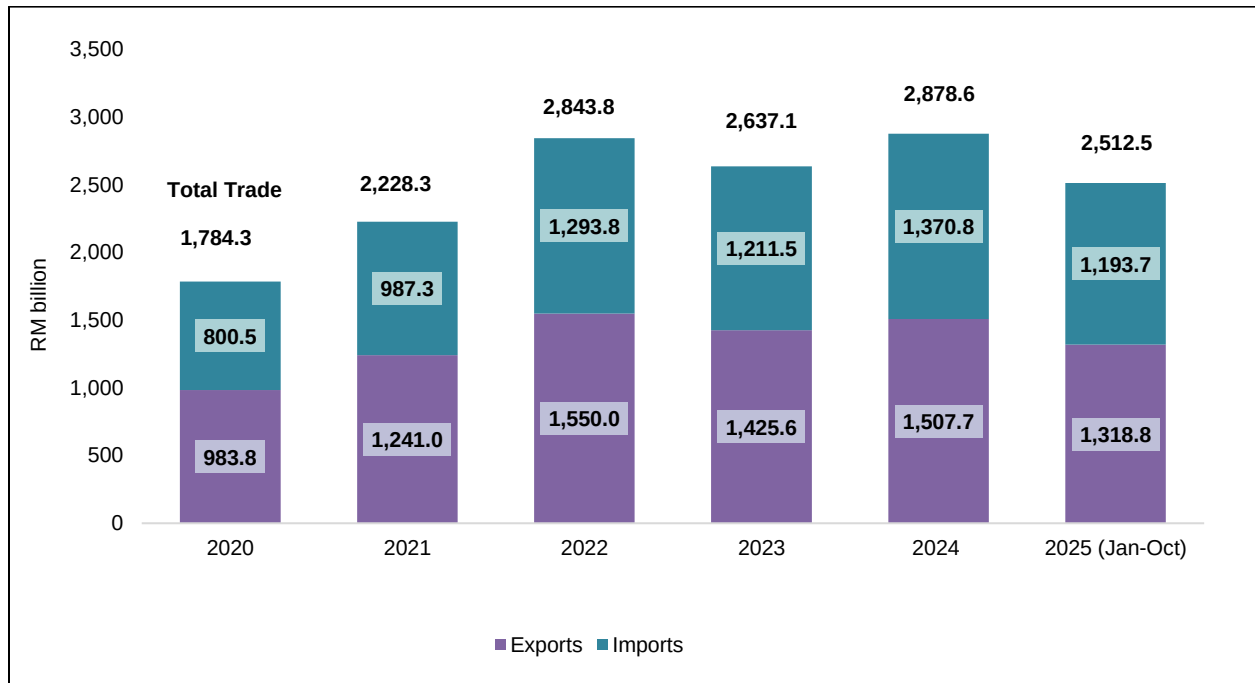


Chart 4: Imports for End Use & Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Classification, Jan 2024 – Oct 2025
(Value and Annual Percentage Change)

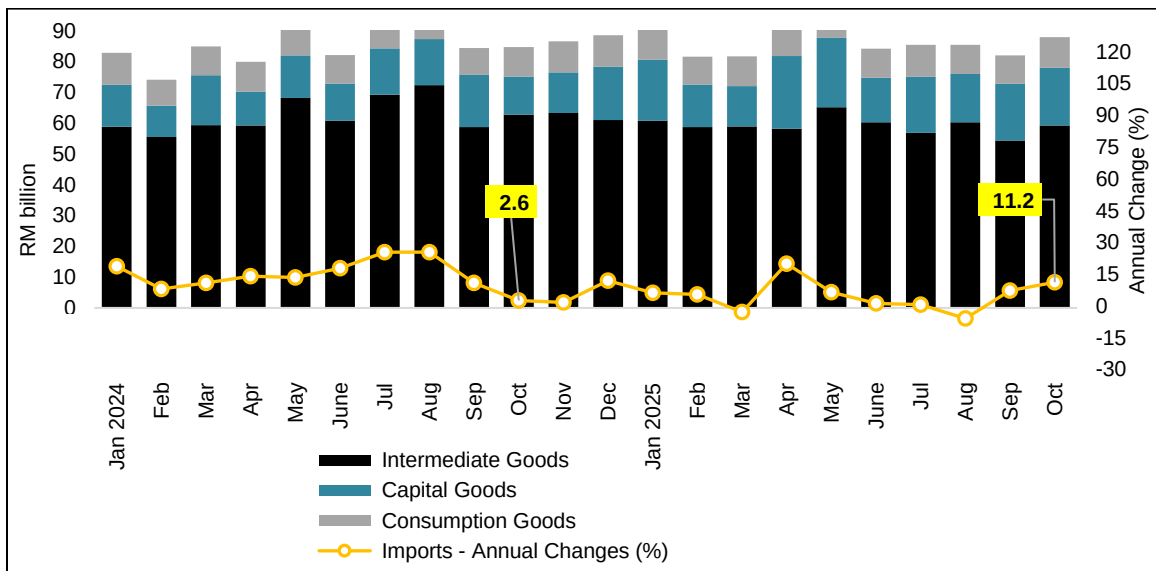


Chart 5: Imports for End Use & Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Classification, 2020 – 2025 (Jan – Oct)

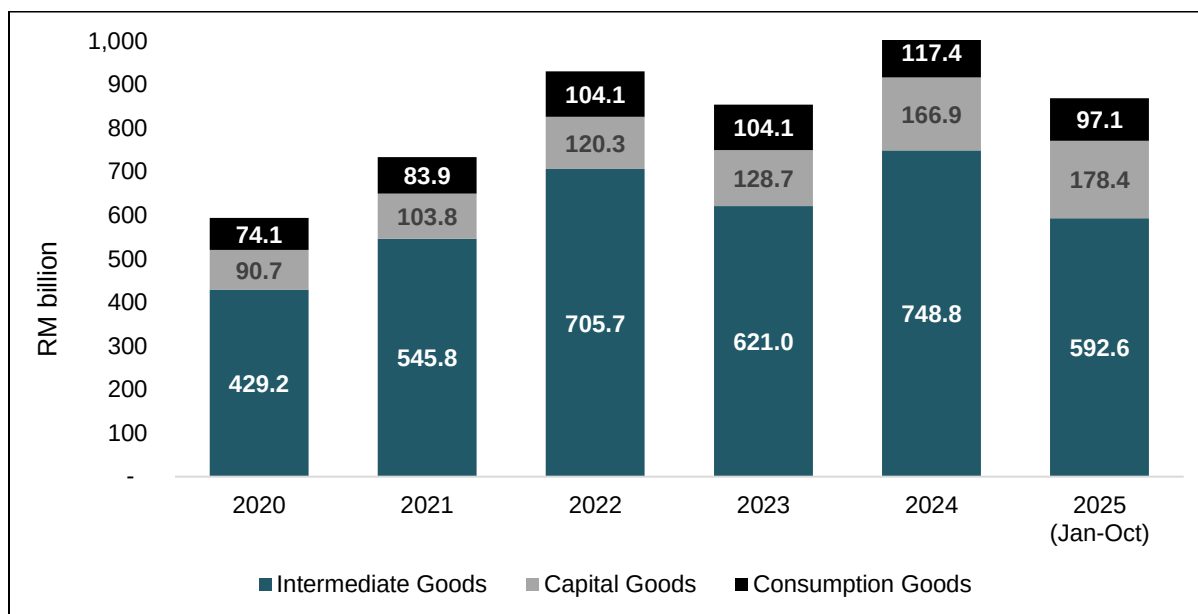


Table 1: Major Sub-sector Contributing to Export

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	2024	2025	2025	SHARE TO TOTAL %	Y.O.Y	
	OCTOBER RM MIL.	SEPTEMBER RM MIL.	OCTOBER RM MIL.		VALUE RM MIL.	%
Total	128,224	139,026	148,322	100.0	20,098	15.7
Electrical & Electronic Products (E&E)	53,035	65,137	67,072	45.2	14,037	26.5
Palm Oil & Palm-Based Agriculture Products	7,384	7,450	9,142	6.2	1,758	23.8
Petroleum Products	9,548	9,141	8,778	5.9	(770.2)	(8.1)
Optical & Scientific Equipment	5,114	5,665	6,732	4.5	1,617	31.6
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	5,660	6,307	6,622	4.5	961.6	17.0

Table 2: Major Sub-sector Contributing to Import

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	2024	2025	2025	SHARE TO TOTAL %	Y.O.Y	
	OCTOBER RM MIL.	SEPTEMBER RM MIL.	OCTOBER RM IML.		VALUE RM MIL.	%
Total	116,269	118,796	129,327	100.0	13,058	11.2
<i>Electrical & Electronic Products (E&E)</i>	41,233	45,731	53,848	41.6	12,615	30.6
<i>Machinery, Equipment & Parts</i>	10,714	9,588	10,470	8.1	(244.0)	(2.3)
<i>Chemical & Chemical Products</i>	8,500	7,480	7,929	6.1	(571.0)	(6.7)
<i>Petroleum Products</i>	8,794	7,992	7,746	6.0	(1,048)	(11.9)
<i>Manufacture of Metal</i>	5,569	5,251	6,334	4.9	765.3	13.7

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

19 NOVEMBER 2025