



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

**PERANGKAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA,
DISEMBER 2025**

**Malaysia mengakhiri 2025 dengan eksport Disember mencapai
rekod tertinggi RM153.0 bilion pada tahun ini**

PUTRAJAYA, 20 JANUARI 2026 – Dagangan Malaysia mengakhiri 2025 dengan kedudukan kukuh, merekodkan pertumbuhan dua angka bagi eksport dan import yang mencerminkan asas ekonomi yang lebih mapan. Jumlah dagangan Malaysia bagi tahun 2025 melonjak daripada RM2.9 trilion pada 2024 kepada RM3.1 trilion, tertinggi sepanjang masa. Pencapaian ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan dua angka pada Disember 2025 dengan eksport meningkat 10.4 peratus atau RM14.3 bilion dan import 12.0 peratus, mencecah RM133.7 bilion. Selain itu, imbalan dagangan meningkat secara marginal 0.1 peratus kepada RM19.3 bilion pada Disember 2025 seperti yang dilaporkan hari ini dalam **BULETIN PERANGKAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA, DISEMBER 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 Disember 2025, mencerminkan peningkatan sejajar dalam eksport semula dan eksport domestik. Eksport semula menyumbang 25.0 peratus daripada jumlah eksport, naik 35.0 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM38.2 bilion. Sementara itu, eksport domestik menyumbang 75.0 peratus mencatatkan pertumbuhan 4.0 peratus kepada RM114.8 bilion. Import turut meningkat kepada RM133.7 bilion, mencerminkan kenaikan 12.0 peratus. Lebihan dagangan pula naik secara marginal 0.1 peratus kepada RM19.3 bilion, menandakan lebihan dagangan bagi bulan ke-68 berturut-turut sejak Mei 2020. Berbanding November 2025, eksport, import, jumlah dagangan dan lebihan dagangan masing-masing mencatatkan peningkatan 13.4 peratus, 3.7 peratus, 8.7 peratus dan 216.8 peratus.

Mengikut pecahan kumpulan barangan, 144 daripada 258 kumpulan eksport dan 138 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 Amerika Syarikat (+RM9.2 bilion), diikuti oleh Kesatuan Eropah (+RM3.2 bilion), Taiwan

(+RM2.2 bilion), Viet Nam (+RM1.9 bilion), Hong Kong (+RM1.2 bilion), Indonesia (+RM1.1 bilion) dan Mexico (+RM765.0 juta). Selain itu, peningkatan import disumbangkan terutamanya oleh kemasukan barangan yang lebih tinggi dari China (+RM7.9 bilion), diikuti oleh Republik Korea (+RM2.0 bilion), Viet Nam (+RM2.0 bilion), Costa Rica (+RM1.5 bilion), Jepun (+RM1.4 bilion), Hong Kong (+RM1.3 bilion) dan Taiwan (+RM1.1 bilion).

Mengulas lebih lanjut mengenai eksport, kenaikan tersebut sebahagian besarnya disumbangkan oleh penghantaran yang lebih tinggi bagi barangan elektrik dan elektronik (+RM14.9 bilion); bijih logam & serpihan logam (+RM1.1 bilion); barangan optik & saintifik (+RM1.1 bilion); barangan lain-lain (+RM741.5 juta); jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan (+RM729.2 juta); serta barangan besi & keluli (+RM604.6 juta). Selain itu, peningkatan import disumbangkan oleh kemasukan yang lebih tinggi bagi barangan elektrik dan elektronik (+RM8.9 bilion); tekstil, pakaian & kasut (+RM1.8 bilion); keluaran plastik (+RM1.5 bilion); kelengkapan pengangkutan (+RM1.2 bilion); jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan (+RM982.0 juta); serta keluaran perkilangan lain (+RM902.8 juta).

Selanjutnya, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia juga memaklumkan kenaikan import mengikut Penggunaan Akhir disebabkan permintaan yang lebih tinggi bagi barangan penggunaan dan barang perantaraan. Barangan penggunaan (9.8% daripada jumlah import) meningkat 27.6 peratus atau RM2.8 bilion kepada RM13.1 bilion. Import barang perantaraan (47.2% daripada jumlah import) berkembang 3.6 peratus atau RM2.2 bilion, berjumlah RM63.2 bilion berbanding Disember 2024. Namun begitu, import barangan modal (11.4% daripada jumlah import) susut 11.8 peratus atau RM2.1 bilion, mencatatkan RM15.3 bilion.

Jumlah dagangan Malaysia bagi tempoh Januari hingga Disember 2025 berjumlah RM3.1 trilion, mencatatkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun 6.3 peratus. Prestasi ini disokong oleh pengukuhan eksport yang meningkat 6.5 peratus serta peningkatan import 6.2 peratus. Lebihan dagangan juga bertambah kukuh, meningkat 9.2 peratus kepada RM151.8 bilion berbanding tempoh yang sama pada tahun 2024.

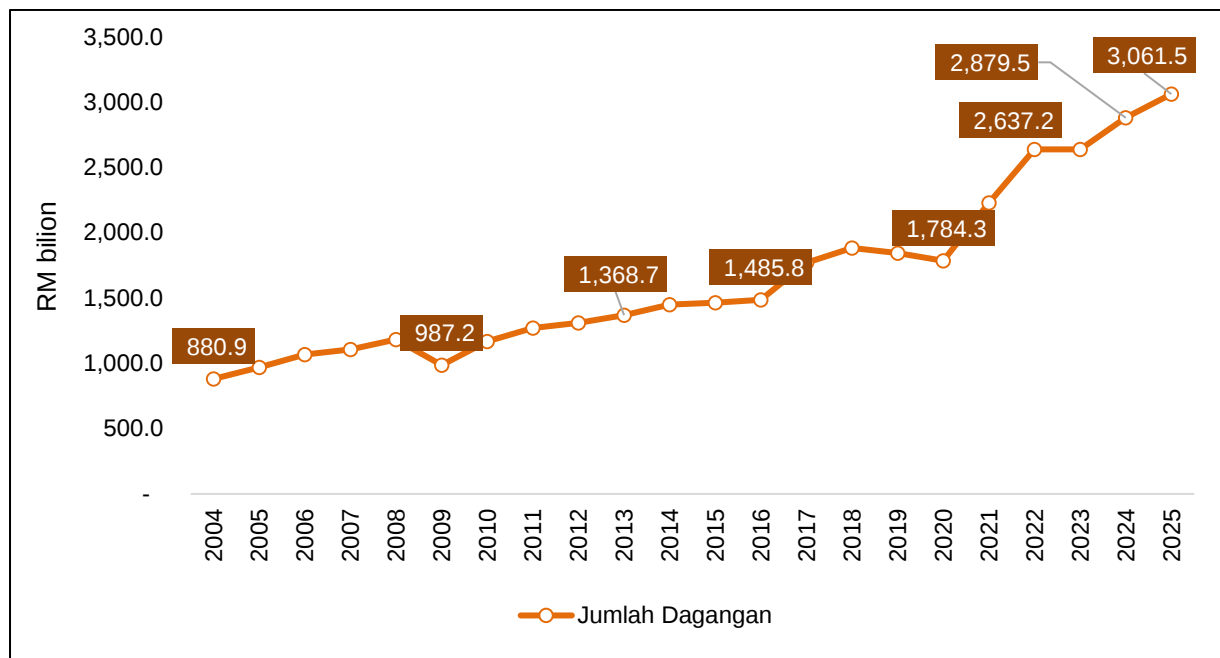
Prestasi bagi suku tahun keempat (ST4) 2025, eksport, import dan jumlah dagangan masing-masing mengalami peningkatan berbanding tempoh yang sama tahun lalu. Prestasi ekonomi yang menggalakkan ini, masing-masing mendorong pertumbuhan positif 11.0 peratus, 12.6 peratus dan 11.7 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, lebihan dagangan menurun secara marginal 0.6 peratus daripada RM46.0 bilion kepada RM45.8 bilion.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026), bertemakan “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.

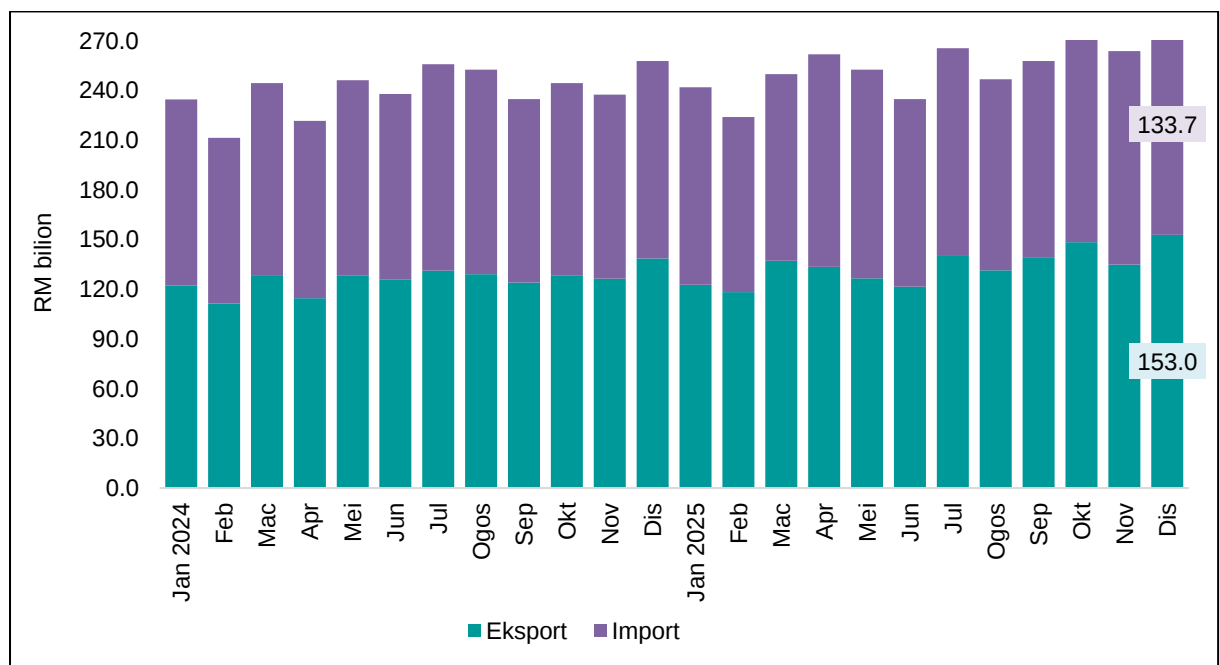
Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN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

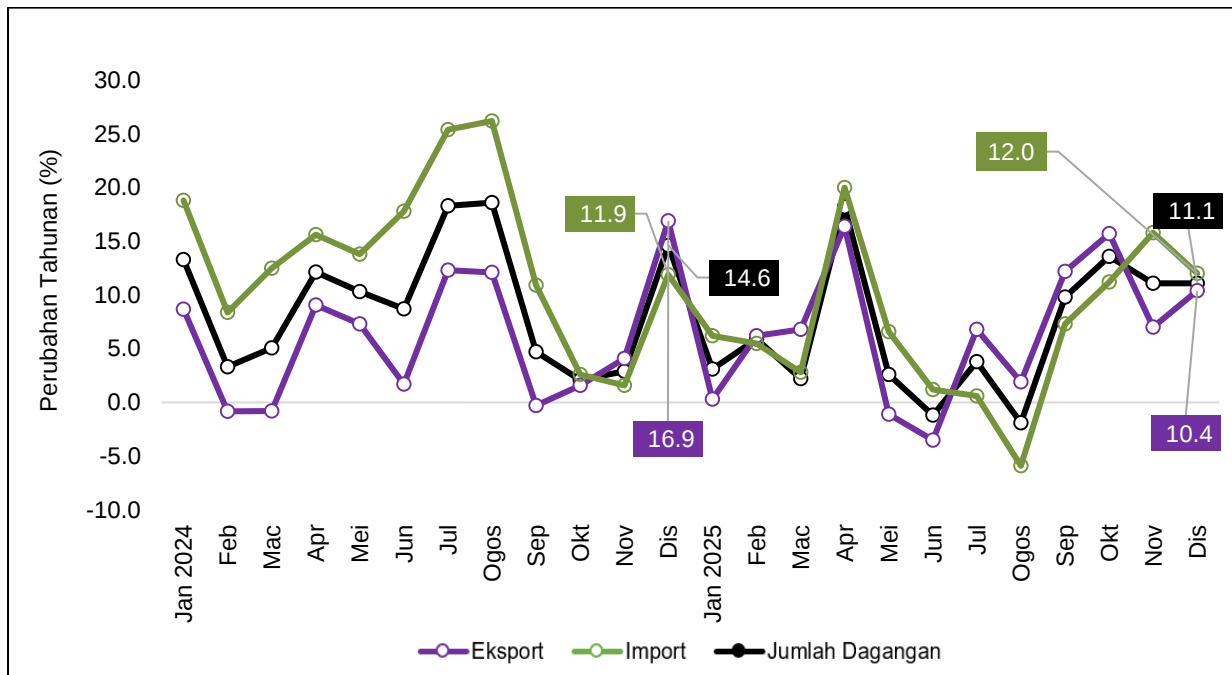
Carta 1: Statistik Jumlah Dagangan, 2004 – 2025 (Nilai)



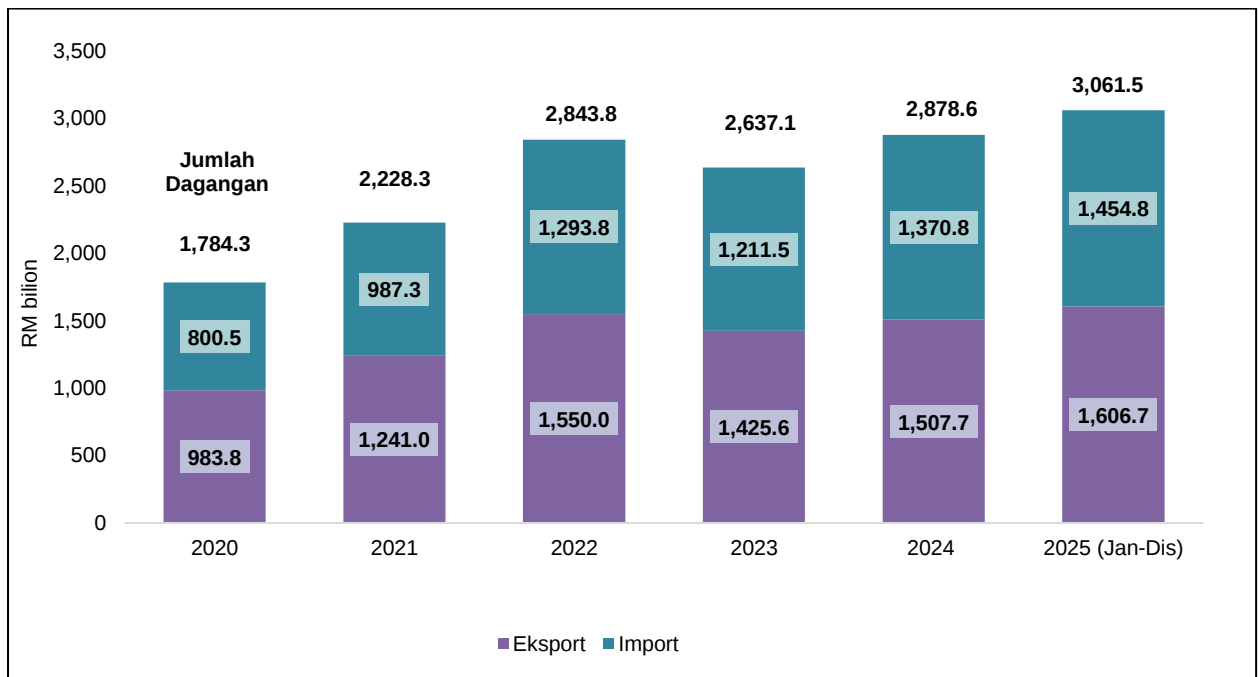
Carta 2: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, Jan 2024 – Dis 2025 (Nilai)



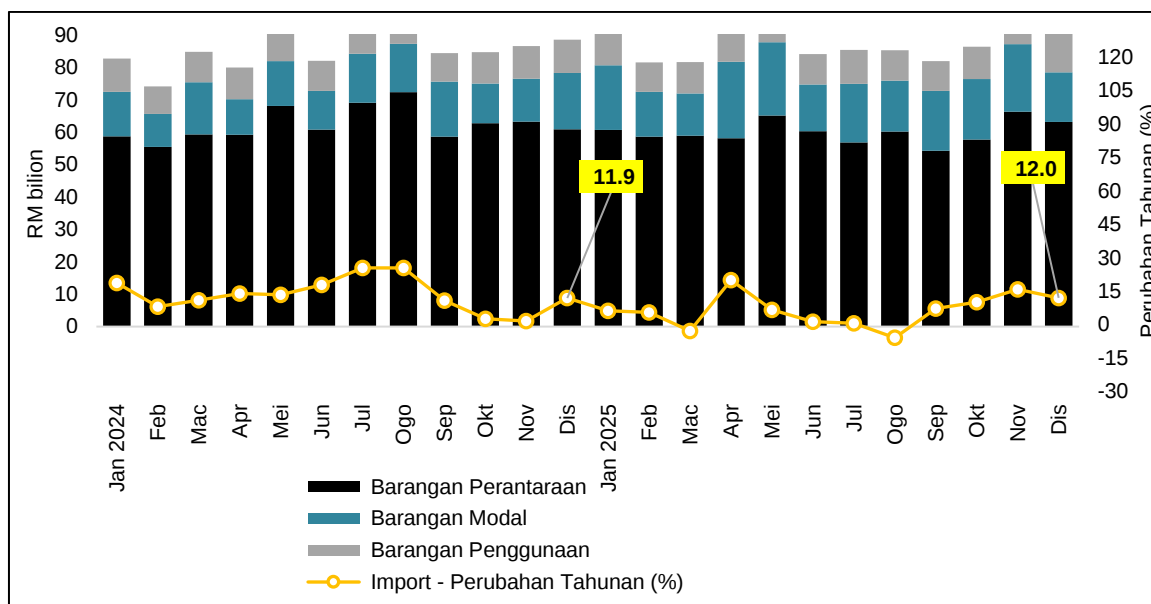
Carta 3: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, Jan 2024 – Dis 2025
(Peratus Perubahan Tahunan)



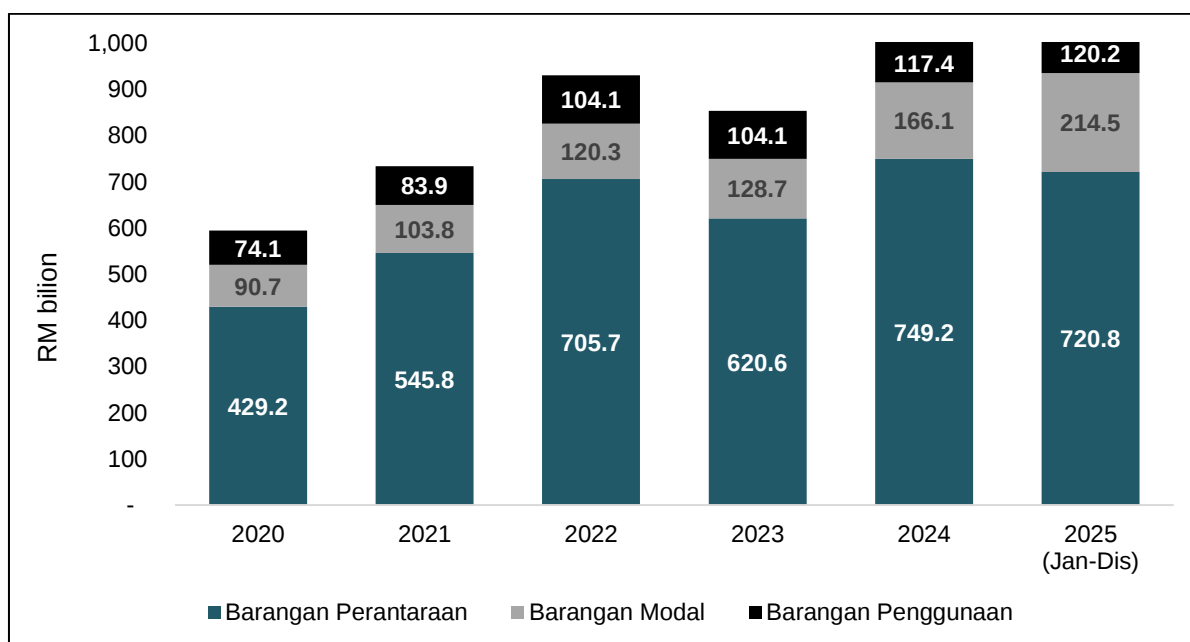
Carta 4: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, 2020 – 2025 (Jan – Dis)



Carta 5: Import mengikut Klasifikasi Penggunaan Akhir & Kategori Ekonomi Umum (BEC), Jan 2024 – Dis 2025
(Nilai dan Peratus Perubahan Tahunan)



Carta 6: Import mengikut Klasifikasi Penggunaan Akhir & Kategori Ekonomi Umum (BEC), 2020 – 2025 (Jan – Dis)



Jadual 1: Sub-Sektor Penyumbang Utama kepada Eksport

KETERANGAN KOMODITI	2024	2025	2025	SUMBANGAN KEPADA JUMLAH %	Y.O.Y	
	DISEMBER RM JUTA	NOVEMBER RM JUTA	DISEMBER RM JUTA		NILAI RM JUTA	%
Jumlah	138,603	134,935	152,952	100.0	14,349	10.4
Barangan Elektrik & Elektronik (E&E)	58,778	58,793	73,645	48.1	14,868	25.3
Keluaran Petroleum	9,778	9,012	7,931	5.2	(1,847)	(18.9)
Minyak Kelapa Sawit & Keluaran Pertanian Berasaskan Kelapa Sawit	8,192	6,668	7,506	4.9	(686.8)	(8.4)
Jentera, Kelengkapan & Peralatan	6,473	6,527	7,202	4.7	729.2	11.3
Barangan Optik & Saintifik	5,084	6,141	6,143	4.0	1,059	20.8

Jadual 2: Sub-Sektor Penyumbang Utama kepada Import

KETERANGAN KOMODITI	2024	2025	2025	SUMBANGAN KEPADA JUMLAH %	Y.O.Y	
	DISEMBER RM JUTA	NOVEMBER RM JUTA	DISEMBER RM JUTA		NILAI RM JUTA	%
Jumlah	119,343	128,850	133,676	100.0	14,333	12.0
Barangan Elektrik & Elektronik (E&E)	42,630	56,876	51,497	38.5	8,867	20.8
Jentera, Kelengkapan & Peralatan	10,762	9,759	11,744	8.8	982.0	9.1
Keluaran Petroleum	9,776	7,610	8,468	6.3	(1,308)	(13.4)
Kimia & Bahan Kimia	8,311	7,257	8,256	6.2	(54.8)	(0.7)
Kelengkapan Pengangkutan	5,029	5,395	6,213	4.6	1,184	23.5

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
20 JANUARI 2026



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS, MALAYSIA DECEMBER 2025

Malaysia ends 2025 with December's exports reaching a highest record RM153.0 billion of the year

PUTRAJAYA, JANUARY 20, 2026 – Malaysia ended 2025 on a strong footing, recording double-digit growth in both exports and imports and reflecting a firmer economic base. Malaysia's total trade in 2025 surged from RM2.9 trillion in 2024 to RM3.1 trillion, the highest ever recorded. This performance was driven by a double-digit growth in December 2025 with exports by 10.4 per cent or RM14.3 billion and imports by 12.0 per cent, reaching RM133.7 billion. Moreover, trade balance rose marginally by 0.1 per cent to RM19.3 billion in December 2025 as reported in the **MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS BULETIN, DECEMBER 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 December 2025 reflecting a corresponding increase in re-exports and domestic exports. Re-exports accounted for 25.0 per cent of total exports and increased by 35.0 per cent year-on-year to RM38.2 billion. Meanwhile, domestic exports which contributed to 75.0 per cent, with growth 4.0 per cent to RM114.8 billion. Similarly, imports also gained to RM133.7 billion, reflecting a rise of 12.0 per cent. Trade surplus rose marginally by 0.1 per cent to RM19.3 billion, marking the 68th consecutive month of surplus since May 2020. Compared with November 2025, exports, imports, total trade and trade surplus recorded an increase of 13.4 per cent, 3.7 per cent, 8.7 per cent and 216.8 per cent, respectively.

Disaggregated by commodity groups perspective, 144 out of 258 export groups and 138 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 the United States (+RM9.2 billion), followed by the European Union (+RM3.2 billion), Taiwan (+RM2.2 billion), Viet Nam (+RM1.9 billion), Hong Kong (+RM1.2 billion), Indonesia (+RM1.1 billion) and Mexico (+RM765.0 million). Moreover, the uplift in imports was mainly attributed to stronger

inflows from China (+RM7.9 billion), followed by Republic of Korea (+RM2.0 billion), Viet Nam (+RM2.0 billion), Costa Rica (+RM1.5 billion), Japan (+RM1.4 billion), Hong Kong (+RM1.3 billion) and Taiwan (+RM1.1 billion).

Further commenting on exports, the increase was primarily driven by higher shipments of E&E products (+RM14.9 billion); metalliferous ores & metal scrap (+RM1.1 billion); optical & scientific equipment (+RM1.1 billion); others (+RM741.5 million); machinery, equipment & parts (+RM729.2 million); and iron & steel products (+RM604.6 million). On top of that, the import uptick was driven by heightened inflows of E&E products (+RM8.9 billion); textiles, apparels & footwear (+RM1.8 billion); manufacture of plastics (+RM1.5 billion); transport equipment (+RM1.2 billion); machinery, equipment & parts (+RM982.0 million); and other manufactures (+RM902.8 million).

To that end, the Chief Statistician Malaysia also underscored that the upswing in imports by End Use reflected higher demand for consumption goods and intermediate goods. Consumption goods (9.8% of total imports) rose 27.6 per cent or RM2.8 billion to reach RM13.1 billion. Imports of intermediate goods (47.2% of total imports) expanded by 3.6 per cent or RM2.2 billion, amounting to RM63.2 billion compared to December 2024. However, imports of capital goods (11.4% of total imports) contracted by 11.8 per cent or RM2.1 billion, settling at RM15.3 billion.

Malaysia's total trade for January to December 2025 amounted to RM3.1 trillion, reflecting a 6.3 per cent year-on-year expansion. This performance was underpinned by firmer export growth of 6.5 per cent and a 6.2 per cent increase in imports. The trade surplus likewise strengthened, rising 9.2 per cent to RM151.8 billion compared with the corresponding period in 2024.

Performance for the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2025, exports, imports and total trade experienced an increase as compared to the same period last year. The encouraging economic performance led to a positive growth of 11.0 per cent, 12.6 per cent and 11.7 per cent, respectively. However, trade surplus downed marginally by 0.6 per cent from RM46.0 billion to RM45.8 billion.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census 2026 (BE2026), themed "Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat". The sixth Economic Census, running from 5th January to 31st October 2026. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive, 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.

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: Total Trade Statistics, 2004 – 2025 (Value)

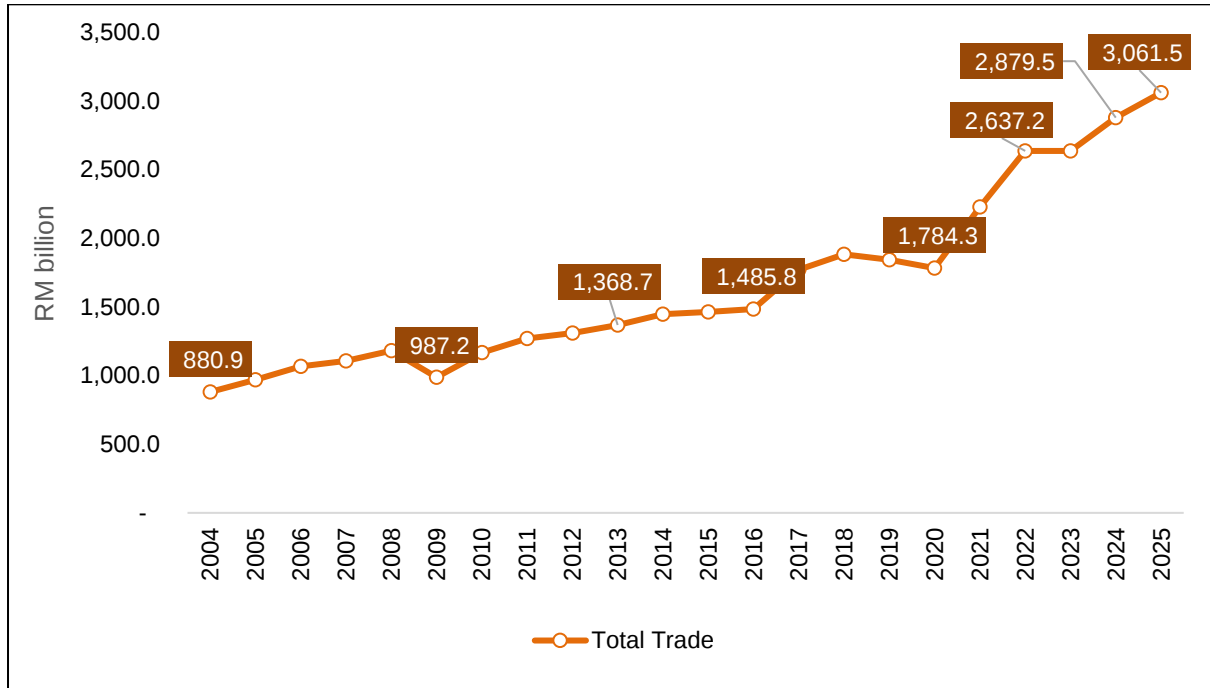


Chart 2: External Trade Statistics, Jan 2024 – Dec 2025 (Value)



Chart 3 External Trade Statistics, Jan 2024 – Dec 2025
(Annual Percentage Change)

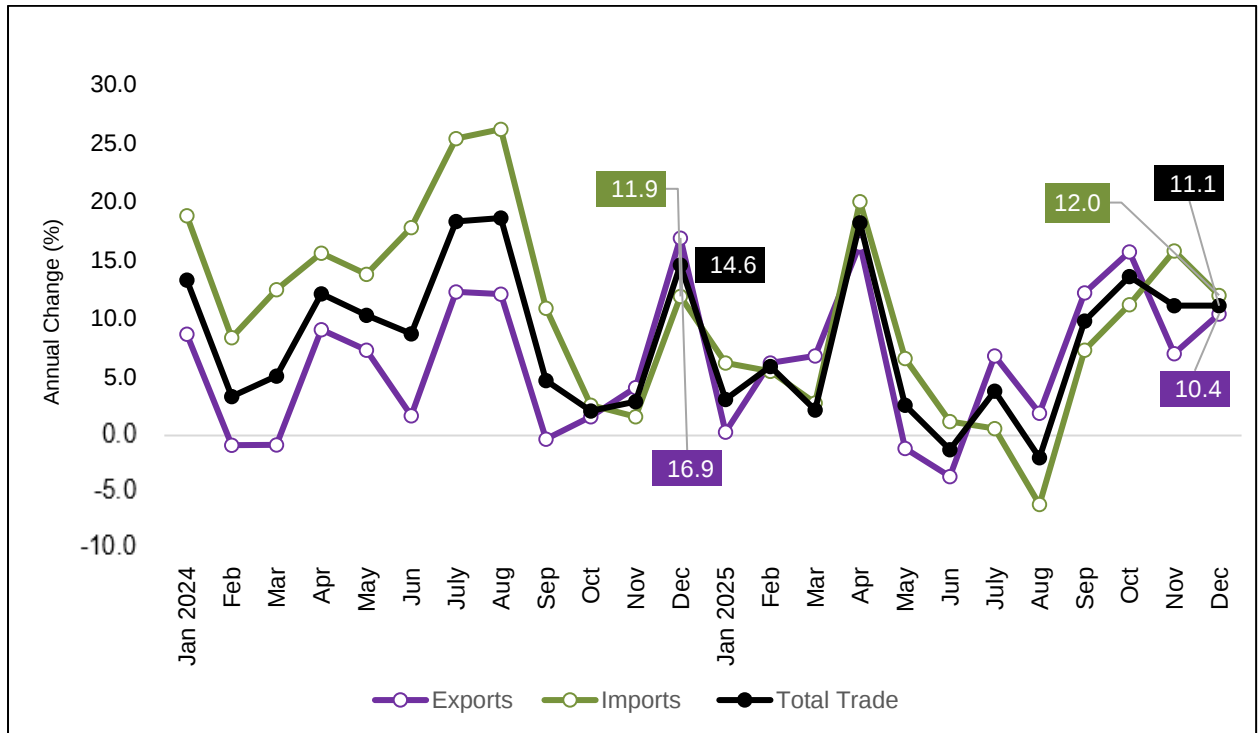


Chart 4: External Trade Statistics, 2020 – 2025 (Jan – Dec)

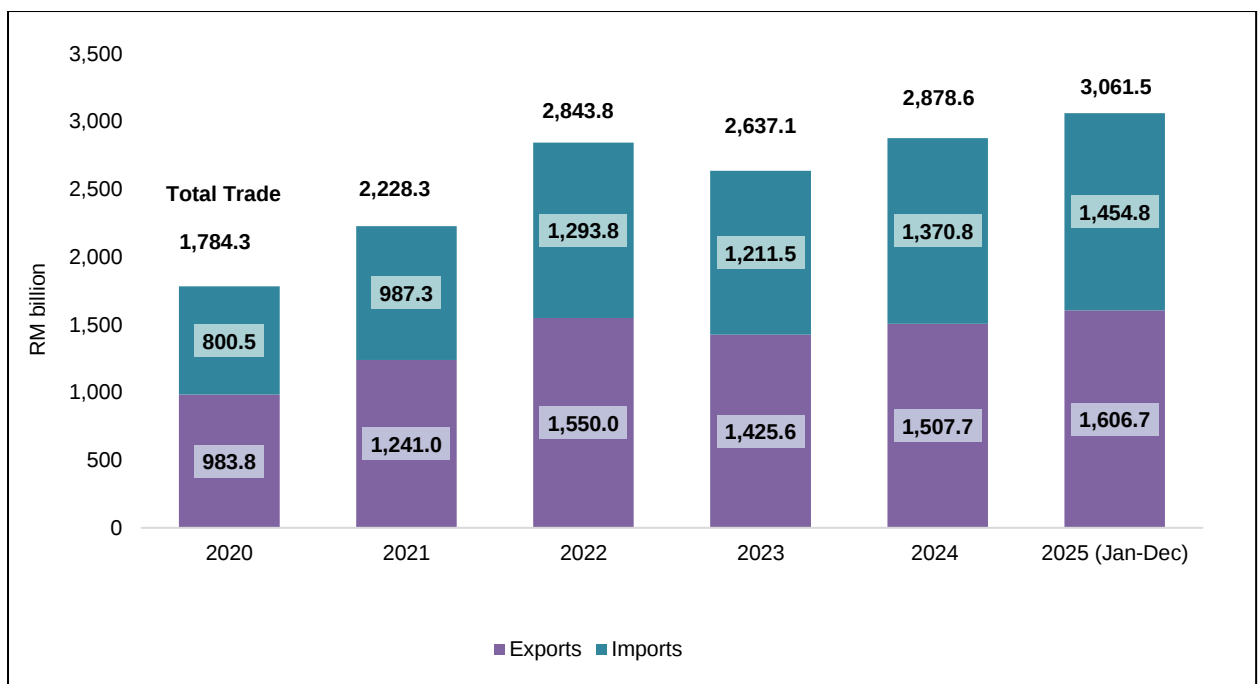


Chart 5: Imports for End Use & Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Classification,
Jan 2024 – Dec 2025
(Value and Annual Percentage Change)

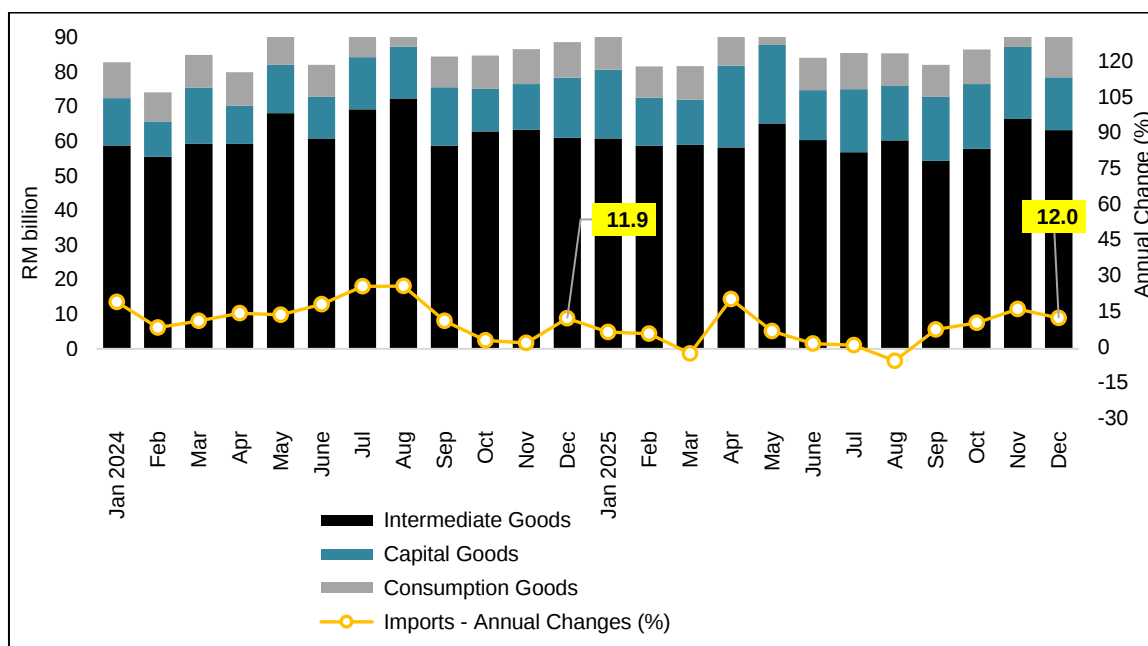


Chart 6: Imports for End Use & Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Classification, 2020 – 2025 (Jan – Dec)

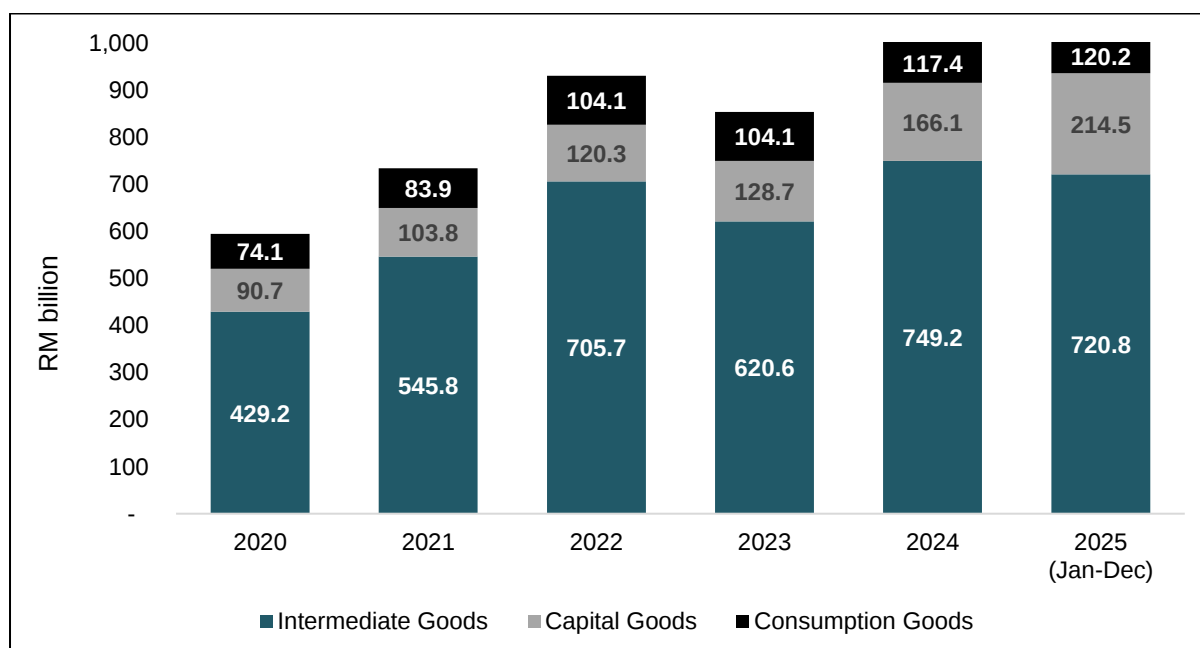


Table 1: Major Sub-sector Contributing to Export

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	2024	2025	2025	SHARE TO TOTAL %	Y.O.Y	
	DECEMBER RM MIL.	NOVEMBER RM MIL.	DECEMBER RM MIL.		VALUE RM MIL.	%
Total	138,603	134,935	152,952	100.0	14,349	10.4
Electrical & Electronic Products (E&E)	58,778	58,793	73,645	48.1	14,868	25.3
Petroleum Products	9,778	9,012	7,931	5.2	(1,847)	(18.9)
Palm Oil & Palm-Based Agriculture Products	8,192	6,668	7,506	4.9	(686.8)	(8.4)
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	6,473	6,527	7,202	4.7	729.2	11.3
Optical & Scientific Equipment	5,084	6,141	6,143	4.0	1,059	20.8

Table 2: Major Sub-sector Contributing to Import

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	2024	2025	2025	SHARE TO TOTAL %	Y.O.Y	
	DECEMBER RM MIL.	NOVEMBER RM MIL.	DECEMBER RM IML.		VALUE RM MIL.	%
Total	119,343	128,850	133,676	100.0	14,333	12.0
Electrical & Electronic Products (E&E)	42,630	56,876	51,497	38.5	8,867	20.8
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	10,762	9,759	11,744	8.8	982.0	9.1
Petroleum Products	9,776	7,610	8,468	6.3	(1,308)	(13.4)
Chemical & Chemical Products	8,311	7,257	8,256	6.2	(54.8)	(0.7)
Transport Equipment	5,029	5,395	6,213	4.6	1,184	23.5

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THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
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