



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

**PERANGKAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA,
JANUARI 2026**

Malaysia mencatatkan peningkatan jumlah dagangan 12.6 peratus kepada RM272.4 bilion pada Januari, memulakan tahun 2026 dengan prestasi kukuh

PUTRAJAYA, 20 FEBRUARI 2026 – Prestasi perdagangan Malaysia bermula dengan kukuh pada awal tahun 2026, membawa kepada trend perdagangan yang lebih baik, disokong oleh peningkatan eksport dan import yang lebih tinggi. Jumlah dagangan mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit 12.6 peratus kepada RM272.4 bilion, didorong oleh pertumbuhan eksport (+19.6%) berjumlah RM146.9 bilion dan import (+5.3%) berjumlah RM125.5 bilion. Selain itu, imbalan dagangan melonjak 483.9 peratus kepada RM21.4 bilion pada Januari 2026 apabila seperti yang dilaporkan hari ini dalam **BULETIN PERANGKAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI MALAYSIA, JANUARI 2026**. 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 Januari 2026, mencerminkan peningkatan sejajar dalam eksport semula dan eksport domestik. Eksport semula merangkumi 26.1 peratus daripada jumlah eksport dan meningkat 51.5 peratus tahun ke tahun kepada RM38.3 bilion. Sementara itu, eksport domestik yang menyumbang 73.9 peratus turut berkembang 11.3 peratus kepada RM108.6 bilion. Import juga meningkat kepada RM125.5 bilion, mencatatkan kenaikan 5.3 peratus. Lebihan dagangan melonjak 483.9 peratus kepada RM21.4 bilion, menandakan lebihan dagangan bagi bulan ke-69 berturut-turut sejak Mei 2020. Berbanding Disember 2025, eksport, import, jumlah dagangan dan lebihan dagangan masing-masing mencatatkan penurunan 3.9 peratus, 4.0 peratus, 3.9 peratus dan 3.2 peratus.

Dari perspektif kumpulan barangan pula, 156 daripada 258 kumpulan eksport dan 159 daripada 260 kumpulan import mencatatkan peningkatan berbanding bulan yang sama pada tahun sebelumnya.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia turut menyatakan bahawa peningkatan eksport disokong terutamanya oleh kenaikan penghantaran ke Amerika Syarikat (+RM5.8 bilion), diikuti oleh Taiwan (+RM4.4 bilion), Hong Kong (+RM4.3 bilion), Kesatuan Eropah (+RM2.5 bilion), China (+RM2.1 bilion), Viet Nam (+RM1.9 bilion)

dan Mexico (+RM1.7 bilion). Peningkatan import pula sebahagian besarnya mencerminkan aliran masuk yang lebih tinggi dari China (+RM5.0 bilion), diikuti oleh Costa Rica (+RM1.8 bilion), Singapura (+RM1.5 bilion), Thailand (+RM1.5 bilion), Kesatuan Eropah (+RM882.9 juta), Hong Kong (+RM632.8 juta) dan Viet Nam (+RM608.4 juta).

Pertumbuhan eksport didorong oleh peningkatan penghantaran barangan elektrik & elektronik (+RM20.0 bilion); keluaran perkilangan lain (+RM1.9 bilion); barangan optik & saintifik (+RM1.5 bilion); bijih logam & serpihan logam (+RM1.3 bilion); lain-lain (+RM839.3 juta); dan jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan (+RM763.1 juta). Pada masa yang sama, import mencerminkan aliran masuk yang lebih tinggi bagi barangan elektrik & elektronik (+RM3.2 bilion); jentera, kelengkapan & peralatan (+RM1.5 bilion); bijih logam & serpihan logam (+RM1.4 bilion); barangan optik & saintifik (+RM506.1 juta); tekstil, pakaian & kasut (+RM480.1 juta); dan barang kemas (+RM470.7 juta).

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia juga memaklumkan kenaikan import mengikut Penggunaan Akhir disebabkan permintaan yang lebih tinggi bagi barangan penggunaan. Barangan penggunaan (9.3% daripada jumlah import) meningkat 16.7 peratus atau RM1.7 bilion kepada RM11.7 bilion. Walau bagaimanapun, import barangan modal (12.6% daripada jumlah import) menyusut 20.7 peratus atau RM4.1 bilion kepada RM15.8 bilion. Import barangan perantaraan (45.9% daripada jumlah import) menurun 5.1 peratus atau RM3.1 bilion kepada RM57.7 bilion berbanding Januari 2025.

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.

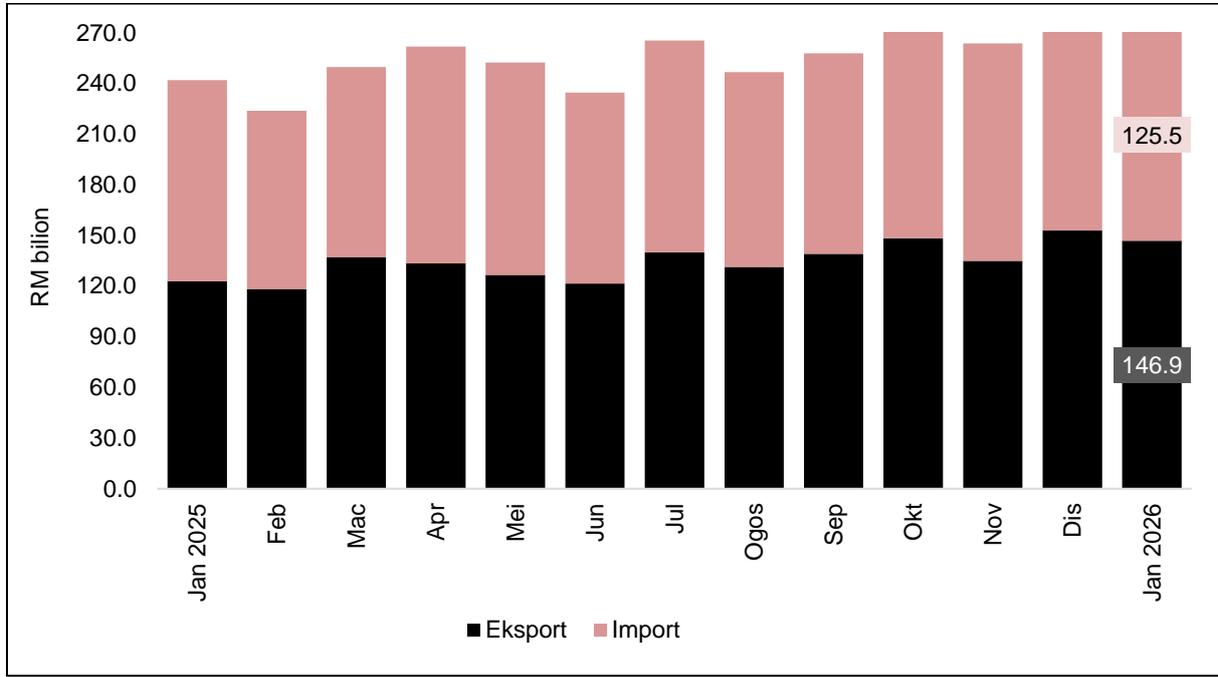
Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki **tangga pertama (1)** di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian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

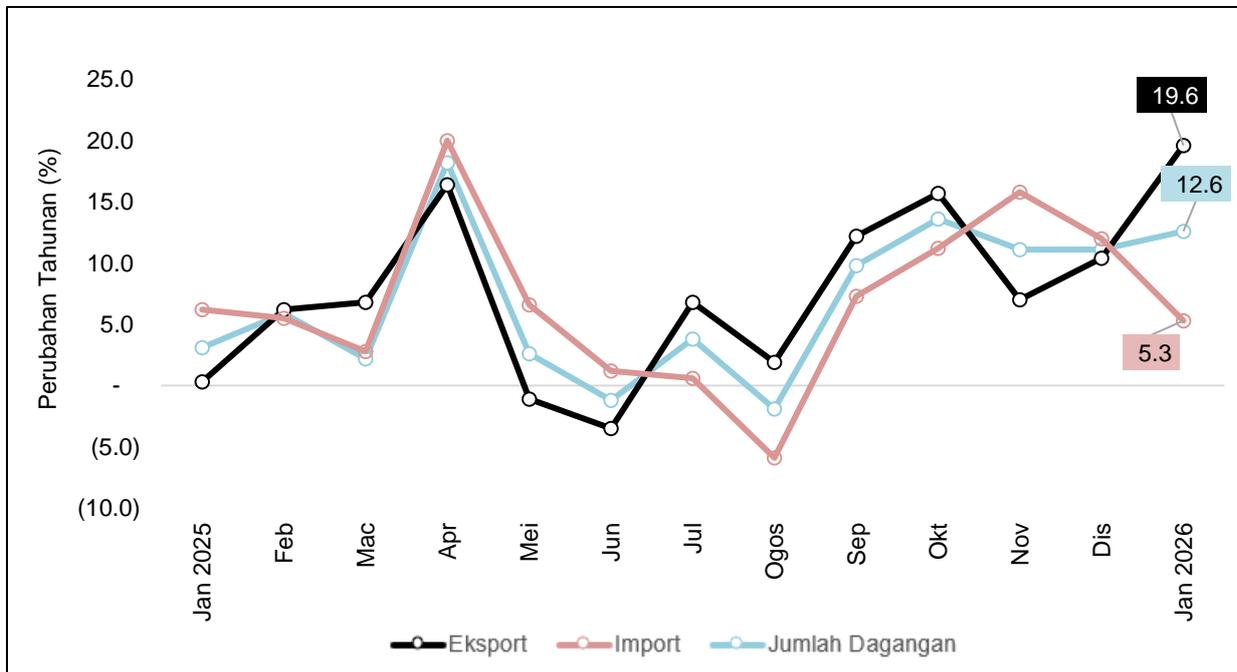
Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri (PPLN) dan **Indeks Perdagangan Luar Negeri (IPLN)** menyediakan data rasmi mengenai perdagangan Malaysia, termasuk nilai perdagangan import dan eksport antarabangsa secara bulanan dan tahunan serta indeks volum dan nilai unit secara bulanan. Statistik ini penting bagi

memantau trend perdagangan dan seterusnya perkembangan ekonomi Malaysia. Penerbitan ini boleh diperolehi dalam bentuk penerbitan biasa dan juga boleh diakses di www.dosm.gov.my.

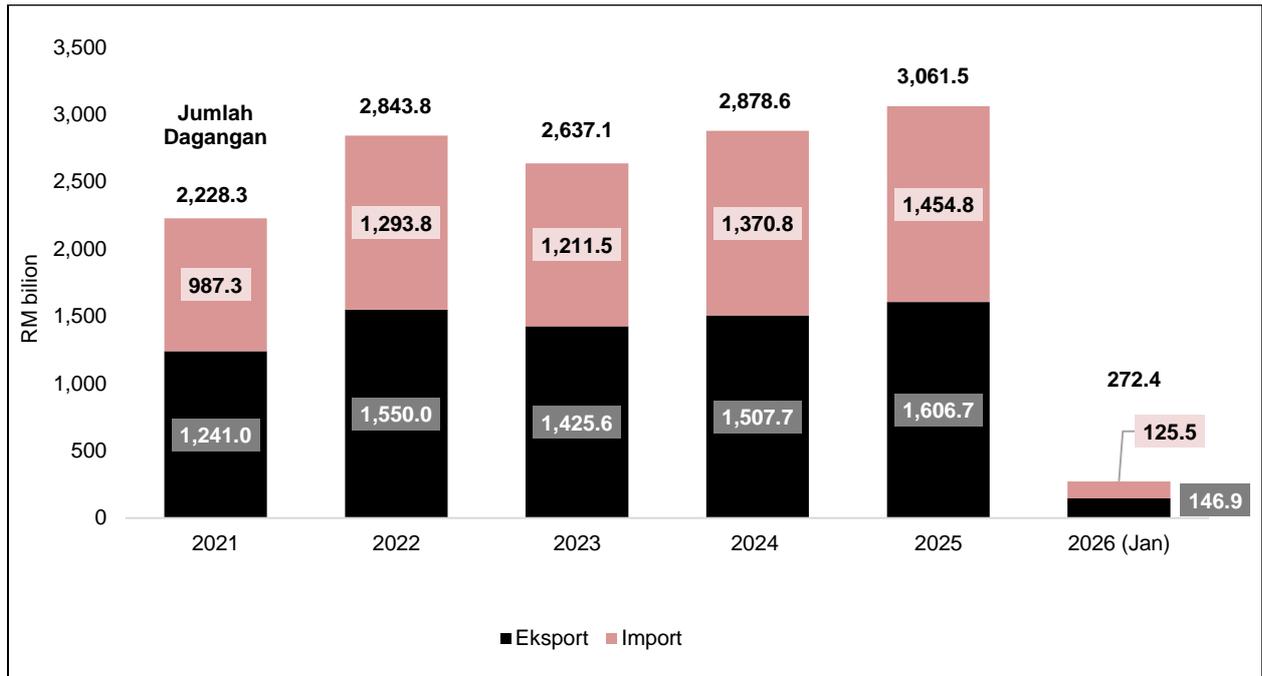
Carta 1: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, Jan 2025 – Jan 2026 (Nilai)



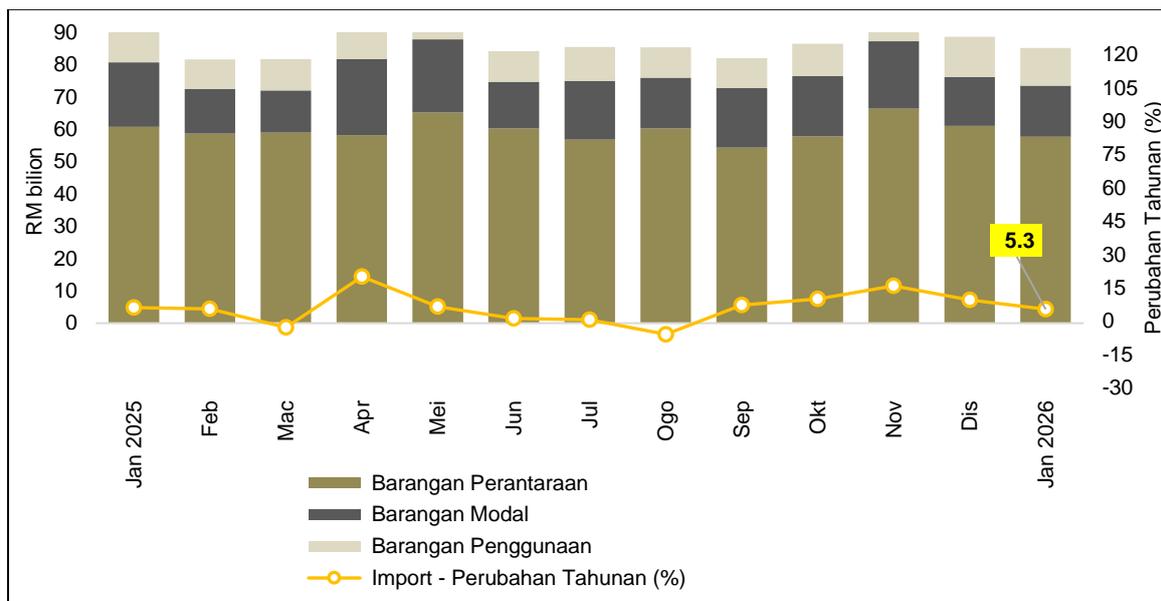
Carta 2: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, Jan 2025 – Jan 2026 (Peratus Perubahan Tahunan)



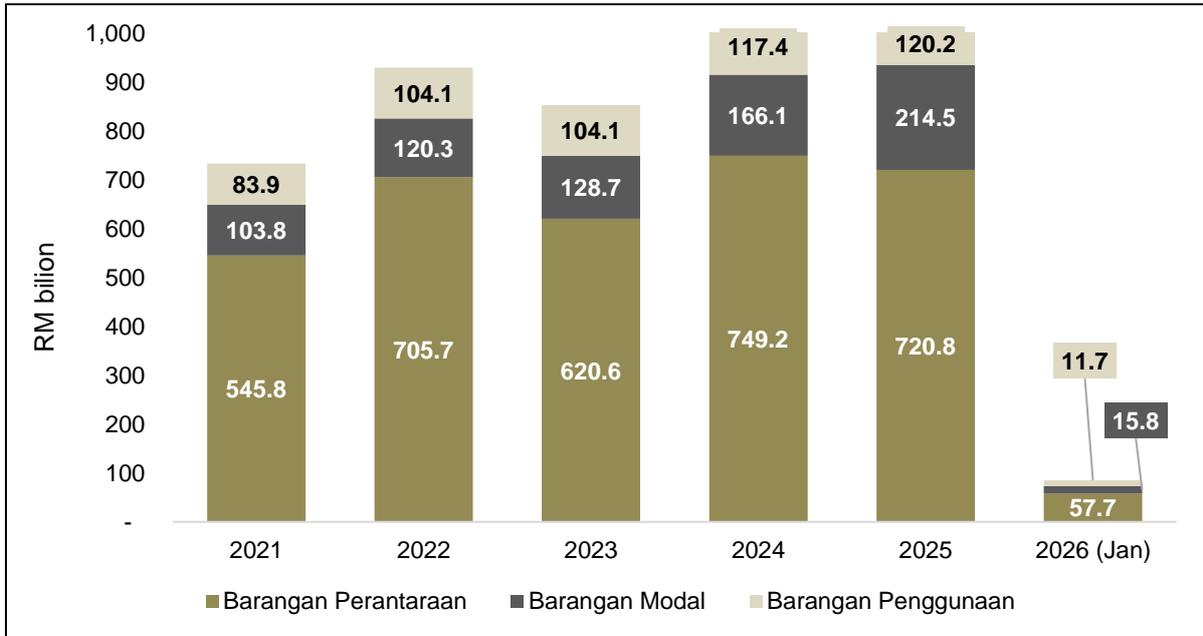
Carta 3: Perangkaan Perdagangan Luar Negeri, 2021 – 2026 (Jan)



Carta 4: Import mengikut Klasifikasi Penggunaan Akhir & Kategori Ekonomi Umum (BEC), Jan 2025 – Jan 2026 (Nilai dan Peratus Perubahan Tahunan)



Carta 5: Import mengikut Klasifikasi Penggunaan Akhir & Kategori Ekonomi Umum (BEC), 2021 – 2026 (Jan)



Jadual 1: Sub-Sektor Penyumbang Utama kepada Eksport

KETERANGAN KOMODITI	2025		2026	SUMBANGAN KEPADA JUMLAH %	Y.O.Y	
	JANUARI RM JUTA	DISEMBER RM JUTA	JANUARI RM JUTA		NILAI RM JUTA	%
Jumlah	122,814	152,775	146,870	100.0	24,056	19.6
Barangan Elektrik & Elektronik (E&E)	50,565	73,470	70,527	48.0	19,962	39.5
Keluaran Petroleum	9,759	7,930	8,127	5.5	(1,633)	(16.7)
Jentera, Kelengkapan & Peralatan	5,868	7,185	6,631	4.5	763.1	13.0
Minyak Kelapa Sawit & Keluaran Pertanian Berasaskan Kelapa Sawit	6,687	7,505	6,530	4.4	(157.0)	(2.3)
Keluaran Perkilangan Lain	4,538	5,618	6,459	4.4	1,921	42.3

Jadual 2: Sub-Sektor Penyumbang Utama kepada Import

KETERANGAN KOMODITI	2025	2025	2026	SUMBANGAN KEPADA JUMLAH %	Y.O.Y	
	JANUARI RM JUTA	DISEMBER RM JUTA	JANUARI RM JUTA		NILAI RM JUTA	%
Jumlah	119,155	130,708	125,505	100.0	6,350	5.3
Barangan Elektrik & Elektronik (E&E)	46,319	50,669	49,522	39.5	3,203	6.9
Jentera, Kelengkapan & Peralatan	9,611	11,389	11,076	8.8	1,465	15.2
Keluaran Petroleum	9,108	8,583	8,325	6.6	(783.7)	(8.6)
Kimia & Bahan Kimia	7,747	8,200	7,906	6.3	158.7	2.0
Barangan Perkilangan Logam	5,607	5,927	5,886	4.7	279.2	5.0

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
20 FEBRUARI 2026



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

**MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
JANUARY 2026**

Malaysia recorded a 12.6 percent increase in total trade to RM272.4 billion in January, starting 2026 with a strong performance

PUTRAJAYA, FEBRUARY 20, 2026 – Malaysia's trade performance kicked off strongly at the outset of 2026, led to better trends of trade, supported by both higher exports and imports. Total trade witnessed a double digit increase by 12.6 per cent to RM272.4 billion, attributable to the growth of exports (+19.6%) of RM146.9 billion and imports (+5.3%) of RM125.5 billion. Moreover, trade balance surged by 483.9 per cent to RM21.4 billion in January 2026 as reported in the **MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS BULETIN, JANUARY 2026** 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 January 2026 reflecting a corresponding increase in re-exports and domestic exports. Re-exports accounted for 26.1 per cent of total exports and increased by 51.5 per cent year-on-year to RM38.3 billion. Likewise, domestic exports which contributed to 73.9 per cent, with growth 11.3 per cent to RM108.6 billion. Similarly, imports also gained to RM125.5 billion, reflecting a rise of 5.3 per cent. Trade surplus surged by 483.9 per cent to RM21.4 billion, marking the 69th consecutive month of surplus since May 2020. Compared with December 2025, exports, imports, total trade and trade surplus recorded a decrease of 3.9 per cent, 4.0 per cent, 3.9 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively.

From the perspective of commodity groups, 156 out of 258 export groups and 159 out of 260 import groups posted gains compared to the same month of the previous year.

The Chief Statistician of Malaysia remarked that the rise in exports was primarily underpinned by increased shipments to the United States (+RM5.8 billion), followed by Taiwan (+RM4.4 billion), Hong Kong (+RM4.3 billion), the European Union (+RM2.5 billion), China (+RM2.1 billion), Viet Nam (+RM1.9 billion) and Mexico (+RM1.7 billion). The import rise largely reflected higher inflows originating from China (+RM5.0 billion), followed by Costa Rica (+RM1.8 billion), Singapore (+RM1.5 billion), Thailand (+RM1.5 billion), the European Union (+RM882.9 million), Hong Kong (+RM632.8 million) and Viet Nam (+RM608.4 million).

Notably, exports growth was anchored by heightened shipments of E&E products (+RM20.0 billion); other manufactures (+RM1.9 billion): optical & scientific equipment (+RM1.5 billion); metalliferous ores & metal scrap (+RM1.3 billion); others (+RM839.3 million); and machinery, equipment & parts (+RM763.1 million). Concurrently, imports corresponded with stronger inflows of E&E products (+RM3.2 billion); machinery, equipment & parts (+RM1.5 billion); metalliferous ores & metal scrap (+RM1.4 billion); optical & scientific equipment (+RM506.1 million); textiles, apparels & footwear (+RM480.1 million); and jewellery (+RM470.7 million).

The Chief Statistician Malaysia further noted that the expansion in imports by End Use was attributable to increased demand for consumption goods. Consumption goods (9.3% of total imports) rose 16.7 per cent or RM1.7 billion to reach RM11.7 billion. However, imports of capital goods (12.6% of total imports) contracted by 20.7 per cent or RM4.1 billion, settling at RM15.8 billion. Imports of intermediate goods (45.9% of total imports) downed by 5.1 per cent or RM3.1 billion, amounting to RM57.7 billion compared to January 2025.

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.

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>.

Monthly External Trade Statistics and **Malaysia External Trade Indices** publication provide official data on Malaysia's trade, including the value of international import and export trade on a monthly and annual basis, as well as monthly indices of volume and unit value. These statistics are important for monitoring trade trends and also Malaysia's economic development. The publication is available in printed form and can also be accessed at www.dosm.gov.my.

Chart 1: External Trade Statistics, Jan 2025 – Jan 2026 (Value)

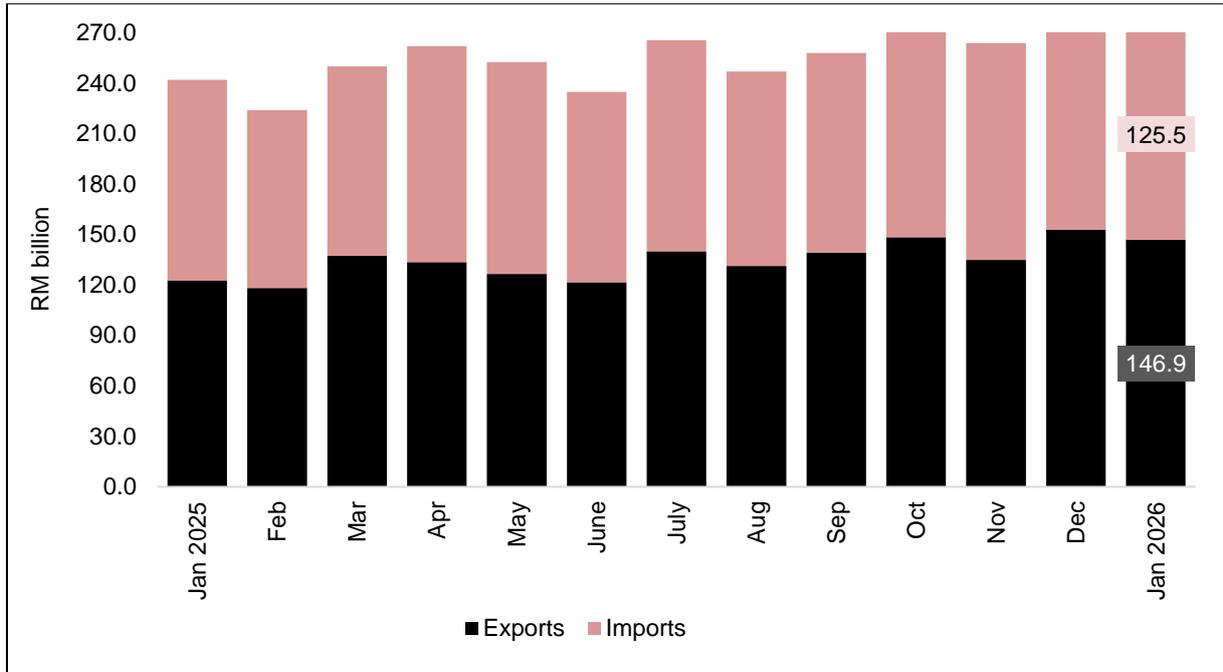


Chart 2: External Trade Statistics, Jan 2025 – Jan 2026 (Annual Percentage Change)

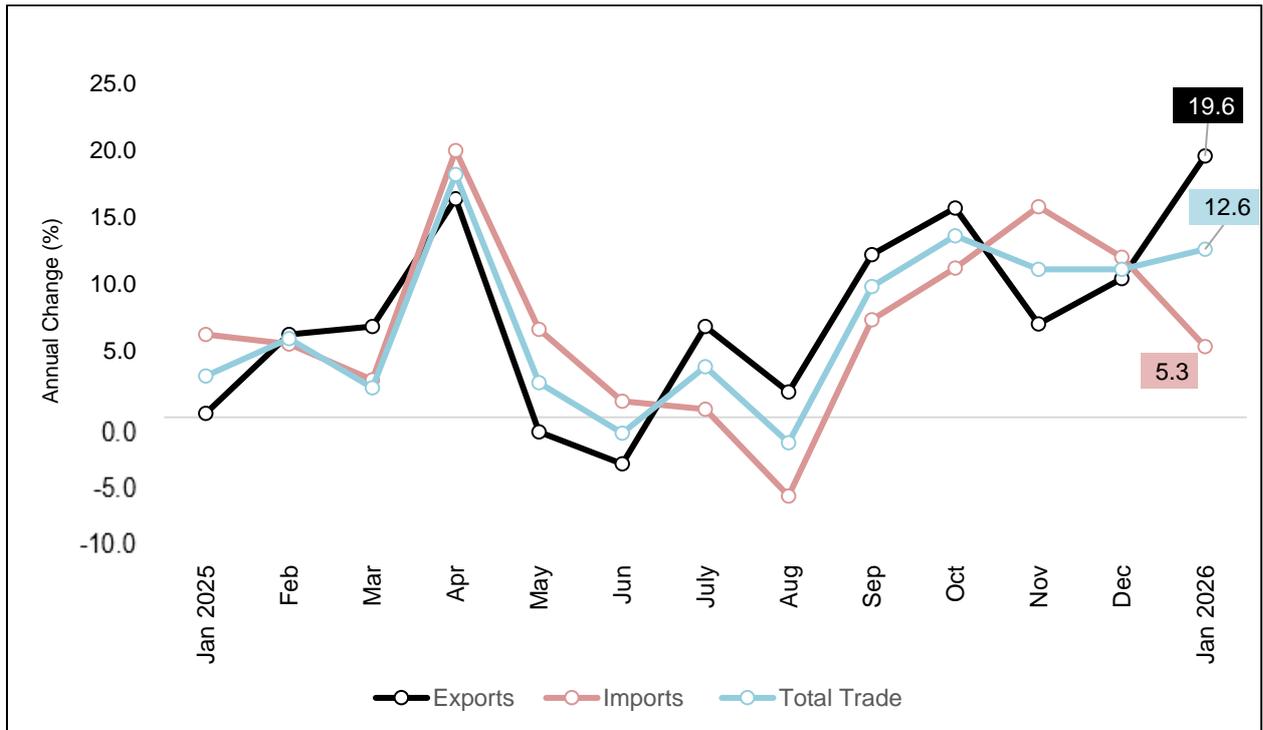


Chart 3: External Trade Statistics, 2021 – 2026 (Jan)

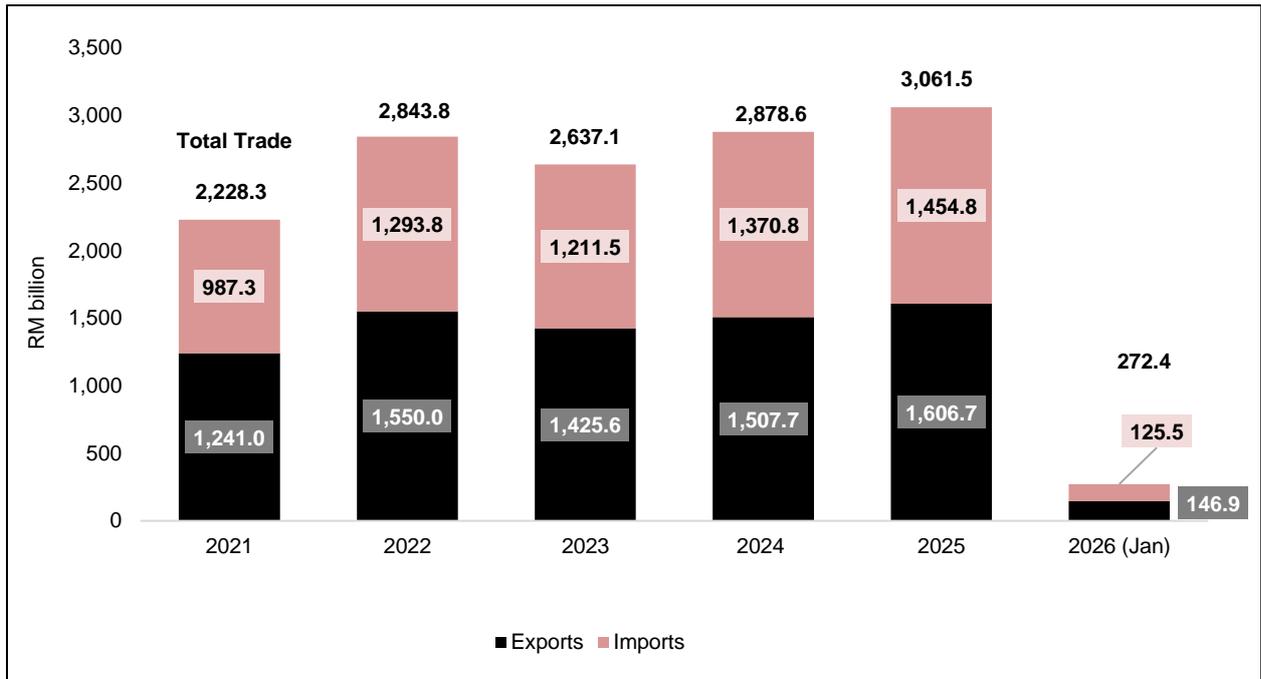


Chart 4: Imports for End Use & Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Classification, Jan 2025 – Jan 2026 (Value and Annual Percentage Change)

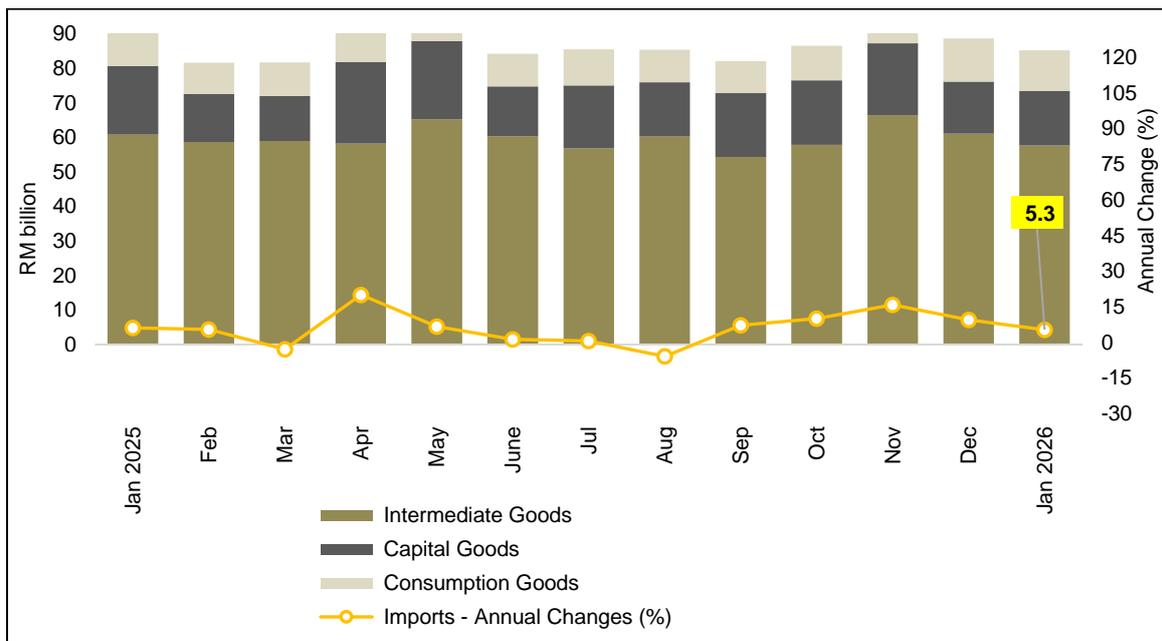


Chart 5: Imports for End Use & Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Classification, 2021 – 2026 (Jan)

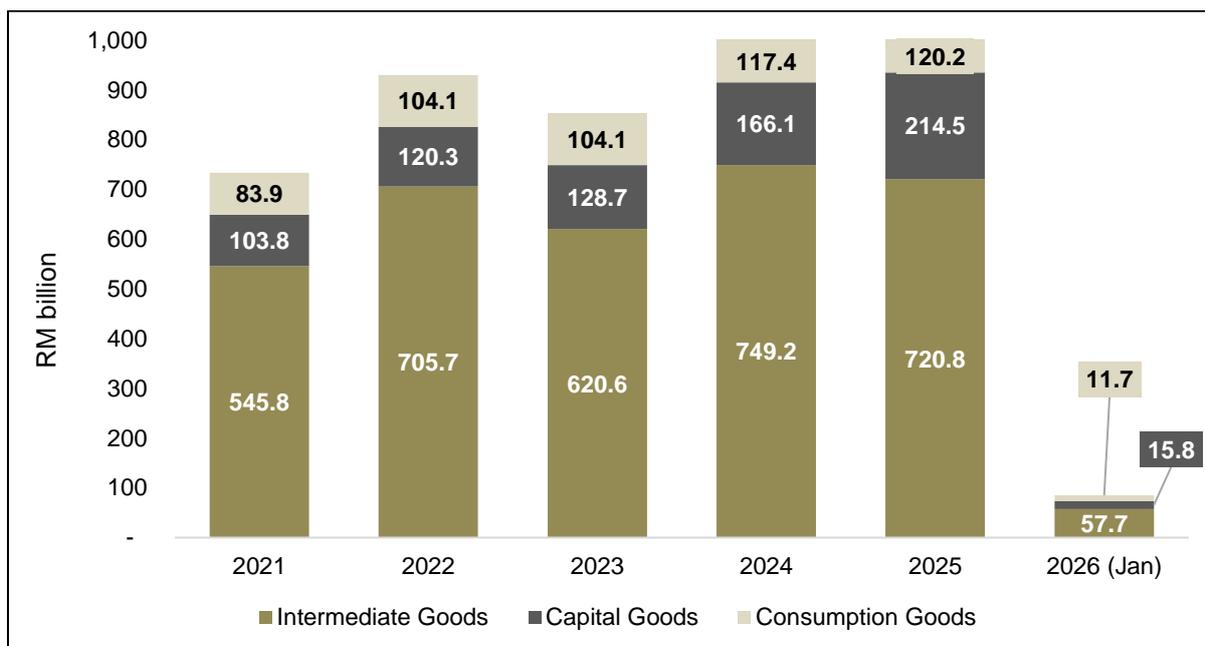


Table 1: Major Sub-sector Contributing to Export

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	2025	2025	2026	SHARE TO TOTAL %	Y.O.Y	
	JANUARY RM MIL.	DECEMBER RM MIL.	JANUARY RM MIL.		VALUE RM MIL.	%
Total	122,814	152,775	146,870	100.0	24,056	19.6
Electrical & Electronic Products (E&E)	50,565	73,470	70,527	48.0	19,962	39.5
Petroleum Products	9,759	7,930	8,127	5.5	(1,633)	(16.7)
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	5,868	7,185	6,631	4.5	763.1	13.0
Palm Oil & Palm-Based Agriculture Products	6,687	7,505	6,530	4.4	(157.0)	(2.3)
Other Manufactures	4,538	5,618	6,459	4.4	1,921	42.3

Table 2: Major Sub-sector Contributing to Import

COMMODITY DESCRIPTION	2025	2025	2026	SHARE TO TOTAL %	Y.O.Y	
	JANUARY RM MIL.	DECEMBER RM MIL.	JANUARY RM IML.		VALUE RM MIL.	%
Total	119,155	130,708	125,505	100.0	6,350	5.3
Electrical & Electronic Products (E&E)	46,319	50,669	49,522	39.5	3,203	6.9
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	9,611	11,389	11,076	8.8	1,465	15.2
Petroleum Products	9,108	8,583	8,325	6.6	(783.7)	(8.6)
Chemical & Chemical Products	7,747	8,200	7,906	6.3	158.7	2.0
Manufacture of Metal	5,607	5,927	5,886	4.7	279.2	5.0

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
20 FEBRUARY 2026**