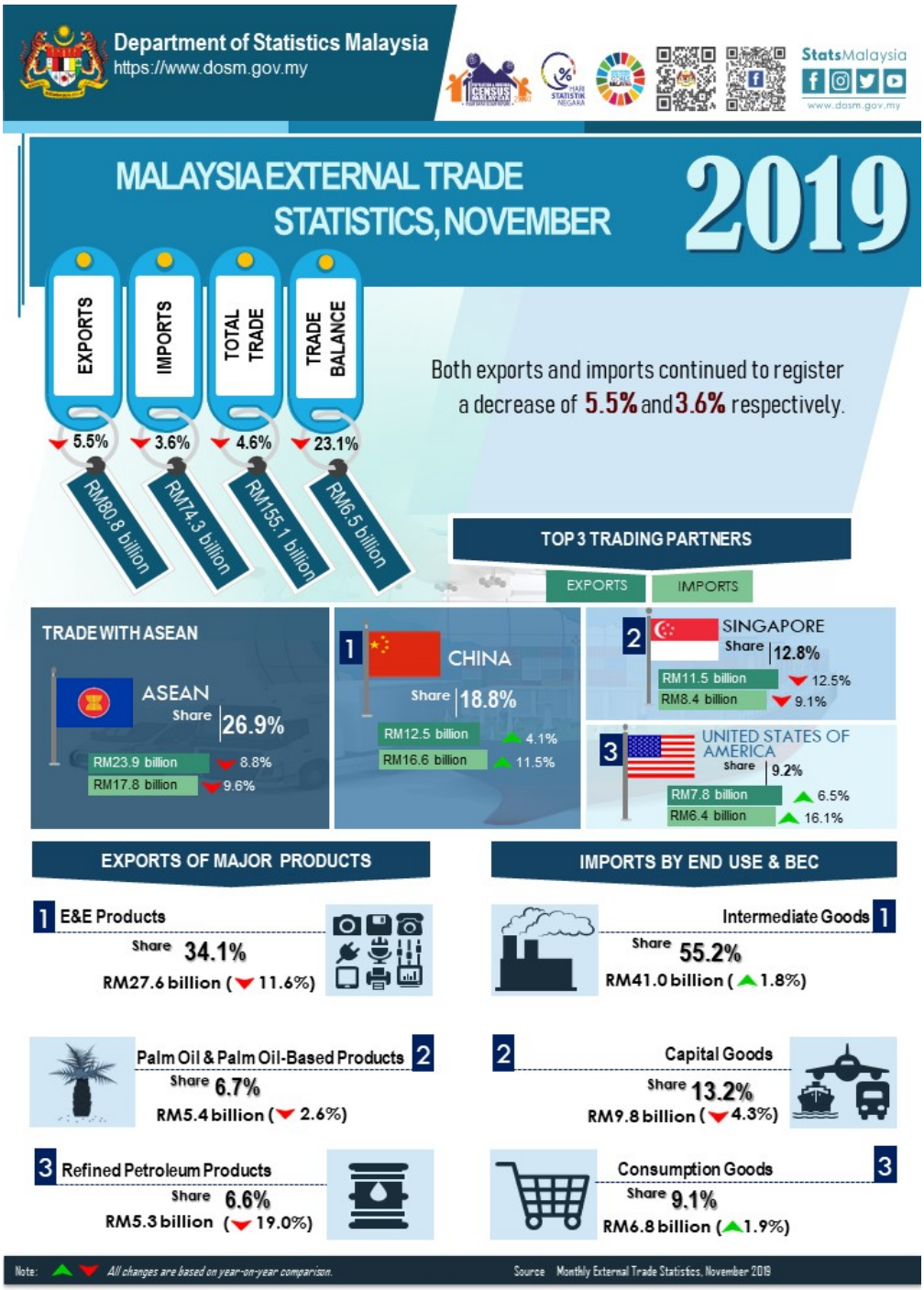
EMBARGO: Only to be published or disseminated at **12:00 hour, Friday, 3 January 2020**

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS NOVEMBER 2019



KEY FACTS

- Malaysia's exports in November 2019, decreased 5.5% to RM80.8 billion year-on-year (y-o-y). Re-exports was valued at RM13.0 billion registering a decline of 18.4% y-o-y and accounted for 16.1% of total exports. Domestic exports also recorded a decrease of 2.6% or RM1.8 billion to RM67.8 billion.
- Imports also slipped 3.6% y-o-y to RM74.3 billion.
- On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, exports declined 10.8% from RM90.6 billion. In seasonally adjusted terms, exports also decreased 11.2%.
- On a m-o-m basis, imports increased 1.4% or RM993.1 million from RM73.3 billion. In seasonally adjusted terms, imports increased 4.8%.
- On a y-o-y basis, exports fell due to the decrease in exports to Singapore (-RM1.6 billion), Hong Kong (-RM1.3 billion),Japan (RM959.4 million), Thailand (-RM699.1 million) and Republic of Korea (-RM633.5 million). However, exports increased to China (+RM495.6 million) and the United States (+RM479.1 million).
- On a y-o-y basis, lower imports were mainly from the European Union (-RM1.1 billion), Saudi Arabia (-RM1.0 billion), Singapore(RM834.6 million), Taiwan (-RM602.3 million), Thailand (-RM587.6 million) and Indonesia (-RM586.8 million). Meanwhile, higher imports were from China (+RM1.7 billion) and United Arab Emirates (+RM1.1 billion).

TRADE

Total trade amounted at RM155.1 billion, a contraction of 4.6% or RM7.5 billion in November 2019. It also posted a decline of RM8.8 billion (-5.4%) when compared to October 2019. The trade surplus which was valued at RM6.5 billion, shrank RM2.0 billion (-23.1%) from a year ago. It also registered a decrease of RM10.8 billion or 62.3% as compared to the previous monthTotal trade amounted at RM155.1 billion, a contraction of 4.6% or RM7.5 billion in November 2019. It also posted a decline of RM8.8 billion (-5.4%) when compared to October 2019. The trade surplus which was valued at RM6.5 billion, shrank RM2.0 billion (-23.1%) from a year ago. It also registered a decrease of RM10.8 billion or 62.3% as compared to the previous month.

EXPORTS

On a y-o-y basis, exports decreased 5.5% to RM80.8 billion. The main products which attributed to the decline were:

- Electrical and electronic (E&E) products (34.1% of total exports), slipped RM3.6 billion (-11.6%) to RM27.6 billion;
- Liquefied natural gas (LNG), which accounted for 4.0% of total exports declined RM1.8 billion or 35.9% to RM3.2 billion due to the decrease in both average unit value (-24.1%) and export volume (-15.6%);
- Refined petroleum products, which accounted for 6.6% of total exports, decreased RM1.2 billion or 19.0% to RM5.3 billion due to the decrease in both average unit value (-15.4%) and export volume (-4.3%);
- Crude petroleum, which contributed 2.7% to total exports dropped RM669.0 million or 23.4% to RM2.2 billion due to the decline in both average unit value (-18.7%) and export volume (-5.7%);
- Palm oil and palm oil-based products (6.7% of total exports), shrank RM144.2 million (-2.6%) to RM5.4 billion. However, exports of palm oil, the major commodity in this group of products rose marginally RM34.1 million or 1.1% due to the increase in export volume (+2.1%) as average unit value decreased 1.0%; and
- Natural rubber (0.3% of total exports) decreased RM32.3 million or 10.6% to RM272.5 million due to the decline in both export volume (-10.3%) and average unit value (-0.3%).

However, exports of timber and timber-based products, which accounted for 2.5% of total exports increased RM53.7 million or 2.7%.

On a m-o-m basis, exports declined RM9.8 billion (-10.8%) from RM90.6 billion. The main products which contributed to the decrease were:

- E&E products dropped RM9.8 billion (-26.2%) from RM37.4 billion;
- LNG, declined RM412.7 million (-11.4%) from RM3.6 billion due to the decrease in both export volume (-8.6%) and average unit value (-3.0%);
- Palm oil and palm oil-based products decreased RM190.7 million or 3.4% from RM5.6 billion. Exports of palm oil shrank RM70.5 million or 2.2% due to the lower in export volume (-3.9%) as average unit value rose 1.8%;
- Timber and timber-based products fell RM62.6 million (-3.0%) from RM2.1 billion; and
- Natural rubber decreased RM27.6 million or 9.2% from RM300.0 million due to the decrease in both export volume (-6.2%) and average unit value (-3.2%).

Nevertheless, the following products recorded an increase:

- Refined petroleum products increased RM427.5 million or 8.8% from RM4.9 billion due to the increase in both export volume (+7.2%) and average unit value (+1.5%); and
- Crude petroleum grew RM318.8 million or 17.0% from RM1.9 billion due to the growth in export volume (+19.5%) as average unit value decreased 2.1%.

Exports to Country of Destination

The two major destinations for Malaysia's exports in November 2019 were China and Singapore.

Exports to China amounted to RM12.5 billion, which accounted for 15.5% of total exports, increased RM495.6 million (+4.1%) as compared to the previous year. The main products which attributed to the rise were:

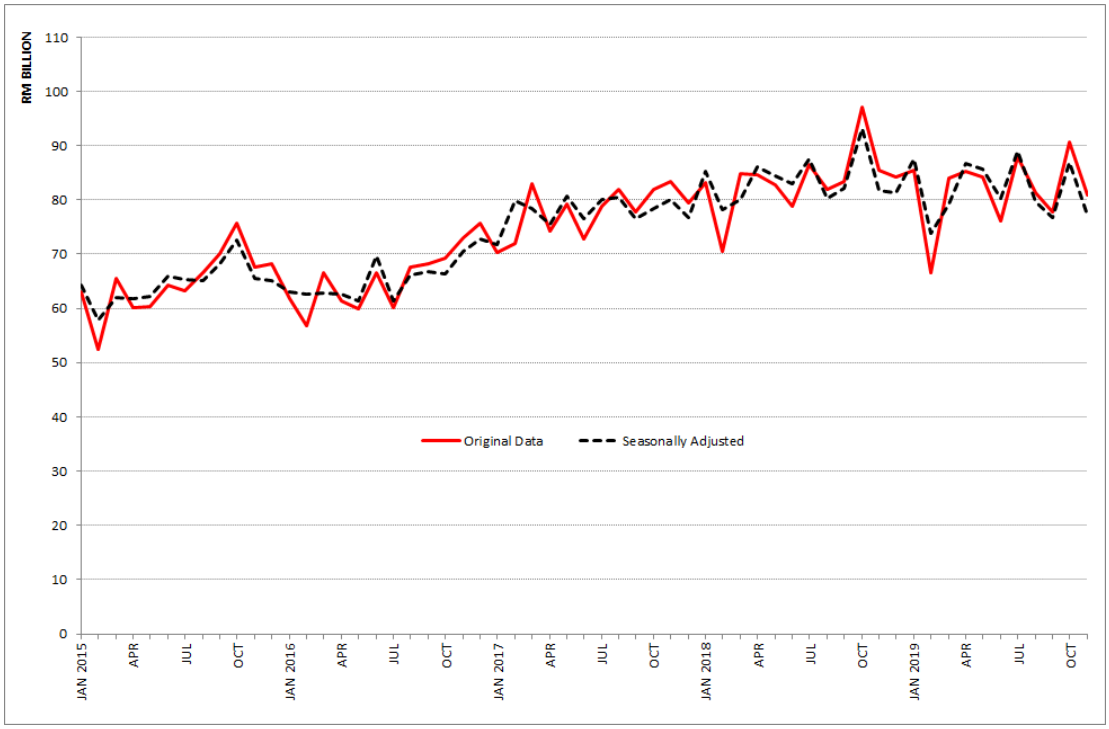
- Iron and steel bars, rods, angles, shapes and sections, which contributed 2.3% of total exports surged RM289.4 million from RM58.0 thousand; and
- Ingots and other primary forms, of iron or steel (3.1% of total exports), increased RM282.4 million to RM388.7 million.

Exports to Singapore which were valued at RM11.5 billion declined RM1.6 billion (-12.5%). The main product which attributed to the decrease was E&E products, which contributed 39.4% of total exports fell RM1.4 billion (-23.4%) to RM4.5 billion.

Seasonally Adjusted Export Value

On a m-o-m basis seasonally adjusted terms, exports declined RM9.8 billion (-11.2%) to RM77.2 billion.

Exports, 2015-2019



IMPORTS

On a y-o-y basis, imports declined RM2.8 billion or 3.6% to RM74.3 billion. The decline in imports was mainly attributed to capital goods.

- **Capital Goods**

  Imports of capital goods, which accounted for 13.2% of total imports, dropped RM443.2 million (-4.3%) to RM9.8 billion due to the decline in both transport equipment, industrial (-RM289.8 million, -21.1%) and capital goods (except transport equipment) (-RM153.4 million, -1.7%).

- **Consumption Goods**

  Imports of consumption goods which constituted 9.1% of total imports recorded an increase of RM125.9 million (+1.9%) to RM6.8 billion. The growth was mainly attributed to food & beverages, primary, mainly for household consumption (+RM144.0 million, +18.7%), and non-durables (+RM82.0 million, +5.0%). However, imports of durables decreased RM97.5 million or 9.6%.

- **Intermediate Goods**
  These goods which constituted 55.2% of total imports rose RM727.1 million (+1.8%) to RM41.0 billion. The increase was mainly attributed to parts & accessories of capital goods (except transport equipment) (+RM1.7 billion, +14.2%) and industrial supplies, primary (+RM947.5 million, +44.2%). However, fuel & lubricants, processed, others and fuel & lubricants, primary decreased RM947.0 million (-36.9%) and RM629.7 million (-26.3%) respectively.

On a m-o-m basis, imports increased RM993.1 million or 1.4% from RM73.3 billion. All main categories of imports by end use recorded increases.

- **Intermediate Goods**

  These goods soared RM3.5 billion (+9.3%) from RM37.5 billion. The main components contributed to the increase were parts & accessories of capital goods (except transport equipment) (+RM5.3 billion, +61.6%). Nevertheless, imports of fuel & lubricants, primary and industrial supplies, processed recorded a decrease of RM628.0 million (-26.2%) and RM517.8 million (-3.1%) respectively.

- **Capital Goods**

  Imports of capital goods increased RM1.3 billion (+15.4%) from RM8.5 billion due to the increase in both capital goods (except transport equipment) (+RM763.8 million, +9.6%) and transport equipment, industrial (+RM545.2 million, +100.8%).

- **Consumption Goods**

  Imports of these goods registered an increase of RM625.9 million (+10.2%) from RM6.1 billion. The increase was due to durables (+RM183.4 million, +25.0%), semi-durables (+RM179.5 million, +16.6%), and food & beverages, processed, mainly for household consumption (+RM146.5 million, +8.5%).

Imports by Country of Origin

The two main sources of Malaysia's import in November 2019 were China and Singapore.

Imports from China which registered RM16.6 billion rose RM1.7 billion (+11.5%) when compared to November 2018. The main products which attributed to the growth were:

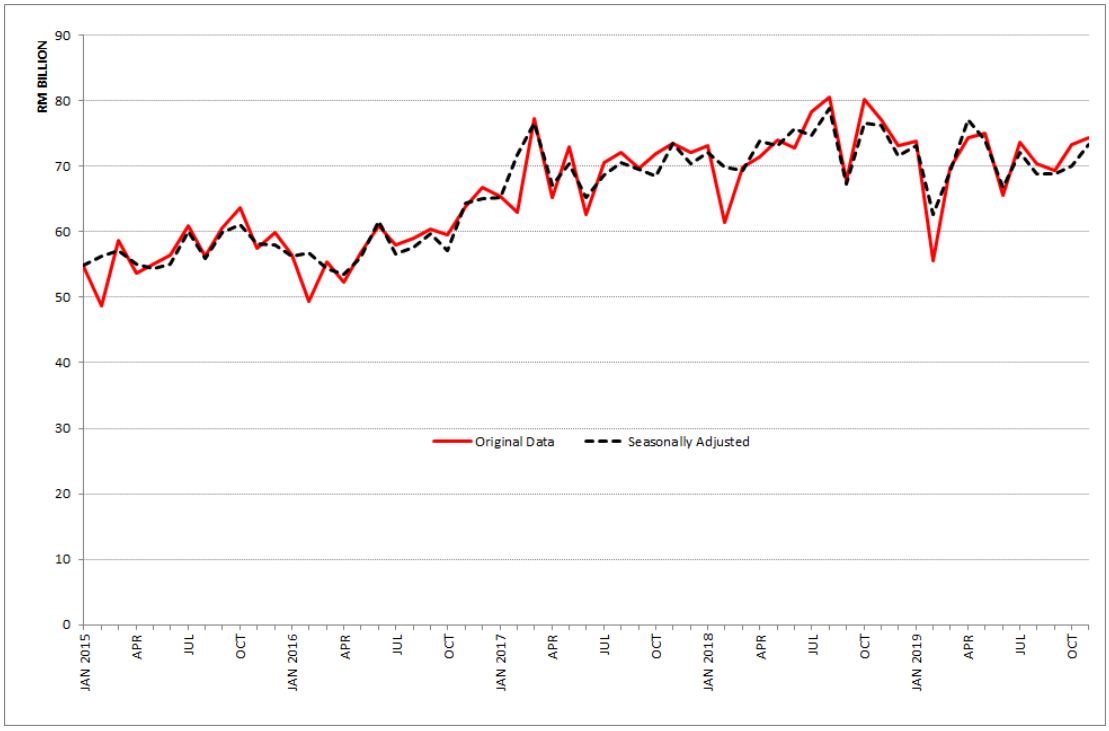
- Refined petroleum products (8.0% of total imports), increased RM1.2 billion to RM1.3 billion; and
- E&E products, which contributed 36.8% of total imports grew RM316.8 million or 5.5% to RM6.1 billion.

Imports from Singapore amounted to RM8.4 billion decreased RM834.6 million (-9.1%) from a year ago. The main product which attributed to the decrease were refined petroleum products (35.1% of total imports), decreased RM789.2 million or 21.2% to RM2.9 billion.

Seasonally Adjusted Import Value

On a m-o-m basis seasonally adjusted terms, imports increased RM3.3 billion (+4.8%) to RM73.3 billion.

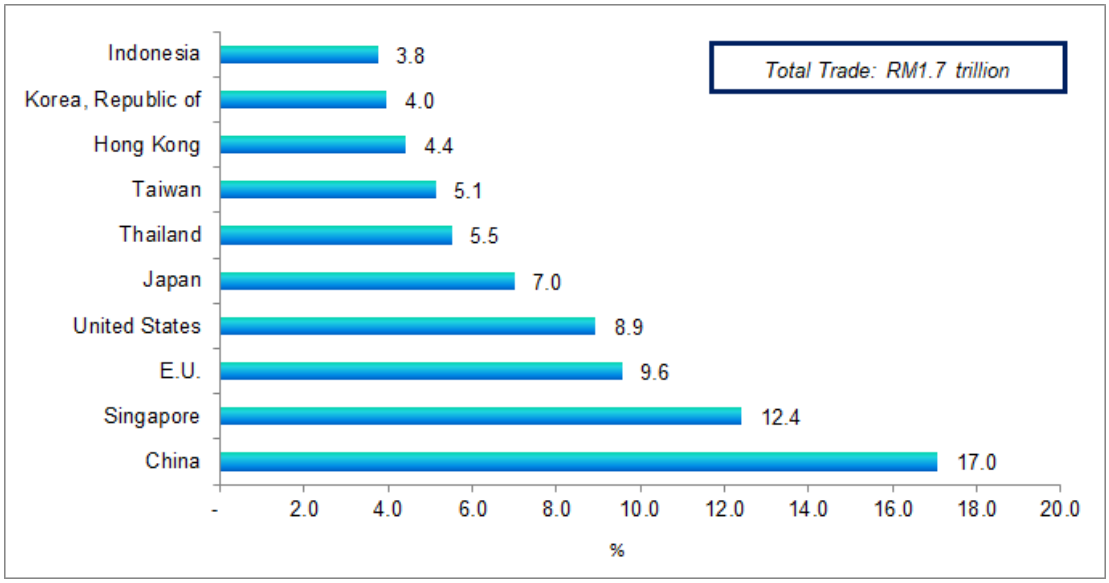
Imports, 2015-2019



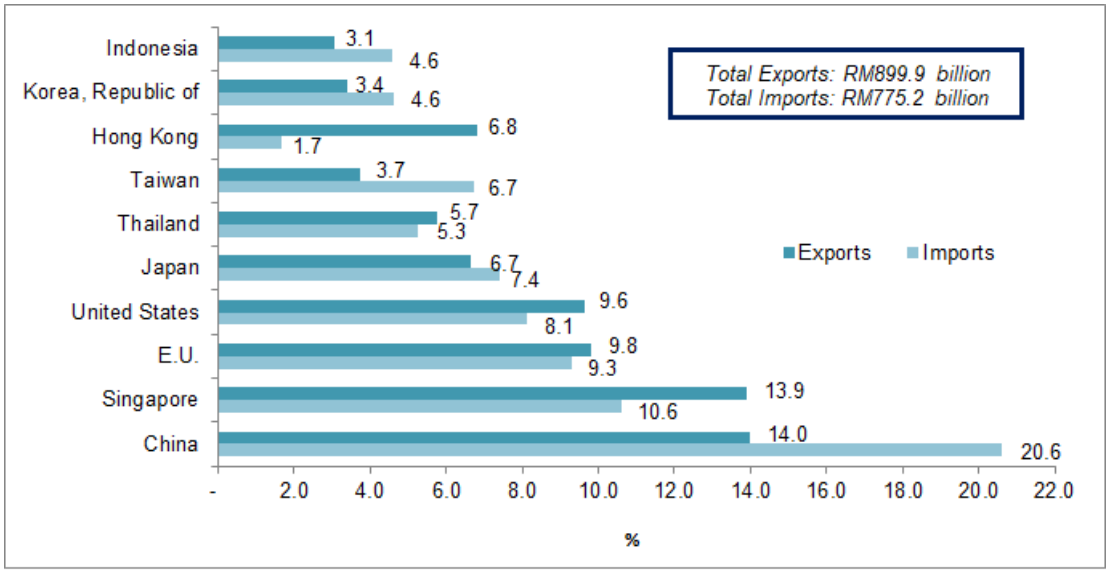
MARKET SHARE

The following charts show Malaysia's major trading partners for January - November 2019.

Total Trade by Major Countries, Jan – Nov 2019, percentage share

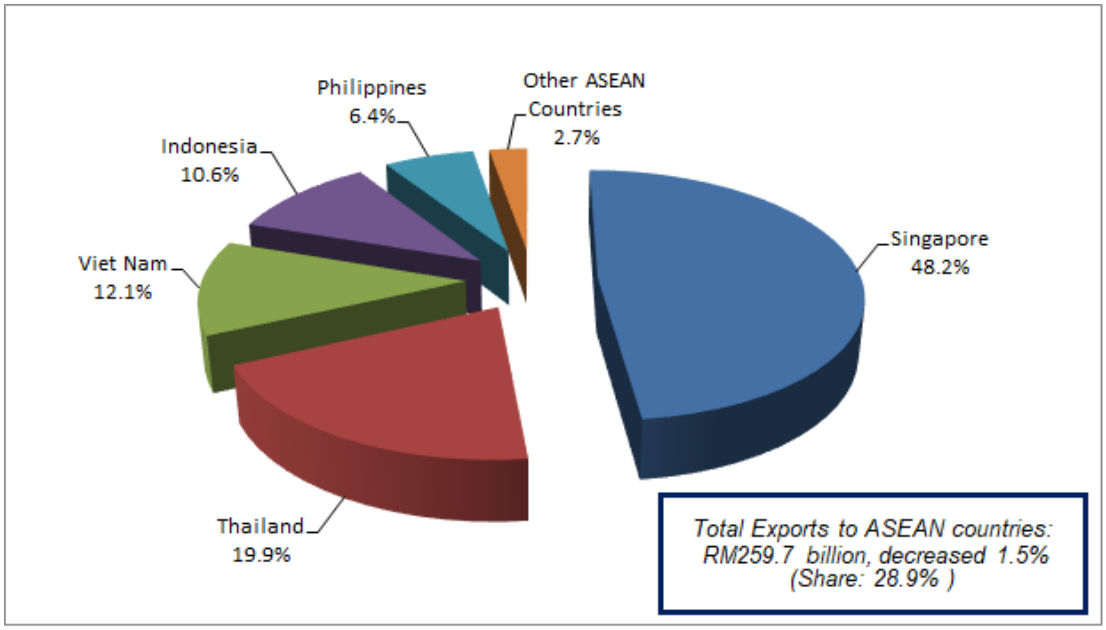


Exports and Imports by Major Countries, Jan – Nov 2019, percentage share

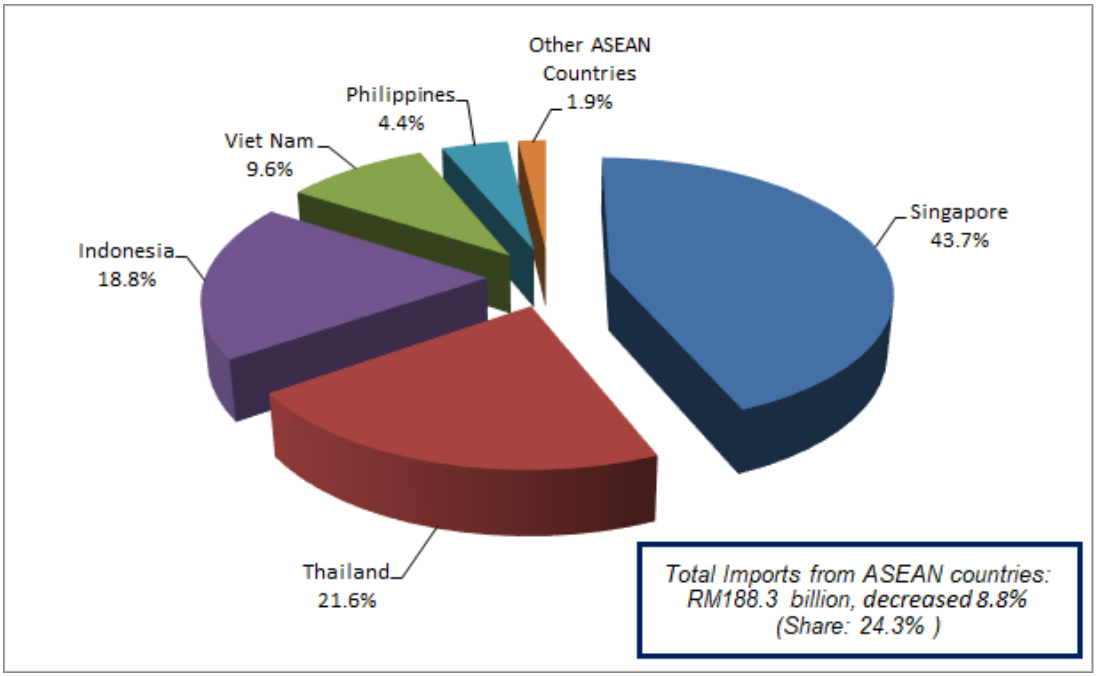

Indonesia
Korea, Republic of
Hong Kong
Taiwan
Thailand
Japan
United States
E.U.
Singapore
China
3.1
4.6
3.4
4.6
6.8
1.7
3.7
6.7
5.7
5.3
6.7
7.4
9.6
8.1
9.8
9.3
13.9
10.6
14.0
20.6
Total Exports: RM899.9 billion
Total Imports: RM775.2 billion
Exports
Imports
- 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0 10.0 12.0 14.0 16.0 18.0 20.0 22.0
%

The following charts show Malaysia's trade with ASEAN countries for the period January - November 2019.

Exports, Jan – Nov 2019, percentage share



Imports, Jan – Nov 2019, percentage share



#Notes:

1. The November 2019 data is provisional and subject to revision in later issues.
2. This report can be accessed through the web portal of the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (https://www.dosm.gov.my) under section: Latest Release.

Released By:

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA
DrUzir_Mahidin **Dr_Uzir**

3 JANUARY 2019

Contact person:

Rohaida binti Mohamad
Public Relation Officer
Strategic Communication and International Division
Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Tel : +603-8885 7942
Fax : +603-8888 9248
Email : rohaida.mohamad[at]dosm.gov.my

Contact person:

Baharudin Mohamad
Public Relation Officer
Strategic Communication and International Division
Department of Statistics Malaysia
Tel : +603-8090 4681
Fax : +603-8888 9248
Email : baharudin[at]dosm.gov.my

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