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MINISTRY OF
INVESTMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

 **MEDIA STATEMENT** 

MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

MALAYSIA'S 2025 TRADE PERFORMANCE: THE HIGHEST EVER VALUE FOR TRADE, EXPORTS AND IMPORTS[#]

Historic Milestone as Trade Value Surpasses RM3 Trillion

Malaysia's trade performance reached historical levels in 2025, registering the highest trade, export and import values on record and underscoring the nation's resilience and competitiveness amid an increasingly uncertain global trade environment. Total trade surpassed the RM3 trillion mark for the first time, amounting to RM3.061 trillion, a 6.3% year-on-year (y-o-y) increase. Exports exceeded RM1 trillion for the fifth consecutive year, rising 6.5% to the highest ever recorded value of RM1.607 trillion, while imports grew by 6.2% to RM1.455 trillion. This outstanding performance resulted in a trade surplus of RM151.80 billion, marking the 28th consecutive year of surplus since 1998.

Notable export growth underpinned by record-high shipments to traditional trading partners, namely ASEAN, the United States (US), Taiwan and the European Union (EU), reflecting Malaysia's strong integration into high-value, technology-driven global supply chains. This performance was achieved despite rising global uncertainties, including geopolitical tensions, supply chain realignments and rising risks of protectionism. Exports to the People's Republic of China (China), however, expanded at a more moderate pace.

Malaysia's extensive network of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), including major regional frameworks such as the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) and Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP), continued to facilitate market access, diversify export destinations and mitigate trade risks. Leveraging these agreements, exports remained on an upward trend, with Hong Kong SAR, Mexico and Canada recording new highs, supported by broad-based growth across a wide range of products.

Export diversification strategies targeting emerging markets have supported export growth, particularly to Nigeria, Tanzania, Togo, Angola, Yemen, Morocco, Uzbekistan, Puerto Rico, Kyrgyzstan, Kenya and Algeria, highlighting Malaysia's success in tapping new potential markets beyond its traditional trading partners.

From a sectoral perspective, manufactured goods recorded their highest value to date, remaining the key driver of Malaysia's historical export growth this year. This was led by electrical and electronic (E&E) products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as optical and scientific equipment, all of which also reached record highs. Strong export performance was further supported by the agriculture sector, driven primarily by palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products.

Malaysia's strong performance is also reflected in its improved global standing, with the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) ranking the country 23rd in the World Competitiveness Ranking 2025, up from 34th in 2024, highlighting significant progress in economic recovery, reforms and overall competitiveness.

Malaysia's strong trade, export and import performance in 2025 underscores the importance of continued policy support and strategic export promotion under strong stewardship by MITI and MATRADE. These efforts were reinforced by initiatives under the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMKe-12), the National Trade Blueprint (NTBp) and the New Industrial Master Plan (NIMP 2030), ensuring sustained trade momentum and resilient growth amid evolving global challenges.

Further details of **Malaysia's Trade Performance for December 2025 and full year 2025** are available in the [Appendix](#) below, which should be read together with the [Notes](#) accompanying this report.

MINISTRY OF INVESTMENT, TRADE & INDUSTRY
20 JANUARY 2026

About MITI

MITI is the key driver in making Malaysia the preferred destination for quality investments and enhancing the nation's rising status as a globally competitive trading nation. Its objectives and roles are oriented towards ensuring Malaysia's rapid economic development and help achieve the country's stated goal of becoming a developed nation.

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TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR YEAR 2025

Trade Performance with Major Markets

ASEAN, China, the US, Taiwan and the EU were Malaysia's major trading partners in 2025, representing 70.2% share of Malaysia's total trade.

ASEAN – Highest Ever Exports Recorded

In 2025, ASEAN remained Malaysia's largest regional trading partner, accounting for 25.4% of Malaysia's total trade and expanding by 1.7% to RM777.61 billion, reflecting stronger regional integration and closer supply chain linkages.

Exports to ASEAN reached their highest value ever recorded, rose 4.5% to RM457.62 billion fuelled by higher shipments of E&E products, optical and scientific equipment as well as machinery, equipment and parts.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries:

- Singapore RM249.55 billion, increased by 8.1%, compared to 2024;
- Thailand RM64.08 billion, ↑8.6%;
- Viet Nam RM55.24 billion, ↑2.6%;
- Indonesia RM51.20 billion, ↓5.9%;
- Philippines RM26.03 billion, ↓6.5%;
- Brunei RM4.20 billion, ↓26.2%;
- Cambodia RM4.13 billion, ↑35.2%;
- Myanmar RM3.02 billion, ↓4.6%;
- Timor-Leste RM91.0 million, ↑8.3%; and
- Lao PDR RM77.7 million, ↑14.4%.

Exports to **Singapore** which accounted for 54.5% and to **Thailand** with a 14.0% share of total exports to the region, increased by RM18.69 billion and RM5.08 billion respectively compared to 2024. Meanwhile, exports to **Viet Nam** with a 12.1% share expanded by RM1.38 billion. Growths were recorded across all three markets driven primarily by higher exports of E&E products.

Among ASEAN members, exports to **Singapore, Viet Nam and Cambodia** recorded all-time high.

Imports from ASEAN contracted by 2.0% to RM319.99 billion with main imports being E&E products, petroleum products as well as chemicals and chemical products.

Timor-Leste's recent accession to ASEAN is expected to further strengthen regional trade integration and expand economic opportunities across Southeast Asia.

China – Double-digit Trade Expansion

In 2025, China continued to be Malaysia's largest single trading partner for the 17th consecutive year since 2009. Trade posted double-digit expansion of 11.9% to RM541.90 billion from the previous year, making up 17.7% share of Malaysia's total trade.

Exports rebounded by 0.6% to RM188.88 billion propelled by higher exports of E&E products, metalliferous ores and metal scrap as well as palm oil-based manufactured products.

Imports from China grew by 19.1% to RM353.03 billion with major imports comprising E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as chemicals and chemical products.

The US – Exports Remained Resilient

In 2025, trade with the US recorded the second consecutive year of growth, expanding by 13.0% to RM367.47 billion compared to last year, accounting for 12.0% of Malaysia's total trade.

Exports reached a new high, expanding by 17.2% to RM233.08 billion supported by robust demand for E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts, processed food as well as manufactures of metal.

Imports from the US rose 6.4% to RM134.39 billion, comprising mainly E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as transport equipment.

Taiwan – Trade and Exports Soared to a New Record High

In 2025, trade with Taiwan recorded the highest value to date, with a robust double-digit growth of 32.3% y-o-y to RM233.02 billion, accounting for 7.6% of Malaysia's total trade.

Exports also soared to a new record high, registering double-digit growth of 31.2% to RM87.95 billion, attributed to robust exports E&E products, optical and scientific equipment as well as machinery, equipment and parts.

Imports from Taiwan surged by 32.9% to RM145.07 billion and main imports were E&E products, petroleum products as well as chemicals and chemical products.

The EU – Trade and Exports Grew for the Second Consecutive Year

In 2025, trade with the EU maintained its growth for two consecutive years, representing 7.4% of Malaysia's total trade or RM228.04 billion, an increase of 4.2% compared to 2024.

Exports also grew for the second successive year, increased by 11.5% to RM129.17 billion, supported by higher shipments of E&E products, palm oil-based manufactured products as well as iron and steel products.

Within the EU, the top 10 markets which accounted for 90.8% of Malaysia's total exports to the region were:

- Netherlands RM43.04 billion, increased by 20.7%, compared to 2024;
- Germany RM32.97 billion, ↑1.9%;
- Italy RM7.58 billion, ↑12.7%;
- Belgium RM6.85 billion, ↓14.2%;
- France RM6.06 billion, ↓1.5%;
- Spain RM5.61 billion, ↓11.5%;
- Czech Republic RM4.79 billion, ↑91.4%;

- Poland RM3.99 billion, ↑4.3%;
- Hungary RM3.44 billion, ↓5.5%; and
- Ireland RM2.94 billion, ↑157.7%.

Among the EU major markets, exports to **the Netherlands, Germany, the Czech Republic, Poland and Ireland** reached the highest values ever recorded.

Exports to **the Netherlands** and **Germany**, with a share of 33.3% and 25.5% of total exports to the EU respectively, rose RM7.37 billion and RM630.4 million, following higher exports of E&E products. Meanwhile, exports to **Italy**, with a share of 5.9%, increased by RM854.5 million, supported by solid exports of iron and steel products.

Imports from the EU were down by 4.1% to RM98.87 billion, with major imports comprising E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as chemicals and chemical products.

Trade with FTA Partners

Malaysia's participation in FTAs underscores its commitment to an open and liberalised trade environment and enhanced bilateral and multilateral relations with its trading partners. To date, 17 bilateral and regional FTAs have been signed, providing Malaysian businesses with opportunities to expand exports through preferential quotas and lower tariffs.

In 2025, trade with FTA partners surpassed the RM2 trillion mark for the first time, rising 4.0% y-o-y to RM2.005 trillion and accounting for 65.5% of Malaysia's total trade.

Exports to FTA partners, which made up 66.4% of Malaysia's total exports, sustained growth for the second consecutive year, by 3.0% to RM1.067 trillion. The key products exported were E&E products, petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as liquified natural gas (LNG), collectively representing 63.9% of Malaysia's total exports to FTA markets.

Compared to the previous year, exports to **Hong Kong SAR** and **Mexico** rose 8.4% to RM96.23 billion and 59.7% to RM30.12 billion respectively, propelled by robust exports of E&E products.

Exports to **India** also increased, by 0.3% to RM52.30 billion, owing to higher shipments of non-metallic mineral products while exports to **the United Kingdom (UK)** rose 2.4% to RM8.82 billion, following expanding exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products.

Meanwhile, Exports to **Canada** recorded growth of 2.1% to RM6.65 billion boosted by higher exports of processed food, exports to **Chile** increased by 15.3% to RM832.2 million owing to strong demand for chemicals and chemical products and exports to **Peru** rose 1.6% to RM681.4 million due to higher shipments of textiles, apparels and footwear.

Exports to **Hong Kong SAR**, **Mexico** and **Canada** achieved their highest export value ever.

Imports from FTA partners were higher by 5.1% to RM938.45 billion with major imports being E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts, petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products as well as manufactures of metal. These products absorbed 64.3% of Malaysia's total imports from FTA partners.

Exports to Emerging Markets

In 2025, Malaysia's exports to several emerging markets saw significant growth, especially to **Nigeria**, **Tanzania**, **Togo**, **Angola**, **Yemen**, **Morocco**, **Puerto Rico** and **Kyrgyzstan**, notably to **Kenya**, **Algeria** and **Uzbekistan** reaching high record values.

Palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products were among the significant contributors to the increase in exports to emerging markets, notably to **Kenya**, which increased by 9.9% y-o-y to RM6.06 billion, **Nigeria** (↑13.6% to RM2.85 billion), **Tanzania** (↑38.8% to RM2.02 billion), **Togo** (↑27.6% to RM1.82 billion), **Yemen** (↑49.7% to RM937.0 million) and **Morocco** (↑3.8% to RM497.7 million).

Exports to **Algeria** rose 15.3% to RM636.9 million and exports to **Uzbekistan** grew by 27.0% to RM463.4 million, led by increased demand for palm oil-based manufactured products.

Meanwhile, exports to **Angola** expanded by 18.9% to RM1.06 billion, following stronger exports of petroleum products. Exports to **Puerto Rico** increased by 10.0% to RM143.0 million, attributed to stronger shipments of wood products, while higher demand for E&E products contributed to increased exports to **Kyrgyzstan** which surged by 225.8% to RM111.9 million.

Export Performance of Major Sectors

Manufactured Goods - the Highest Export Value Thus Far Driven by Strong E&E Exports

In 2025, Malaysia's manufactured goods exports exceeded the RM1 trillion mark for the fifth consecutive year, reaching its highest value ever of RM1.388 trillion or 86.4% of total exports, a 7.7% increase from 2024.

E&E remained the leading exported product, recording its highest value thus far, expanding by 18.3% to RM711.61 billion or 44.3% of total exports. This growth was largely driven by strong demand for electronic integrated circuits (ICs), which surged by 24.3% to RM389.15 billion, supported by the rapid global adoption of advanced technology chips and growing digitalisation trends, including artificial intelligence (AI) and automation.

Other E&E products that recorded significant export growth in 2025 were:

- Computers, increased by 56.8% y-o-y to RM50.67 billion;
- Parts for ICs, ↑28.3% to RM48.14 billion;
- Other apparatus for transmission or reception of voice, images and other data, ↑33.7% to RM36.05 billion;
- Parts and accessories for computers, ↑81.4% to RM19.38 billion; and

- Insulated wire, cable and other electric conductors and optical fibre cables, ↑55.7% to RM7.92 billion.

Expansion in exports of E&E products were recorded to key markets such as the US, Singapore, Hong Kong SAR, China and Taiwan.

Other manufactured products that registered significant export expansion in 2025 were:

- Machinery, equipment and parts, increased by 13.5% compared to 2024 to RM78.30 billion;
- Optical and scientific equipment, ↑10.9% to RM65.64 billion;
- Palm oil-based manufactured products, ↑16.2% to RM40.64 billion;
- Processed food, ↑8.8% to RM38.47 billion; and
- Non-metallic mineral products, ↑14.2% to RM14.23 billion.

Exports of E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts, optical and scientific equipment as well as processed food achieved their highest export value ever.

Agriculture Goods - Export Growth Led by Palm Oil

In 2025, exports of agriculture goods recorded their second consecutive year of growth, by 5.7% y-o-y to RM111.77 billion, accounting for 7% of Malaysia's total exports. Exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products which made up 75.4% of total agriculture exports, were the main contributor to this increase, supported by higher export prices and expansion into emerging markets.

Mining Goods - Higher Exports of Metalliferous Ores

In 2025, exports of mining goods, which accounted for 5.7% of Malaysia's total exports, declined by 11.2% to RM92.28 billion compared to 2024, attributed to lower exports of LNG and crude petroleum amid weaker export prices and volumes. Nevertheless, exports of metalliferous ores and metal scrap as well as petroleum condensates and

other petroleum valued at RM13.55 billion and RM4.33 billion respectively, recorded resilient performance, registering new all-time high values.

Performance of Imports

The Highest Import Value Thus Far

In 2025, Malaysia's total imports expanded by 6.2% to RM1.455 trillion compared to 2024, the highest value recorded thus far. The three main categories of imports by end use which accounted for 72.5% of total imports in 2025 were:

- **Intermediate goods**, valued at RM720.78 billion or 49.5% share of total imports, decreased by 3.8%, underpinned by lower imports of processed industrial supplies;
- **Capital goods**, amounted to RM214.48 billion or 14.7% of total imports, grew by 29.1%, due to higher imports of non-transport capital goods; and
- **Consumption goods**, totalled RM120.15 billion or 8.3% of total imports, edged up by 2.3%, owing to increased imports of durables.

China has remained Malaysia's largest import source since 2011, followed by Singapore, Taiwan, the US and Japan. Collectively, these markets accounted for 58.6% of Malaysia's total imports.

Meanwhile, imports from ASEAN amounted to RM319.99 billion, representing a 22.0% share of total imports, while imports from the EU totalled RM98.87 billion, with a share of 6.8%.

TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR DECEMBER 2025

Highest Monthly Trade, Exports and Imports Thus Far

In December 2025, Malaysia's trade performance reached a new milestone, with trade, exports and imports all recording their highest monthly values to date. Trade registered double-digit growth of 11.1% y-o-y to RM286.63 billion, exports grew for the sixth consecutive month, by 10.4% to RM152.95 billion and imports rose 12.0% to RM133.68 billion. Trade surplus sustained its positive momentum for the 68th consecutive month since May 2020, totalling RM19.28 billion.

Compared to November 2025, trade, exports, imports and trade surplus grew by 8.7%, 13.4%, 3.7% and 216.8%, respectively.

Export Performance of Major Sectors

Highest Export Value for Manufactured Goods

In December 2025, exports of manufactured goods which accounted for 87.0% of total exports registered double-digit growth of 13.6% y-o-y to RM133.09 billion, marking the highest value recorded to date. This robust performance buoyed by higher exports of E&E products, optical and scientific equipment, machinery, equipment and parts as well as iron and steel products.

Meanwhile, exports of agriculture goods (6.4% share) shrank 7.4% to RM9.81 billion due to decreased exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products following lower export prices.

Similarly, exports of mining goods (5.6% share) contracted by 15.2% y-o-y to RM8.50 billion on account of decreased exports of LNG and crude petroleum, following lower export volumes and prices. However, higher shipments were recorded for metalliferous ores and metal scrap.

Performance of Imports

Imports Recorded Double-Digit Expansion

In December 2025, imports expanded by 12.0% to RM133.68 billion compared to the corresponding month last year. Imports of intermediate goods grew by 3.6% to RM63.16 billion, imports of capital goods were lower by 11.8% to RM15.31 billion and imports of consumption goods increased by 27.6% to RM13.10 billion.

Compared to November 2025, total imports edged up by 3.7% as imports of consumption goods rose 32.1%, while imports of intermediate and capital goods contracted by 4.9% and 26.4%, respectively.

TRADE PERFORMANCE FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER 2025

Trade, Exports and Imports Posted the Highest Quarterly Values To Date

Trade in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2025 rose 11.7% to RM826.65 billion compared to Q4 2024. Exports increased by 11.0% to RM436.22 billion and imports rose 12.6% to RM390.44 billion. Trade, exports and imports recorded their highest quarterly values to date. Trade surplus for the quarter amounted to RM45.78 billion.

Compared to the third quarter (Q3) of 2025, trade, exports and imports were up by 7.3%, 6.3% and 8.5%, respectively while trade surplus slipped by 9.7%.

TRADE OUTLOOK FOR 2026

In 2026, Malaysia's trade is expected to expand at a moderate pace, consistent with the global trade outlook published by the World Trade Organization (WTO), which projects world merchandise trade volume to grow by 0.5%. The outlook remains subject to downside risks arising from trade-restrictive measures, geopolitical tensions, policy uncertainty and weaker global demand conditions.

Accordingly, the Ministry of Finance's Economic Outlook 2026 forecasts Malaysia's trade to increase by 3.3% in 2026, supported by 2.8% growth in exports and 3.9% in imports. Along with this outlook, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is projected to expand between 4.0% and 4.5%, supported by resilient domestic demand and sustained investment activity.

Moreover, the World Semiconductor Trade Statistics (WSTS) projects global semiconductor sales to expand by 26.3% in 2026 (cf. 2025: 22.5%), indicating a cyclical upturn in the semiconductor industry. This upcycle is expected to support sustained demand for E&E products throughout the year.

In terms of markets, higher utilisation of FTAs will be crucial in facilitating Malaysian products' access to wider and more diversified markets, thereby supporting export growth. Greater market access into emerging markets is also expected to create additional opportunities for Malaysian exporters by reducing reliance on traditional markets and broadening the export base.

MITI and MATRADE will remain vigilant to ensure that risks to trade growth are closely monitored and mitigated, particularly through intensified market promotion activities and the expansion into new export markets for Malaysian products.

Notes:

- *It should be noted that, conceptually, the export and import figures in the external trade statistics are different from that in the goods account of the balance of payments compilation. The compilation of international merchandise trade statistics is usually based on customs records, which essentially reflect the physical movement of goods across borders and follow international guidelines on concepts and definitions i.e. International Merchandise Trade Statistics: Concepts and Definitions 2010 (IMTS 2010) which is different from the principles of the System of National Accounts (SNA) and the Balance of Payments Compilation. Goods are defined in the SNA as “physical objects for which a demand exists, over which ownership rights can be established and whose ownership can be transferred from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions on markets”.*
- *This is a preliminary release, full details would be published in the “MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS” report by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia, to be disseminated on Wednesday, 28th January 2026 and can be downloaded through statistic at the Department of Statistics, Malaysia’s portal (<https://newss.statistics.gov.my/newss-portalx/ep/epLogin.seam>).*
- *This media release can be accessed through the portal of Malaysian External Trade Statistics, Ministry of Investment, Trade and Industry (<http://www.miti.gov.my>) and Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (<http://www.matrade.gov.my>).*
- *The December 2025 data is provisional and subject to revisions in later issue.*
- *With effect from reference month April 2018, selection of codes for exports and imports of palm oil and palm oil-based products has been reviewed and revised for better representation of the product and this has resulted in some changes to the data.*
- *FTA partners comprise of 24 countries: China, Singapore, Japan, Thailand, Republic of Korea, Indonesia, India, Australia, Viet Nam, Philippines, New Zealand, Türkiye, Pakistan, Myanmar, Cambodia, Brunei, Chile, Lao PDR, Hong Kong SAR, Canada, Mexico, Peru, United Kingdom and United Arab Emirates.*
- *With effect from reference month of February 2020, the United Kingdom is no longer a Member State of the European Union (EU).*
- *With effect from the reference month of November 2025, Timor-Leste became the 11th member of ASEAN.*
- *Commencing from reference month of June 2022, Harmonised Commodity description and Coding system 2022 (HS2022) also known as Customs Duties Order (PDK) 2022 was used for the processing of external trade statistics (merchandise). This coding classification replaced the HS2017 which were in use from April 2017 to May 2022. However, for Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) Rev.4 is still in use with appropriate update.*
- *The WTO refers to world merchandise trade volume while the IMF refers to world trade volume (goods and services).*
- *Total figure may not add up exactly due to rounding.*

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF MALAYSIA'S EXTERNAL TRADE

| <u>Year/ Period</u> | <u>Total Exports (RM Million)</u> | <u>Total Imports (RM Million)</u> | <u>Trade Balance (RM Million)</u> | <u>Total Trade (RM Million)</u> |
|----------------------------------|---|---|---|---|
| 2024^f | | | | |
| January | 122,381.4 | 112,238.0 | 10,143.4 | 234,619.4 |
| February | 111,445.1 | 100,116.4 | 11,328.8 | 211,561.5 |
| March | 128,967.2 | 115,845.1 | 13,122.1 | 244,812.4 |
| April | 115,155.2 | 107,087.7 | 8,067.4 | 222,242.9 |
| May | 128,099.5 | 118,082.5 | 10,017.0 | 246,182.0 |
| June | 126,083.3 | 111,740.3 | 14,343.0 | 237,823.6 |
| July | 131,503.2 | 124,715.5 | 6,787.7 | 256,218.7 |
| August | 129,094.1 | 122,739.9 | 6,354.2 | 251,834.0 |
| September | 123,629.9 | 110,790.0 | 12,839.9 | 234,419.9 |
| October | 128,223.7 | 116,269.4 | 11,954.3 | 244,493.1 |
| November | 126,104.8 | 111,269.5 | 14,835.3 | 237,374.4 |
| December | 138,603.2 | 119,343.1 | 19,260.1 | 257,946.2 |
| 2024(Jan-Dec)^f | 1,509,290.6 | 1,370,237.5 | 139,053.1 | 2,879,528.0 |
| 2025^p | | | | |
| January | 122,814.0 | 119,155.1 | 3,658.9 | 241,969.2 |
| February | 118,241.9 | 105,624.9 | 12,616.9 | 223,866.8 |
| March | 137,303.6 | 112,534.8 | 24,768.8 | 249,838.4 |
| April | 133,499.4 | 128,369.4 | 5,130.0 | 261,868.8 |
| May | 126,617.6 | 125,857.7 | 759.9 | 252,475.2 |
| June | 121,549.8 | 113,145.3 | 8,404.5 | 234,695.1 |
| July | 140,062.7 | 125,457.7 | 14,605.0 | 265,520.4 |
| August | 131,318.4 | 115,468.6 | 15,849.8 | 246,786.9 |
| September | 139,026.3 | 118,796.0 | 20,230.3 | 257,822.3 |
| October | 148,329.8 | 127,912.1 | 20,417.6 | 276,241.9 |
| November | 134,935.1 | 128,849.9 | 6,085.2 | 263,784.9 |
| December | 152,952.0 | 133,675.6 | 19,276.4 | 286,627.6 |
| 2025(Jan-Dec)^p | 1,606,650.4 | 1,454,847.1 | 151,803.3 | 3,061,497.5 |
| Change m-o-m (%) | 13.4 | 3.7 | 216.8 | 8.7 |
| Change y-o-y (%) | 10.4 | 12.0 | 0.1 | 11.1 |
| 2024^f | | | | |
| Q1 | 362,793.8 | 328,199.5 | 34,594.3 | 690,993.3 |
| Q2 | 369,337.9 | 336,910.5 | 32,427.4 | 706,248.5 |
| Q3 | 384,227.2 | 358,245.4 | 25,981.7 | 742,472.6 |
| Q4 | 392,931.7 | 346,882.0 | 46,049.7 | 739,813.7 |
| 2025^p | | | | |
| Q1 | 378,359.5 | 337,314.9 | 41,044.6 | 715,674.4 |
| Q2 | 381,666.7 | 367,372.4 | 14,294.3 | 749,039.1 |
| Q3 | 410,407.3 | 359,722.3 | 50,685.1 | 770,129.6 |
| Q4 | 436,216.9 | 390,437.6 | 45,779.3 | 826,654.4 |
| Change q-o-q (%) | 6.3 | 8.5 | -9.7 | 7.3 |
| Change y-o-y (%) | 11.0 | 12.6 | -0.6 | 11.7 |
| 2024^f | 1,509,290.6 | 1,370,237.5 | 139,053.1 | 2,879,528.0 |
| 2025^p | 1,606,650.4 | 1,454,847.1 | 151,803.3 | 3,061,497.5 |
| Change y-o-y (%) | 6.5 | 6.2 | 9.2 | 6.3 |

Note: Total figure may not add up due to rounding

TABLE 2: MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS (DECEMBER 2025)

| Products | Dec 2025 ^p | Nov 2025 ^p | Dec 2024 ^f | Change m-o-m | Change y-o-y |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | RM Million | % | % |
| Total Exports | 152,952.0 | 134,935.1 | 138,603.2 | 13.4 | 10.4 |
| E&E Products | 73,645.4 | 58,793.3 | 58,777.8 | 25.3 | 25.3 |
| Petroleum Products | 7,930.9 | 9,011.8 | 9,778.0 | -12.0 | -18.9 |
| Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based | | | | | |
| Agriculture Products | 7,505.6 | 6,667.9 | 8,192.4 | 12.6 | -8.4 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Parts | 7,202.3 | 6,526.9 | 6,473.1 | 10.3 | 11.3 |
| Optical & Scientific Equipment | 6,143.1 | 6,141.3 | 5,084.4 | 0.03 | 20.8 |
| Manufactures of Metal | 5,962.0 | 5,048.2 | 5,799.0 | 18.1 | 2.8 |
| Chemicals & Chemical Products | 5,687.3 | 5,228.2 | 6,081.7 | 8.8 | -6.5 |
| LNG | 4,479.5 | 4,768.4 | 5,963.4 | -6.1 | -24.9 |
| Processed Food | 3,333.1 | 3,145.0 | 3,314.1 | 6.0 | 0.6 |
| Palm Oil-Based Manufactured Products | 3,318.5 | 3,244.4 | 3,018.8 | 2.3 | 9.9 |

TABLE 3: MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS (DECEMBER 2025)

| Markets | Dec 2025 ^p | Nov 2025 ^p | Dec 2024 ^f | Change m-o-m | Change y-o-y |
|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | RM Million | % | % |
| Total Exports | 152,952.0 | 134,935.1 | 138,603.2 | 13.4 | 10.4 |
| USA | 28,181.9 | 20,128.0 | 18,940.1 | 40.0 | 48.8 |
| Singapore | 19,654.5 | 18,723.2 | 22,528.3 | 5.0 | -12.8 |
| China | 18,672.8 | 16,613.8 | 19,359.9 | 12.4 | -3.5 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 10,987.2 | 8,365.4 | 9,808.5 | 31.3 | 12.0 |
| Taiwan | 8,709.4 | 9,149.6 | 6,479.0 | -4.8 | 34.4 |
| Japan | 5,935.5 | 6,236.8 | 7,139.5 | -4.8 | -16.9 |
| Viet Nam | 5,768.3 | 4,450.6 | 3,849.6 | 29.6 | 49.8 |
| Thailand | 5,381.1 | 5,182.6 | 5,035.5 | 3.8 | 6.9 |
| Indonesia | 5,232.4 | 4,457.4 | 4,097.3 | 17.4 | 27.7 |
| India | 5,189.1 | 4,418.1 | 4,688.8 | 17.5 | 10.7 |

TABLE 4: MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS (4th QUARTER 2025)

| Products | Q4 2025 ^p | Q3 2025 ^p | Q4 2024 ^f | Change q-o-q | Change y-o-y |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | RM Million | % | % |
| Total Exports | 436,216.9 | 410,407.3 | 392,931.7 | 6.3 | 11.0 |
| E&E Products | 199,520.0 | 184,021.0 | 162,936.1 | 8.4 | 22.5 |
| Petroleum Products | 25,716.9 | 26,361.0 | 28,205.4 | -2.4 | -8.8 |
| Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based | | | | | |
| Agriculture Products | 23,315.5 | 21,498.3 | 22,930.8 | 8.5 | 1.7 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Parts | 20,361.8 | 19,880.6 | 18,343.1 | 2.4 | 11.0 |
| Optical & Scientific Equipment | 19,014.8 | 17,359.2 | 14,790.8 | 9.5 | 28.6 |
| Manufactures of Metal | 16,786.8 | 15,555.3 | 15,121.5 | 7.9 | 11.0 |
| Chemicals & Chemical Products | 16,401.5 | 16,253.5 | 18,306.7 | 0.9 | -10.4 |
| LNG | 13,594.6 | 12,181.8 | 16,689.4 | 11.6 | -18.5 |
| Palm Oil-Based Manufactured Products | 10,500.1 | 10,686.9 | 8,940.2 | -1.7 | 17.4 |
| Processed Food | 9,794.6 | 9,763.5 | 9,700.9 | 0.3 | 1.0 |

TABLE 5: MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS (4th QUARTER 2025)

| Markets | Q4 2025 ^p | Q3 2025 ^p | Q4 2024 ^f | Change q-o-q | Change y-o-y |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | RM Million | % | % |
| Total Exports | 436,216.9 | 410,407.3 | 392,931.7 | 6.3 | 11.0 |
| USA | 66,739.0 | 54,751.1 | 58,170.9 | 21.9 | 14.7 |
| Singapore | 62,370.5 | 68,642.5 | 59,379.1 | -9.1 | 5.0 |
| China | 52,528.4 | 49,544.3 | 50,537.0 | 6.0 | 3.9 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 29,542.9 | 21,117.4 | 24,421.0 | 39.9 | 21.0 |
| Taiwan | 25,969.4 | 22,697.9 | 18,307.3 | 14.4 | 41.9 |
| Japan | 19,166.1 | 18,935.9 | 20,292.3 | 1.2 | -5.6 |
| Thailand | 16,043.3 | 16,784.1 | 14,663.1 | -4.4 | 9.4 |
| Viet Nam | 15,268.4 | 14,694.0 | 11,487.4 | 3.9 | 32.9 |
| Indonesia | 14,301.4 | 12,153.7 | 13,395.7 | 17.7 | 6.8 |
| ROK | 14,205.3 | 14,021.4 | 13,938.6 | 1.3 | 1.9 |

TABLE 6: MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS (2025)

| Products | 2025 ^p | 2024 ^f | Change |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | % |
| Total Exports | 1,606,650.4 | 1,509,290.6 | 6.5 |
| E&E Products | 711,613.2 | 601,576.8 | 18.3 |
| Petroleum Products | 103,553.4 | 127,331.1 | -18.7 |
| Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based Agriculture Products | 84,221.8 | 79,340.2 | 6.2 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Parts | 78,303.4 | 69,011.0 | 13.5 |
| Optical & Scientific Equipment | 65,638.3 | 59,171.4 | 10.9 |
| Chemicals & Chemical Products | 65,203.6 | 73,613.6 | -11.4 |
| Manufactures of Metal | 63,159.0 | 61,501.7 | 2.7 |
| LNG | 51,633.9 | 61,903.0 | -16.6 |
| Palm Oil-Based Manufactured Products | 40,640.2 | 34,983.7 | 16.2 |
| Processed Food | 38,471.6 | 35,367.9 | 8.8 |

TABLE 7: MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS (2025)

| Markets | 2025 ^p | 2024 ^f | Change |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | % |
| Total Exports | 1,606,650.4 | 1,509,290.6 | 6.5 |
| Singapore | 249,550.7 | 230,864.6 | 8.1 |
| USA | 233,079.9 | 198,905.9 | 17.2 |
| China | 188,875.1 | 187,764.4 | 0.6 |
| Hong Kong SAR | 96,231.9 | 88,795.8 | 8.4 |
| Taiwan | 87,950.4 | 67,021.4 | 31.2 |
| Japan | 76,376.1 | 83,357.3 | -8.4 |
| Thailand | 64,076.6 | 58,998.3 | 8.6 |
| Viet Nam | 55,244.4 | 53,862.6 | 2.6 |
| ROK | 52,617.8 | 54,256.2 | -3.0 |
| India | 52,297.3 | 52,131.8 | 0.3 |

TABLE 8: MAJOR IMPORT PRODUCTS (DECEMBER 2025)

| Products | Dec 2025 ^p | Nov 2025 ^p | Dec 2024 ^f | Change m-o-m | Change y-o-y |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | RM Million | % | % |
| Total Imports | 133,675.6 | 128,849.9 | 119,343.1 | 3.7 | 12.0 |
| E&E Products | 51,496.8 | 56,875.6 | 42,629.6 | -9.5 | 20.8 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Parts | 11,744.2 | 9,759.1 | 10,762.2 | 20.3 | 9.1 |
| Petroleum Products | 8,468.2 | 7,610.5 | 9,776.2 | 11.3 | -13.4 |
| Chemicals & Chemical Products | 8,256.4 | 7,257.0 | 8,311.2 | 13.8 | -0.7 |
| Transport Equipment | 6,213.0 | 5,395.4 | 5,029.4 | 15.2 | 23.5 |
| Manufactures of Metal | 5,906.1 | 5,268.0 | 5,885.4 | 12.1 | 0.4 |
| Textiles, Apparels & Footwear | 3,923.1 | 1,824.4 | 2,079.5 | 115.0 | 88.6 |
| Optical & Scientific Equipment | 3,283.3 | 3,195.9 | 3,050.5 | 2.7 | 7.6 |
| Processed Food | 3,244.0 | 2,343.3 | 2,866.6 | 38.4 | 13.2 |
| Manufactures of Plastics | 2,893.6 | 1,363.7 | 1,361.3 | 112.2 | 112.6 |

TABLE 9: MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES (DECEMBER 2025)

| Sources | Dec 2025 ^p | Nov 2025 ^p | Dec 2024 ^f | Change m-o-m | Change y-o-y |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | RM Million | % | % |
| Total Imports | 133,675.6 | 128,849.9 | 119,343.1 | 3.7 | 12.0 |
| China | 35,286.0 | 34,731.4 | 27,362.2 | 1.6 | 29.0 |
| Singapore | 12,644.1 | 11,967.5 | 13,590.1 | 5.7 | -7.0 |
| Taiwan | 11,821.0 | 10,069.0 | 10,675.3 | 17.4 | 10.7 |
| USA | 11,177.8 | 8,795.9 | 12,047.4 | 27.1 | -7.2 |
| Japan | 6,715.4 | 5,603.1 | 5,346.3 | 19.9 | 25.6 |
| Indonesia | 6,272.5 | 4,646.4 | 6,136.2 | 35.0 | 2.2 |
| ROK | 5,942.7 | 7,696.6 | 3,929.6 | -22.8 | 51.2 |
| Thailand | 5,312.4 | 4,471.4 | 4,900.8 | 18.8 | 8.4 |
| Viet Nam | 4,421.8 | 2,873.2 | 2,450.7 | 53.9 | 80.4 |
| India | 2,714.5 | 2,177.5 | 2,881.4 | 24.7 | -5.8 |

TABLE 10: MAJOR IMPORT PRODUCTS (4th QUARTER 2025)

| Products | Q4 2025 ^p | Q3 2025 ^p | Q4 2024 ^f | Change q-o-q | Change y-o-y |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | RM Million | % | % |
| Total Imports | 390,437.6 | 359,722.3 | 346,882.0 | 8.5 | 12.6 |
| E&E Products | 161,229.4 | 137,173.5 | 123,226.3 | 17.5 | 30.8 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Parts | 31,823.9 | 30,336.1 | 30,089.0 | 4.9 | 5.8 |
| Petroleum Products | 23,818.6 | 25,152.2 | 27,374.5 | -5.3 | -13.0 |
| Chemicals & Chemical Products | 23,422.7 | 23,665.5 | 24,738.3 | -1.0 | -5.3 |
| Manufactures of Metal | 17,077.0 | 16,675.0 | 17,002.8 | 2.4 | 0.4 |
| Transport Equipment | 15,453.3 | 15,565.1 | 14,075.0 | -0.7 | 9.8 |
| Crude Petroleum | 11,404.6 | 15,875.5 | 15,100.9 | -28.2 | -24.5 |
| Optical & Scientific Equipment | 9,640.7 | 9,626.8 | 8,534.4 | 0.1 | 13.0 |
| Processed Food | 8,383.7 | 7,506.5 | 8,411.2 | 11.7 | -0.3 |
| Textiles, Apparels & Footwear | 7,466.5 | 5,155.4 | 5,777.3 | 44.8 | 29.2 |

TABLE 11: MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES (4th QUARTER 2025)

| Sources | Q4 2025 ^p | Q3 2025 ^p | Q4 2024 ^f | Change q-o-q | Change y-o-y |
|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | RM Million | % | % |
| Total Imports | 390,437.6 | 359,722.3 | 346,882.0 | 8.5 | 12.6 |
| China | 103,665.7 | 87,338.6 | 78,405.0 | 18.7 | 32.2 |
| Singapore | 38,004.1 | 38,665.8 | 40,639.1 | -1.7 | -6.5 |
| Taiwan | 34,304.3 | 40,428.1 | 28,675.9 | -15.1 | 19.6 |
| USA | 29,889.4 | 29,470.7 | 32,303.3 | 1.4 | -7.5 |
| ROK | 18,446.7 | 16,037.4 | 13,585.0 | 15.0 | 35.8 |
| Japan | 18,024.2 | 16,434.8 | 16,574.7 | 9.7 | 8.7 |
| Indonesia | 16,469.3 | 15,426.2 | 15,667.7 | 6.8 | 5.1 |
| Thailand | 14,701.6 | 14,662.5 | 13,421.4 | 0.3 | 9.5 |
| Viet Nam | 11,857.0 | 9,142.9 | 7,220.3 | 29.7 | 64.2 |
| Costa Rica | 11,655.9 | 548.8 | 718.1 | 2,023.8 | 1,523.1 |

TABLE 12: MAJOR IMPORT PRODUCTS (2025)

| Products | 2025 ^p | 2024 ^f | Change |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | % |
| Total Imports | 1,454,847.1 | 1,370,237.5 | 6.2 |
| E&E Products | 567,713.9 | 455,802.6 | 24.6 |
| Machinery, Equipment & Parts | 120,814.3 | 113,640.4 | 6.3 |
| Petroleum Products | 96,634.7 | 128,517.7 | -24.8 |
| Chemicals & Chemical Products | 94,911.0 | 104,147.2 | -8.9 |
| Manufactures of Metal | 65,171.6 | 71,059.8 | -8.3 |
| Transport Equipment | 59,425.6 | 52,308.6 | 13.6 |
| Crude Petroleum | 53,556.2 | 63,166.5 | -15.2 |
| Optical & Scientific Equipment | 35,399.4 | 32,533.8 | 8.8 |
| Processed Food | 30,778.9 | 32,008.1 | -3.8 |
| Iron & Steel Products | 28,319.8 | 32,834.3 | -13.7 |

TABLE 13: MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES (2025)

| Sources | 2025 ^p | 2024 ^f | Change |
|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------|
| | RM Million | RM Million | % |
| Total Imports | 1,454,847.1 | 1,370,237.5 | 6.2 |
| China | 353,026.7 | 296,480.9 | 19.1 |
| Singapore | 152,825.8 | 165,398.0 | -7.6 |
| Taiwan | 145,066.7 | 109,126.8 | 32.9 |
| USA | 134,388.1 | 126,251.9 | 6.4 |
| Japan | 66,589.2 | 70,147.2 | -5.1 |
| ROK | 64,478.3 | 55,420.9 | 16.3 |
| Indonesia | 62,843.0 | 61,132.3 | 2.8 |
| Thailand | 54,500.0 | 55,523.6 | -1.8 |
| Viet Nam | 36,885.5 | 29,253.4 | 26.1 |
| Germany | 30,512.1 | 32,307.1 | -5.6 |

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Tabulated by: MATRADE

Notes:

p - provisional data

f - final data

CHART 1: MALAYSIA'S MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE PERFORMANCE, 2019-2025#

