



MINISTRY OF
INVESTMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS`

MALAYSIA'S EXPORTS RECORDED A SIGNIFICANT REBOUND IN APRIL 2024 #

April Trade Up 12.1%, Exports Rebounded 9.1% Year-on-Year, Signalling Stronger Recovery in Global Trade for 2024

Malaysia's trade continued its strong performance and maintained an upward trajectory in April 2024, recording double-digit growth of 12.1% to RM221.74 billion compared to April 2023. This was the fourth consecutive month of year-on-year (y-o-y) expansion.

In line with the global trade recovery, exports in April 2024 rebounded by 9.1% y-o-y to RM114.72 billion after two consecutive months of contraction. The growth was contributed mainly by higher exports of machinery, equipment and parts, chemicals and chemical products, crude petroleum, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products as well as iron and steel products. In terms of markets, exports to ASEAN, the United States (US) and the European Union (EU) recorded double-digit growth while exports to the People's Republic of China (China) rebounded from negative growth recorded in the previous month. This reflects the growing economic recovery in Malaysia's key export markets.

Imports in April 2024 grew by 15.6% y-o-y to RM107.02 billion, contributed by strong imports of intermediate goods used mainly for the manufacturing of products for exports. For the 48th consecutive month since May 2020, Malaysia experienced a trade surplus of RM7.7 billion.

The first four months of 2024 recorded the highest values ever for the period for trade, exports and imports. Trade grew by 8.3% to RM912.27 billion compared to the corresponding period in 2023. Exports increased by 3.8% to RM477.05 billion and

imports were higher by 13.7% to RM435.22 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of RM41.83 billion.

Meanwhile, compared to March 2024, trade, exports, imports and trade surplus in April 2024 were lower by 9.3%, 10.8%, 7.6% and 39.4%, respectively. The contraction was attributed to lower trade with major trading partners namely Taiwan ROC, ASEAN, India, Japan and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). In terms of products, lower trade was recorded for electrical and electronic (E&E) products, petroleum products and liquefied natural gas (LNG).

Malaysia's exports to Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners in April 2024 increased by 4.4% y-o-y to RM78.03 billion. Among the FTA partners that registered export expansion were Hong Kong SAR, Mexico and Canada, led by robust exports of E&E products.

The positive trend of Malaysia's trade, exports and imports for January to April 2024 is in line with the expected recovery of the global trade. According to the World Trade Organisation (WTO), global goods trade is expected to grow by 2.6% this year following a contraction in 2023. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and International Monetary Fund (IMF) have also forecast a sharp 2024 rebound in flow of products after the slump in 2023.

The IMF in its World Economic Outlook April 2024 has revised upward global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) to 3.2% in 2024 (forecast in January 2024: 3.1%) amid stronger than expected performance in the US. Malaysia's GDP growth is estimated to expand by 4.4% in 2024 (forecast in January 2024: 4.3%).

In addition, the International Institute for Management Development (IMD) World Competitiveness Ranking 2023 ranked Malaysia as the 27th most competitive country in economic governance (2022: 32nd). This improved performance in our global competitive ranking will ultimately stimulate Malaysia's trade, subsequently creating more job opportunities that will support the expansion of Malaysia's economy.

The RM329.5 billion of approved investments in 2023, highest on record, also includes manufacturing projects valued at RM152 billion. Once implemented, these manufacturing projects, particularly those in higher value sectors, are also expected to boost trade. Such 'patient and enduring' capital is also expected to create jobs and spur more opportunities for small medium enterprises (SMEs), particularly those that feed into bigger exporters and multinationals' supply chains. Out of 2,386 manufacturing projects approved from 2021 to 2023, 1,802 (75.5%) have been implemented, while 551 (23.1%) are in the planning stage (e.g., identifying locations, negotiating with developer).

Further details of **Malaysia's Trade Performance for April 2024 and January-April 2024** are available in the **Appendix** below, which should be read together with the **Notes** accompanying this report.

MINISTRY OF INVESTMENT, TRADE & INDUSTRY

20 MAY 2024

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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Export Performance of Major Sectors

Exports of Manufactured and Mining Goods Sustained Growth

In April 2024, exports of manufactured goods which constituted 84.8% of total exports registered the second consecutive month of y-o-y expansion, rising 7.1% to RM97.32 billion. The increase was driven by strong exports of machinery, equipment and parts, chemicals and chemical products as well as iron and steel products.

Exports of mining goods (7.2% share) posted the third consecutive month of y-o-y growth in April 2024 with a double-digit expansion of 27.5% to RM8.22 billion. This was due to higher shipments of crude petroleum and LNG.

Meanwhile, exports of agriculture goods (7.2% share) in April 2024 rebounded by 13.8% y-o-y to RM8.2 billion after two consecutive months of contraction. The growth was contributed mainly by increased shipments of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products on higher volume and export prices.

Major exports in April 2024:

- E&E products, valued at RM44.46 billion and accounted for 38.8% of total exports, increased by 0.6% compared to April 2023;
- Petroleum products, RM9.37 billion, 8.2% of total exports, ↓18.6%;
- Palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, RM6.19 billion, 5.4% of total exports, ↑13.7%;
- Chemicals and chemical products, RM5.89 billion, 5.1% of total exports, ↑22.3%; and
- Manufactures of metal, RM5.07 billion, 4.4% of total exports, ↑9.5%.

On a month-on-month (m-o-m) basis, exports of agriculture goods expanded by 5.5% while exports of manufactured and mining goods contracted by 11.2% and 21.4%, respectively.

In the first four months of 2024, exports of manufactured goods continued its expansion by posting a 3.5% growth to RM403.61 billion compared to the corresponding period in 2023, following robust exports of machinery, equipment and parts, iron and steel products as well as manufactures of metal. Exports of mining goods rose 8% to RM39.18 billion attributed to higher exports of crude petroleum and LNG while agriculture goods rebounded by 0.7% to RM31 billion backed by higher exports of natural rubber.

Trade Performance with Major Markets

ASEAN – Trade, Exports and Imports Posted Double-Digit Expansion

In April 2024, trade with ASEAN which represented 27.4% of Malaysia's total trade recorded a double-digit growth of 14.1% y-o-y to RM60.77 billion. Exports recovered after two months of y-o-y contraction, increased by a double-digit growth of 11.1% to RM34.3 billion. This was bolstered by growing exports of crude petroleum, machinery, equipment and parts as well as chemicals and chemical products. Imports from ASEAN rose 18.2% to RM26.47 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries:

- Singapore RM18.24 billion, increased by 9%, y-o-y;
- Thailand RM4.83 billion, ↑13.6%;
- Viet Nam RM4.16 billion, ↑15.8%;
- Indonesia RM3.54 billion, ↓13.4%;
- Philippines RM2.53 billion, ↑48.2%;
- Brunei RM408.1 million, ↑149.9%;
- Myanmar RM311.9 million, ↑68.8%;
- Cambodia RM276.7 million, ↑83.8%; and
- Lao PDR RM5.2 million, ↓56.5%.

Exports to major markets in ASEAN that recorded increases were **Singapore** which grew by RM1.51 billion due to higher exports of E&E products, **Thailand** (↑RM578.3 million, crude petroleum) and **Viet Nam** (↑RM566.2 million, petroleum products).

Compared to March 2024, trade, exports and imports reduced by 6.8%, 8.8% and 4%, respectively.

For the period of January to April 2024, trade with ASEAN grew by 7.4% to RM246.46 billion compared to the same period in 2023. Exports to this region edged up by 3.4% to RM141.22 billion backed by strong demand for machinery, equipment and parts, petroleum products as well as crude petroleum. Imports from ASEAN were up by 13.3% to RM105.24 billion.

China – Exports Recovered from Negative Growth since August 2023

In April 2024, trade with China which contributed 17.5% to Malaysia's total trade maintaining its positive growth for the second month in a row by 13.9% y-o-y to RM38.78 billion. Exports improved by 2.1% to RM14.1 billion, marking its first positive growth since August 2023 underpinned by higher exports of paper and pulp products, chemicals and chemical products as well as manufactures of metal. Imports from China grew by 22% to RM24.68 billion.

Compared to March 2024, imports rose 9.1% but trade and exports were down by 0.4% and 13.7%, respectively.

Trade with China in January to April 2024 expanded by 5.9% to RM151.06 billion compared to the same period in 2023. However, exports eased by 2% to RM58.6 billion weighed down by reduced exports of E&E products. Despite the decrease, higher exports were seen for paper and pulp products, manufactures of metal and petroleum products. Imports from China climbed 11.6% to RM92.46 billion.

The US – Trade, Exports and Imports Remained Resilient

Trade with the US in April 2024 which constituted 9.9% of Malaysia's total trade expanded by 23.1% y-o-y to RM21.92 billion. Exports accelerated by double-digit growth of 17.3% to RM13.2 billion on account of higher exports of optical and scientific

equipment, machinery, equipment and parts as well as iron and steel products. Imports from the US rose 33.1% to RM8.72 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, imports increased by 2% while trade and exports reduced by 7% and 12.1%, respectively.

For the period of January to April 2024, trade with the US increased by 14.7% to RM88.84 billion compared to the same period in 2023. Exports remained resilient, posting a double-digit expansion of 10.1% to RM55.28 billion contributed mainly by higher exports of machinery, equipment and parts, E&E products as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from the US grew by 23.3% to RM33.57 billion.

The EU – Trade, Exports and Imports Rebounded with Double-Digit Expansion

In April 2024, trade with the EU absorbed 8% of Malaysia's total trade, rebounded with a double-digit expansion of 13.3% y-o-y to RM17.69 billion. Exports improved by 11.3% to RM8.97 billion after registering two consecutive months of y-o-y contraction, attributed to increased exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, petroleum products as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from the EU climbed 15.4% to RM8.72 billion.

Within the EU, the top 10 markets which accounted for 93.2% of Malaysia's total exports to the region were:

- Netherlands RM2.91 billion, increased by 2.8%, y-o-y;
- Germany RM2.46 billion, ↑21.2%;
- Spain RM634.6 million, ↑33.0%;
- Belgium RM626.7 million, ↓5.0%;
- France RM441.4 million, ↓1.7%;
- Italy RM433.5 million, ↑20.8%;
- Poland RM293.3 million, ↑43.6%;
- Hungary RM263.9 million, ↑57.2%;
- Czech Republic RM173.3 million, ↓6.3%; and
- Sweden RM127.6 million, ↑28.5%.

Exports to the EU major markets that recorded growth were **the Netherlands**, which increased by RM78.9 million due to strong exports of petroleum products, **Germany** (↑RM431.1 million, E&E products) and **Spain** (↑RM157.5 million, palm oil-based manufactured products).

Compared to March 2024, imports grew by 4.6% while trade and exports slipped by 2.7% and 8.9%, respectively.

For the first four months of 2024, trade with the EU edged up by 3.5% to RM70 billion compared to the corresponding period in 2023. Exports recovered by 0.6% to RM37.55 billion as a result of solid exports of E&E products which was attributable to greater demand for semiconductor devices and integrated circuits (ICs) as well as parts and accessories for office machines. Imports from the EU was higher by 7% to RM32.45 billion.

Japan – Trade grew in April

In April 2024, trade with Japan made up 5.4% of Malaysia's total trade, rose 5.5% to RM11.86 billion compared to April last year. Exports shrank by 4.3% to RM5.75 billion following slower exports of E&E products, crude petroleum as well as chemicals and chemical products. Amid the contraction, export expansion was recorded for LNG, palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products as well as wood products. Imports from Japan expanded by 16.7% to RM6.12 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, imports grew by 0.7% while trade and exports declined by 14.6% and 26.6%, respectively.

For the period of January to April 2024, trade with Japan improved by 0.3% to RM53.69 billion compared to the same period in 2023. Exports fell 0.2% to RM29.59 billion waned by lower exports of E&E products, chemicals and chemical products as well as palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. Nevertheless, the drop was cushioned by higher exports of crude petroleum, processed food and LNG. Imports from Japan rebounded by 0.9% to RM24.1 billion.

Trade with FTA Partners

In April 2024, trade with FTA partners which accounted for 66.8% of Malaysia's total trade grew by 10.6% y-o-y to RM148.13 billion. Exports to FTA partners improved by 4.4% to RM78.03 billion while imports climbed 18.4% to RM70.1 billion.

Export expansion were recorded to **Hong Kong SAR** which increased by 9% to RM7.47 billion, **Mexico** (↑9.4% to RM1.68 billion) and **Canada** (↑81.2% to RM526.7 million), led by robust exports of E&E products.

Meanwhile, exports to **India** rose 10.5% to RM3.93 billion boosted by robust exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. Exports to **Chile** increased by 22% to RM39 million on strong exports of wood products and exports to **Türkiye** was higher by 28.7% to RM2 billion, supported by greater exports of iron and steel products.

Compared to March 2024, trade, exports and imports decreased by 7.2%, 11.7% and 1.7%, respectively.

In the first four months of 2024, trade with FTA partners climbed 5.8% to RM604.16 billion, exports increased by 1.3% to RM326.19 billion and imports expanded by 11.7% to RM277.96 billion compared to the corresponding period in 2023.

Import Performance

Total imports in April 2024 rose 15.6% y-o-y to RM107.02 billion. The three main categories of imports by end use, which accounted for 74.8% of total imports were:

- **Intermediate goods**, valued at RM59.21 billion or 55.3% of total imports, increased by 30.5% y-o-y, following higher imports of parts and accessories of non-transport capital goods;
- **Capital goods**, valued at RM11.12 billion or 10.4% of total imports, rose 9.7%, due to higher imports of non-transport capital goods; and

- **Consumption goods**, valued at RM9.75 billion or 9.1% of total imports, grew by 19.5%, as a result of higher imports of processed food and beverages mainly for household consumption.

Compared to March 2024, imports in April 2024 fell 7.6%. Imports of intermediate and capital goods declined by 0.2% and 31.3% respectively, while imports of consumption goods edged up by 3.9%.

During the period of January to April 2024, imports climbed 13.7% to RM435.22 billion compared to the same period last year. Imports of intermediate goods was up by 18.6% to RM232.78 billion, capital goods (↑36.9% to RM51.2 billion) and consumption goods (↑15.8% to RM37.89 billion).

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 Tuesday, 28th May 2024 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 International Trade and Industry (<http://www.miti.gov.my>) and Malaysia External Trade Development Corporation (<http://www.matrade.gov.my>).*
- *The April 2024 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 22 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 and Peru.*
- *With effect from reference month of February 2020, the United Kingdom is no longer a Member State of the European Union (EU).*
- *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

Year/ Period	<u>Total Exports</u> (RM Million)	<u>Total Imports</u> (RM Million)	<u>Trade Balance</u> (RM Million)	<u>Total Trade</u> (RM Million)
2023^P				
January	112,655.3	94,524.7	18,130.5	207,180.0
February	112,268.5	92,699.9	19,568.6	204,968.4
March	129,668.2	102,979.8	26,688.5	232,648.0
April	105,192.9	92,566.7	12,626.2	197,759.6
May	119,510.3	103,812.0	15,698.3	223,322.3
June	123,951.7	98,403.1	25,548.7	222,354.8
July	116,811.0	99,456.2	17,354.8	216,267.2
August	115,029.0	97,848.6	17,180.4	212,877.6
September	124,309.9	99,936.2	24,373.7	224,246.1
October	126,091.6	113,187.2	12,904.4	239,278.7
November	121,735.6	109,501.5	12,234.1	231,237.1
December	118,379.3	106,630.6	11,748.7	225,009.9
2023 (Jan-Dec)^P	1,425,603.4	1,211,546.5	214,056.9	2,637,149.9
2024^P				
January	122,410.5	112,238.0	10,172.5	234,648.5
February	111,356.9	100,116.4	11,240.5	211,473.3
March	128,564.5	115,845.3	12,719.2	244,409.9
April	114,719.2	107,017.4	7,701.9	221,736.6
Change m-o-m (%)	-10.8	-7.6	-39.4	-9.3
Change y-o-y (%)	9.1	15.6	-39.0	12.1
Jan-Apr 2023 ^P	459,785.0	382,771.1	77,013.8	842,556.1
Jan-Apr 2024^P	477,051.1	435,217.0	41,834.1	912,268.2
Change y-o-y (%)	3.8	13.7	-45.7	8.3

Note: Total figure may not add up exactly due to rounding

TABLE 2: MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS (APRIL 2024)

Products	Apr 2024 ^p	Mar 2024 ^p	Apr 2023 ^p	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Exports	114,719.2	128,564.5	105,192.9	-10.8	9.1
E&E Products	44,458.0	49,696.8	44,197.1	-10.5	0.6
Petroleum Products	9,372.3	11,107.0	11,518.3	-15.6	-18.6
Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based					
Agriculture Products	6,193.5	5,617.8	5,446.9	10.2	13.7
Chemicals & Chemical Products	5,894.3	6,295.7	4,821.1	-6.4	22.3
Manufactures of Metal	5,070.8	5,347.8	4,632.7	-5.2	9.5
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	4,993.1	6,388.4	3,680.5	-21.8	35.7
Optical & Scientific Equipment	4,430.6	5,271.6	3,930.5	-16.0	12.7
LNG	4,283.5	6,145.8	3,800.6	-30.3	12.7
Iron & Steel Products	3,231.9	3,089.9	2,555.4	4.6	26.5
Palm Oil-					
Based Manufactured Products	2,846.6	2,669.5	2,529.0	6.6	12.6

TABLE 3: MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS (APRIL 2024)

Markets	Apr 2024 ^p	Mar 2024 ^p	Apr 2023 ^p	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Exports	114,719.2	128,564.5	105,192.9	-10.8	9.1
Singapore	18,237.0	19,290.2	16,728.8	-5.5	9.0
China	14,102.2	16,332.5	13,818.8	-13.7	2.1
USA	13,203.8	15,023.6	11,256.8	-12.1	17.3
Hong Kong SAR	7,469.5	7,384.5	6,852.8	1.2	9.0
Japan	5,746.7	7,828.1	6,003.6	-26.6	-4.3
Taiwan ROC	4,988.7	5,296.7	3,079.5	-5.8	62.0
Thailand	4,828.6	5,375.6	4,250.3	-10.2	13.6
Viet Nam	4,159.3	5,293.6	3,593.2	-21.4	15.8
ROK	3,988.5	5,491.7	4,861.6	-27.4	-18.0
India	3,925.1	5,224.0	3,553.2	-24.9	10.5

TABLE 4: MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS (JANUARY-APRIL 2024)

Products	Jan-Apr 2024 ^P	Jan-Apr 2023 ^P	Change
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Exports	477,051.1	459,785.0	3.8
E&E Products	178,205.6	186,124.8	-4.3
Petroleum Products	45,825.7	48,022.4	-4.6
Chemicals & Chemical Products	24,030.3	23,301.4	3.1
LNG	22,792.1	21,559.8	5.7
Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based Agriculture Products	22,752.6	23,390.3	-2.7
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	22,062.9	17,690.5	24.7
Manufactures of Metal	20,078.1	18,397.6	9.1
Optical & Scientific Equipment	18,759.1	17,308.7	8.4
Iron & Steel Products	13,065.1	9,308.0	40.4
Palm Oil-Based Manufactured Products	11,159.8	10,754.0	3.8

TABLE 5: MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS (JANUARY-APRIL 2024)

Markets	Jan-Apr 2024 ^P	Jan-Apr 2023 ^P	Change
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Exports	477,051.1	459,785.0	3.8
Singapore	70,614.6	73,841.3	-4.4
China	58,602.1	59,825.7	-2.0
USA	55,275.1	50,211.7	10.1
Japan	29,593.8	29,667.0	-0.2
Hong Kong SAR	26,417.8	28,876.2	-8.5
Viet Nam	20,101.3	14,186.2	41.7
Taiwan ROC	19,393.0	13,808.9	40.4
Thailand	19,214.1	20,508.1	-6.3
Indonesia	18,090.6	16,283.9	11.1
ROK	18,041.8	18,033.2	0.05

TABLE 6: MAJOR IMPORT PRODUCTS (APRIL 2024)

Products	Apr 2024 ^p	Mar 2024 ^p	Apr 2023 ^p	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Imports	107,017.4	115,845.3	92,566.7	-7.6	15.6
E&E Products	33,026.8	37,406.9	27,220.5	-11.7	21.3
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	9,264.7	7,969.5	6,307.4	16.3	46.9
Petroleum Products	9,045.8	14,033.9	11,952.0	-35.5	-24.3
Chemicals & Chemical Products	8,975.0	8,720.6	8,080.4	2.9	11.1
Manufactures of Metal	5,905.0	5,715.9	4,999.5	3.3	18.1
Crude Petroleum	4,784.6	6,084.7	3,301.8	-21.4	44.9
Transport Equipment	4,280.4	3,972.0	4,703.5	7.8	-9.0
Iron & Steel Products	2,900.9	3,163.4	2,701.3	-8.3	7.4
Optical & Scientific Equipment	2,771.1	2,793.8	2,176.8	-0.8	27.3
Processed Food	2,181.8	2,809.5	2,179.7	-22.3	0.1

TABLE 7: MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES (APRIL 2024)

Sources	Apr 2024 ^p	Mar 2024 ^p	Apr 2023 ^p	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Imports	107,017.4	115,845.3	92,566.7	-7.6	15.6
China	24,677.9	22,611.3	20,225.6	9.1	22.0
Singapore	13,896.5	13,778.8	10,255.6	0.9	35.5
USA	8,719.9	8,550.2	6,553.4	2.0	33.1
Taiwan ROC	6,723.8	12,774.5	6,479.5	-47.4	3.8
Japan	6,116.9	6,071.4	5,243.7	0.7	16.7
Thailand	4,519.1	4,863.5	4,063.8	-7.1	11.2
Indonesia	4,295.7	5,285.9	4,242.9	-18.7	1.2
ROK	4,029.9	4,376.2	4,490.9	-7.9	-10.3
Germany	2,852.7	2,685.8	2,363.6	6.2	20.7
Australia	2,786.8	3,418.4	2,213.8	-18.5	25.9

TABLE 8: MAJOR IMPORT PRODUCTS (JANUARY-APRIL 2024)

Products	Jan-Apr 2024 ^p	Jan-Apr 2023 ^p	Change
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Imports	435,217.0	382,771.1	13.7
E&E Products	132,953.4	113,760.2	16.9
Petroleum Products	48,443.1	44,841.0	8.0
Chemicals & Chemical Products	34,424.1	34,243.6	0.5
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	34,020.7	26,196.7	29.9
Manufactures of Metal	24,152.0	20,887.0	15.6
Crude Petroleum	20,168.5	17,403.9	15.9
Transport Equipment	16,068.0	17,198.0	-6.6
Iron & Steel Products	11,975.8	9,633.2	24.3
Optical & Scientific Equipment	10,677.9	9,518.7	12.2
Processed Food	10,154.7	9,048.2	12.2

TABLE 9: MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES (JANUARY-APRIL 2024)

Sources	Jan-Apr 2024 ^p	Jan-Apr 2023 ^p	Change
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Imports	435,217.0	382,771.1	13.7
China	92,458.1	82,869.8	11.6
Singapore	54,094.2	41,332.7	30.9
Taiwan ROC	34,599.8	28,030.1	23.4
USA	33,567.8	27,233.4	23.3
Japan	24,098.9	23,873.8	0.9
Indonesia	19,100.6	19,977.2	-4.4
ROK	17,918.3	18,209.1	-1.6
Thailand	17,705.0	17,270.9	2.5
India	12,586.9	9,356.7	34.5
Saudi Arabia	12,158.5	12,617.4	-3.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Tabulated by: MATRADE

Notes:

p - provisional data

CHART 1: MALAYSIA'S MONTHLY EXTERNAL TRADE PERFORMANCE, 2018 – APRIL 2024#

