



MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN

JULY 2025

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE STATISTICS DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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MALAYSIA'S EXTERNAL TRADE PERFORMANCE, JULY 2025

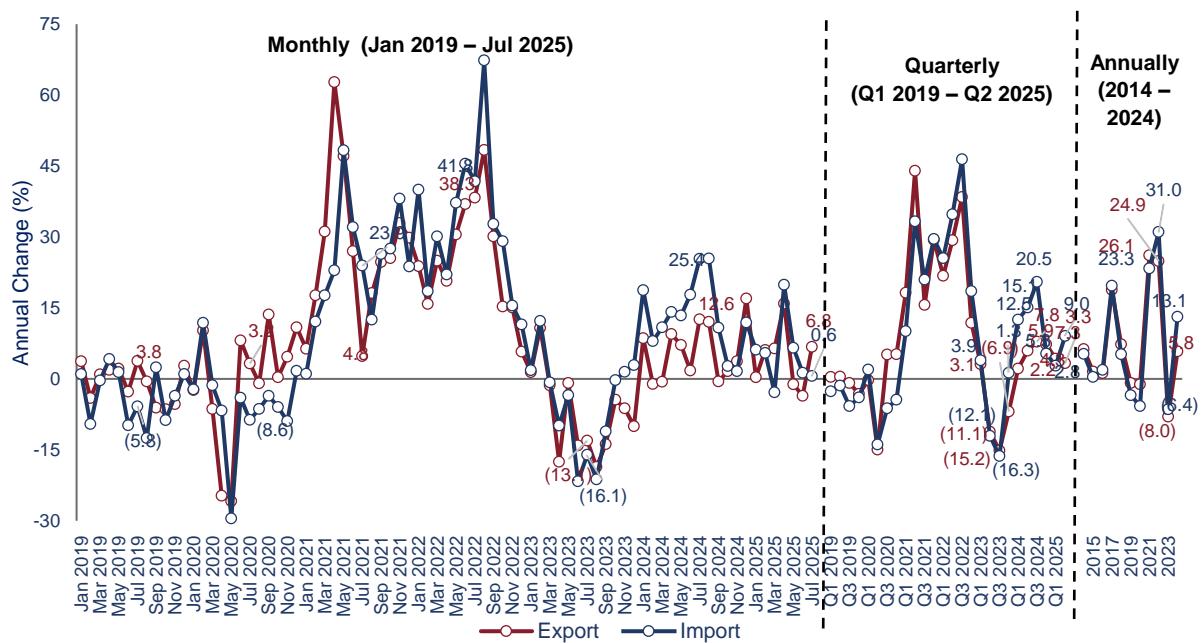
Malaysia's trade performance increased in July 2025, consistent with the rise in exports (6.8%), imports (0.6%) and trade balance (120.7%), year-on-year (y-o-y). Total trade surged by RM9.7 billion or 3.8 per cent, reached RM265.9 billion.

The monthly comparison shows that exports, imports, total trade and trade surplus increased

by 15.5 per cent, 10.9 per cent, 13.3 per cent and 78.2 per cent, respectively.

Exports, imports and total trade for January to July 2025 rose by 4.3 per cent, 5.1 per cent and 4.7 per cent, respectively, as compared to the same period of preceding year. Meanwhile, trade surplus declined by 4.7 per cent.

Chart 1: Trade Performance: Monthly, Quarterly & Anually



EXPORTS

Malaysia's export performance recorded a positive growth of 6.8 per cent to RM140.4 billion in July 2025, surpassing import performance.

Performance of Exports

Malaysia's exports surged by 6.8 per cent in July 2025, rising from RM131.5 billion in July 2024 to RM140.4 billion.

This growth was in line with a 42.0 per cent increase in re-exports, which expanded to RM37.0 billion from RM26.1 billion, accounting for 26.4 per cent of total exports. However, domestic exports, which contributed 73.6 per cent of total exports, declined by 1.9 per cent to RM103.4 billion.

In addition, on a month-on-month (m-o-m) comparison, exports grew by 15.5 per cent or RM18.9 billion. Based on seasonally adjusted m-o-m terms, exports recorded a sharp growth of 20.2 per cent to RM140.6 billion.

Chart 2: Domestic Exports, Re-Exports (RM billion) and Annual Change (%)

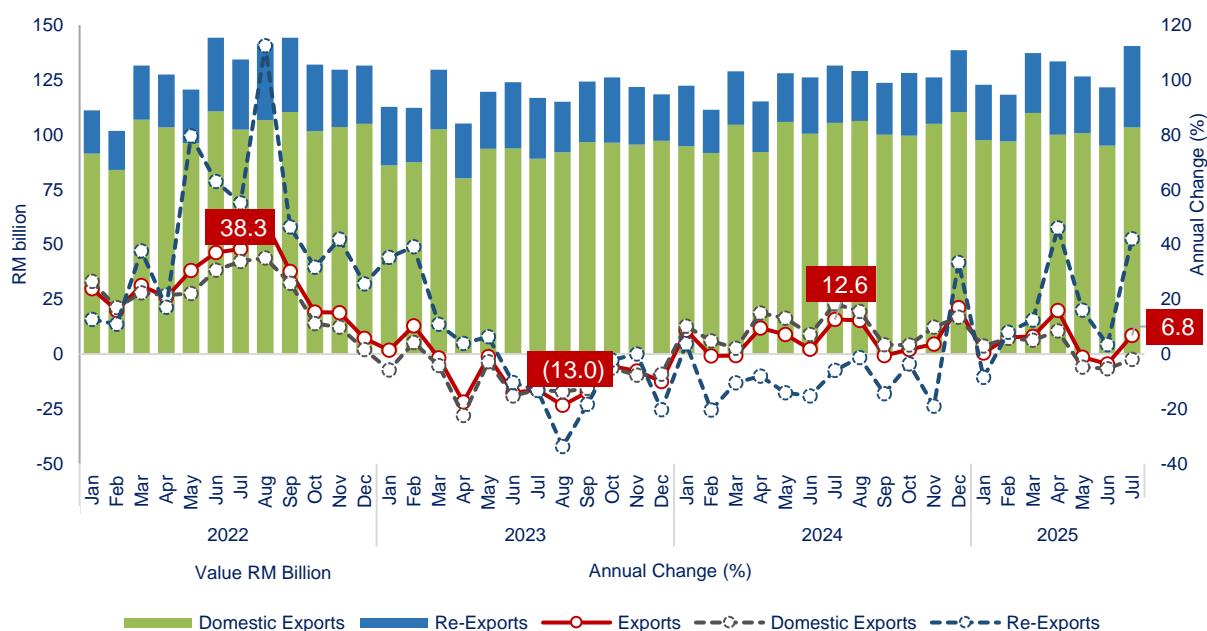
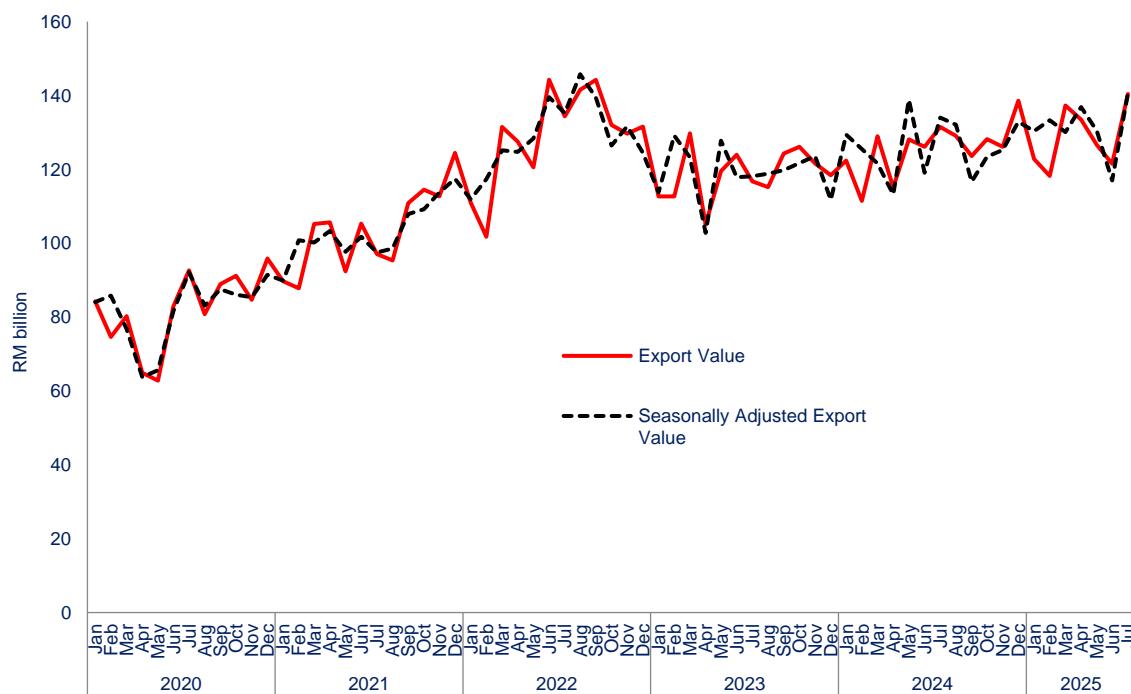


Chart 3: Actual Export Value and Seasonally Adjusted Export Value, RM billion



Export Performance for Major Country of Destination

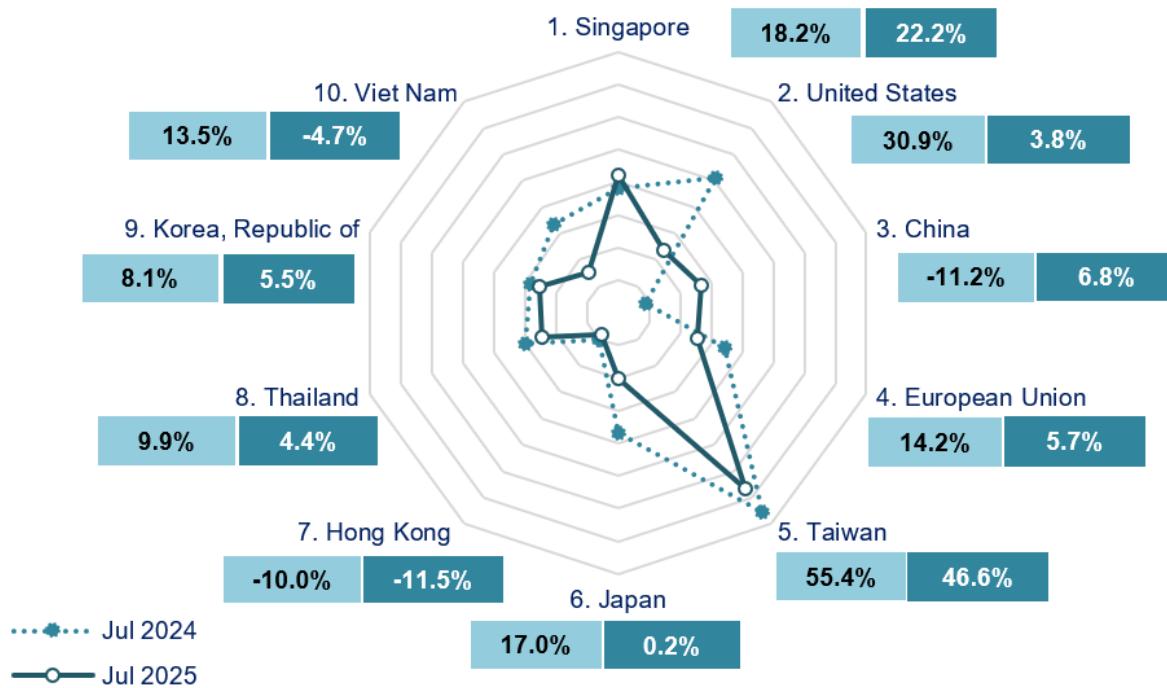
Singapore and the United States were the main export destinations, contributing a combined 31.5 per cent to Malaysia's total exports in July 2025.

Singapore remained the top export destination, accounting for 18.3 per cent of total exports. Exports to Singapore were valued at RM25.8 billion, an increase of 22.2 per cent or RM4.7 billion compared to the previous year. This growth was driven by higher exports of electrical & electronic products (+RM5.7 billion, +57.3%) as well as machinery, equipment and parts (+RM261.1 million, +14.9%).

Meanwhile, exports to the United States, which made up 13.1 per cent of total exports, amounted to RM18.5 billion, up RM680.2 million or 3.8 per cent. The increase was supported by higher exports of electrical & electronic products (+RM462.5 million, +4.5%) and manufactures of metal (+RM366.2 million, +102.6%).

Among the top ten export destinations, positive export growth was recorded for Singapore, the United States, China, the European Union, Taiwan, Japan, Thailand, and Republic of Korea. In contrast, Hong Kong and Viet Nam registered declines in July 2025.

Chart 4: Annual Change of Exports for Major Country of Destination, July 2024 and July 2025



Exports to ASEAN Countries

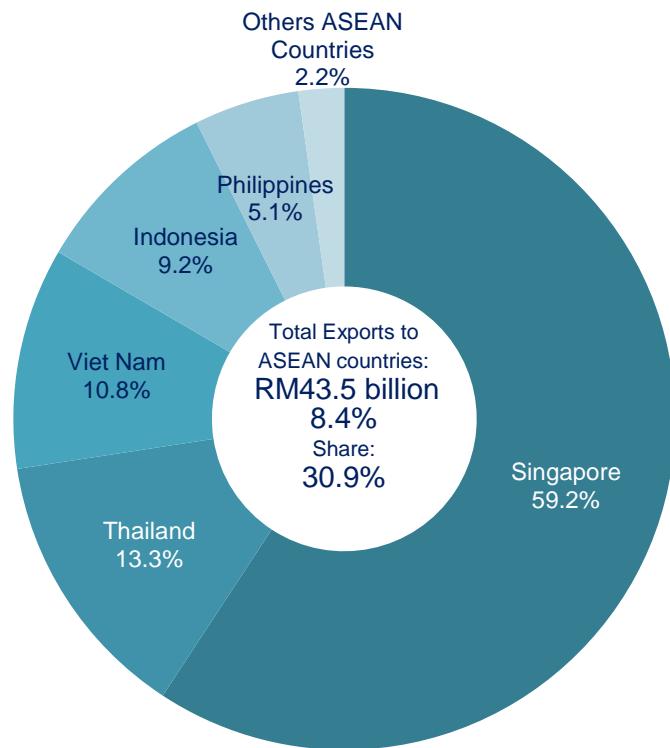
Malaysia's exports to ASEAN countries accounted for 30.9 per cent of total exports, valued at RM43.5 billion, registering an increase of 8.4 per cent.

This growth was mainly driven by higher exports of electrical & electronic products (+RM6.5 billion, +46.1%), followed by optical

and scientific equipment (+RM259.9 million, +28.4%) and machinery, equipment & parts (+RM259.9 million, +9.9%).

Singapore led among ASEAN member states in overall exports, contributing 59.2 per cent with a value of RM25.8 billion, surging 22.2 per cent compared to the previous year.

Chart 5: Percentage Share of Exports to ASEAN Countries, July 2025



Export Performance for Economic Sectors

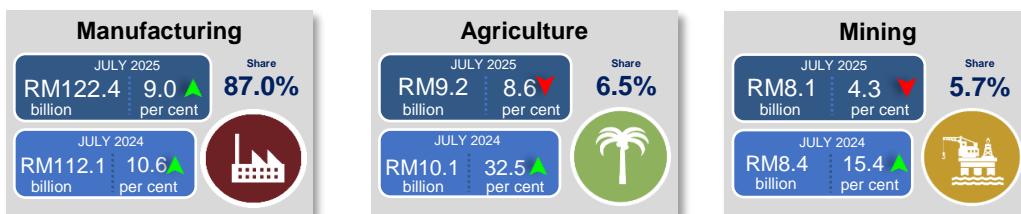
Manufactured goods exports registered an increase of 9.0 per cent (+RM10.1 billion), accounting for 87.0 per cent of total exports. The main contributors to this positive growth were electrical & electronic products (+RM11.6 billion, +22.5%), machinery, equipment & parts (+RM936.1 million, +15.9%), as well as palm oil-based manufactured products (+RM529.7 million, +16.8%).

Exports of mining products, which accounted for 5.7 per cent of total exports, fell by 4.3 per cent to RM8.1 billion. The decline was

attributed to lower exports of liquefied natural gas (-RM345.6 million, -7.2%), condensate & other petroleum oil (-RM223.2 million, -64.2%), and tin (-RM21.2 million, -9.6%).

Exports of agricultural products decreased by 8.6 per cent to RM9.2 billion, accounting for 6.5 per cent of total exports. This contraction was in line with lower exports of palm oil and palm-based agriculture products (-RM922.2 million, -12.1%), natural rubber (-RM99.8 million, -25.3%), and sawlogs (-RM27.1 million, -46.3%).

Exhibit 1: Exports by Sector, July 2024 and July 2025



Exports of Selected Major Products

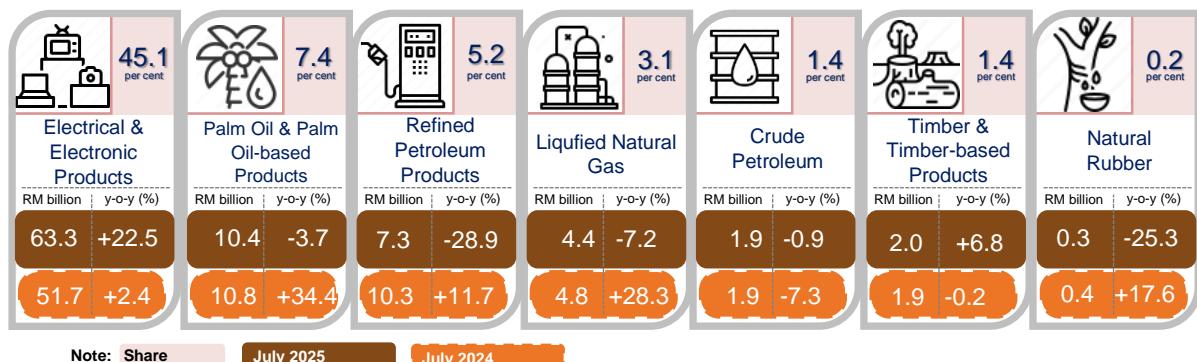
Export performance in July 2025 improved due to increases in the following products:

- Electrical and electronic products, accounting for 45.1 per cent of total exports, grew by 22.5 per cent, from RM51.7 billion to RM63.3 billion; and
- Timber & timber-based products increased by 6.8 per cent or RM127.2 million to RM2.0 billion, contributing 1.4 per cent to total exports.

Nonetheless, declines were recorded in the following products:

- Refined petroleum products, which accounted for 5.2 per cent of total exports, declined by 28.9 per cent or RM3.0 billion to RM7.3 billion;
- Palm oil and palm-based agriculture products which made up 7.4 per cent of total exports, fell by 3.7 per cent or RM396.3 million, in line with the drop in palm oil exports. The main commodity in this product group decreased by RM1.0 billion or 16.3 per cent, driven by a reduction in export volume (-2.0%) and local palm oil prices rose by 1.9 per cent (RM4,112.5 per metric tonne). Meanwhile, the average unit value recorded a sharp drop of 65.6 per cent;
- Liquefied natural gas (LNG), contributing 3.1 per cent to total exports, declined by RM345.6 million or 7.2 per cent to RM4.4 billion. Both export volume rose 8.3 per cent and average unit value fell by 14.4 per cent, respectively;
- Natural rubber, which accounted for 0.2 per cent of total exports, dropped by 25.3 per cent or RM99.8 million to RM294.3 million. This decrease was in line with lower export volume (-22.8%), although the average unit value fell by 3.2 per cent, while the SMR20 rubber price fell by 6.9 per cent; and
- Crude petroleum, representing 1.4 per cent of total exports, declined by RM17.7 million or 0.9 per cent to RM1.9 billion, despite recording a rise in export volume (+37.9%) and average unit value (-28.2%), consistent with the fall in Brent crude oil prices to RM300.6 per barrel.

Exhibit 2: Exports of Selected Major Product, July 2024 and July 2025



IMPORTS

Imports Malaysia's recorded a 0.6 per cent increase to RM125.5 billion

Performance of Imports

Malaysia's import value rose by 0.6 per cent or RM753.5 million to RM125.5 billion in July 2025. However, on a month-on-month basis, imports surged by 10.9 per cent or RM12.3 billion. Based on seasonally adjusted month-on-month terms, imports recorded an increase of 8.6 per cent to RM120.7 billion.

Imports by End Use registered an increase in capital goods (+20.6%) year-on-year. In contrast, intermediate goods and consumption goods recorded declines of 17.8 per cent and 5.0 per cent, respectively.

Chart 6: Imports Value (RM billion) and Annual Change (%)

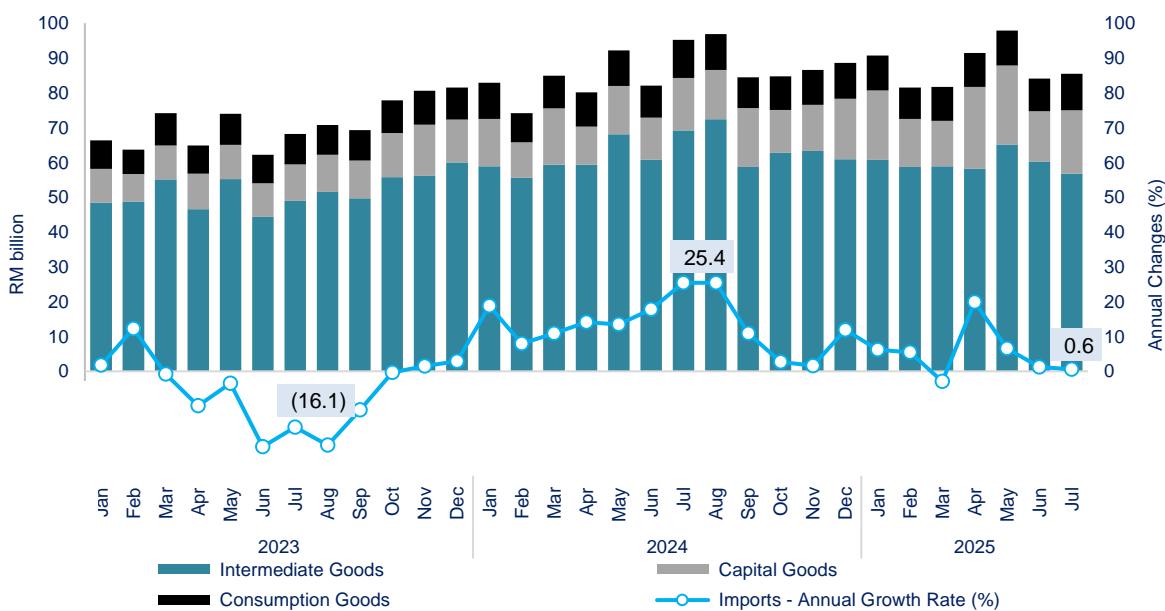
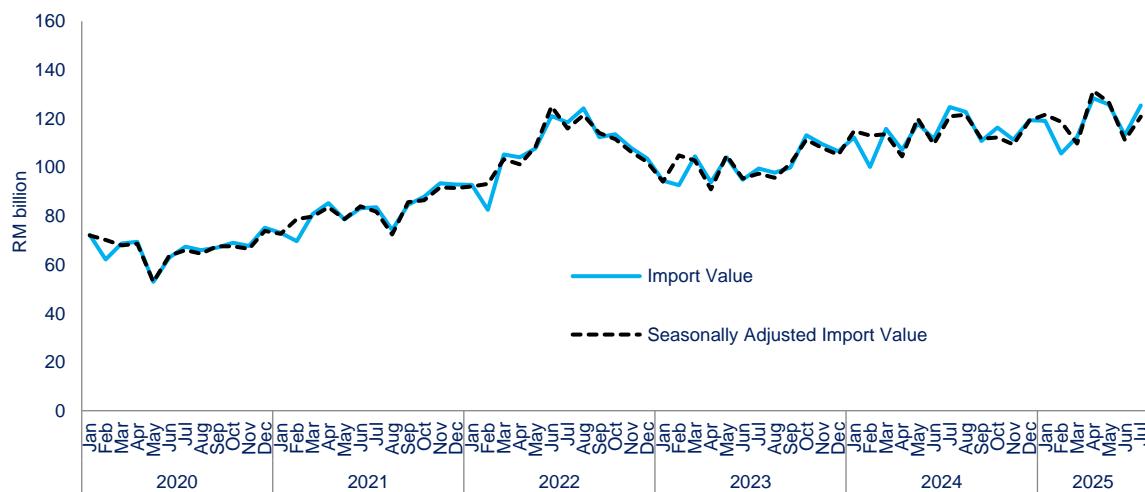


Chart 7: Actual Import Value and Seasonally Adjusted Imports Value, RM billion



Import Performance for Major Country of Origin

China and Taiwan were Malaysia's two major country of origin in July 2025, contributing 35.0 per cent of total imports.

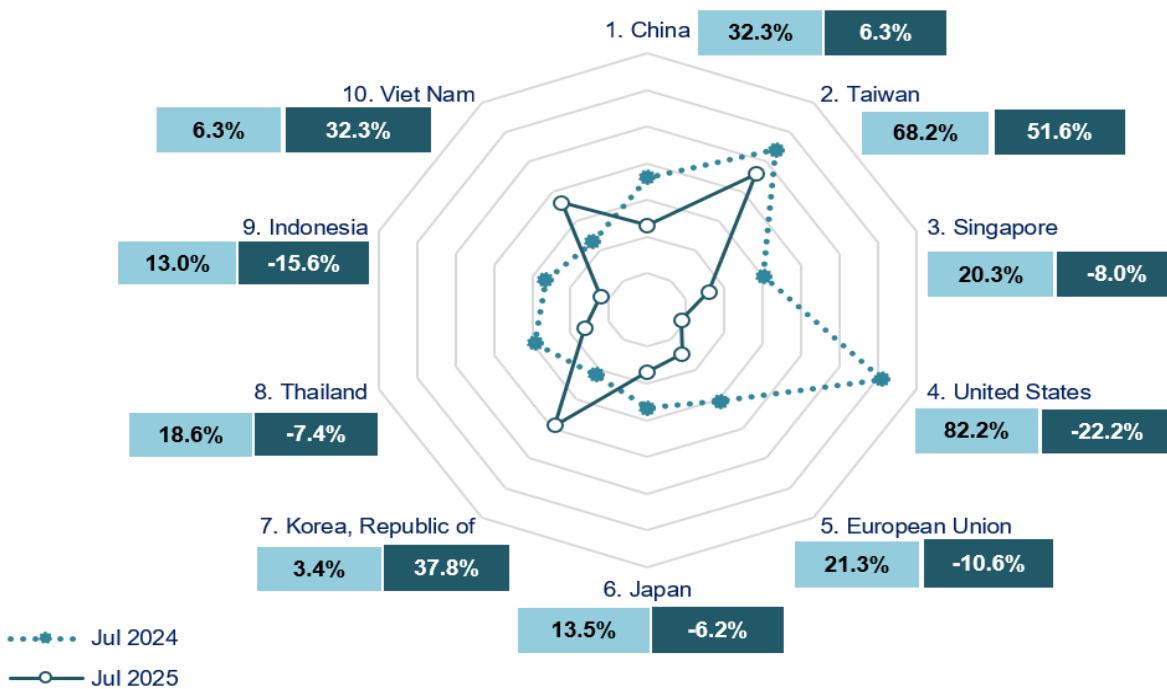
Malaysia's imports from China rose by 6.3 per cent to RM28.6 billion, accounting for 22.8 per cent of total imports. This increase was driven by higher imports of electrical and electronic products, which surged by 11.2 per cent (+RM1.1 billion), followed by transport equipment (+RM428.6 million, +42.9%) and manufactures of metal (+RM176.2 million, +10.2%).

Imports from Taiwan were valued at RM15.2 billion, representing 12.1 per cent of Malaysia's

total imports, up 51.6 per cent or RM5.2 billion from a year earlier. This growth was mainly driven by higher imports of electrical and electronic products (+RM5.4 billion, +66.4%) and machinery, equipment & parts (+RM68.1 million, +35.2%).

Among Malaysia's top 10 import sources, increases were recorded from China, Taiwan, Republic of Korea, and Viet Nam. However, declines were noted from Singapore, the United States, the European Union, Japan, Thailand, and Indonesia compared to the same period last year.

Chart 8: Annual Change for Imports for Major Country of Origin, July 2024 and July 2025



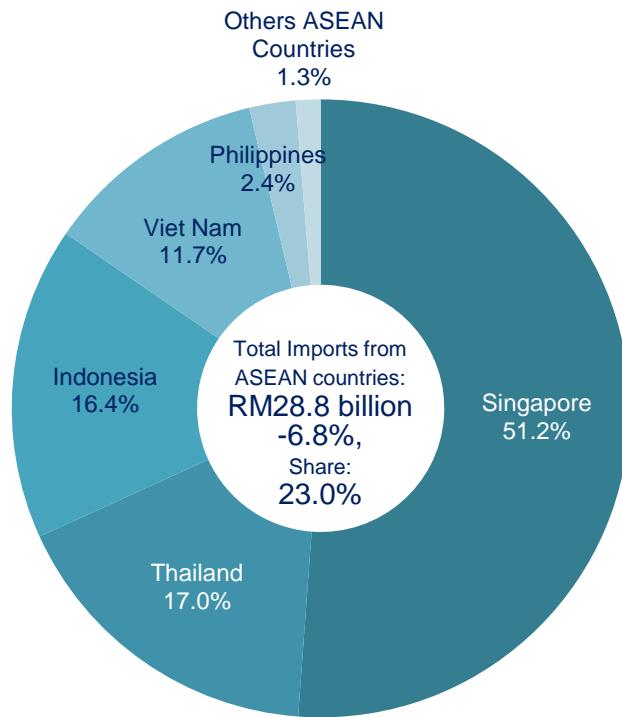
Imports from ASEAN Countries

Imports from ASEAN countries fell by 6.8 per cent in July 2025, amounting to RM28.8 billion and accounting for 23.0 per cent of Malaysia's total imports. The decline was mainly attributed to lower imports of chemicals and chemical products (excluding plastics in primary forms) (-RM523.9 million, -24.5%), other mining products (-RM472.9 million,

-52.2%), and manufacture of metal (-RM435.2 million, -31.2%).

Singapore remained the largest import source among ASEAN countries, despite recording a 8.0 per cent decrease (-RM1.3 billion) compared to the previous year, contributing 51.2 per cent of total ASEAN imports.

Chart 9: Percentage Share of Imports from ASEAN Countries, July 2025



Import Performance for Economic Sectors

Manufactured goods, which accounted for 86.0 per cent of total imports, grew by 1.5 per cent from RM106.3 billion to RM107.9 billion year-on-year. This performance was driven by higher imports of electrical & electronic products (+RM5.4 billion, +12.4%), optical and scientific equipment (+RM741.3 million, +26.6%), and transport equipment (+RM443.2 million, +10.1%).

Agricultural products (5.0 per cent of total imports), declined by 11.6 per cent (-RM818.5 million) year-on-year to RM6.3 billion, mainly due to lower imports of other agricultural

products (-RM1.1 billion, -20.3%), natural rubber (-RM44.3 million, -9.6%), and seafood, fresh, chilled or frozen (-RM34.4 million, -8.6%).

However, imports of mining goods totalled RM9.2 billion, down 4.1 per cent from a year earlier and representing 7.3 per cent of Malaysia's total imports. The decrease was mainly attributed to lower imports of other mining products (-RM920.7 million, -48.9%) and liquefied natural gas (-RM464.4 million, -47.7%).

Exhibit 3: Imports by Sector, July 2024 and July 2025



Imports of Selected Major Products

Imports showed a strong performance in July 2025, with positive growth recorded for the following products:

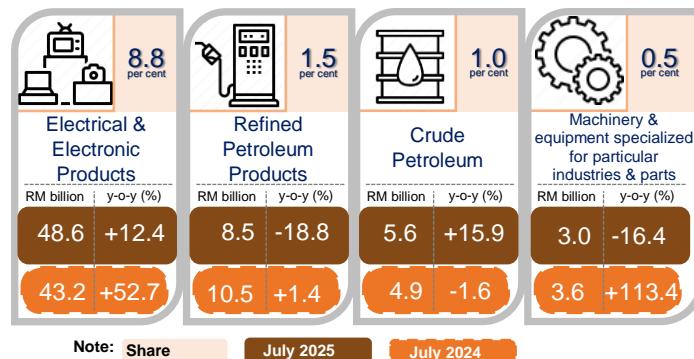
- Electrical & electronic products, accounting for 8.8 per cent of total imports, rose by 12.4 per cent or RM5.4 billion to RM48.6 billion; and
- Crude petroleum imports increased by 15.9 per cent or RM771.2 million to RM5.6

billion, representing 1.0 per cent of total imports. This growth was in line with a 58.5 per cent increase in import volume, despite the average unit value recording a decline of 26.9 per cent.

Meanwhile, negative growth was noted for the following products:

- Refined petroleum products accounted for 1.5 per cent of total imports, fell by RM2.0 billion or 18.8 per cent to RM8.5 billion. Both import volume and average unit value decreased by 2.0 per cent and 17.2 per cent, respectively; and
- Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries & parts, representing 0.5 per cent of total imports, dropped by RM596.4 million or 16.4 per cent to RM3.0 billion

Exhibit 4: Imports of Selected Major Product, July 2024 and July 2025



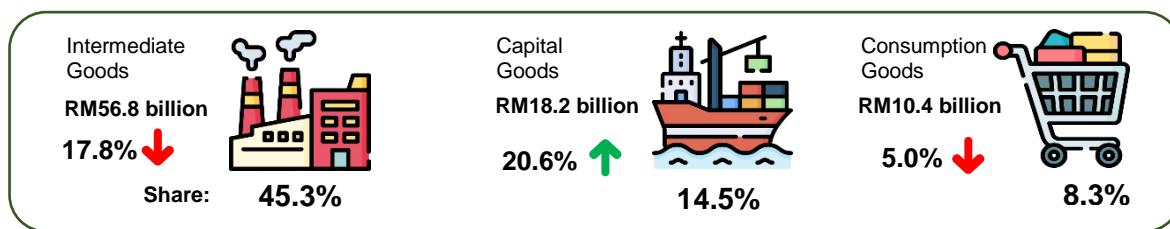
Imports for End Use & Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Classification

Total imports in July 2025 were valued at RM125.5 billion, recording an increase of 0.6 per cent compared to the previous year. The three main categories of imports by End Use, which accounted for 68.1 per cent of total imports, were:

Intermediate goods, accounting for RM56.8 billion or 45.3 per cent of total imports, declined by 17.8 per cent. This decrease was due to lower imports of parts & accessories of capital goods (except transport equipment) (-RM7.1 billion, -29.2%) and industrial supplies, n.e.s., processed (-RM2.7 billion, -11.5%).

Capital goods, climbed by 20.6 per cent to RM18.2 billion (14.5 per cent of total imports), driven by higher imports of capital goods (except transport equipment) 17.0 per cent to RM17.1 billion.

Consumption goods, decreased by 5.0 per cent to RM10.4 billion (8.3 per cent of total imports), mainly due to a drop in imports of non-durable goods (-RM324.8 million, -13.1%).

**Exhibit 5: Imports for End Use & Broad Economic Categories (BEC) Classification,
July 2025**



STATISTICAL TABLE

Table I : Exports, Domestic Exports, Imports, Total Trade And Balance of Trade

Period	Value RM million					Annual Change (%)				
	Exports	Domestic Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Balance of Trade	Exports	Domestic Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Balance of Trade
2020	983,827	799,197	800,481	1,784,308	183,345	(1.1)	(2.9)	(5.8)	(3.3)	25.9
2021	1,241,022	1,012,001	987,344	2,228,366	253,678	26.1	26.6	23.3	24.9	38.4
2022	1,550,009	1,222,034	1,293,811	2,843,821	256,198	24.9	20.8	31.0	27.6	1.0
2023	1,426,199	1,111,065	1,211,044	2,637,243	215,155	(8.0)	(9.1)	(6.4)	(7.3)	(16.0)
2024	1,509,291	1,216,060	1,370,237	2,879,528	139,053	5.8	9.4	13.1	9.2	(35.4)
2024 (JAN-JUL)	863,635	695,006	789,826	1,653,460	73,809	5.3	9.8	15.5	9.9	(45.9)
2025 (JAN-JUL)	900,474	703,633	830,156	1,730,631	70,318	4.3	1.2	5.1	4.7	(4.7)
2022										
Q1	344,290	282,220	280,656	624,946	63,634	21.8	22.0	25.5	23.4	7.7
Q2	392,348	310,278	332,992	725,340	59,356	29.3	24.8	34.8	31.8	5.4
Q3	420,094	319,467	355,128	775,222	64,966	38.5	31.3	46.5	42.0	6.6
Q4	393,277	310,069	325,035	718,312	68,243	11.9	7.3	18.5	14.8	(11.8)
2023										
Q1	355,092	276,446	291,680	646,772	63,413	3.1	(2.0)	3.9	3.5	(0.3)
Q2	348,623	267,560	292,800	641,423	55,823	(11.1)	(13.8)	(12.1)	(11.6)	(6.0)
Q3	356,280	277,863	297,245	653,525	59,035	(15.2)	(13.0)	(16.3)	(15.7)	(9.1)
Q4	366,203	289,195	329,319	695,521	36,884	(6.9)	(6.7)	1.3	(3.2)	(46.0)
2024										
Q1	362,794	291,018	328,199	690,993	34,594	2.2	5.3	12.5	6.8	(45.4)
Q2	369,338	298,561	336,911	706,248	32,427	5.9	11.6	15.1	10.1	(41.9)
Q3	384,227	311,724	358,245	742,473	25,982	7.8	12.2	20.5	13.6	(56.0)
Q4	392,932	314,757	346,882	739,814	46,050	7.3	8.8	5.3	6.4	24.9
2025										
Q1	378,359	304,338	337,315	715,674	41,045	4.3	4.6	2.8	3.6	18.6
Q2	381,667	295,882	367,372	749,039	14,294	3.3	(0.9)	9.0	6.1	(55.9)
2022										
JAN	111,060	91,391	92,822	203,882	18,238	23.8	26.6	27.1	25.3	9.7
FEB	101,742	83,899	82,589	184,331	19,152	15.9	17.0	18.5	17.0	5.7
MAR	131,488	106,930	105,244	236,732	26,244	25.0	22.4	30.1	27.2	7.7
APR	127,483	103,416	104,107	231,590	23,375	20.7	21.6	22.1	21.3	14.9
MAY	120,590	96,241	107,791	228,381	12,798	30.5	22.1	37.3	33.6	(7.6)
JUN	144,275	110,622	121,094	265,369	23,182	37.0	30.7	45.5	40.8	4.9
JUL	134,326	102,359	118,487	252,812	15,839	38.3	33.8	41.8	39.9	16.8
AUG	141,519	106,661	124,231	265,750	17,288	48.4	35.1	67.3	56.7	(18.2)
SEP	144,250	110,446	112,410	256,660	31,839	30.1	25.8	32.8	31.3	21.4
OCT	131,977	101,552	113,518	245,495	18,459	15.3	11.1	29.1	21.3	(30.6)
NOV	129,694	103,513	107,890	237,584	21,804	15.1	9.9	15.5	15.3	13.0
DEC	131,606	105,004	103,626	235,232	27,980	5.8	1.7	11.5	8.2	(11.1)

Table I : Exports, Domestic Exports, Imports, Total Trade And Balance of Trade

Period	Value RM million					Annual Change (%)				
	Exports	Domestic Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Balance of Trade	Exports	Domestic Exports	Imports	Total Trade	Balance of Trade
2023										
JAN	112,666	86,053	94,508	207,174	18,157	1.4	(5.8)	1.8	1.6	(0.4)
FEB	112,682	87,854	92,703	205,385	19,979	10.8	4.7	12.2	11.4	4.3
MAR	129,745	102,539	104,469	234,213	25,276	(1.3)	(4.1)	(0.7)	(1.1)	(3.7)
APR	105,166	80,176	93,821	198,986	11,345	(17.5)	(22.5)	(9.9)	(14.1)	(51.5)
MAY	119,516	93,623	104,105	223,620	15,411	(0.9)	(2.7)	(3.4)	(2.1)	20.4
JUN	123,942	93,761	94,875	218,817	29,067	(14.1)	(15.2)	(21.7)	(17.5)	25.4
JUL	116,765	89,040	99,458	216,224	17,307	(13.1)	(13.0)	(16.1)	(14.5)	9.3
AUG	115,181	92,099	97,850	213,031	17,330	(18.6)	(13.7)	(21.2)	(19.8)	0.2
SEP	124,334	96,725	99,937	224,271	24,398	(13.8)	(12.4)	(11.1)	(12.6)	(23.4)
OCT	126,152	96,392	113,187	239,339	12,964	(4.4)	(5.1)	(0.3)	(2.5)	(29.8)
NOV	121,604	95,540	109,501	231,105	12,103	(6.2)	(7.7)	1.5	(2.7)	(44.5)
DEC	118,447	97,263	106,631	225,078	11,816	(10.0)	(7.4)	2.9	(4.3)	(57.8)
2024										
JAN	122,381	94,760	112,238	234,619	10,143	8.6	10.1	18.8	13.2	(44.1)
FEB	111,445	91,683	100,116	211,561	11,329	(1.1)	4.4	8.0	3.0	(43.3)
MAR	128,967	104,575	115,845	244,812	13,122	(0.6)	2.0	10.9	4.5	(48.1)
APR	115,155	92,181	107,088	222,243	8,067	9.5	15.0	14.1	11.7	(28.9)
MAY	128,100	105,866	118,083	246,182	10,017	7.2	13.1	13.4	10.1	(35.0)
JUN	126,083	100,513	111,740	237,824	14,343	1.7	7.2	17.8	8.7	(50.7)
JUL	131,503	105,427	124,716	256,219	6,788	12.6	18.4	25.4	18.5	(60.8)
AUG	129,094	106,299	122,740	251,834	6,354	12.1	15.4	25.4	18.2	(63.3)
SEP	123,630	99,997	110,790	234,420	12,840	(0.6)	3.4	10.9	4.5	(47.4)
OCT	128,224	99,528	116,269	244,493	11,954	1.6	3.3	2.7	2.2	(7.8)
NOV	126,105	104,903	111,270	237,374	14,835	3.7	9.8	1.6	2.7	22.6
DEC	138,603	110,327	119,343	257,946	19,260	17.0	13.4	11.9	14.6	63.0
2025										
JAN	122,814	97,546	119,155	241,969	3,659	0.4	2.9	6.2	3.1	(63.9)
FEB	118,242	96,899	105,625	223,867	12,617	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.8	11.4
MAR	137,304	109,894	112,535	249,838	24,769	6.5	5.1	(2.9)	2.1	88.8
APR	133,499	99,962	128,369	261,869	5,130	15.9	8.4	19.9	17.8	(36.4)
MAY	126,618	100,812	125,858	252,475	760	(1.2)	(4.8)	6.6	2.6	(92.4)
JUN	121,550	95,108	113,145	234,695	8,404	(3.6)	(5.4)	1.3	(1.3)	(41.4)
JUL	140,448	103,412	125,469	265,917	14,979	6.8	(1.9)	0.6	3.8	120.7