



MINISTRY OF
INVESTMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Embargo until 1200 hours,
Friday, 18th July 2025



MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

ENCOURAGING 4.8% YEAR-ON-YEAR TRADE GROWTH FOR JANUARY–JUNE 2025 #

Palm Oil and E&E Products Boost Exports in June 2025

Malaysia's trade performance remained firm in the first half (1H) of 2025, recording the highest cumulative value for trade, exports and imports to date. Trade increased by 4.8% to RM1.465 trillion compared to the corresponding period in 2024. Exports were up by 3.8% to RM760.2 billion and imports rose 5.9% to RM704.67 billion. Trade surplus was valued at RM55.53 billion.

Trade performance for June 2025, however, experienced a modest 1.2% decline to RM234.85 billion compared to June 2024. Exports contracted by 3.5% to RM121.72 billion, while imports rose 1.2% to RM113.13 billion. Notably, trade surplus rebounded to RM8.59 billion in June 2025, compared to RM759.9 million recorded in May 2025. This marked the 62nd consecutive month of surplus since May 2020, reflecting continued resilience in Malaysia's external trade position.

The decline in exports for the month of June 2025 was primarily attributed to lower shipments of manufactured and mining goods, particularly petroleum products, liquified natural gas (LNG) and crude petroleum. This contraction was partly cushioned by continued strength in exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agricultural products, which posted double-digit growth in June 2025, extending its growth streak to 15 consecutive months. This was also supported by increased exports of machinery, equipment and parts as well as electrical and electronics (E&E) products. The growth in E&E exports is consistent with the World Semiconductor Trade Statistics (WSTS) projection of an 11.2% rise in global semiconductor sales for 2025.

In terms of destinations, exports to major trading partners namely the United States (US), the European Union (EU) and Taiwan registered growth in June 2025. Increase was also recorded to Mexico, driven primarily by higher shipments of E&E products.

In terms of the US tariff measures, Malaysia remains committed to continuing engagement to achieve a balanced and mutually beneficial bilateral trade arrangement. MITI and MATRADE are also intensifying efforts to build a more resilient trade ecosystem. This includes diversifying our export markets and strengthening trade ties through Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), to expand the base of our trading partnerships and develop an economy that will be more resilient to external challenges.

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

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Footnote: Malaysian companies are encouraged to fully utilise the support and assistance available to expand their global reach, grow, and remain competitive internationally. For more information on export support services, visit: <https://www.matrade.gov.my/en/25-malaysian-exporters/services-for-exporters/111-exports-assistance>

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 Agriculture Goods Recorded Double-Digit Expansion, the 15th Straight Month of Y-o-Y Growth

In June 2025, exports of manufactured goods which accounted for 87.1% of total exports edged down by 3.3% y-o-y to RM106.05 billion waned by lower exports of petroleum products, chemicals and chemical products as well as iron and steel products. Conversely, robust exports were recorded for machinery, equipment and parts, E&E products as well as processed food.

Exports of agriculture goods (7.4% share) in June 2025 recorded double-digit growth of 17.5% y-o-y to RM8.96 billion, the 15th expansion in a row. The increase was owing to higher exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products following increased export volumes and prices.

Exports of mining goods (4.7% share) in June 2025 shrank 28.7% y-o-y to RM5.71 billion, due to lower export volume of LNG as well as decreased export volumes and prices of crude petroleum.

Major exports in June 2025:

- E&E products, valued at RM53.95 billion which accounted for 44.3% of total exports, increased by 1.3% compared to June 2024;
- Petroleum products, RM8.38 billion, 6.9% of total exports, ↓28.1%;
- Palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, RM6.93 billion, 5.7% of total exports, ↑24.7%;
- Machinery, equipment and parts, RM6.6 billion, 5.4% of total exports, ↑16.2%; and
- Optical and scientific equipment, RM5.08 billion, 4.2% of total exports, ↑1.3%.

On a month on month (m-o-m) basis, exports of manufactured, agriculture and mining goods reduced by 3.6%, 8.6% and 2.7%, respectively.

For 1H 2025, exports of manufactured goods expanded by 5.2% to RM656.56 billion compared to 1H 2024, backed by strong exports of E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as processed food. Exports of agriculture goods maintained double-digit growth, rising 11.3% to RM53.19 billion attributed to higher exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. Nevertheless, exports of mining goods shrank 20.1% to RM44.19 billion weighed down by lower shipments of LNG and crude petroleum, while exports of petroleum condensates and other petroleum oil registered increases.

Trade Performance with Major Markets

In June 2025, Malaysia's trade with major trading partners namely **ASEAN, China, the US, the EU** and **Taiwan** accounted for 69% share of total trade.

ASEAN – Malaysia's Key and Strategic Trading Partner

As one of Malaysia's key and strategic trading partners, ASEAN accounted for 24.8% of Malaysia's total trade in June 2025. However, trade with the region dropped 10.5% y-o-y to RM58.21 billion. Exports fell 13.8% to RM33.16 billion following reduced demand for E&E products and petroleum products. Amid the contraction, export expansions were recorded for machinery, equipment and parts, jewellery as well as optical and scientific equipment. Imports from ASEAN decreased by 5.6% to RM25.04 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries:

- Singapore RM16.96 billion, decreased by 16.9%, y-o-y;
- Thailand RM4.94 billion, ↓12.3%;
- Viet Nam RM4.41 billion, ↓6.9%;
- Indonesia RM3.96 billion, ↓6.4%;
- Philippines RM2.13 billion, ↓2.6%;
- Brunei RM284.5 million, ↓58.4%;
- Cambodia RM280.2 million, ↑22.8%;
- Myanmar RM198.9 million, ↓46.8%; and
- Lao PDR RM4.4 million, ↓45.2%.

Despite lower overall exports to ASEAN, growth in exports were recorded to **Cambodia** which expanded by RM52 million y-o-y contributed by solid exports of petroleum products.

Compared to May 2025, trade, exports and imports declined by 5.9%, 7.2% and 4.1%, respectively.

For 1H 2025, trade with ASEAN reduced by 1.7% to RM373.62 billion compared to the corresponding period in 2024. Exports decreased marginally by 0.6% to RM218.71 billion on account of lower demand for petroleum products, crude petroleum as well as iron and steel products. On the contrary, export expansions were posted for E&E products as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from ASEAN edged down by 3.2% to RM154.91 billion.

China – Trade Continued to Expand

Trade with China in June 2025 increased by 3.9% y-o-y to RM42.69 billion, contributing 18.2% to Malaysia's total trade. Exports reduced by 9.3% to RM14.84 billion as a result of lower exports of LNG, chemicals and chemical products as well as manufactures of metal. The contraction however was softened by strong exports of machinery, equipment and parts, metalliferous ores and metal scrap as well as processed food. Imports from China rose 12.6% to RM27.85 billion.

Compared to May 2025, trade, exports and imports waned by 3.5%, 1.4% and 4.5%, respectively.

During the first six months of 2025, trade with China grew by 6.3% to RM248.82 billion compared to the same period in 2024. Exports dipped by 4.3% to RM86.8 billion attributed to lesser exports of LNG, manufactures of metal as well as chemicals and chemical products. Despite the contraction, higher exports were posted for E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as palm oil-based manufactured products. Imports from China expanded by 13% to RM162.01 billion.

The US – Exports Sustained Expansion

In June 2025, Malaysia's trade with the US which took up 11.6% of Malaysia's total trade grew by 10.8% y-o-y to RM27.32 billion. Exports expanded by 4.7% to RM16.28 billion on strong demand for E&E products, processed food and non-metallic mineral products. Imports increased by 21.1% to RM11.05 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, trade, exports and imports were lower by 21.3%, 12.9% and 31.1%, respectively.

For 1H 2025, trade with the US grew by 32.6% to RM186.62 billion. Exports continued its upward trend by recording double-digit expansion of 28% to RM111.59 billion on growing exports of E&E products, processed food as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from the US surged by 40% to RM75.03 billion.

The EU – the Fifth Straight Month of Export Expansion

In June 2025, trade with the EU which comprised 7.2% of Malaysia's total trade declined by 2.3% y-o-y to RM16.96 billion. Exports recorded the fifth straight month of expansion, growing by 4.6% to RM9.15 billion, due to solid demand for E&E products. Imports from the EU contracted by 9.3% to RM7.81 billion.

Within the EU, the top 10 markets which accounted for 93% of Malaysia's total exports to the region were:

- Netherlands RM3.16 billion, increased by 26.5%, y-o-y;
- Germany RM2.43 billion, ↓0.3%;
- Italy RM584.9 million, ↓0.5%;
- Belgium RM458.5 million, ↓18.9%;
- Czech Republic RM389.0 million, ↑111.5%;
- France RM382.0 million, ↑0.1%;
- Spain RM290.5 million, ↓50.6%;
- Hungary RM278.9 million, ↑7.6%;
- Austria RM278.5 million, ↑255.5%; and
- Poland RM261.6 million, ↓12.7%.

Exports to the EU major markets that recorded growth were **the Netherlands**, expanded by RM662.1 million and exports to **the Czech Republic**, grew by RM205.1 million and exports to **France** rose RM0.4 million, boosted by higher exports of E&E products.

Compared to May 2025, trade, exports and imports were lower by 8.9%, 11.7% and 5.4%, respectively.

For 1H 2025, trade with the EU edged up by 0.01% to RM106.12 billion compared to the corresponding period last year. Exports climbed 5.1% to RM58.97 billion spurred by robust exports of E&E products and palm oil-based manufactured products. Imports from the EU were lower by 5.7% to RM47.15 billion.

Taiwan – Exports Recorded Double-Digit Expansion

In June 2025, trade with Taiwan which made up 7.2% of Malaysia's total trade increased by 11.9% y-o-y to RM16.85 billion compared to the same month last year. Exports registered double-digit expansion of 14.2% to RM6.98 billion, the 18th successive month of growth. This was spurred by higher shipments of E&E products, optical and scientific equipment as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from Taiwan expanded by 10.4% to RM9.86 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, trade, exports and imports dipped by 12.5%, 7.6% and 15.7%, respectively.

For 1H 2025, trade with Taiwan surged by 32.2% to RM109.62 billion compared to the 1H 2024. Exports rose 27.3% to RM39.28 billion, led by higher shipments of E&E products, optical and scientific equipment as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from Taiwan grew by 35.2% to RM70.33 billion.

Trade with FTA Partners

In June 2025, trade with FTA partners which absorbed 65.3% of Malaysia's total trade slipped by 3.2% y-o-y to RM153.28 billion. Exports to FTA partners dropped 8% to RM80.83 billion and imports increased by 2.7% to RM72.45 billion.

Despite lower overall exports to FTA partners, growth in exports were recorded to **Mexico**, which surged by 52.2% y-o-y to RM3.21 billion and **Hong Kong SAR**, which expanded by 1.9% to RM8.02 billion, fuelled by growing exports of E&E products.

Meanwhile, exports to **India** were up by 4.4% y-o-y to RM4.28 billion buoyed by solid exports of non-metallic mineral products and exports to **Chile** soared by 60.8% to RM60.6 million, driven by higher exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products.

Compared to May 2025, trade, exports and imports contracted by 2.4%, 0.8% and 4%, respectively.

For 1H 2025, trade edged up by 0.1% to RM932.39 billion compared to the 1H 2024. Exports reduced by 1.3% to RM498.82 billion and imports were up by 1.9% to RM433.56 billion.

Import Performance

Total imports in June 2025 increased by 1.2% y-o-y to RM113.13 billion. The three main categories of imports by end use, which accounted for 74.4% of total imports were:

- **Intermediate goods**, valued at RM60.11 billion or 53.1% of total imports, declined by 1.2% y-o-y, due to lower imports of primary fuel and lubricants;
- **Capital goods**, valued at RM14.6 billion or 12.9% of total imports, grew by 21.8%, as a result of higher imports of non-transport capital goods; and

- **Consumption goods**, valued at RM9.4 billion or 8.3% of total imports, increased by 1.6%, on higher imports of durables.

Compared to May 2025, imports slipped by 10.1%. Imports of intermediate, capital and consumption goods decreased by 7.8%, 35.5% and 6.9%, respectively.

For 1H 2025, imports climbed 5.9% to RM704.67 billion compared to the same period last year. Imports of capital goods soared by 39.8% to RM107.58 billion, imports of consumption goods rose 1.3% to RM58.06 billion while imports of intermediate goods edged down by 0.1% to RM361.83 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 Monday, 28th July 2025 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 June 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 23 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 and United Kingdom.*
- *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	Total Exports (RM Million)	Total Imports (RM Million)	Trade Balance (RM Million)	Total Trade (RM Million)
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	121,721.7	113,130.1	8,591.6	234,851.8
Change m-o-m (%)	-3.9	-10.1	1,030.7	-7.0
Change y-o-y (%)	-3.5	1.2	-40.1	-1.2
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	381,838.7	367,357.2	14,481.5	749,195.8
Change q-o-q (%)	0.9	8.9	-64.7	4.7
Change y-o-y (%)	3.4	9.0	-55.3	6.1
Jan-June 2024 ^f	732,131.7	665,110.0	67,021.7	1,397,241.8
Jan-June 2025^P	760,198.2	704,672.0	55,526.1	1,464,870.2
Change y-o-y (%)	3.8	5.9	-17.2	4.8

TABLE 2: MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS (JUNE 2025)

Products	June 2025 ^p	May 2025 ^p	June 2024 ^f	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Exports	121,721.7	126,617.6	126,083.3	-3.9	-3.5
Electrical & Electronic Products	53,950.7	53,706.8	53,258.0	0.5	1.3
Petroleum Products	8,383.2	8,027.0	11,665.4	4.4	-28.1
Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based Agriculture Products	6,929.8	7,367.2	5,557.1	-5.9	24.7
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	6,595.2	6,340.3	5,676.2	4.0	16.2
Optical & Scientific Equipment	5,084.3	5,044.0	5,021.3	0.8	1.3
Chemicals & Chemical Products	4,907.1	5,352.3	5,760.8	-8.3	-14.8
Manufactures of Metal	4,274.5	5,842.0	4,719.7	-26.8	-9.4
LNG	3,416.3	2,388.1	4,647.9	43.1	-26.5
Processed Food	3,046.0	3,407.9	2,801.2	-10.6	8.7
Palm Oil-Based Manufactured Products	2,966.7	3,379.7	2,795.0	-12.2	6.1

TABLE 3: MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS (JUNE 2025)

Markets	June 2025 ^p	May 2025 ^p	June 2024 ^f	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Exports	121,721.7	126,617.6	126,083.3	-3.9	-3.5
Singapore	16,958.2	18,245.0	20,410.3	-7.1	-16.9
USA	16,277.6	18,678.0	15,546.0	-12.9	4.7
China	14,836.0	15,048.4	16,357.3	-1.4	-9.3
Hong Kong SAR	8,020.4	6,785.0	7,871.8	18.2	1.9
Taiwan	6,983.3	7,561.6	6,115.1	-7.6	14.2
Japan	5,582.1	5,346.7	5,675.0	4.4	-1.6
Thailand	4,936.2	5,253.1	5,628.0	-6.0	-12.3
Viet Nam	4,414.8	4,897.6	4,741.6	-9.9	-6.9
ROK	4,297.7	4,235.6	4,965.6	1.5	-13.5
India	4,279.6	4,521.5	4,098.7	-5.4	4.4

TABLE 4: MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS (2nd QUARTER 2025)

Products	Q2 2025 ^p	Q1 2025 ^p	Q2 2024 ^f	Change q-o-q	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Exports	381,838.7	378,359.5	369,337.9	0.9	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Products	167,865.2	160,180.9	148,257.9	4.8	13.2
Petroleum Products	24,913.6	26,562.5	32,284.7	-6.2	-22.8
Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based Agriculture Products	20,603.6	18,804.6	18,552.9	9.6	11.1
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	19,403.7	18,697.1	16,138.7	3.8	20.2
Chemicals & Chemical Products	15,485.9	17,062.5	17,964.8	-9.2	-13.8
Manufactures of Metal	15,220.0	15,591.2	15,689.6	-2.4	-3.0
Optical & Scientific Equipment	15,175.5	14,079.9	14,743.5	7.8	2.9
LNG	10,374.4	15,483.5	13,215.3	-33.0	-21.5
Palm Oil-Based Manufactured Products	9,820.8	9,633.2	8,706.3	1.9	12.8
Processed Food	9,685.1	9,232.1	8,274.9	4.9	17.0

TABLE 5: MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS (2nd QUARTER 2025)

Markets	Q2 2025 ^p	Q1 2025 ^p	Q2 2024 ^f	Change q-o-q	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Exports	381,838.7	378,359.5	369,337.9	0.9	3.4
Singapore	58,187.7	60,352.5	60,889.4	-3.6	-4.4
USA	54,177.9	57,415.3	45,090.3	-5.6	20.2
China	44,224.0	42,580.0	46,251.8	3.9	-4.4
Hong Kong SAR	22,131.1	23,448.0	21,830.4	-5.6	1.4
Taiwan	21,765.2	17,518.2	16,458.3	24.2	32.2
Japan	17,068.2	21,203.5	18,814.2	-19.5	-9.3
Thailand	15,978.3	15,331.8	14,988.6	4.2	6.6
Viet Nam	13,873.7	11,408.4	13,712.6	21.6	1.2
India	12,850.6	11,756.3	12,989.4	9.3	-1.1
ROK	12,601.9	11,794.1	12,409.8	6.8	1.5

TABLE 6: MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS (JANUARY-JUNE 2025)

Products	Jan-June 2025 ^p	Jan-June 2024 ^f	Change
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Exports	760,198.2	732,131.7	3.8
Electrical & Electronic Products	328,046.1	282,005.5	16.3
Petroleum Products	51,476.1	68,738.0	-25.1
Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based Agriculture Products	39,408.2	35,228.4	11.9
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	38,100.8	33,213.2	14.7
Chemicals & Chemical Products	32,548.3	36,102.6	-9.8
Manufactures of Metal	30,811.2	30,695.3	0.4
Optical & Scientific Equipment	29,255.4	29,068.8	0.6
LNG	25,857.8	32,014.6	-19.2
Palm Oil-Based Manufactured Products	19,454.0	16,903.1	15.1
Processed Food	18,917.2	16,347.5	15.7

TABLE 7: MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS (JANUARY-JUNE 2025)

Markets	Jan-June 2025 ^p	Jan-June 2024 ^f	Change
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Exports	760,198.2	732,131.7	3.8
Singapore	118,540.3	113,269.3	4.7
USA	111,593.2	87,172.8	28.0
China	86,804.0	90,673.4	-4.3
Hong Kong SAR	45,579.1	40,779.4	11.8
Taiwan	39,283.4	30,864.2	27.3
Japan	38,271.7	42,727.9	-10.4
Thailand	31,310.1	29,377.0	6.6
Viet Nam	25,282.1	29,655.6	-14.7
Indonesia	24,752.6	26,708.0	-7.3
India	24,606.9	26,142.5	-5.9

TABLE 8: MAJOR IMPORT PRODUCTS (JUNE 2025)

Products	June 2025 ^P	May 2025 ^P	June 2024 ^f	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Imports	113,130.1	125,857.7	111,740.3	-10.1	1.2
Electrical & Electronic Products	39,811.1	50,420.3	36,012.4	-21.0	10.5
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	10,648.1	10,087.6	9,237.8	5.6	15.3
Petroleum Products	8,450.7	7,104.8	10,910.6	18.9	-22.5
Chemicals & Chemical Products	8,244.3	8,149.4	8,708.2	1.2	-5.3
Manufactures of Metal	5,450.9	5,809.5	5,442.5	-6.2	0.2
Crude Petroleum	4,485.0	4,743.6	6,208.6	-5.5	-27.8
Transport Equipment	3,863.4	4,577.7	4,427.7	-15.6	-12.7
Optical & Scientific Equipment	2,914.9	2,802.5	2,537.1	4.0	14.9
Processed Food	2,310.0	2,851.7	2,468.1	-19.0	-6.4
Metalliferous Ores & Metal Scrap	2,306.5	2,203.5	1,179.0	4.7	95.6

TABLE 9: MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES (JUNE 2025)

Sources	June 2025 ^P	May 2025 ^P	June 2024 ^f	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Imports	113,130.1	125,857.7	111,740.3	-10.1	1.2
China	27,849.7	29,163.5	24,731.7	-4.5	12.6
Singapore	11,812.3	12,810.3	13,832.9	-7.8	-14.6
USA	11,047.3	16,028.5	9,120.9	-31.1	21.1
Taiwan	9,864.1	11,700.9	8,938.0	-15.7	10.4
ROK	5,933.2	5,284.2	4,617.8	12.3	28.5
Indonesia	5,289.3	5,300.1	4,598.1	-0.2	15.0
Japan	5,239.4	5,086.0	5,647.6	3.0	-7.2
Thailand	4,429.3	4,371.8	4,665.6	1.3	-5.1
Australia	2,613.4	2,596.2	3,303.3	0.7	-20.9
Viet Nam	2,551.9	2,601.6	2,387.0	-1.9	6.9

TABLE 10: MAJOR IMPORT PRODUCTS (2nd QUARTER 2025)

Products	Q2 2025 ^p	Q1 2025 ^p	Q2 2024 ^f	Change q-o-q	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Imports	367,357.2	337,314.9	336,910.5	8.9	9.0
Electrical & Electronic Products	144,847.0	124,464.1	105,311.6	16.4	37.5
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	31,541.7	27,210.7	28,569.6	15.9	10.4
Chemicals & Chemical Products	24,781.7	23,039.0	26,971.4	7.6	-8.1
Petroleum Products	23,052.5	24,596.0	31,366.3	-6.3	-26.5
Manufactures of Metal	16,669.8	14,750.4	17,664.2	13.0	-5.6
Transport Equipment	13,868.9	14,430.7	13,548.6	-3.9	2.4
Crude Petroleum	12,770.2	13,505.9	18,574.7	-5.4	-31.2
Optical & Scientific Equipment	8,559.2	7,568.9	8,026.5	13.1	6.6
Processed Food	7,613.1	7,275.8	7,534.2	4.6	1.0
Iron & Steel Products	7,243.4	6,888.5	8,011.7	5.2	-9.6

TABLE 11: MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES (2nd QUARTER 2025)

Sources	Q2 2025 ^p	Q1 2025 ^p	Q2 2024 ^f	Change q-o-q	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Imports	367,357.2	337,314.9	336,910.5	8.9	9.0
China	86,777.7	75,236.2	75,641.4	15.3	14.7
USA	45,542.3	29,486.3	28,767.5	54.5	58.3
Singapore	38,593.9	37,563.6	42,245.8	2.7	-8.6
Taiwan	35,124.8	35,209.5	24,162.7	-0.2	45.4
Japan	16,354.3	15,783.1	17,972.9	3.6	-9.0
ROK	15,286.3	14,708.0	14,012.7	3.9	9.1
Indonesia	15,166.3	15,763.2	13,948.3	-3.8	8.7
Thailand	13,120.6	12,015.3	13,895.1	9.2	-5.6
Viet Nam	8,046.9	7,838.7	7,634.9	2.7	5.4
Germany	7,870.4	6,806.0	8,109.7	15.6	-3.0

TABLE 12: MAJOR IMPORT PRODUCTS (JANUARY-JUNE 2025)

Products	Jan-June 2025 ^p	Jan-June 2024 ^f	Change
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Imports	704,672.0	665,110.0	5.9
Electrical & Electronic Products	269,311.1	205,239.1	31.2
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	58,752.4	53,325.1	10.2
Chemicals & Chemical Products	47,820.8	52,419.9	-8.8
Petroleum Products	47,648.5	70,763.6	-32.7
Manufactures of Metal	31,420.2	35,912.1	-12.5
Transport Equipment	28,299.6	25,336.0	11.7
Crude Petroleum	26,276.1	33,958.6	-22.6
Optical & Scientific Equipment	16,128.1	15,932.3	1.2
Processed Food	14,888.9	15,506.9	-4.0
Iron & Steel Products	14,131.9	17,086.5	-17.3

TABLE 13: MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES (JANUARY-JUNE 2025)

Sources	Jan-June 2025 ^p	Jan-June 2024 ^f	Change
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Imports	704,672.0	665,110.0	5.9
China	162,013.9	143,421.7	13.0
Singapore	76,157.5	82,439.7	-7.6
USA	75,028.7	53,607.6	40.0
Taiwan	70,334.3	52,038.6	35.2
Japan	32,137.5	35,954.9	-10.6
Indonesia	30,929.5	28,753.2	7.6
ROK	29,994.3	27,901.0	7.5
Thailand	25,135.9	27,080.8	-7.2
Saudi Arabia	16,308.7	19,496.4	-16.4
Viet Nam	15,885.6	14,625.3	8.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
 Tabulated by: MATRADE

Notes:

p - provisional data

f - final data

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

