



MINISTRY OF
INVESTMENT, TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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MEDIA STATEMENT



MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS

MALAYSIA'S TRADE RECOVERS, THE HIGHEST MONTHLY VALUE THUS FAR

July Exports Reach RM140 Billion, Driven by Higher E&E Exports

Malaysia's trade performance returned to positive growth in July 2025, recording the highest monthly trade value ever, signalling the nation's export resilience and global trade competitiveness. Trade rebounded by 3.8% year-on-year (y-o-y) to RM265.92 billion. Exports grew by 6.8% to RM140.45 billion, the highest monthly value since September 2022, reflecting sustained international demand for Malaysian goods. Imports edged up by 0.6% to RM125.47 billion, while trade surplus continued for the 63rd consecutive month, valued at RM14.98 billion for July 2025.

Exports of electrical and electronic (E&E) products improved significantly, by nearly RM12 billion to RM63.31 billion, an increase of 22.5% year-on-year, compared to July 2024. It remained the key driver of Malaysia's export growth, alongside optical and scientific equipment as well as processed foods. All these product categories recorded the highest export value thus far. Other contributors to export growth included machinery, equipment and parts as well as palm oil-based manufactured products.

By destination, exports to all key trading partners namely ASEAN, China, the United States (US), Taiwan and the European Union (EU) registered positive growth, with exports to Taiwan reaching its highest value to date. Exports to Free Trade Agreement (FTA) partners also expanded, with notable increases in shipments to Mexico and the Republic of Korea (ROK), driven primarily by higher exports of E&E products.

For the period of January to July 2025, trade, exports and imports achieved their highest cumulative value. Trade rose 4.7% to RM1.731 trillion year-on-year, with exports expanding 4.3% to RM900.47 billion and imports up by 5.1% to RM830.16 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of RM70.32 billion.

Malaysia's encouraging trade performance in the first seven months of 2025 comes amid a cautiously improving global trade outlook. The World Trade Organization (WTO) has revised its growth forecast for global merchandise trade volume in 2025 to 0.9%, up from its earlier projection of a 0.2% contraction. This modest recovery is largely driven by a surge in the US imports earlier in the year.

In addition, the US Government's decision to cut reciprocal tariffs on Malaysian exports from 25% to 19% reflects MITI's methodical and disciplined trade diplomacy efforts. This tariff rate, which is roughly in line with the rest of our peers in ASEAN, will continue to support our competitiveness.

Despite global trade and US tariff headwinds, Malaysia's steady trade performance has contributed to the expansion of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by 4.4% in the second quarter of 2025. MITI and MATRADE will continue to be vigilant in navigating the shifting global trade dynamics and rising geopolitical tensions.

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

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19 AUGUST 2025

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 Manufactured Goods Rebounded

In July 2025, exports of manufactured goods which contributed 87% to total exports rebounded by 9% y-o-y to RM122.14 billion, due to strong exports of E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts, palm oil-based manufactured products, optical and scientific products as well as processed food. Exports of E&E products, optical and scientific products as well as processed food registered the highest value ever.

Exports of agriculture goods (6.5% share) in July 2025 decreased by 8.6% y-o-y to RM9.19 billion following lower exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products due to lower export volumes.

Exports of mining goods (5.7% share) in July 2025 declined by 4.3% y-o-y to RM8.06 billion. The contraction was mainly due to lower export prices of liquefied natural gas (LNG). Nonetheless, exports of metalliferous and metal scrap recorded an increase.

Major exports in July 2025:

- E&E products, valued at RM63.31 billion which accounted for 45.1% of total exports, increased by 22.5% compared to July 2024;
- Petroleum products, RM8.12 billion, 5.8% of total exports, ↓27.2%;
- Machinery, equipment and parts, RM6.84 billion, 4.9% of total exports, ↑15.9%;
- Palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products, RM6.72 billion, 4.8% of total exports, ↓12.1%; and
- Manufactures of metal, RM5.7 billion, 4.1% of total exports, ↑1%.

On a month on month (m-o-m) basis, exports of manufactured, agriculture goods and mining goods expanded by 15.2%, 2.6% and 44.5%, respectively.

During the first seven months of 2025, exports of manufactured goods rose 5.8% to RM778.7 billion compared to the corresponding period in 2024 led by strong exports of E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as palm oil-based manufactured products. Exports of agricultural goods grew by 7.8% to RM62.38 billion supported by increased exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agricultural products. Conversely, exports of mining goods dropped 18.3% to RM52.11 billion waned by lower exports of LNG and crude petroleum.

Trade Performance with Major Markets

In July 2025, Malaysia's trade with major trading partners namely **ASEAN, China, the US, Taiwan** and **the EU** accounted for 70.9% share of total trade.

ASEAN – Trade and Exports Improved

In July 2025, trade with ASEAN which took up 27.2% of Malaysia's total trade edged up by 1.7% y-o-y to RM72.29 billion. Exports improved by 8.4% to RM43.47 billion, contributed by higher demand for E&E products. Imports from ASEAN slipped by 6.8% to RM28.83 billion.

Breakdown of exports to ASEAN countries:

- Singapore RM25.75 billion, increased by 22.2%, y-o-y;
- Thailand RM5.80 billion, ↑4.4%;
- Viet Nam RM4.70 billion, ↓4.7%;
- Indonesia RM4.01 billion, ↓11.3%;
- Philippines RM2.23 billion, ↓21.8%;
- Cambodia RM501.7 million, ↑77.4%;
- Brunei RM257.4 million, ↓64.5%;
- Myanmar RM200.1 million, ↑26.0%; and
- Lao PDR RM7.1 million, ↑17.6%.

Major markets in ASEAN that recorded export growth were **Singapore**, which expanded by RM4.68 billion y-o-y and **Thailand**, which rose RM245.4 million following solid exports of E&E products. Similarly, exports to **Cambodia** rose RM218.8 million, led by

higher exports of petroleum products. Exports to Singapore and Cambodia recorded the highest value thus far.

Compared to June 2025, trade, exports and imports grew by 24.3%, 31.4% and 15%, respectively.

For the period of January to July 2025, trade with ASEAN contracted by 1.2% to RM445.85 billion compared to the same period in 2024. Exports edged up by 0.8% to RM262.1 billion attributed to robust exports of E&E products as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from ASEAN were contracted by 3.8% to RM183.75 billion.

China – Exports Picked Up

Trade with China in July 2025 increased by 6.5% y-o-y to RM44.43 billion, accounting for 16.7% of Malaysia's total trade. Exports rebounded by 6.8% to RM15.8 billion after registering two successive months of decline, buoyed by higher exports of E&E products as well as petroleum products. Imports from China expanded by 6.3% to RM28.63 billion.

Compared to June 2025, trade, exports and imports rose 4.1%, 6.5% and 2.8%, respectively.

During the first seven months of 2025, trade with China expanded by 6.3% to RM293.26 billion compared to the same period in 2024. Exports were lower by 2.7% to RM102.6 billion as a result of lower exports of LNG, manufactures of metal as well as chemicals and chemical products. Amid the contraction, growing exports were seen for E&E products, machinery, equipment and parts as well as palm oil-based manufactured products. Imports from China climbed 11.9% to RM190.66 billion.

The US – Trade, Exports and Import Retained Growth

In July 2025, trade with the US which absorbed 11% of Malaysia's total trade declined by 7.6% y-o-y to RM29.34 billion. Exports grew by 3.8% to RM18.47 billion contributed

by higher exports of E&E products, manufactures of metal and rubber products. Imports from the US decreased by 22.2% to RM10.88 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, trade and exports increased by 7.4% and 13.5%, respectively while imports contracted by 1.5%.

For the period of January to July 2025, trade with the US rose 25.2% y-o-y to RM215.96 billion. Exports expanded by 23.9% to RM130.06 billion, underpinned by solid exports of E&E products, processed food as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from the US increased by 27.1% to RM85.91 billion.

Taiwan – Exports Posted New Record High

In July 2025, trade with Taiwan which made up 8.7% of Malaysia's total trade recorded strong double-digit expansion of 49.9% y-o-y to RM23.06 billion. Exports surged by 46.6% to RM7.82 billion, due to higher shipments of E&E products, optical and scientific equipment as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Similarly, imports from Taiwan jumped 51.6% to RM15.24 billion.

On a m-o-m basis, trade, exports and imports increased by 36.9%, 12%, and 54.5%, respectively.

Trade with Taiwan recorded a 35% growth in January to July 2025 period, amounting to RM132.68 billion compared to the same period last year. Exports soared 30.1% to RM47.11 billion, propelled by strong exports of E&E products, optical and scientific equipment as well as machinery, equipment and parts. Imports from Taiwan rose 37.8% to RM85.57 billion.

The EU – the Sixth Successive Month of Export Expansion

In July 2025, trade with the EU which comprised 7.3% of Malaysia's total trade edged down by 2.1% y-o-y to RM19.38 billion. Exports grew by 5.7% to RM10.87 billion, the sixth successive month of expansion, fuelled by robust demand for E&E products, palm

oil-based manufactured products and petroleum products. Imports from the EU fell 10.6% to RM8.52 billion.

Within the EU, the top 10 markets which accounted for 91.1% of Malaysia's total exports to the region were:

- Netherlands RM3.62 billion, increased by 37.4%, y-o-y;
- Germany RM2.91 billion, ↑0.1%;
- Italy RM758.5 million, ↓28.8%;
- Belgium RM643.0 million, ↓1.9%;
- France RM449.9 million, ↓19.4%;
- Spain RM370.1 million, ↑6.8%;
- Ireland RM367.9 million, ↑463.6%;
- Czech Republic RM285.7 million, ↑62.5%;
- Poland RM250.9 million, ↓29.3%; and
- Hungary RM242.9 million, ↓57.7%.

Exports to **the Netherlands** increased by RM983.6 million and exports to **Germany** climbed RM4.2 million, boosted by increased exports of E&E products. Meanwhile, exports to **Spain** grew by RM23.6 million supported by higher exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products.

Compared to June 2025, trade, exports and imports rose 14.2%, 18.7% and 9%, respectively.

For the period of January to July 2025, trade with the EU were down by 0.3% to RM125.52 billion compared to the same period last year. Exports increased by 5.2% to RM69.84 billion on the back of higher exports of E&E products, palm oil-based manufactured products as well as transport equipment. Imports from the EU slipped by 6.4% to RM55.68 billion.

Trade with FTA Partners

In July 2025, trade with FTA partners which consisted of 64.7% of Malaysia's total trade were up by 3.4% y-o-y to RM172.14 billion. Exports to FTA partners increased by 5.4% to RM93.83 billion and imports expanded by 1.1% to RM78.31 billion.

Increases in exports were recorded to **Mexico**, which climbed 48.6% to RM3.16 billion and **the ROK**, which expanded by 5.5% to RM5.12 billion, propelled by higher shipments of E&E products.

Additionally, exports to **Turkiye** increased by 7.2% to RM1.96 billion owing to higher exports of manufactures of metal, exports to **New Zealand** increased by 19.3% to RM497.6 million following robust exports of petroleum products and exports to **the United Kingdom** rose 2.1% to RM769 million on rising exports of palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products.

Meanwhile, exports to **Pakistan** were up by 4.3% to RM385.5 million contributed by strong exports of chemicals and chemical products and exports to **Japan** edged up by 0.2% to RM6.87 billion, due to higher exports of crude petroleum.

Compared to June 2025, trade, exports and imports climbed 12.4%, 16.3% and 8.1%, respectively.

Trade with FTA partners during the first seven months of 2025 edged up by 0.6% to RM1.104 trillion compared to the corresponding period in 2024. Exports decreased marginally by 0.4% to RM592.48 billion and imports expanded by 1.8% to RM511.89 billion.

Import Performance

Total imports in July 2025 edged up by 0.6% y-o-y to RM125.47 billion. The three main categories of imports by end use, which accounted for 68.1% of total imports were:

- **Intermediate goods**, valued at RM56.82 billion or 45.3% of total imports, declined by 17.8%, due to lower imports of parts and accessories of non-transport capital goods;
- **Capital goods**, valued at RM18.19 billion or 14.5% of total imports, increased by 20.6%, as a result of higher imports of non-transport capital goods; and

- **Consumption goods**, valued at RM10.43 billion or 8.3% of total imports, contracted by 5%, due to lower imports of non-durables.

Compared to June 2025, total imports rose 10.9% with imports of capital goods and consumption goods increased by 26.2% and 10.9%, respectively while imports of intermediate goods slipped by 5.8%.

During the period of January to July 2025, total imports grew by 5.1% to RM830.16 billion compared to the same period last year. Imports of intermediate goods shrank 2.9% to RM418.84 billion, capital goods surged by 36.4% to RM125.59 billion and consumption goods edged up by 0.3% to RM68.49 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 Thursday, 28th August 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 July 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	121,549.8	113,145.3	8,404.5	234,695.1
July	140,448.3	125,469.0	14,979.2	265,917.3
Change m-o-m (%)	15.5	10.9	78.2	13.3
Change y-o-y (%)	6.8	0.6	120.7	3.8
Jan-Jul 2024 ^f	863,634.9	789,825.6	73,809.3	1,653,460.5
Jan-Jul 2025^p	900,474.5	830,156.3	70,318.2	1,730,630.8
Change y-o-y (%)	4.3	5.1	-4.7	4.7

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

TABLE 2: MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS (JULY 2025)

Products	Jul 2025 ^p	Jun 2025 ^p	Jul 2024 ^f	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Exports	140,448.3	121,549.8	131,503.2	15.5	6.8
E&E Products	63,313.7	53,976.9	51,697.2	17.3	22.5
Petroleum Products	8,124.2	8,382.6	11,161.4	-3.1	-27.2
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	6,836.4	6,555.4	5,900.3	4.3	15.9
Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based Agriculture Products	6,724.0	6,929.6	7,646.2	-3.0	-12.1
Manufactures of Metal	5,704.5	4,280.3	5,648.6	33.3	1.0
Optical & Scientific Equipment	5,641.3	5,093.2	5,149.0	10.8	9.6
Chemicals & Chemical Products	5,626.8	4,907.4	6,303.9	14.7	-10.7
LNG	4,423.7	3,416.0	4,769.3	29.5	-7.2
Palm Oil-Based Manufactured Products	3,692.0	2,965.8	3,162.3	24.5	16.8
Processed Food	3,537.4	3,042.3	3,096.9	16.3	14.2

TABLE 3: MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS (JULY 2025)

Markets	Jul 2025 ^p	Jun 2025 ^p	Jul 2024 ^f	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Exports	140,448.3	121,549.8	131,503.2	15.5	6.8
Singapore	25,750.4	16,955.6	21,070.3	51.9	22.2
USA	18,466.8	16,274.3	17,786.5	13.5	3.8
China	15,796.5	14,834.5	14,794.9	6.5	6.8
Taiwan	7,822.7	6,982.9	5,335.2	12.0	46.6
Japan	6,868.0	5,584.5	6,854.8	23.0	0.2
Hong Kong SAR	6,439.4	8,013.0	7,279.3	-19.6	-11.5
Thailand	5,798.3	4,875.4	5,552.8	18.9	4.4
ROK	5,116.1	4,292.8	4,851.5	19.2	5.5
Viet Nam	4,702.7	4,414.8	4,936.1	6.5	-4.7
India	4,623.3	4,279.8	4,718.6	8.0	-2.0

TABLE 4: MAJOR EXPORT PRODUCTS (JANUARY–JULY 2025)

Products	Jan-Jul 2025 ^p	Jan-Jul 2024 ^f	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Exports	900,474.5	863,634.9	4.3
E&E Products	391,386.0	333,702.8	17.3
Petroleum Products	59,599.6	79,899.4	-25.4
Palm Oil & Palm Oil Based Agriculture Products	46,132.0	42,874.6	7.6
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	44,897.5	39,113.4	14.8
Chemicals & Chemical Products	38,175.5	42,406.5	-10.0
Manufactures of Metal	36,521.5	36,343.9	0.5
Optical & Scientific Equipment	34,905.6	34,217.8	2.0
LNG	30,281.3	36,783.9	-17.7
Palm Oil-Based Manufactured Products	23,145.2	20,065.4	15.3
Processed Food	22,450.9	19,444.4	15.5

TABLE 5: MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS (JANUARY–JULY 2025)

Markets	Jan-Jul 2025 ^p	Jan-Jul 2024 ^f	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Exports	900,474.5	863,634.9	4.3
Singapore	144,288.0	134,339.6	7.4
USA	130,056.6	104,959.3	23.9
China	102,599.0	105,468.4	-2.7
Hong Kong SAR	52,011.0	48,058.7	8.2
Taiwan	47,105.8	36,199.4	30.1
Japan	45,142.1	49,582.7	-9.0
Thailand	37,047.5	34,929.9	6.1
Viet Nam	29,984.8	34,591.7	-13.3
ROK	29,507.2	31,633.7	-6.7
India	29,230.5	30,861.1	-5.3

TABLE 6: MAJOR IMPORT PRODUCTS (JULY 2025)

Products	Jul 2025 ^p	Jun 2025 ^p	Jul 2024 ^f	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Imports	125,469.0	113,145.3	124,715.5	10.9	0.6
E&E Products	48,551.2	39,811.1	43,181.1	22.0	12.4
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	10,953.5	10,550.0	11,713.1	3.8	-6.5
Petroleum Products	8,883.9	8,466.2	11,028.7	4.9	-19.4
Chemicals & Chemical Products	7,976.0	8,246.3	9,179.9	-3.3	-13.1
Manufactures of Metal	5,804.2	5,450.3	6,497.1	6.5	-10.7
Crude Petroleum	5,623.4	4,485.0	4,852.2	25.4	15.9
Transport Equipment	4,810.9	3,971.0	4,367.7	21.1	10.1
Optical & Scientific Equipment	3,524.1	2,918.7	2,782.8	20.7	26.6
Processed Food	2,592.7	2,309.9	2,665.3	12.2	-2.7
Iron & Steel Products	2,490.0	2,233.7	2,706.1	11.5	-8.0

TABLE 7: MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES (JULY 2025)

Sources	Jul 2025 ^p	Jun 2025 ^p	Jul 2024 ^f	Change m-o-m	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	%	%
Total Imports	125,469.0	113,145.3	124,715.5	10.9	0.6
China	28,634.6	27,858.3	26,940.7	2.8	6.3
Taiwan	15,240.6	9,864.1	10,054.8	54.5	51.6
Singapore	14,749.0	11,810.6	16,036.4	24.9	-8.0
USA	10,877.3	11,046.6	13,975.4	-1.5	-22.2
Japan	5,890.7	5,232.1	6,278.5	12.6	-6.2
ROK	5,678.7	5,933.1	4,120.3	-4.3	37.8
Thailand	4,909.0	4,429.3	5,303.5	10.8	-7.4
Indonesia	4,720.5	5,307.3	5,590.2	-11.1	-15.6
Viet Nam	3,376.5	2,551.9	2,551.3	32.3	32.3
Germany	2,822.5	2,546.2	2,735.4	10.9	3.2

TABLE 8: MAJOR IMPORT PRODUCTS (JANUARY–JULY 2025)

Products	Jan-Jul 2025 ^p	Jan-Jul 2024 ^f	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Imports	830,156.3	789,825.6	5.1
E&E Products	317,862.3	248,420.3	28.0
Machinery, Equipment & Parts	69,607.9	65,038.2	7.0
Petroleum Products	56,547.9	81,792.3	-30.9
Chemicals & Chemical Products	55,798.8	61,599.8	-9.4
Manufactures of Metal	37,223.9	42,409.2	-12.2
Transport Equipment	33,218.1	29,703.7	11.8
Crude Petroleum	31,899.5	38,810.7	-17.8
Optical & Scientific Equipment	19,656.0	18,715.1	5.0
Processed Food	17,481.5	18,172.2	-3.8
Iron & Steel Products	16,620.4	19,792.7	-16.0

TABLE 9: MAJOR IMPORT SOURCES (JANUARY–JULY 2025)

Sources	Jan-Jul 2025 ^p	Jan-Jul 2024 ^f	Change y-o-y
	RM Million	RM Million	%
Total Imports	830,156.3	789,825.6	5.1
China	190,657.0	170,362.4	11.9
Singapore	90,904.9	98,476.1	-7.7
USA	85,905.3	67,583.0	27.1
Taiwan	85,574.9	62,093.4	37.8
Japan	38,020.8	42,233.4	-10.0
ROK	35,672.9	32,021.4	11.4
Indonesia	35,668.0	34,343.4	3.9
Thailand	30,044.9	32,384.3	-7.2
Viet Nam	19,262.1	17,176.6	12.1
Saudi Arabia	18,722.9	21,230.9	-11.8

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
 Tabulated by: MATRADE

Notes:

f - final data

p - provisional data

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

