



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS BULLETIN FEBRUARY 2025

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**MALAYSIA
MADANI**



**ASEAN
MALAYSIA 2025**
KETERANGAN DAN KEMAMPUAN



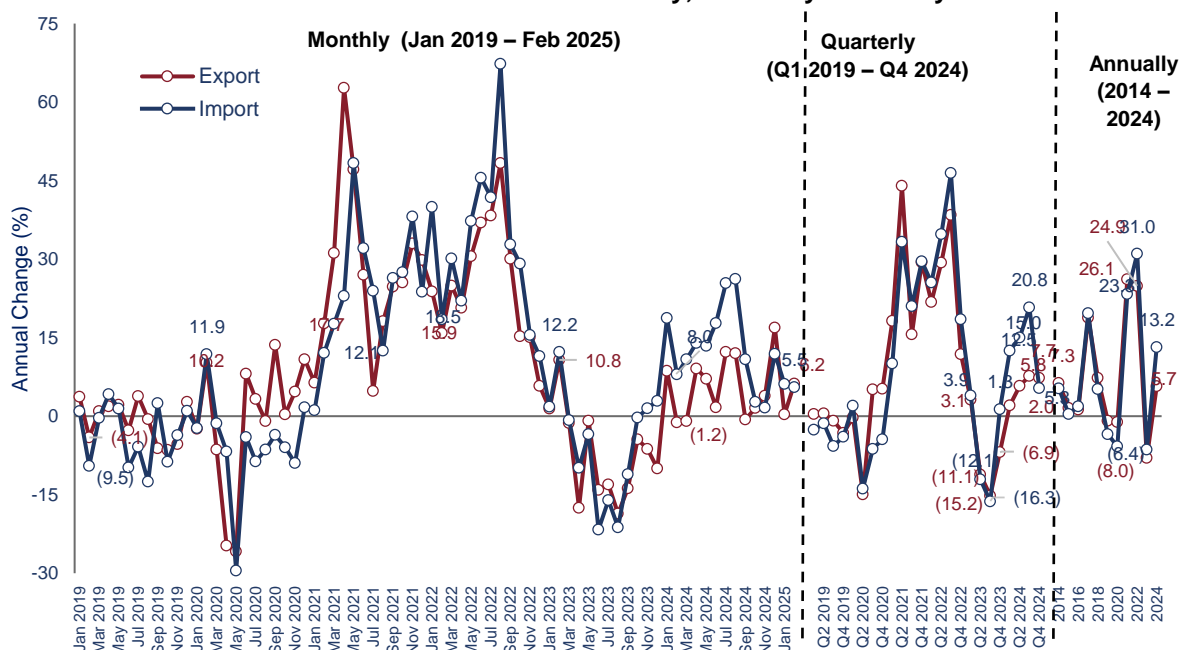
MALAYSIA'S TRADE PERFORMANCE, FEBRUARY 2025

Malaysia's total trade recorded a steady performance in February 2025, with a growth of 5.9 per cent or RM12.4 billion to RM223.9 billion as compared to RM211.5 billion in the previous year. The performance was attributable by an increase of 6.2 per cent or RM6.9 billion in exports and 5.5 per cent or RM5.5 billion in imports. The value of exports and imports reached RM118.3 billion and RM105.6 billion, respectively.

In addition, the trade balance continued to record a surplus with RM12.6 billion, grew by 12.2 per cent as compared to RM11.2 billion in the same month of preceding year.

As compared to previous month, exports, imports, and total trade fell by 3.7 per cent, 11.3 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. However, trade balance posted a substantial growth of 244.8 per cent or RM9.0 billion as compared to January 2025.

Chart 1: Trade Performance: Monthly, Quarterly & Annually



EXPORTS

Malaysia's export posted a better growth of 6.2 per cent in February 2025, amounted to RM118.3 billion

Performance of Exports

Malaysia's exports rose 6.2 per cent in February 2025 compared to the same month in 2024, corresponded with the increases in both domestic exports and re-exports. Domestic exports, which represented 82.0 per cent of total exports, posted an increase of 5.9 per cent from RM91.5 billion to RM97.0 billion. Meanwhile, re-exports worth RM21.3 billion, accounting for 18.0 per cent of total exports, grew by 7.3 per cent from

RM19.8 billion as compared to the previous year.

Meanwhile, the month-on-month comparison indicated exports declined by 3.7 per cent or RM4.6 billion. However, based on a month-on-month (m-o-m) seasonally adjusted terms analysis, exports increased 2.3 per cent to RM133.3 billion.

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

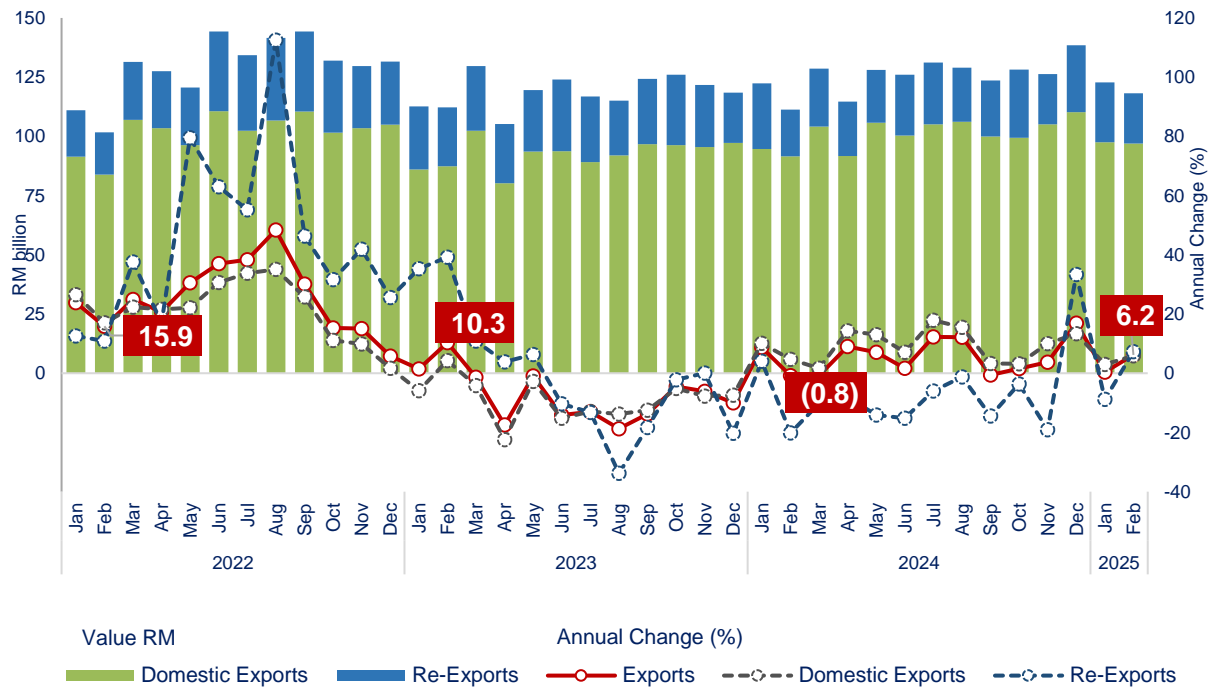
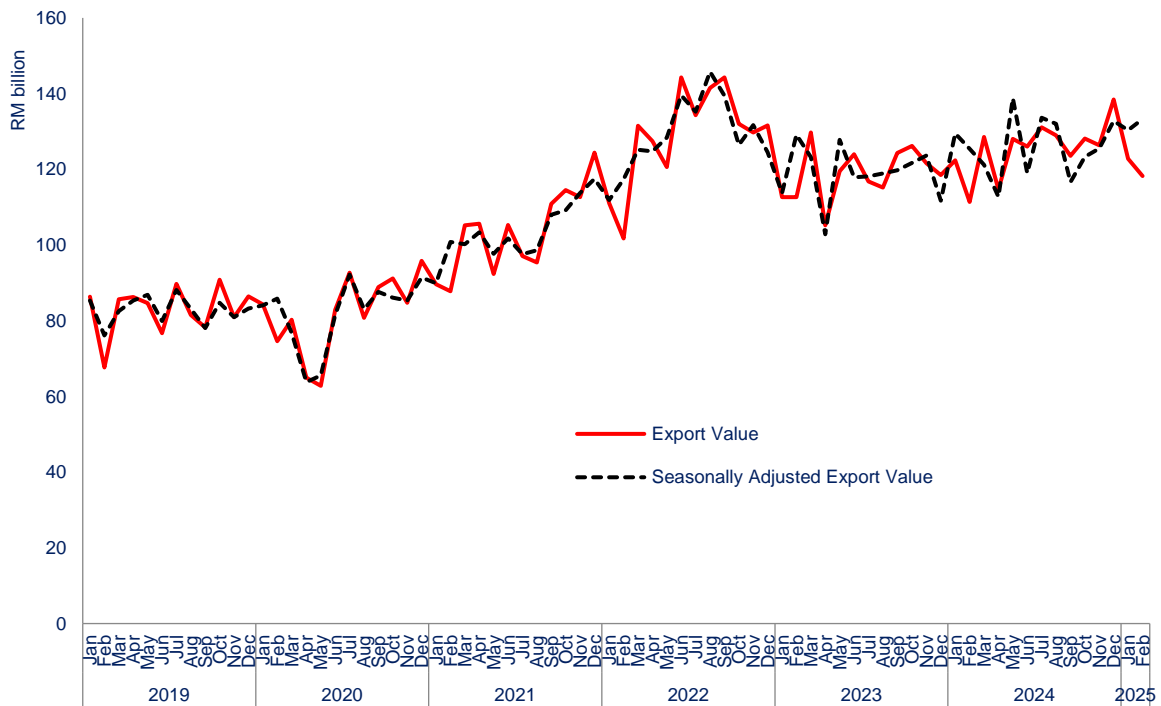


Chart 3: Actual Export Value and Seasonally Adjusted Export Value, RM billion



Export Performance for Major Country of Destination

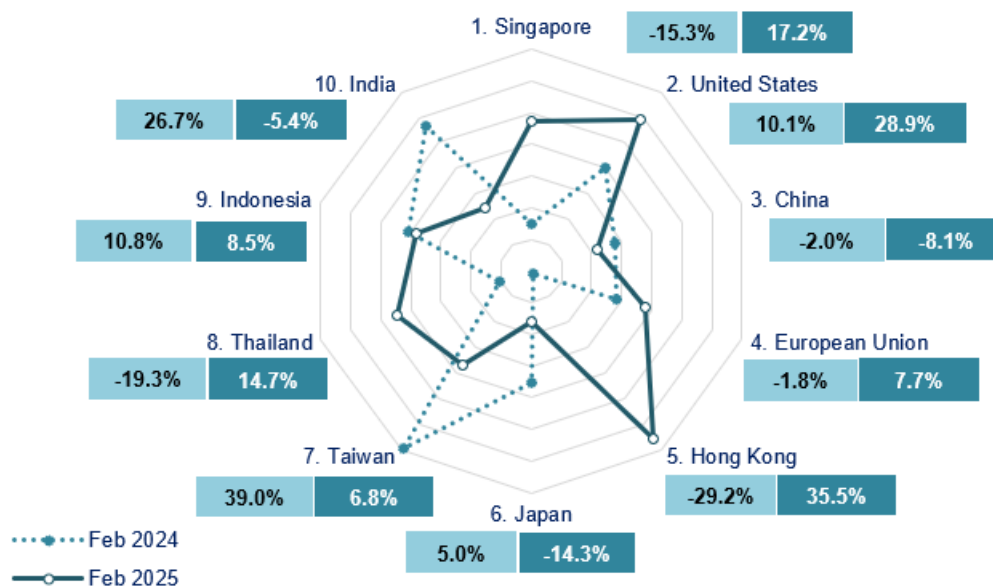
Singapore and the United States remained as the top destination countries for Malaysia's exports, collectively contributing 30.3 per cent of the total export value in February 2025.

Singapore topped the list with exports worth RM18.4 billion, representing a 15.5 per cent share of Malaysia's total exports, reflecting an increase of 17.2 per cent, or RM2.7 billion, compared to the previous year. The increase was mainly driven by higher exports of electrical & electronic (E&E) products (+RM1.6 billion, +22.4%), machinery, equipment & parts (+RM450.4 million, +32.5%) and petroleum products (+RM185.8 million, +7.6%).

The United States contributed 14.8 per cent to Malaysia's total exports, valued at RM17.5 billion, marking an increase of RM3.9 billion or 28.9 per cent from the previous year. This growth was supported by higher exports of E&E products (+RM2.5 billion, +30.8%) and other manufactured products (+RM629.3 million, +71.9%).

Among the top ten destination countries, exports to Singapore, the United States, European Union, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Thailand and Indonesia experienced positive growth. On the other hand, exports to China, Japan, and India recorded declines.

Chart 4: Annual Change of Exports for Major Country of Destination, February 2024 dan February 2025



Exports to ASEAN Countries

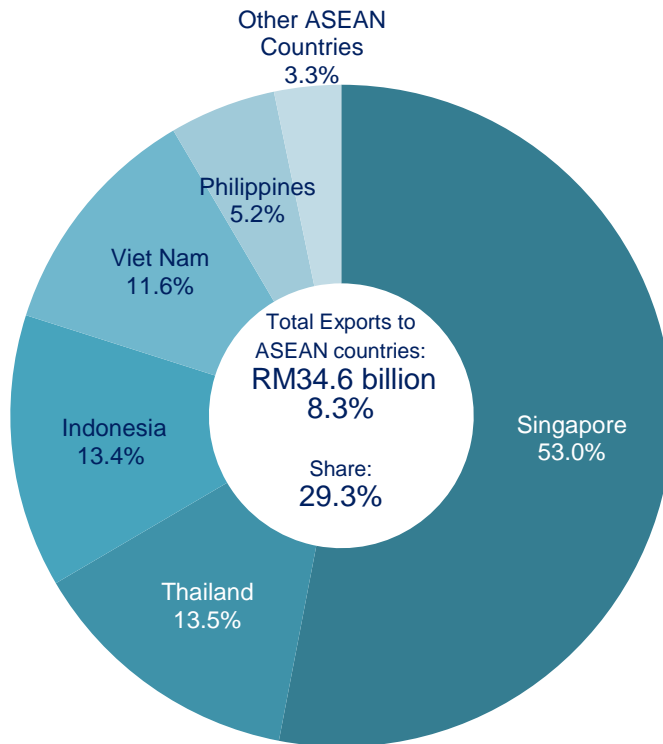
Exports to ASEAN countries, contributed 29.3 per cent of Malaysia's total exports in February 2025. It recorded a value of RM34.6 billion, edged up by 8.3 per cent from RM32.0 billion in the same month the previous year.

The increase was particularly driven by the positive performance in electric & electronic products (E&E) (+RM1.5 billion, +13.7%), machinery, equipment & parts (+RM393.9 million, +17.2%), liquefied natural

gas (LNG) (+RM305.1 million, +206.6%) and other agriculture (+RM212.0 million, +31.4%). However, crude petroleum and petroleum products experienced a reduction of RM434.5 million (-45.2%) and RM359.8 million (-6.0%), respectively.

Among ASEAN countries, Singapore is the leading export destination, contributing 53.0 per cent, with a substantial increase of 17.2 per cent or RM2.7 billion compared to February 2024.

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



Export Performance for Economic Sectors

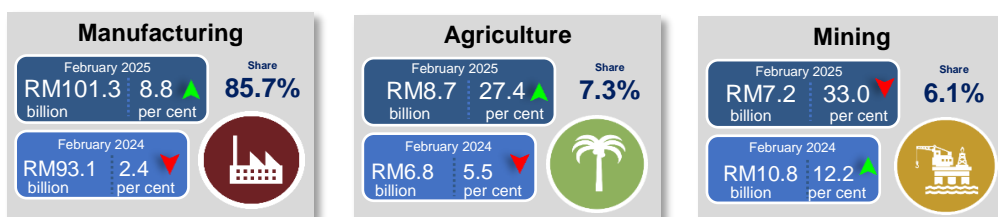
Exports of manufactured goods remained an important component of total exports in February 2025, contributing 85.7 per cent, recording a year-on-year (y-o-y) increase of 8.8 per cent to RM101.3 billion from RM93.1 billion in the previous year. The main contributors to the increase were E&E products (+RM7.2 billion, +18.1%), other manufactured products (+RM846.8 million, +20.0%) and machinery, equipment & parts (+RM642.5 million, +12.4%).

Exports of agricultural products which accounted for 7.3 per cent of total exports recorded a growth

of 27.4 per cent to RM8.7 billion. The increase was largely attributed to higher exports of palm oil & palm oil-based agricultural products (+RM1.5 billion, +31.8%) and other agricultural products (+RM217.2 million, +24.3%).

On the other hand, mining exports, which accounted for 6.1 per cent of total exports, experienced a decline of 33.0 per cent, falling to RM7.2 billion from RM10.8 billion. This decrease was primarily driven by reduced exports of crude petroleum (-RM2.1 billion, -64.5%) and liquefied natural gas (LNG) (-1.5 billion, -24.5%).

Exhibit 1: Exports by Sector, February 2024 dan February 2025



Exports of Selected Major Products








Export performance recorded an increase in February 2025, in line with positive growth by the following products:

- E&E products, accounted for 40.0 per cent of total exports, increased by RM7.2 billion or 18.1 per cent to reach a value of RM47.3 billion;
- Palm oil & palm oil-based products, accounting for 8.0 per cent of total exports, rose by RM1.9 billion, reflecting a growth of 25.6 per cent, reaching a total of RM9.5 billion. Exports of palm oil, the leading commodity in this product group, noted an increase of RM1.5 billion (+38.3%). The export volume showed increase of 69.3 per cent, while the average value per unit fell 25.8 per cent. Additionally, the domestic price of crude palm oil has risen by 20.5 per cent, reaching RM4,759.0 per metric tonnes;
- Timber & timber-based products increased 1.4 per cent or RM24.2 million to RM1.7 billion, contributing 1.4 per cent to total exports; and
- Natural rubber representing 0.4 per cent of total exports, increased 26.2 per cent or RM102.1 million to RM492.1 million, aligned with a 26.7 per cent increase in an average unit value. On the contrary, export volume declined 0.4 per cent. Additionally, rubber prices (SMR20) experienced a notable increase of 23.1 per cent.

However, a decrease was recorded for the following products:

- Refined petroleum products, which contributed 7.2 per cent of total exports, decreased by RM789.1 million or 8.5 per cent to RM8.5 billion in line with the decline in average value per unit (-10.1%), albeit an increase in export volume of 1.8 per cent;
- LNG accounted for 4.0 per cent of total exports, experiencing a reduction of RM1.5 billion or 24.5 per cent, to RM4.8 billion, corresponded with the reduction in export volume, which saw a decline of 12.8 per cent, as well as a decrease in average unit value of 13.4 per cent; and
- Crude petroleum, accounting for 1.0 per cent of total exports, decreased by RM2.1 billion or 64.5 per cent to RM1.1 billion. It was in line with the decline in export volume (-62.6%) and average value per unit (-5.0%). The price of Brent oil in February 2025 fell to RM333.8 (-16.5%) per barrel as compared to the same month of previous year.

Exhibit 2: Exports of Selected Major Product, February 2024 dan February 2025

						
40.0 per cent	7.2 per cent	8.0 per cent	4.0 per cent	1.0 per cent	1.4 per cent	0.4 per cent
Electrical & Electronic Products	Refined Petroleum Products	Palm Oil & Palm Oil-based Products	Liquefied Natural Gas	Crude Petroleum	Timber & Timber-based Products	Natural Rubber
RM billion y-o-y (%)	RM billion y-o-y (%)	RM billion y-o-y (%)	RM billion y-o-y (%)	RM billion y-o-y (%)	RM billion y-o-y (%)	RM billion y-o-y (%)
47.3 +18.1	8.5 -8.5	9.5 +25.6	4.8 -24.5	1.1 -64.5	1.7 +1.4	0.5 +26.2
40.0 -9.7	9.3 -18.7	7.6 -5.8	6.3 +8.2	3.2 +36.9	1.7 +4.5	0.4 +32.9

Note: Share

February 2025

February 2024

IMPORTS

The performance of capital goods remained sturdy, rose 35.3 per cent to RM13.8 billion in February 2025

Performance of Imports

Malaysia's import sustained its positive momentum, posted an increment of RM5.5 billion or 5.5 per cent in February 2025. The increase made up the total imports to RM105.6 billion from RM100.1 billion recorded in the same month of the preceding year. However, monthly comparison indicated that imports experienced a contraction of 11.3 per cent as compared to the previous month.

Referring to the analysis in seasonally adjusted terms m-o-m, imports declined 2.4 per cent to RM118.7 billion. On a y-o-y basis, imports by End Use recorded an increase in all groups. Imports of capital goods expanded 35.3 per cent to RM13.8 billion, while intermediate goods and consumption goods rose by 5.8 per cent and 7.4 per cent respectively.

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

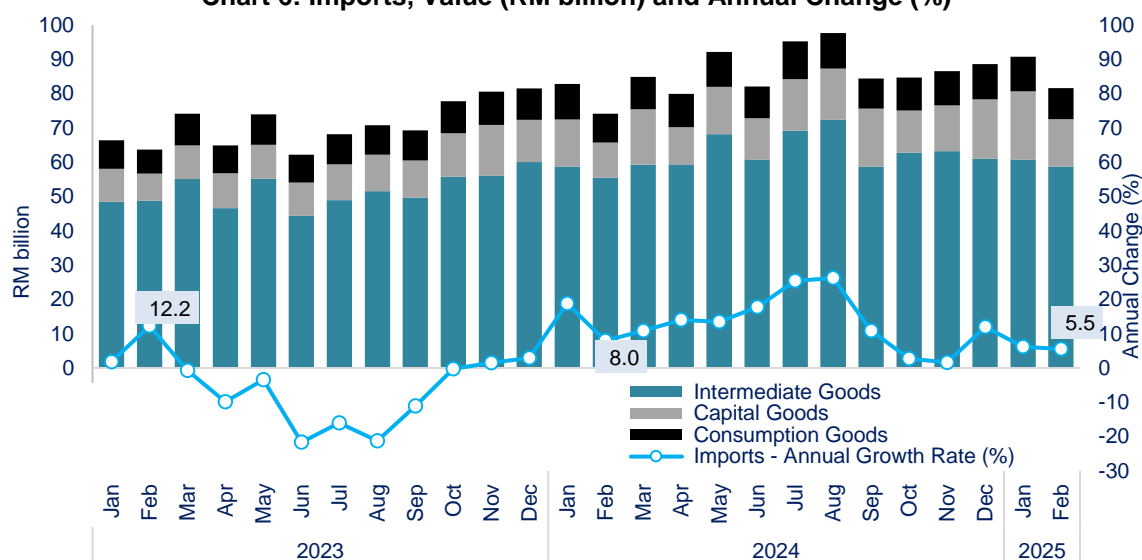
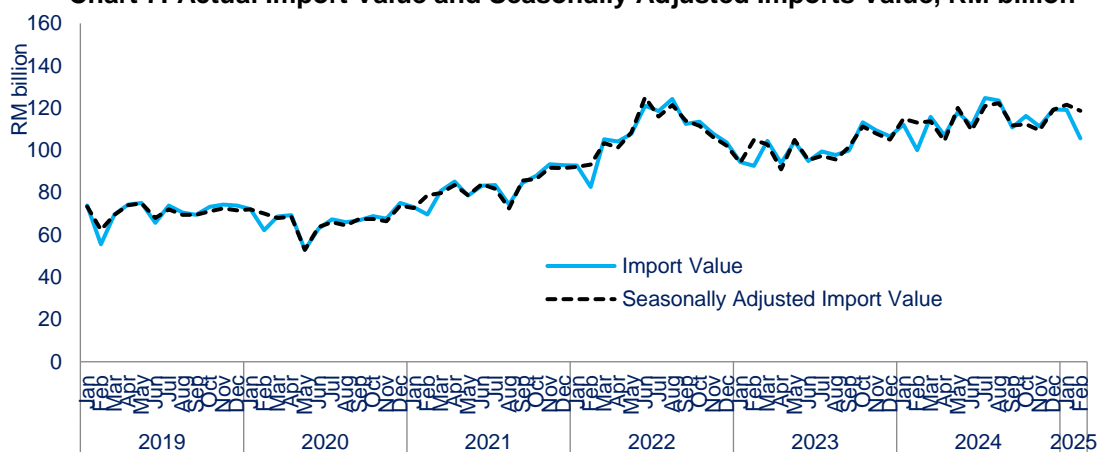


Chart 7: Actual Import Value and Seasonally Adjusted Imports Value, RM billion



Import Performance for Major Country of Origin

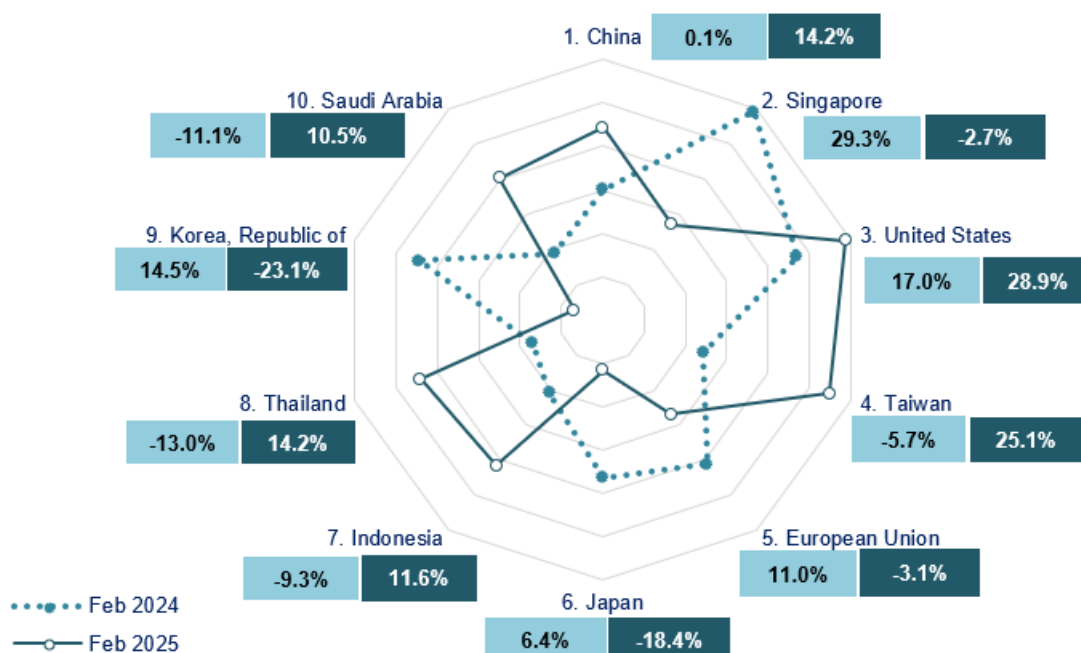
China and Singapore were the two major countries of origin for Malaysia's imports, constituted 32.5 per cent to the total import value in February 2025.

Imports from China, which represented for 21.1 per cent of Malaysia's total imports, expanded by 14.2 per cent to RM22.2 billion, y-o-y. The expansion was propelled by higher imports of E&E products (+RM2.9 billion, +40.1%), machinery, equipment & parts (+RM518.2 million, +22.1%) and transport equipment (+RM428.7 million, +58.9%).

Imports from Singapore were valued at RM12.1 billion, making up 11.5 per cent of total imports, declined 2.7 per cent or RM342.6 million, y-o-y. The decrease was influenced by lower imports of petroleum products (-RM1.0 billion, -25.5%), despite the double digit growth of 15.8 per cent recorded in E&E products (+RM648.4 million, +15.8%).

The performance in imports from four major countries recorded a decline, while imports from China, the United States, Taiwan, Indonesia, Thailand and Saudi Arabia increased as compared to the same month last year.

Chart 8: Annual Change for Imports for Major Country of Origin, February 2024 dan February 2025



Imports from ASEAN Countries

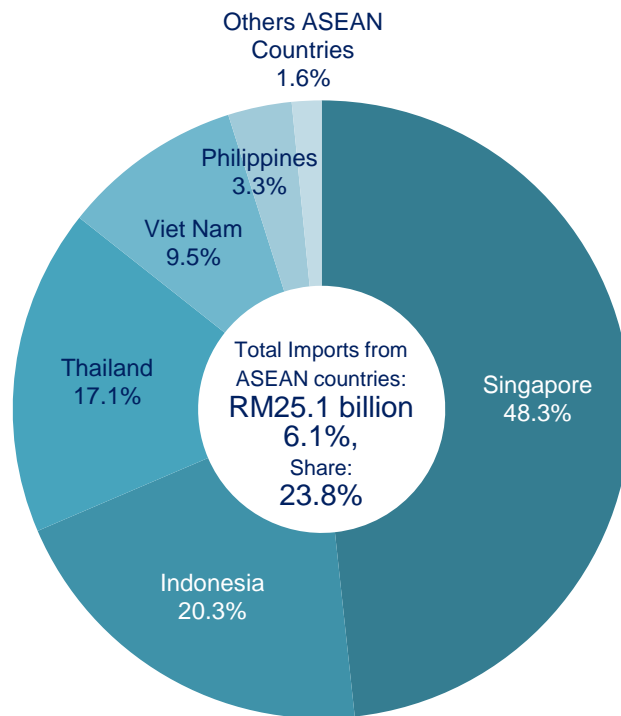
Imports from ASEAN countries accounted for 23.8 per cent of total imports, posted an increase of 6.1 per cent, to RM25.1 billion from RM23.7 billion as compared to in the same month of the previous year.

This increase was mainly attributed by higher imports of E&E products (+RM1.3 billion, +22.1%), palm oil & palm oil-based products (+RM298.8 million, +138.7%), other manufactures (+RM176.6 million, +37.4%) and

palm oil-based manufactured products (+RM172.9 million, +33.8%). However, a decline recorded in petroleum products (-RM1.2 billion, -25.5%) and chemical & chemical products (-RM218.9 million, -11.6%).

Singapore continued to dominate imports among ASEAN countries with a contribution of 48.3 per cent, albeit a decrease of 2.7 per cent or RM342.6 million as compared to the last year.

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



Import Performance for Economic Sectors

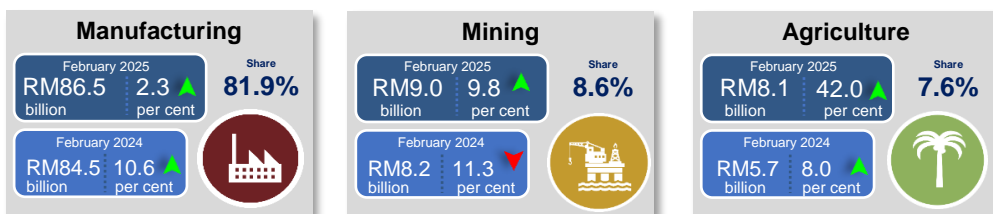
Imports of manufactured goods (81.9% of total imports) edged up by 2.3 per cent from RM84.5 billion to RM86.5 billion y-o-y. The growth was supported by higher imports of E&E products (+RM6.8 billion, +23.1%) and transport equipment (+RM1.8 billion, +49.4%).

Imports of agricultural products (7.6% of total imports) recorded a remarkable increase of 42.0 per cent to RM8.1 billion from RM5.7 billion, mainly supported by higher imports of other agricultural products (+RM1.9 billion, +47.7%), palm oil & palm oil-based agricultural products

(+RM297.7 million, +122.5%), other vegetable oils (+RM191.1 million, +63.5%), and natural rubber (+RM30.2 million, +3.5%).

In addition, imports of mining products which contributed 8.6 per cent of total imports were valued at RM9.0 billion, recorded an increase of 9.8 per cent or RM809.5 million from RM8.2 billion. This was due to higher imports of crude petroleum (+RM1.1 billion, +28.8%), LNG (+RM216.1 million, +25.5%), and coal, coke & briquettes (+RM198.9 million, +14.5%).

Exhibit 3: Imports by Sector, February 2024 dan February 2025



Imports of Selected Major Products

Imports continued to increase in February 2025, driven by the performance in the following products:

- E&E products (34.5% of total imports), expanded 23.1 per cent (+RM6.8 billion) to RM36.5 billion;
- Crude petroleum, which contributed 4.7 per cent to total imports, increased by RM1.1 billion or 28.8 per cent, in line with a positive growth in import volume (+38.9%).

However, average unit value dropped by 7.3%; and

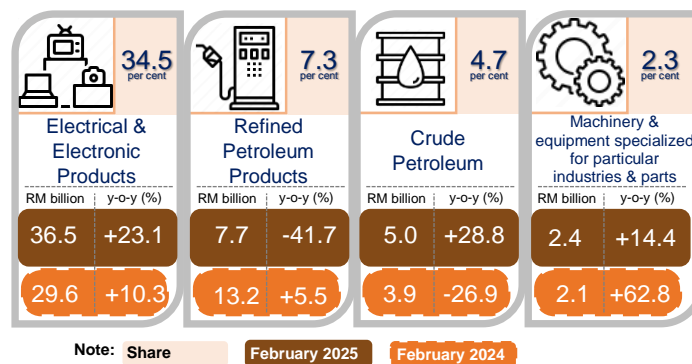
- Machinery & equipment specifically for certain industries and spare parts (2.3% of total imports), grew 14.4 per cent (+RM304.3 million) to RM2.4 billion.

However, negative growth was recorded for the following products:

- Refined petroleum products, accounting for 7.3 per cent of total imports, decreased by RM5.5 billion or 41.7 per cent, consistent with a

decline in average unit value (-9.9%) and import volume (-35.4%).

Exhibit 4: Imports of Selected Major Product, February 2024 dan February 2025



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

Imports increased by 5.5 per cent to RM105.6 billion, with three main import categories by End Use contributing 77.2 per cent of total imports, as follows:

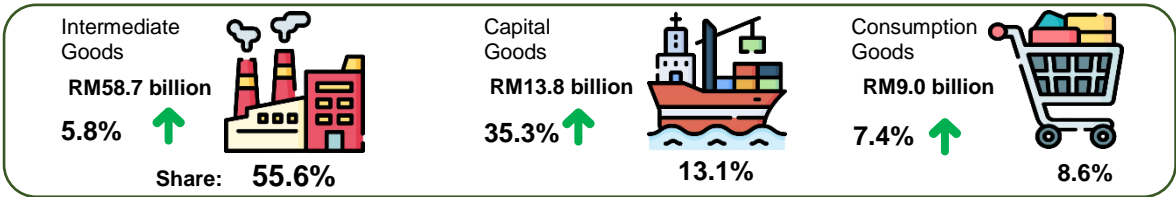
Intermediate goods, valued at RM58.7 billion or 55.6 per cent of total imports, grew 5.8 per cent, driven by a strong growth in imports of parts & accessories for capital goods (excluding transport equipment) (+RM2.5 billion, +13.9%).

Capital goods, amounted to RM13.8 billion (13.1% of total imports), surged by 35.3 per cent, driven by higher imports of industrial transport equipment (+RM1.8 billion, +589.4%) and capital

goods (excluding transport equipment), which rose by 17.9 per cent or RM1.8 billion.

Consumption goods, totalling RM9.0 billion (8.6% of total imports), posted an increase of 7.4 per cent, particularly due to higher imports of food & beverages, process, mainly for household consumption (+RM259.9 million, +9.1%) and non-durable goods (+RM193.1 million, +10.7%) .

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





STATISTICAL TABLE

