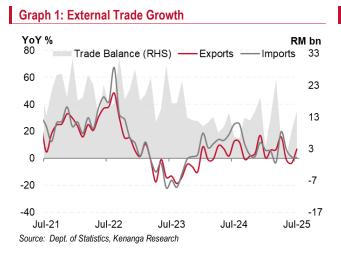


20 August 2025

Malaysia External Trade

July exports surprisingly rebounded to a 3-month high; E&E led

- Exports rebounded sharply to 6.8% (Jun: -3.6%), marking a three-month high and beating expectations (KIBB: -4.7%; consensus: -3.2%)
 - MoM (15.5%; Jun: -4.0%): rebounded sharply to four-month high following three straight months of decline.
- . Stronger shipments to Singapore, Taiwan and robust E&E exports drove the rebound
 - By destination: largely attributed to a sharp rebound in shipments to Singapore (22.2%; Jun: -16.9%) and China (6.8%; Jun: -9.3%) while Taiwan surged (46.6%; Jun: 14.2%). Notably, shipments to the US (3.8%; Jun: 4.7%) slowed to 16-month low despite expectations of frontloading ahead of tariff implementation.
 - By sector: supported by a rebound in manufacturing exports (9.0%; Jun: -3.3%) following two straight months of decline. However, the momentum was partially weighed down by weak agriculture (-8.6%; Jun: 17.5%) and persistent weakness in mining (-4.3%; Jun: -30.5%) despite easing contraction.
 - By major product: Electrical & Electronic (E&E) exports rose sharply (22.5%; Jun: 7.1%) accounting for 51.8% of total exports for the month. Commodities-related exports remained weak, led by petroleum products (-27.2%; Jun: -28.1%), liquified natural gas (LNG) (-7.2%; Jun: -26.5%), crude petroleum (-0.9%; Jun: -49.7%) and palm oil & palm-based products (-12.1%; Jun: 24.7%).
- Imports slowed for the third straight month to 0.6% (Jun: 1.3%), but better than expectations (KIBB: -2.8%; consensus: -2.3%)
 - Drivers: the slowdown was broad-based, led by a sharp drop in retained imports (-10.3%; Jun: 0.6%) but was partially offset by a surge in re-exports (42.0%; Jun: 3.4%).
 - By category: import of intermediate goods fell sharply (-17.8%; Jun: -0.9%), marking the fifth straight month of decline, alongside weaker consumption goods (-5.0%; Jun: 1.6%) but the slowdown was partially supported by higher capital goods (20.6%; Jun: 20.2%).
 - MoM (10.9%; Jun: -10.1%): rebounded sharply, after two straight months of decline.
- Trade surplus surged to RM15.0b (Jun: RM8.4b) beating expectations (KIBB: RM4.1b; consensus: RM5.4b)
 - Total trade rebounded modestly to 3.8% YoY (Jun: -1.3%), with MoM rebounded (13.3%; Jun: -7.0%) sharply.
- 2025 exports forecast maintained at 3.1% (2024: 5.7%) amid cautious 2H25 outlook
 - Outlook: Exports grew 4.3% in the first seven month of this year (versus Jan-Jun: 3.8%), still tracking above our full-year forecast but slower than 2024 levels. July's upsurge is likely transitory, with volatility expected as global supply chain recalibrated. E&E demand stay firm, underpinned by the global tech upcycle, while a modest recovery in commodity exports could offer upside in 2H25.
 - Risks: The balance of risk remains tilted to the downside. US growth trajectory and China's patchy recovery, particularly under new tariffs, pose key external headwinds. A stronger ringgit may weigh on export competitiveness, especially in low value-added products and commodity-linked sector.
 - GDP Outlook: We keep 2025 GDP growth forecast at 4.3% (2024: 5.1%) given that 2Q25 growth is steady at 4.4% (1Q25: 4.4%), as economic momentum remains intact. Growth is expected to remain resilient for the rest of the year, supported by accommodative policy settings, stable employment and favourable policy rates.



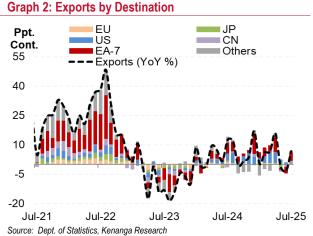




Table 1: Malaysia External Trade Growth Trend

| | | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | Jul-24 | Feb-25 | Mar-25 | Apr-25 | May-25 | Jun-25 | Jul-25 |
|---------------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total Trade | %YoY | 24.9 | 27.6 | -7.3 | 9.2 | 18.5 | 5.8 | 2.1 | 17.8 | 2.6 | -1.3 | 3.8 |
| Trade Balance | RM bil | 253.7 | 256.2 | 215.2 | 139.1 | 6.8 | 12.6 | 24.8 | 5.1 | 0.8 | 8.4 | 15.0 |
| Exports | %YoY | 26.1 | 24.9 | -8.0 | 5.8 | 12.6 | 6.1 | 6.5 | 15.9 | -1.2 | -3.6 | 6.8 |
| | %MoM | | | | | 4.3 | -3.7 | 16.1 | -2.8 | -5.2 | -4.0 | 15.5 |
| Manufacturing | %YoY | 25.7 | 22.4 | -6.9 | 5.9 | 10.6 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 19.0 | -0.3 | -3.3 | 9.0 |
| | Shr | 86.1 | 84.2 | 85.3 | 85.5 | 85.2 | 85.7 | 86.9 | 86.7 | 86.9 | 87.2 | 87.0 |
| Agriculture | %YoY | 36.8 | 23.3 | -21.8 | 11.7 | 32.5 | 27.3 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 8.2 | 17.5 | -8.6 |
| | Shr | 7.9 | 7.8 | 6.6 | 7.0 | 7.6 | 7.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 7.7 | 7.4 | 6.5 |
| Mining | %YoY | 20.6 | 67.0 | -10.0 | -2.5 | 15.4 | -33.0 | -16.4 | -1.3 | -23.5 | -30.5 | -4.3 |
| | Shr | 5.7 | 7.6 | 7.4 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 5.7 |
| Others | %YoY | 11.4 | 51.5 | 26.8 | 15.4 | 29.0 | 3.3 | -0.2 | 8.2 | -19.3 | 3.5 | 10.0 |
| | Shr | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 |
| Imports | %YoY | 23.3 | 31.0 | -6.4 | 13.1 | 25.4 | 5.5 | -2.9 | 19.9 | 6.6 | 1.3 | 0.6 |
| | %MoM | | | | | 11.6 | -11.4 | 6.5 | 14.1 | -2.0 | -10.1 | 10.9 |
| Capital | %YoY | 14.4 | 15.8 | 7.1 | 29.6 | 44.3 | 35.3 | -19.4 | 113.9 | 63.2 | 20.2 | 20.6 |
| | Shr | 10.5 | 9.3 | 10.6 | 12.2 | 12.1 | 13.1 | 11.6 | 18.3 | 18.0 | 12.7 | 14.5 |
| Intermediate | %YoY | 27.2 | 29.5 | -12.2 | 20.7 | 41.3 | 5.7 | -0.6 | -1.7 | -4.3 | -0.9 | -17.8 |
| | Shr | 55.3 | 54.6 | 51.2 | 54.7 | 55.4 | 55.6 | 52.4 | 45.3 | 51.8 | 53.3 | 45.3 |
| Consumption | %YoY | 13.2 | 24.0 | 0.1 | 12.8 | 25.5 | 7.6 | 3.7 | -0.4 | -0.8 | 1.6 | -5.0 |
| | Shr | 8.5 | 8.0 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 8.8 | 8.6 | 8.6 | 7.6 | 8.0 | 8.3 | 8.3 |

^{*}Shr = share to total exports or imports,

Source: Dept. of Statistics preliminary release, Kenanga Research

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