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PERANGKAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI SARAWAK 2025

JULAI 2025

Jumlah Dagangan Sarawak Catat Pertumbuhan Positif, Cerminkan Ketahanan Ekonomi

PUTRAJAYA, 4 Julai 2025 – Pada tahun 2024, Sarawak telah mencatatkan jumlah dagangan sebanyak RM198.7 bilion dan lebihan dagangan RM71.1 bilion, sebagaimana dalam laporan PERANGKAAN PERDAGANGAN LUAR NEGERI SARAWAK BAGI TAHUN RUJUKAN 2024 pada hari ini. Laporan ini memaparkan statistik volum dan nilai barangan perdagangan Sarawak dengan rakan dagangan serta perincian mengikut klasifikasi komoditi berdasarkan transaksi fizikal di pintu masuk/keluar negeri Sarawak.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin berkata, kenaikan harga komoditi khususnya minyak sawit mentah serta disokong oleh permintaan global yang kukuh mendorong pertumbuhan ini. Eksport utama seperti minyak sawit, gas asli cecair (LNG) dan petroleum mentah kekal memberangsangkan seterusnya memacu prestasi perdagangan. Pada tahun 2024, Sarawak mencatat jumlah dagangan sebanyak RM198.7 bilion meningkat sebanyak 2.7 peratus berbanding tahun 2023. Imbangan dagangan turut menunjukkan pertumbuhan positif dengan peningkatan 4.2 peratus kepada RM71.1 bilion. Kedua-dua eksport dan import mencatatkan trend peningkatan. Eksport melonjak 3.1 peratus kepada RM134.9 bilion dan import meningkat 1.9 peratus kepada RM63.8 bilion.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin mengulas lanjut, Jepun, China, Republik Korea, Semenanjung Malaysia dan India merupakan lima destinasi utama eksport Sarawak pada tahun 2024. Pada tahun 2024, Jepun dan China merupakan destinasi utama eksport bagi

Sarawak yang merangkumi 35.1 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan eksport dengan nilai sebanyak RM47.3 bilion.

Eksport ke Jepun mencecah RM29.1 bilion meningkat sebanyak 1.4 peratus tahun ke tahun. Produk utama yang dieksport ke Jepun adalah LNG bernilai RM25.4 bilion, diikuti oleh produk berasaskan kayu sebanyak RM1.4 bilion dan produk besi serta keluli sebanyak RM0.8 bilion. Eksport ke China bernilai RM18.2 bilion merangkumi 13.5 peratus daripada jumlah eksport Sarawak menurun sebanyak 1.7 peratus atau RM0.3 bilion berbanding tahun sebelumnya. LNG kekal sebagai produk eksport utama ke China dengan jumlah RM13.5 bilion diikuti oleh keluaran logam sebanyak RM1.1 bilion manakala minyak sawit dan produk berasaskan sawit sebanyak RM0.9 bilion.

Sementara itu, eksport ke negara-negara ASEAN menyumbang sebanyak 12.5 peratus daripada jumlah keseluruhan eksport Sarawak menurun sebanyak 2.8 peratus kepada RM16.9 bilion berbanding RM17.4 bilion pada tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini disumbangkan oleh pengurangan eksport bagi barangan elektrik dan elektronik (E&E) (-RM1.6 bilion, 70.9%), petroleum mentah (-RM1.1 bilion, -17.9%) dan kayu gergaji dan kayu kumai (-RM0.05 bilion, -64.9%). Thailand menjadi destinasi eksport utama Sarawak dalam kalangan negara ASEAN dengan sumbangan 39.8 peratus daripada jumlah eksport ke rantau ini yang bernilai RM6.7 bilion. Ini diikuti oleh Brunei Darussalam dengan sumbangan sebanyak 17.5 peratus atau RM2.9 bilion dan Vietnam yang menyumbang 16.7 peratus atau RM2.8 bilion.

Mengulas lebih lanjut eksport mengikut sektor, perlombongan menguasai jumlah keseluruhan eksport merangkumi 58.5 peratus atau RM79.0 bilion dengan pertumbuhan sebanyak 2.7 peratus (+RM2.1 bilion). Pemacu utama pertumbuhan ialah LNG (+RM2.0 bilion, +3.7%) serta kondensat dan minyak petroleum lain (+RM0.9 bilion, +13.0%). Sementara itu, eksport produk pembuatan yang merangkumi 26.2 peratus daripada jumlah eksport mencatatkan nilai sebanyak RM35.4 bilion menurun 1.4 peratus atau RM0.5 bilion berbanding tahun sebelumnya. Penurunan ini sejajar dengan pengurangan eksport produk E&E sebanyak RM2.7 bilion (-33.4%) diikuti oleh produk bahan kimia dan keluaran kimia sebanyak RM1.0 bilion (-24.0%) dan produk kayu sebanyak RM0.1 bilion (-4.6%).

Eksport produk pertanian, yang menyumbang 14.8 peratus daripada jumlah eksport meningkat sebanyak 14.1 peratus daripada RM17.5 bilion pada tahun 2023 kepada RM20.0 bilion. Peningkatan ini sejajar dengan pertumbuhan eksport minyak kelapa sawit dan keluaran pertanian berasaskan minyak sawit sebanyak 16.6 peratus mencapai nilai RM18.7 bilion.

Pada masa yang sama, tiga kategori utama import mengikut penggunaan akhir iaitu barangan perantaraan, barangan penggunaan dan barangan modal menyumbang 84.6 peratus kepada jumlah import Sarawak. Barangan perantaraan bernilai RM32.0 bilion atau 50.2 peratus daripada jumlah import mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 2.8 peratus

disebabkan oleh pengurangan import bagi bekalan perindustrian yang diproses (-RM1.1 bilion, -4.9%), bahan api dan pelincir yang diproses, lain-lain (-RM0.4 bilion, -24.6%), bahan api dan pelincir utama (-RM0.1 bilion, -21.4%), serta makanan dan minuman diproses, khusus untuk industri (-RM21.1 juta, -7.9%).

Barang penggunaan berjumlah RM13.2 bilion (20.8% daripada jumlah import) mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 16.4 peratus disumbangkan oleh import yang lebih tinggi bagi makanan dan minuman diproses untuk kegunaan isi rumah (+RM847.7 juta, +18.1%), barangan separa tahan lama (+RM566.8 juta, +32.1%), barangan tidak tahan lama (+RM259.8 juta, +9.3%), serta makanan dan minuman utama khusus untuk kegunaan isi rumah (+RM110.0 juta, +11.4%). Barangan modal berjumlah RM8.7 bilion (13.6% daripada jumlah import) mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 0.2 peratus dipacu oleh peningkatan import barangan modal (tidak termasuk kelengkapan pengangkutan) sebanyak 4.0 peratus atau RM273.8 juta.

Jabatan turut menerbitkan Statistik Perdagangan Luar Negeri tahunan bagi 15 negeri yang memberikan nilai perdagangan antarabangsa setiap negeri dengan negara-negara antarabangsa lain bagi tempoh 2019 hingga 2024. Bagi negeri Sarawak, nilai yang digunakan adalah nilai perdagangan antarabangsa negeri Sarawak tanpa mengambilkira perdagangan negeri Sarawak dengan Semenanjung Malaysia dan Sabah. Bagi tahun 2024, jumlah perdagangan Sarawak mengikut nilai tersebut mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 2.6 peratus kepada RM146.7 bilion daripada RM143.0 bilion pada tahun 2023. Jumlah dagangan ini disumbangkan oleh eksport yang bernilai RM116.6 bilion dengan peningkatan sebanyak 3.9 peratus manakala import bernilai RM30.1 bilion menurun sebanyak 2.0 peratus.

Kepengerusian ASEAN-Malaysia 2025: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan mempengerusikan Jawatankuasa Sistem Statistik Komuniti ASEAN Ke-15 (ACSS15) yang bertujuan untuk memperkukuh kerjasama statistik ke arah pembangunan serantau yang mampan.

Malaysia julung kalinya berjaya menduduki tempat pertama di peringkat global di dalam laporan dwitahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW) dengan mengatasi 198 buah negara yang lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan 20 Oktober sebagai Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day), dengan tema 'Statistik Nadi Kehidupan.' Sementara itu, Hari Statistik Dunia Keempat akan disambut pada 20 Oktober 2025 dengan tema '*Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone*'.

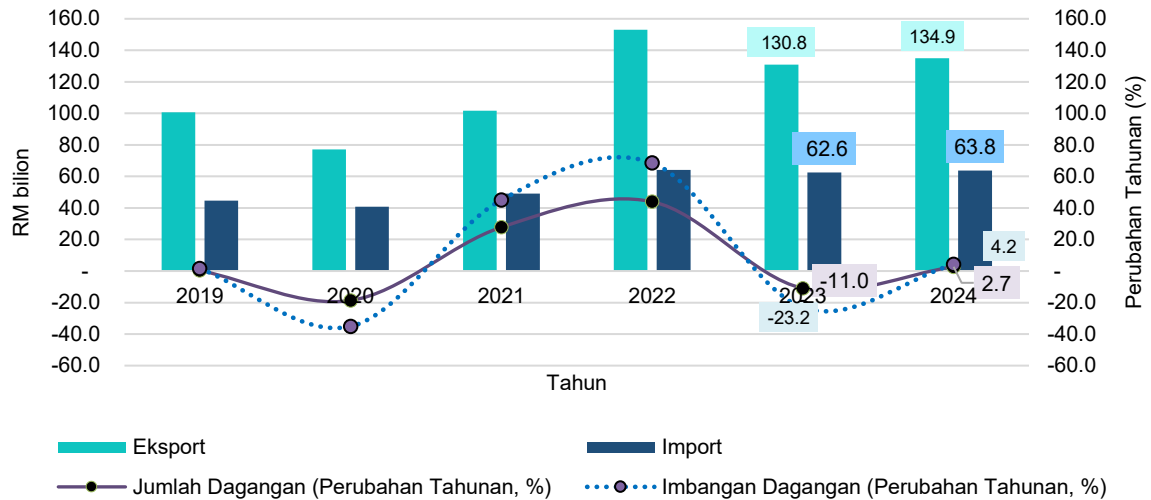
OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>

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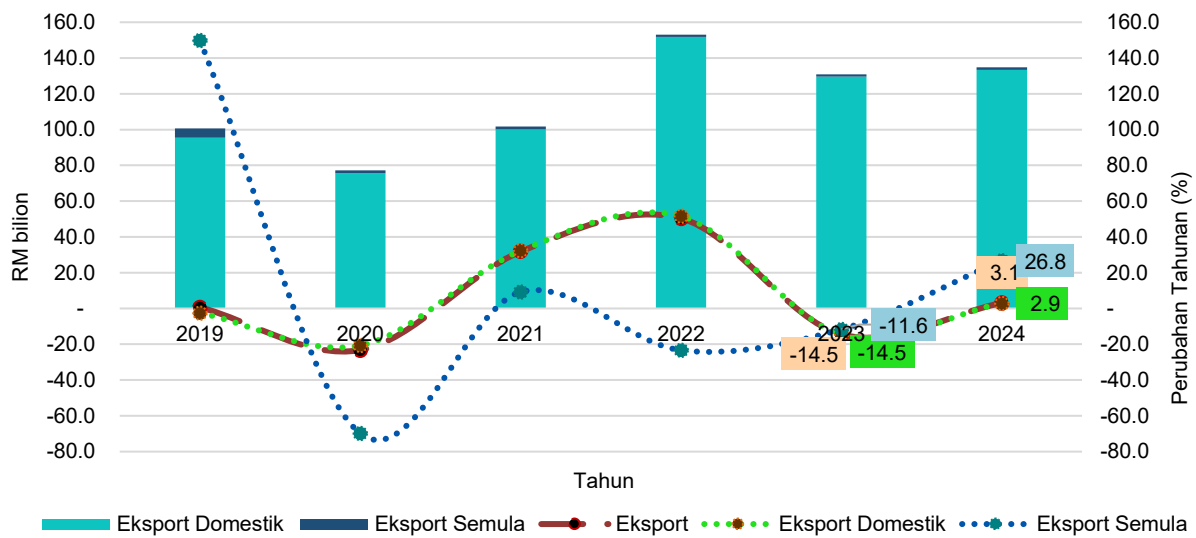
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4 JULAI 2025

LAMPIRAN

**Carta 1: Eksport, Import, Jumlah Dagangan dan Imbangan Dagangan,
2019-2024**



Carta 2: Prestasi Eksport, 2019-2024



Carta 3: Prestasi Import, 2019-2024



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SARAWAK EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS 2025 JULY 2025

Sarawak's Trade Records Positive Growth, Reflecting Economic Resilience

PUTRAJAYA, JULY 4, 2025 – In 2024, Sarawak recorded total trade of RM198.7 billion and trade surplus of RM71.1 billion, despite facing external uncertainties such as global market fluctuations and geopolitical tensions as reported today in **SARAWAK EXTERNAL TRADE STATISTICS FOR REFERENCE YEAR 2024**. The report presents Sarawak's trade performance vis-a-vis trading partners in terms of volume and value of merchandise goods by detailed classification of commodity based on physical transactions at the entry/ exit points of the state of Sarawak.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin said, higher commodity prices particularly crude palm oil supported by firm global demand was the primarily driven growth of Sarawak's trade performance. Major exports including palm oil, liquefied natural gas (LNG), and crude petroleum remained strong, thereby driving trade growth. In 2024, Sarawak's recorded a total trade of RM198.7 billion marking an increase of 2.7 per cent compared to 2023. The trade balance also grew by 4.2 per cent to RM71.1 billion. Both exports and imports showed an upward trend. Exports expanded by 3.1 per cent to RM134.9 billion while imports surged by 1.9 per cent to RM63.8 billion.

Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin further elaborated that, Japan, China, the Republic of Korea, Peninsular Malaysia and India were Sarawak's top five major export destinations in 2024. In 2024, Japan and China were the main exports destinations for Sarawak accounting for 35.1 per cent of the state's total exports, valued at RM47.3 billion.

Exports to Japan reached RM29.1 billion an increased 1.4 per cent year-on-year. The main products exported to Japan were LNG valued at RM25.4 billion, followed by wood products valued at RM1.4 billion and iron and steel products RM0.8 billion. Exports to China valued at RM18.2 billion and accounting for 13.5 per cent of Sarawak's total exports, declined by 1.7 per cent or RM0.3 billion compared to the previous year. LNG remained the primary export product to China amounting to RM13.5 billion, followed by manufactured metal products at RM1.1 billion while palm oil and palm-based products at RM0.9 billion.

Meanwhile exports to ASEAN countries accounted for 12.5 per cent of Sarawak's total exports shrinking by 2.8 per cent to RM16.9 billion compared to RM17.4 billion in the preceding year. It was mainly attributed by the decrease in electrical and electronic (E&E) products (-RM1.6 billion, 70.9%), crude petroleum (-RM1.1 billion, -17.9%) and sawn timber and moulding (-RM0.05 billion, -64.9%). Thailand became Sarawak's top export destination among ASEAN countries contributing 39.8 per cent of total exports to the region valued at RM6.7 billion. This was followed by Brunei Darussalam with 17.5 per cent or RM2.9 billion, and Vietnam contributing 16.7 per cent or RM2.8 billion.

Commenting further on exports by sector, mining dominated total exports accounting for 58.5 per cent or RM79.0 billion with a growth of 2.7 per cent (RM2.1 billion). The primary drivers of the expansion were LNG (+RM2.0 billion, +3.7%) and condensates and other petroleum oil (+RM0.9 billion, +13.0%). Meanwhile, export of manufactured products, which made up 26.2 per cent of total exports, stood at RM35.4 billion a year-on-year declined of 1.4 per cent or RM0.5 billion. This was in line with lower exports of E&E products (-RM2.7 billion, -33.4%) followed by chemical and chemical products (-RM1.0 billion, -24.0%) and wood products (-RM0.1 billion, -4.6%).

Exports of agricultural products, which accounted for 14.8 per cent of total exports, rose by 14.1 per cent from RM17.5 billion in 2023 to RM20.0 billion. The increase corresponded with higher exports of palm oil and palm-based products which grew by 16.6 per cent to reached RM18.7 billion.

On the same note, the three main categories of imports by end use, which were intermediate goods, consumption goods and capital goods contributed 84.6 per cent of Sarawak's total imports. Intermediate goods which valued at RM32.0 billion or 50.2 per cent of total imports decreased by 2.8 per cent with lower imports of industrial supplies, processed (-RM1.1 billion, -4.9%), fuel and lubricants, processed (-RM0.4 billion, -24.6%), fuels & lubricants, primary (-RM0.1 billion, -21.4%), and food and beverages, processed, mainly for industry (-RM21.1 million, -7.9%).

Consumption goods, amounted to RM13.2 billion (20.8% of total imports), recorded an increase of 16.4 per cent, resulting from higher imports of food and beverages, process, mainly for household consumption (+RM847.7 million, +18.1%), semi-durable goods (+RM566.8 million, +32.1%), non-durables goods (+RM259.8 million, +9.3%) and food & beverages, primary, mainly for household consumption (+RM110.0 million, +11.4%). On

the other hand, capital goods which stood at RM8.7 billion (13.6% of total imports) grew by 0.2 per cent driven by an increase in imports of capital goods (except transport equipment) of 4.0 per cent or RM273.8 million.

The Department also publishes the annual External Trade Statistics for 15 states, providing the value of each state's international trade with foreign countries for the period from 2019 to 2024. For the state of Sarawak, the reported trade values represent Sarawak's international trade, excluding transactions with Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah. In 2024, Sarawak's total trade, based on this definition, recorded a growth of 2.6 per cent, reaching RM146.7 billion compared to RM143.0 billion in 2023. This total trade comprised exports valued at RM116.6 billion, reflecting an increase of 3.9 per cent, while imports amounted to RM30.1 billion, a decline of 2.0 percent.

It is important to understand that the two publications mentioned above refer to different concepts in terms of the business company's location, as well as points of entry and exit. The publication of Malaysia External Trade Statistics by State aims to assess trade performance based on business companies, whereas the publication of Sarawak External Trade Statistics is intended to measure trade performance at the macro level.

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aims to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully recorded the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 198 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life.' Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
4 JULY 2025**

Chart 1: Exports, Imports, Total Trade and Trade Balance, 2019-2024

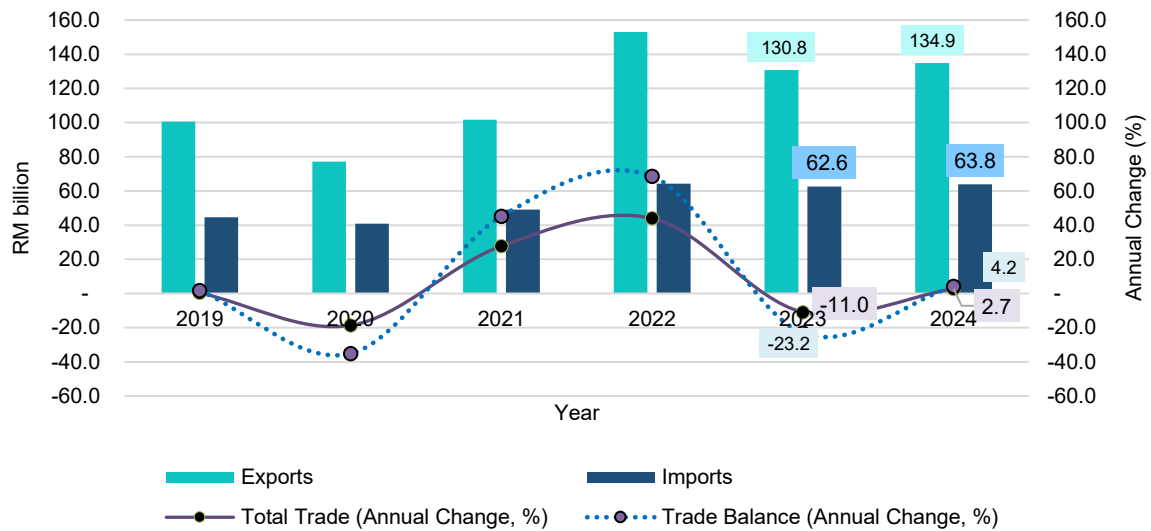


Chart 2: Performance of Exports, 2019-2024

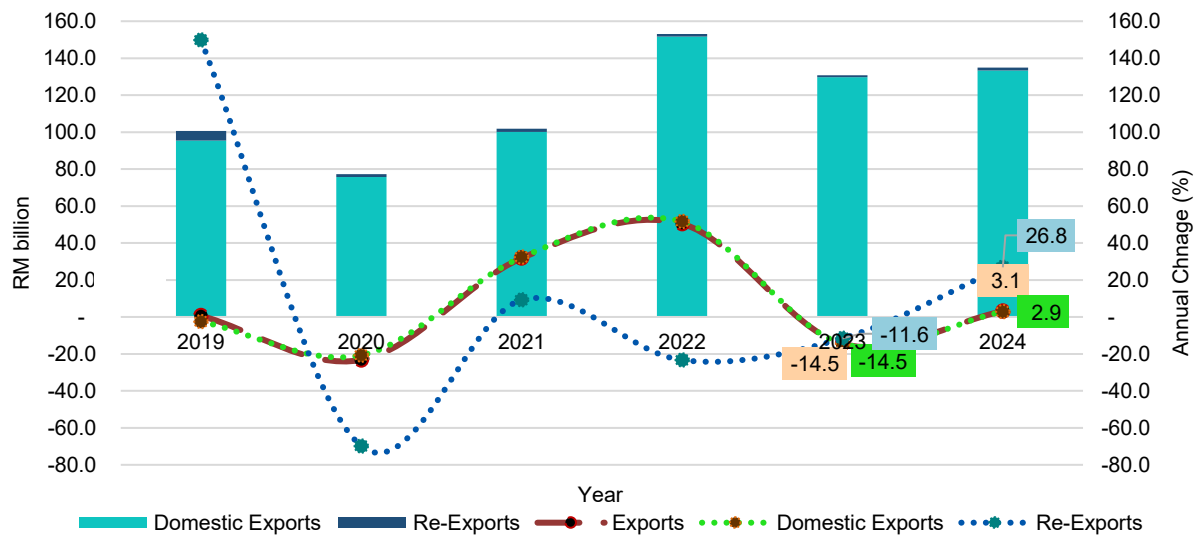


Chart 3: Performance of Imports, 2019-2024

