



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA, MALAYSIA, DISEMBER 2025

Inflasi Malaysia meningkat 1.6 peratus pada Disember 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 20 JANUARI 2026 – Inflasi Malaysia meningkat 1.6 peratus pada Disember 2025 dengan mata indeks mencatatkan 135.5 berbanding 133.4 pada bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini mengenai keluaran **INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP), DISEMBER 2025**.

Peningkatan ini didorong oleh inflasi lebih tinggi bagi kumpulan Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan, 5.7 peratus (November 2025: 5.6%); Pendidikan, 2.8 peratus (November 2025: 2.6%); Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau, 2.5 peratus (November 2025: 2.4%); Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain, 0.9 peratus (November 2025: 0.7%); Maklumat & Komunikasi, 0.9 peratus (November 2025: -1.3%); Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah, 0.3 peratus (November 2025: 0.2%) dan Pakaian & Kasut, 0.1 peratus (November 2025: -0.1%).

Namun begitu, kumpulan Pengangkutan, 0.1 peratus (November 2025: 0.2%); Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan, 0.8 peratus (November 2025: 1.2%) dan Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 3.1 peratus (November 2025: 3.4%) merekodkan peningkatan lebih perlahan pada Disember 2025 berbanding bulan sebelumnya. Selain itu, Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan (5.6%); Makanan & Minuman (1.5%) dan Kesihatan (1.5%) kekal pada kadar yang sama direkodkan pada November 2025.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa 62.8 peratus item (360 daripada 573) merekodkan kenaikan harga. Namun begitu, daripada jumlah tersebut, 350 item (97.2%) mencatatkan peningkatan kurang atau sama dengan 10 peratus, manakala hanya 10 item merekodkan kenaikan melebihi 10 peratus pada Disember 2025. Baki sebanyak 172 item (30.0%) menunjukkan penurunan dan 41 item kekal tidak berubah.

Kumpulan Makanan & Minuman menyumbang 29.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan wajaran IHP meningkat 1.5 peratus, kadar yang sama direkodkan pada November 2025. Subkumpulan Makanan di luar rumah merekodkan peningkatan yang lebih perlahan kepada 2.7 peratus berbanding 2.8 peratus pada November 2025. Manakala, subkumpulan Makanan di rumah meningkat secara marginal sebanyak 0.3 peratus (November 2025: 0.1%). Peningkatan ini telah disumbangkan oleh inflasi

bagi kelas perbelanjaan Ikan & makanan laut lain (2.2%); Minyak & lemak (0.9%); Buah-buahan & kacang (0.9%); Daging (0.7%) dan Gula, manisan & pencuci mulut (0.7%).

Inflasi Ikan & makanan laut lain meningkat 2.2 peratus pada Disember 2025 berbanding 2.1 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini dicatatkan oleh subkelas perbelanjaan Ikan hidup, segar, sejuk & beku (2.5%), disumbangkan oleh Ikan nyok-nyok, 10.6 peratus (November 2025: 8.3%); Ikan kerapu, 9.1 peratus (November 2025: 8.5%) dan Ikan pelaling, 7.0 peratus (November 2025: 6.0%). Selain itu, kelas perbelanjaan bagi kedua-dua Minyak & lemak dan Buah-buahan & kacang meningkat sebanyak 0.9 peratus berbanding 1.3 peratus dan 0.9 peratus pada November 2025.

Kelas perbelanjaan Daging merekodkan peningkatan pada 0.7 peratus pada Disember 2025 (November 2025: 0.7%). Peningkatan ini disumbangkan oleh kenaikan Daging khinzir, 3.8 peratus (November 2025: 3.4%) dan Daging lembu import (sejuk beku), 0.9 peratus (November 2025: 0.8%). Selain itu, Daging ayam segar yang merupakan komponen terbesar merangkumi 32.6 peratus dalam kelas perbelanjaan Daging menyederhana kepada 0.9 peratus pada Disember 2025 berbanding 1.4 peratus yang dicatatkan pada bulan sebelumnya. Purata harga Ayam standard Malaysia pada Disember 2025 adalah RM10.43 sekilogram berbanding RM10.32 sekilogram pada bulan Disember 2024 (November 2025: RM10.57). Manakala, purata harga Ayam standard di peringkat Semenanjung Malaysia direkodkan pada RM9.72 sekilogram berbanding RM9.52 sekilogram pada Disember 2024 (November 2025: RM9.87).

Kelas perbelanjaan Sayur-sayuran terus merekodkan penurunan kepada negatif 4.2 peratus berbanding November 2025 (-6.1%). Antara Sayur-sayuran yang masih mencatatkan penurunan tahun ke tahun adalah pada Disember 2025 adalah Bawang merah besar, negatif 24.3 peratus (November 2025: -22.9%); Bawang putih, negatif 13.8 peratus (November 2025: -13.1%); Sawi, negatif 9.7 peratus (November 2025: -9.6%) dan Bayam hijau, negatif 6.9 peratus (November 2025: -4.7%).

Subkumpulan Makanan di luar rumah meningkat perlahan kepada 2.7 peratus pada Disember 2025 berbanding bulan sebelumnya (2.8%). Antara item yang merekodkan kenaikan lebih rendah ialah Kuih muih, 4.5 peratus (November 2025: 5.2%); Sate, 4.2 peratus (November 2025: 4.4%); Nasi campur, 3.8 peratus (November 2025: 4.1%); Nasi babi panggang, 3.6 peratus (November 2025: 4.3%) dan Masakan sayur, 1.6 peratus (November 2025: 2.5%).

Inflasi bagi kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain meningkat lebih tinggi kepada 0.9 peratus pada Disember 2025 berbanding 0.7 peratus pada November 2025. Ia didorong oleh subkumpulan Penyelenggaraan, pembaikan & keselamatan rumah kediaman yang meningkat kepada 5.2 peratus pada Disember 2025 berbanding 5.0 peratus yang direkodkan pada November 2025.

Manakala, subkumpulan Elektrik, gas & bahan api masih berada pada jajaran negatif iaitu pada negatif 8.3 peratus (November 2025: -10.3%).

Pengemaskinian kadar Pelarasan Kos Bahan Api Secara Automatik (AFA) yang dikenakan ke atas pelanggan domestik di Semenanjung Malaysia bagi penggunaan lebih daripada 600 kilowatt per jam (kWh), telah menerima rebat sebanyak 6.42 sen/kWh bagi tempoh 1 hingga 31 Disember 2025 berbanding AFA yang dikenakan bagi tempoh 1 hingga 30 November 2025 (8.91 sen/kWh). Pengemaskinian ini memberi impak kepada purata nilai tarif elektrik berbanding tempoh sebelumnya. Namun begitu, pengguna domestik dengan penggunaan 600 kWj dan ke bawah kekal tidak terjejas.

Inflasi kumpulan Pengangkutan meningkat perlahan kepada 0.1 peratus pada Disember 2025 berbanding 0.2 peratus pada November 2025. Subkumpulan Perkhidmatan pengangkutan awam meningkat perlahan kepada 2.5 peratus pada Disember 2025 (November 2025: 2.6%). Namun begitu, subkumpulan Perkhidmatan pengangkutan barangan dan Pengurusan peralatan pengangkutan persendirian masing-masing merekodkan penurunan kepada negatif 1.4 peratus dan negatif 0.3 peratus, sedikit sebanyak telah mengimbangi inflasi kumpulan ini dari terus meningkat.

Purata harga Petrol tanpa plumbum RON97 pada Disember 2025 ialah RM3.24 seliter, kadar yang sama seperti November 2025. Sementara itu, purata harga Diesel di Semenanjung Malaysia adalah RM3.03 seliter berbanding RM3.05 seliter pada November 2025 (Disember 2024: RM2.95 seliter). Manakala, purata harga Diesel bagi Sabah, Sarawak dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan kekal pada RM2.15 seliter. Purata harga pasaran Petrol tanpa plumbum RON95 meningkat kepada RM2.62 seliter (November 2025: RM2.63 seliter) berbanding harga subsidi sebanyak RM1.99 seliter.

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah, berhubung dengan inflasi di peringkat negeri, lima negeri merekodkan peningkatan melebihi paras inflasi nasional (1.6%) iaitu Johor (2.3%), Negeri Sembilan (2.2%), Pahang (1.8%); Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (1.8%) dan Selangor (1.7%). Manakala, baki 11 negeri meningkat di bawah dan sama dengan kadar inflasi nasional dengan Kelantan merekodkan inflasi terendah (0.5%) pada Disember 2025. Kesemua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan inflasi Makanan & Minuman kecuali Kelantan (-0.3%). Tujuh negeri merekodkan peningkatan melepasi paras nasional bagi inflasi Makanan & Minuman (1.5%) pada Disember 2025. Peningkatan tertinggi direkodkan oleh Negeri Sembilan (3.4%), diikuti oleh Pahang (2.7%), Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (2.4%), Johor (2.3%), Melaka (2.1%), Terengganu (1.6%) dan Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (1.6%). Manakala, negeri-negeri lain menunjukkan peningkatan di bawah dan sama dengan paras inflasi nasional Makanan & Minuman.

Inflasi keseluruhan secara bulanan pada Disember 2025 mencatatkan peningkatan pada 0.3 peratus berbanding November 2025 (0.0%). Ini berikutan kumpulan Maklumat & Komunikasi (0.6%) dan Makanan & Minuman (0.4%) yang merekodkan

kenaikan lebih tinggi berbanding bulan sebelumnya. Selain itu, kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain; Kesihatan dan Pengangkutan yang masing-masing meningkat kepada 0.2 peratus turut mencatatkan trend yang sama pada Disember 2025. Terdapat empat kumpulan yang tidak mencatatkan sebarang peningkatan iaitu Pakaian & Kasut; Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah; Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan dan Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan. Sementara itu, Pendidikan dan Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan masing-masing meningkat pada kadar yang sama seperti bulan sebelumnya iaitu 0.2 peratus dan 0.1 peratus.

Inflasi bagi suku tahun keempat 2025 meningkat 1.3 peratus, kadar yang sama direkodkan pada suku tahun ketiga 2025. Ini disumbangkan oleh kumpulan Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan, 5.8 peratus (ST3 2025: 4.2%); Pendidikan, 2.6 peratus (ST3 2025: 2.3%); Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau, 1.7 peratus (ST3 2025: 0.5%); Kesihatan, 1.5 peratus (ST3 2025: 1.2%) dan Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan, 1.1 peratus (ST3 2025: 0.8%). Walau bagaimanapun, penurunan kumpulan Maklumat & Komunikasi pada negatif 1.0 peratus (ST3 2025: -5.5%) dan Pakaian & Kasut, negatif 0.1 peratus (ST3 2025: -0.1%), sedikit sebanyak meredakan inflasi dari terus meningkat. Bagi perbandingan suku tahunan pula, inflasi Malaysia meningkat lebih perlahan pada 0.2 peratus berbanding 0.4 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya.

Inflasi tahunan 2025 mencatatkan 1.4 peratus pada kadar lebih perlahan berbanding 1.8 peratus pada tahun 2024. Ini disumbangkan oleh peningkatan perlahan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain, 1.6 peratus (2024: 3.0%); Kesihatan, 1.2 peratus (2024: 1.8%); Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan, 1.1 peratus (2024: 1.8%); Pengangkutan, 0.4 peratus (2024: 1.0%) dan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah, 0.2 peratus (2024: 0.7%). Kumpulan Maklumat & Komunikasi dan Pakaian & Kasut mencatatkan penurunan pada negatif 4.3 peratus dan negatif 0.2 peratus pada tahun 2025. Namun begitu, terdapat kumpulan yang meningkat lebih tinggi pada tahun 2025 seperti Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (4.4%); Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan (3.4%); Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (3.2%); Pendidikan (2.3%) dan Makanan & Minuman (2.1%).

Bagi perbandingan inflasi dengan negara-negara terpilih, inflasi di Malaysia pada Disember 2025 (1.6%) adalah lebih rendah berbanding inflasi di Viet Nam (3.5%), Indonesia (2.9%) dan Republic of Korea (2.3%). Walau bagaimanapun, kadar tersebut lebih tinggi berbanding China (0.8%) dan Thailand (-0.3%).

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026), bertemakan "Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat". Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari 5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertubuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

Malaysia buat julung kalinya telah menduduki tangga pertama (1) di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 yang dikeluarkan oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

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>.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
20 JANUARI 2026

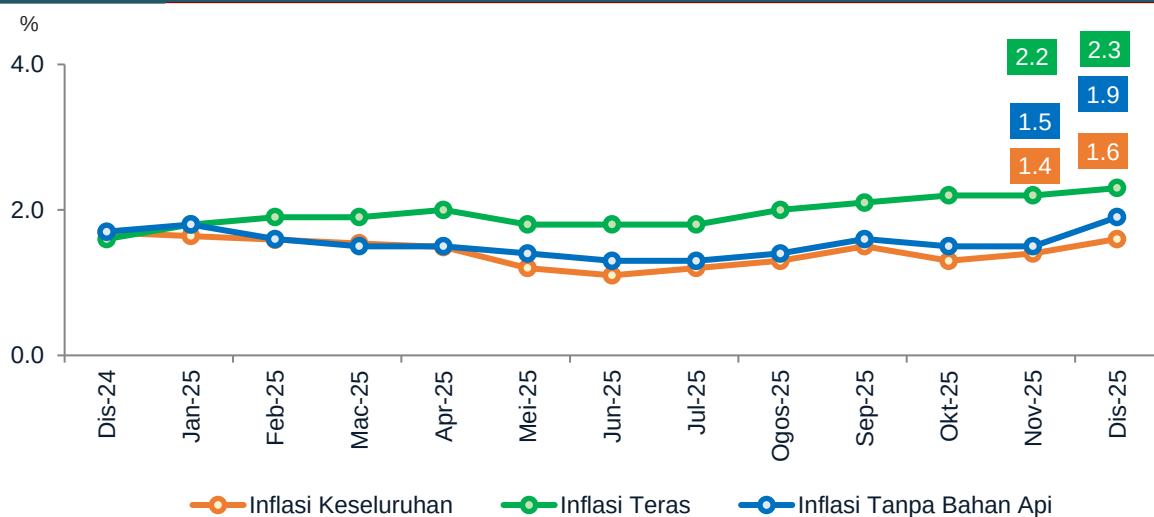
Carta 1

Inflasi Bulanan Malaysia, Januari 2011 – Disember 2025



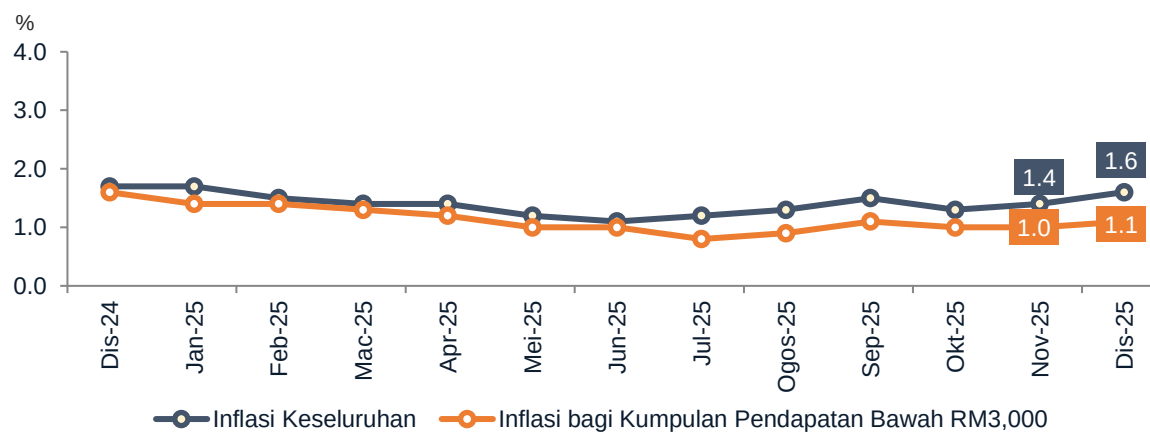
Carta 2

Inflasi Malaysia, Inflasi Teras dan Inflasi Tanpa Bahan Api, Disember 2024 – Disember 2025



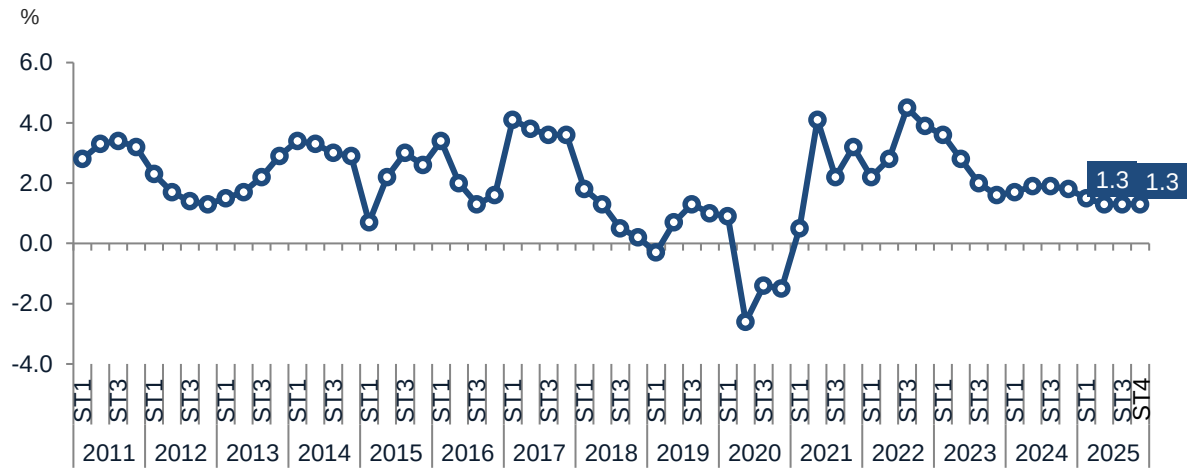
Carta 3

Inflasi bagi Kumpulan Pendapatan Bawah RM3,000, Disember 2024 – Disember 2025



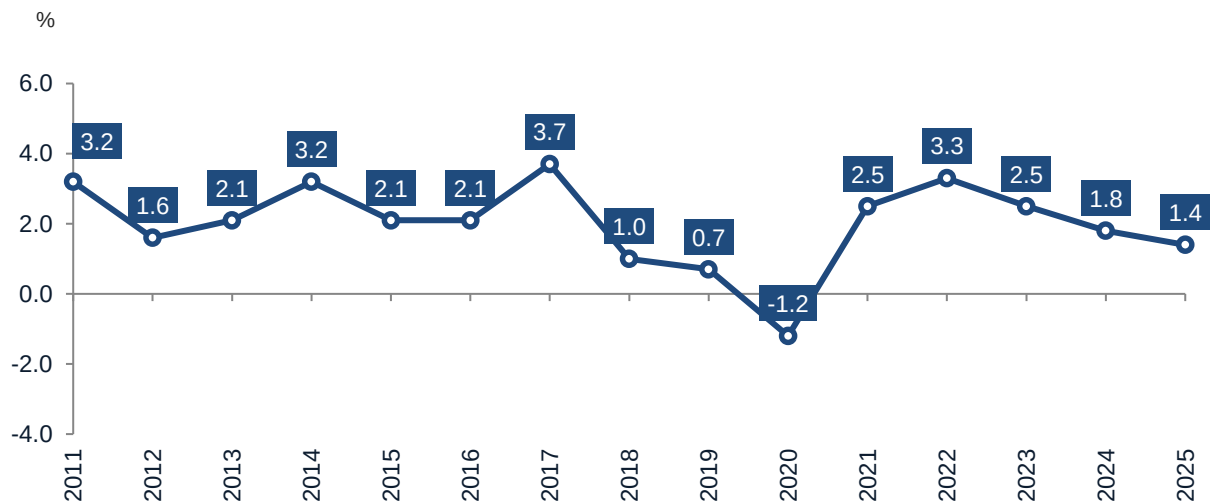
Carta 4

Inflasi Suku Tahunan Malaysia, ST1 2011 – ST4 2025



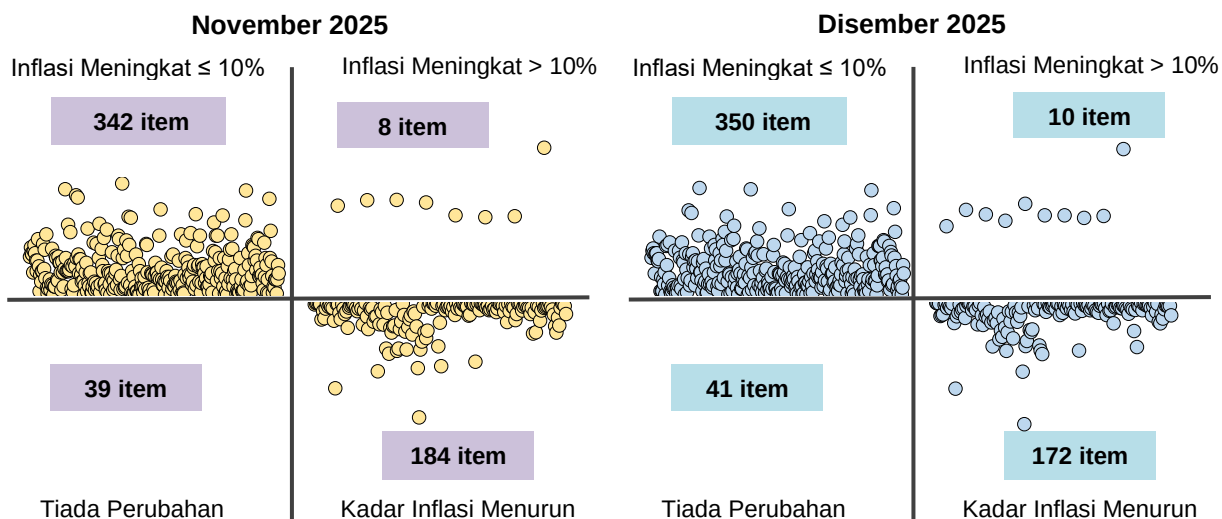
Carta 5

Inflasi Tahunan Malaysia, 2011 - 2025



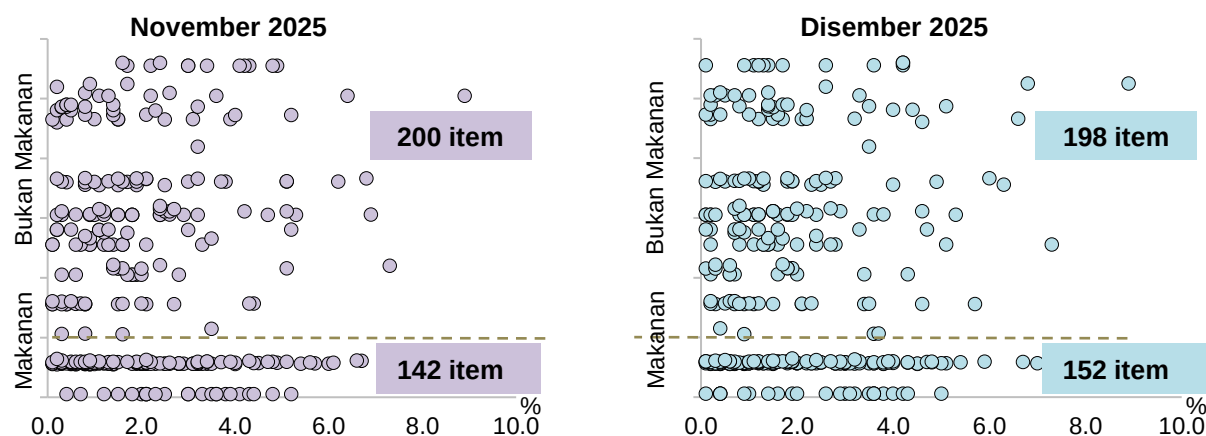
Carta 6

Inflasi mengikut Kuadran, November 2025 & Disember 2025



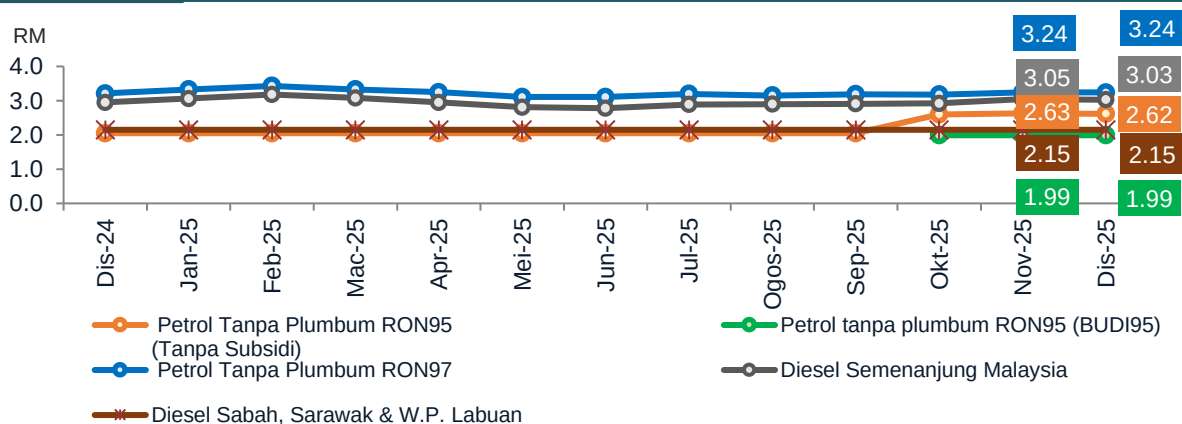
Carta 7

Taburan Inflasi Makanan dan Bukan Makanan yang Meningkat ≤10%, November 2025 & Disember 2025



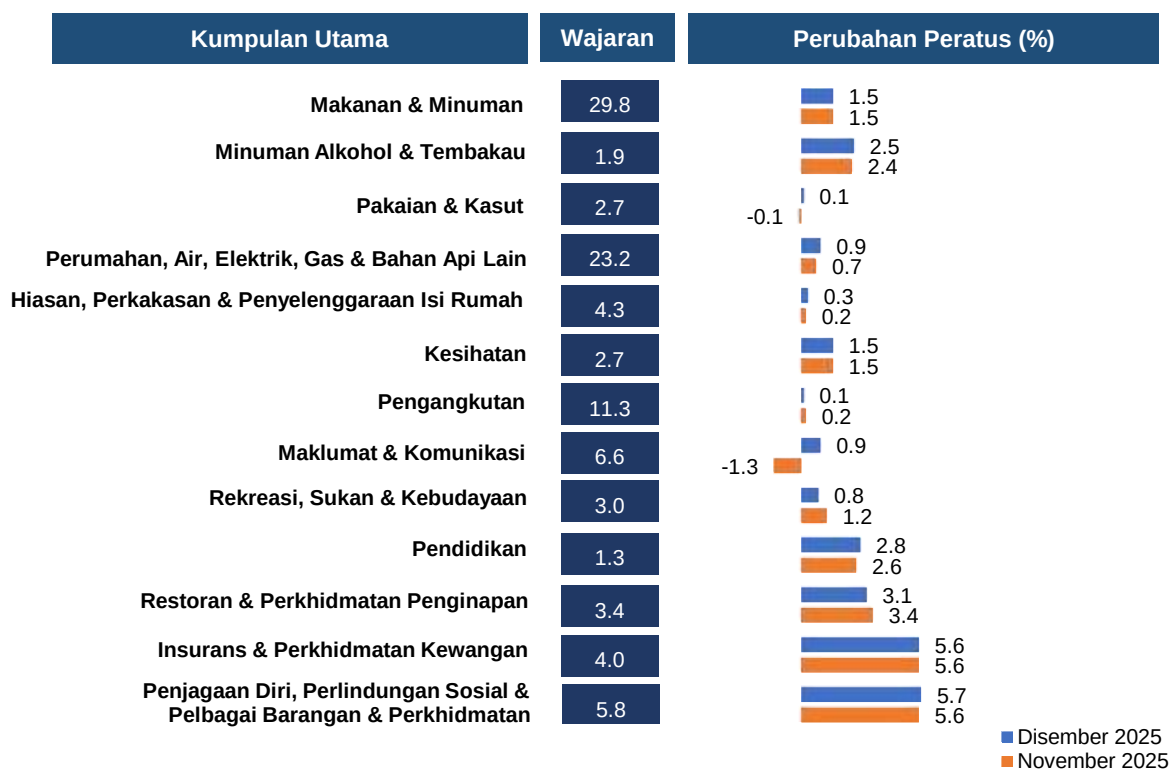
Carta 8

Purata Harga Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95, Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON97 dan Diesel, Disember 2024 – Disember 2025



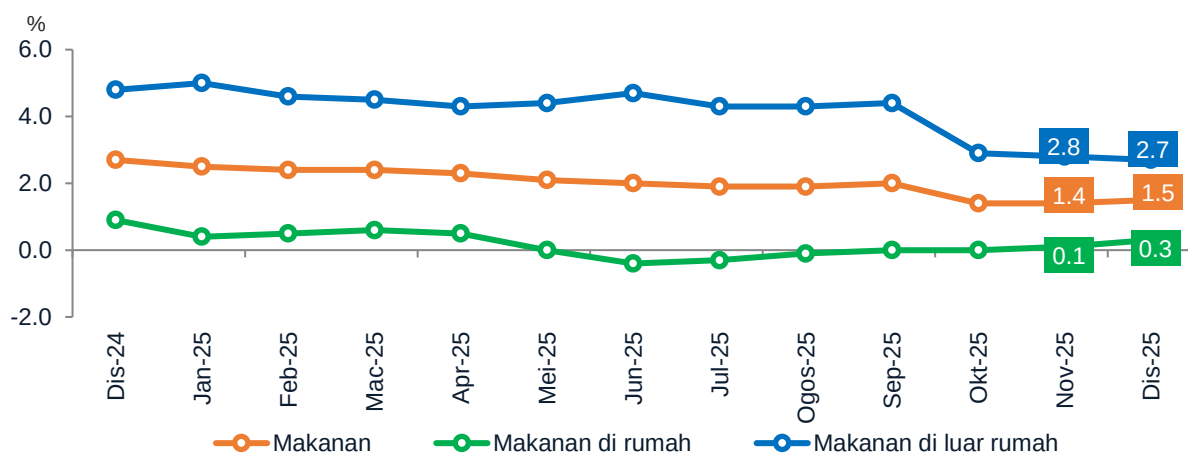
Carta 9

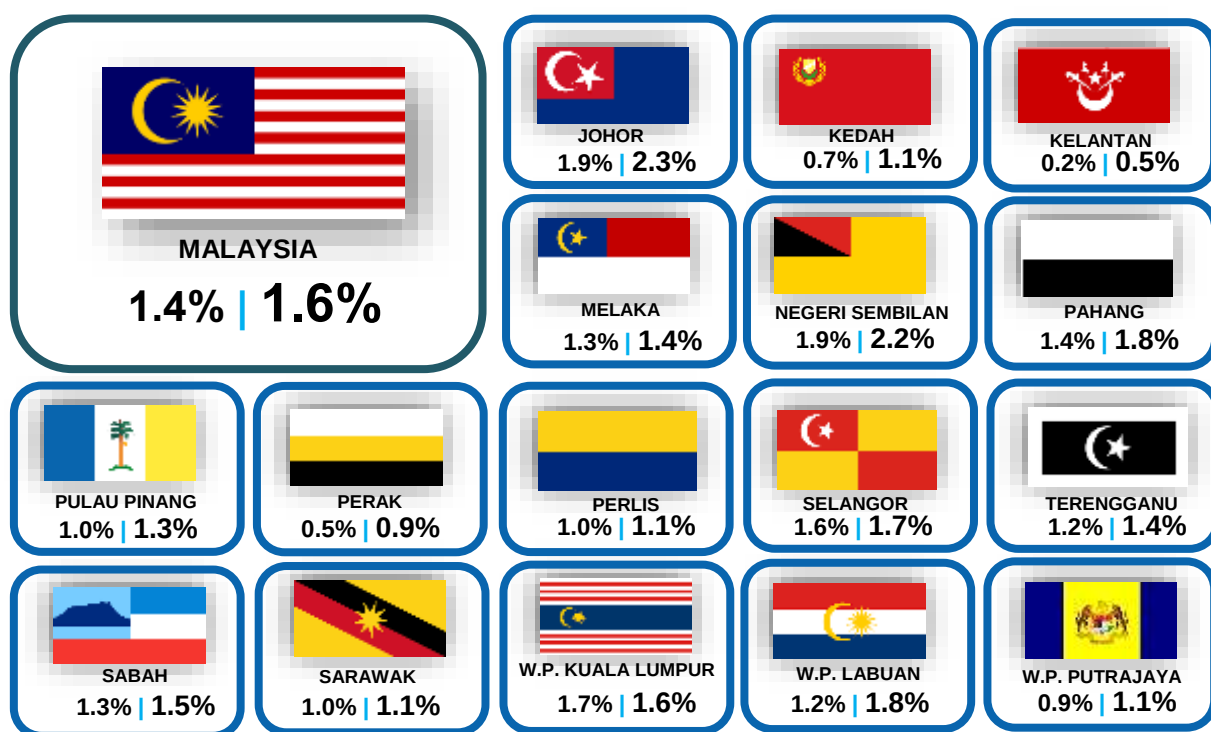
Inflasi mengikut Kumpulan Utama, November 2025 & Disember 2025



Carta 10

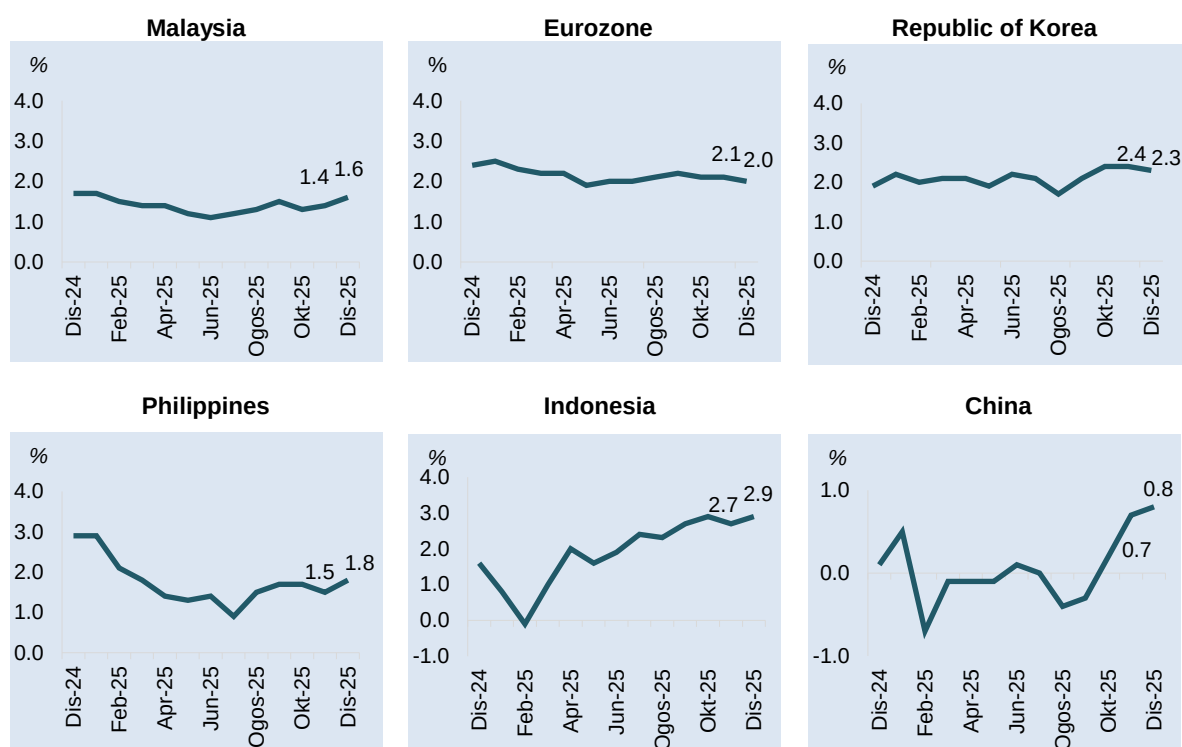
Inflasi bagi Makanan & Minuman, Disember 2024 – Disember 2025



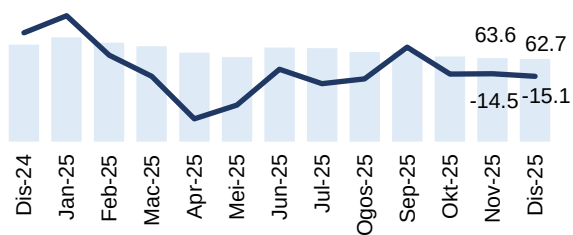


Nota: W.P. merujuk kepada Wilayah Persekutuan

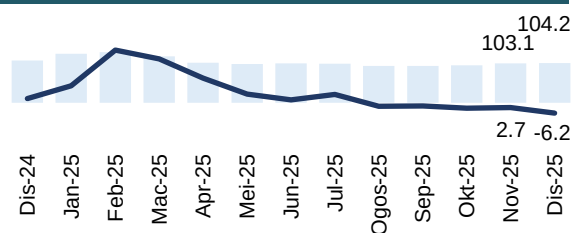
November 2025 | Disember 2025



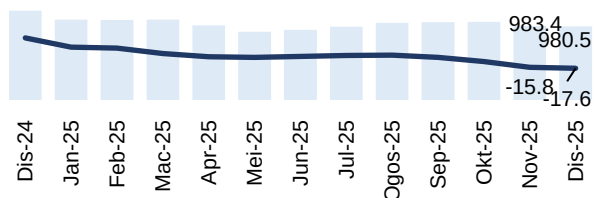
Minyak Mentah (AS\$/bbl)



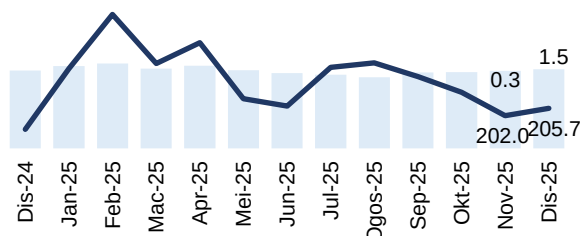
Gas Asli (Indeks 2010=100)



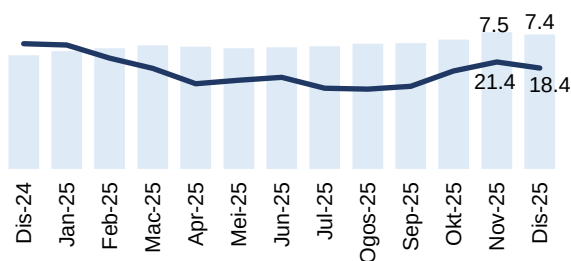
Minyak Sawit Mentah (AS\$/mt)



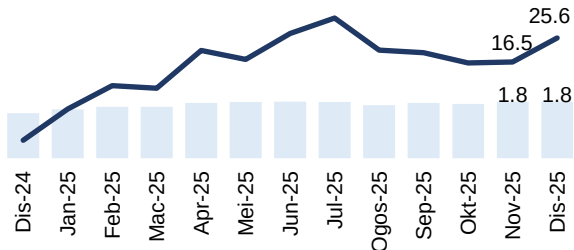
Jagung (AS\$/mt)



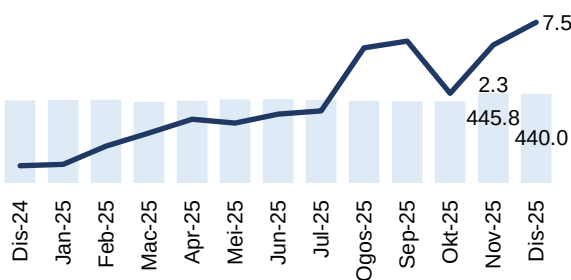
Daging (AS\$/kg)



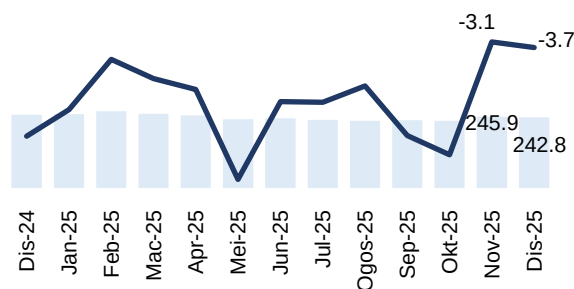
Daging Ayam (AS\$/kg)



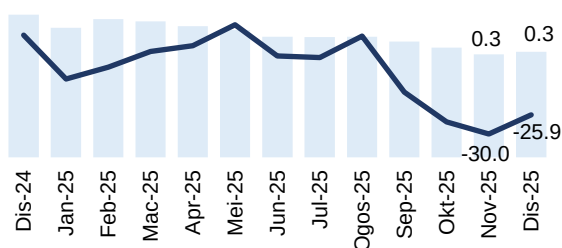
Kacang Soya (AS\$/mt)



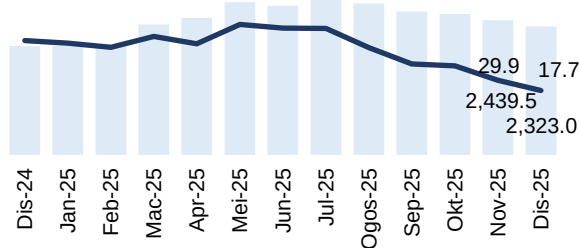
Gandum (AS\$/mt)



Gula (AS\$/kg)



Minyak Kelapa (AS\$/mt)



■ Harga komoditi dunia (AS\$) — Peratus perubahan tahun ke tahun

Sumber: Commodity Monthly Prices, World Bank

Nota:

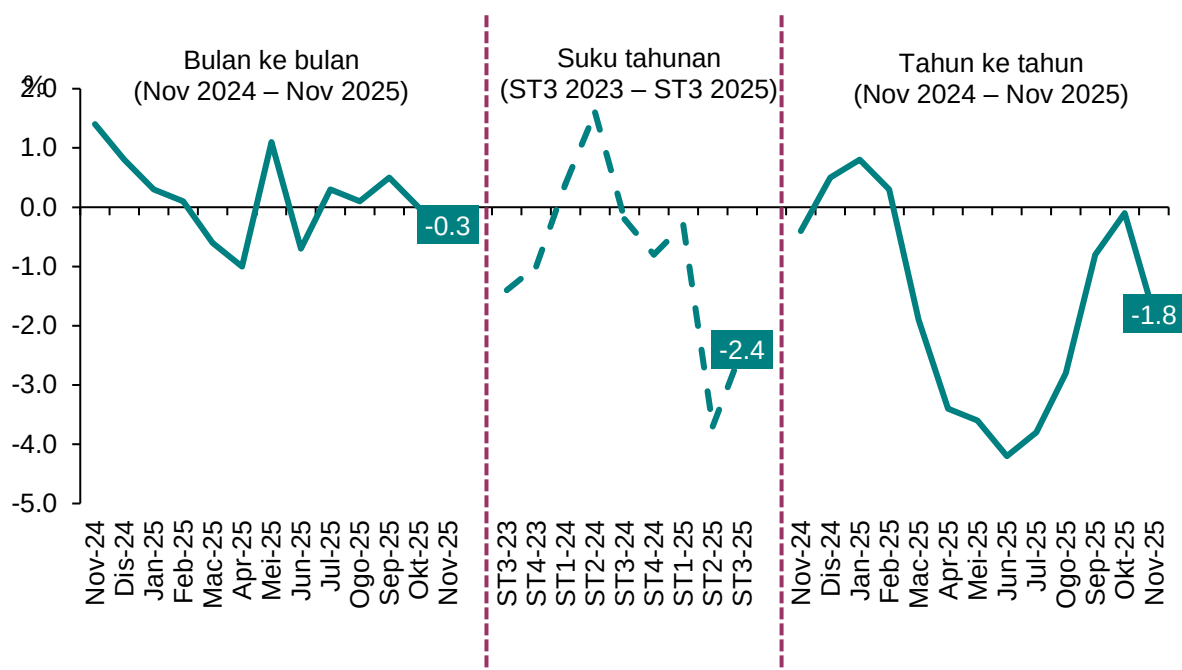
Bbl : Brazilian Butt Lift (barrel) (1bbl = 159 litres)

Mt : Million Tonne

Mmbtu : Metric Million British Thermal Unit

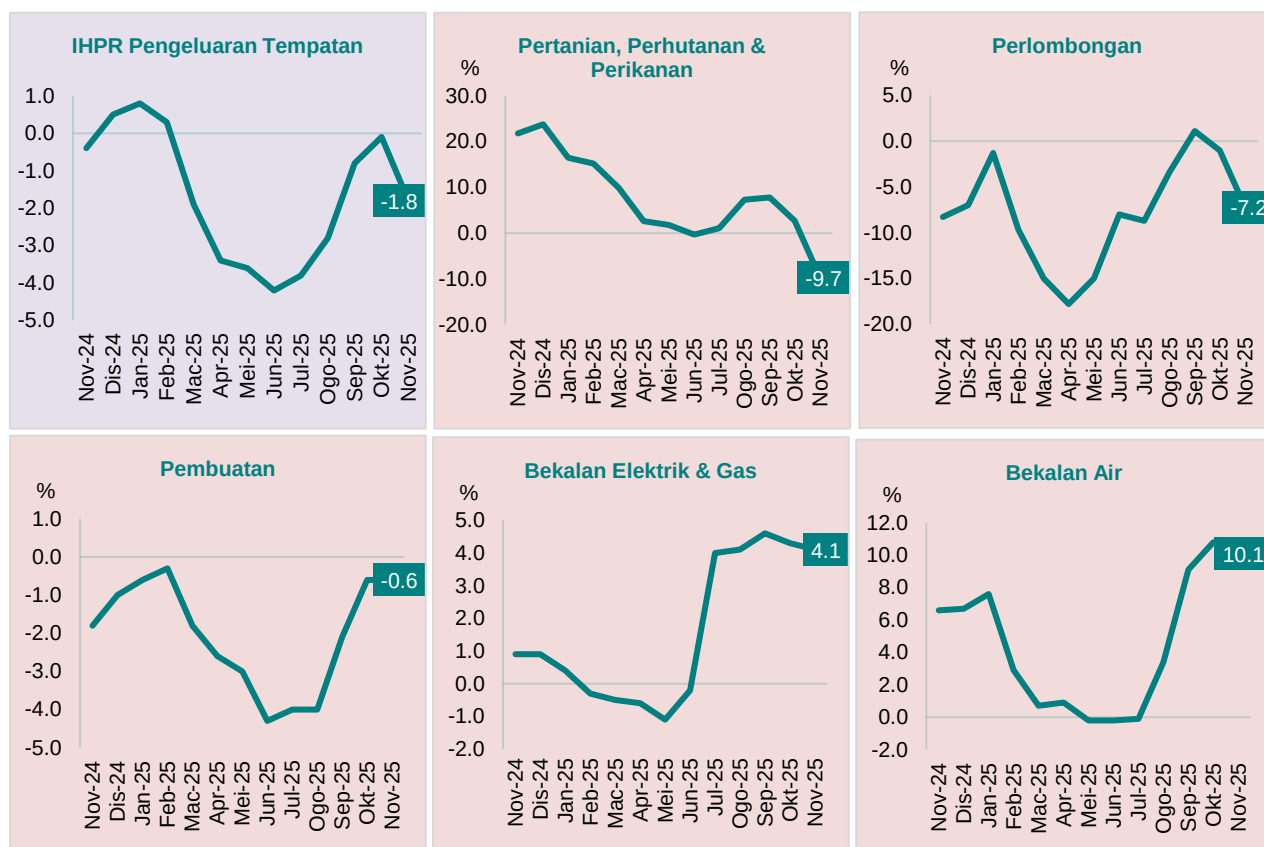
Carta 14

Peratus Perubahan Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Pengeluaran Tempatan, Malaysia



Carta 15

Peratus Perubahan Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Pengeluaran Tempatan mengikut Sektor (Tahun ke Tahun), Malaysia





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA, DECEMBER 2025

Malaysia's inflation increased 1.6 per cent in December 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 20TH JANUARY 2026 – Malaysia's inflation increased 1.6 per cent in December 2025 with the index points stood at 135.5 as against 133.4 in the same month of the previous year. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on the release of **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI), DECEMBER 2025**.

The increase was driven by higher inflation for the groups of Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 5.7 per cent (November 2025: 5.6%); Education, 2.8 per cent (November 2025: 2.6%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 2.5 per cent (November 2025: 2.4%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 0.9 per cent (November 2025: 0.7%); Information & Communication, 0.9 per cent (November 2025: -1.3%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.3 per cent (November 2025: 0.2%) and Clothing & Footwear, 0.1 per cent (November 2025: -0.1%).

Nevertheless, the Transport group, 0.1 per cent (November 2025: 0.2%); Recreation, Sport & Culture, 0.8 per cent (November 2025: 1.2%) and Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.1 per cent (November 2025: 3.4%) recorded a slower increase in December 2025 as compared to the previous month. Besides, Insurance & Financial Services (5.6%); Food & Beverages (1.5%) and Health (1.5%) remained at the same rate as recorded in November 2025.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin informed that 62.8 per cent of items (360 out of 573) recorded price increases. Nonetheless, out of this total, 350 items (97.2%) registered an increase of less than or equal to 10 per cent, while only 10 items recorded increases of more than 10 per cent in December 2025. The remainder 172 items (30.0%), showed a decline and 41 items remained unchanged.

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total CPI weight increased 1.5 per cent, the same rate as recorded in November 2025. The subgroup of Food away from home recorded a slower increase to 2.7 per cent as against 2.8 per cent in November 2025. Meanwhile, the subgroup of Food at home increased marginally by 0.3 per cent (November 2025: 0.1%). The increase was contributed by

the inflation in the expenditure class of Fish & other seafood (2.2%); Oils & fats (0.9%); Fruits & nuts (0.9%); Meat (0.7%) and Sugar, confectionery & desserts (0.7%).

The inflation of Fish & other seafood increased 2.2 per cent in December 2025 as compared to 2.1 per cent in the previous month. The increase was registered by the expenditure subclass of Fish, live, fresh, chilled or frozen (2.5%), contributed by Horse mackerel, 10.6 per cent (November 2025: 8.3%); Grouper, 9.1 per cent (November 2025: 8.5%) and Indian mackerel, 7.0 per cent (November 2025: 6.0%). Furthermore, the expenditure class of both Oils & fats and Fruits & nuts increased at 0.9 per cent as compared to 1.3 per cent and 0.9 per cent in November 2025.

The expenditure class of Meat recorded an increase of 0.7 per cent in December 2025 (November 2025: 0.7%). The increase was contributed by the incline in Pork, 3.8 per cent (November 2025: 3.4%) and Beef import (frozen), 0.9 per cent (November 2025: 0.8%). In addition, Chicken as the largest component comprised of 32.6 per cent in the expenditure class of Meat moderated to 0.9 per cent in December 2025 as compared to 1.4 per cent in the previous month. The average price of Standard chicken for Malaysia in December 2025 were at RM10.43 per kilogramme as compared to RM10.32 per kilogramme in December 2024 (November 2025: RM10.57). Meanwhile, the average price of Standard chicken in Peninsular Malaysia was recorded at RM9.72 per kilogramme as compared to RM9.52 per kilogramme in December 2024 (November 2025: RM9.87).

The expenditure class for Vegetables continued to record a decrease to negative 4.2 per cent as compared to November 2025 (-6.1%). Among the Vegetables that still showed year-on-year decrease in December 2025 were Big onion, negative 24.3 per cent (November 2025: -22.9%); Garlic, negative 13.8 per cent (November 2025: -13.1%); Mustard, negative 9.7 per cent (November 2025: -9.6%) and Green spinach, negative 6.9 per cent (November 2025: -4.7%).

The subgroup of Food away from home increased slower to 2.7 per cent in December 2025 as compared to the previous month (2.8%). Among the items that recorded a slower increase were Local cakes, 4.5 per cent (November 2025: 5.2%); Satay, 4.2 per cent (November 2025: 4.4%); Rice with side dishes, 3.8 per cent (November 2025: 4.1%); Roasted pork rice, 3.6 per cent (November 2025: 4.3%) and Cooked vegetables, 1.6 per cent (November 2025: 2.5%).

Inflation for the group of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels increased higher to 0.9 per cent in December 2025 as compared to 0.7 per cent in November 2025. This was driven by the subgroup of Maintenance, repair & security of the dwelling which increased to 5.2 per cent in December 2025 as compared to 5.0 per cent recorded in November 2025. However, the subgroup of Electricity, gas & other fuels remained in the negative territory at negative 8.3 per cent (November 2025: -10.3%).

The Automatic Fuel Adjustment (AFA) revised rate imposed on domestic users in Peninsular Malaysia for consumption of more than 600 kilowatt hours (kWh) received a rebate of 6.42 cents/kWh for the period between 1st to 31st December 2025 as compared with the AFA applied for the period between 1st to 30th November 2025 (8.91 cents/kWh). This adjustment impacted the average electricity tariff as against the previous period. However, domestic users consuming 600 kWh and below remained unaffected.

Inflation for the group of Transport increased slower to 0.1 per cent in December 2025 as compared to 0.2 per cent in November 2025. The subgroup of Public transport services increased slower to 2.5 per cent in December 2025 (November 2025: 2.6%). Nevertheless, the subgroup of Transport services of goods and Operation of personal transport equipment recorded a decrease to negative 1.4 per cent and negative 0.3 per cent respectively, to a certain extent offset the inflation of this group from increasing further.

The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 in December 2025 was RM3.24 per litre, the same rate as recorded in November 2025. Meanwhile, the average price for Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia was RM3.03 per litre as compared to RM3.05 per litre in November 2025 (December 2024: RM2.95 per litre). However, the average price of Diesel for Sabah, Sarawak and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan remained at RM2.15 per litre. The average market price of Unleaded petrol RON95 increased to RM2.62 per litre (November 2025: RM2.63 per litre) as compared to the subsidised price of RM1.99 per litre.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added that, with regards to inflation at the state level, five states recorded increases above the national inflation level (1.6%) namely Johor (2.3%), Negeri Sembilan (2.2%), Pahang (1.8%); Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (1.8%) and Selangor (1.7%). However, the remainder 11 states increased below and equal to the national inflation rate with Kelantan recorded the lowest inflation (0.5%) in December 2025. All states registered an increase in inflation of Food & Beverages except Kelantan (-0.3%). Seven states recorded increases over the national inflation of Food & Beverages (1.5%) in December 2025. The highest increase was recorded by Negeri Sembilan (3.4%), followed by Pahang (2.7%), Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (2.4%), Johor (2.3%), Melaka (2.1%), Terengganu (1.6%) and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (1.6%). Meanwhile, other states showed increases below and equal to the national inflation of Food & Beverages.

The monthly headline inflation in December 2025 registered an increase of 0.3 per cent as compared to November 2025 (0.0%). This was driven by the Information & Communication (0.6%) and Food & Beverages group (0.4%) which recorded higher increases as compared to the previous month. Besides, the groups of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels; Health and Transport increased to 0.2 per cent respectively also recorded the same trend in December 2025. There are four groups that did not registered any increases namely Clothing & Footwear; Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance; Restaurant &

Accommodation Services and Insurance & Financial Services. Meanwhile, Education and Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services increased at the same rate as the previous month at 0.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively.

Inflation for the fourth quarter of 2025 increased 1.3 per cent, the same rate as recorded in third quarter of 2025. This was contributed by Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services group, 5.8 per cent (Q3 2025: 4.2%); Education, 2.6 per cent (Q3 2025: 2.3%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 1.7 per cent (Q3 2025: 0.5%); Health, 1.5 per cent (Q3 2025: 1.2%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture, 1.1 per cent (Q3 2025: 0.8%). However, a decrease of Information & Communication group at negative 1.0 per cent (Q3 2025: -5.5%) and Clothing & Footwear, negative 0.1 per cent (Q3 2025: -0.1%), to a certain extent offset the inflation from increasing further. As for quarter-on-quarter comparison, Malaysia's inflation increased slower at 0.2 per cent as compared to 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter.

The annual inflation rate for 2025 recorded at 1.4 per cent, a slower rate as compared to 1.8 per cent in 2024. This was contributed by a slower incline of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.6 per cent (2024: 3.0%); Health, 1.2 per cent (2024: 1.8%); Recreation, Sport & Culture, 1.1 per cent (2024: 1.8%); Transport, 0.4 per cent (2024: 1.0%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.2 per cent (2024: 0.7%). The Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear registered decreases at negative 4.3 per cent and negative 0.2 per cent in 2025. However, there are groups which increased higher in 2025 such as Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (4.4%); Insurance & Financial Services (3.4%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.2%); Education (2.3%) and Food & Beverages (2.1%).

In comparison to inflation in other selected countries, inflation in Malaysia in December 2025 (1.6%) was lower than inflation in Viet Nam (3.5%), Indonesia (2.9%) and Republic of Korea (2.3%). However, the rate was higher than China (0.8%) and Thailand (-0.3%).

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census 2026 (BE2026), themed "Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat". The sixth Economic Census, running from 5th January to 31st October 2026. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive, structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation's economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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
20 JANUARY 2026

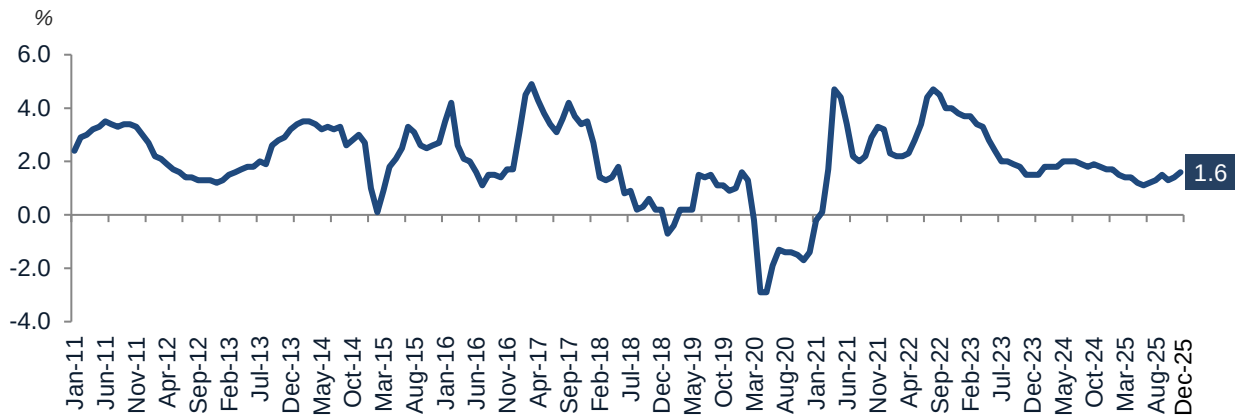
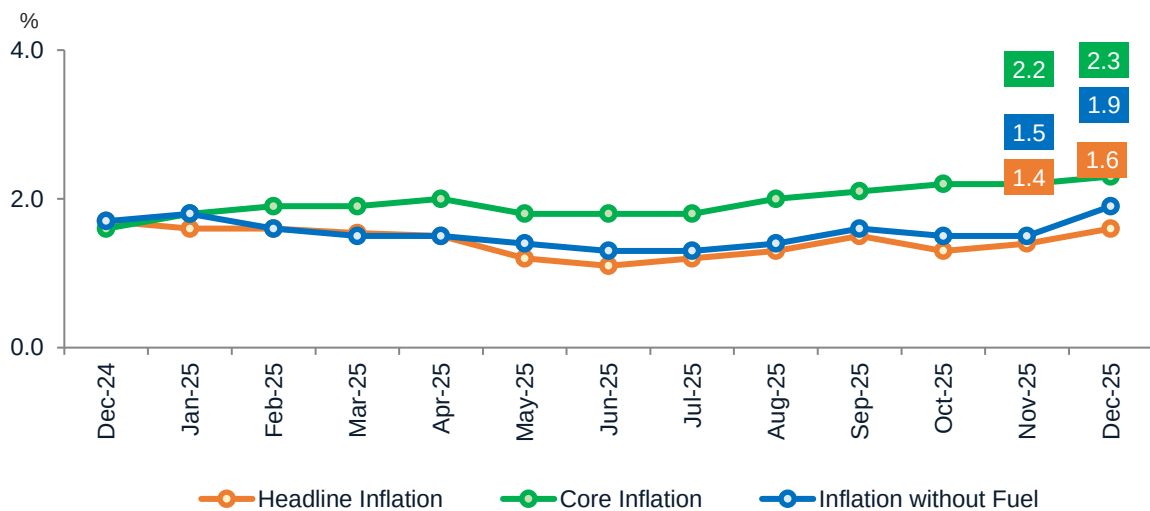
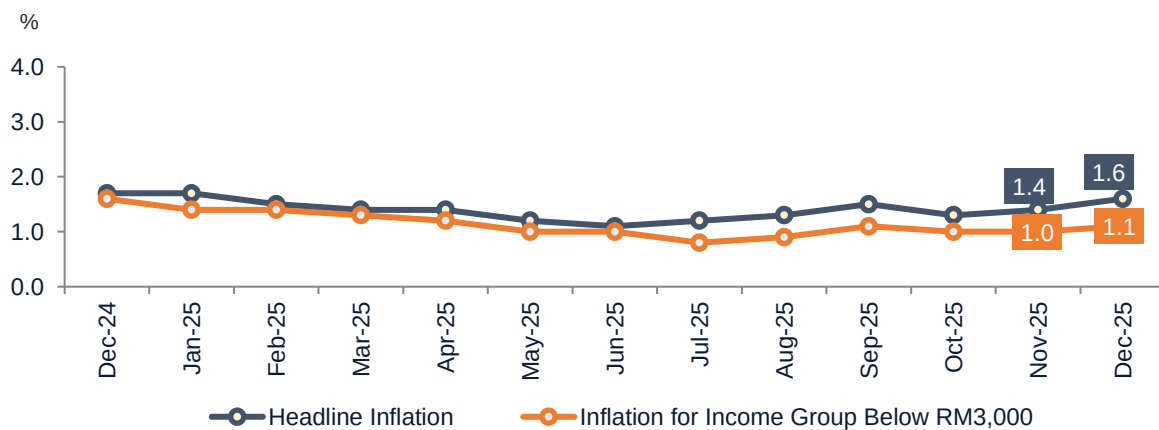
Chart 1
Monthly Inflation Malaysia, January 2011 – December 2025

Chart 2
Malaysia Inflation, Core Inflation and Inflation without Fuel, December 2024 – December 2025

Chart 3
Inflation for Income Group Below RM3,000, December 2024 – December 2025


Chart 4

Quarterly Inflation Malaysia, Q1 2011 – Q4 2025

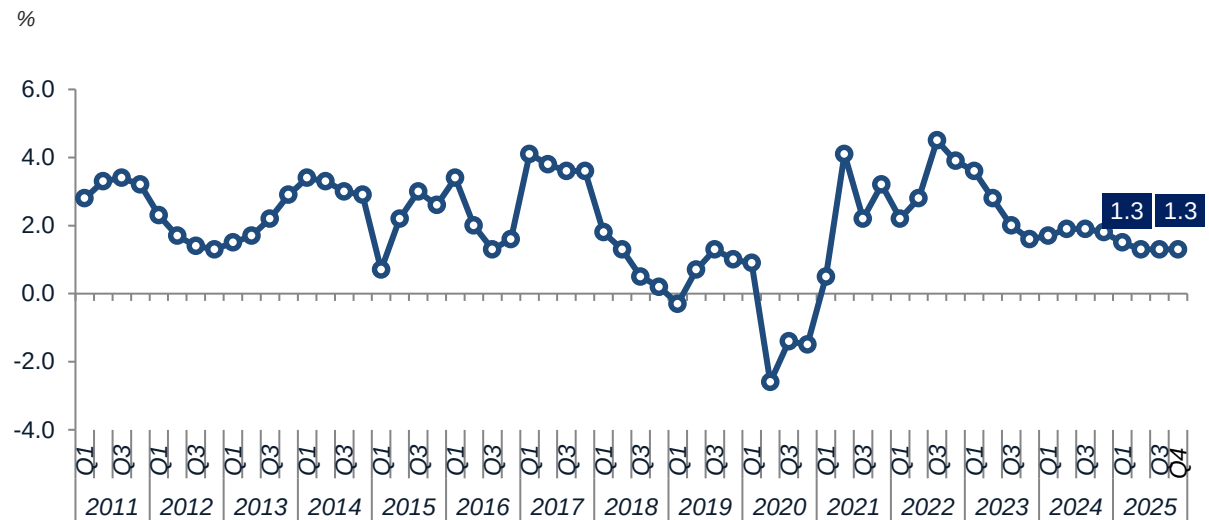


Chart 5

Annual Inflation Malaysia, 2011 - 2025

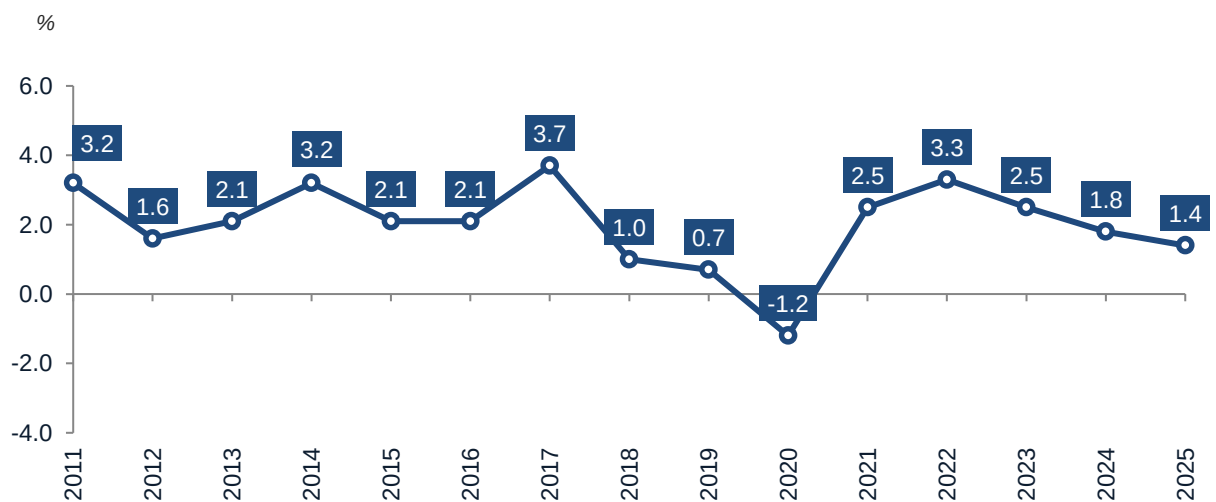


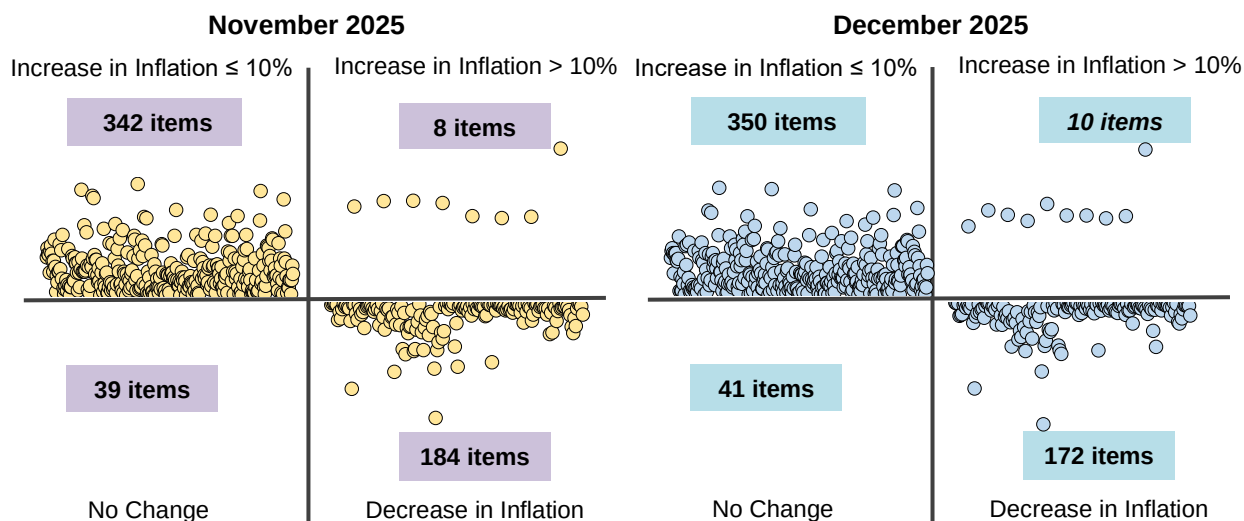
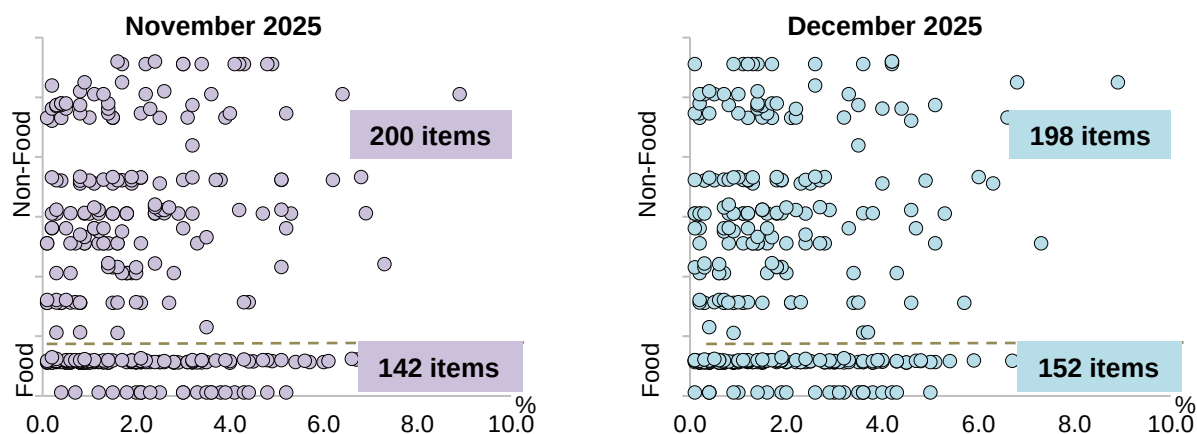
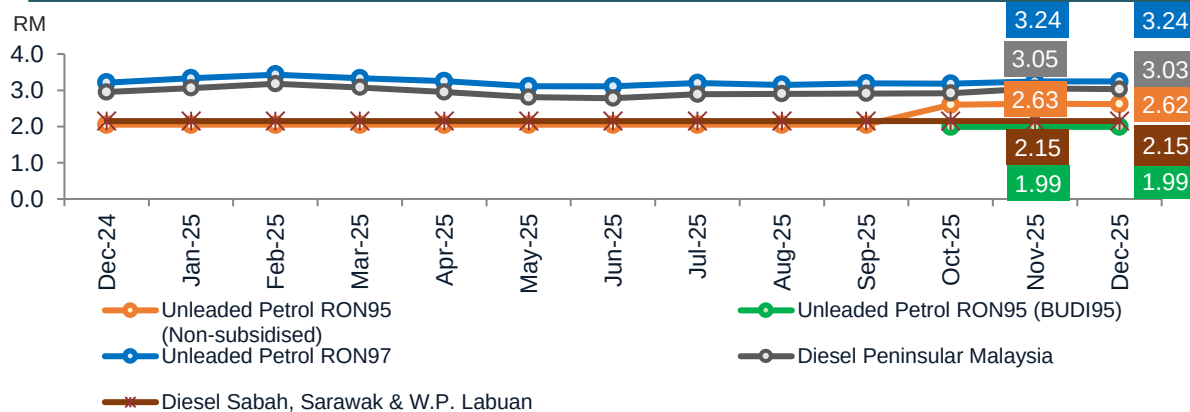
Chart 6
Inflation by Quadrant, November 2025 & December 2025

Chart 7
Distribution of Inflation for Food and Non-Food that Increased ≤10%, November 2025 & December 2025

Chart 8
Average Price of Unleaded Petrol RON95, Unleaded Petrol RON97 and Diesel, December 2024 – December 2025


Chart 9

Inflation by Main Group, November 2025 & December 2025

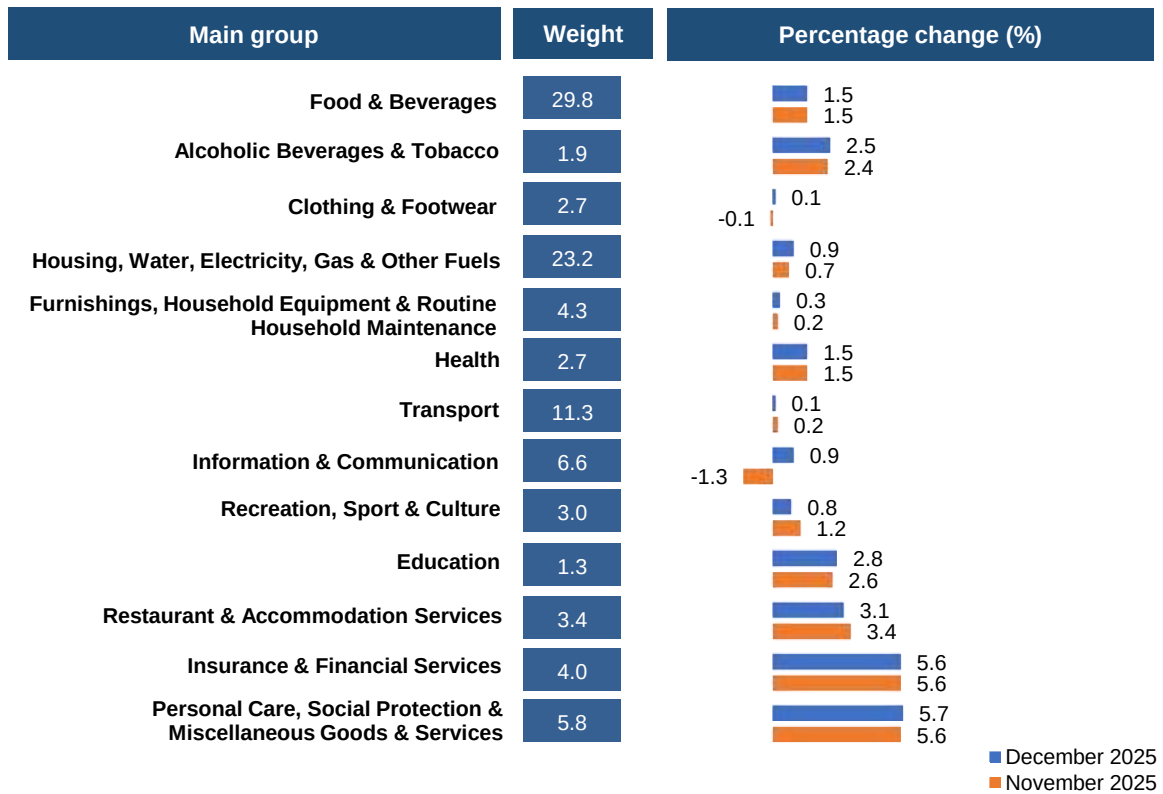


Chart 10

Inflation for Food & Beverages, December 2024 – December 2025

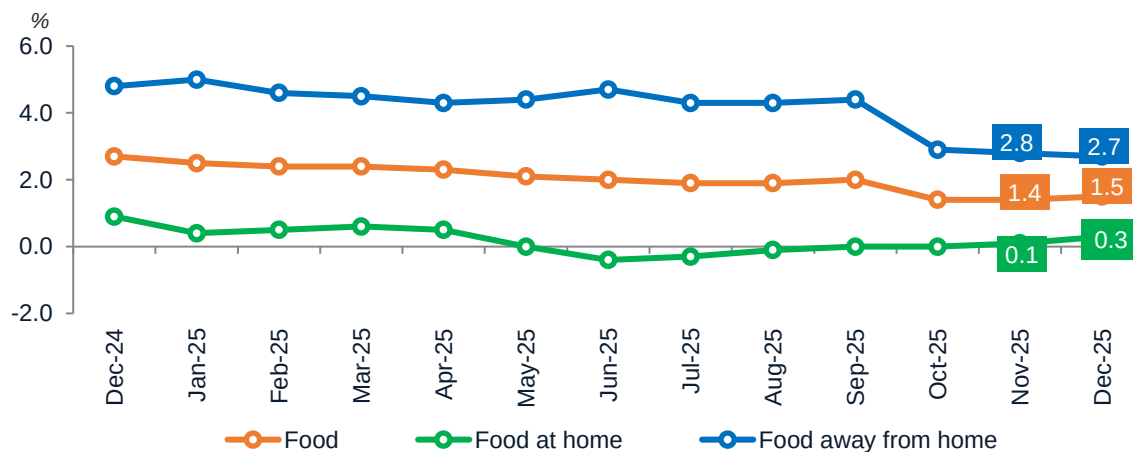
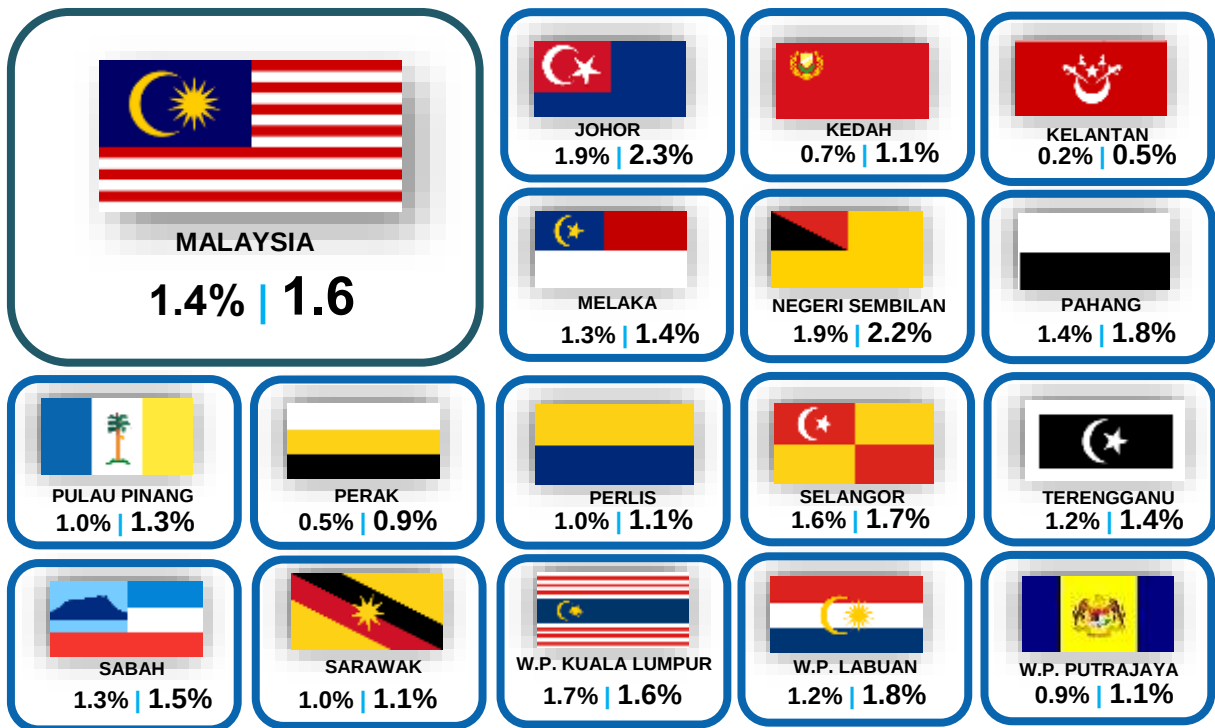


Chart 11

Inflation by State, November 2025 & December 2025



Note: W.P. refers to Wilayah Persekutuan

November 2025 | December 2025

Chart 12

Inflation of Selected Countries, December 2024 – December 2025

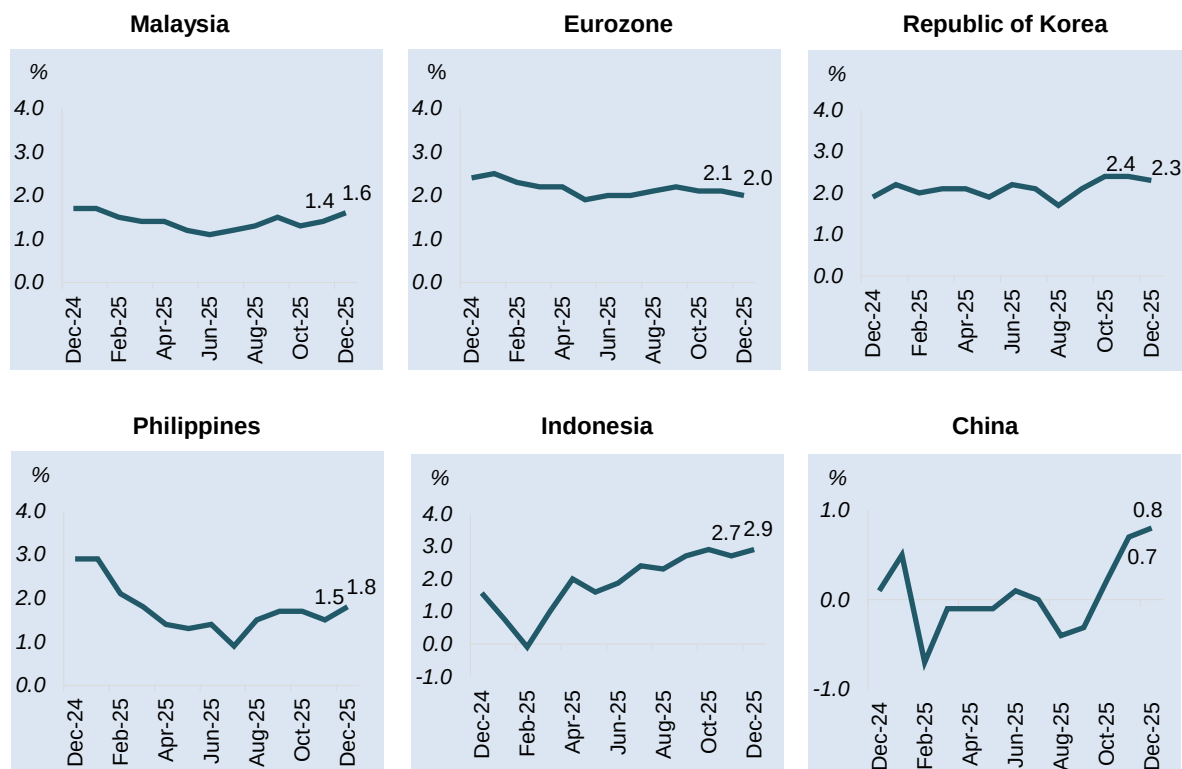
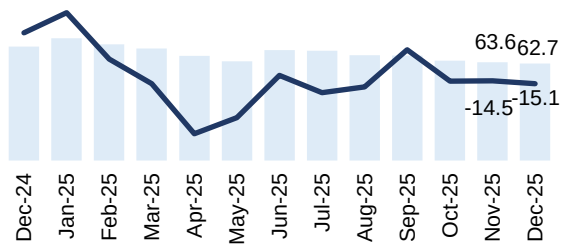


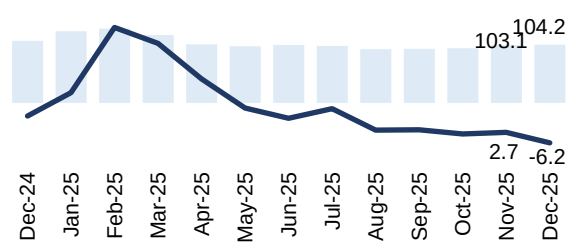
Chart 13

Global Selected Commodity Prices

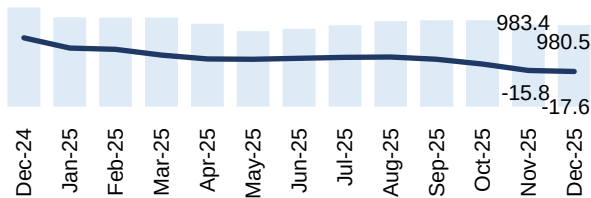
Crude Oil (US\$/bbl)



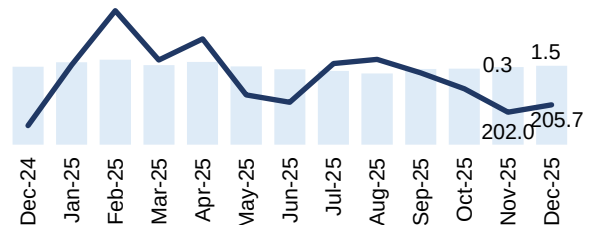
Natural Gas (Index 2010=100)



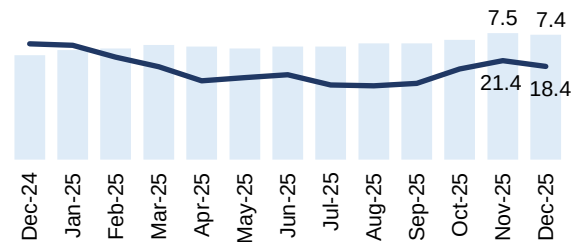
Palm Oil (US\$/mt)



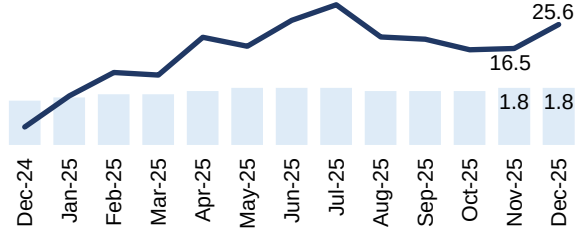
Maize (US\$/mt)



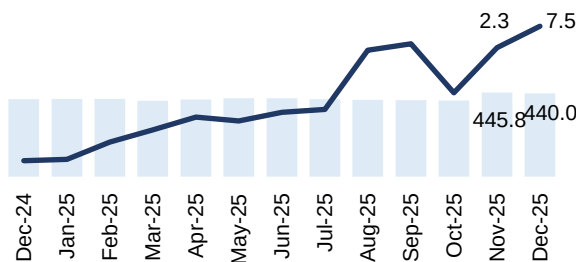
Beef (US\$/kg)



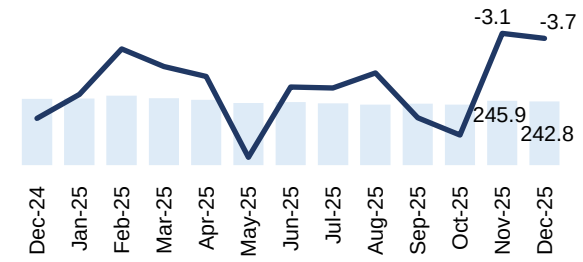
Meat, Chicken (US\$/kg)



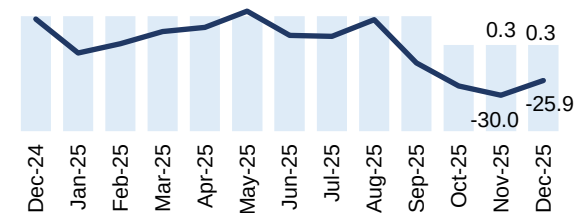
Soybeans (US\$/mt)



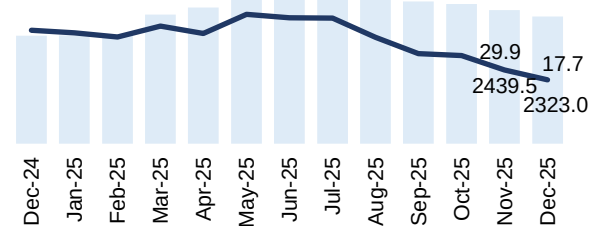
Wheat (US\$/mt)



Sugar (US\$/kg)



Coconut Oil (US\$/mt)



Global commodity price (US\$) — Percentage change year-on-year

Source: Commodity Monthly Prices, World Bank

Notes:

Bbl : Brazilian Butt Lift (barrel) (1bbl = 159 litres)

Mt : Million Tonne

Mmbtu : Metric Million British Thermal Unit

Chart 14

Percentage Change of Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production, Malaysia

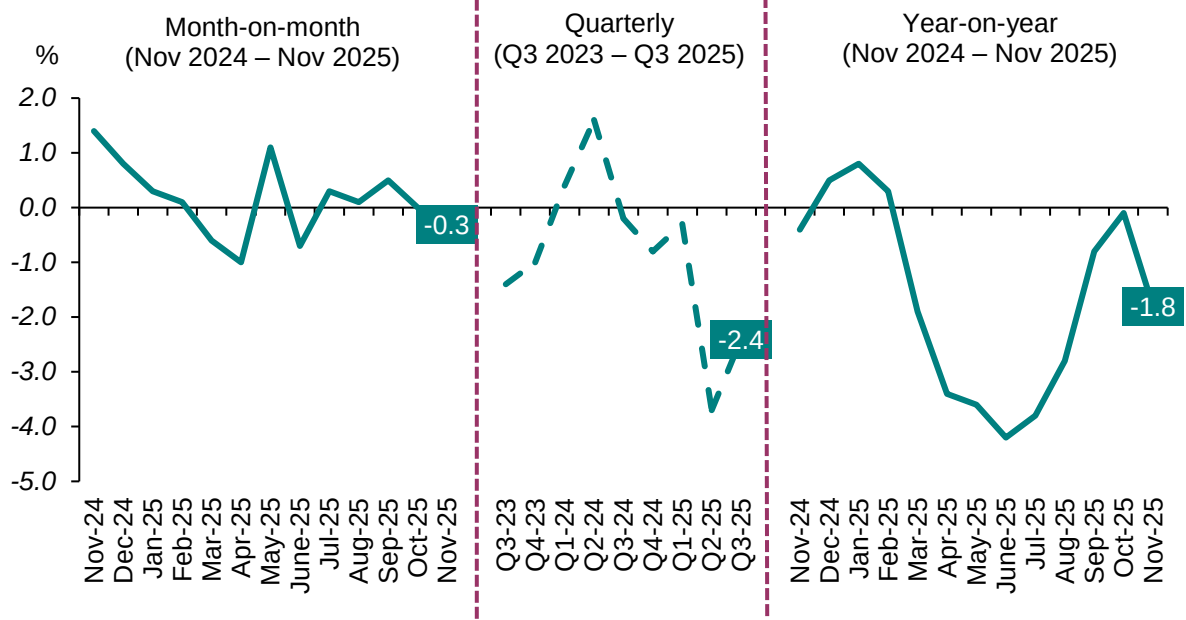


Chart 15

Percentage Change of Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector (Year-on-Year), Malaysia

