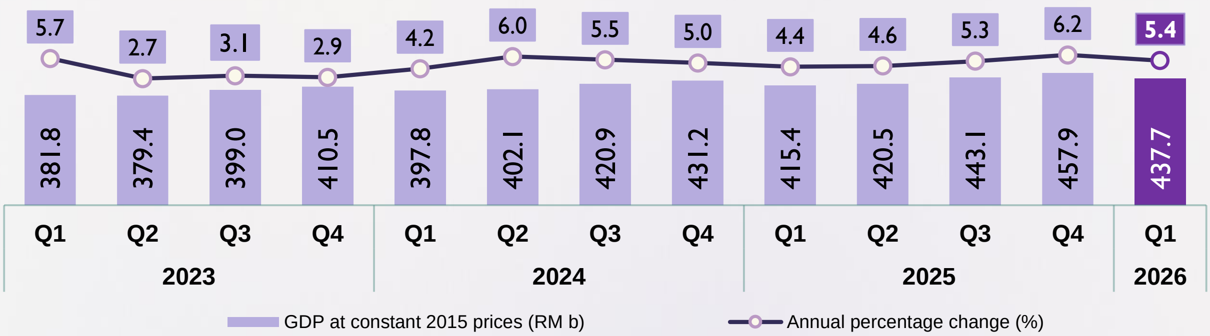
GDP SNAPSHOT: MALAYSIA'S ECONOMY PERFORMANCE IN Q1 2026



Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by 5.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to 6.2 per cent in the previous quarter. The monthly economic performance rose by 6.8 per cent, 5.2 per cent and 4.1 per cent in January, February and March respectively.

RM437.7b
GDP at constant prices

RM513.5b
GDP at current prices

Monthly Performance (January – March 2026)

- Jan. 6.8%
- Feb. 5.2%
- Mar. 4.1%

GDP Production

In terms of sectoral performance, Services sector remained as primary driver of economic growth this quarter, supported by positive performance across all sectors except for a declined in Mining and quarrying sectors.

Services
Share: 59.9%
5.6% (Q1 2026)
6.2% (Q4 2025)

The performance was underpinned by the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector, followed by Information & communication and Transportation & storage.

Manufacturing
Share: 23.1%
5.9% (Q1 2026)
6.0% (Q4 2025)

The growth was supported by Electrical, electronic & optical products followed by Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metals & fabricated metal products.

Mining & quarying
Share: 5.7%
-2.1% (Q1 2026)
1.4% (Q4 2025)

The crude oil & condensate and natural gas segments contributed to the contraction of this sector.

Agriculture
Share: 5.6%
2.6% (Q1 2026)
5.7% (Q4 2025)

The performance was influenced by Oil palm, Livestock, Other agriculture and Forestry & logging sub sectors.

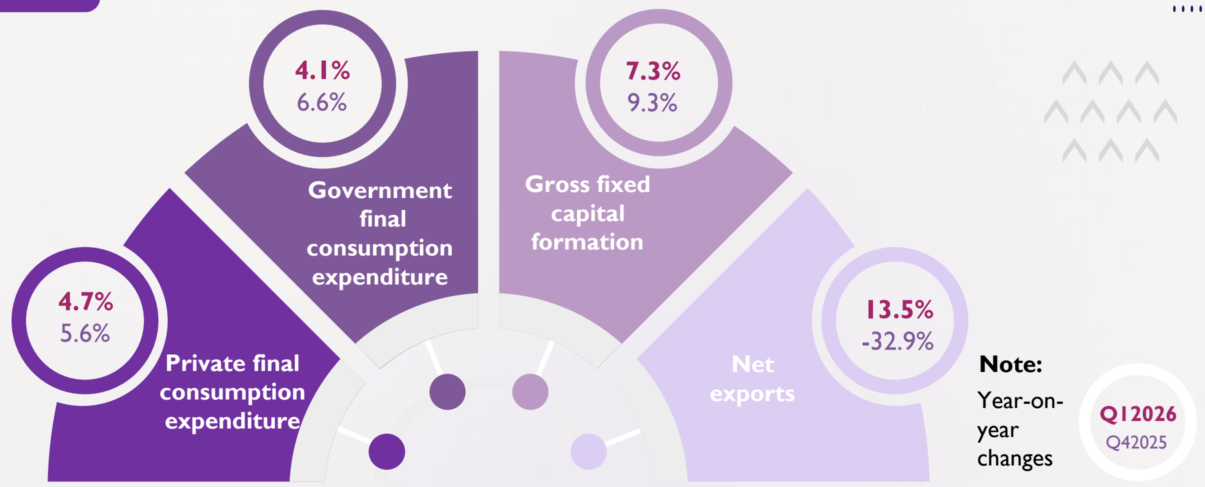
Construction
Share: 4.4%
7.7% (Q1 2026)
10.9% (Q4 2025)

The expansion was spurred by Specialised construction activities. followed by Non-residential buildings.

Note: Year-on-year changes: Q12026, Q42025; Share

GDP Expenditure

Private final consumption expenditure and Gross fixed capital formation remained key contributors growth for this quarter.



Private final consumption expenditure

The growth was supported by higher consumption in Transport, Restaurants & hotel and Food & non-alcoholic beverages.

Government final consumption expenditure

The growth was led by spending on supplies and services.

Gross fixed capital formation

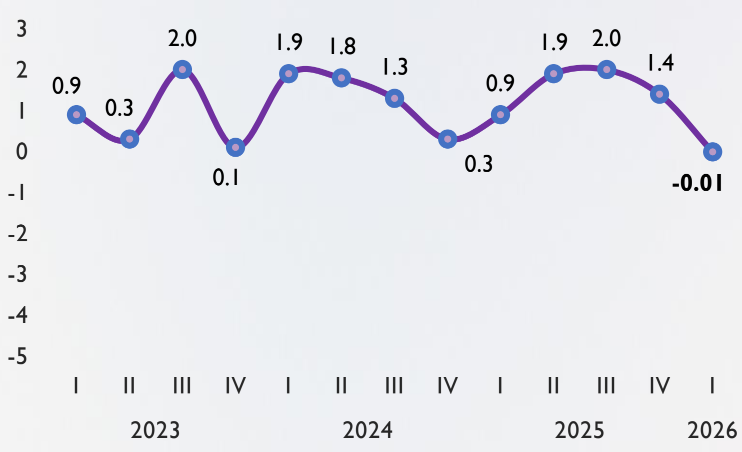
The performance was driven by Structure and Machinery & equipment. Furthermore, GFCF by sector increased in both Public and Private sectors.

Net exports

The overall performance was driven by exports of of goods, alongside eased performance in the import of goods.

Seasonally Adjusted GDP

In terms of seasonally adjusted, the economy marginal contraction of 0.01 per cent (Q4 2025: 1.4%) in the first quarter of 2026.



Supply side

The Services sector rose by 0.5% (Q4 2025: 1.7%), while Manufacturing grew by 0.6% (Q4 2025: 1.6%). Meanwhile, contractions were recorded in Agriculture at -1.4% (Q4 2025: 2.3%), Mining & quarrying at -5.3% (Q4 2025: 4.0%) and Construction at -1.9% (Q4 2025: 1.3%).

Demand side

Private Final Consumption Expenditure grew marginally by 0.6% (Q4 2025: 1.1%), while Gross Fixed Capital Formation grew by 0.3% (Q4 2025: 1.6%). Conversely, Government Final Consumption Expenditure declined by 1.3% (Q4 2025: 0.1%).

GDP Performance for Selected Countries

ASEAN economies continued to record healthy growth momentum of first quarter 2026. Vietnam posted the highest growth at 7.8 per cent (Q4 2025: 8.5%), followed by Indonesia at 5.6% (Q4 2025: 5.4%), Malaysia at 5.4 per cent (Q4 2025 6.2%), Singapore at 4.6 per cent (Q4 2025: 5.7%) and Philippines at 2.8 per cent (Q4 2025: 3.0%).

Selected Countries	2024	2025	2024				2025				2026
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
ASEAN COUNTRIES											
Malaysia	**5.2**	**5.2**	4.2	6.0	5.5	5.0	4.4	4.6	5.3	6.2	**5.4**
Singapore	**5.3**	**5.0**	4.3	4.8	7.0	5.3	4.5	5.4	4.5	5.7	**4.6***
Brunei	**4.1**	**0.7**	7.2	5.4	5.7	-1.3	-1.8	-0.3	0.03	4.5	**n.a**
Thailand	**2.9**	**2.4**	2.1	2.7	3.3	3.7	3.1	2.8	1.2	2.5	**n.a**
Indonesia	**5.0**	**5.1**	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.4	**5.6**
Vietnam	**7.1**	**8.0**	6.0	7.3	7.4	7.6	6.9	8.0	8.3	8.5	**7.8**
Philippines	**5.7**	**4.4**	5.9	6.5	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.0	3.0	**2.8**
OTHER COUNTRIES											
United States of America	**2.8**	**2.1**	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.0	**2.7***
European Union	**1.1**	**1.5**	0.7	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	**1.0**
Spain	**3.5**	**2.8**	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	**2.7**
Italy	**0.8**	**0.5**	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.9	**0.7**
France	**1.2**	**0.8**	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	**1.1**
United Kingdom	**1.1**	**1.4**	0.2	0.8	1.3	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	1.0	**n.a**
People's Republic of China	**5.0**	**5.0**	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.5	**5.0**
Republic of Korea	**2.0**	**1.0**	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.6	**3.6***

Notes : * refers to advance estimates.
n.a refers to not available.

Source : Official website of Selected National Statistical Office (NSO)

Selected Economic Indicators

INDICATOR (Growth Rate, YoY%)	2024				2025				2026
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
AGRICULTURE									
Palm Oil Production									
Fresh Fruit Bunches	2.6	19.6	7.4	-5.4	-3.3	5.5	-0.9	16.4	**5.7**
Crude Palm Oil	3.4	15.9	7.0	-7.0	-5.9	6.8	-0.9	18.4	**11.1**
Palm Kernel Oil	0.6	13.0	5.1	-12.4	-7.5	7.3	-0.8	21.6	**10.2**
Rubber Production	3.7	-0.8	14.2	24.6	9.4	-10.8	-11.3	-32.3	**-25.3***
MINING & QUARRYING									
Index of Industrial Production - Mining	4.3	2.6	-3.5	-0.8	-3.0	-5.3	9.9	1.0	**-2.9**
Crude Oil Price – Brent (USD/Barrel)	83.1	84.9	80.2	74.6	75.6	67.8	69.0	63.7	**80.5**
Crude Oil Price - WTI (USD/Barrel)	77.0	80.8	75.2	70.4	71.4	63.9	65.0	59.2	**72.0**
Export Quantity of Crude Petroleum	10.9	5.0	-31.6	-15.6	-34.0	-4.5	13.5	10.7	**2.8**
Export Quantity of Refined Petroleum Product	-3.1	-24.9	-4.1	-3.4	-17.0	-1.7	4.1	1.7	**2.5**
Export Quantity of Liquid Natural Gas	7.1	-0.9	-3.4	7.1	-6.0	-11.9	11.0	-1.0	**2.4**
MANUFACTURING									
Index of Industrial Production	3.0	4.5	4.1	3.4	2.2	1.8	4.7	4.9	**4.0**
Index of Industrial Production - Manufacturing	2.1	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	6.0	**5.7**
Sales of Manufacturing	1.8	5.7	6.5	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.5	5.8	**5.5**
Number of Employees	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	**1.1**
Salaries & Wages	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	**2.3**
CONSTRUCTION									
Value of Work done	14.2	20.2	22.9	23.1	16.6	12.9	10.6	10.3	**8.5***
Steel Prices	-1.2	-0.4	3.6	1.3	-3.6	-6.2	-6.6	-3.7	**0.3**
Cement Prices	13.3	5.0	4.4	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	4.0	**4.5**
SERVICES									
Services Volume Index	4.5	6.7	5.6	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.5	6.5	**5.8**
Food & Beverages	3.7	4.0	4.8	5.7	5.6	7.3	8.1	9.4	**8.5**
Accommodation	12.0	12.4	12.4	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.5	15.1	**15.0**
ICT	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.2	5.8	6.3	8.5	8.8	**8.0**
Wholesale & Retail Trade Volume Index	3.7	4.9	4.3	4.4	5.2	4.6	5.5	7.1	**7.5**
Wholesale Trade	3.5	3.1	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.1	5.8	6.7	**9.2**
Retail Trade	3.8	5.5	4.1	4.2	6.8	5.0	5.9	6.7	**7.1**
Motor Vehicles	4.7	9.0	3.7	2.5	-1.7	1.4	3.3	9.5	**2.3**
Services Producer Price Index	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	**2.1**
Index of Industrial Production - Electricity	9.1	5.1	4.6	3.1	-3.3	-1.9	-0.1	3.1	**5.2**
OTHERS									
Labour Force Participation Rate (%)	70.5	70.7	70.6	70.6	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	**70.9**
Unemployment Rate (%)	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	**2.9**

FIRST QUARTER GDP 2026

New Straits Times

Business Times Page: 04-05

BUSINESS TIMES

ECONOMY SEEN TO GROW UP TO 5PC THIS YEAR

Utusan Malaysia

Page: 38

KDNK suku pertama 5.4 peratus isyarat ekonomi negara kekal berdaya tahan

BH Berita Harian

Page: 22

Ekonomi catat pertumbuhan 5.4 peratus atasi anggaran awal

Harian Metro

Page: 26

PERMINTAAN DOMESTIK TERUS BERKEMBANG

Ekonomi Malaysia tumbuh 5.4 peratus pada suku pertama tahun ini

The Star

Star Biz Page: 07

Economy holds up as risks build

星洲日報 SIN CHEW DAILY

Sin Chew Business Page: 1

內需拉動經濟 首季成長5.4%優預期

中國報 CHINA PRESS

Page: A17

國行：物價整體受控

光明日報 Guang Ming Daily

Page: A6

内需强劲带动
首季GDP增5.4%

（吉隆坡15日讯）受到国内需求带动，其中家庭消费持续强劲及投资活动稳定，带动今年国内生产总值（GDP）首季按年增长5.4%。

这项增长也符合市场预期，也稍高于统计局的初期预估5.3%。

国家银行指出，持续的家庭开销、良好劳动力市场、低失业率、电子与电气相关出口持续增长、旅游与资讯通信科技服务业增长以及针对性政策措施的支持，是带动首季增长的主因。

不过，大型基建项目接近完工，以及国内油气生产活动转弱，成了两大隐忧。

此外，中东冲突对大宗商品出口和旅游业的影响，以及全球经济成长放缓，也成了经济下行风险。

国家银行总裁拿督斯里阿都拉昔表示，我国稳健的基本面提供了缓冲，全年经济增长料将维持在4至5%的预测区间，唯前景仍存在上行与下行风险。"

他说，马来西亚过去曾经历多项重大挑战，目前依然处于良好位置，以应对当前的不确定局势。