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KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

INDEKS HARGA PENGELUAR (IHPR) PENGELUARAN TEMPATAN, MALAYSIA JUN 2026

Indeks Harga Pengeluar Malaysia meningkat 9.2 peratus pada Jun 2026, tertinggi yang dicatatkan pada tahun ini

PUTRAJAYA, 28 JULAI, 2026 – Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Malaysia merekodkan peningkatan 9.2 peratus pada Jun 2026, berbanding 7.8 peratus pada bulan lepas. Ini dikeluarkan dalam laporan bulanan terkini, **INDEKS HARGA PENGELUAR (IHPR) PENGELUARAN TEMPATAN, JUN 2026** yang diterbitkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM).

DOSM menekankan prestasi mengikut sektor pada Jun 2026 iatu seperti bulan sebelumnya, semua sektor mencatatkan peningkatan pada Jun 2026. Sektor Perlombongan merekodkan peningkatan 29.0 peratus berbanding 52.6 peratus pada Mei 2026. Peningkatan dua digit ini didorong oleh indeks Pengekstrakan petroleum mentah (40.7%). Sektor Pertanian, perhutanan & perikanan meningkat 9.1 peratus berbanding 8.9 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini disokong oleh indeks Perikanan (12.5%) dan Penanaman tanaman kekal (10.8%). Pada masa yang sama, sektor Pembuatan meningkat 7.2 peratus berbanding 3.5 peratus pada Mei 2026, terutamanya disumbangkan oleh indeks Pembuatan kok & produk petroleum bertapis (30.1%) dan Pembuatan komputer, produk elektronik & optikal (8.3%). Sementara itu, sektor Bekalan air dan Bekalan elektrik & gas masing-masing meningkat 12.7 peratus dan 10.2 peratus.

Pada asas bulan ke bulan, IHPR Pengeluaran Tempatan mencatatkan peningkatan marginal 0.6 peratus, selepas meningkat 1.1 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Sektor Pembuatan meningkat 2.4 peratus (Mei 2026: 1.8%), terutamanya disumbangkan oleh Pembuatan kok & produk petroleum bertapis (10.9%). Sektor Bekalan air pula meningkat 1.5 peratus. Sebaliknya, sektor Pertanian, perhutanan & perikanan menurun 0.8 peratus (Mei 2026: 0.3%), disebabkan penurunan indeks Perikanan (-2.5%). Sektor Perlombongan menurun 11.6 peratus (Mei 2026: -2.8%), dipengaruhi oleh penurunan indeks Pengekstrakan petroleum mentah (-13.7%) dan Pengekstrakan gas asli (-0.3%). Sementara itu, indeks Bekalan elektrik & gas kekal tidak berubah pada bulan tersebut.

Mengulas lanjut mengenai IHPR Pengeluaran Tempatan mengikut peringkat pemprosesan, “Semua peringkat pemprosesan mencatatkan peningkatan pada Jun 2026. Indeks Bahan mentah untuk diproseskan selanjutnya terus meningkat 25.0 peratus (Mei 2026: 31.5%), terutamanya disumbangkan oleh Bahan bukan makanan (29.8%). Indeks Bahan perantaraan, bekalan & komponen meningkat 7.4 peratus (Mei 2026: 3.0%), disokong oleh Bahan api yang diproses dan pelincir (13.9%). Sementara itu, indeks Barang siap meningkat 2.0 peratus (Mei 2026: 1.7%) disebabkan oleh peningkatan dalam indeks Kelengkapan modal (2.0%).”

Pada asas bulan ke bulan, indeks Bahan perantaraan, bekalan & komponen dan Barang siap masing-masing meningkat 2.4 peratus dan 0.7 peratus. Sementara itu, indeks Bahan mentah untuk diproseskan selanjutnya menurun 3.8 peratus pada Jun 2026.

DOSM turut melaporkan bahawa IHPR Pengeluaran Tempatan meningkat 7.4 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2026, selepas penurunan 1.7 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Peningkatan ini didorong terutamanya oleh sektor Perlombongan (44.8%), diikuti oleh sektor Pertanian, perhutanan & perikanan (6.8%) dan Pembuatan (3.9%). Pada asas perbandingan suku tahun ke suku tahun, IHPR meningkat 6.8 peratus berbanding 0.9 peratus pada suku tahun pertama 2026, disokong terutamanya oleh sektor Perlombongan (35.5%).

Perbandingan dengan beberapa ekonomi terpilih menunjukkan harga pengeluar kekal pada paras lebih tinggi pada Jun 2026, sebahagian besarnya dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan kos tenaga serta permintaan yang berterusan terhadap produk berkaitan teknologi. Taiwan terus mencatatkan pertumbuhan tertinggi dalam kalangan ekonomi terpilih dengan peningkatan 15.1 peratus (Mei 2026: 14.1%), didorong terutamanya oleh permintaan global yang kukuh terhadap semikonduktor, produk berkaitan kecerdasan buatan (AI) dan komponen elektronik. Amerika Syarikat merekodkan peningkatan lebih perlahan berbanding bulan sebelumnya iaitu 5.5 peratus (Mei 2026: 6.0%), sejajar dengan penyederhanaan harga tenaga. Sementara itu, harga pengeluar di Jepun terus meningkat 7.1 peratus (Mei 2026: 6.6%), disokong terutamanya oleh kos import yang lebih tinggi akibat penyusutan nilai yen serta kenaikan harga tenaga, makanan dan bahan perindustrian. China mencatatkan peningkatan 4.1 peratus (Mei 2026: 3.9%), didorong oleh kenaikan harga bahan mentah perindustrian termasuk logam, arang batu dan produk berkaitan petroleum. Di Thailand, IHPR meningkat 7.2 peratus, namun pada kadar yang lebih perlahan (Mei 2026: 8.5%), disokong oleh peningkatan kos produk berasaskan petroleum, bahan kimia dan makanan diproses walaupun harga beberapa komoditi pertanian menunjukkan penyederhanaan.

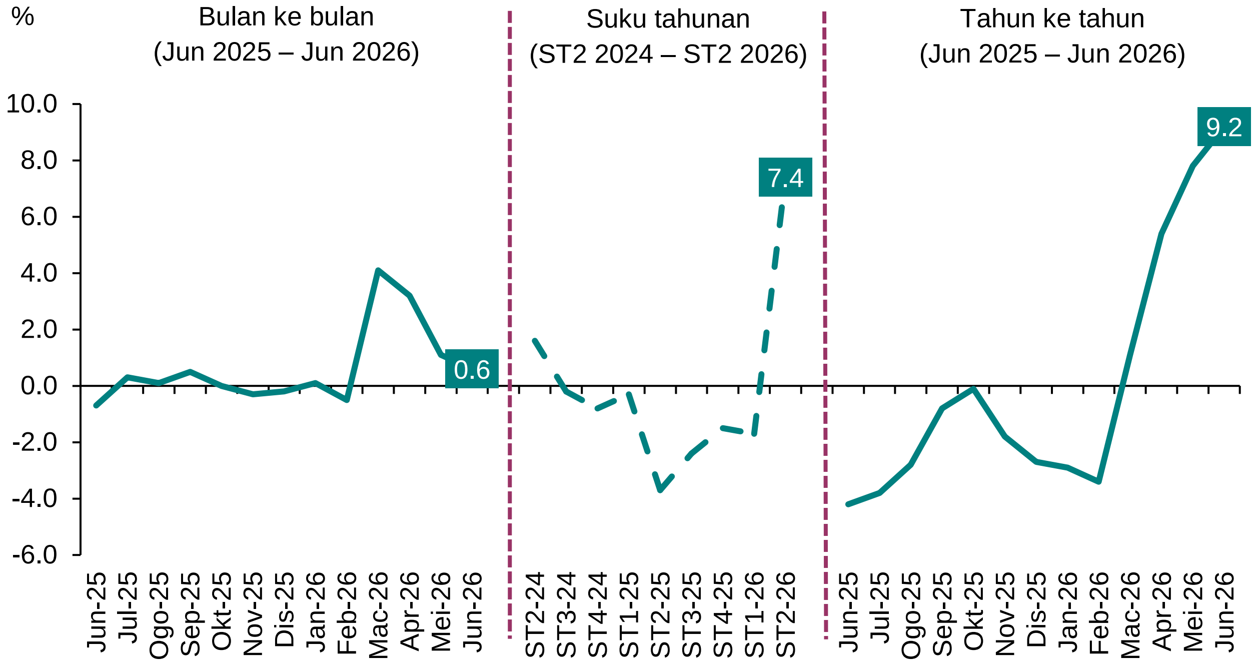
Harga minyak mentah global kekal tinggi pada USD81.90 setong pada Jun 2026, walaupun mencatatkan penyederhanaan berbanding bulan sebelumnya berikutan kebimbangan terhadap potensi gangguan bekalan yang semakin reda. Namun begitu, harga minyak mentah masih berada pada paras yang tinggi berbanding Jun 2025, dipengaruhi oleh ketidaktentuan geopolitik yang berterusan di Timur Tengah serta permintaan tenaga global yang stabil. Pada masa yang sama, sektor minyak sawit Malaysia terus menyokong harga pengeluar meskipun harga minyak sawit mentah (MSM) mencatatkan penyederhanaan pada bulan tersebut. Data daripada Lembaga Minyak Sawit Malaysia (MPOB) menunjukkan purata harga MSM turun perlahan kepada RM4,490.50 per tan pada Jun 2026 berbanding RM4,498.50 per tan pada Mei 2026, mencerminkan keadaan bekalan yang bertambah baik susulan peningkatan tahap pengeluaran. Walau bagaimanapun, harga MSM kekal lebih tinggi berbanding Jun 2025, disokong oleh permintaan serantau yang berterusan serta penggunaan biodiesel.

Harga getah asli juga kekal kukuh pada Jun 2026, disokong oleh keadaan bekalan yang lebih ketat di negara pengeluar utama akibat keadaan cuaca. Pada masa yang sama, harga bahan kimia dan produk kimia terus dipengaruhi oleh kos bahan mentah yang tinggi, khususnya input berasaskan petroleum. Secara keseluruhannya, komoditi tenaga, minyak sawit, getah dan bahan kimia terus menyumbang kepada kenaikan harga pengeluar pada Jun 2026.

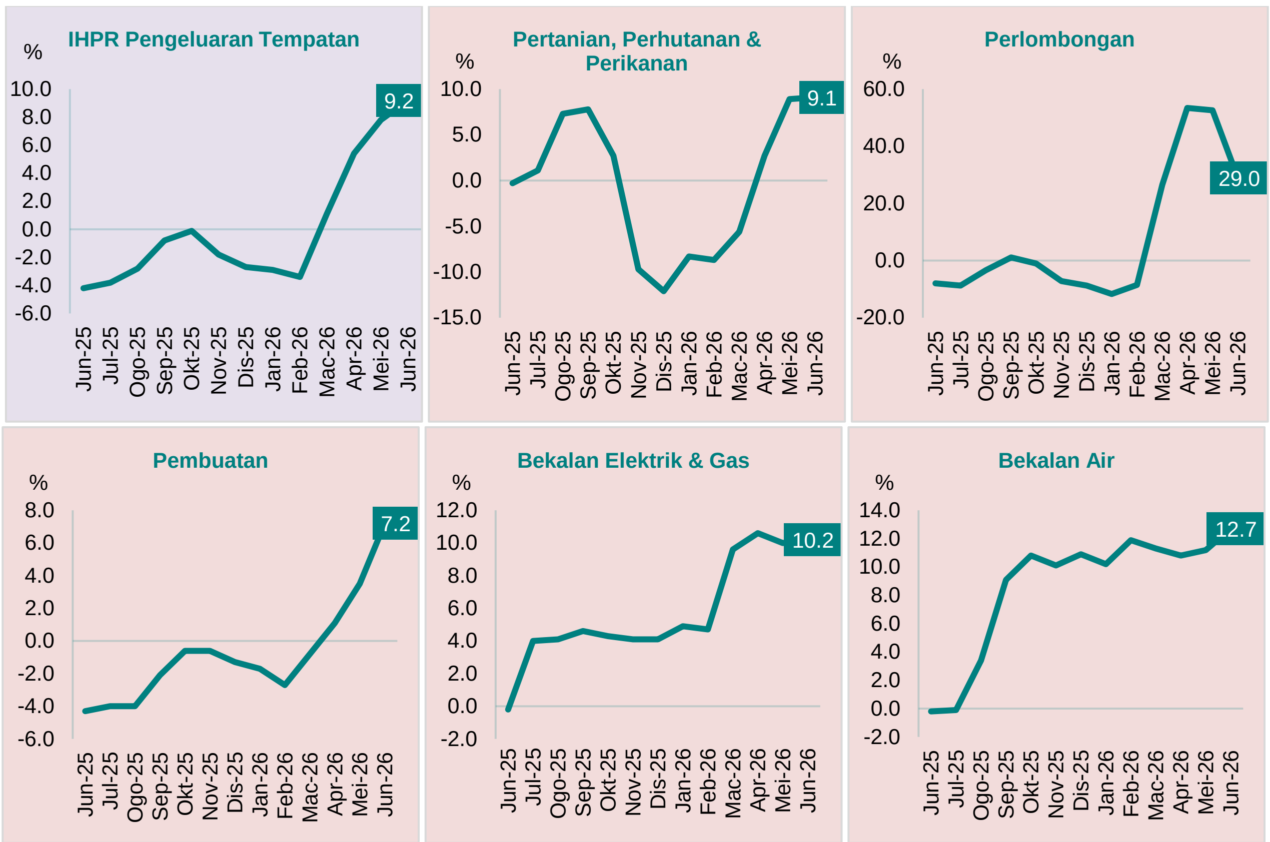
Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026)** dengan tema **"Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat"**. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari **5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada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

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.

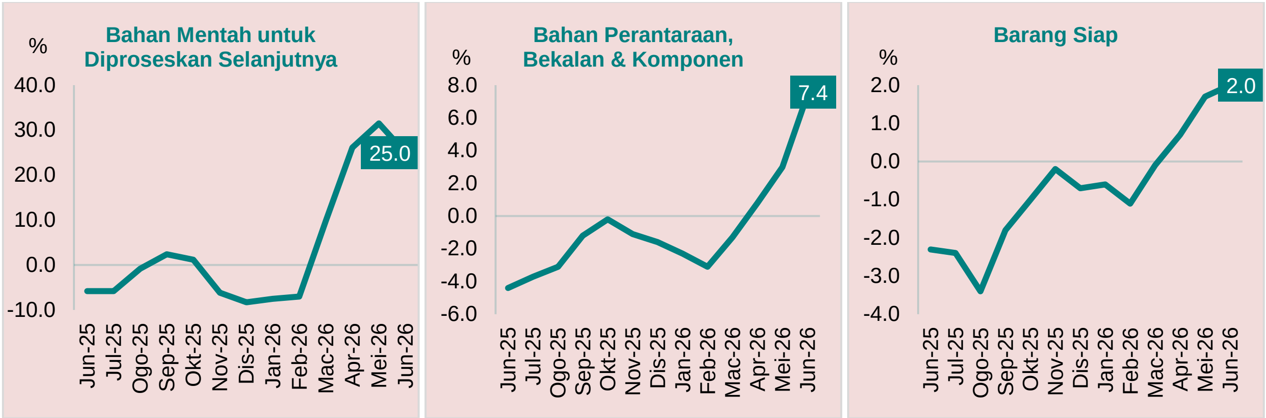
Carta 1: Peratus Perubahan Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Pengeluaran Tempatan, Malaysia



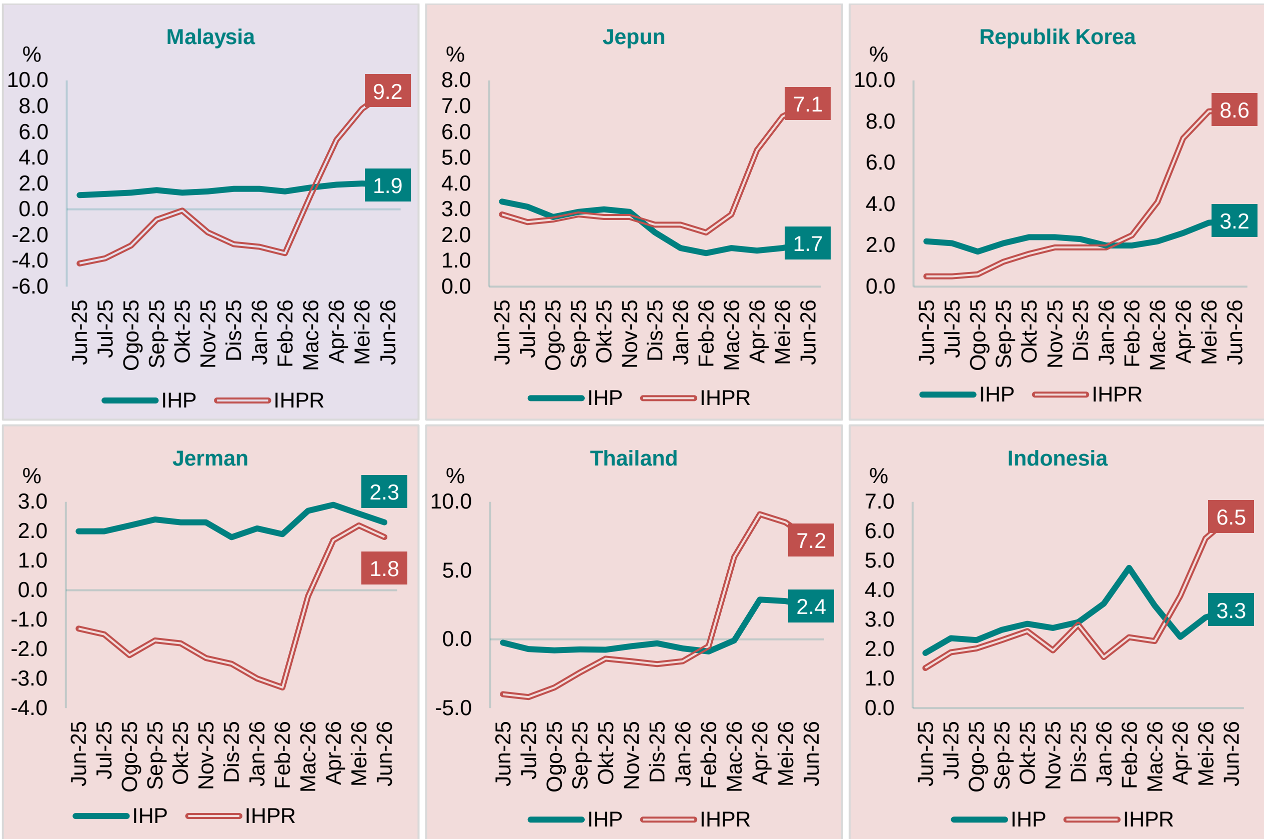
Carta 2: Peratus Perubahan Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Pengeluaran Tempatan mengikut Sektor (Tahun ke Tahun), Malaysia

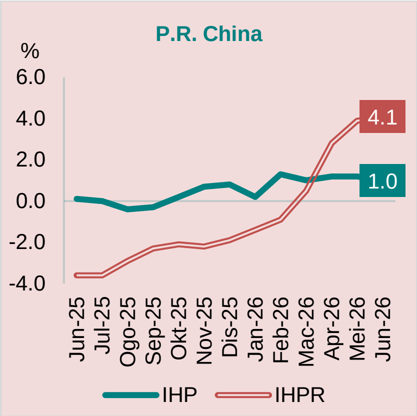


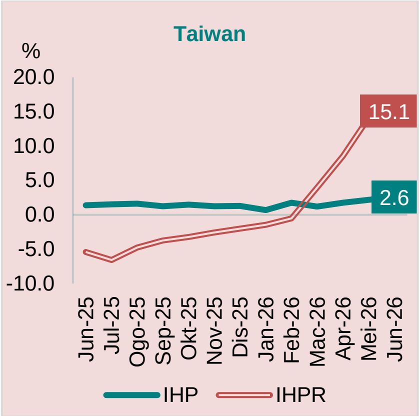
Carta 3: Peratus Perubahan Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Pengeluaran Tempatan mengikut Peringkat Pemprosesan (Tahun ke Tahun), Malaysia

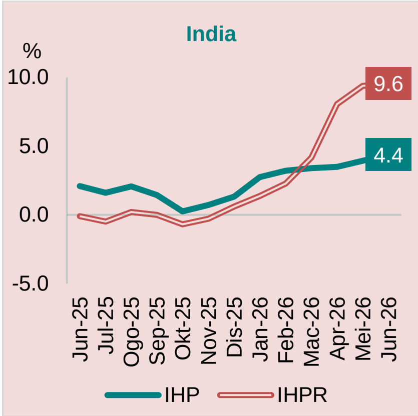


Carta 4: Peratus Perubahan Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP) dan Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) bagi Negara-Negara Terpilih (Tahun ke Tahun)









Sumber: Laman web rasmi National Statistical Offices (NSOs) terpilih

Dikeluarkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
28 JULAI 2026

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI) LOCAL PRODUCTION, MALAYSIA JUNE 2026

Malaysia's Producer Price Index recorded its highest increase in 2026 at 9.2 per cent in June 2026

PUTRAJAYA, JULY 28, 2026 – Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) recorded a 9.2 per cent increase in June 2026, from 7.8 per cent in the previous month. This was released in the latest monthly report, **PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI) LOCAL PRODUCTION, JUNE 2026**, published by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM).

DOSM highlighted the sectoral performance in June 2026 is similar to the previous month with all sectors recorded increases in June 2026. The Mining sector registered an increase of 29.0 per cent, following a 52.6 per cent rise in May 2026. This double-digit increase was fuelled by the Extraction of crude petroleum index (40.7%). The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector went up by 9.1 per cent, compared to 8.9 per cent in the previous month. The increase was supported by Fishing (12.5%) and Growing of perennial crops (10.8%) indices. At the same time, the Manufacturing sector increased by 7.2 per cent, up from 3.5 per cent in May 2026, mainly due to Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (30.1%) and Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (8.3%) indices. Meanwhile, Water supply and Electricity & gas supply sectors rose by 12.7 per cent and 10.2 per cent, respectively.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI Local Production recorded a marginal increase of 0.6 per cent, after a 1.1 per cent increase in the previous month. The Manufacturing sector increased by 2.4 per cent (May 2026: 1.8%), mainly attributed to the Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (10.9%). The Water supply also increased by 1.5 per cent. In contrast, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector decreased by 0.8 per cent (May 2026: 0.3%), due to the Fishing index (-2.5%). The Mining sector decreased by 11.6 per cent (May 2026: -2.8%), weighed down by both Extraction of crude petroleum (-13.7%) and Extraction of natural gas (-0.3%) indices. Meanwhile, the Electricity & gas supply index remained unchanged during the month.

Elaborating further on the PPI Local Production by stage of processing, "All stages of processing recorded an increase in June 2026. The Crude materials for further processing index continued to increase by 25.0 per cent (May 2026: 31.5%), mainly due to the Non-food materials (29.8%). The Intermediate materials, supplies & components index rose by 7.4 per cent (May 2026: 3.0%), supported by Processed fuel and lubricants (13.9%). Meanwhile, the Finished goods index went up by 2.0 per cent (May 2026: 1.7%) attributed to the increase in Capital equipment (2.0%)."

On a month-on-month basis, the Intermediate materials, supplies & components and Finished goods increased by 2.4 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, the Crude materials for further processing index declined by 3.8 per cent in June 2026.

DOSM also reported that the PPI Local Production rebounded by 7.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2026, after declining 1.7 per cent in the previous quarter. The increase was primarily driven by the Mining sector (44.8%), followed by Agriculture, forestry & fishing (6.8%) and Manufacturing (3.9%). On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the PPI increased by 6.8 per cent, compared to 0.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2026, mainly supported by the Mining sector (35.5%).

A comparison across selected economies indicated that producer prices remained higher in June 2026, largely influenced by higher energy costs and sustained demand for technology-related products. Taiwan continued to record the highest growth among the selected economies, rising by 15.1 per cent (May 2026: 14.1%), primarily driven by strong global demand for semiconductors, artificial intelligence (AI)-related products and electronic components. The United States registered an increase of 5.5 per cent (May 2026: 6.0%), reflecting moderating energy prices. Meanwhile, Japan's producer prices increased further to 7.1 per cent (May 2026: 6.6%), mainly supported by higher import costs arising from a weaker yen, as well as increases in energy, food and industrial material prices. P.R. China recorded an increase of 4.1 per cent (May 2026: 3.9%), attributable to higher prices of industrial raw materials, including metals, coal and petroleum-related products. In Thailand, the PPI increased by 7.2 per cent, albeit at a slower pace (May 2026: 8.5%), supported by costs of petroleum-based products, chemicals and processed food, despite some moderation in agricultural commodity prices.

Global crude oil prices remained higher at USD81.90 per barrel in June 2026, although they moderated from the previous month as concerns over potential supply disruptions eased. Nevertheless, crude oil prices remained elevated compared to June 2025, affected by persistent geopolitical uncertainties in the Middle East and stable global energy demand. Meanwhile, Malaysia's oil palm sector continued to support producer prices despite a moderation in crude palm oil (CPO) prices during the month. Data from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) showed that the average CPO price eased to RM4,490.50 per tonne in

June 2026 from RM4,498.50 per tonne in May 2026, reflecting improved supply conditions amid higher production levels. However, CPO prices remained relatively high compared to June 2025, supported by sustained regional demand and biodiesel consumption.

Prices of natural rubber also remained firm in June 2026, supported by tighter supply conditions in major producing countries due to weather conditions. At the same time, prices of chemicals and chemical products continued to be influenced by elevated feedstock costs, particularly petroleum-based inputs. Overall, energy, palm oil, rubber and chemical commodities continued to contribute to higher producer prices in June 2026.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the **Economic Census 2026 (BE2026)**, with themed **"*Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat*"**. The sixth Economic Census, will be carried out from **5th January to 31st October 2026**. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive and 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.

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.

Chart 1: Percentage Change of Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production, Malaysia

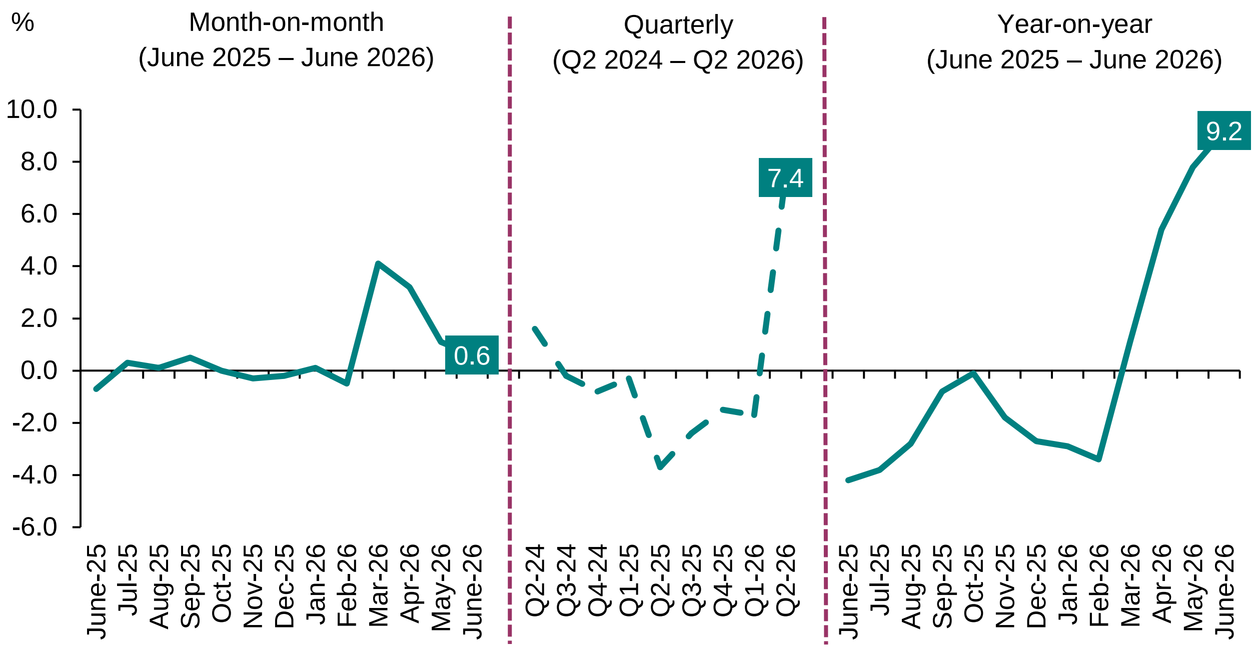


Chart 2: Percentage Change of Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector (Year-on-Year), Malaysia

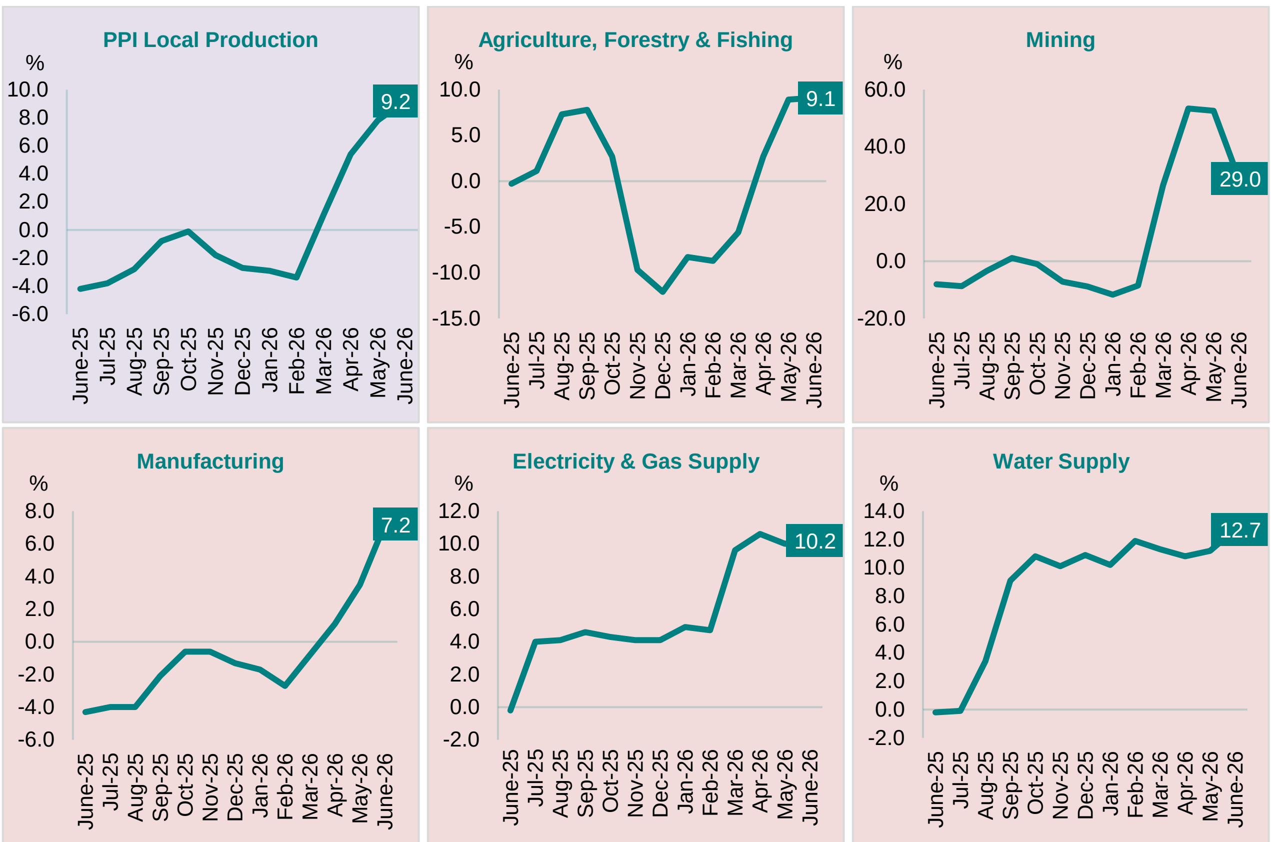
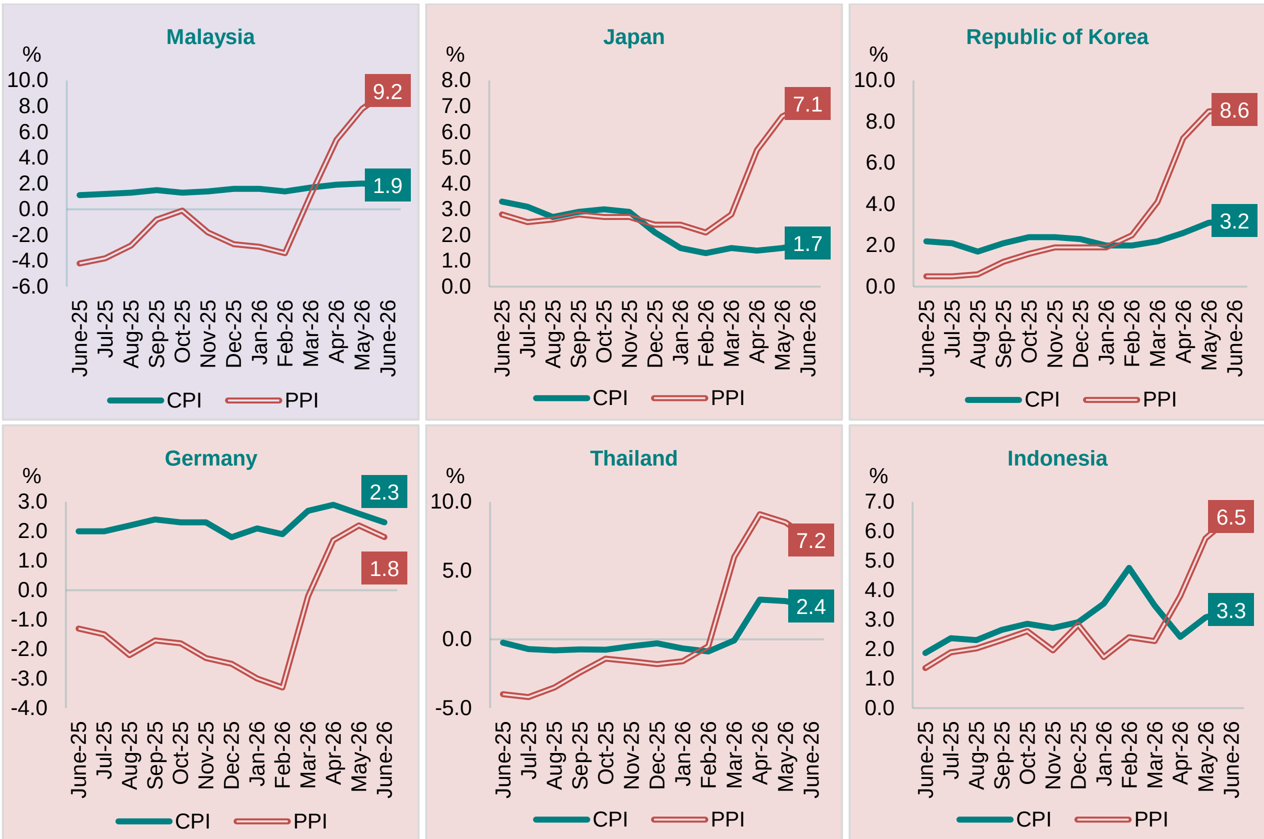
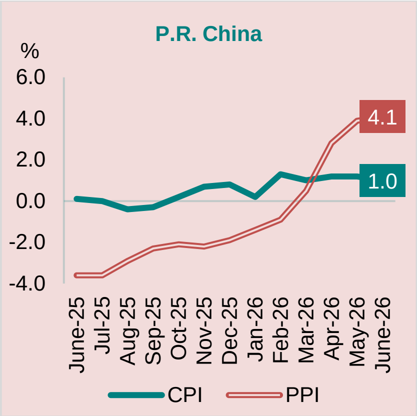
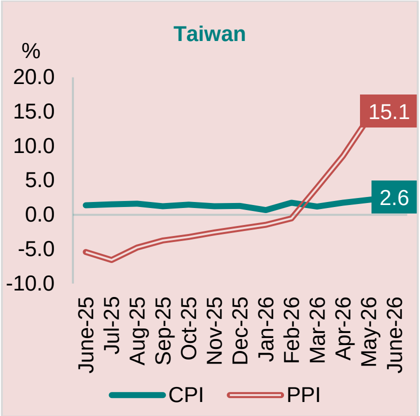


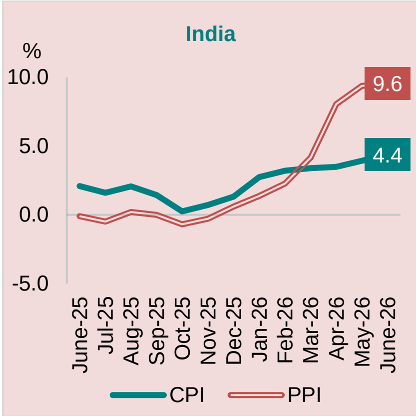
Chart 3: Percentage Change of Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), Malaysia

Chart 4: Percentage Change of Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Producer Price Index (PPI) of Selected Countries (Year-on-Year)









Source: Official websites of selected National Statistical Offices (NSOs)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
28 JULY 2026