



KENYATAAN MEDIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

Blok C6 & C7, Kompleks C,
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan, Presint 1,
62514, Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya
No. Telefon : 03 - 8090 4681

INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA, MALAYSIA FEBRUARI 2025

Inflasi Malaysia meningkat dengan kadar perlahan 1.5 peratus pada Februari 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 21 Mac 2025 - Inflasi Malaysia meningkat dengan kadar perlahan 1.5 peratus pada Februari 2025 dengan mata indeks mencatatkan 134.1 berbanding 132.1 pada bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini mengenai keluaran **INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP), FEBRUARI 2025**.

Peningkatan inflasi pada Februari 2025 telah didorong oleh peningkatan lebih perlahan bagi kumpulan utama Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (2.3%); Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan (1.5%); Kesihatan (1.0%); Pengangkutan (0.7%) dan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (0.3%). Namun begitu, kumpulan Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan; Pendidikan dan Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan masing-masing merekodkan peningkatan lebih tinggi berbanding bulan sebelumnya iaitu 3.7 peratus (Januari 2025: 3.3%), 1.9 peratus (Januari 2025: 1.6%) dan 1.5 peratus (Januari 2025: 0.6%).

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa inflasi Maklumat & Komunikasi menurun kepada negatif 5.3 peratus pada Februari 2025, kadar yang sama direkodkan pada Januari 2025. Penurunan ini disumbangkan oleh inflasi subkumpulan utama Perkhidmatan maklumat & komunikasi pada negatif 5.9 peratus. Pakaian & Kasut kekal berada pada jajaran negatif iaitu

negatif 0.2 peratus (Januari 2025: -0.3%). Manakala, inflasi Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (3.5%), Makanan & Minuman (2.5%) dan Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau (0.9%) mencatatkan peningkatan yang sama seperti bulan sebelumnya.

Kumpulan Makanan & Minuman yang menyumbang 29.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan wajaran IHP meningkat 2.5 peratus pada Februari 2025 (Januari 2025: 2.5%). Subkumpulan utama Makanan di rumah meningkat 0.5 peratus berbanding 0.4 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Kelas perbelanjaan Makanan sedia dimakan & produk makanan lain tidak terkelas di tempat lain, 3.2 peratus (Januari 2025: 2.9%) merupakan penyumbang utama kepada peningkatan subkumpulan ini. Kenaikan harga Santan segar dan Santan segera masing-masing sebanyak 27.0 peratus dan 8.7 peratus pada Februari 2025 berbanding 21.9 peratus dan 3.8 peratus pada Januari 2025 turut menyumbang kepada kenaikan inflasi Makanan di rumah. Kenaikan harga kelapa di pasaran Malaysia sejak Oktober 2024 bukan sahaja disebabkan oleh faktor pengurangan bekalan kelapa tempatan, malah melibatkan kekurangan bekalan dari seluruh dunia berikutan musim melawas kelapa. Sebanyak 650 tan metrik kelapa tua diimport oleh Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA) untuk kegunaan masyarakat menjelang Ramadan dan Aidilfitri ini.

Sementara itu, inflasi kelas perbelanjaan Sayur-sayuran mencatatkan penurunan pada kadar negatif 1.0 peratus pada Februari 2025 (Januari 2025: -1.1%). Antara sayur-sayuran yang merekodkan penurunan secara asas tahunan pada Februari 2025 adalah Tomato, negatif 16.5 peratus (Januari 2025: -11.3%); Bendi, negatif 7.4 peratus (Januari 2025: -1.1%) dan Kacang panjang, negatif 4.7 peratus (Januari 2025: -1.5%).

Kelas perbelanjaan Daging turut menurun sebanyak negatif 0.3 peratus Februari 2025 (Januari 2025: -1.0%). Penurunan ini disumbangkan oleh Daging lembu tempatan, negatif 4.3 peratus (Januari 2025: -4.0%) dan Daging khinzir, negatif 0.3 peratus (Januari 2025: -0.7%). Walau bagaimanapun, Daging ayam segar yang merupakan komponen terbesar (32.6%) dalam kelas perbelanjaan Daging meningkat 1.9 peratus pada Februari 2025 (Januari 2025: -0.3%). Berdasarkan pengumpulan data oleh pihak DOSM, purata harga Ayam standard Malaysia pada

Februari 2025 adalah RM10.52 sekilogram berbanding RM10.29 sekilogram pada bulan Februari 2024 (Januari 2025: RM10.40). Manakala, purata harga Ayam standard di peringkat Semenanjung Malaysia pada Februari 2025 adalah RM9.76 sekilogram berbanding RM9.53 sekilogram pada bulan Februari 2024 (Januari 2025: RM9.59).

Di samping itu, subkumpulan utama Makanan di luar rumah menyederhana 4.6 peratus berbanding 5.0 peratus pada Januari 2025. Antara item yang mencatatkan kenaikan perlahan pada Februari 2025 ialah Nasi putih, 4.5 peratus (Januari 2025: 4.7%); Nasi campur, 3.7 peratus (Januari 2025: 4.0%); Nasi ayam, 3.6 peratus (Januari 2025: 3.8%); Masakan berasaskan mi, 3.0 peratus (Januari 2025: 3.4%) dan Ayam goreng, 3.0 peratus (Januari 2025: 5.7%).

Kumpulan utama Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain meningkat lebih rendah pada kadar 2.3 peratus pada Februari 2025 berbanding 2.8 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Ini disumbangkan oleh subkumpulan Penyelenggaraan, pembaikan & keselamatan rumah kediaman, 3.7 peratus (Januari 2025: 3.8%) dan Bekalan air & pelbagai perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan rumah kediaman, 2.4 peratus (Januari 2025: 21.0%) disebabkan kesan asas. Walau bagaimanapun, subkumpulan Sewa sebenar untuk kediaman meningkat lebih tinggi pada 2.3 peratus (Januari 2025: 1.7%).

Selain itu, inflasi Pengangkutan meningkat perlahan pada 0.7 peratus pada Februari 2025 berbanding 0.9 peratus pada Januari 2025. Ini disumbangkan oleh penurunan subkumpulan Perkhidmatan pengangkutan awam pada negatif 8.2 peratus (Januari 2025: -3.2%). Namun, subkumpulan utama Pengurusan peralatan pengangkutan persendirian meningkat 1.6 peratus pada Februari 2025 (Januari 2025: 1.3%). Antara item yang merekodkan kenaikan ialah Diesel, 19.3 peratus (Januari 2025: 17.1%); Perkhidmatan penyelenggaraan kereta, 6.1 peratus (Januari 2025: 6.1%) dan Mengimbang/menjajar roda, 2.7 peratus (Januari 2025: 1.9%). Di samping itu, subkumpulan Pembelian kenderaan turut merekodkan kenaikan kepada 0.7 peratus pada Februari 2025 (Januari 2025: 0.0%).

Purata harga Diesel di Semenanjung Malaysia adalah RM3.18 seliter berbanding RM2.15 seliter pada Februari 2024 (Januari 2025: RM3.06). Manakala, purata harga Diesel bagi Sabah, Sarawak dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan kekal pada RM2.15 seliter. Di samping itu, inflasi Petrol tanpa plumbum RON97 menurun sebanyak negatif 1.2 peratus (Januari 2025: -4.0%). Purata harga runcit Petrol tanpa plumbum RON97 pada Februari 2025 ialah RM3.43 seliter berbanding RM3.47 seliter pada Februari 2024 (Januari 2025: RM3.33).

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah, berhubung dengan inflasi di peringkat negeri, kebanyakan negeri merekodkan inflasi di bawah paras inflasi nasional 1.5 peratus. Walau bagaimanapun, inflasi bagi empat negeri meningkat melebihi paras inflasi nasional iaitu Johor (2.1%), Sarawak (1.9%), Selangor (1.9%), dan Melaka (1.6%). Kesemua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan dalam inflasi Makanan & Minuman. Kadar tertinggi dicatatkan oleh Selangor, 3.5 peratus, diikuti oleh Negeri Sembilan (3.1%), Johor (2.9%), Terengganu (2.9%), Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (2.9%), Melaka (2.8%) dan Sabah (2.6%). Sementara itu, negeri-negeri lain menunjukkan peningkatan di bawah paras inflasi Makanan & Minuman nasional iaitu 2.5 peratus pada Februari 2025.

Inflasi keseluruhan secara bulanan pada Februari 2025 meningkat 0.4 peratus berbanding Januari 2025. Peningkatan ini disumbangkan terutamanya oleh kumpulan Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan (0.8%). Ini diikuti oleh Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (0.7%); Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (0.7%); Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (0.6%) dan Pendidikan (0.5%). Sementara itu, inflasi teras meningkat lebih tinggi pada 1.9 peratus berbanding bulan sebelumnya (1.8%). Peningkatan ini didorong oleh Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (3.7%); Pengangkutan (2.6%); Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (2.3%); Pendidikan (1.9%) dan Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan (1.5%).

Bagi perbandingan inflasi dengan negara-negara terpilih, inflasi di Malaysia (1.5%) lebih rendah berbanding inflasi di Vietnam (2.9%) dan Filipina (2.1%). Manakala, kadar tersebut lebih tinggi berbanding Thailand (1.1%), Indonesia (-0.1%) dan China (-0.7%).

Embargo: Hanya boleh diterbitkan atau disebarkan mulai jam **1200, Jumaat, 21 Mac 2025**

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.

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*'.

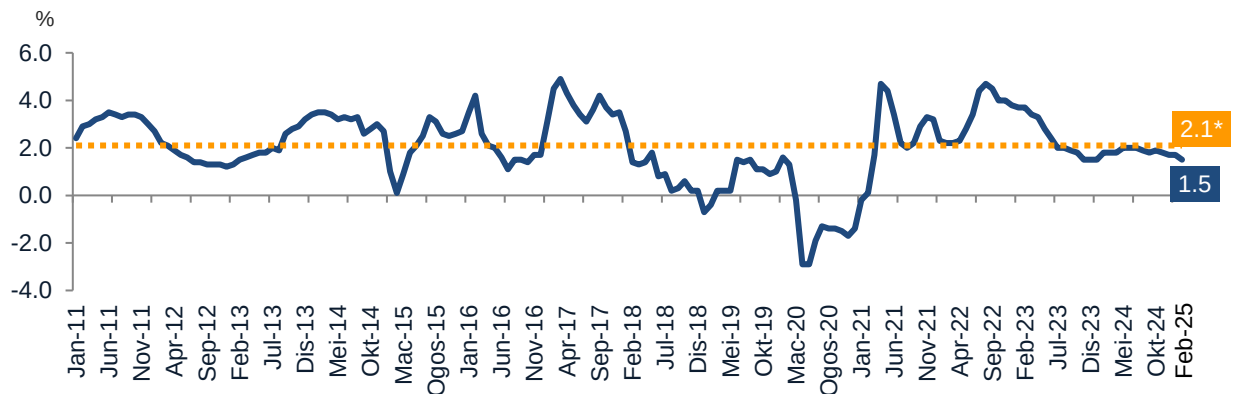
OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
21 MAC 2025**

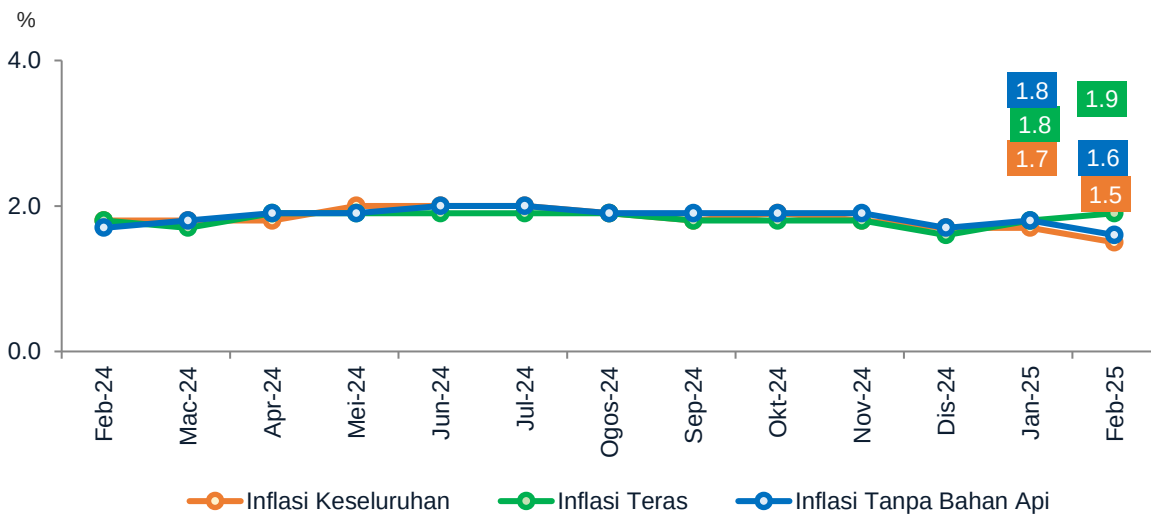
Embargo: Hanya boleh diterbitkan atau disebarkan mulai jam 1200, Jumaat, 21 Mac 2025

Carta 1 Inflasi Bulanan Malaysia, Januari 2011 – Februari 2025

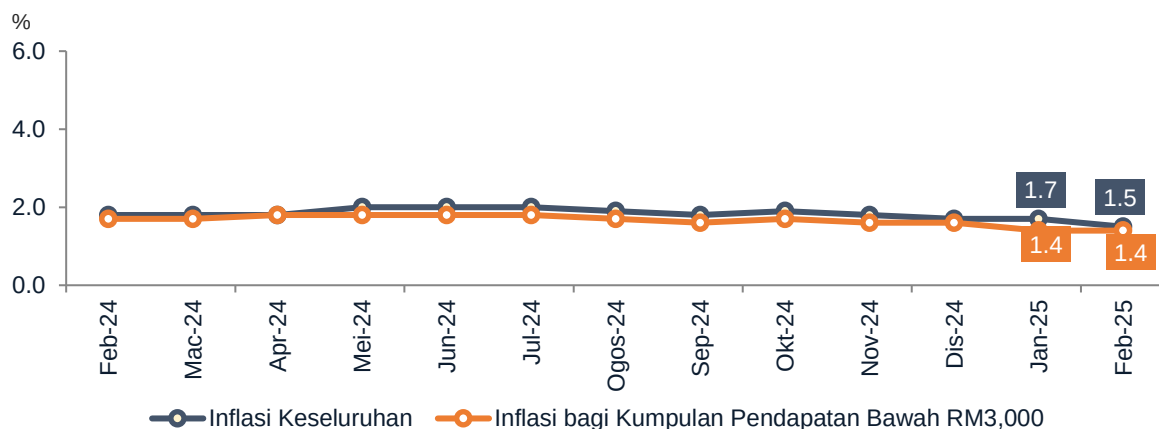


Nota: *Purata inflasi bagi tempoh Januari 2011 hingga Februari 2025

Carta 2 Inflasi Malaysia, Inflasi Teras dan Inflasi Tanpa Bahan Api, Februari 2024 - Februari 2025

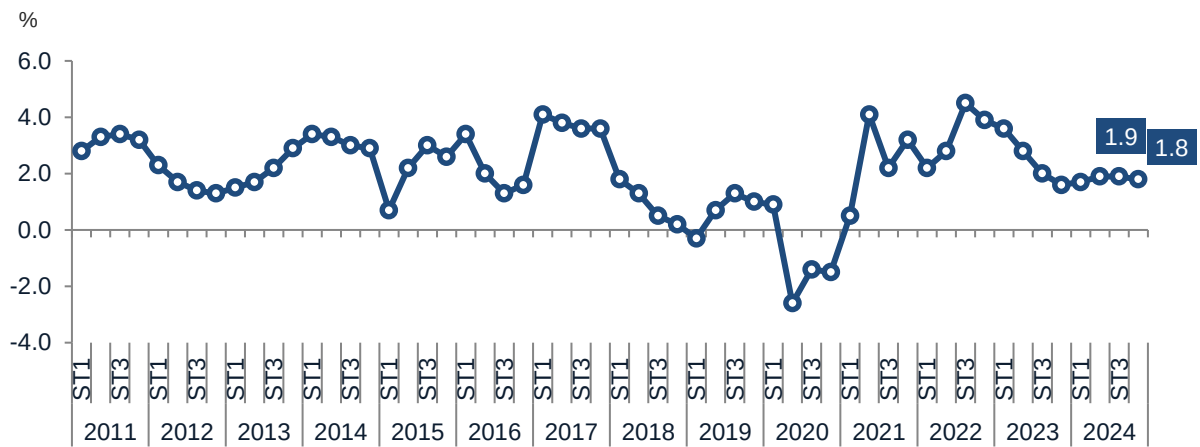


Carta 3 Inflasi bagi Kumpulan Pendapatan Bawah RM3,000, Februari 2024 - Februari 2025



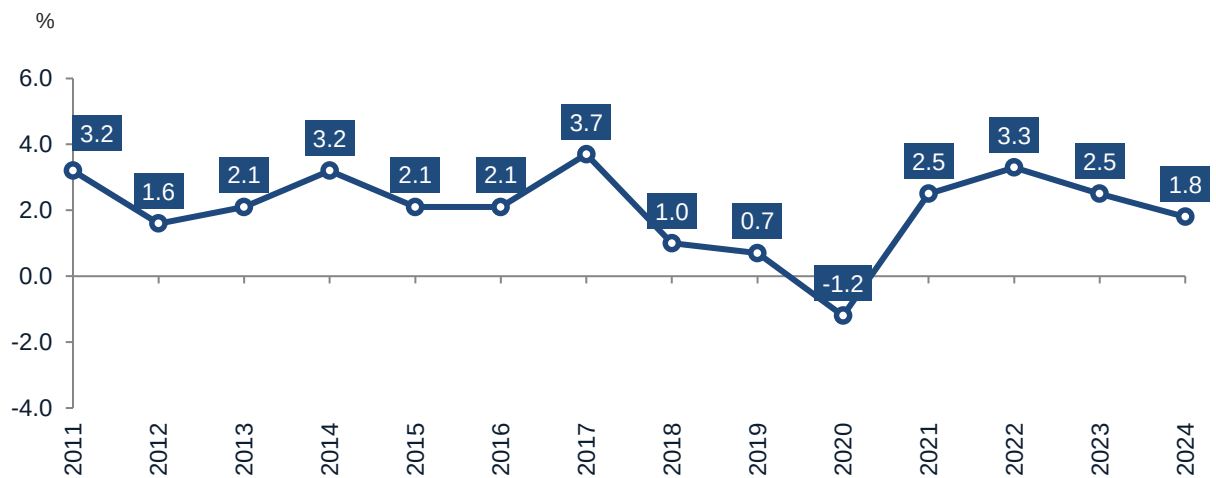
Carta 4

Inflasi Suku Tahunan Malaysia, ST1 2011 - ST4 2024



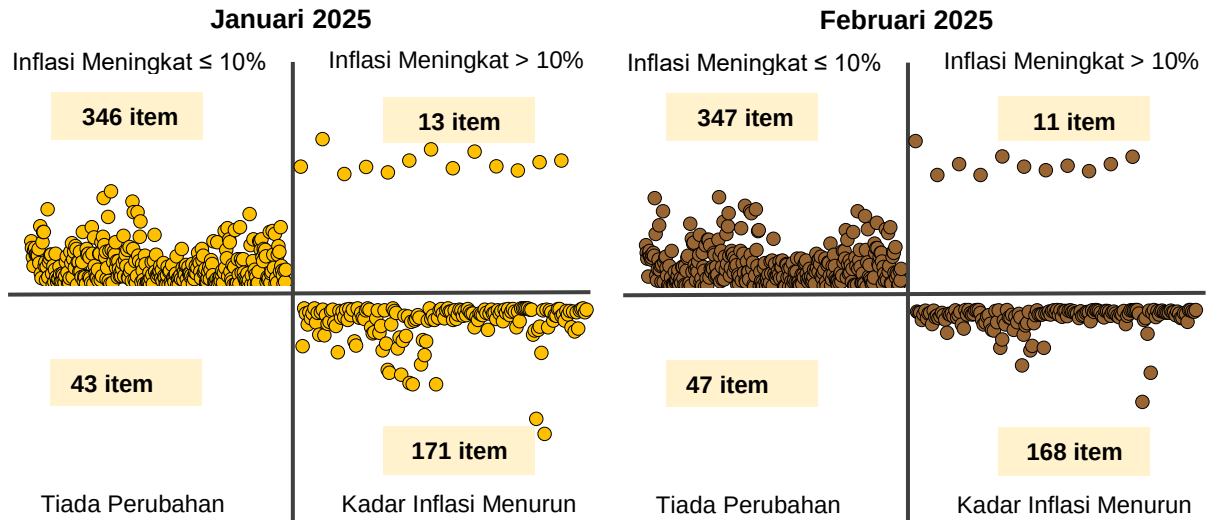
Carta 5

Inflasi Tahunan Malaysia, 2011 - 2024



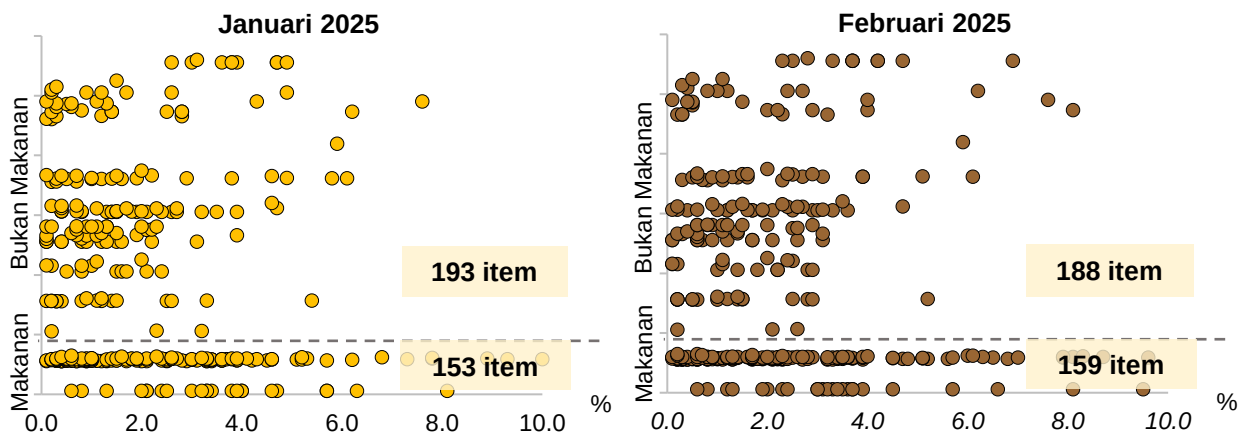
Carta 6

Inflasi mengikut Kuadran, Januari 2025 & Februari 2025



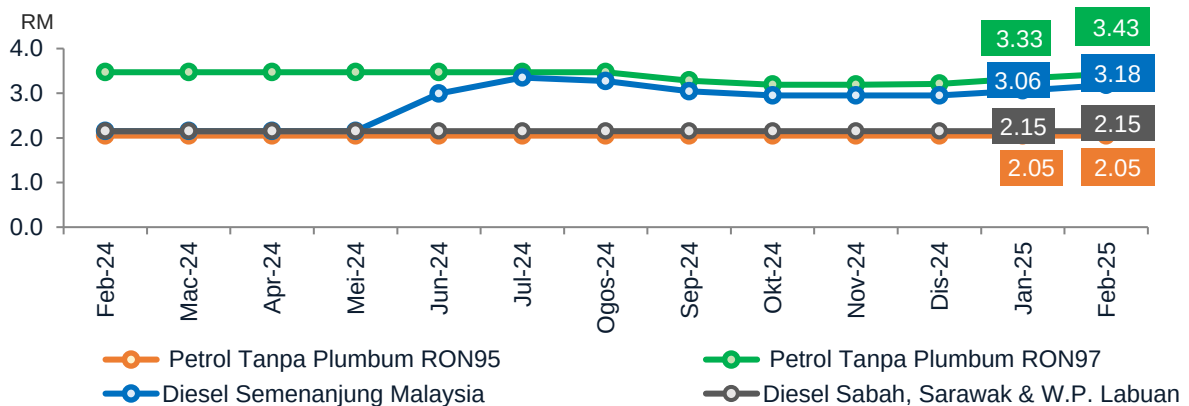
Carta 7

Taburan Inflasi Makanan dan Bukan Makanan yang Meningkat ≤10%, Januari 2025 & Februari 2025



Carta 8

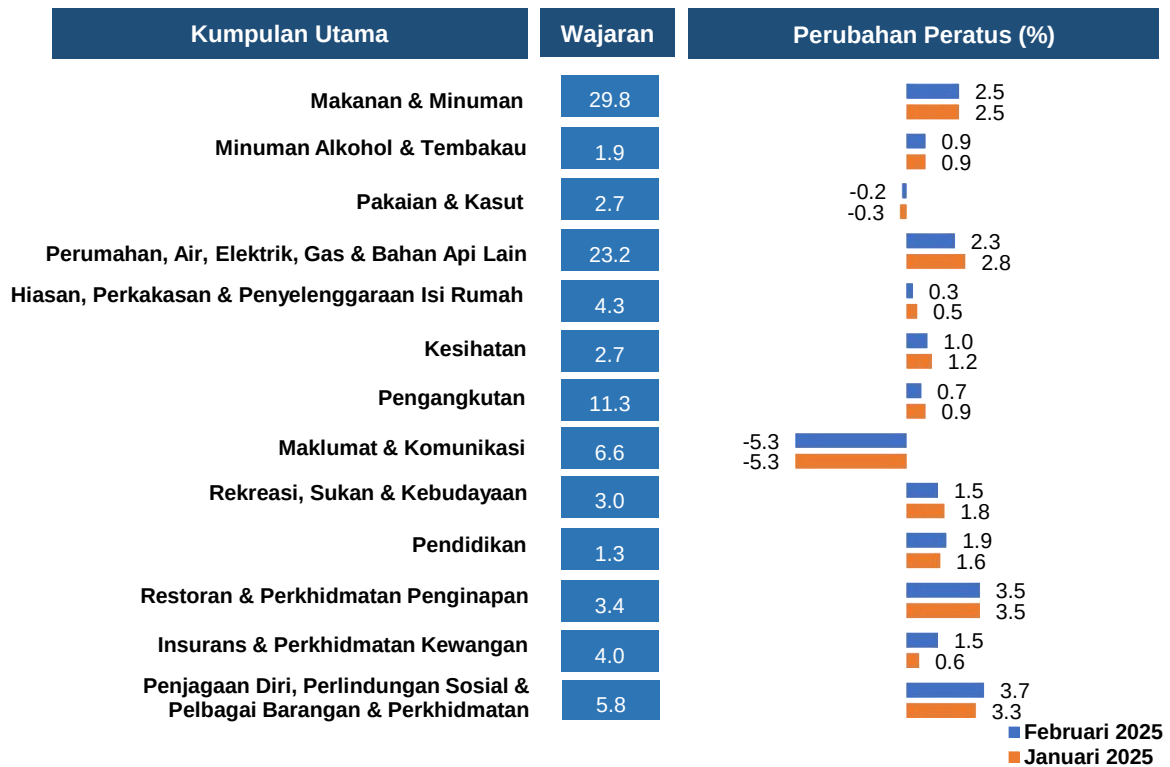
Purata Harga Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95, Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON97 dan Diesel, Februari 2024 - Februari 2025



Embargo: Hanya boleh diterbitkan atau disebarkan mulai jam 1200, Jumaat, 21 Mac 2025

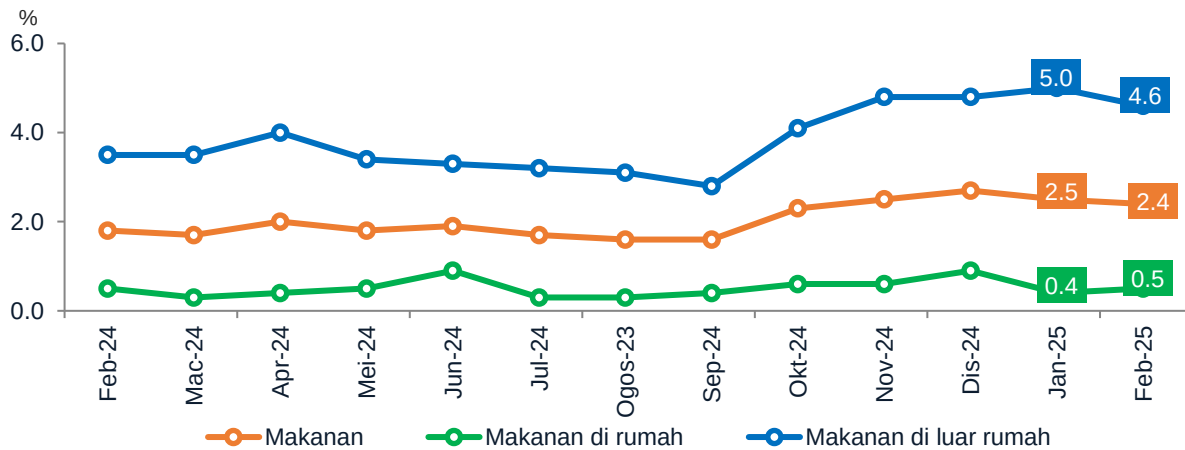
Carta 9

Inflasi mengikut Kumpulan Utama, Januari 2025 & Februari 2025



Carta 10

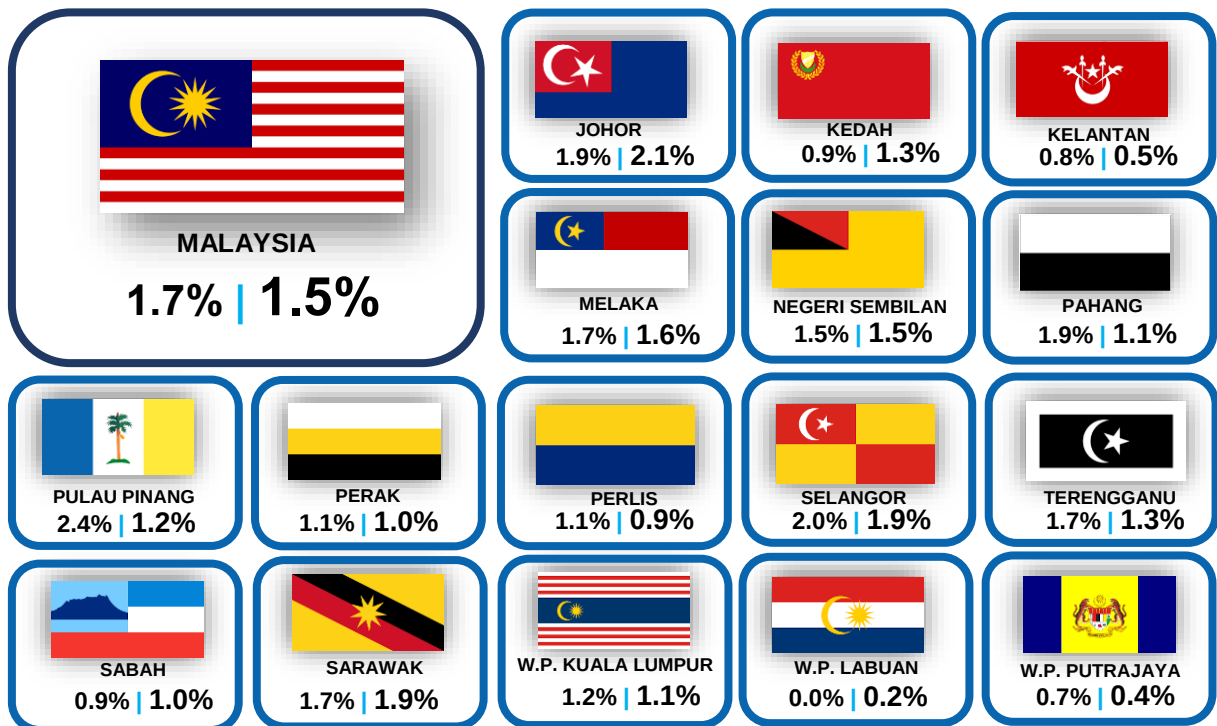
Inflasi bagi Makanan & Minuman, Februari 2024 - Februari 2025



Embargo: Hanya boleh diterbitkan atau disebarikan mulai jam 1200, Jumaat, 21 Mac 2025

Carta 11

Inflasi mengikut Negeri, Januari 2025 & Februari 2025

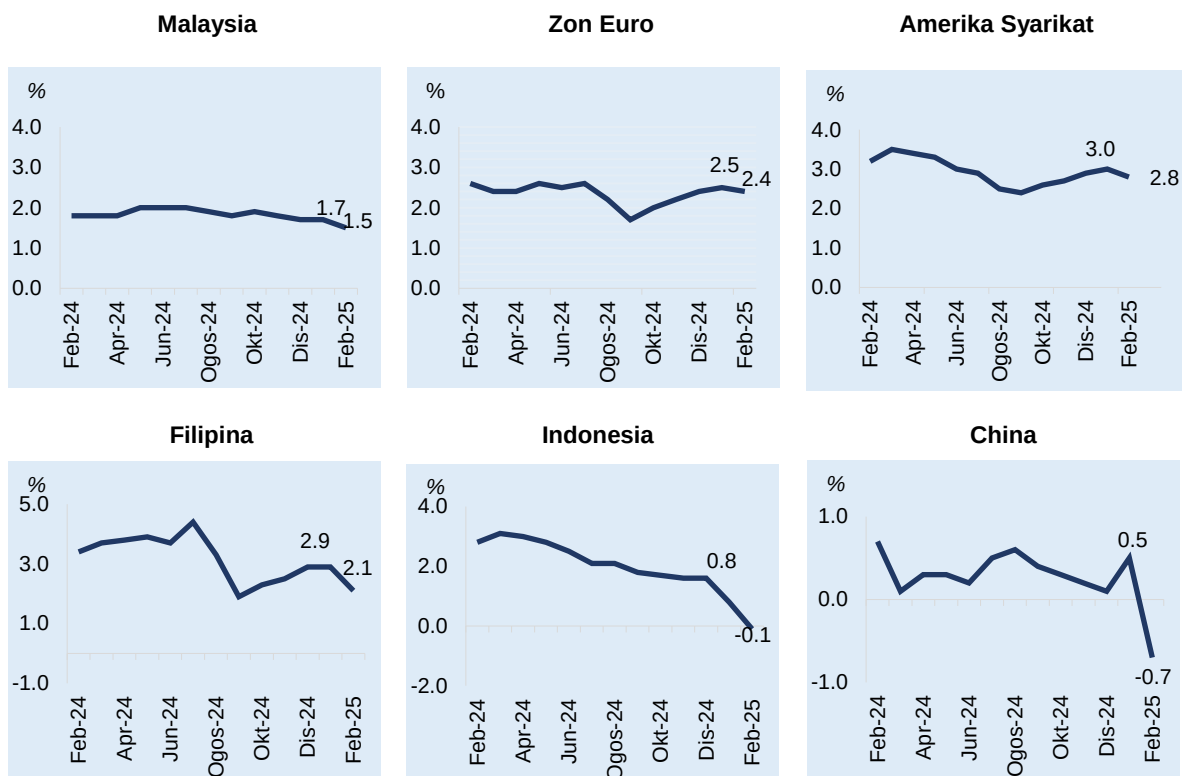


Nota: W.P. merujuk kepada Wilayah Persekutuan

Januari 2025 | Februari 2025

Carta 12

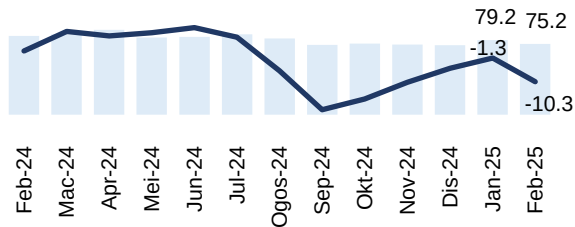
Inflasi bagi Negara Terpilih, Februari 2024 - Februari 2025



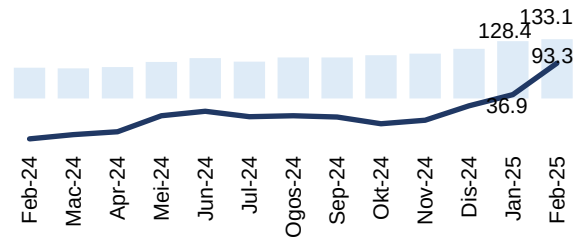
Carta 13

Harga Komoditi Terpilih Global

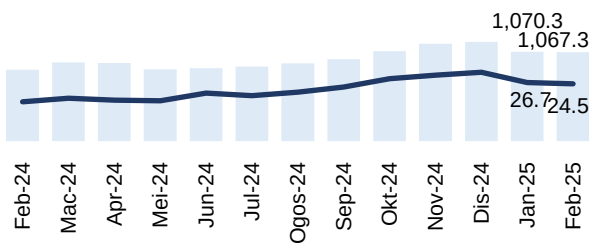
Minyak Mentah (US\$/bbl)



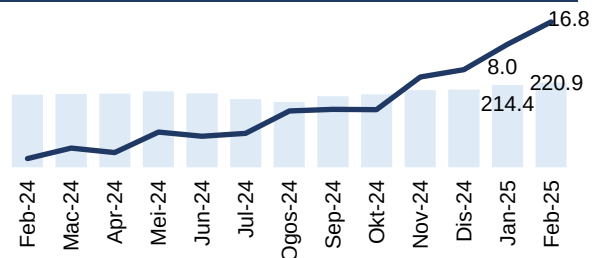
Gas Asli (Indeks 2010=100)



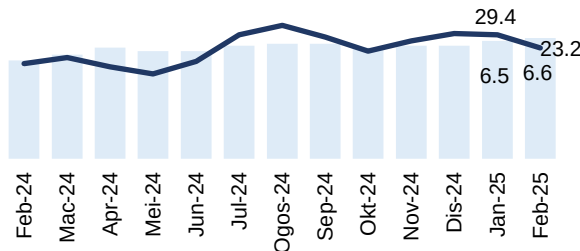
Minyak Sawit Mentah (US\$/mt)



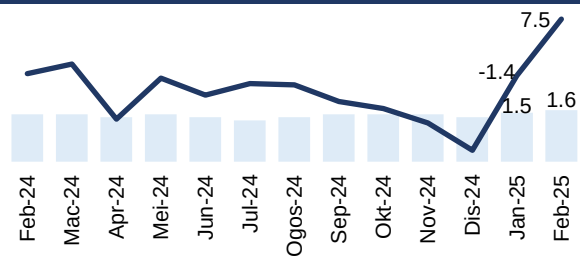
Jagung (US\$/mt)



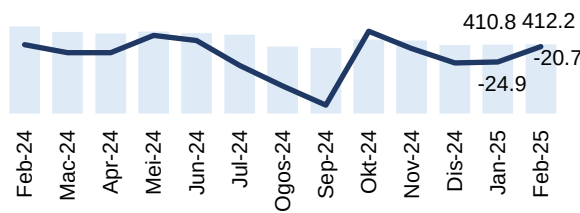
Daging (US\$/kg)



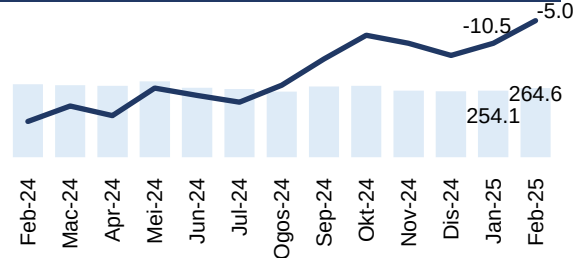
Daging Ayam (US\$/kg)



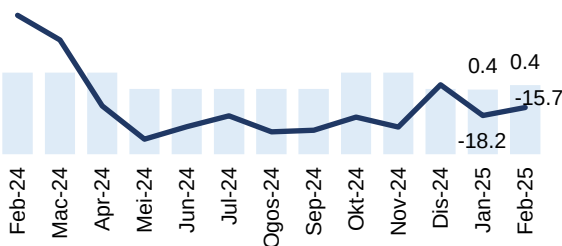
Kacang Soya (US\$/mt)



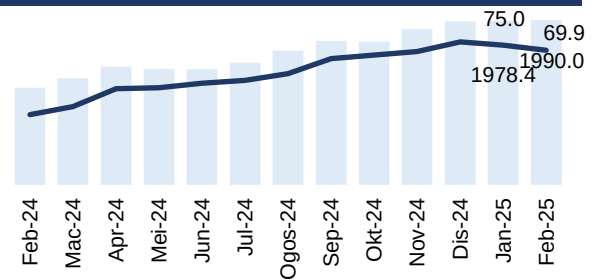
Gandum (US\$/mt)



Gula (US\$/kg)



Minyak Kelapa (US\$/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



MEDIA STATEMENT

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Block C6 & C7, Complex C,
Federal Government Administrative Centre, Precinct 1,
62514 Federal Territory of Putrajaya
Telephone : 03 - 8090 4681

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, MALAYSIA FEBRUARY 2025

Malaysia's inflation increased at a slower rate of 1.5 per cent in February 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 21 March 2025 - Malaysia's inflation increased at a slower rate of 1.5 per cent in February 2025 with the index points stood at 134.1 as against 132.1 in the same month of the previous year. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on the release of **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI), FEBRUARY 2025**.

The increase of inflation in February 2025 was driven by a slower increase in the main groups of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (2.3%); Recreation, Sport & Culture (1.5%); Health (1.0%); Transport (0.7%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.3%). Nevertheless, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services; Education and Insurance & Financial Services recorded a higher increase as compared to prior month at 3.7 per cent (January 2025: 3.3%), 1.9 per cent (January 2025: 1.6%) and 1.5 per cent (January 2025: 0.6%) respectively.

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin informed that inflation for Information & Communication decreased to negative 5.3 per cent in February 2025, the same rate as in January 2025. This was due to the decline in inflation for the main subgroup of Information & communication services at negative 5.9 per cent. Clothing & Footwear remained at a negative territory and posted negative 0.2 per cent (January 2025: -0.3%). Meanwhile, Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.5%);

Food & Beverages (2.5%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.9%) registered the same increase as the previous month.

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total CPI weight increased by 2.5 per cent in February 2025 (January 2025: 2.5%). The subgroup of Food at home increased 0.5 per cent as compared to 0.4 per cent in the preceding month. The expenditure class of Ready-made food & other food products not elsewhere classified, 3.2 per cent (January 2025: 2.9%) was the main contributor to the increase. The incline of Fresh coconut milk and Instant coconut milk prices at 27.0 per cent and 8.7 per cent in February 2025 as compared to 21.9 per cent and 3.8 per cent in January 2025 respectively also contributed to the increase in inflation of Food at home. The increase in coconut prices in the Malaysian market since October 2024 is not only due to reduction in local coconut supply factors but also involves supply shortage globally due to the coconut off-season. A total of 650 metric tonnes of mature coconuts have been imported by the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA) for public use ahead of Ramadan and Aidilfitri.

Meanwhile, inflation in the expenditure class of Vegetables recorded a decrease of negative 1.0 per cent in February 2025 (January 2025: -1.1%). Among the vegetables that recorded a decrease on a year-on-year basis in February 2025 were Tomatoes, negative 16.5 per cent (January 2025: -11.3%); Lady's finger, negative 7.4 per cent (January 2025: -1.1%) and Long beans, negative 4.7 per cent (January 2025: -1.5%).

The expenditure class of Meat also declined at negative 0.3 per cent in February 2025 (January 2025: -1.0%). The decline was contributed by Local beef, negative 4.3 per cent (January 2025: -4.0%) and Pork, negative 0.3 per cent (January 2025: -0.7%). However, Chicken as the largest component (32.6%) in the expenditure class of Meat increased at 1.9 per cent in February 2025 (January 2025: -0.3%). Based on data collected by DOSM, the average price of Standard chicken in Malaysia for February 2025 was RM10.52 per kilogramme as compared to RM10.29 per kilogramme in February 2024 (January 2025: RM10.40). Meanwhile, the average price of Standard chicken in Peninsular Malaysia for February 2025 was RM9.76 per kilogramme as compared to RM9.53 per kilogramme in February 2024 (January 2025: RM9.59).

Apart from that, the main subgroup of Food away from home moderated to 4.6 per cent as compared to 5.0 per cent in January 2025. Among the items that recorded a slower increase in February 2025 were Plain rice, 4.5 per cent (January 2025: 4.7%); Rice with side dishes, 3.7 per cent (January 2025: 4.0%); Chicken rice, 3.6 per cent (January 2025: 3.8%); Food made from noodles, 3.0 per cent (January 2025: 3.4%) and Fried chicken, 3.0 per cent (January 2025: 5.7%).

The main group of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels increased at a slower rate of 2.3 per cent in February 2025 as against 2.8 per cent in the previous month. This was contributed by the subgroup of Maintenance, repair & security of the dwelling, 3.7 per cent (January 2025: 3.8%) and Water supply & miscellaneous services related to the dwelling, 2.4 per cent (January 2025: 21.0%) due to the base effect. However, the subgroup of Actual rental for housing increased higher at 2.3 per cent (January 2025: 1.7%).

Furthermore, inflation for Transport increased slower at 0.7 per cent in February 2025 as compared to 0.9 per cent in January 2025. This was contributed by a decline of Public transport services subgroup at negative 8.2 per cent (January 2025: -3.2%). Meanwhile, the main subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment increased 1.6 per cent in February 2025 (January 2025: 1.3%). Among the items that recorded an increase were Diesel, 19.3 per cent (January 2025: 17.1%); Car servicing, 6.1 per cent (January 2025: 6.1%) and Wheel balancing/alignment, 2.7 per cent (January 2025: 1.9%). Besides, the subgroup of Purchase of vehicles also recorded an increase to 0.7 per cent in February 2025 (January 2025: 0.0%).

The average price for Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia was RM3.18 per litre as compared to RM2.15 per litre in February 2024 (January 2025: RM3.06). However, the average price of Diesel for Sabah, Sarawak and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan remained at RM2.15 per litre. In addition, inflation for Unleaded petrol RON97 decreased at negative 1.2 per cent (January 2025: -4.0%). The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 in February 2025 was RM3.43 per litre as against RM3.47 per litre in February 2024 (January 2025: RM3.33).

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added that, with regards to inflation at the state level, most of the states recorded inflation below the national inflation level of 1.5 per cent. However, inflation for four states were above the national inflation level namely Johor (2.1%), Sarawak (1.9%), Selangor (1.9%), and Melaka (1.6%). All states registered an increase in the inflation of Food & Beverages. The highest rate was recorded by Selangor at 3.5 per cent, followed by Negeri Sembilan (3.1%), Johor (2.9%), Terengganu (2.9%), Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (2.9%), Melaka (2.8%) and Sabah (2.6%). Meanwhile, other states showed an increase below the national inflation of Food & Beverages of 2.5 per cent in February 2025.

The overall monthly inflation for February 2025 increased 0.4 per cent as against January 2025. The increase was mainly contributed by Insurance & Financial Services (0.8%). This was followed by Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (0.7%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (0.7%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services (0.6%) and Education (0.5%). Meanwhile, core inflation increased at a higher rate of 1.9 per cent as compared to the preceding month (1.8%). The increase was due to Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.7%); Transport (2.6%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (2.3%); Education (1.9%) and Insurance & Financial Services (1.5%).

In comparison to inflation in other selected countries, inflation in Malaysia (1.5%) was lower than inflation in Vietnam (2.9%) and Philippines (2.1%). However, the rate was higher than Thailand (1.1%), Indonesia (-0.1%) and China (-0.7%).

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

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

Embargo: Only to be published or disseminated at **1200 hour, Friday, 21 March 2025**

World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20 October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

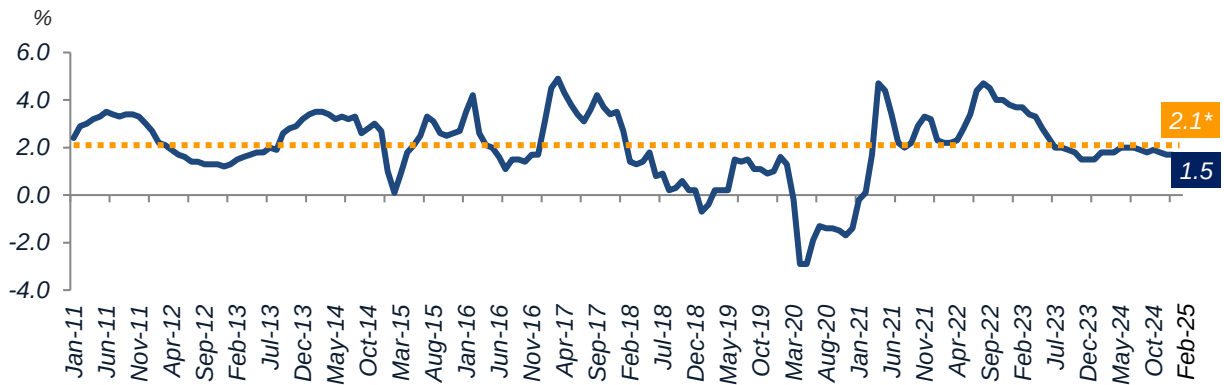
OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
21 MARCH 2025**

Embargo: Only to be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Friday, 21 March 2025

Chart 1 Monthly Inflation Malaysia, January 2011 - February 2025



Note: * Average inflation for the period of January 2011 to February 2025

Chart 2 Malaysia Inflation, Core Inflation and Inflation without Fuel, February 2024 - February 2025

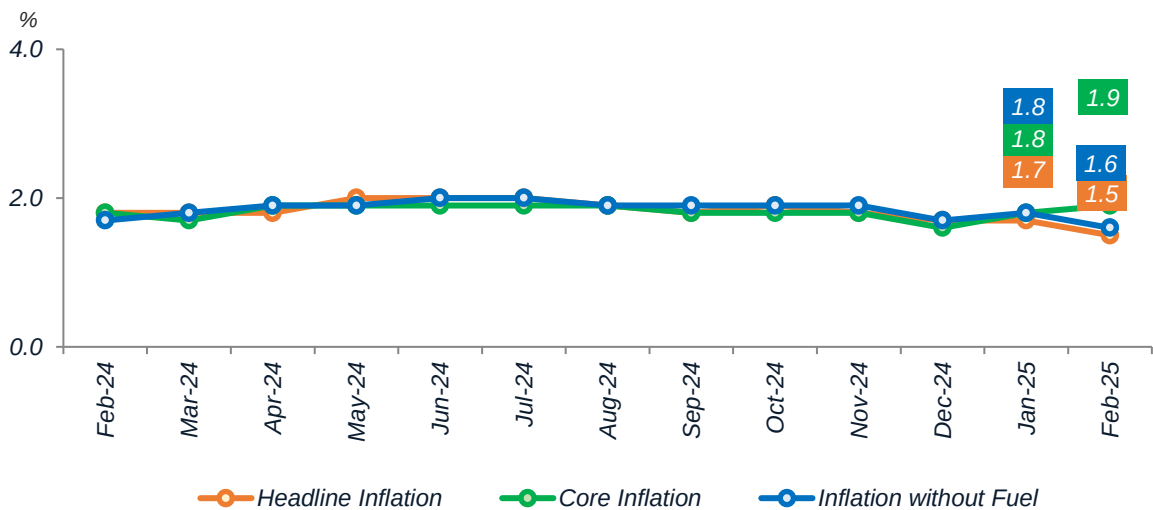


Chart 3 Inflation for Income Group Below RM3,000, February 2024 - February 2025

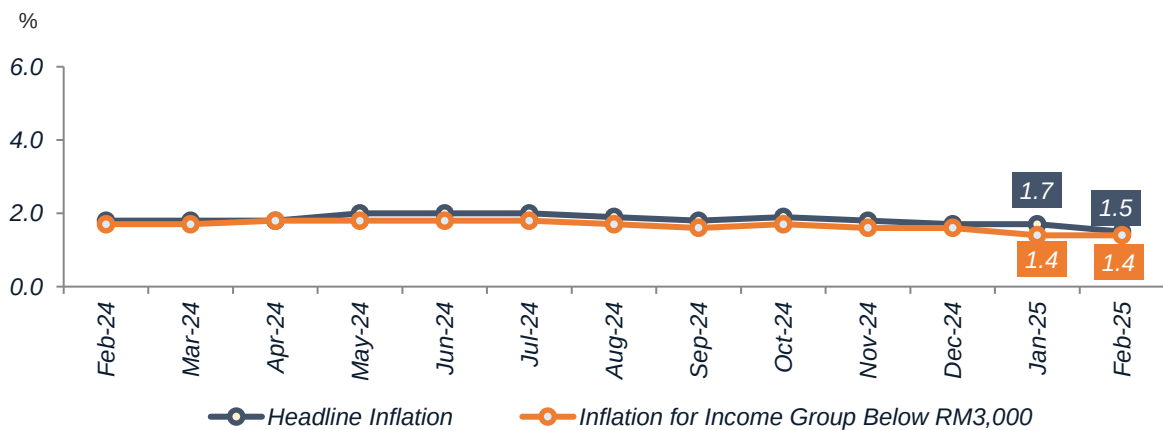


Chart 4

Quarterly Inflation Malaysia, Q1 2011 - Q4 2024

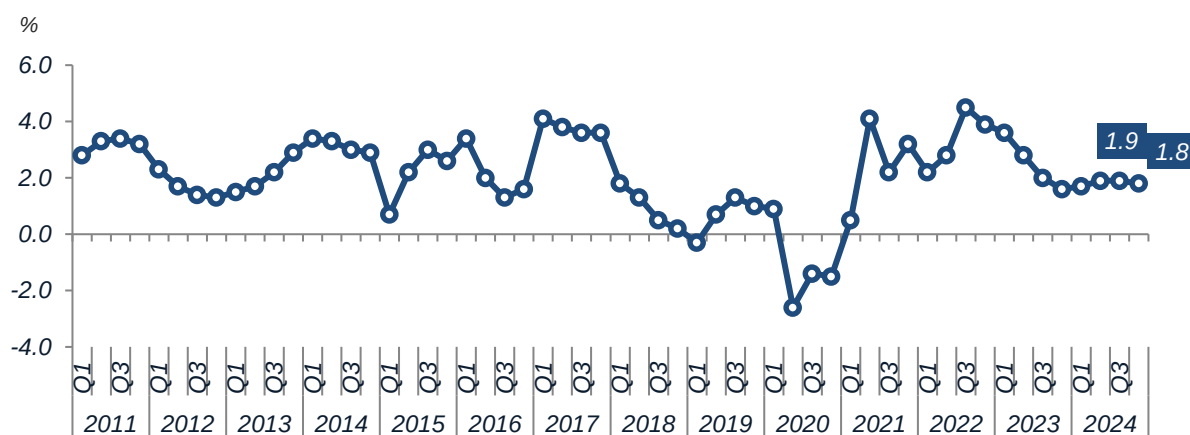


Chart 5

Annual Inflation Malaysia, 2011 - 2024

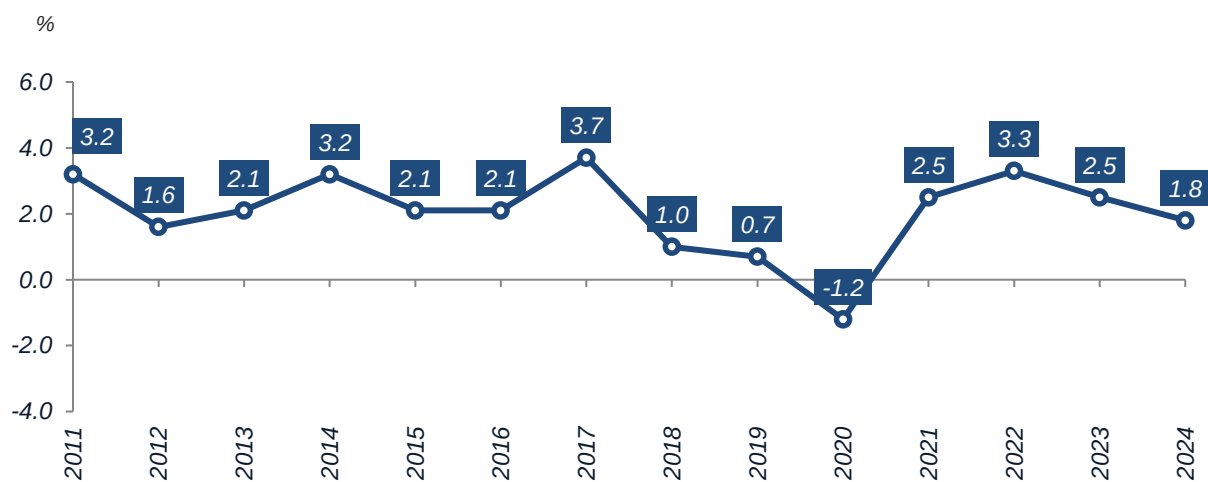


Chart 6

Inflation by Quadrant, January 2025 & February 2025

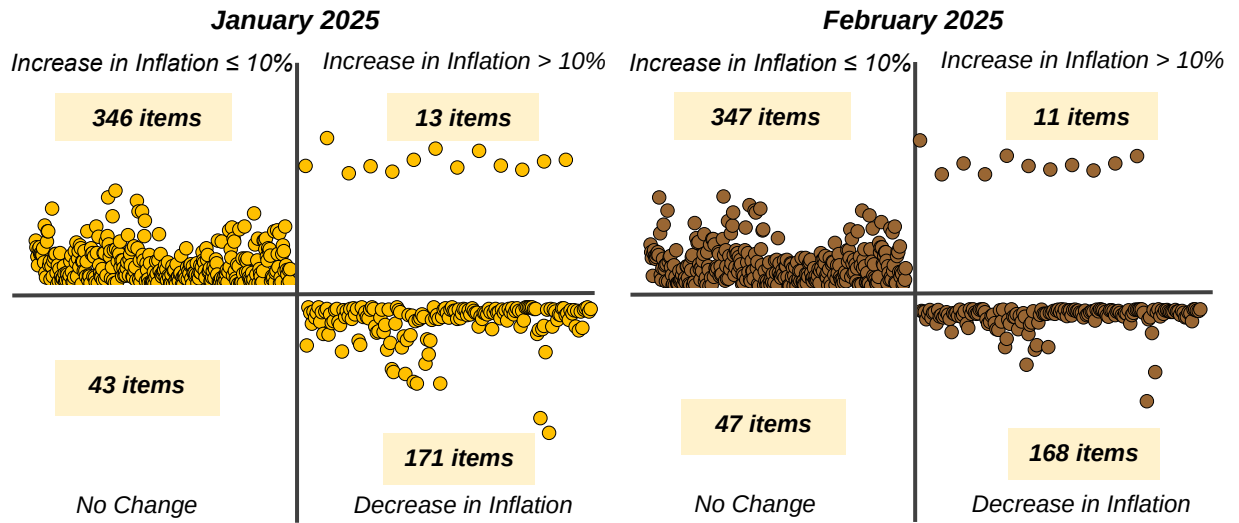


Chart 7

Distribution of Inflation for Food and Non-Food that Increased ≤10%, January 2025 & February 2025

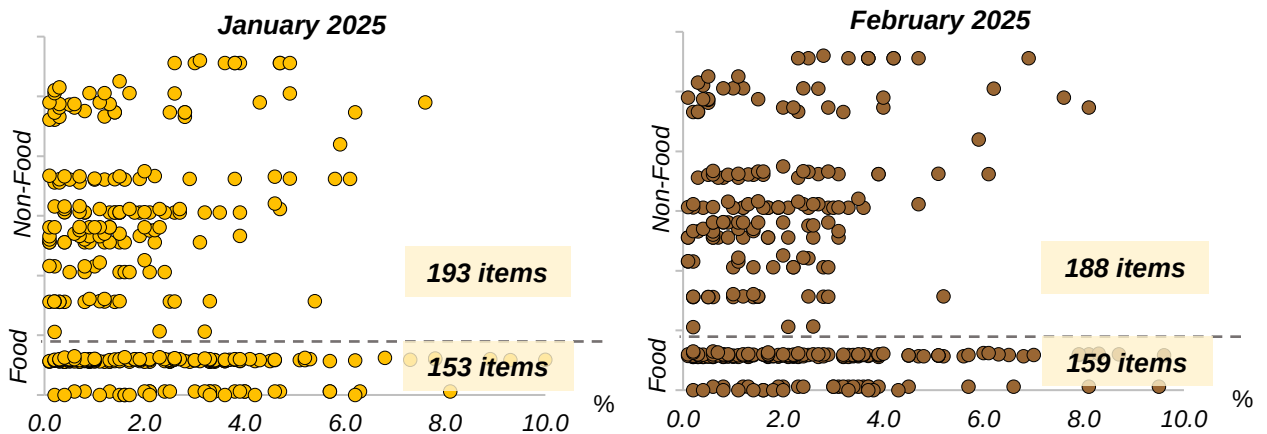


Chart 8

Average Price of Unleaded Petrol RON95, Unleaded Petrol RON97 and Diesel, February 2024 - February 2025

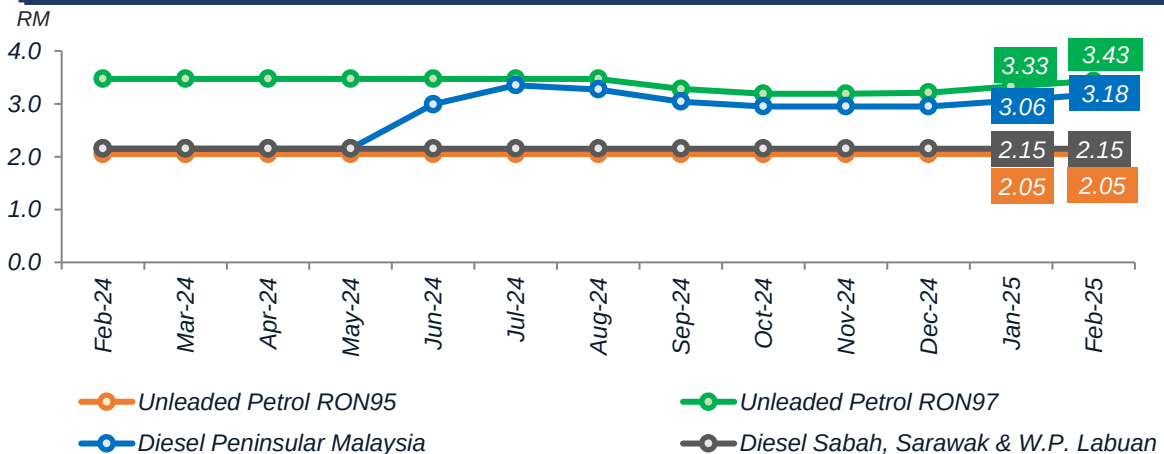


Chart 9

Inflation by Main Group, January 2025 & February 2025

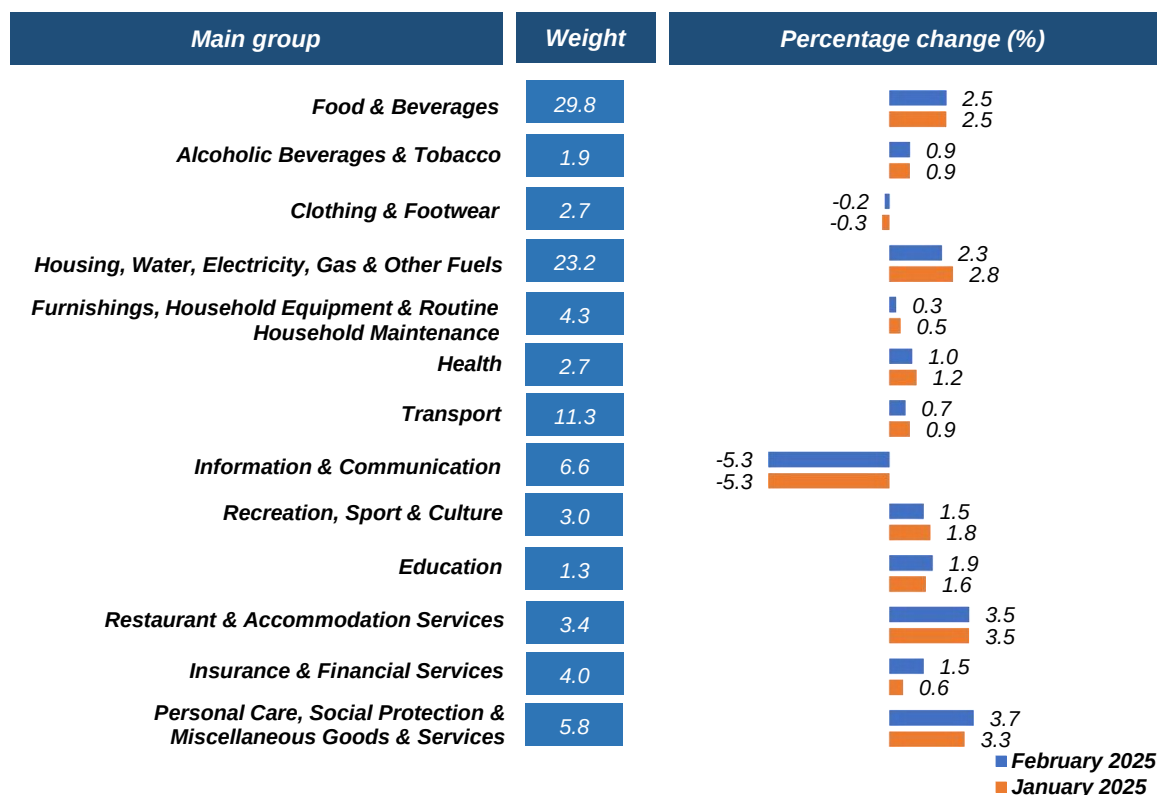


Chart 10

Inflation for Food & Beverages, February 2024 - February 2025

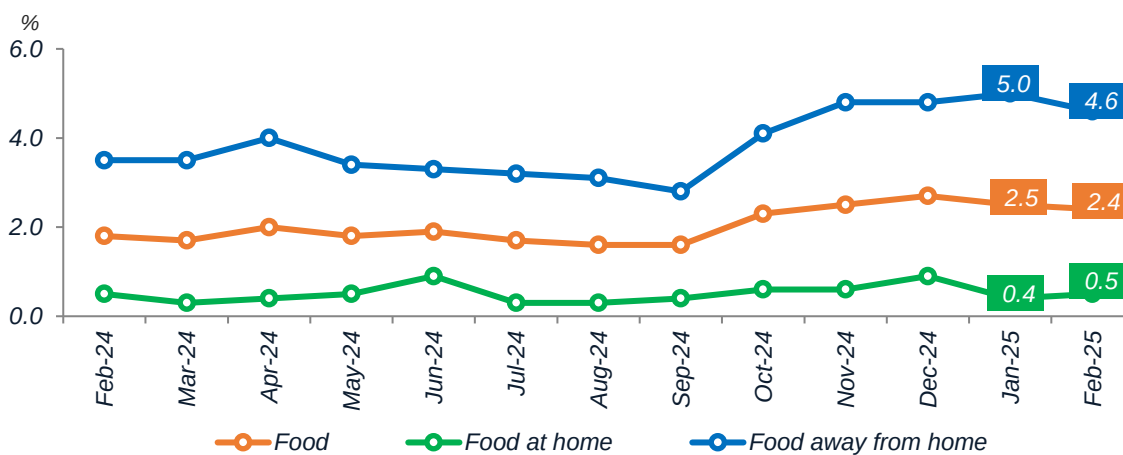
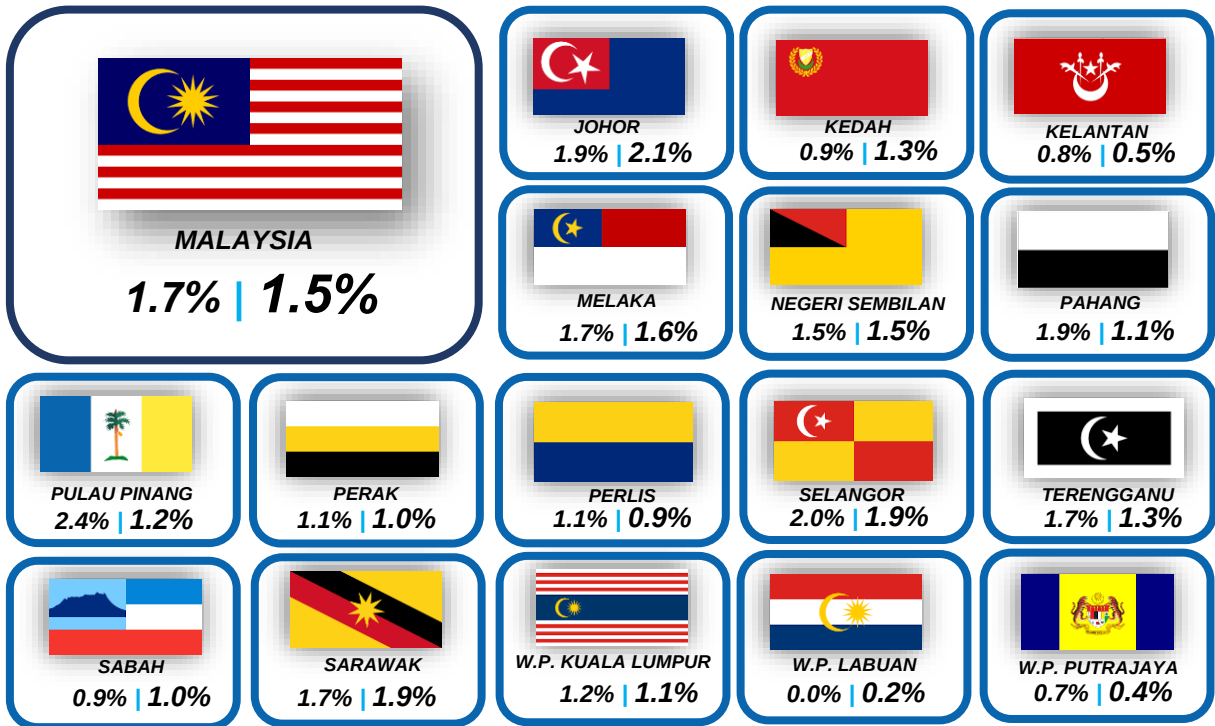


Chart 11 Inflation by State, January 2025 & February 2025



Note: W.P. refers to Wilayah Persekutuan

January 2025 | February 2025

Chart 12 Inflation of Selected Countries, February 2024 - February 2025

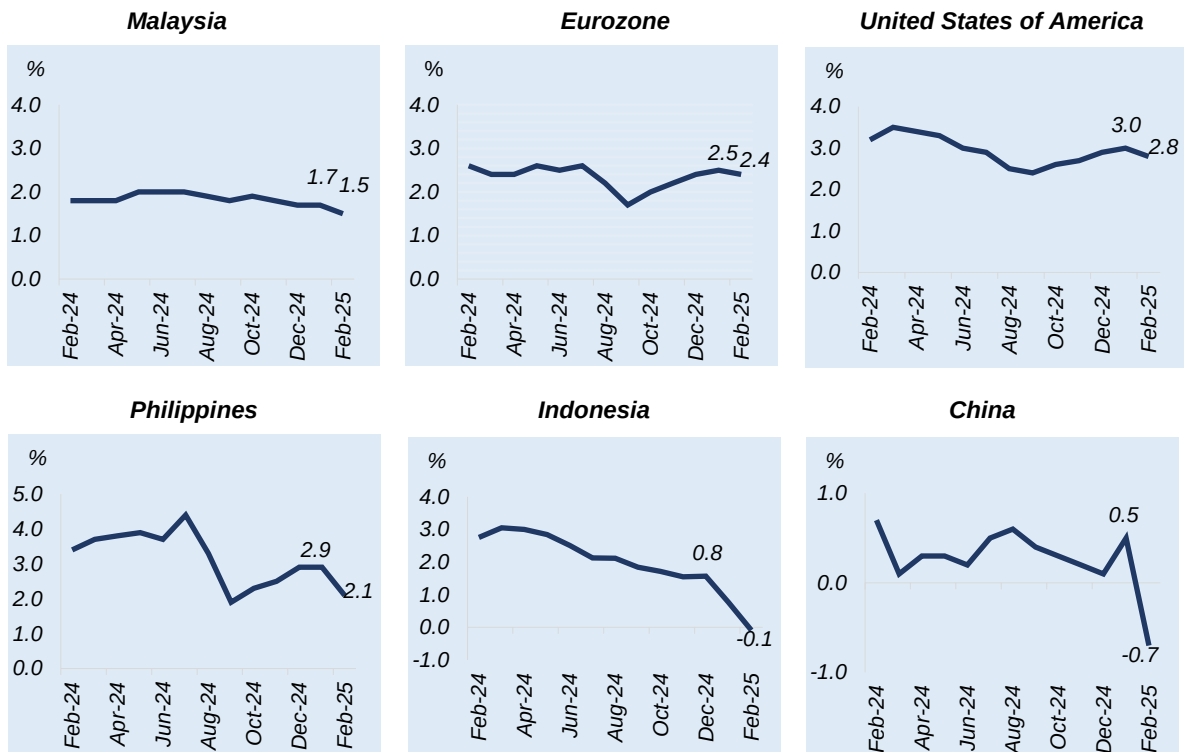
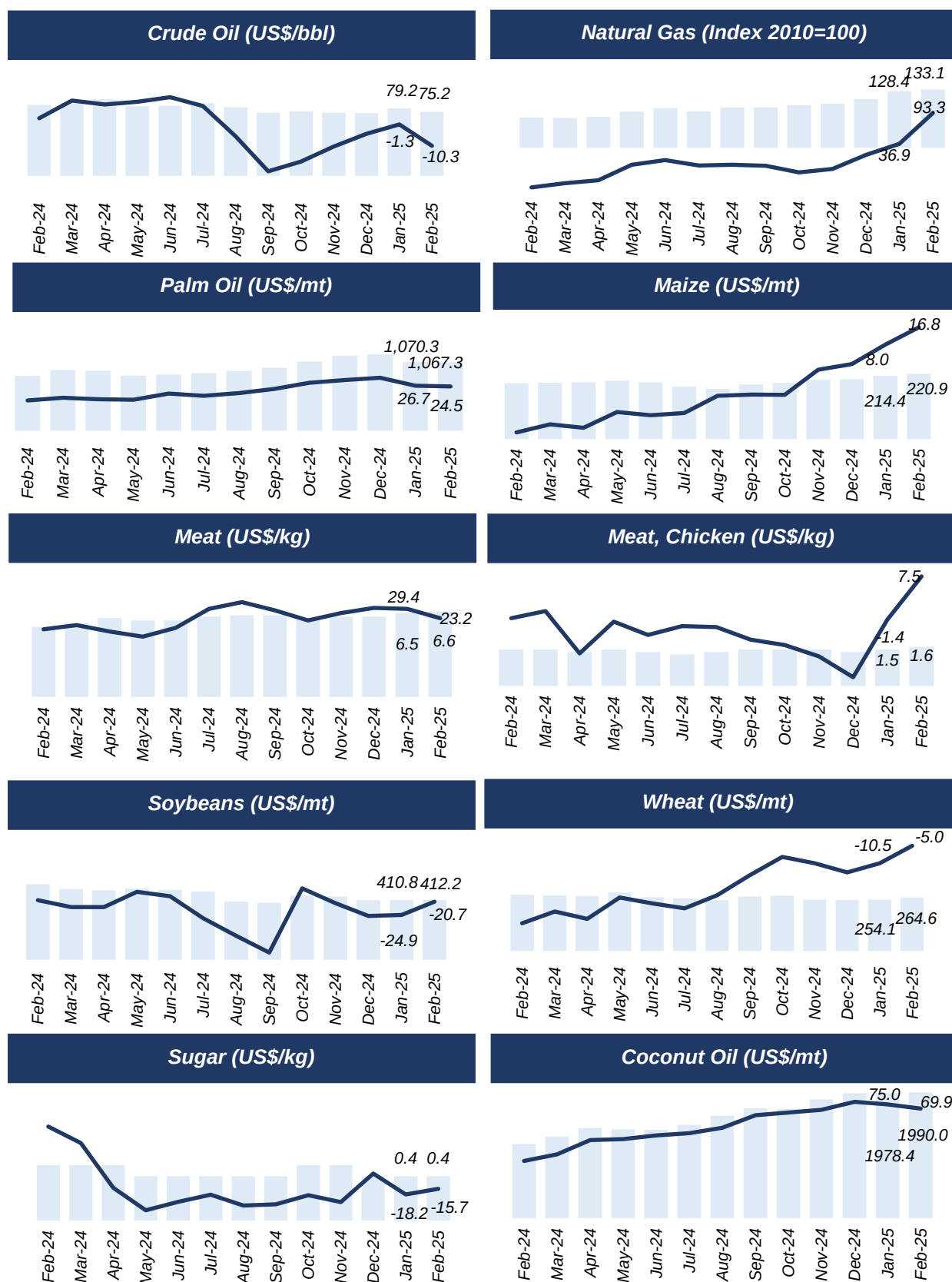


Chart 13

Global Selected Commodity Prices



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