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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 MAC 2025

Inflasi Malaysia meningkat dengan kadar perlahan 1.4 peratus pada Mac 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 23 April 2025 - Inflasi Malaysia meningkat dengan kadar perlahan 1.4 peratus pada Mac 2025 dengan mata indeks mencatatkan 134.1 berbanding 132.2 pada bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) melaporkan hari ini mengenai keluaran **INDEKS HARGA PENGGUNA (IHP), MAC 2025**.

Peningkatan inflasi pada Mac 2025 telah didorong oleh peningkatan lebih perlahan bagi kumpulan Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan, 3.6 peratus (Februari 2025: 3.7%), diikuti oleh Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan, 2.9 peratus (Februari 2025: 3.5%); Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain, 1.9 peratus (Februari 2025: 2.3%); Minuman Alkohol & Tembakau, 0.8 peratus (Februari 2025: 0.9%) dan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah, 0.2 peratus (Februari 2025: 0.3%).

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan bahawa inflasi bagi kedua-dua Pendidikan (2.2%) dan Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan (1.7%) merekodkan peningkatan lebih tinggi berbanding Februari 2025. Sementara itu, Makanan & Minuman (2.5%), Insurans & Perkhidmatan Kewangan (1.5%), Kesihatan (1.0%) dan Pengangkutan (0.7%), meningkat pada kadar yang sama seperti bulan sebelumnya. Sebagai tambahan, Maklumat & Komunikasi dan Pakaian

& Kasut masing-masing kekal berada pada jajaran negatif iaitu negatif 5.4 peratus dan 0.2 peratus.

Kumpulan Makanan & Minuman yang menyumbang 29.8 peratus daripada keseluruhan wajaran IHP meningkat 2.5 peratus pada Mac 2025 (Februari 2025: 2.5%). Subkumpulan utama Makanan di rumah meningkat 0.6 peratus berbanding 0.5 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Inflasi bagi kelas perbelanjaan Ikan & makanan laut lain merekodkan peningkatan kepada 1.7 peratus pada Mac 2025 (Februari 2025: 1.2%). Antara item yang merekodkan peningkatan secara asas tahunan pada Mac 2025 adalah Ikan siakap, 10.6 peratus (Februari 2025: 6.8%), Sotong, 6.7 peratus (Februari 2025: 5.6%), Ikan selayang, 1.4 peratus (Februari 2025: -1.3%) dan Ikan cencaru, 1.4 per cent (Februari 2025: -1.1%).

Kelas perbelanjaan Makanan sedia dimakan & produk makanan lain tidak terkelas di tempat lain yang mencatatkan 3.1 peratus (Februari 2025: 3.2%) juga merupakan penyumbang utama kepada peningkatan subkumpulan Makanan di rumah. Santan segar dan Santan segera masing-masing meningkat kepada 29.4 peratus (Februari 2025: 27.0%) dan 11.7 peratus (Februari 2025: 8.7%). Kenaikan harga kelapa di pasaran Malaysia sejak hujung tahun lalu sehingga awal tahun 2025 bukan sahaja disebabkan oleh pengurangan bekalan kelapa tempatan, malah turut disebabkan oleh kekurangan bekalan dari seluruh dunia berikutan musim melawas kelapa. Kerajaan melalui Lembaga Pemasaran Pertanian Persekutuan (FAMA) telah mengimport dan mengedarkan 1,053 tan kelapa tua dengan nilai keseluruhan berjumlah RM2.42 juta sehingga Mac 2025 pada bulan Ramadan dan perayaan Aidilfitri.

Sementara itu, inflasi kelas perbelanjaan Susu, produk tenusu lain & telur pula berada pada jajaran negatif 1.1 peratus berbanding negatif 0.8 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Susu segar dan Susu penuh krim masing-masing menurun kepada negatif 2.4 peratus dan negatif 1.4 peratus pada Mac 2025. Susu tepung penuh krim turut menurun kepada negatif 1.4 peratus berbanding negatif 1.0 peratus yang dicatatkan pada bulan Februari 2025. Subkelas perbelanjaan Telur masih kekal pada kadar negatif iaitu negatif 3.4 peratus (Februari 2025: -3.3%). Kerajaan melalui Kementerian Pertanian dan Keterjaminan Makanan (KPKM) telah memberi jaminan

bahawa bekalan telur ayam di Malaysia kekal mencukupi dan stabil bagi memenuhi permintaan domestik dengan kerjasama erat antara KPKM dan pengeluar telur tempatan.

Kelas perbelanjaan Sayur-sayuran mencatatkan penurunan pada negatif 0.8 peratus pada Mac 2025 (Februari 2025: -1.0%). Antara sayur-sayuran yang merekodkan penurunan adalah Bawang merah besar, negatif 18.0 peratus (Februari 2025: -12.0%); Sawi jepun, negatif 8.1 peratus (Februari 2025: -2.0%); Tomato, negatif 4.7 peratus (Februari 2025: -16.5%) dan Bayam merah, negatif 4.1 peratus (Februari 2025: -1.6%).

Kelas perbelanjaan Daging turut menurun kepada negatif 0.4 peratus pada Mac 2025 (Februari 2025: -0.3%). Penurunan ini terutamanya disumbangkan oleh Daging lembu tempatan dan Daging khinzir yang masing-masing kekal dalam jajaran negative iaitu negatif 4.3 peratus (Februari 2025: -4.3%) dan negatif 0.2 peratus (Februari 2025: -0.3%). Walau bagaimanapun, Daging ayam segar yang merupakan komponen terbesar merangkumi 32.6 peratus dalam kelas perbelanjaan Daging, meningkat 2.3 peratus pada Mac 2025 berbanding 1.9 peratus pada bulan sebelumnya. Berdasarkan pengumpulan data oleh pihak DOSM, purata harga Ayam standard Malaysia pada Mac 2025 adalah RM10.56 sekilogram berbanding RM10.28 sekilogram pada bulan Mac 2024 (Februari 2025: RM10.52). Manakala di peringkat Semenanjung Malaysia, purata harga Ayam standard direkodkan pada RM9.84 sekilogram berbanding RM9.55 sekilogram pada Mac 2024 (Februari 2025: RM9.76).

Kerajaan juga telah melaksanakan Skim Harga Maksimum Musim Perayaan (SHMMP) sempena Aidilfitri 2025, berkuat kuasa selama 15 hari bermula 24 Mac hingga 7 April 2025 melibatkan 26 item terpilih antaranya, Daging lembu tempatan, Daging lembu import, Ikan kembung, Ikan selayang, Tomato, Cili merah, Kacang panjang, Timun, Sawi hijau, Kelapa biji dan Kelapa parut. Empat jenis barangan telah ditambah dalam SHMMP sempena Aidilfitri 2025 ini iaitu Bawang merah kecil India, Bawang merah kecil India (ros), Lobak merah dan Santan.

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Di samping itu, subkumpulan Makanan di luar rumah meningkat pada kadar yang perlahan kepada 4.5 peratus berbanding 4.6 peratus pada Februari 2025. Antara item yang mencatatkan kenaikan perlahan pada Mac 2025 ialah *Steamboat*, 9.1 peratus (Februari 2025: 9.5%); Sate, 5.9 peratus (Februari 2025: 6.6%); Masakan sayur, 4.9 peratus (Februari 2025: 5.7%); Nasi putih, 4.1 peratus (Februari 2025: 4.5%); Masakan ayam, 3.6 peratus (Februari 2025: 3.7%) dan Nasi ayam, 3.4 peratus (Februari 2025: 3.6%).

Inflasi bagi kumpulan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain meningkat pada kadar yang perlahan kepada 1.9 peratus pada Mac 2025 (Februari 2025: 2.3%). Ini didorong oleh subkumpulan Bekalan air & pelbagai perkhidmatan berkaitan dengan rumah kediaman (0.9%). Kelas perbelanjaan Bekalan air meningkat perlahan sebanyak 0.5 peratus pada Mac 2025 (Februari 2025: 2.5%).

Selain itu, inflasi Pengangkutan kekal 0.7 peratus, kadar yang sama seperti bulan sebelumnya. Ini disumbangkan oleh subkumpulan Pengurusan peralatan pengangkutan persendirian (1.3%). Manakala, bagi subkumpulan Pembelian kenderaan dan Perkhidmatan pengangkutan barangan masing-masing kekal pada kadar yang sama berbanding bulan sebelumnya iaitu 0.7 peratus dan 2.0 peratus. Namun begitu, subkumpulan Perkhidmatan pengangkutan awam kekal pada jajaran negatif iaitu negatif 5.3 peratus, dan ianya sedikit sebanyak telah mengimbangi inflasi kumpulan ini dari terus meningkat.

Purata harga Diesel di Semenanjung Malaysia adalah RM3.08 seliter berbanding RM2.15 seliter pada Mac 2024 (Februari 2025: RM3.18). 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 4.0 peratus (Februari 2025: -1.2%). Purata harga Petrol tanpa plumbum RON97 pada Mac 2025 ialah RM3.33 seliter berbanding RM3.47 seliter pada Mac 2024 (Februari 2025: RM3.43).

Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin turut menambah, berhubung dengan inflasi di peringkat negeri, 12 negeri merekodkan peningkatan di bawah paras inflasi nasional, 1.4 peratus dengan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan

merekodkan peningkatan terendah sebanyak 0.6 peratus pada Mac 2025. Walau bagaimanapun, empat negeri merekodkan peningkatan melebihi paras inflasi nasional iaitu Johor (2.1%), Selangor (1.8%), Negeri Sembilan (1.7%) dan Melaka (1.6%). Kesemua negeri mencatatkan peningkatan inflasi Makanan & Minuman. Peningkatan ini dicatatkan oleh Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya iaitu 3.6 peratus, diikuti oleh Negeri Sembilan (3.4%), Selangor (3.3%), Johor (2.9%), Sabah (2.9%), Melaka (2.8%) dan Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (2.8%), manakala, negeri-negeri lain menunjukkan peningkatan di bawah paras inflasi nasional bagi Makanan & Minuman (2.5%) pada Mac 2025.

Kadar inflasi bagi suku tahun pertama 2025 meningkat lebih perlahan kepada 1.5 peratus berbanding suku yang sama tahun sebelumnya (ST4 2024: 1.8%). Peningkatan ini disumbangkan oleh Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain, 2.3 peratus (ST4 2024: 3.2%); Kesihatan, 1.0 peratus (ST4 2024: 1.2%); Pengangkutan, 0.7 peratus (ST4 2024: 0.5%) dan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah, 0.4 peratus (ST4 2024: 0.4%). Selain itu, penurunan bagi Maklumat & Komunikasi kepada negatif 5.3 peratus (ST4 2024: -3.7%), sedikit sebanyak meredakan inflasi daripada terus meningkat. Bagi perbandingan suku tahunan pula, inflasi meningkat kepada 0.4 peratus berbanding 0.2 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2024.

Inflasi keseluruhan secara bulanan pada Mac 2025 tidak merekodkan sebarang perubahan berbanding Februari 2025. Walaupun terdapat peningkatan dalam Pendidikan (0.5%), Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (0.3%); Makanan & Minuman (0.1%) dan Hiasan, Perkakasan & Penyelenggaraan Isi Rumah (0.1%) pada Mac 2025, ini diimbangi oleh penurunan Pengangkutan (-0.2%), Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (0.1%) dan Maklumat & Komunikasi (-0.1%). Sementara itu, inflasi teras meningkat kepada 1.9 peratus, kadar yang sama direkodkan pada Februari 2025. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh Makanan & Minuman (3.7%); Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (3.6%); Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (2.9%); Pengangkutan (2.3%) dan Perumahan, Air, Elektrik, Gas & Bahan Api Lain (2.3%).

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Bagi perbandingan inflasi dengan negara-negara terpilih, inflasi di Malaysia (1.4%) lebih rendah berbanding inflasi di Viet Nam (3.1%) dan Filipina (1.8%). Manakala, kadar tersebut lebih tinggi berbanding Indonesia (1.0%), Thailand (0.8%) dan China (-0.1%).

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*'.

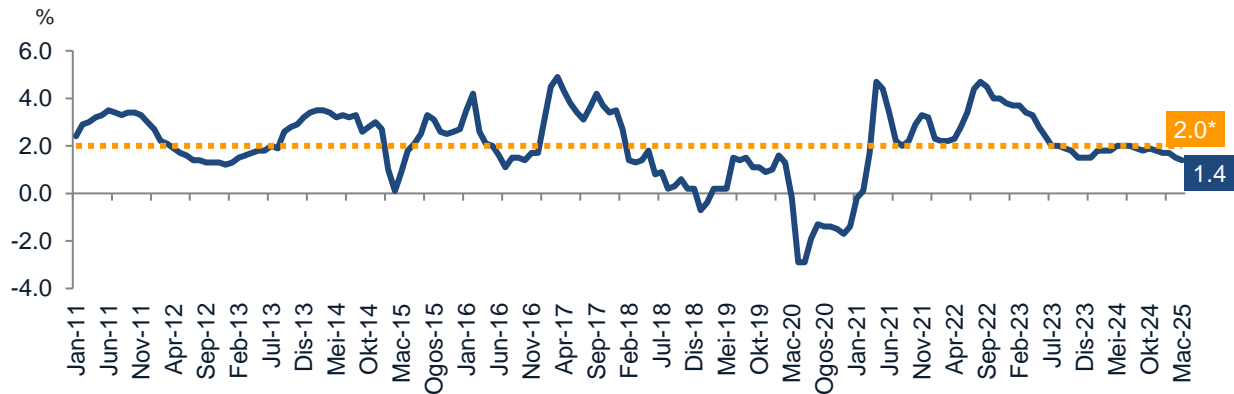
OpenDOSM NextGen adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
23 APRIL 2025**

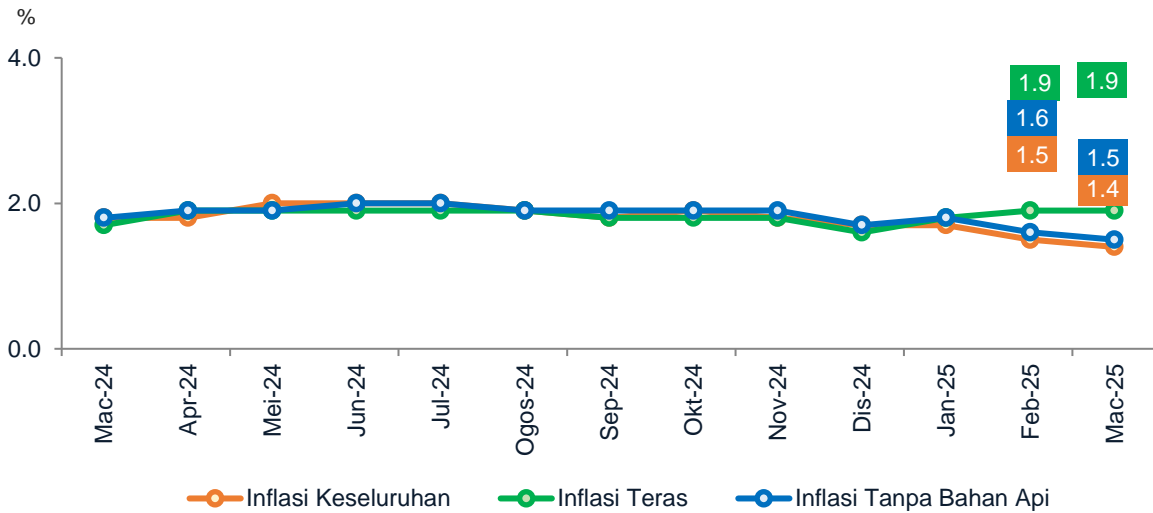
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Carta 1 Inflasi Bulanan Malaysia, Januari 2011 - Mac 2025

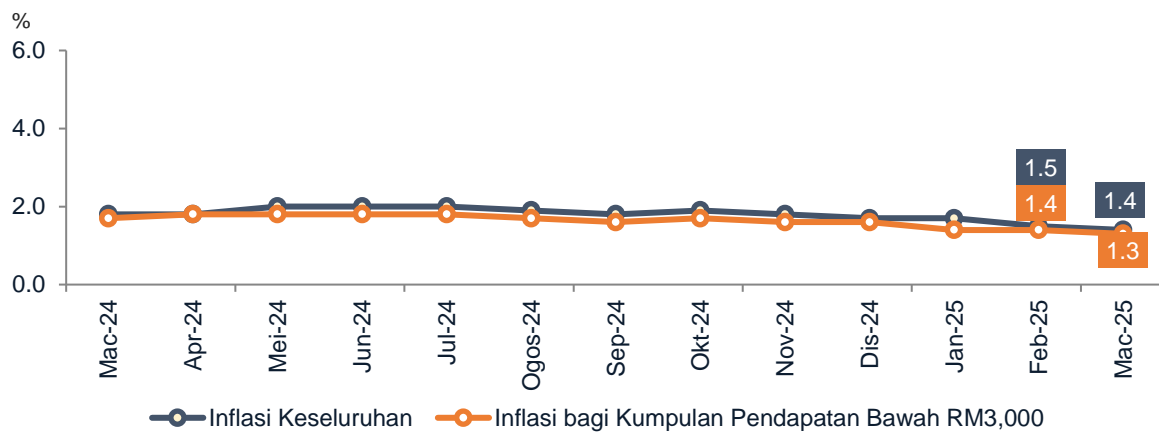


Nota: *Purata inflasi bagi tempoh Januari 2011 hingga Mac 2025

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



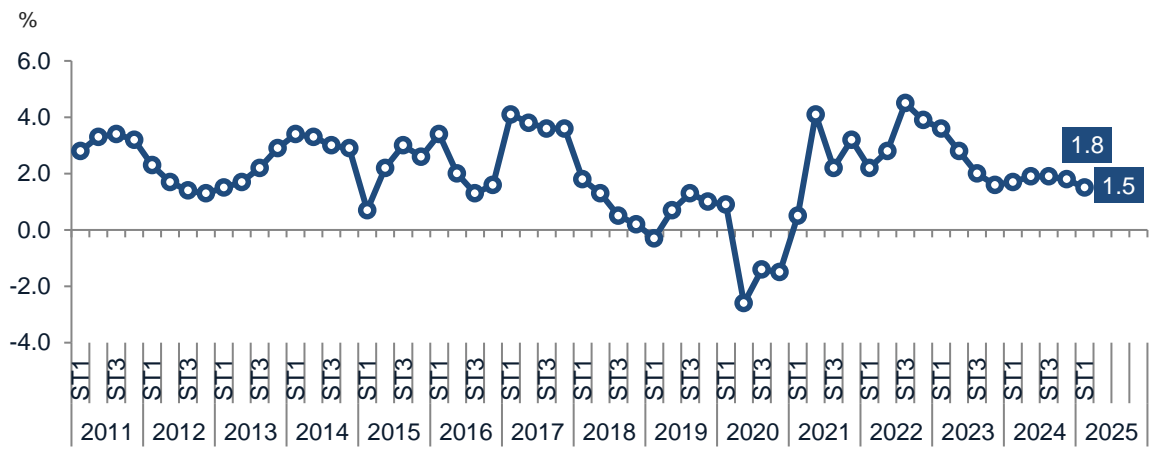
Carta 3 Inflasi bagi Kumpulan Pendapatan Bawah RM3,000, Mac 2024 - Mac 2025



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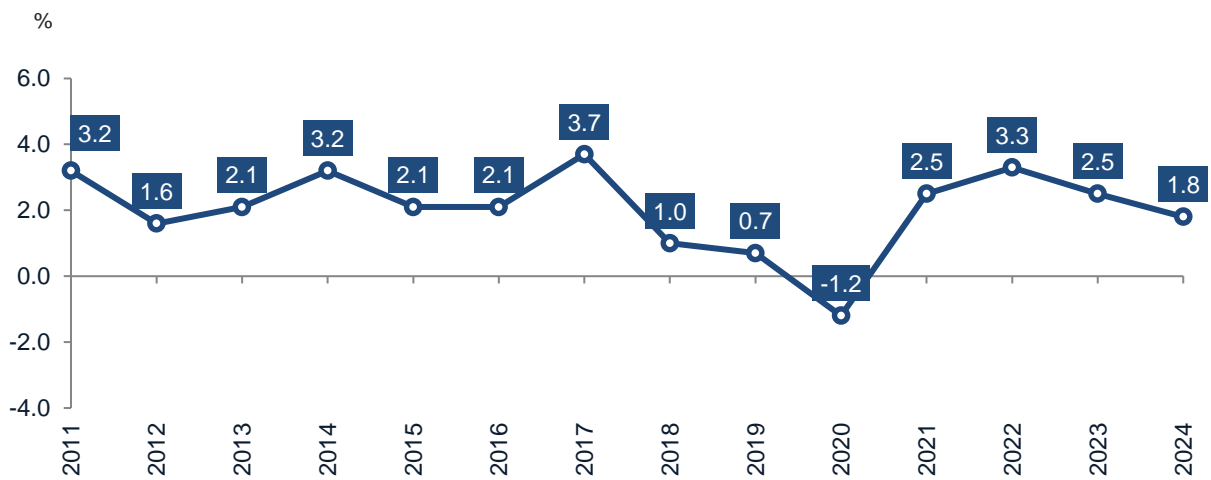
Carta 4

Inflasi Suku Tahunan Malaysia, ST1 2011 – ST1 2025



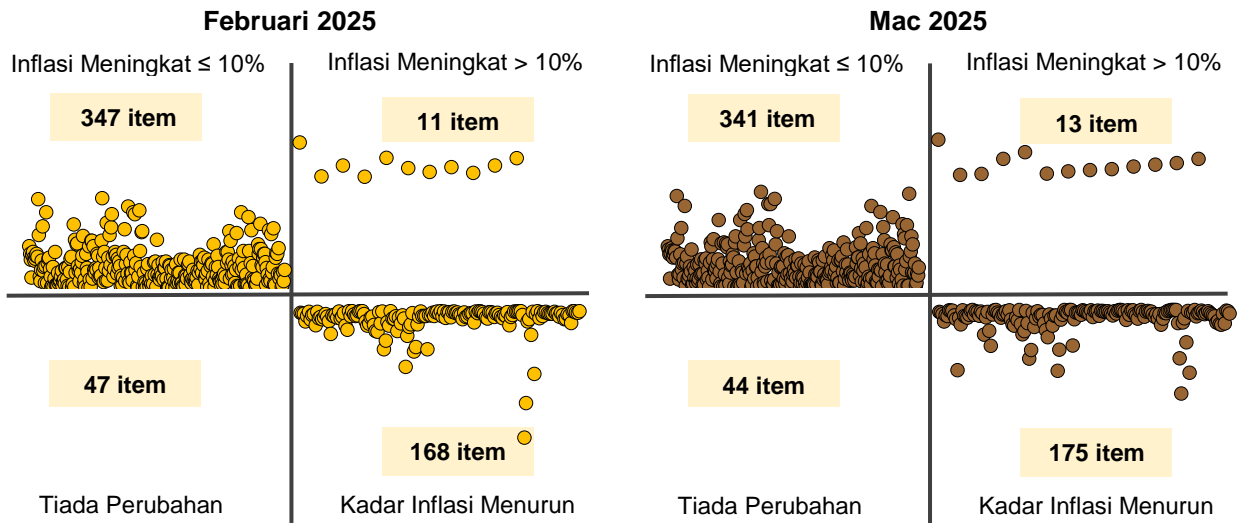
Carta 5

Inflasi Tahunan Malaysia, 2011 - 2024



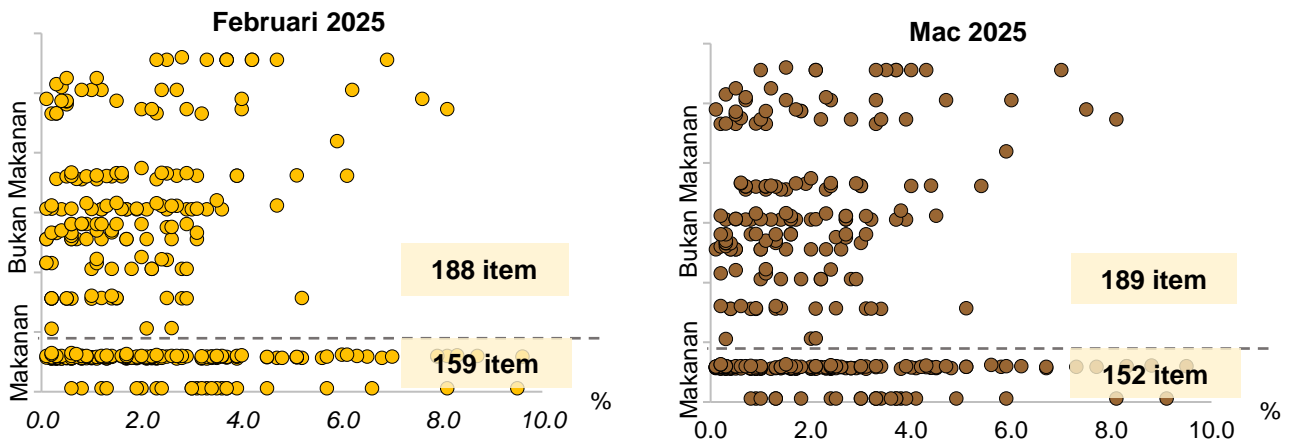
Carta 6

Inflasi mengikut Kuadran, Februari 2025 & Mac 2025



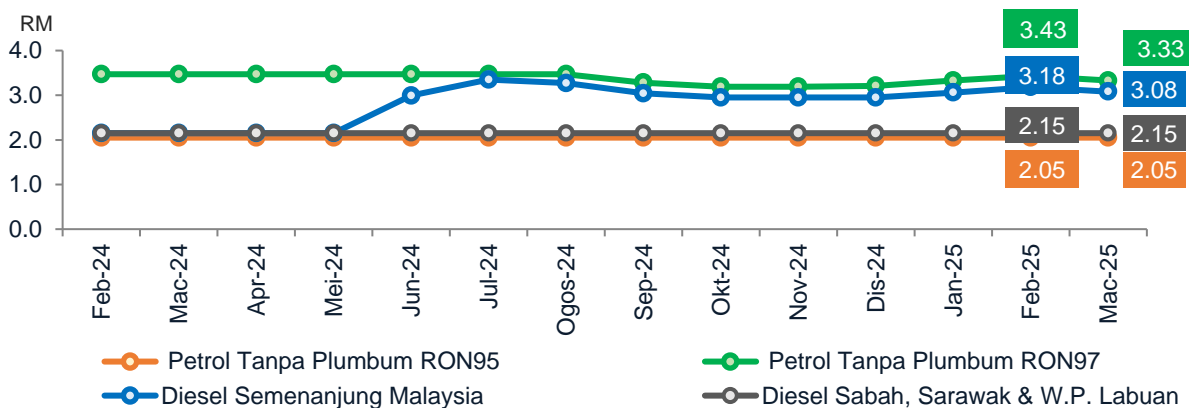
Carta 7

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



Carta 8

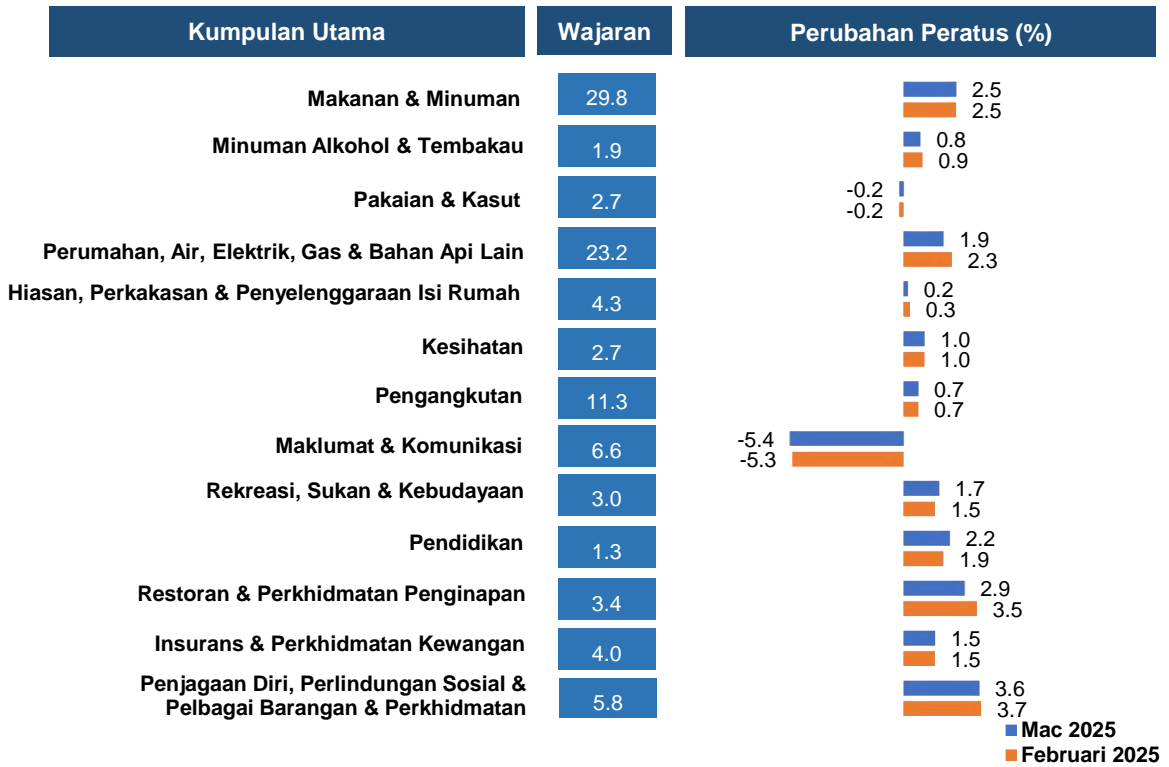
Purata Harga Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON95, Petrol Tanpa Plumbum RON97 dan Diesel, Mac 2024 - Mac 2025



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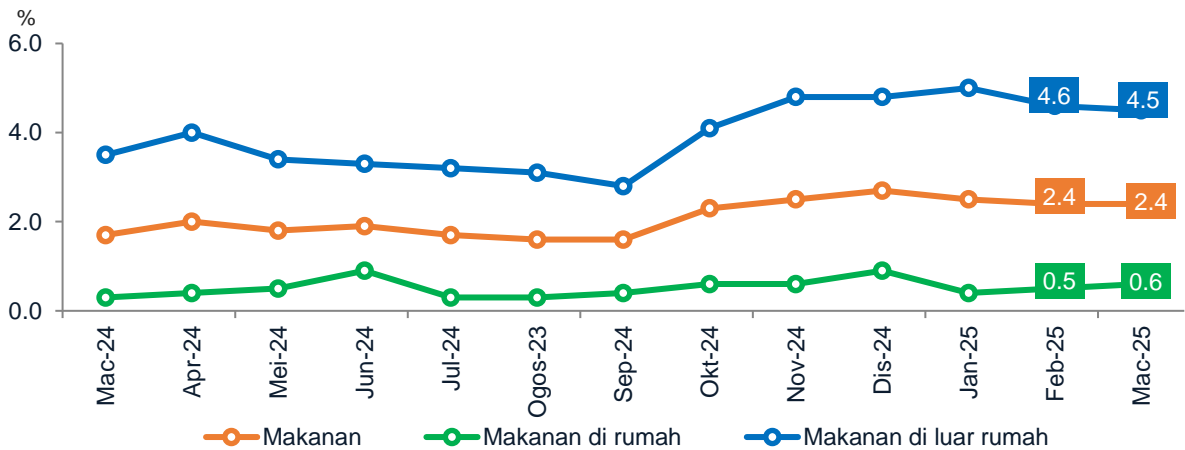
Carta 9

Inflasi mengikut Kumpulan Utama, Februari 2025 & Mac 2025



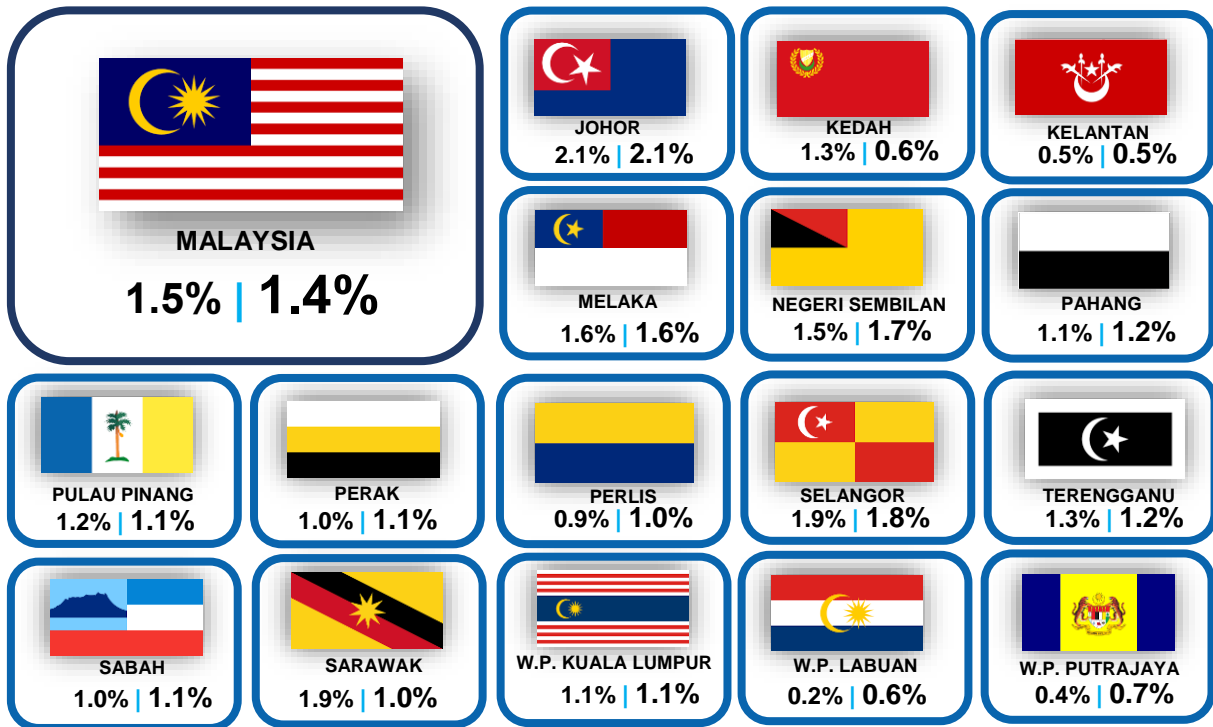
Carta 10

Inflasi bagi Makanan & Minuman, Mac 2024 - Mac 2025



Carta 11

Inflasi mengikut Negeri, Februari 2025 & Mac 2025

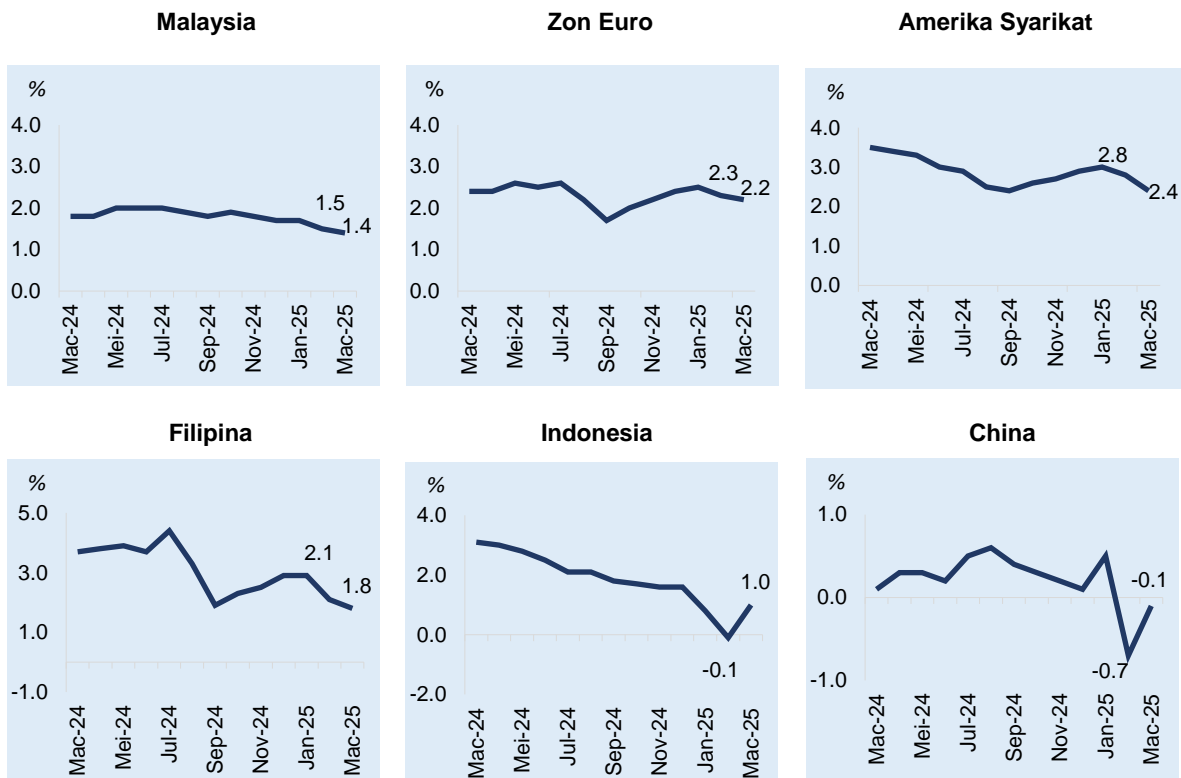


Nota: W.P. merujuk kepada Wilayah Persekutuan

Februari 2025 | Mac 2025

Carta 12

Inflasi bagi Negara Terpilih, Mac 2024 - Mac 2025

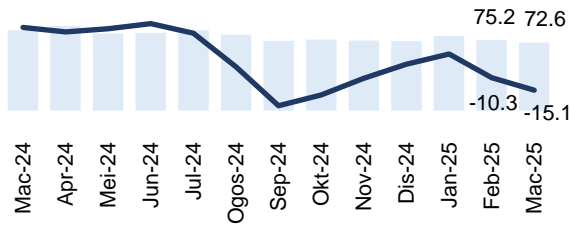


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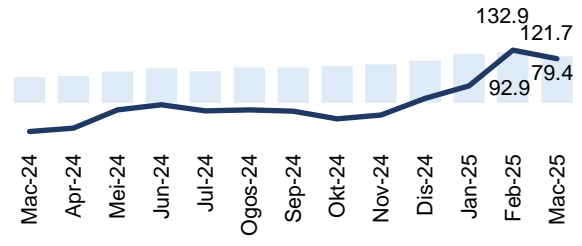
Carta 13

Harga Komoditi Terpilih Global

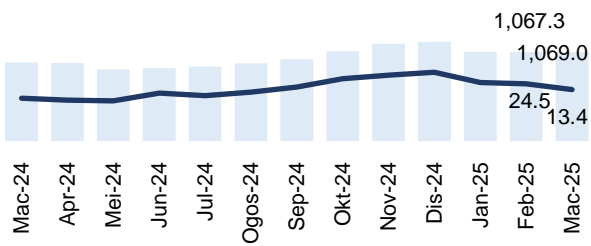
Minyak Mentah (US\$/bbl)



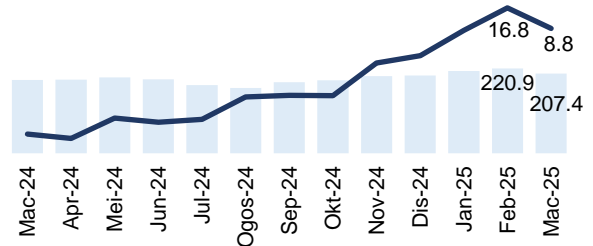
Gas Asli (Indeks 2010=100)



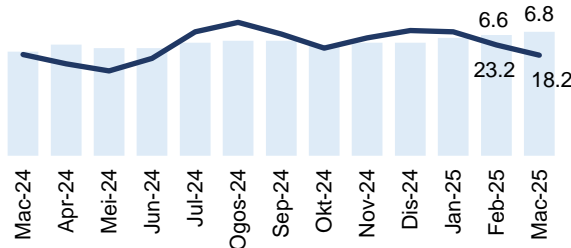
Minyak Sawit Mentah (US\$/mt)



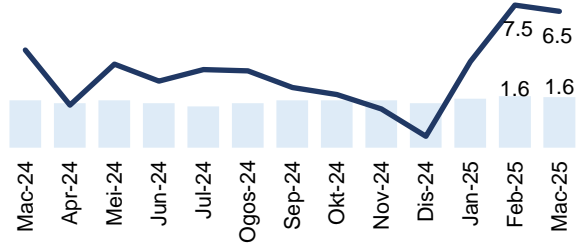
Jagung (US\$/mt)



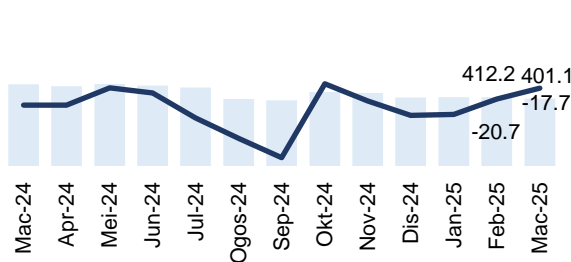
Daging (US\$/kg)



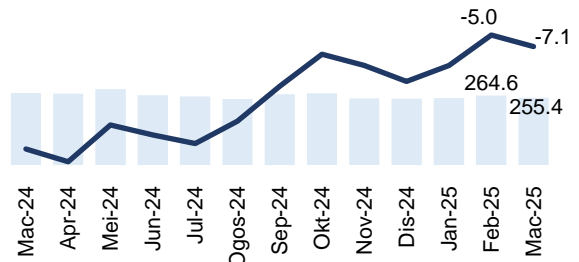
Daging Ayam (US\$/kg)



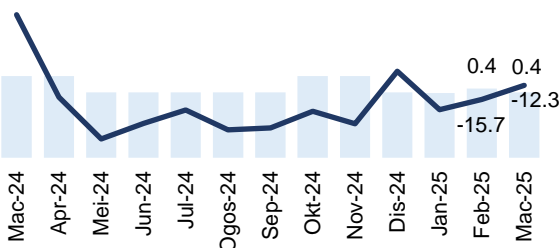
Kacang Soya (US\$/mt)



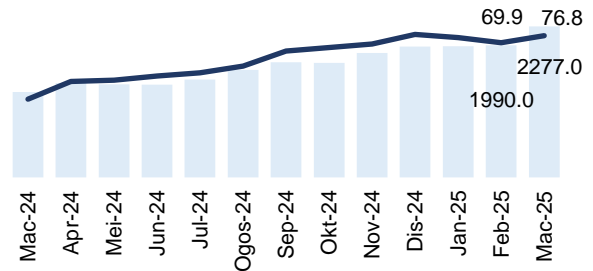
Gandum (US\$/mt)



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 MARCH 2025

Malaysia's inflation increased at a slower rate of 1.4 per cent in March 2025

PUTRAJAYA, 23 April 2025 - Malaysia's inflation increased at a slower rate of 1.4 per cent in March 2025 with the index points stood at 134.1 as against 132.2 in the same month of the previous year. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) reported today on the release of **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI), MARCH 2025**.

The increase of inflation in March 2025 was driven by a slower increase in the group of Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 3.6 per cent (February 2025: 3.7%), followed by Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 2.9 per cent (February 2025: 3.5%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.9 per cent (February 2025: 2.3%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 0.8 per cent (February 2025: 0.9%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.2 per cent (February 2025: 0.3%).

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin informed that inflation for both Education (2.2%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture (1.7%) recorded a higher increase as compared to February 2025. Meanwhile, Food & Beverages (2.5%), Insurance & Financial Services (1.5%), Health (1.0%) and Transport (0.7%), increased at the same rate as recorded in the previous month. In addition, Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear, remained at a negative territory registering negative 5.4 per cent and negative 0.2 per cent respectively.

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total CPI weight increased by 2.5 per cent in March 2025 (February 2025: 2.5%). The subgroup of Food at home increased 0.6 per cent as compared to 0.5 per cent in the preceding month. The inflation for Fish & other seafood expenditure class recorded an increase to 1.7 per cent in March 2025 (February 2025: 1.2%). Among the items that recorded an increase on a year-on-year basis in March 2025 were Barramundi, 10.6 per cent (February 2025: 6.8%), Cuttlefish, 6.7 per cent (February 2025: 5.6%), Sardine, 1.4 per cent (February 2025: -1.3%) and Torpedo scad, 1.4 per cent (February 2025: -1.1%).

The expenditure class of Ready-made food & other food products not elsewhere classified registering 3.1 per cent (February 2025: 3.2%) was also the main contributor to the increase in the subgroup of Food at home. Fresh coconut milk and Instant coconut milk increased to 29.4 per cent (February 2025: 27.0%) and 11.7 per cent (February 2025: 8.7%) respectively. The increase in coconut prices in the Malaysian market since the end of last year until early 2025 is not only due to the reduction in local coconut supply but also attributed to the supply shortage globally due to the coconut off-season. The government, through the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA), has imported and distributed 1,053 tonnes of mature coconuts with a total value of RM2.42 million as of March 2025 during the month of Ramadan and Aidilfitri celebrations.

Meanwhile, the inflation rate for Milk, other dairy products & eggs expenditure class was in the negative range at negative 1.1 per cent as compared to negative 0.8 per cent in the previous month. Fresh milk and Full cream milk declined to negative 2.4 per cent and negative 1.4 per cent respectively in March 2025. Full cream powdered milk also dropped to negative 1.4 per cent as compared to negative 1.0 per cent in February 2025. The Egg expenditure subclass remained at a negative rate registering negative 3.4 per cent (February 2025: -3.3%). The government, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (KPKM), has assured that the supply of chicken eggs in Malaysia remains sufficient and stable to meet domestic demand through close cooperation between KPKM and local egg producers.

The expenditure class of Vegetables recorded a decrease of negative 0.8 per cent in March 2025 (February 2025: -1.0%). Among the vegetables that recorded decreases were Big red onions, negative 18.0 per cent (February 2025: -12.0%), Pak choy, negative 8.1 per cent (February 2025: -2.0%), Tomatoes, negative 4.7 per cent (February 2025: -16.5%) and Red spinach, negative 4.1 per cent (February 2025: -1.6%).

The expenditure class of Meat also declined to negative 0.4 per cent in March 2025 (February 2025: -0.3%). The decrease was mainly contributed by Local beef and Pork which remained at a negative territory registering negative 4.3 per cent (February 2025: -4.3%) and negative 0.2 per cent (February 2025: -0.3%) respectively. However, Chicken as the largest component (32.6%) in the expenditure class of Meat increased to 2.3 per cent in March 2025 as compared to 1.9 per cent in the previous month. Based on the data collected by DOSM, the average price of Standard chicken in Malaysia for March 2025 was RM10.56 per kilogramme as compared to RM10.28 per kilogramme in March 2024 (February 2025: RM10.52). Meanwhile, the average price of Standard chicken in Peninsular Malaysia for March 2025 was RM9.84 per kilogramme as compared to RM9.55 per kilogramme in March 2024 (February 2025: RM9.76).

The government also implemented the Festive Season Maximum Price Scheme (SHMMP) for Aidilfitri 2025, effective for 15 days from 24 March to 7 April 2025, involving 26 selected items including Local beef, Imported beef, Mackerel, Round scad, Tomatoes, Red chillies, Long beans, Cucumbers, Mustard, Coconuts and Grated coconut. Four new items were added to the SHMMP for Aidilfitri 2025, namely Indian shallots, Indian rose shallots, Carrots and Coconut milk.

In addition, the subgroup of Food away from home increased at a slower rate of 4.5 per cent as compared to 4.6 per cent in February 2025. Items that recorded slower increases in March 2025 were Steamboat, 9.1 per cent (February 2025: 9.5%), Satay, 5.9 per cent (February 2025: 6.6%), Cooked vegetable, 4.9 per cent (February 2025: 5.7%), White rice, 4.1 per cent (February 2025: 4.5%), Cooked chicken, 3.6 per cent (February 2025: 3.7%) and Chicken rice, 3.4 per cent (February 2025: 3.6%).

Inflation for the group of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels increased at a slower rate of 1.9 per cent in March 2025 (February 2025: 2.3%). This was driven by the subgroup of Water supply & miscellaneous services relating to dwelling (0.9%). The expenditure class of Water supply increased slower at 0.5 per cent in March 2025 (February 2025: 2.5%).

Furthermore, inflation for Transport remained at 0.7 per cent, the same rate as recorded in the previous month. This was contributed by the subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment (1.3%). Meanwhile, the subgroup of Purchase of vehicles and Transport services of goods remained at 0.7 per cent and 2.0 per cent respectively, the same rate as recorded in the previous month. However, the subgroup of Public transport services remained at a negative territory registering negative 5.3 per cent, and thus to a certain extent offset the inflation of this group from increase further.

The average price for Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia was RM3.08 per litre as compared to RM2.15 per litre in March 2024 (February 2025: RM3.18). 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 4.0 per cent (February 2025: -1.2%). The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 in March 2025 was RM3.33 per litre as against RM3.47 per litre in March 2024 (February 2025: RM3.43).

Chief Statistician Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin also added that, with regards to inflation at the state level, 12 states recorded increases below the national inflation rate of 1.4 per cent with Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan recording the lowest increase at 0.6 per cent in March 2025. However, four states recorded increases above the national inflation level namely Johor (2.1%), Selangor (1.8%), Negeri Sembilan (1.7%) and Melaka (1.6%). All states registered an increase in the inflation of Food & Beverages. The increase was recorded by Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya at 3.6 per cent, followed by Negeri Sembilan (3.4%), Selangor (3.3%), Johor (2.9%), Sabah (2.9%), Melaka (2.8%), Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (2.8%), Terengganu (2.6%) and Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (2.5%), while, other

states showed an increase below the national inflation of Food & Beverages (2.5%) in March 2025.

The inflation rate for the first quarter of 2025 increased slower to 1.5 per cent as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year (Q4 2024: 1.8%). The increase was attributed by Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 2.3 per cent (Q4 2024: 3.2%); Health, 1.0 per cent (Q4 2024: 1.2%); Transport, 0.7 per cent (Q4 2024: 0.5%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.4 per cent (Q4 2024: 0.4%). Furthermore, the decline in Information & Communication to negative 5.3 per cent (Q4 2024: -3.7%), to a certain extent eased the inflation from increasing further. On a quarterly basis, the inflation increased at 0.4 per cent as compared to 0.2 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024.

The monthly headline inflation in March 2025 remained unchanged as compared to February 2025. Although there were increases in Education (0.5%); Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (0.3%); Food & Beverages (0.1%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.1%) in March 2025, these were offset by the decrease in Transport (-0.2%), Restaurant & Accommodation Services (-0.1%) and Information & Communication (-0.1%). Meanwhile, core inflation increased to 1.9 per cent, the same rate as recorded in February 2025. The increase was mainly driven by Food & Beverages (3.7%); Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.6%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services (2.9%); Transport (2.3%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (2.3%).

In comparison to inflation in other selected countries, inflation in Malaysia (1.4%) was lower than inflation in Viet Nam (3.1%) and Philippines (1.8%). However, the rate was higher than Indonesia (1.0%), Thailand (0.8%) and China (-0.1%).

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: 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.

Embargo: Only to be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Wednesday, 23 April 2025

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 20 October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

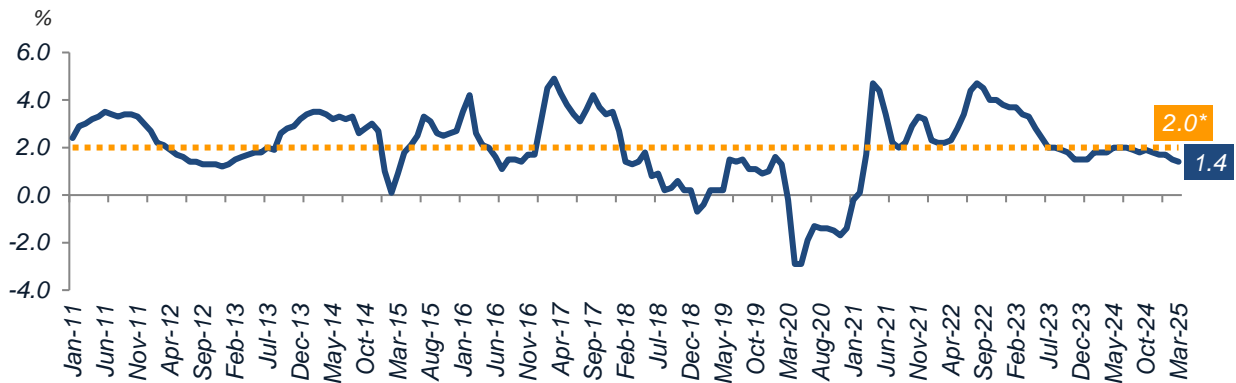
OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
23 APRIL 2025**

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Chart 1 Monthly Inflation Malaysia, January 2011 - March 2025



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

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

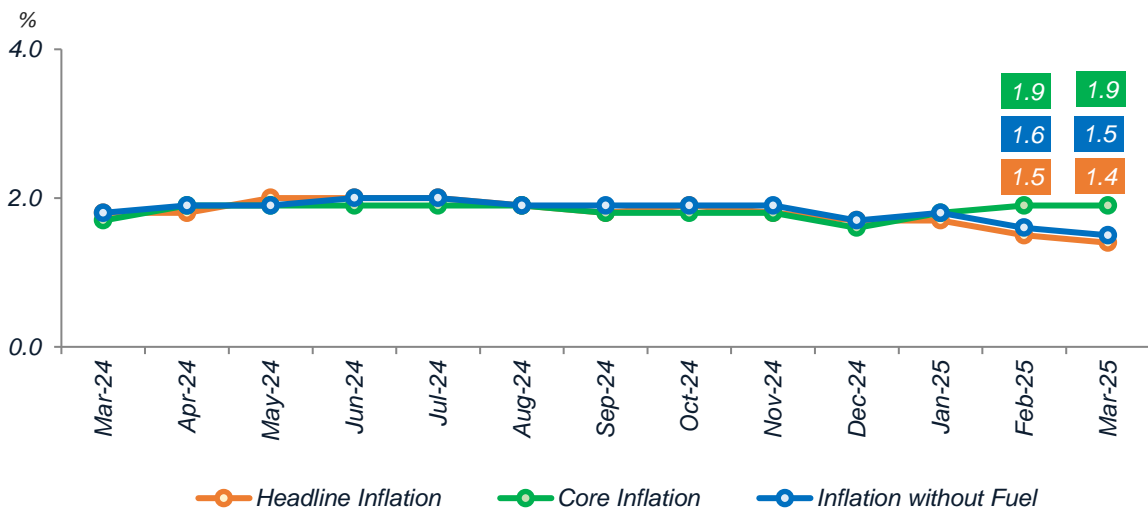


Chart 3 Inflation for Income Group Below RM3,000, March 2024 - March 2025

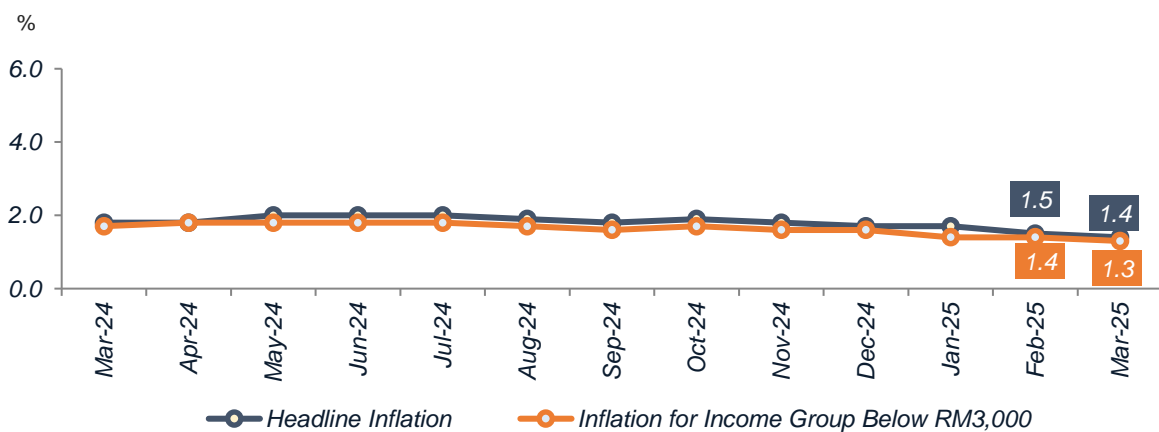


Chart 4 Quarterly Inflation Malaysia, Q1 2011 - Q1 2025

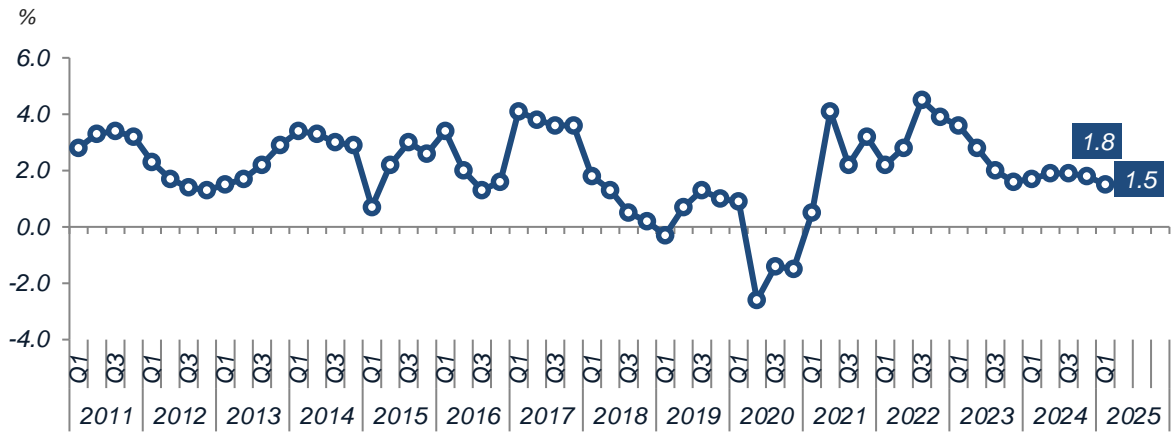


Chart 5 Annual Inflation Malaysia, 2011 - 2024

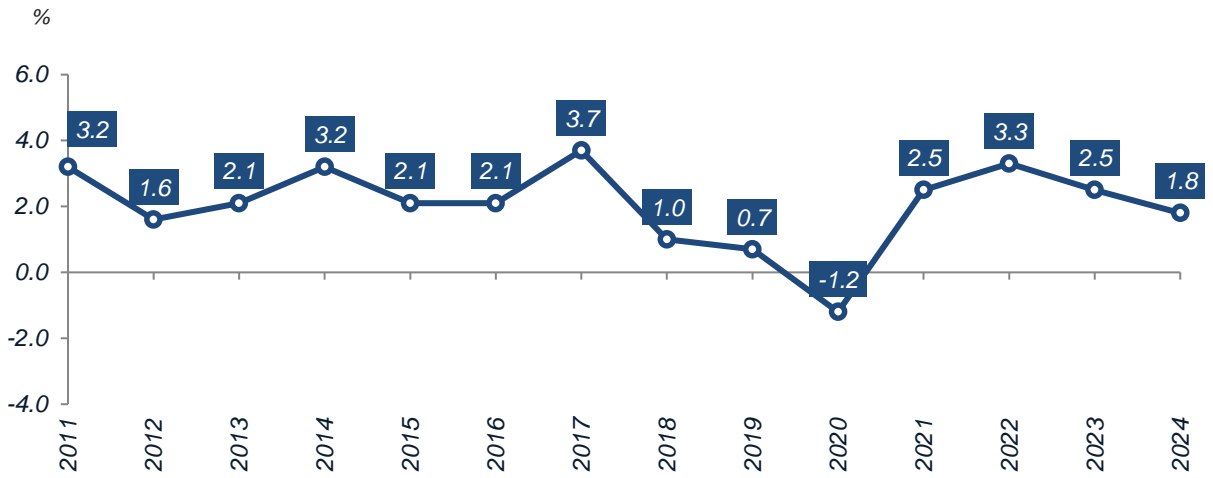


Chart 6 Inflation by Quadrant, February 2025 & March 2025

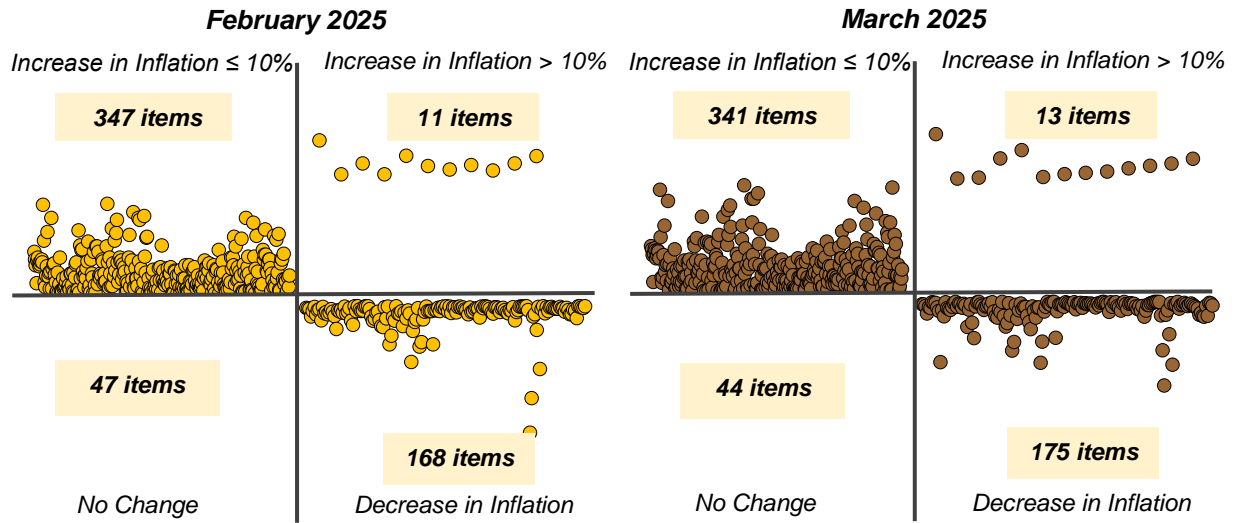


Chart 7 Distribution of Inflation for Food and Non-Food that Increased ≤10%, February 2025 & March 2025

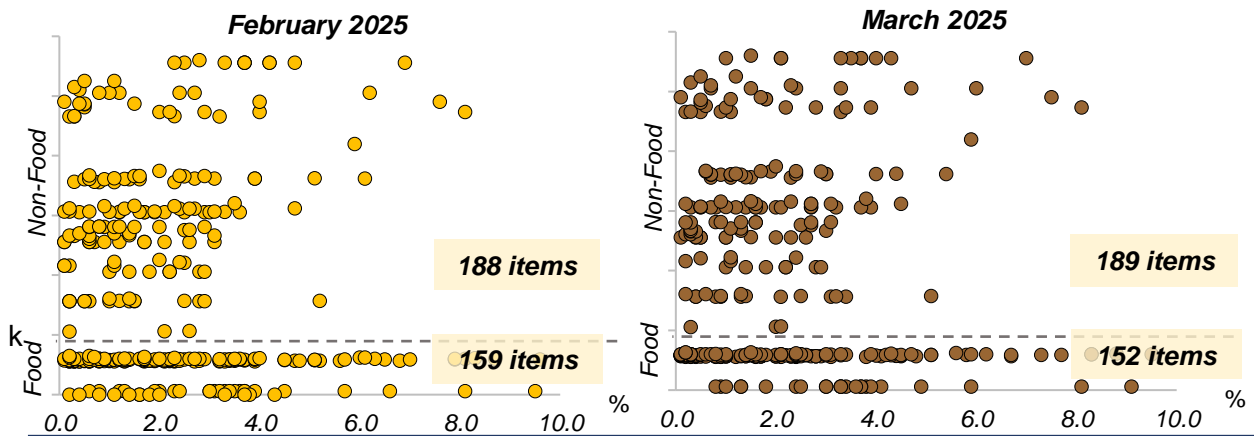


Chart 8 Average Price of Unleaded Petrol RON95, Unleaded Petrol RON97 and Diesel, March 2024 - March 2025

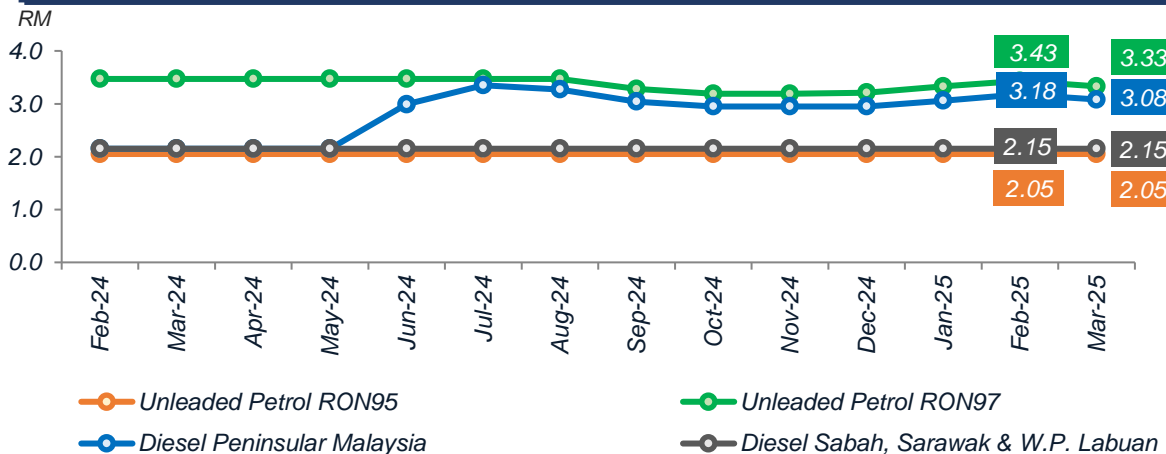


Chart 9 Inflation by Main Group, February 2025 & March 2025

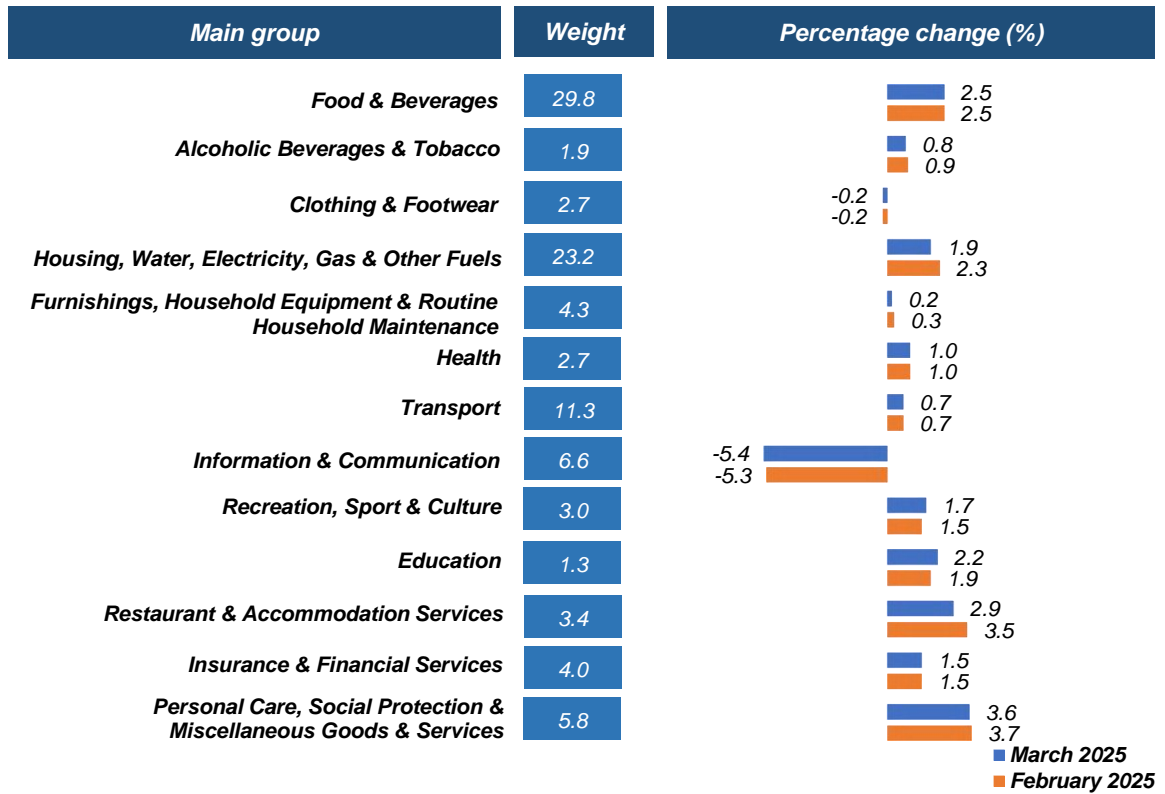


Chart 10 Inflation for Food & Beverages, March 2024 - March 2025

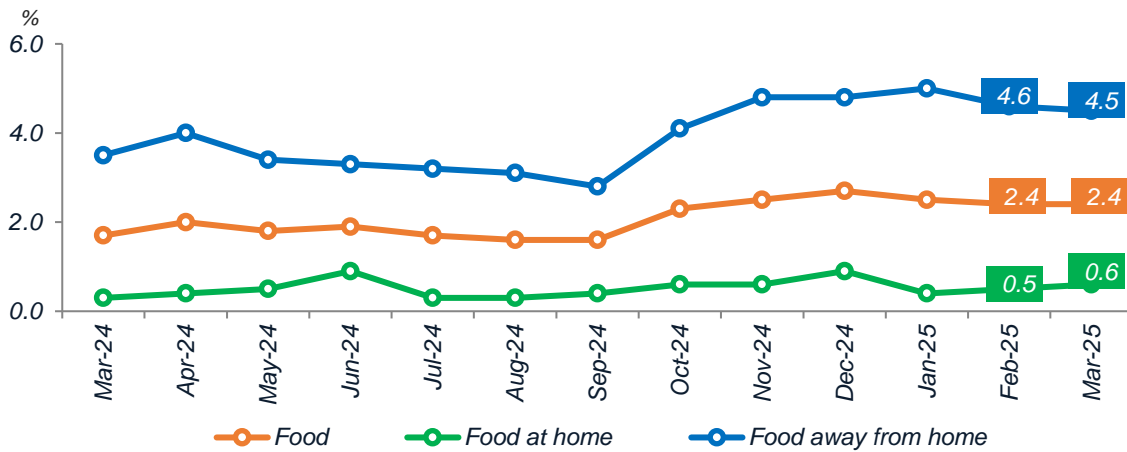
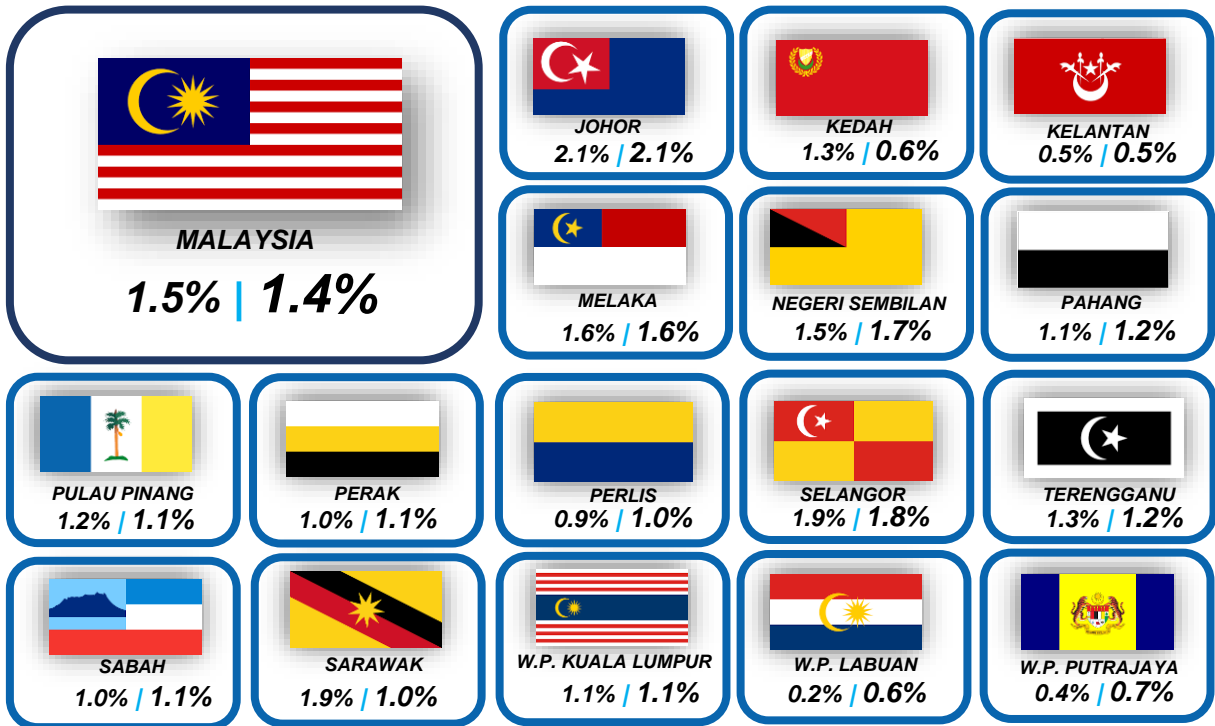


Chart 11 Inflation by State, February 2025 & March 2025



Note: W.P. refers to Wilayah Persekutuan

February 2025 | March 2025

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

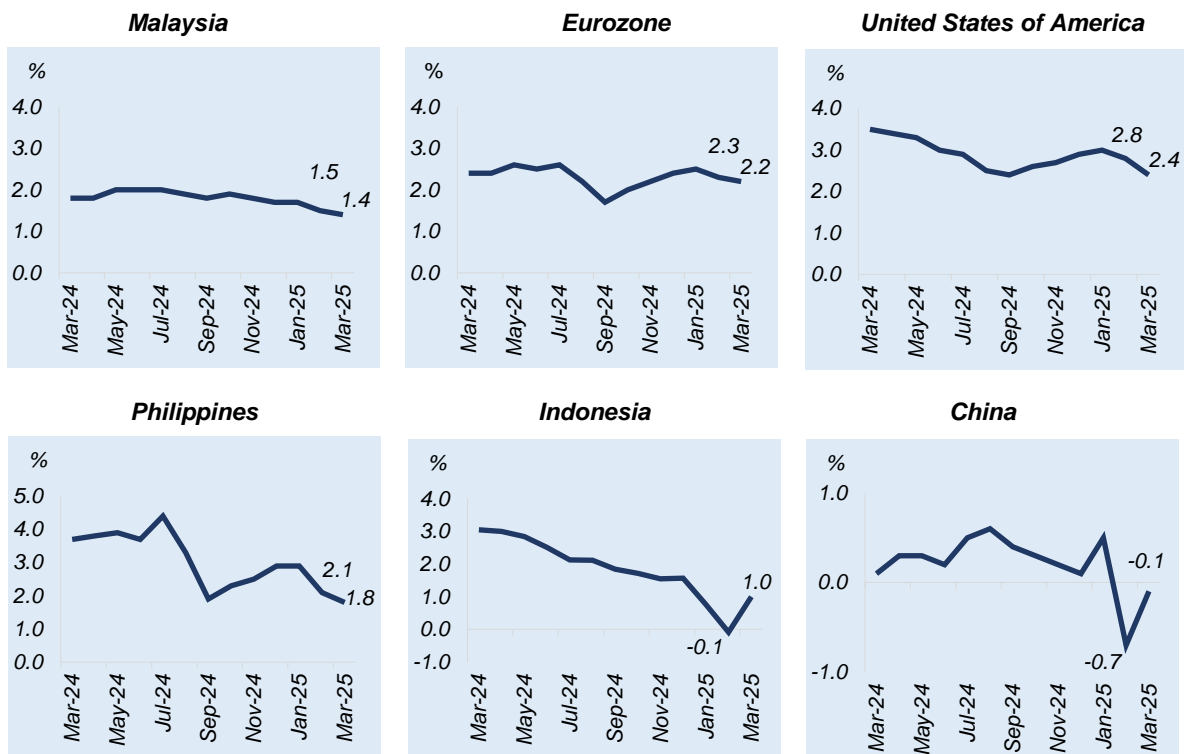
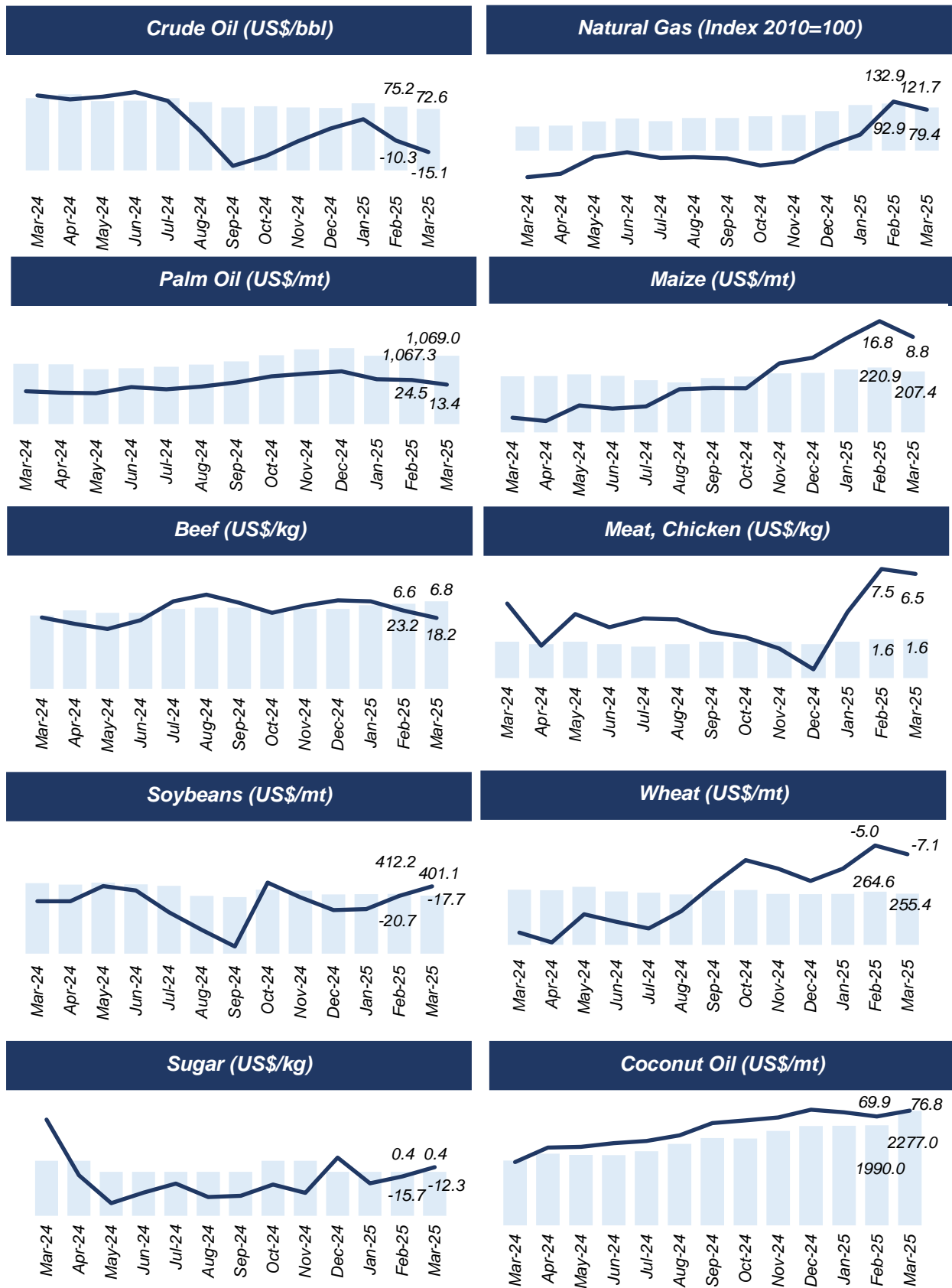


Chart 13 Global Selected Commodity Prices



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