KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA

ANGGARAN KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR AWALAN SUKU TAHUN KEEMPAT 2025

Ekonomi Malaysia diunjur bertumbuh 5.7 peratus pada suku keempat 2025, disokong oleh prestasi sektor utama ekonomi yang memberangsangkan dan permintaan domestik yang kukuh

PUTRAJAYA, 16 JANUARI 2026 – Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah menerbitkan anggaran Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) awalan[1] bagi suku tahun keempat 2025. Anggaran awalan ekonomi Malaysia berkembang 5.7 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2025, meningkat lebih tinggi daripada pertumbuhan 5.2 peratus yang dicatatkan pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan 5.7 peratus ini adalah tertinggi semenjak suku tahun kedua 2024 (ST2 2024: 5.9%). Bagi keseluruhan tahun 2025 pula, ekonomi Malaysia mengukuh 4.9 peratus iaitu menghampiri pertumbuhan 5.1 peratus pada tahun 2024.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Pertumbuhan kukuh ekonomi pada suku tahun keempat 2025 ini dipacu oleh pertumbuhan berterusan sektor **Perkhidmatan** sebanyak 5.4 peratus (ST3 2025: 5.0%), disumbangkan oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit, Pengangkutan & penyimpanan, serta Makanan & minuman dan penginapan. Sementara itu, sektor **Pembuatan** berkembang 6.0 peratus (ST3 2025: 4.1%), terutamanya disokong oleh produk Elektrik, elektronik & optikal serta Minyak & lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan".

Beliau turut menyatakan, "Pertumbuhan sektor **Pembinaan** kekal kukuh pada 11.9 peratus (ST3 2025: 11.8%), disokong oleh aktiviti yang kukuh dalam Bangunan bukan kediaman dan Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas. Sektor **Pertanian** turut mencatatkan peningkatan ketara kepada 5.1 peratus berbanding pertumbuhan marginal 0.4 peratus pada ST3 2025, terutamanya disebabkan oleh pengeluaran yang

[1] Pengiraan anggaran KDNK awalan suku tahun keempat 2025 adalah berdasarkan kepada gabungan sumber data yang tersedia. Secara umumnya, terdapat perbezaan antara anggaran KDNK awalan dan KDNK preliminari disebabkan oleh ketersediaan data dari pelbagai sumber semasa tempoh penyusunan.

lebih tinggi dalam Kelapa Sawit. Menurut Majlis Minyak Sawit Malaysia (MPOC), Malaysia mencatatkan pengeluaran minyak sawit tertinggi dalam tempoh 10 tahun pada Oktober 2025. Sementara itu, sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** mencatatkan peningkatan 1.1 peratus (ST3 2025: 9.7%), berikutan pengeluaran yang lebih perlahan dalam Minyak mentah dan kondensat".

Selanjutnya, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan, "Pertumbuhan ekonomi suku tahun keempat 2025 ini juga disokong oleh pengukuhan berterusan permintaan domestik. Perkembangan aktiviti pelancongan semasa cuti umum dan cuti persekolahan, peningkatan perbelanjaan ke atas barangan berkaitan persekolahan susulan perubahan kalendar akademik 2026, perbelanjaan sempena perayaan Deepavali dan Krismas, keadaan pasaran buruh yang stabil dan aktiviti pelaburan yang berterusan telah menyumbang kepada pengukuhan perbelanjaan isi rumah, walaupun berdepan persekitaran luaran yang tidak menentu. Beliau menambah, "Malaysia sebagai Pengerusi ASEAN telah menyaksikan berlangsungnya ratusan mesyuarat, persidangan dan pelbagai aktiviti utama antarabangsa yang berskala besar di bandar-bandar utama negara. Sementara itu pilihanraya negeri Sabah juga turut berlangsung pada suku keempat 2025. Pelbagai peristiwa dan acara penting yang berlaku ini secara langsung turut membantu merancakkan aktiviti ekonomi pada suku ini".

Berdasarkan indikator ekonomi berkaitan, pertumbuhan Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP) yang kukuh pada Oktober (6.0%) dan November (4.3%) mencerminkan pengukuhan aktitiviti perindustrian, khususnya dalam sektor pembuatan yang berkembang 6.5 peratus pada Oktober dan 4.9 peratus pada November dipacu oleh prestasi industri berorientasikan eksport. Sementara itu, sektor perlombongan merekodkan pertumbuhan 5.8 peratus pada Oktober dan menyederhana 2.3 peratus pada November. Sektor perdagangan borong dan runcit mencatatkan pertumbuhan jualan yang kukuh masing-masing sebanyak 7.2 peratus pada Oktober dan 6.4 peratus pada November, mencerminkan daya tahan permintaan domestik meskipun berdepan tekanan kos sara hidup dan ketidaktentuan luaran. Subsektor perdagangan borong mencatat pertumbuhan positif pada November dengan jualan meningkat 6.0 peratus manakala subsektor perdagangan runcit mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 6.4 peratus pada bulan yang sama. Aktiviti pembayaran digital terus mengukuh pada bulan November dengan transaksi *e-money* meningkat 66.9 peratus kepada RM27.0 bilion, manakala transaksi melalui *Real-time Retail Payments Platform* (RPP) mencecah RM322.6 bilion. Transaksi *Financial Process Exchange* (FPX) pula meningkat 20.4 peratus kepada RM41.5 bilion, disokong oleh pertumbuhan sederhana dalam transaksi kad kredit dan kad debit masing-masing sebanyak 6.9 peratus dan 6.8 peratus. Eksport mencatat pertumbuhan kukuh sebanyak 15.7 peratus pada Oktober sebelum menyederhana kepada 7.0 peratus pada November 2025. Dalam tempoh yang sama, import meningkat daripada 10.0 peratus pada Oktober kepada 15.8 peratus pada November. Seiring dengan perkembangan ini, jumlah dagangan Malaysia kekal mencatat pertumbuhan dua digit, masing-masing sebanyak 13.0 peratus pada Oktober dan 11.1 peratus pada November 2025.

Jadual 1: Pertumbuhan KDNK mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, (%, YoY)

Jenis aktiviti ekonomi	Peratus sumbangan kepada KDNK tahun 2025* (%)	Perubahan peratusan dari suku tahun yang sama tahun sebelumnya YOY (%)									
		2024	2025	2024				2025			
				ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4**
KDNK	**100.0**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**5.2**	**5.7**
Pertanian	6.1	3.1	2.2	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.5	0.4	5.1
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	5.7	0.9	0.5	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2	9.7	1.1
Pembuatan	23.1	4.2	4.5	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.1	6.0
Pembinaan	4.3	17.5	12.4	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1	11.8	11.9
Perkhidmatan	59.5	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.4

Nota: * Tidak termasuk Duti import
** Anggaran awalan

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

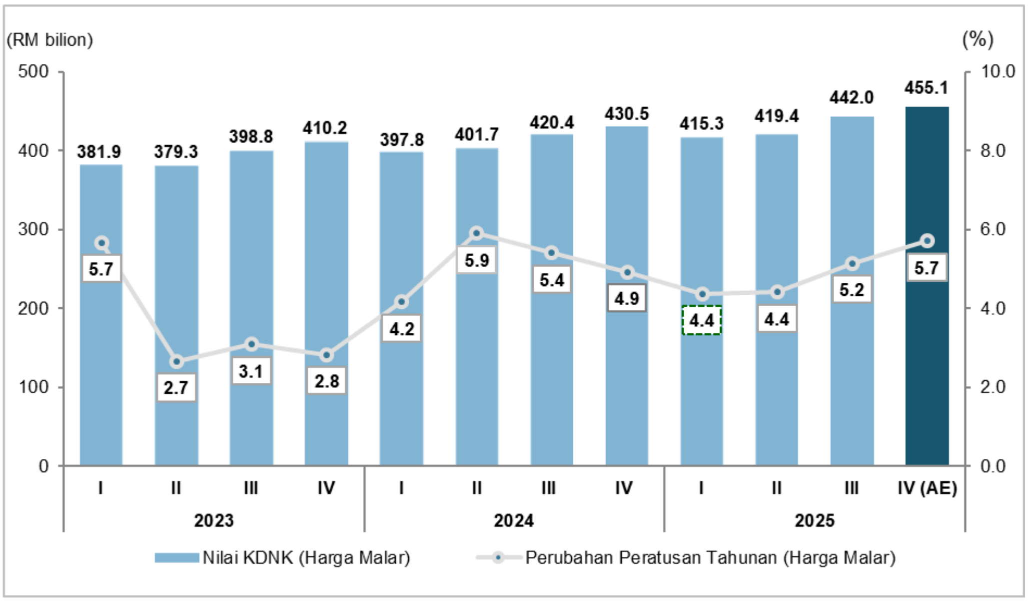
Jadual 2: Perbandingan Anggaran KDNK Awalan dan KDNK Preliminari, (%, YoY)

Aktiviti Ekonomi	2024								2025						
	ST1		ST2		ST3		ST4		ST1		ST2		ST3		ST4
	AE	Preliminari	AE	Preliminari	AE	Preliminari	AE	Preliminari	AE	Preliminari	AE	Preliminari	AE	Preliminari	AE
KDNK	**3.9**	**4.2**	**5.8**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**4.4**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**5.7**
Pertanian	1.3	1.9	7.1	7.6	4.0	3.6	-0.6	-0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.5	0.4	0.4	5.1
Perlombongan & pengkuarian	4.9	4.3	3.3	2.7	-3.4	-2.8	-1.4	-0.7	-4.9	-2.7	-7.4	-5.2	10.9	9.7	1.1
Pembuatan	1.9	2.1	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.1	6.0
Pembinaan	9.8	11.9	17.2	17.2	19.5	20.0	19.6	20.7	14.5	14.2	11.0	12.1	11.2	11.8	11.9
Perkhidmatan	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.4

Nota: AE = Anggaran awalan
KDNK preliminari bagi ST4 2025 akan diterbitkan pada 13 Februari 2026

Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Carta 1: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), ST1 2023 – ST4 2025



Nota: AE = Anggaran awalan

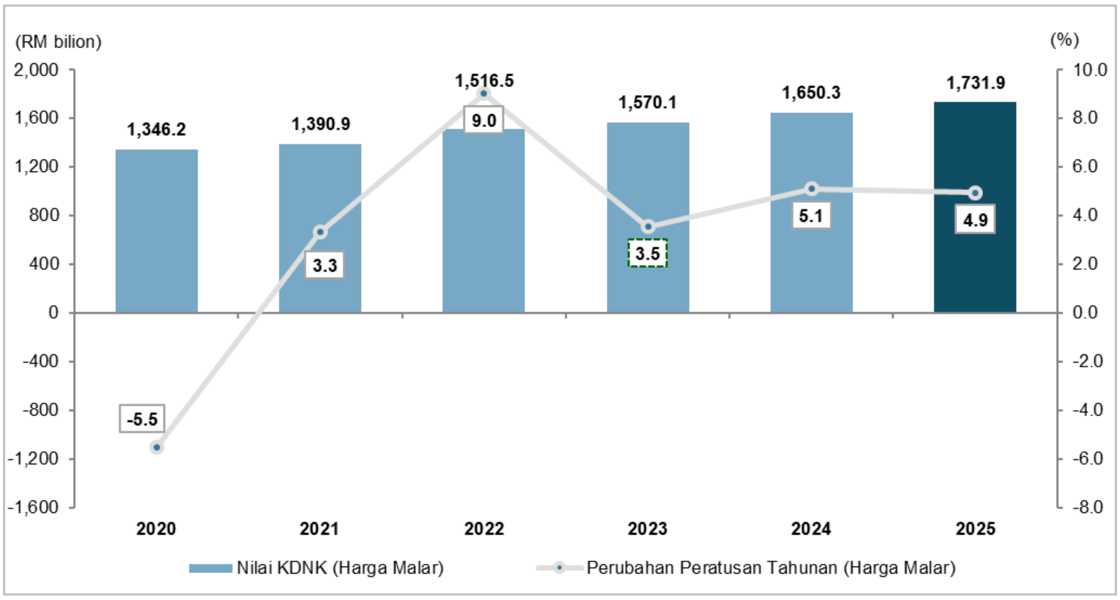
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Prestasi KDNK Tahunan 2025

Ekonomi Malaysia dianggarkan berkembang 4.9 peratus pada 2025, berbanding 5.1 peratus pada tahun sebelumnya, dengan semua sektor mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif. Sektor Perkhidmatan merekodkan pertumbuhan 5.1 peratus pada 2025, disokong oleh pertumbuhan berterusan dalam setiap subsektor, berbanding 5.3 peratus pada 2024.

Sektor Pembuatan terus mencatatkan pertumbuhan stabil pada 4.5 peratus (2024: 4.2%). Selain itu, sektor Pembinaan mengekalkan pertumbuhan dua angka pada 12.4 peratus pada 2025, berbanding 17.5 peratus pada tahun lalu. Sektor Pertanian menyederhana kepada 2.2 peratus (2024: 3.1%) manakala sektor Perlombongan & Pengkuarian mencatatkan pertumbuhan marginal 0.5 peratus (2024: 0.9%).

Carta 2: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK), 2020 – 2025



Susulan daripada anggaran awalan ini, KDNK preliminari yang menyediakan analisis terperinci dan komprehensif mengenai prestasi ekonomi bagi suku tahun keempat 2025 akan diterbitkan pada **13 Februari 2026.**

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
16 JANUARI 2026

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT

ADVANCE GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT ESTIMATES FOURTH QUARTER OF 2025

Malaysia's economy is projected to grow by 5.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, supported by the strong performance of the main economic sectors and robust domestic demand

PUTRAJAYA, 16TH JANUARY 2026 – The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) released the advance Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates[1] for the fourth quarter of 2025. The advance estimates of Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, accelerating from the 5.2 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter. This 5.7 per cent growth was the highest since the second quarter of 2024 (Q2 2024: 5.9%). For the year of 2025 as a whole, Malaysia's economy grew 4.9 per cent approaching the 5.1 per cent growth in 2024.

According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "The strong economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2025 was driven by the continued growth of the **Services** sector by 5.4 per cent (Q3 2025: 5.0%), contributed by Wholesale & retail trade, Transportation & storage, and Food & beverages and accommodation sub-sectors. Furthermore, the **Manufacturing** sector grew 6.0 per cent (Q3 2025: 4.1%), mainly supported by Electrical, electronic & optical products as well as Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing".

He also stated, "Growth in the **Construction** sector remained strong at 11.9 per cent (Q3 2025: 11.8%) driven by robust activity in Non-residential buildings and Specialised construction activities. The **Agriculture** sector also registered a marked improvement to 5.1 per cent as compared to a marginal growth of 0.4 per cent in Q3 2025, largely due to higher Oil Palm production. According to the Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC), Malaysia recorded its highest palm oil production in 10 years in October 2025. Meanwhile, the **Mining and quarrying** sector recorded an increase of

[1] The computation of advance GDP estimates for the fourth quarter of 2025 is based on the availability of various data sources. In general, there are differences between the advance GDP estimates and the preliminary GDP due to the availability of data from various sources during the compilation period.

1.1 per cent (Q3 2025: 9.7%), reflecting slower production in Crude oil and condensate".

Furthermore, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated, "Economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2025 also supported by the continued strengthening of domestic demand. The expansion in tourism activities during public and school holidays, increased expenditure on school-related items due to changes in the 2026 academic calendar, festive spending during Deepavali and Christmas, stable labour market conditions and sustained investment activity contributed to the strengthening of household consumption, notwithstanding an uncertain external environment. He added that, "As ASEAN Chairman, Malaysia hosted few hundreds of meetings, conferences, and various large-scale international events across the country's major cities. Meanwhile, the Sabah state election also took place in the fourth quarter of 2025. These important events directly contributed to stimulate economic activity during this quarter".

Based on the relevant economic indicators, the strong growth of the Industrial Production Index (IPI) in October (6.0%) and November (4.3%) reflects strengthening industrial activity, particularly within the manufacturing sector which expanded by 6.5 per cent in October and 4.9 per cent in November driven by the performance of export-orientated industries. The mining sector, on the other hand, recorded a growth of 5.8 per cent in October and moderated to 2.3 per cent in November. The wholesale and retail trade sector registered strong sales growth of 7.2 per cent in October and 6.4 per cent in November, reflecting the resilience of domestic demand despite ongoing cost-of-living pressures and external uncertainties. Within the sector, the wholesale trade subsector recorded positive growth in November, with sales increasing by 6.0 per cent while the retail trade subsector expanded by 6.4 per cent during the same month. Digital payment activities strengthened further in November with e-money transactions increased by 66.9 per cent to RM27.0 billion, while transactions via the Real-time Retail Payments Platform (RPP) reached RM322.6 billion. Financial Process Exchange (FPX) transactions rose by 20.4 per cent to RM41.5 billion, alongside moderate growth in credit card and debit card transactions of 6.9 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively. Exports recorded robust growth of 15.7 per cent in October before moderating to 7.0 per cent in November 2025. Over the same period, imports increased from 10.0 per cent in October to 15.8 per cent in November. In line with these developments, Malaysia's total trade continued to record double-digit growth of 13.0 per cent in October and 11.1 per cent in November 2025.

Table 1: GDP Growth by Kind of Economic Activity, (% YoY)

Kind of economic activity	Percentage share to GDP year 2025* (%)	Percentage change from corresponding quarter of preceding year YOY (%)									
		2024	2025	2024				2025			
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4**
GDP	**100.0**	**5.1**	**4.9**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**5.2**	**5.7**
Agriculture	6.1	3.1	2.2	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.5	0.4	5.1
Mining & quarrying	5.7	0.9	0.5	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2	9.7	1.1
Manufacturing	23.1	4.2	4.5	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.1	6.0
Construction	4.3	17.5	12.4	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1	11.8	11.9
Services	59.5	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.4

*Notes: * Excludes Import duties*
*** Advance estimates*

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

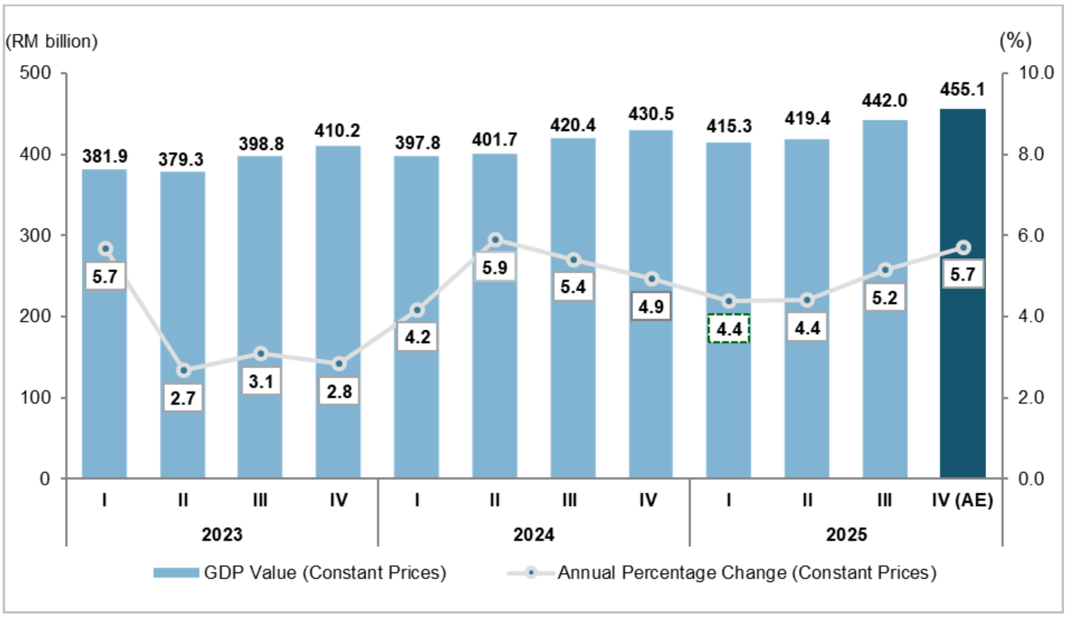
Table 2: Comparison of Advance GDP Estimates and Preliminary, (% YoY)

Kind of economic activity	2024								2025						
	Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4
	AE	Preliminary	AE	Preliminary	AE	Preliminary	AE	Preliminary	AE	Preliminary	AE	Preliminary	AE	Preliminary	AE
GDP	**3.9**	**4.2**	**5.8**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**5.4**	**4.8**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**4.4**	**5.2**	**5.2**	**5.7**
Agriculture	1.3	1.9	7.1	7.6	4.0	3.6	-0.6	-0.7	0.7	0.7	2.0	2.5	0.4	0.4	5.1
Mining & quarrying	4.9	4.3	3.3	2.7	-3.4	-2.8	-1.4	-0.7	-4.9	-2.7	-7.4	-5.2	10.9	9.7	1.1
Manufacturing	1.9	2.1	4.7	4.7	5.7	5.6	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.1	6.0
Construction	9.8	11.9	17.2	17.2	19.5	20.0	19.6	20.7	14.5	14.2	11.0	12.1	11.2	11.8	11.9
Services	4.4	4.8	5.6	5.9	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.4

Notes: AE = Advance estimates
Preliminary GDP for Q4 2025 will be released on 13 February 2026

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Q1 2023 – Q4 2025



Note: AE = Advance estimates

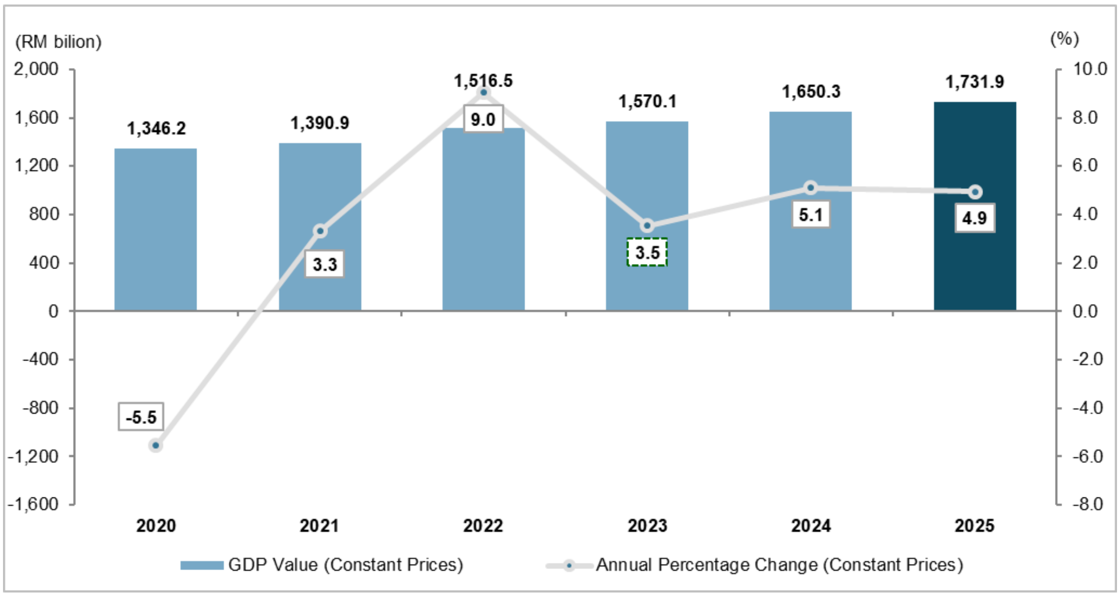
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Annual GDP performance of 2025

Malaysia's economy is estimated to expand by 4.9 per cent in 2025, as compared to 5.1 per cent in the preceding year with all sectors exhibiting positive growth. The Services sector registered a growth of 5.1 per cent in 2025, supported by sustained activity across its sub-sectors, compared to 5.3 per cent in 2024.

The Manufacturing sector continued to register steady growth at 4.5 per cent (2024: 4.2%). Moreover, the Construction sector maintained double-digit growth at 12.4 per cent in 2025, following a growth of 17.5 per cent in the last year. The Agriculture sector eased to 2.2 per cent (2024: 3.1%) while the Mining & quarrying sector posted a marginal growth of 0.5 per cent (2024: 0.9%).

Chart 2: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), 2020 – 2025



Subsequent to this advance estimates, the preliminary GDP data, which will provide a detailed and comprehensive analysis of economic performance for the fourth quarter of 2025 will be released on **13 February 2026**.

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
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