MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 7 | 2025

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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Announcement:

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The 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.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) 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.

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 20th 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

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

The Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) enters its seventh edition in light of the evolving global economic landscape, this edition provides timely insights into Malaysia's economic conditions and key sectoral trends. It aims to support policymakers, economic planners, and institutional stakeholders in evaluating national performance and shaping future strategies. On behalf of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), I thank our readers for their continued support and welcome constructive feedback to improve this publication.

This edition highlights Malaysia's latest economic developments based on advanced estimates for the second quarter of 2025, key statistics for May, and selected insights for June 2025. A special feature article in this edition titled "Does increasing EV imports in Malaysia affect its value for long-term and local car registrations?" explores the implications of growing electric vehicle (EV) imports, the sustainability of EV adoption, and its relationship with domestic vehicle prices and registrations.

Globally, the economic outlook remains moderate and increasingly complex. The World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) report released in May 2025 revised the global growth projection to 2.4 per cent, moderating from 2.9 per cent in 2024, due to rising geopolitical tensions, supply chain disruptions, and policy uncertainties, particularly following tariff hikes by the United States. Despite this, labour markets remain relatively resilient, and key Asian economies such as China (5.3%), Vietnam (8.0%), and Singapore (4.2%) recorded commendable growth in the first half of the year. Nonetheless, risks remain on the horizon, including monetary policy tightening, volatility in global commodity markets, the real estate downturn in China, and adverse weather patterns across the region.

Domestically, Malaysia's economy expanded by 4.5 per cent in the second quarter of 2025 (Q1 2025: 4.4%), bringing cumulative growth for the first half of the year to 4.4 per cent, a slight moderation from 5.0 per cent in the same period of 2024. Growth was primarily anchored by the Services sector, supported by sustained activity in wholesale & retail trade, transportation, and business services. The Manufacturing sector remained resilient, led by electrical & electronics and food-related industries. Meanwhile, the Agriculture sector rebounded modestly due to stronger palm oil and livestock output, and the Construction sector maintained double-digit growth, driven by non-residential and specialised construction activities. However, the Mining & Quarrying sector continued to weigh down the overall performance due to lower production of crude oil and natural gas. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, GDP rose by 1.0 per cent, rebounding from the 3.5 per cent contraction in Q1.

Malaysia's external trade in May 2025 showed mixed signals. Total trade rose by 2.6 per cent year-on-year to RM252.5 billion, fuelled by a 6.6 per cent increase in imports, especially in electrical & electronic (E&E) products and gold. However, exports declined by 1.2 per cent, leading to a narrower trade surplus. Notably, Pulau Pinang and Selangor recorded strong trade gains, while several East Coast and Northern states saw declines. In June, exports continued to contract by 3.5 per cent, and the trade surplus dropped by 40.1 per cent, reflecting the global trade headwinds stemming from tariff impacts, weaker demand, and commodity price volatility. The trade landscape ahead will require greater diversification, market

From a prices perspective, Malaysia's Consumer Price Index (CPI) registered a modest increase of 1.2 per cent in May 2025—the lowest in over four years—signalling easing inflationary pressures. Monthly inflation remained flat at 0.1 per cent, despite rising costs in the restaurant, health, and household services, which were offset by declines in transport, communication, and recreation.

Meanwhile, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production declined by 3.6 per cent in May 2025, following a 3.4 per cent fall in April, mainly driven by significant drops in the Mining and Manufacturing sectors. Agriculture showed resilience, increasing by 1.8 per cent, while utilities recorded slight gains. The continued fall in Brent crude oil prices and subdued global producer prices—especially in China and Thailand—reflected soft demand conditions and cost moderation across international markets. These trends highlight the importance of monitoring input cost fluctuations, which have direct implications for producer margins and supply chain stability.

Malaysia's Leading Index indicated continued economic resilience in May 2025, recording a modest year-on-year growth of 0.04 per cent. This uptick was driven by steady performances in key components, including semiconductor imports and new company registrations. Although some indicators remained subdued, the annual increase signals underlying economic strength. In conclusion, while Malaysia's economic indicators reflect continued recovery and resilience, the nation must remain vigilant against global shocks, geopolitical tensions, and climate-related disruptions. The Department of Statistics Malaysia will continue to provide timely, reliable data to inform evidence-based decision-making. As we move forward, close collaboration between stakeholders, adaptive policies, and a forward-looking strategy will be key to navigating the evolving global landscape.

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: The 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.

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully recorded the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 198 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
Chief Statistician Malaysia
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

July 2025

KEY REVIEW

- The May 2025 World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) report projects global economic growth to register 2.4 per cent in 2025, easing from 2.9 per cent in 2024, with a 0.4 percentage point downward revision from January 2025 due to intensifying trade tensions. These global headwinds, driven by forthcoming U.S. tariffs introduction have disrupted supply chains, increased costs, and created uncertainty, further dampening the global economic outlook.

- Malaysia's advance GDP estimates indicate a 4.5 per cent growth in the second quarter (Q2) 2025, slightly higher than the 4.4 per cent recorded in the previous quarter, mainly supported by positive contributions from the Services and Manufacturing sectors, alongside improved performance in the Construction and Agriculture sectors. However, the Mining & Quarrying sector continued to decline, reflecting ongoing structural challenges. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the economy rebounded with 1.0 per cent growth after a 3.5 per cent contraction in Q1, bringing first-half 2025 growth to 4.4 per cent (January-June 2024: 5.0 per cent).

- Looking at the agricultural performance, Natural Rubber (NR) production in May 2025 dropped by 12.2 per cent year-on-year, reaching 22,494 tonnes as compared to 25,608 tonnes in May 2024. In contrast, on a month-on-month basis the production surged by 24.9 per cent (April 2025: 18,008 tonnes). Meanwhile, the production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (FFB) rose by 1.7 per cent year-on-year to record 8,793,677 tonnes in June 2025 against 8,650,592 tonnes in June 2024. On a monthly basis, production decreased by 2.8 per cent from 9,051,118 tonnes in May 2025.

- Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) marginally grew by 0.3 per cent year-on-year in May 2025, from 2.7 per cent in April, mainly due to weaker growth in the Manufacturing sector. While the Electricity sector rebounded slightly to 0.4 per cent, the Mining sector deteriorated further, contracting by 10.2 per cent as compared to a 6.3 per cent decrease in April. On a month-on-month basis, the IPI recovered with a 1.1 per cent increase, following a sharp decline of 8.0 per cent in the previous month

- The sales value of the Manufacturing sector reached RM158.7 billion in May 2025, registering a 2.4 per cent year-on-year increase, supported by robust growth in the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector (13.0%), as well as positive contributions from the Electrical & electronics (5.0%) and Non-metallic mineral, basic metal & fabricated metal products (3.7%) sub-sectors. However, as compared to the previous month, the sales value fell by 1.1 per cent (April 2025: RM160.4 billion).

- In May 2025, Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded RM154.3 billion in total sales, reflecting a 4.4 per cent year-on-year growth, driven by solid performances in the Retail (4.9%) and Wholesale (4.7%) sub-sectors. Additionally, the Motor vehicles sub-sector also recorded a modest increase of 1.2 per cent to RM19.0 billion. Month-on-month, the sales value of Wholesale & retail trade rebounded by 1.7 per cent, supported by the increment across all sub-sectors, especially Motor vehicles with a significant 7.9 per cent growth.

- Malaysia's inflation eased to 1.2 per cent in May 2025 from 1.4 per cent in April, marking the lowest level in 51 months. The increase was mainly attributed to moderate rises in several groups, including Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.7%), Education (2.2%), Food & Beverages (2.1%), and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.7%), in which all showed slower growth as compared to the previous month. The inflation rose by 0.1 per cent on a monthly basis, maintaining the same rate of increase as recorded in April 2025. Malaysia's inflation increased slower at 1.1 per cent in June 2025 with the index points stood at 134.5 as against 133.0 in the same month of the previous year.

- Concurrently, the Producer Price Index (PPI) further declined by 3.6 per cent year-on-year in May 2025 against a 3.4 per cent drop in April, largely due to sustained contractions in the Mining sector (-15.0%) and the Manufacturing sector (-3.0%). Meanwhile, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector posted a 1.8 per cent increase. On a month-on-month basis, the PPI declined by 1.1 per cent, as compared to a 1.0 per cent decrease in April 2025. Malaysia's Producer Price Index went down further by 4.2 per cent in June 2025, after a 3.6 per cent decline in the previous month.

KEY REVIEW

- In May 2025, Malaysia’s total trade rose by 2.6 per cent year-on-year to RM252.5 billion, with exports declining by 1.2 per cent to RM126.6 billion and imports increasing by 6.6 per cent to RM125.9 billion. Month-on-month, total trade, exports, imports and trade surplus declined by 3.6 per cent, 5.2 per cent, 2.0 per cent and 85.1 per cent, respectively. Malaysia's trade performance was comparatively subdued in June 2025, with a slight decline of 1.2 per cent year-on-year.

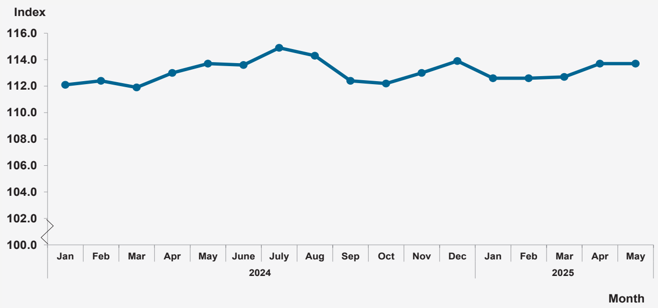
- Malaysia’s labour market showed continued improvement in May 2025, with employment rose 2.9 per cent year-on-year to 16.86 million persons and increased 0.3 per cent as compared to the previous month. Accordingly, the unemployment rate remained at 3.0 per cent, reflecting a 5.7 per cent annual decrease and a 0.7 per cent decline month-on-month. Meanwhile, the labour force expanded by 2.6 per cent year-on-year to 17.38 million persons, and the labour force participation rate held steady at 70.8 per cent, up 0.2 percentage points from May 2024 and unchanged from the previous month.

- In May 2025, Malaysia’s Leading Index (LI) marginally recorded a year-on-year increase of 0.04 per cent, reaching 113.7 points, mainly driven by double-digit growth in real imports of semiconductors (19.1%) and Number of New Companies Registered (15.9%). On the same note, the index posted a slight month-on-month increase of 0.1 per cent, supported by the rise in the Number of Housing Units Approved. Despite the long-term trend remaining below the 100.0 point level, Malaysia's economic outlook is projected to remain moderate in the near term, bolstered by the easing of monetary policy, which may help stimulate domestic demand and foster private investment amid ongoing global uncertainties.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

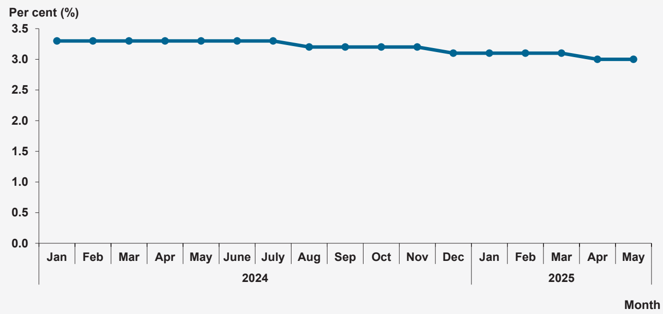
Leading Index

113.7 point
May 2025



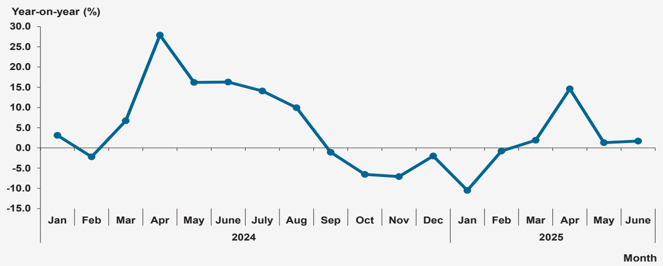
Unemployment Rate

3.0%
May 2025



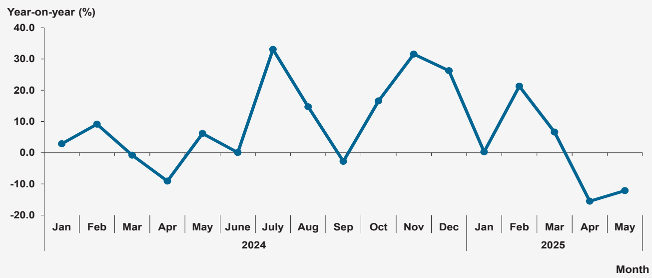
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

1.7%
June 2025



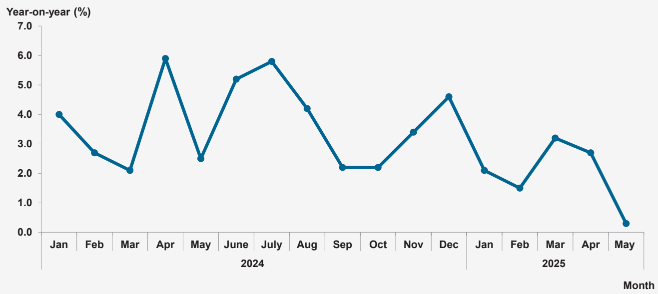
Production of Natural Rubber

-12.2%
May 2025



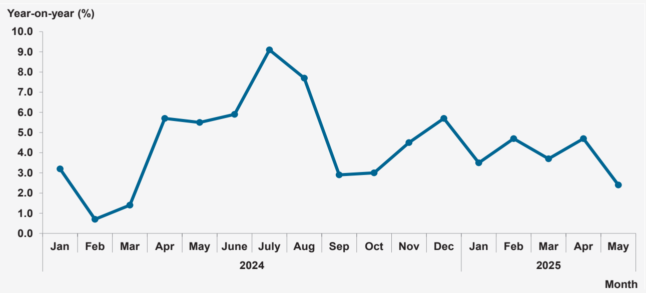
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

0.3%
May 2025



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

2.4%
May 2025

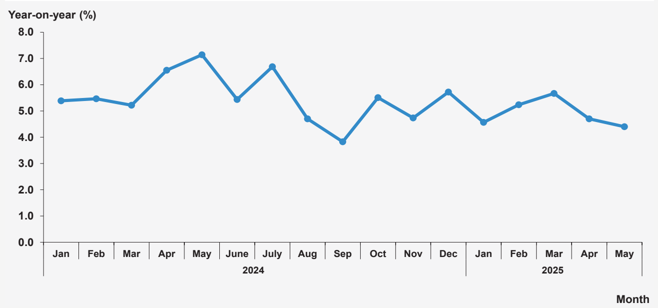


Note:
1) Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed in 7age.
2) The remaining indicators are expressed in year-on-year percentage change

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

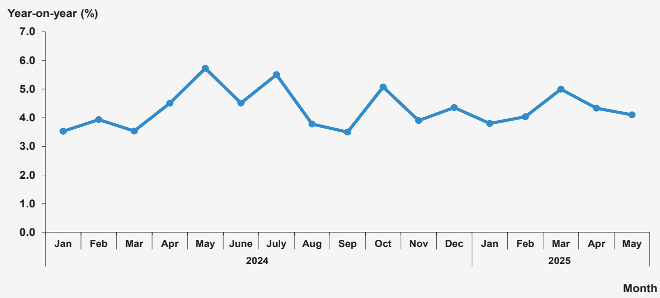
Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

4.4%
May 2025



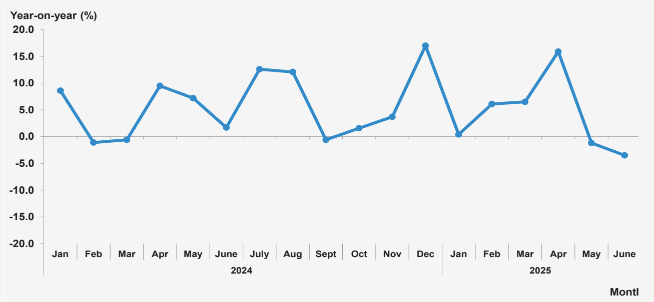
Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

4.1%
May 2025



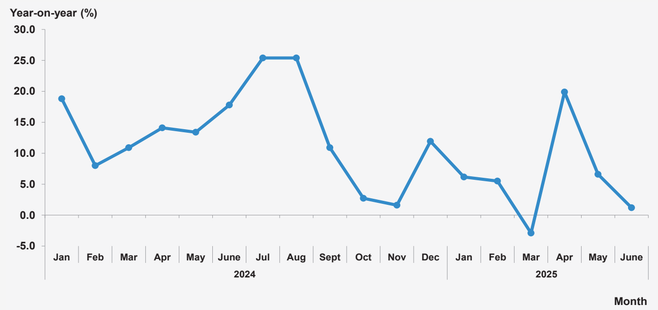
Exports

-3.5%
June 2025



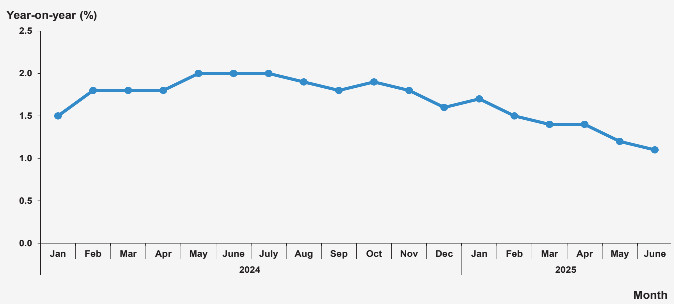
Imports

1.2%
June 2025



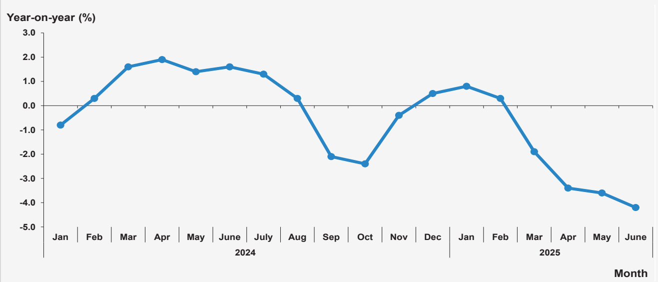
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1.1%
June 2025



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

-4.2%
June 2025



World Economy

The World Economic Situation and Prospects (WESP) report published in May 2025, projects that the global economy will grow by 2.4 per cent in 2025, moderating from 2.9 per cent in 2024.This marks a downward revision of 0.4 percentage points from the forecast released in January 2025. The revision reflects heightened trade tensions, particularly following a series of significant and rapid tariff increases by the United States. These actions, along with responses from major trading partners, have disrupted global supply chains and increased production costs. In addition, rising uncertainty linked to pauses in policy implementation and ongoing bilateral negotiations has further dampened the global economic outlook.

Meanwhile, labour markets have generally remained resilient, however, increasing economic policy uncertainty has weakened growth prospects and slowed investment activities. Furthermore, the accelerated adoption of generative artificial intelligence (AI) is introducing new dynamics that may disrupt labour market structures, particularly in sectors open to automation and digital transformation.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of China grew by 5.2 per cent in the second quarter, easing slightly from 5.4 per cent in the first quarter. According to preliminary estimates, China's economy grew by 5.3 per cent in the first half of 2025. This growth was driven by the Manufacturing sector, which increased by 7.0 per cent, with equipment manufacturing and high-tech manufacturing recording robust growth of 10.2 per cent and 9.5 per cent, respectively. In addition, the Services sector accelerated, supported by strong performances in Information transmission, software and IT services (11.1%), Leasing and business services (9.6%), Transport, storage & postal services (6.4%) and Wholesale and retail trade (5.9%).

Singapore's economy based on advance estimates, expanded by 4.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, compared to 4.1 per cent in the previous quarter. For the first half the year, Singapore's economy registered an average growth of 4.2 per cent. Looking ahead, the global economic outlook remains uncertain, with potential downside risks in the second half of the year, primarily stemming from the lack of clarity over tariff policies in the United States.

Vietnam's GDP growth in the second quarter of 2025 was estimated at 8.0 per cent, an improvement from 6.9 per cent in the first quarter. The Agriculture, forestry and fishery sector increased by 4.0 per cent, the Industry and construction sector by 9.0 per cent and the Services sector by 9.0 per cent. In the first half of 2025, Vietnam's GDP rose by 8.0 per cent, marking the highest first-half growth rate recorded during the period from 2011 to 2025.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's advance GDP estimates showed a 4.5 per cent increase in the second quarter of 2025 as compared to 4.4 per cent in the previous quarter. The economy's performance was mainly supported by positive growth in the Services and Manufacturing sectors. In addition, the Construction and Agriculture sectors recorded better growth during the quarter. Conversely, the Mining & quarrying sector continued to experience a contraction. In terms of quarter-on-quarter performance, Malaysia's economy grew by 1.0 per cent, rebounding from a contraction of 3.5 per cent in the first quarter of 2025. Overall, Malaysia's economy grew by 4.4 per cent in the first half of 2025, compared to 5.0 per cent in the same period in 2024, as shown in **Table 1.**

Table 1: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Advance GDP Estimates, 2023 – 2024 and Q1 2024 – Q2 2025

Kind of Economic Activity	2023	2024	2024				2025		1H 2024	1H 2025*
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2*		
Services	0.2	3.1	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.6	2.0	4.8	1.3
Manufacturing	0.5	0.9	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-7.4	3.6	-4.9
Construction	0.7	4.2	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.8	3.4	4.0
Agriculture	6.0	17.5	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	11.0	14.5	12.6
Mining and quarrying	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	5.1
GDP	**3.5**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**4.4**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Notes : * refers to Advance estimates (AE)

The **Services** sector increased to 5.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2025 as compared to 5.0 per cent in the preceding quarter. The better performance was underpinned by positive growth across all sub-sectors, with Wholesales & retail trade, Transportation & storage and Business services being the main contributors.

The **Manufacturing** sector recorded growth of 3.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, down from 4.1 per cent in the previous quarter. This growth was supported by the production of Electrical, electronic & optical products, Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products.

The **Agriculture** sector grew by 2.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, compared to 0.6 per cent in the previous quarter. The growth was driven by the Palm Oil, Other Agriculture and Livestock sub-sectors. Meanwhile, the Rubber sub-sector contracted during the quarter.

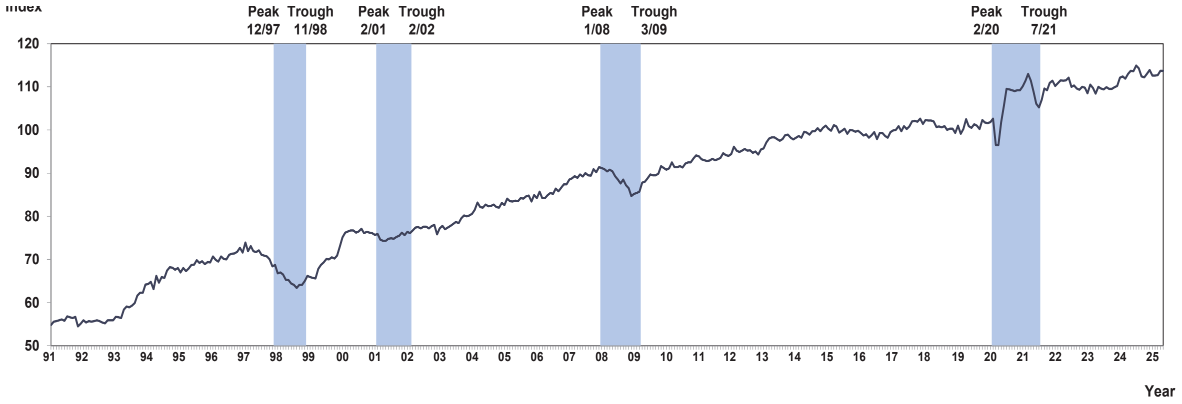
The **Mining & quarrying** sector continued to decline, registering a contraction of 7.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, compared to a 2.7 per cent decrease in the preceding quarter. The performance was attributed by lower production in the Natural gas and Crude oil & condensate sub-sectors.

The **Construction** sector posted double-digit growth of 11.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, down from 14.2 per cent in the previous quarter. The attainment was supported by strong growth across all segments, mainly driven by Non-residential buildings and Specialised construction activities.

Malaysia Economic Indicators - Leading Index

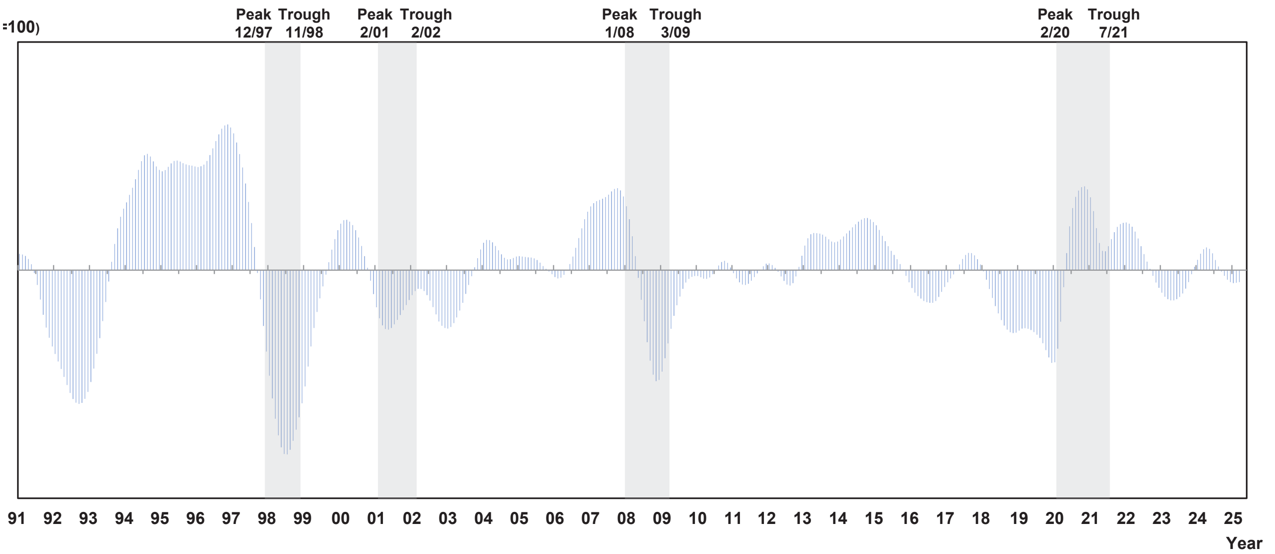
Malaysia's economy shows signs of moderation, as the Leading Index (LI) rose marginally by 0.04 per cent year-on-year to 113.7 points in May 2025, driven mainly by the Real Imports of Semiconductors (19.1%), followed by growth in the Number of New Companies Registered (15.9%). However, declines in four other components making the overall growth relatively modest. On a monthly basis, the LI also increased by 0.1 per cent, supported by a 0.5 per cent rise in the Number of Housing Units Approved. Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in May 2025, the LI remained below the 100.0 points. Nevertheless, Malaysia's economic outlook is expected to remain moderate in the near future, supported by the easing of monetary policy, which could potentially stimulate domestic demand and encourage private investment despite prevailing global uncertainties.

Chart 1: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to May 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 2: Leading Composite Index (Long Term Trend = 100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to May 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

DOES INCREASING EV IMPORTS IN MALAYSIA AFFECT ITS VALUE FOR LONG-TERM AND LOCAL CAR REGISTRATIONS?

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INTRODUCTION

Electric vehicles (EVs) are automobiles powered by electric motors using rechargeable batteries instead of internal combustion engines fuelled by gasoline or diesel. The concept of EVs dates back to the early 19th century, with the first crude electric vehicle developed around 1832 by Robert Anderson, and practical electric cars appearing in the late 1800s (Timeline: History of the Electric Car, n.d.).

Despite early popularity, EVs declined with the rise of cheaper gasoline cars but have resurged in recent decades due to environmental concerns and technological advances. Today, modern EVs offer zero tailpipe emissions and increasing driving ranges, making them a key part of the global shift toward sustainable transportation (History of the Electric Car | EVBox, 2023).

In Malaysia, EV usage is growing but still represents a small fraction of total vehicle registrations. The government has introduced incentives such as tax exemptions for locally assembled EVs to stimulate the market. However, the rising number of imported EVs, especially from China, is influencing local car registrations and pricing structures.

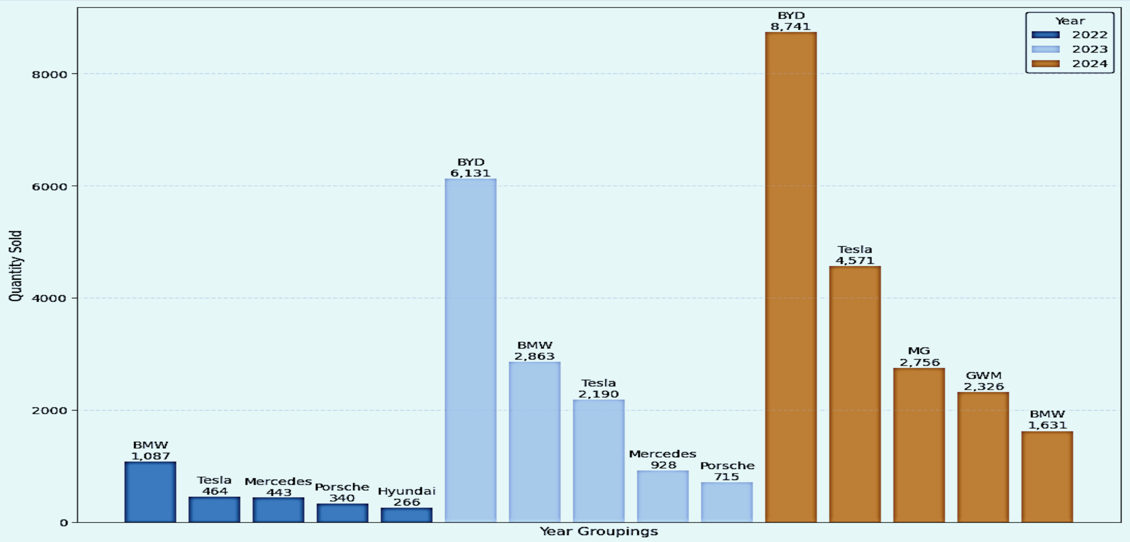
This study aims to examine how electric vehicle (EV) imports and related government policies affect local car registrations in Malaysia. Additionally, this study also looks at whether the growth of EV usage is sustainable in the long run and explores how EV import volumes are related to both EV and non-EV vehicle prices.

SCENARIO OF EV IMPORTS IN MALAYSIA

Malaysia has yet to produce electric vehicles (EVs) on a full scale, which is why the country relies heavily on imports to promote EV usage among consumers. Most EVs brought into Malaysia originate from China, with brands such as BYD, MG, and NETA becoming increasingly prominent in the local market due to their affordability and cutting-edge features (Jun, 2025). To support this transition, the Malaysian government has introduced various pro-EV policies, including tax exemptions for Completely Built-Up (CBU) vehicles until December 31, 2025, and for Completely Knocked Down (CKD) units until the end of 2027 (Lim, 2025). Furthermore, the government is aiming to build 10,000 EV charging stations by the end of 2025, signalling strong infrastructural support for EV adoption (Lim, 2025).

Despite these efforts, challenges still hinder mass adoption. EVs remain relatively expensive compared to conventional vehicles, making them less accessible to the average consumer. Moreover, the limited availability of fast-charging DC stations across the country contributes to range anxiety and deters some potential buyers.

Chart 1a: Top five (5) EV car brands (2022-2024)



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

From 2022 to 2024, Malaysia's electric vehicle (EV) market experienced a dramatic shift in brand performance and consumer preferences. In 2022, BMW dominated the market with 1,087 units sold, followed by Tesla (464 units), Mercedes (443 units), Porsche (340 units), and Hyundai (266 units), all representing early leaders in the EV space. By 2023, the scene transformed with the entry of BYD, which surged to the top by registering 6,131 units, pushing BMW (2,863 units) to second place and Tesla (2,190 units) following closely behind. The momentum continued into 2024 as BYD expanded its lead to 8,741 units, while Tesla (4,571 units) more than doubled its previous year's figure. New entrants MG (2,756 units) and GWM (2,326 units) made a strong first impression, thereby disrupting the positions of traditional brands. This progression highlights Malaysia's evolving EV landscape, characterised by the dominance of EV from Chinese brands and shifting consumer attention from legacy automakers to newer, more affordable alternatives.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Malaysia is still in the early stages of EV development, with local production yet to be fully realised. The country relies heavily on imports to support adoption, which has been boosted by government incentives such as tax exemptions and infrastructure expansion. EV registrations surged by 79.7% year-on-year in April 2025, reflecting rising consumer interest supported by models like the Proton e.MAS 7 (CARZ AutoMedia Malaysia, 2025).

Several studies have highlighted the importance of policy in shaping EV demand. For instance, Muzir et al. (2022) emphasised that high purchase costs, limited charging access, and low public confidence are major barriers to adoption. They suggested that strategic investment and long-term planning are crucial. Umair et al. (2024) recommended expanding the charging network, reducing ownership costs, and enforcing safety measures to boost public acceptance.

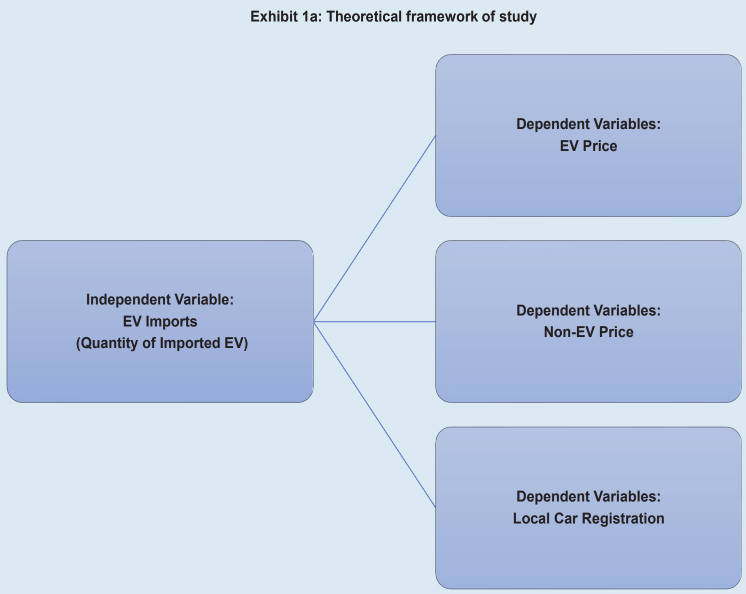
in terms of pricing trends, studies by Gül et al. (2025) and Nedelea (2025) found that rising EV imports have pushed EV values down due to economies of scale, while ICE (Internal Combustion Engine) vehicle values have climbed due to stricter regulations and increasing production costs. Overall, the researches suggest that Malaysia's EV market is evolving through policy support, shifting consumer preferences, and global price dynamics, but affordability and infrastructure remain key challenges.

METHODOLOGY

This study employs a multi-source data approach to examine the impact of EV imports on local car registrations and vehicle pricing trends in Malaysia from January 2022 to December 2024. Two datasets were used which are Vehicle Registration data from Data.gov.my and EV Import (HS 8703) data from the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). From the registration data, the total number of registered vehicles by brand was extracted, while from the EV import data, the selected variables include the number of imported EV units, EV values (value per unit), and non-EV values. The analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel and SPSS. Statistical methods such as Simple Linear Regression (SLR), ARIMA time series models, and correlation were employed in order to achieve the goals of this study.

The relationship between dependent and independent variables is depicted in the framework below:

Figure 1a: Theoretical framework of study



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Simple Linear Regression (SLR)

SLR model is used to evaluate how changes in EV imports influence local car registrations, where the regression model is defined as:

$$Y=\beta 0+\beta 1\ X1+\varepsilon i$$

Where:

Y= Total Car Registration, X= Number of EV Imports,

$\beta 0$= Intercepts,

$\beta 1$= Regression Coefficient,

εi= Error Term

Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis determines the relationship between EV import volume and both EV values and non-EV values. The results are presented in the correlation table to determine whether the variables are positively, negatively, or not significantly correlated.

$$r = \frac{\Sigma(x_i - \underline{x})(y_i - \underline{y})}{\sqrt{\Sigma(x_i - \underline{x})^2 \Sigma(y_i - \underline{y})^2}}$$

ARIMA model (Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average)

The ARIMA is a time series forecasting method used to analyse and predict trends based on historical data. It is particularly effective for examining the long-term sustainability of EV usage in Malaysia. It blends three key components: Autoregression **(p)**, Differencing, **(d)**, and Moving Average, **(q)**. An ARIMA model is denoted as:

ARIMA(p,d,q)

where:

p = order of the Autoregressive term (Number of lagged observations in the model)

d = degree of Differencing (Number of times the data is differenced to make it stationary)

q = order of the Moving Average term (Number of lagged forecast errors in the model)

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

To determine the appropriate level of differencing (d), the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) test is used to check for stationarity. A significant result indicates that the data is stationary and suitable for ARIMA modeling.

$$\Delta y_t = \alpha + \beta t + \Upsilon y_{t-1} + \sum_{i=1}^{p} \delta_i \Delta y_{t-i} + \epsilon_t$$

$\Delta y_t = y_t - y_{t-1}$ (difference of the series)

α = Constant

βt = Time trend

ϒ= Coefficient on the lagged level term

δ_i= Coefficient of lagged difference term

p = Number of lagged differences

ϵ_t= Error term

RESULT

Simple Linear Regression (SLR)

Figure 1b: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.520[a]	.271	.249	5579.715

a. Predictors: (Constant), EV Import Total

The finding for simple linear regression is R value of 0.520 shows that both of the data sets have moderately positive correlation. Meanwhile, R^2 value retrieved from SPSS is 0.271, which that indicates that EV imports contribute to 27.1% of the variation in local car registrations. While this suggests a meaningful relationship, the remaining 72.9% of variation is influenced by other factors such as consumer income, loan interest rates, and government incentives for ICE vehicles. The adjusted R^2 (0.249) is slightly lower than the R^2 value, indicating minor overfitting, but the model remains valid for interpretation. The standard error of 5,579.15 suggests that actual local car registration numbers may deviate from predicted values by an average of ±5,580 units.

Figure 1c: ANOVA result

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	393132722.3	1	393132722.3	12.627	.001[b]
	Residual	1058529301	34	31133214.73		
	Total	1451662023	35			

a. Dependent Variable: Local Car Registration
b. Predictors: (Constant), EV Import Total

Figure 1d: Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized B	Coefficients Std. Error	Standardized Coefficients Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	34304.520	1622.187		21.147	<.001
	EV Import Total	3.429	.965	.520	3.554	.001

a. Dependent Variable: Local Car Registration

The EV import coefficient 3.429 means that for every 1 unit increase in EV imports, local car registration increase by 3.43. The t-value 3.554 and p-value 0.001 confirm that this relationship is statistically significant. The F-statistic value is 12.627 in ANOVA test with a p-value of 0.001 confirms that the regression model is statistically significant. This indicates that the relationship between EV imports and local car registrations is not due to random chance, and EV imports do have a measurable effect.

ARIMA model

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test

Chart 1b: ACF Plot before differencing

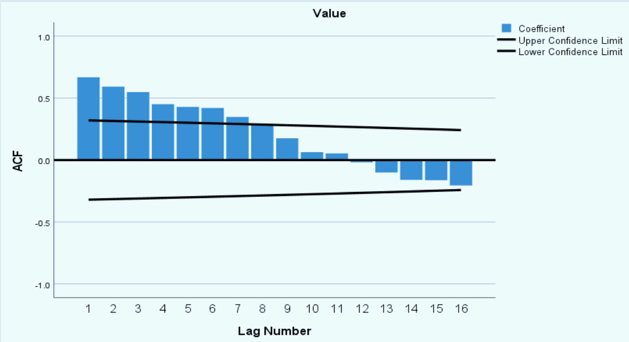
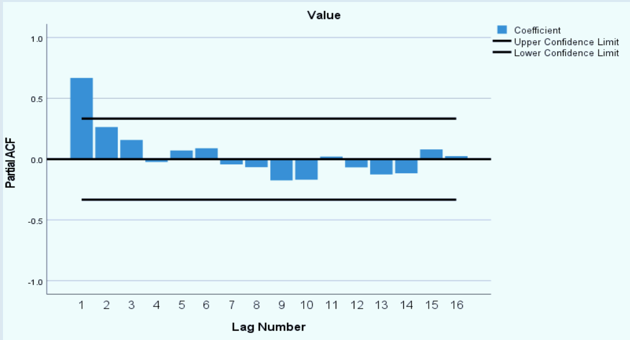


Chart 1c: PACF Plot before differencing



There is a slow decay pattern in ACF towards zero, therefore it can be concluded that the series is not stationary. The next step is to observe the PACF~~,~~ in which there is a sharp drop after Lag 1. The sample PACF shows that there is a large spike followed by a smaller spike, indicating that differencing is required. In ARIMA modeling, differencing is applied to achieve a stationarity as a key assumption for ARIMA. It will remove trend or seasonality by subtracting past values and ACF/PACF should show clearer patterns ~~to~~ on selecting Autoregressive and Moving Average terms.

Augmented Dickey-Fuller Differencing

Chart 1d: ACF Plot after differencing, d=1

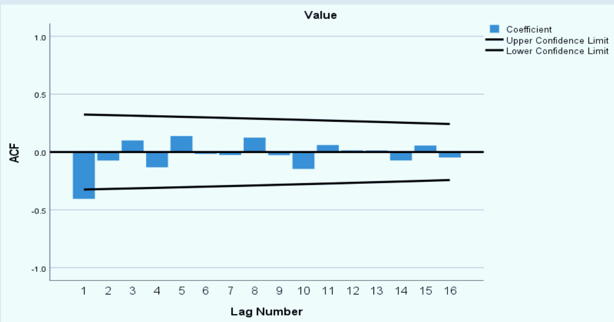
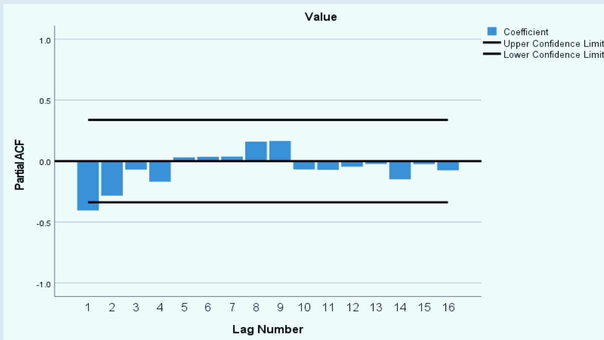


Chart 1e: PACF Plot after differencing, d=1



After differencing 1, the result for ACF shows a significant spike at Lag 1. After Lag 1, the bar of ACF decays and stays within confidence limits.

The PACF plot shows significant spikes at Lag 1 and 2. After Lag 2, the PACF cuts off abruptly to remain within confidence limit bounds. It is recommended to use 2 as p value due to significant Lag 1 and 2. The differencing is 1, so we use it to get the d value. Thus, it is recommended to use 1 as q value in ARIMA model since only Lag 1 has significant spike.

Table 1a: Forecast value for ARIMA (2,1,1)

Model		Jan 2025	Feb 2025	Mac 2025	April 2025	Mei 2025	Jun 2025	Julai 2025	Ogos 2025	Sept 2025	Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Dis 2025
Value Model_1	Forecast	333229 575.7	320586 547.7	296287 836.8	379533 403.9	357908 577.5	390765 512.3	421951 353.4	428452 746.2	462386 155.1	481567 873.2	503186 375.9	530855 223.7

After getting a stationary model with Augmented Dickey-Fuller Test. Implementation of ARIMA (2,1,1) model is needed to produce forecasted value for 12 months ahead.

Chart 1g: EV import car value forecast from January 2025 to December 2025

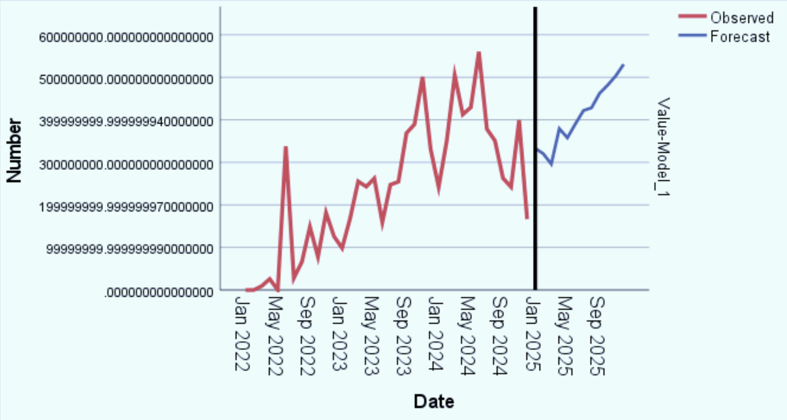


Table 1b: Model Fit

Fit Statistic	Mean	SE	Minimum	Maximum	5	10
Stationary R-squared	.422	-	.422	.422	.422	.422
R-squared	.473	-	.473	.473	.473	.473
RMSE	117417142.8	-	117417142.8	117417142.8	117417142.8	117417142.8
MAPE	40.770	-	40.770	40.770	40.770	40.770
MaxAPE	136.869	-	136.869	136.869	136.869	136.869
MAE	81763914.30	-	81763914.30	81763914.30	81763914.30	81763914.30
MaxAE	303473261.10	-	303473261.10	303473261.10	303473261.10	303473261.10
Normalized BIC	37.569	-	37.569	37.569	37.569	37.569

With a stationary R^2 value of 0.422, the model explains approximately 42.2% of the variance in the differenced series, indicating a moderate ability to capture patterns in the stationary component of the data. The R^2 value of 0.473 suggests that the model accounts for 47.3% of the variance in the original data, reflecting a reasonable but not exceptional fit. The RMSE of 117,417,142.8 and MAE of 81,763,914.30 indicate prediction errors that could lead to deviations in actual EV import value.

Correlation Analysis

Table 1c: Correlation Analysis (2022-2024)

Year	Non-EV		EV	
	Sum of Quantity	Average of Value Per Quantity	Sum of Quantity	Average of Value Per Quantity
2022	121711	54772.33237	8340	165086.2113
2023	74889	67271.52003	16325	179317.2758
2024	105225	74564.89486	27016	144168.1285
Correlation (EV Imports vs. EV values): -0.6567				
Correlation (EV Imports vs. Non-EV values): 0.9665				

The findings indicate that increasing EV imports in Malaysia significantly impact~~s~~ vehicle values. The observed negative correlation (-0.6567) between EV imports and EV values suggests that as more EVs enter the market, their average values tend to decline. This trend is consistent with the principle of economies of scale where when manufacturers producing and shipping vehicles in larger quantities, the overall production cost per unit goes down. Those saving are passed on to consumers, making EVs more affordable. On top of that, the market is starting to experience a bit of saturation. With so many models entering the scene, especially budget-friendly ones, dealerships have to compete harder, often dropping prices or offering incentives to stay attractive.

Meanwhile, a strong positive relationship (+0.9665), indicates that as EV imports increase, the prices of traditional ICE vehicles also increase. This result contradict the common belief that more EVs on the road would make traditional petrol or diesel cars less desirable and therefore cheaper. Instead, it suggests the market is reacting in a more complicated way. The first reason might be because of supply chain constraints. Automakers are shifting focus toward EVs, which means fewer new ICE models are being produced. Less supply can drive prices up. Secondly, there are elements of heritage value that some buyers still believe in regarding ICE vehicles, especially in areas that still lack EV charging facilities. They continue to see petrol as a safer and more durable option. Third~~,~~ reason may be about segment polarisation. While EVs dominate the mid-range segment, premium ICE vehicles (like luxury sedans or SUVs) continue to attract buyers who want performance, status, or long-range reliability. That demand pushes average prices for ICE cars even higher.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

In a nutshell, the three methods used in this study such as simple linear regression, correlation analysis, and ARIMA model are applicable to analyse the EV import effects to its value and local car registration for long-term insight. Based on Figure 2, the results are statistically significant, meaning the local car industry is not getting much impact with the increasing EV import value. It stimulates balanced market growth for both local car and EV import, possibly due to increased consumer interest for both local car and EV import car. The deviations as shown by MAPE and MaxAPE suggest that other accounted factors, such as government policies, consumer preferences, or economic conditions, may play a critical role in shaping these outcomes. In Chart 6, the ARIMA model would project increasing future trends for EV import value, helping policymakers and industry stakeholders anticipate market growth for EV import cars and its future long-term shifts. From Table 1, it can be concluded that as more EV imports enter Malaysia, their average value tends to decline, likely due to economies of scale, competitiveness of EV import price, and cheaper models starting to enter the market.

However, the volatility of EV import value in the global market is also driven by various factors, for instance world economic, geopolitical situation, technological and environmental issues. One major cause is supply chain disruptions, particularly shortages of crucial battery materials, which are vulnerable to mining bottleneck problems. Additionally, semiconductor shortages have periodically halted production, leading to price instability. Trade wars and tariffs can also escalate costs, while in the context of resource nationalism, export restrictions may limit material availability to other countries. Environmental and ethical constraints, like ethical sourcing requirements for conflict-free minerals, add layers ~~of~~ to value complexity. Energy market volatility, including oil price and electricity swings, can impact consumer perceptions of EV ownership affordability and adoption if there are rising oil prices or charging costs.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of the DOSM. All brand names mentioned are used for illustrative purposes only and do not imply any affiliation, endorsement, or official association with the brands referenced.

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

SNAPSHOT

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 7/ 2025

PRODUCTION

Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)
June 2025: 8,793,677 tonnes ▲ 1.7%
May 2025: 9,051,118 tonnes ▲ 1.3%

Industrial Production Index (IPI)
May 2025: ▲ 0.3%
April 2025: ▲ 2.7%

Production of Natural Rubber
May 2025: 22,494 tonnes ▼ -12.2%
April 2025: 18,008 tonnes ▼ -15.6%

Sales Value of Manufacturing
May 2025: RM158.7b ▲ 2.4%
April 2025: RM160.4b ▲ 4.7%

Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade
May 2025: RM154.3b ▲ 4.4%
April 2025: RM151.7b ▲ 4.7%

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exports
June 2025: RM121.7b ▼ -3.5%
*May 2025: RM126.6b ▼ -1.1%
April 2025: RM133.5b ▲ 15.9%

Imports
June 2025: RM113.1b ▲ 1.2%
*May 2025: RM125.9b ▲ 6.6%
April 2025: RM128.4b ▲ 19.9%

* As published for the corresponding month

LABOUR FORCE

Number of Employment Persons
May 2025: 16.86 mil persons ▲ 2.9%
April 2025: 16.82 mil persons ▲ 2.8%

JOBLESS

Unemployment Rate
May 2025: 3.0%
April 2025: 3.0%

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)
June 2025: ▲ 1.1%
May 2025: ▲ 1.2%
April 2025: ▲ 1.4%

Producer Price Index (PPI)
June 2025: ▼ -4.2%
May 2025: ▼ -3.6%
April 2025: ▼ -3.4%

b: billion
Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

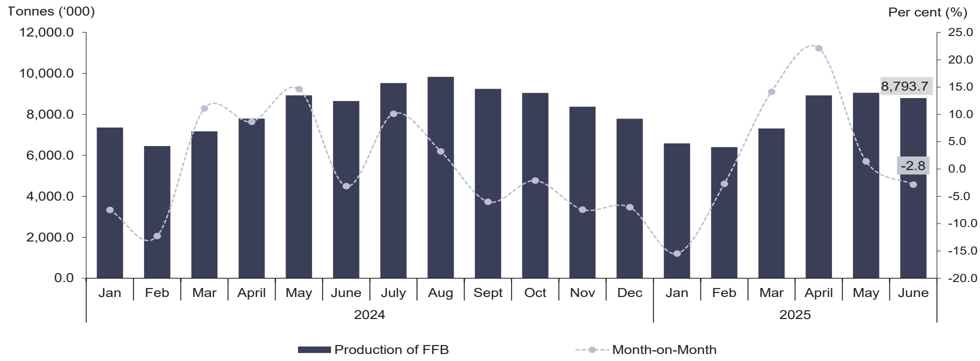
Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 7/ 2025, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

@StatsMalaysia

Oil Palm

The production of fresh fruit bunches (FFB) in June 2025 decreased 2.8 per cent to8,793,677 tonnes as compared to May 2025 (9,051,118 tonnes) (**Chart 3**). However, on a year-on-year basis, FFB production increased 1.7 per cent as compared to June 2024 (8,650,592 tonnes).

Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2024 - June 2025



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates in June 2025 decreased 2.0 per cent to 1.45 tonnes/ha as compared to May 2025 (1.48 tonnes/ha) (**Table 2**). The average yield by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia increased 1.2 per cent to 1.66 tonnes/ha (May 2025: 1.64 tonnes/ha) and Sabah / Sarawak decreased 5.9 per cent to 1.27 tonnes/ha (May 2025: 1.35 tonnes/ha).

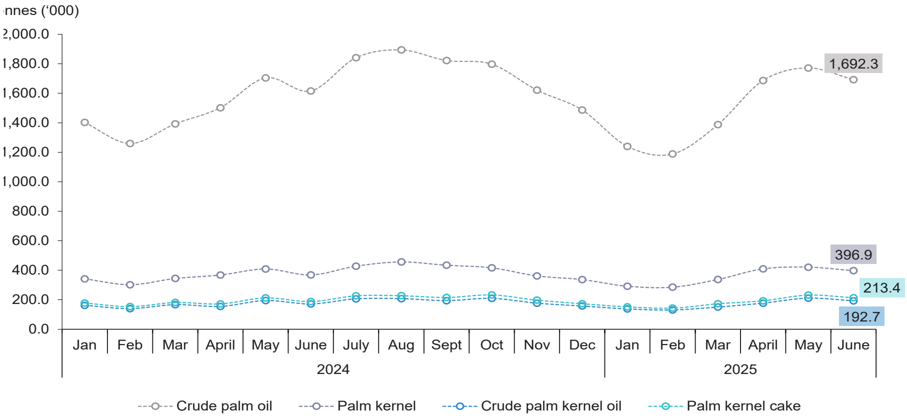
Table 2: Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, June 2024 - June 2025 (Tonnes/Ha)

Region	2024												2025					
	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May	June
Malaysia	**1.25**	**1.09**	**1.17**	**1.27**	**1.43**	**1.40**	**1.56**	**1.65**	**1.58**	**1.55**	**1.42**	**1.34**	**1.15**	**1.06**	**1.20**	**1.48**	**1.48**	**1.45**
Peninsular Malaysia	1.29	1.16	1.30	1.43	1.66	1.61	1.80	1.89	1.76	1.63	1.51	1.38	1.16	1.08	1.26	1.64	1.64	1.66
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.22	1.03	1.07	1.14	1.25	1.23	1.36	1.45	1.43	1.48	1.35	1.30	1.14	1.05	1.15	1.35	1.35	1.27

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The production of crude palm oil and palm kernel decreased 4.5 per cent (June 2025: 1,692,310 tonnes, May 2025: 1,771,621 tonnes) and 5.7 per cent (June 2025: 396,863 tonnes, May 2025: 420,658 tonnes) respectively. Similarly, the production of crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake also declined 8.5 per cent (June 2025: 192,665 tonnes, May 2025: 210,512 tonnes) and 7.8 per cent (June 2025: 213,398 tonnes, May 2025: 231,568 tonnes) respectively.

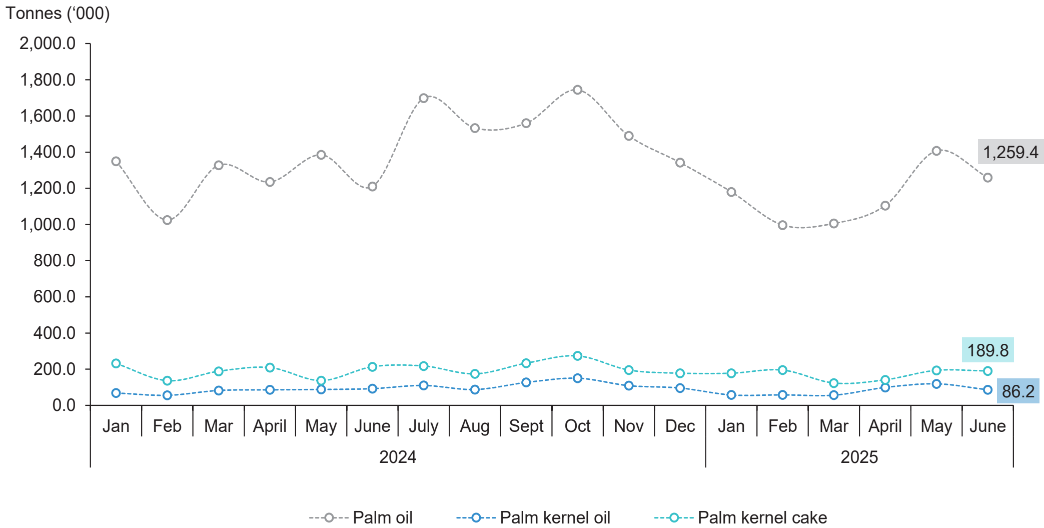
Chart 4: Production of Maior Oil Palm Products Januarv 2024 - June 2025



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil decreased 10.5 per cent in June 2025, amounting to 1,259,354 tonnes, compared to 1,407,411 tonnes in May 2025. Exports of palm kernel oil and palm kernel also recorded a downward trend, decreased 27.6 per cent (June 2025: 86,173 tonnes, May 2025: 119,020 tonnes) and 1.8 per cent (June 2025: 189,774 tonnes, May 2025: 193,328 tonnes) respectively.

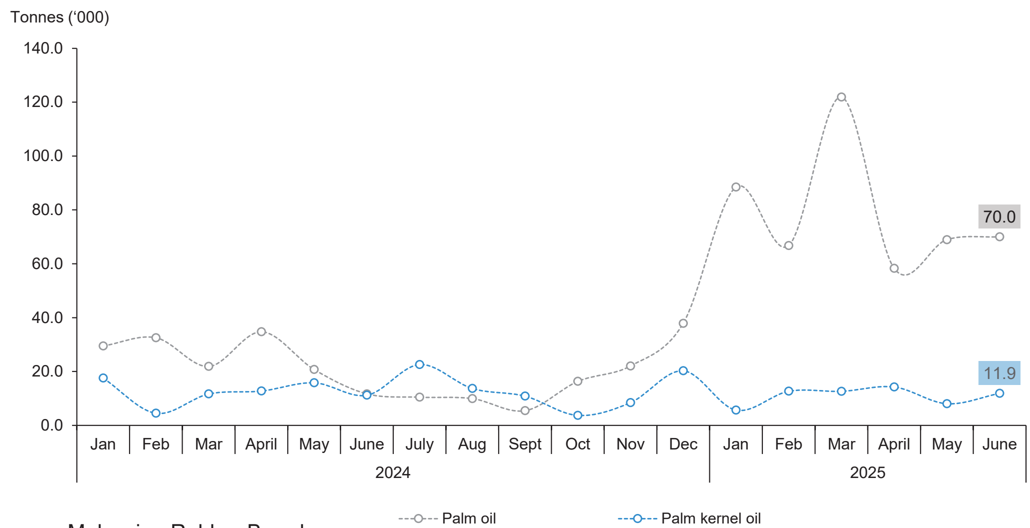
Chart 5: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, January 2024 - June 2025



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil increased 1.5 per cent to 70,015 tonnes in June 2025 as compared to 68,971 tonnes recorded in the previous month. Meanwhile, imports of palm kernel oil grew at fastest rate of 47.7 per cent to 11,926 tonnes (May 2025: 8,074 tonnes).

Chart 6: Imports of Oil Palm Products, January 2024 - June 2025



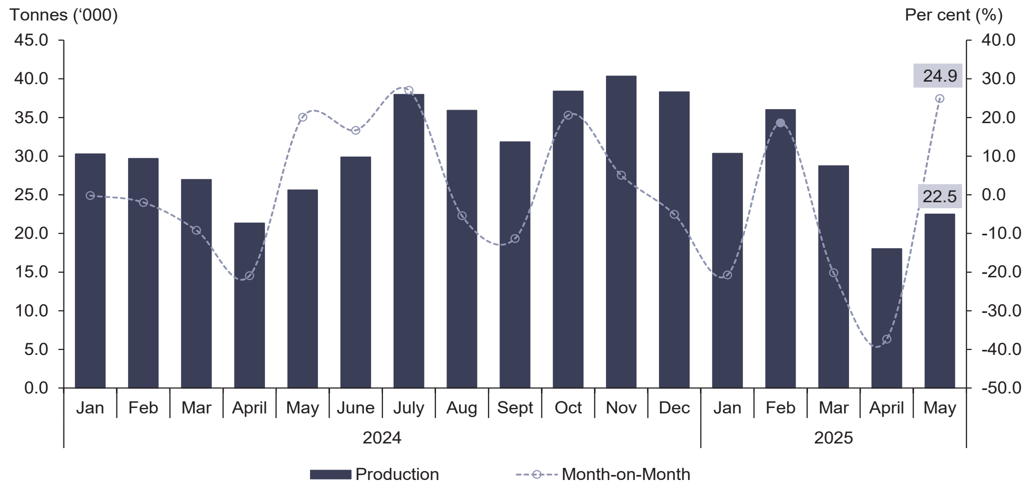
Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Higher demand from Africa and West Asia in June 2025 has mitigated the decline in Malaysian palm oil exports to traditional markets such as India and the EU. Exports to Africa surged by 43.7 per cent, while shipments to West Asia increased 22.6 per cent. Despite this, total palm oil exports declined 10.5 per cent, amounting to 1.3 million tonnes. Palm oil inventories remained stable at 2 million tonnes, supported by lower production and a surge in domestic consumption. Demand from India and the EU is expected to recover by the end of the year, with the average CPO price for 2025 forecast at RM4,250 per tonne.

Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production increased by 24.9 per cent in May 2025 (22,494 tonnes) compared to April 2025 (18,008 tonnes) as shown in Chart 1. A year-on-year comparison shows that the production of NR decreased by 12.2 per cent (May 2024: 25,608 tonnes).

Chart 7: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2024 – May 2025

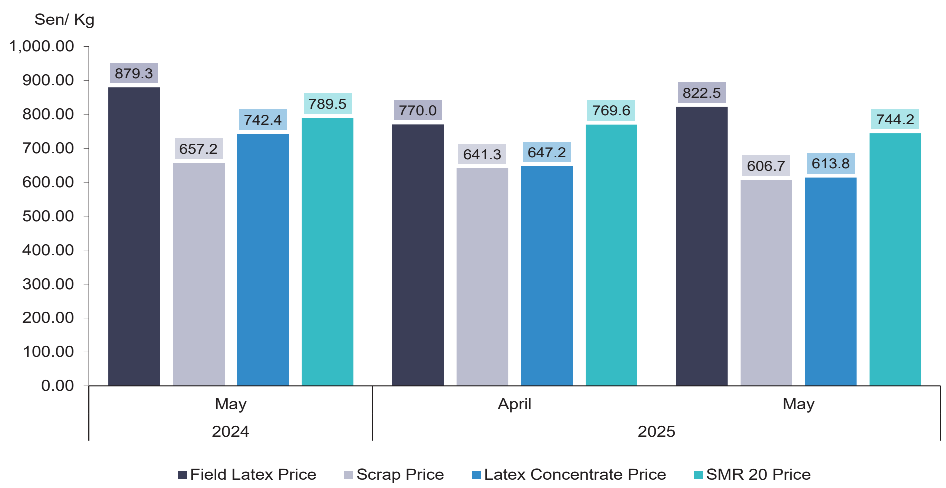


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Smallholdings sector was the main contributor to the production of NR in May 2025 accounting for 85.4 per cent (19,212 tonnes) and the remaining was from the estate sector, 14.6 per cent (3,282 tonnes). Month-on-month comparison of production in the smallholdings sector showed an increase of 24.0 per cent and the estate sector increased 30.2 per cent. Meanwhile, production of smallholdings decreased by 15.0 per cent and estate sector showed an increase of 9.0 per cent as compared to May 2024.

Analysis of the average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded a decrease of 5.2 per cent (May 2025: 613.80 sen per kg; April 2025: 647.20 sen per kg) while Scrap decreased by 5.4 per cent (May 2025: 606.67 sen per kg; April 2025: 641.27 sen per kg). The price trend for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) showed a decline between 3.2 per cent and 5.1 per cent. According to The World Bank Commodity Price Data, prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) has decreased by 0.2 per cent from USD1.71/kg to USD1.70 kg and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) increased 3.3 per cent from USD2.13/kg to USD2.19/kg.

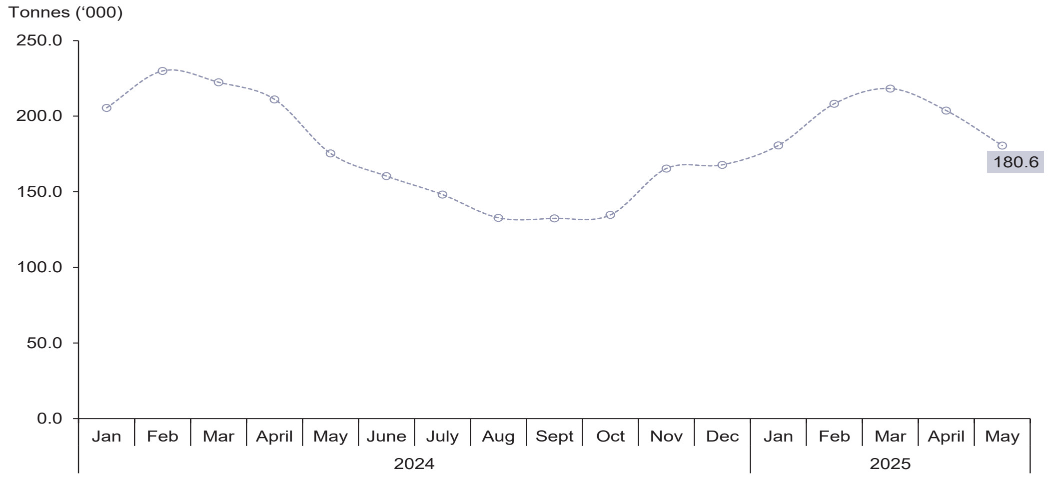
Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, May 2025



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total stocks of NR in May 2025 decreased by 11.4 per cent to 180,569 tonnes compared to 203,708 tonnes in April 2025. Year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks increased by 3.0 per cent from 175,381 tonnes as recorded in May 2024.

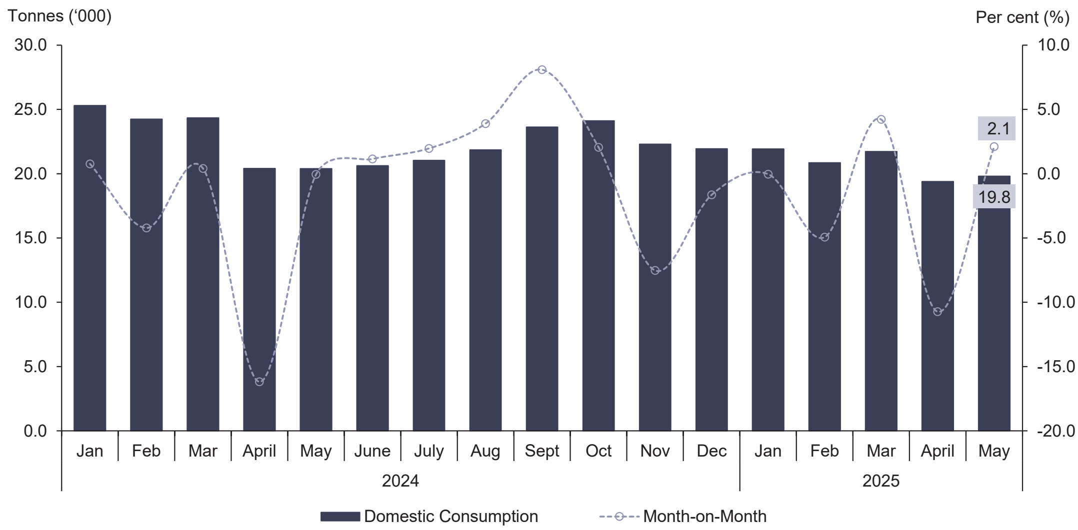
Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2024 – May 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption increased by 2.1 per cent to 19,812 tonnes compared to 19,403 tonnes in April 2025. On an annual basis, consumption decreased by 2.9 per cent (May 2024: 20,397 tonnes).

Chart 10: Domestic Consumption, January 2023 – May 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's NR amounted to 35,939 tonnes in May 2025, an increase of 0.1 per cent compared to April 2025 (35,901 tonnes). P.R. China remained as the main destination for NR exports which contributed 31.7 per cent of total exports in May 2025 followed by Germany (15.8%), the United Arab Emirates (14.0%), the United States of America (8.1%) and India (6.6%).

The exports performance was driven by NR-based products such as gloves, tyres, tubes and rubber thread. Gloves were the main rubber-based export product with a value of RM1.04 billion in May 2025, a decrease of 3.5 per cent compared to April 2025 (RM1.07 billion). The main export destination for rubber gloves were United States (20,106.6 tonnes), Japan (2,127.8 tonnes) and China (1,912.5 tonnes) as shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, April 2025 and May 2025

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	April 2025	May 2025	April 2025	May 2025
United States	18,406.0	20,106.6	511,857.1	551,043.6
Japan	2,249.3	2,127.8	67,831.4	65,105.2
China	2,256.6	1,912.5	41,972.6	37,882.4
Germany	2,130.0	1,607.8	53.302.6	43,899.3
India	1,090.5	1,490.2	14,400.5	22,168.8
United Kingdom	1,215.1	1,101.9	33,026.7	28,644.0
Canada	642.7	820.2	16,181.3	23,443.0
Turkiye	1,747.5	670.6	35,047.3	14,730.1
Korea, Republic Of	691.8	633.6	20,307.4	17,210.8
Belgium	491.6	533.9	20,395.1	20,808.4

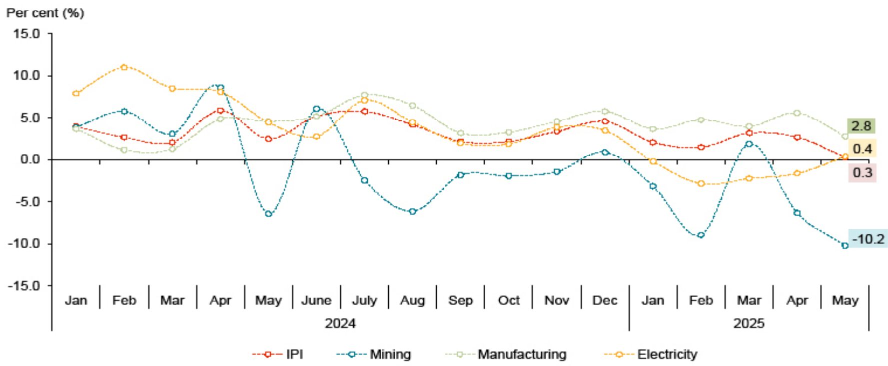
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

According to the Malaysia Rubber Board Digest published in May 2025, the Kuala Lumpur Rubber Market exhibited a downtrend throughout the month, weighed down by declines in regional rubber futures markets, weaker benchmark crude oil prices and a stronger ringgit against the U.S. dollar. The negative sentiment was also driven by concerns over U.S. trade tariffs and escalating tensions in the Middle East which-heightened global economic uncertainties. However, further losses were limited by brighter demand prospects reported by the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) and improvements in China's economic performance.

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index continued to record a positive growth albeit at a slower pace of 0.3 per cent year-on-year in May 2025, compared to 2.7 per cent in the previous month. The moderation was primarily attributed to the slower output growth in the Manufacturing sector, which grew by 2.8 per cent (April 2025: 5.6%), while the Electricity sector rebounded to 0.4 per cent (April 2025: -1.7%). Nevertheless, the Mining sector plummeted further by -10.2 per cent (April 2025: -6.3%). In comparison with the preceding month, the IPI turnaround to positive growth of 1.1 per cent, in contrast to the negative 8.0 per cent recorded in the previous month.

Chart 11: Industrial Production Index and Its Components, Malaysia January 2024 – May 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In May 2025, the export-oriented industries eased to 2.9 per cent after registering an increase of 6.4 per cent in the previous month. The moderation was mainly influenced by the lower production in the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products which registered a decreased of 4.8 per cent. This was in tandem with the decline of country's manufactured goods exports at 5.0 per cent in May 2025 after experiencing a positive growth in the preceding month. On the contrary, the Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils & fats registered a double-digit growth of 15.9 per cent in May 2025. Furthermore, the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products and Manufacture of machinery & equipment n.e.c. also supported the growth of Manufacturing sector at 6.0 per cent and 5.7 per cent, respectively. On a month-on-month basis, export-oriented industries rebounded, rising by 5.3 per cent as against negative 10.2 per cent in April 2025.

In the meantime, the domestic-oriented industries grew modestly by 2.6 per cent as opposed to the 3.9 per cent increase recorded in April 2025. The slower growth was attributable to the decline of 10.1 per cent in the Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers. In contrast, higher production was seen in the Manufacture of food processing products at 10.3 per cent. Additionally, the manufacturing output related to construction activities namely the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment increased by 3.7 per cent in May 2025. In comparison with April 2025, the domestic-oriented industries rose to 1.0 per cent as compared to 0.3 per cent registered in the previous month.

The output of the Mining sector contracted further by 10.2 per cent in May 2025 (April 2025: -6.3%) due to a continued decline in the production of Natural Gas (-16.6%) and Crude Oil & Condensate (-1.6%). As compared to April 2025, the Mining index dipped by 12.8 per cent after experiencing a decline of 13.9 per cent in the preceding month. Meanwhile, the generation of Electricity went up by 0.4 per cent (April 2025: -1.7%) year-on-year in May 2025. On a month-on-month basis, the Electricity index rebounded by 7.9 per cent (April 2025: -3.2%).

Looking at the performance of several countries, the IPI slightly grew in China (5.8%), United States (0.6%), Singapore (3.9%), South Korea (0.2%), Taiwan (22.6%), Vietnam (11.0%), and Thailand (1.9%). Conversely, Japan experienced a decline of -1.8 per cent in May 2025.

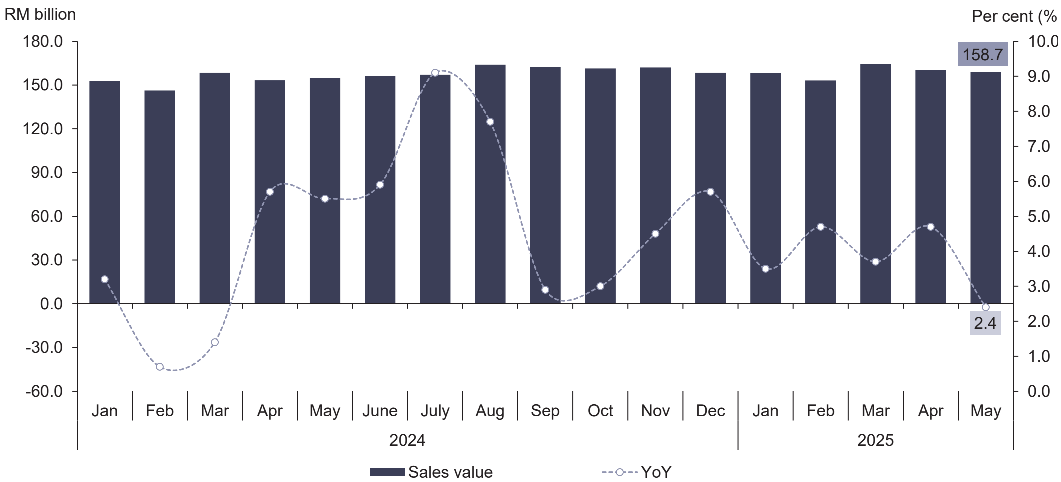
The IPI performance for the first five months of 2025, grew at a slower rate of 2.0 per cent as compared to the same period of the previous year (January - May 2024: 3.4%), influenced by the Mining index (-5.1%); and Electricity index (-1.3%). Conversely, the Manufacturing index registered an increased at 4.1 per cent.

Manufacturing

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector rose by 2.4 per cent (April 2025: 4.7%), amounting to RM158.7 billion in May 2025. The growth in sales value within the Manufacturing sector was mainly contributed by the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector, sustained the strong expansion with a 13.0 per cent increase in May 2025 (April 2025: 10.8%). This growth was also supported by the Electrical & electronics products and the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sectors, which rose by 5.0 per cent (April 2025: 9.6%) and 3.7 per cent (April 2025: 4.6%), respectively. However, the sales value dropped by 1.1 per cent to RM158.7 billion as against RM160.4 billion recorded in the prior month.

Sales value growth in the export-oriented industries which accounted for 71.1 per cent of total sales, grew by 2.7 per cent in May 2025 (April 2025: 5.1%). The performance was backed by the increase in the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats by 15.9 per cent (April 2025: 12.2%). Meanwhile, the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products expanded by 4.9 per cent (April 2025: 10.2%), while the Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. advanced by 7.7 per cent (April 2025: 9.5%). On a month-on-month comparison, export-oriented industries rebounded to 0.1 per cent (April 2025: -3.3%).

Chart 12: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, January 2024- May 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Likewise, the domestic-oriented industries expanded by 1.9 per cent in May 2025, following a 3.6 per cent rise in April 2025. The performance was supported by a robust growth in the Manufacture of food processing products at 10.5 per cent in May 2025 (April 2025: 10.0%), as well as in the Manufacture of basic metals (4.3%) and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (3.5%). On a month-on-month comparison, domestic-oriented industries declined -3.9 per cent.

A total of 2.40 million employees were recorded in this sector during May 2025, augmented by 0.9 per cent (April 2025: 1.2%). The increase was mainly driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco (1.8%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.4%); and Electrical & electronics products (1.1%). On a month-on-month basis, the number of employees in this sector marginally decreased by 0.1 per cent.

On the same note, the salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector also posted an increase of 1.6 per cent (April 2025: 2.4%), amounted to RM8.3 billion in May 2025. Furthermore, the salaries & wages paid improved by 0.2 per cent as compared to RM8.3 billion recorded in the preceding month. Subsequently, the sales value per employee registered at RM66,163 (1.6%) while the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,470 rising by 0.7 per cent year-on-year.

Within the first five months this year (January – May 2025), the sales value of the Manufacturing sector amounted to RM794.7 billion, an increased by 3.8 per cent as compared to the same period of 2024 (January – May 2024: 3.3%). The number of employee upticked by 0.9 per cent to register 2.40 million persons while salaries & wages increased by 1.9 per cent to RM41.9 billion with the sales value per employee stood at RM331,327, grew 2.9 per cent.

Services

Introduction

Wholesale & retail trade recorded total sales of RM154.3 billion in May 2025, marking a year-on-year growth of 4.4 per cent. The growth was underpinned by continued positive growth in Retail trade and Wholesale trade sub-sectors.

Performance of Sales Value

The positive growth in this sector was mainly driven by Retail trade, which recorded total sales of RM67.1 billion, an increase of RM3.1 billion, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 4.9 per cent. Meanwhile, Wholesale trade registered total sales of RM68.2 billion, an increase of RM3.1 billion, with a year-on-year growth of 4.7 per cent. The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM19.0 billion, an increase of RM0.2 billion or 1.2 per cent year-on-year (**Table 4**).

On a monthly basis, the sales value of Wholesale & retail trade rebounded by 1.7 per cent, supported by all sub-sectors, namely Motor vehicles (7.9%), Wholesale trade (1.3%), and Retail trade (0.5%).

Table 14 Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, May 2025

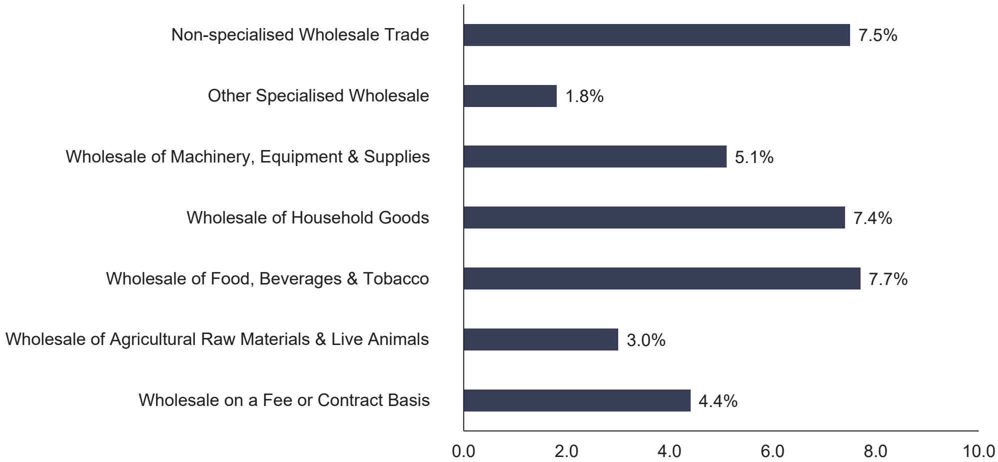
SUBSECTOR	Sales Value			Volume Index (2015=100)				
	RM Billion	% Changes		Original	% Changes		Seasonally Adjusted (SA)	% Changes
	May 2025	YoY	MoM	May 2025	YoY	MoM	May 2025	MoM (SA)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	154.3	4.4	1.7	163.3	4.1	1.7	163.1	1.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	68.2	4.7	1.3	150.2	5.8	1.6	150.6	1.3
RETAIL TRADE	67.1	4.9	0.5	186.0	3.7	0.4	184.2	0.1
MOTOR VEHICLES	19.0	1.2	7.9	140.2	0.1	7.7	146.9	9.0

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The increase of 4.7 per cent in Wholesale trade was primarily driven by Wholesale of household goods, which rose by 7.4 per cent to RM14.7 billion. Followed suit by Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (7.7%), Other specialised wholesale (1.8%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (5.1%), Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (3.0%), and Non-specialised wholesale trade (7.5%) (**Chart 13**).

On a monthly basis, Wholesale trade increased by 1.3 per cent, fuelled by Wholesale of household goods (3.7%), Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (1.4%), and Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (2.5%).

Chart 13: Performance of Wholesale Trade Sub-sector, May 2025



Note. Percentage change Year-on-year

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail trade sub-sector recorded 4.9 per cent growth in May 2025, attributed to the increase of 4.0 per cent in Retail sales in Non-specialised stores, reaching RM25.9 billion. Other contributors to this growth included Retail sales in specialised stores (5.2%), Retail sales of other household equipment (5.6%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (5.7%), Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (6.4%), and Retail sales of information & communication equipment (5.3%), as illustrated in **Chart 14**.

On a monthly basis, sales in this sub-sector rose by 0.5 per cent, supported by Retail sales in Non-specialised stores (0.7%), Retail sales of other household equipment (2.2%), and Retail sales of cultural & recreation goods (1.8%).

Chart 14: Performance of Retail Trade Sub-sector, May 2025

Note. Percentage change Year-on-year

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM19.0 billion, reflecting a year-on year increase of 1.2 per cent. The growth was driven by Sales of motor vehicle parts & accessories, which increased by 2.1 per cent to RM5.1 billion. This was followed by Sales, maintenance & repair of motorcycles (8.2%), Sales of motor vehicles (0.2%), and Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles (0.6%), as shown in **Chart 15**.

For monthly comparison, sales in this sub-sector rebounded by 7.9 per cent, boosted by Sales of motor vehicles, which recorded a 14.0 per cent increase.

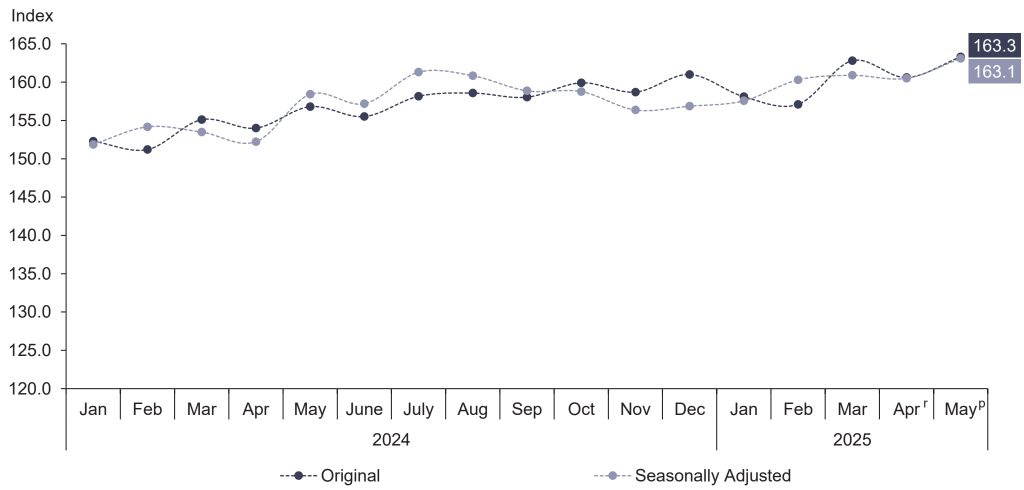
Chart 15: Performance of Motor Vehicles Sub-sector, May 2025

Note. Percentage change Year-on-year

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade in May 2025 registered a year-on-year growth of 4.1 per cent, reaching163.3 points. This growth was driven by Wholesale trade, which rose by 5.8 per cent, followed by Retail trade (3.7%) and Motor vehicles (0.1%). Taking into account the seasonal adjustment, the index rebounded by 1.6 per cent to record 163.1 points compared to the previous month (**Chart 16)**.

Chart 16: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January 2024 - May 2025



Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Table 5: Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, May 2025 (Year-on-Year)

Taiwan	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	South Korea	Singapore	Indonesia
-2.6	1.9	-1.3	-0.2	0.0	2.6

Looking at the performance of the retail sales index across selected countries in May 2025, Indonesia recorded positive growth of 2.6 per cent, followed by Hong Kong with an increase of 1.9 per cent (Table 1). Indonesia's growth was mainly supported by sales of cultural & recreational goods, food, beverages & tobacco, and clothing. Meanwhile, Hong Kong posted a positive growth of 1.9 for the first time since March 2024, driven by strong sales of medicines and cosmetics (7.2%), commodities in department stores (7.1%), and other consumer goods (6.7%).

In contrast, Taiwan's retail sales index decreased by 2.6 per cent, following to weaker performance in Retail sale of fuel and related products in specialised stores (-9.3%), Retail sale of household appliances and goods in specialised stores (-3.7%), Retail sale of cultural and recreation goods in specialised store (-2.0%), and Retail sale of textiles and clothing in specialised stores (-0.5%),

The United Kingdom recorded a year-on-year decline of -1.3 per cent, attributed to the decreased of sales in food stores and household goods stores. Similarly, South Korea registered a 0.2 per cent decline in retail sales in May 2025.

Prospect for June 2025

Looking ahead to June 2025, the sales in the Wholesale & retail trade sector are expected to maintain positive year-on-year growth, supported by the increase of consumer spending during Hari Raya Aidiladha and the school holidays.

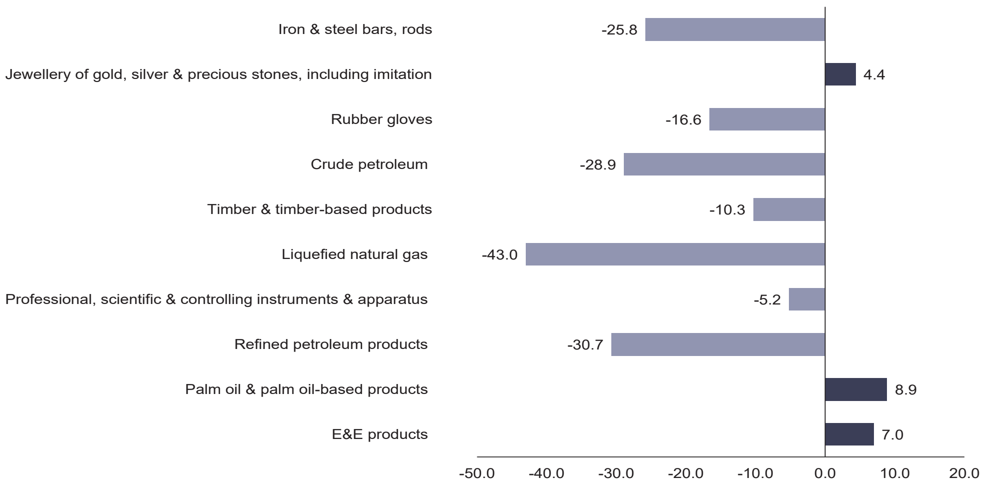
Merchandise Trade

Malaysia's trade performance maintained a positive trend in May 2025, supported by a 6.6 per cent year-on-year increase in imports. The total trade increased by RM6.3 billion or 2.6 per cent to RM252.5 billion compared to the same period last year. However, both exports and the trade balance recorded a decrease of RM1.5 billion (-1.2%) and RM9.3 billion (-92.3%) respectively, compared to May 2024. On a month-on-month basis, total trade, exports, imports and trade surplus decreased by 3.6 per cent, 5.2 per cent, 2.0 per cent and 85.1 per cent, respectively.

From the perspective of trading partners, the import performance in May 2025 continued its upward momentum, driven by higher imports from the United States (US) with an increase of RM5.1 billion, followed by Taiwan (+RM3.2 billion), China (+RM3.0 billion) and Kuwait (+RM0.5 billion). In contrast, exports declined marginally, led by a decrease to Singapore (-RM4.0 billion), followed by Japan (+RM1.8 billion), the Philippines (+RM0.7 billion) and China (+RM0.7 billion). Malaysia's trade in May 2025 remained driven by China, the US, Singapore, Taiwan, and the European Union (EU), contributing a total of 58.6 percent (May 2024: 56.2%).

Malaysia's merchandise exports recorded a shift from positive to negative growth for the first time since October 2024, contracting at a low rate of 1.2 per cent year-on-year in May 2025 from RM128.1 billion in the same month of the previous year to RM126.6 billion. This decline was primarily attributed to significant decreases in Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum, which registered double-digit contractions of 30.7 per cent (-RM3.2 billion) and 28.9 per cent (-RM0.7 billion), respectively. During the same period, Liquefied natural gas and Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus also contributed to the downward trend, with declines of RM1.8 billion (-43.0%) and RM0.3 billion (-5.2%), respectively. Meanwhile, Electrical & electronic (E&E) products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products, and Jewellery of gold, silver & precious stones, including imitation, were among the top products that sustained a positive growth, increasing by RM3.5 billion (+7.0%), RM0.9 billion (+8.9%) and RM38.6 million (+4.4%), respectively, as shown in **Chart 17.** E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products, and Refined petroleum exports were the Malaysia’s leading export items in May 2025, collectively accounting for 56.5 per cent of total exports (May 2024: 54.9%).

Chart 17: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), May 2025

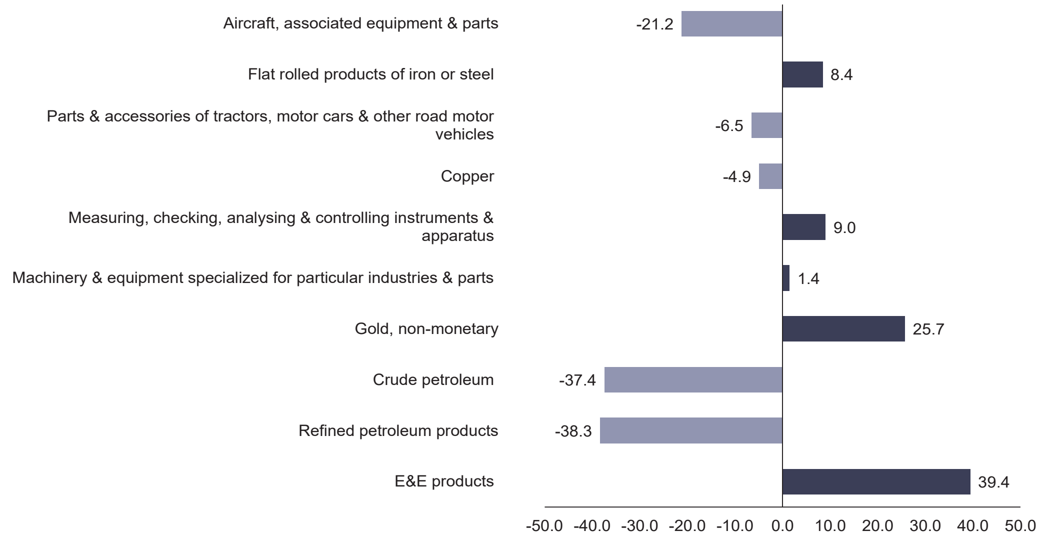


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's merchandise imports maintained its growth momentum in May 2025, with an increase of 6.6 per cent to RM125.9 billion compared to RM118.1 billion in May 2024. This stronger rise in import growth relative to exports was driven by E&E products and Gold, non-monetary, which recorded increases of RM14.3 billion (+39.4%) and RM0.6 billion (+25.7%), respectively. Furthermore, Flat rolled products of iron or steel recovered in May 2025 to RM1.5 billion with a year-on-year growth rate of 8.4 per cent, after eight consecutive months of contraction. Meanwhile, Refined petroleum and Crude petroleum continued to decline sharply, falling by RM4.2 billion (-38.3%) and RM2.8 billion (-37.4%) (**Chart 18**). Further contributing to the contraction were Aircraft, associated equipment & parts and Parts & accessories of tractors, motor cars & other road motor vehicles which registered RM312.8 million (-21.2%) and RM109.1 million (-6.5%), respectively.

Overall, E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum remained as the main contributors to Malaysia's goods imports in May 2025, with a cumulative contribution of 49.2 per cent (May 2024: 46.3%).

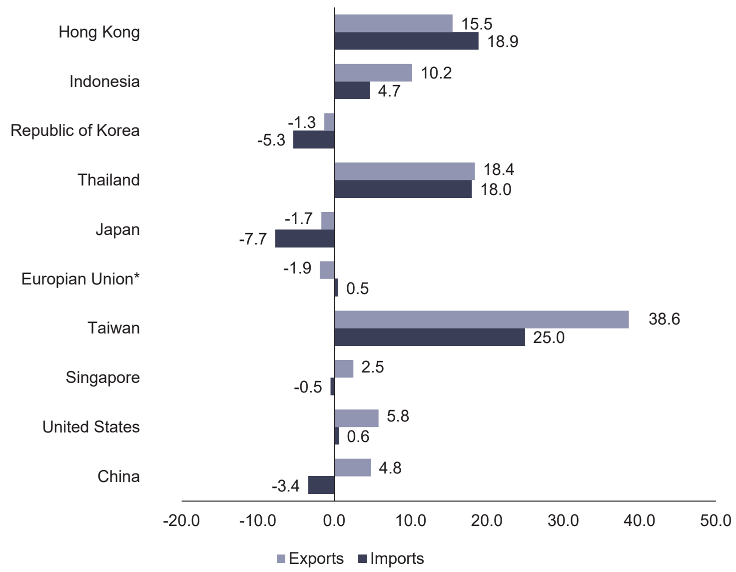
Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), May 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The global trade industry experienced notable disruption following the United States' announcement in April 2025 of reciprocal tariffs on several key trading partners, an action that subsequently introduced heightened uncertainty into regional trade flows. Malaysia's trade performance with its major partners was similarly affected, as illustrated in **Chart 19.**

Chart 19: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, May 2025



Source: Official website of National Statistical Offices of the selected countries

Malaysia's trade performance was comparatively subdued in June 2025, with a slight decline of 1.2 per cent year-on-year. Imports remained a modest upward trajectory, rising by 1.2 per cent, while exports fell by 3.5 per cent. As a result, the trade balance narrowed by 40.1 per cent compared to the same period the previous year, standing at RM8.6 billion. On a month-on-month basis, exports, imports, and total trade recorded negative growth of 3.9 per cent, 10.1 per cent, and 7.0 per cent, respectively, while the trade surplus increased significantly by 1,021.1 per cent.

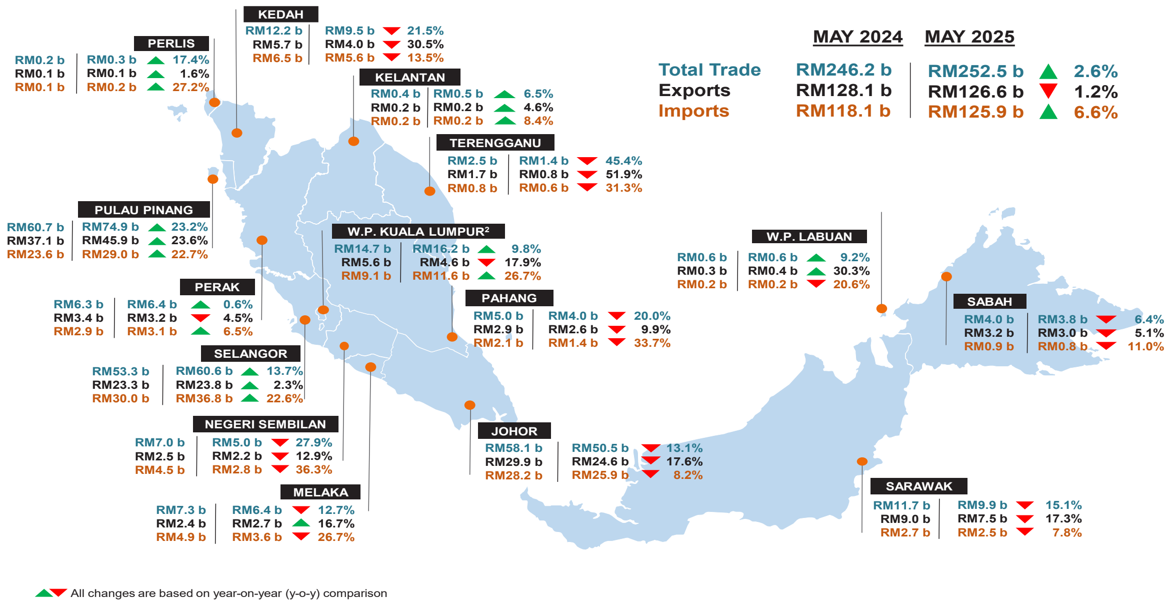
External trade statistics by state for the period of May 2025 showed that the total trade increased RM6.4 billion or 2.6 per cent to RM252.5 billion, year-on-year. As shown in Exhibit 1, the increase in total trade was attributed by most states mainly in Pulau Pinang which rose by 14.1 billion (+23.2%) followed by Selangor RM7.3 billion (+13.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM1.4 billion (+9.8%), W.P. Labuan RM52.5 million (+9.2%), Perlis RM42.2 million (+17.4%), Perak RM37.8 million (+0.6%) and Kelantan RM28.0 million (+6.5%). However, total trade declined in Johor RM7.6 billion (-13.1%), Kedah RM2.6 billion (-21.5%), Negeri Sembilan RM1.9 billion (-27.9%), Sarawak RM1.8 billion (-15.1%), Terengganu RM1.2 billion (-45.4%), Pahang RM998.2 million (-20.0%), Melaka RM927.1 million (12.7%) and Sabah RM257.3 million (-6.4%).

Total exports in May 2025 decreased RM1.4 billion (-1.1%) as compared to the same month of the previous year. The decrease in exports was attributed to the lower exports in most states such as Johor (-RM5.3 billion), Kedah (-RM1.7 billion), Sarawak (-RM1.6 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM1.0 billion), Terengganu (-RM902.5 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM322.4 million), Pahang (-RM285.2 million), Sabah (-RM160.9 million) and Perak (-RM153.6 million). However, exports increased in Pulau Pinang by RM8.8 billion, Selangor (+RM530.2 million), Melaka (+RM393.4 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM101.1 million), Kelantan (+RM10.3 million) and Perlis (+RM1.5 million).

On the contrary, imports in May 2025 increased RM7.8 billion (+6.6%) as compared to the same month in year 2024. The increase in imports was attributed by the higher imports in Selangor (+RM6.8 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM5.4 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM2.4 billion), Perak (+RM191.4 million), Perlis (+RM40.7 million) and Kelantan (+RM17.7 million). However, imports decreased in Johor by RM2.3 billion, Negeri Sembilan (-RM1.6 billion), Melaka (-RM1.3 billion), Kedah (-RM870.8 million), Pahang (-RM712.9 million), Terengganu (-RM251.8 million), Sarawak (-RM211.0 million), Sabah (-RM96.4 million) and W.P. Labuan (-RM48.6 million).

Five states dominate the country's exports accounting for 84.0 per cent of the total exports. Pulau Pinang remained the top exporter with a share of 36.2 per cent, followed by Johor (19.4%), Selangor (18.8%), Sarawak (5.9%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.6%). Meanwhile, Selangor dominates Malaysia's imports with a share of 29.2 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (23.0%), Johor (20.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.2%) and Kedah (4.4%).

Exhibit 1: Exports and Imports by State, May 2024 and 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

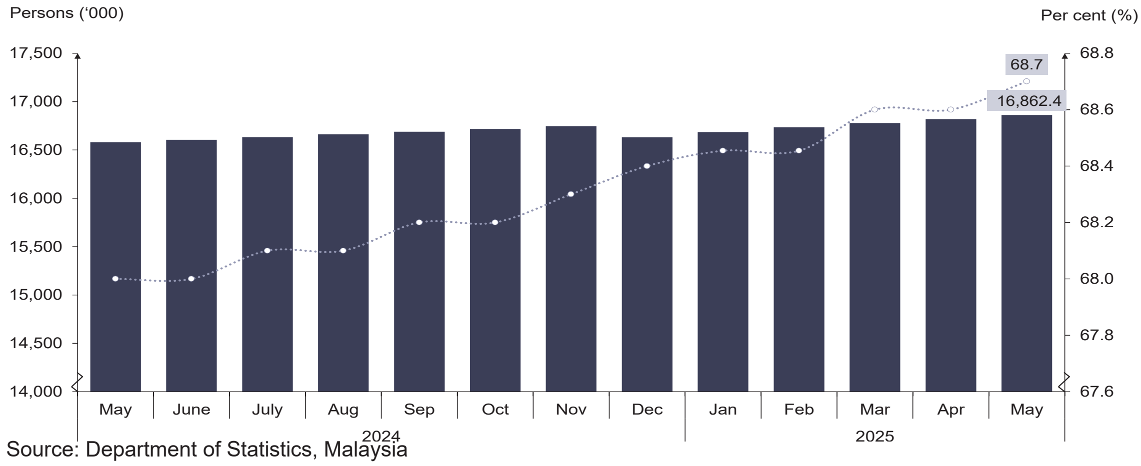
1. Exports and imports activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.
2. Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya.

Labour Scenario

In May 2025, the number of employed persons continued its upward trend, grew at 0.3 per cent (+43.8 thousand persons) to reach 16.86 million, as compared to 16.82 million in April 2025. The employment-to-population ratio, which indicates economy's ability to generate employment, increased by 0.1 percentage points to 68.7 per cent from April 2025. Year-on-year basis, the ratio went up by 0.4 percentage points compared to 68.3 per cent in May[r] 2024 (**Chart 20**).

The number of labour force continued its upward trend in May 2025, posted a growth of 0.2 per cent (+40.3 thousand persons) to reach 17.38 million persons (April 2025: 17.34 million). Meanwhile, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained at 70.8 per cent, the same as the previous month. Based on seasonally adjusted data, the labour force also increased 0.2 per cent, with the LFPR recorded at 70.7 per cent.

Chart 20: Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, January 2024 – May 2025



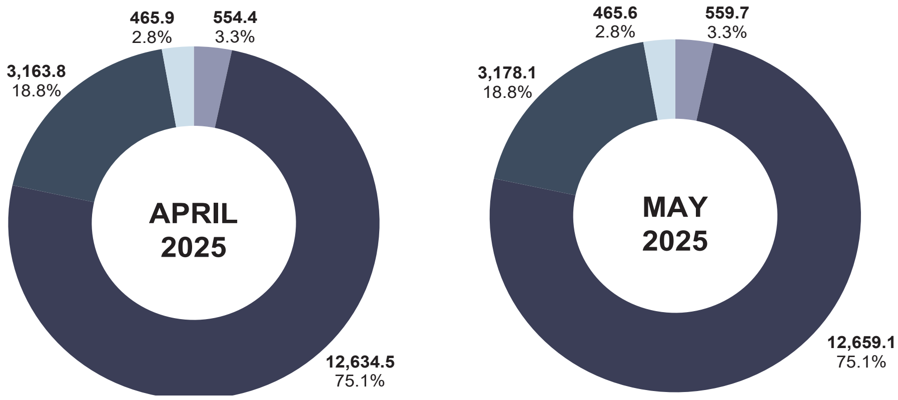
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: r Revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

The employees' category constitutes 75.1 per cent of all employed persons in May 2025. This category registered a month-on-month increased 0.2 per cent (+24.6 thousand persons) to 12.66 million from 12.63 million in April 2025. At the same time, the own-account workers category also recorded from a growth of 0.5 per cent (+14.2 thousand persons) or 3.18 million persons to 3.16 million in the previous month. This category consists mainly of daily income earners involved in small businesses, such as retailers, hawkers, market and stall vendors, and smallholders (**Chart 21**).

The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working declined 2.1 per cent (-2.0 thousand persons) to 90.8 thousand persons, as compared to April 2025 (92.8 thousand persons). On a year-on-year basis, the number increased 9.2 per cent (+7.7 thousand persons) from 83.1 thousand persons recorded in May 2024. This category comprises individuals who were temporarily not working but were not classified as unemployed, as they still had jobs to return to.

Chart 21: Employed persons by status in employment, April 2025 and May 2025



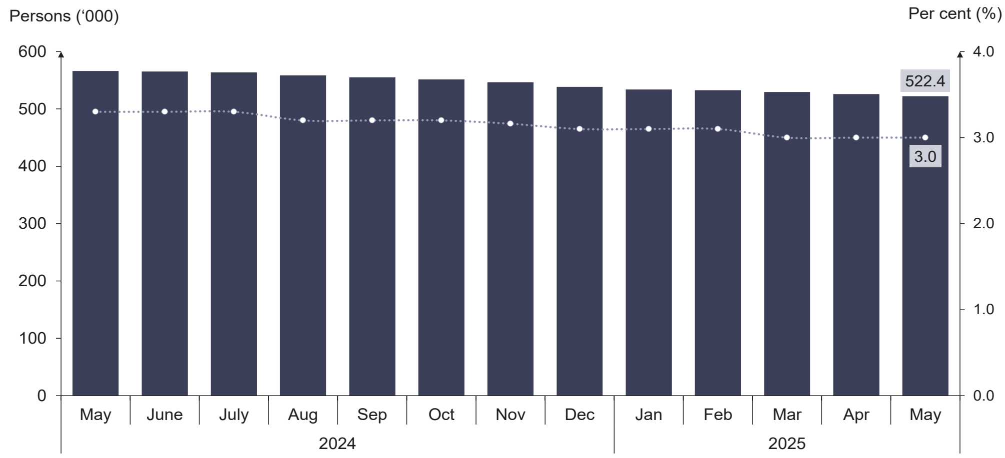
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: r Revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

The number of unemployed persons declined 0.7 per cent (-3.5 thousand persons), from 525.9 thousand in April 2025 to 522.4 thousand in May 2025. The unemployment rate in May 2025 remained at 3.0 per cent, the same recorded in the previous month. On a seasonally adjusted, the number of unemployed persons declined 0.6 per cent, with the unemployment rate at 3.0 per cent.

Compared to the same period last year, the number of unemployed persons decreased 5.7 per cent (-31.7 thousand persons) from 554.1 thousand in May[r] 2024. Correspondingly, the unemployment rate dropped by 0.3 percentage points, from 3.3 per cent recorded in May last year (**Chart 22**).

Chart 22: Unemployed and unemployment rate, January 2024 – May 2025



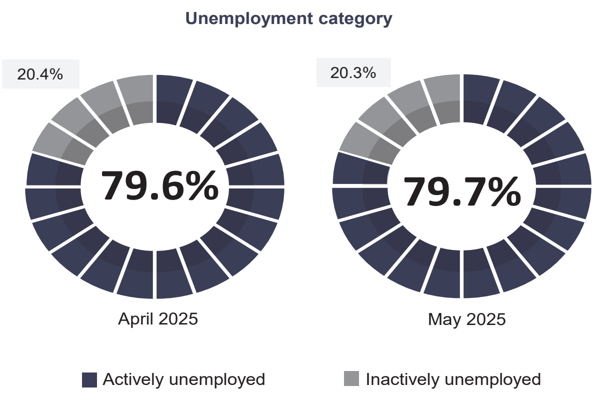
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

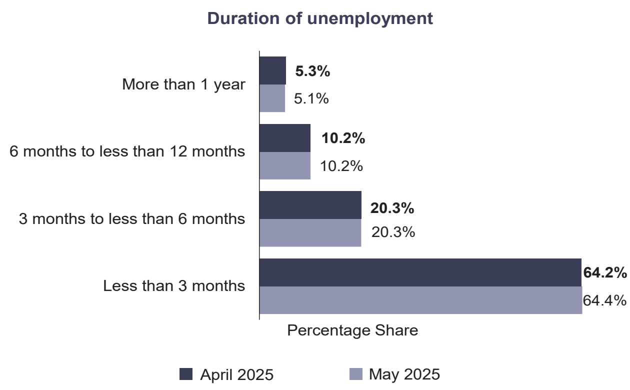
Note: r Revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

By unemployment category, the actively unemployed, referring to those available for work and actively seeking jobs, comprised 79.7 per cent of the total unemployed persons. This category recorded a decrease 0.5 per cent (-2.2 thousand persons) to 416.4 thousand persons, as compared to 418.6 thousand in April 2025. In terms of unemployment duration, among the actively unemployed, 64.4 per cent had been unemployed for less than three months, while 5.1 per cent were in long-term unemployment, defined as being unemployed for more than a year.

Similarly, the number of inactively unemployed persons who were not actively seeking work because they believed no jobs were available declined 1.2 per cent (-1.3 thousand persons) to 106.0 thousand persons, as compared to 107.2 thousand in April 2025 (**Chart 23**).

Chart 23: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, April 2025 and May 2025



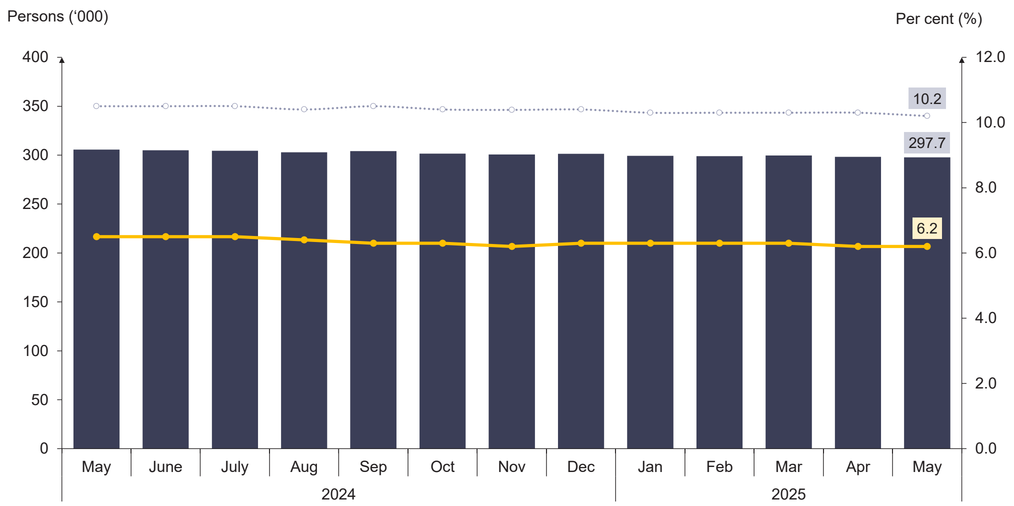


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: r Revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

As shown in Chart 5, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years declined 0.1 percentage points to 10.2 per cent in May 2025, with the number of unemployed youths recorded at 297.7 thousand persons (April 2025: 10.3%; 298.3 thousand persons). Likewise, the unemployment rate among youth aged 15 to 30 years still remained at 6.2 per cent, with 399.0 thousand unemployed youths, as compared to 400.6 thousand persons in April 2025 (**Chart 24**).

Chart 24: Unemployed youth and youth unemployment rate, January 2024 – May 2025

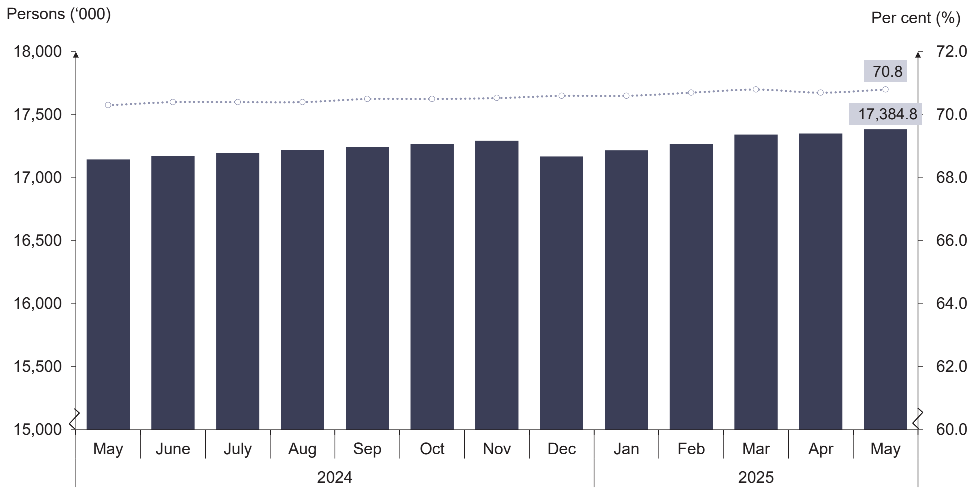


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: r Revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

The number of the labour force continued its upward trend, increased 0.2 per cent (+40.3 thousand persons) month-on-month to reach 17.38 million persons (April 2025: 17.34 million). The labour force participation rate (LFPR) remain unchanged at 70.8 per cent, the same as the previous month. Seasonally adjusted data also increased 0.2 per cent in the labour force, with the LFPR recorded at 70.7 per cent. On a year-on-year basis, the labour force grew at 2.6 per cent, equivalent to an increase of 437.2 thousand persons, as compared to 16.95 million in May[r] 2024. Consequently, the LFPR rose by 0.2 percentage points, from 70.6 per cent recorded in May[r] 2024 (**Chart 25**).

Chart 25: Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR), January2024 – May 2025

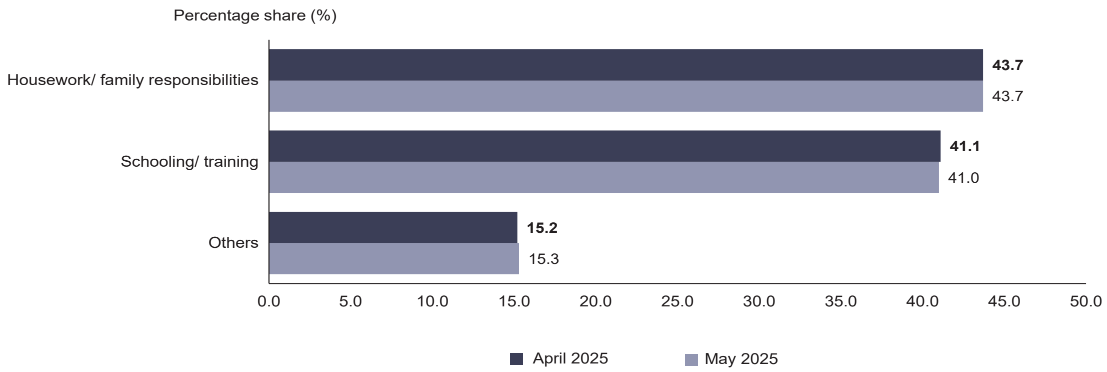


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: r Revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

In May 2025, the number of persons outside the labour force increased 0.1 per cent (+7.4 thousand persons) to 7.18 million persons, compared to 7.17 million in April 2025. On a year-on-year basis, this number rose at 1.8 per cent (+125.8 thousand persons) from 7.05 million persons recorded in May 2024. The largest component of those outside the labour force was due to housework/ family responsibilities, accounting for 43.7 per cent, followed by the schooling or training category at 41.0 per cent (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26: Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, April 2025 and May 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: r Revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

Malaysia's economy in May 2025 was generally on solid footing, supported by a stable fiscal foundation, strong trade growth, low inflation and encouraging GDP performance. The country's favourable outlook was driven by both domestic and external factors, including a robust labour market with low unemployment, improved trade activity and sustained exports of electrical and electronic (E&E) goods, driven by global semiconductor demand.

Strategic investments and high-impact projects, which are the implementation of initiatives under the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMKe-12) and the New Industrial Master Plan 2030 (NIMP 2030) are expected to boost national competitiveness. These economic advancements have directly supported a positive labour market trajectory, marked by stable employment growth, high labour force participation and low unemployment.

Therefore, Malaysia's labour market is expected to continue expanding and remain resilient in the forthcoming months, supported by government policies, macroeconomic stability, and investments in human capital. Despite ongoing global challenges, strong domestic fundamentals and sustained investment in human capital help maintain the stability and steady performance of the country's labour market.

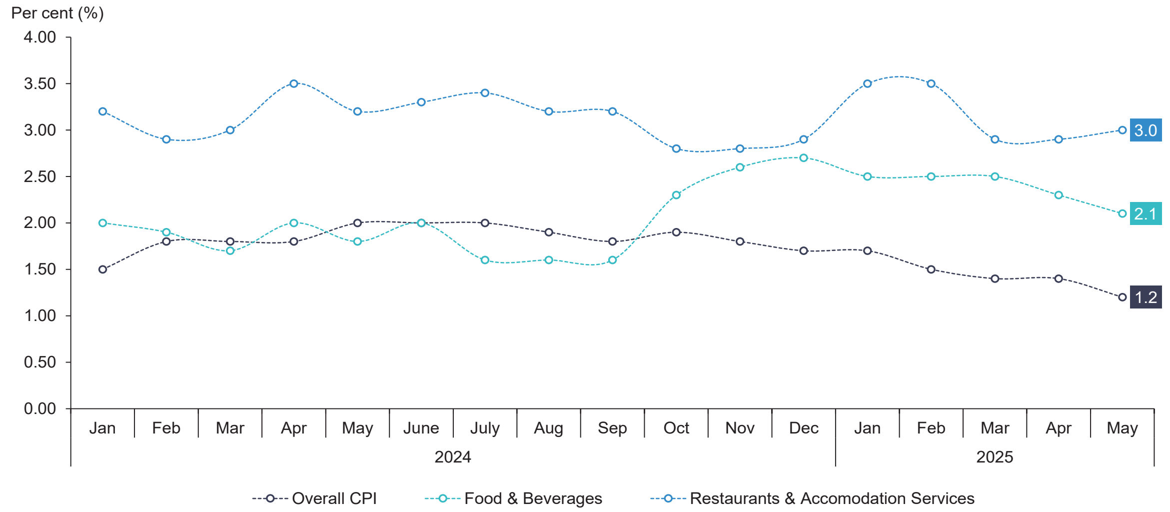
Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation increased at a slower rate to 1.2 per cent in May 2025 as compared to 1.4 per cent in April 2025 , marking the lowest rate in 51 months (Chart 1). The increase was driven by several groups, including Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 3.7 per cent (April 2025: 4.1%); Education, 2.2 per cent (April 2025: 2.3%); Food & Beverages, 2.1 per cent (April 2025: 2.3%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.7 per cent (April 2025: 2.0%); Recreation, Sport & Culture, 0.9 per cent (April 2025: 1.3%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 0.6 per cent (April 2025: 0.8%).

However, three groups recorded a higher increase compared to the previous month, namely Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.0 per cent(April 2025: 2.9%); Health, 1.1 per cent (April 2025: 0.9%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.2 per cent (April 2025: 0.1%). Meanwhile, Insurance & Financial Services (1.5 %) and Transport(0.7%), increased at the same rate as recorded in the previous month. In addition, Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear, remained in the negative territory, registering decreases at negative 5.2 per cent and negative 0.2 per cent, respectively.

The monthly headline inflation in May 2025 recorded an increase of 0.1 per cent, the same rate as in April 2025. Although there were increases in Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 0.4 per cent (April2025:0.3%);Housing,Water,Electricity,Gas&OtherFuels,0.3percent(April2025:0.1%)andHealth,0.2percent (April 2025: 0.1%), the monthly inflation was offset by declines in Transport (-0.2%), Information & Communication (-0.1%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture (-0.1%).

Chart 27: Overall CPI, Food & Beverages and Restaurant & Accommodation Services,Year-on-Year (%), May 2024 – May 2025



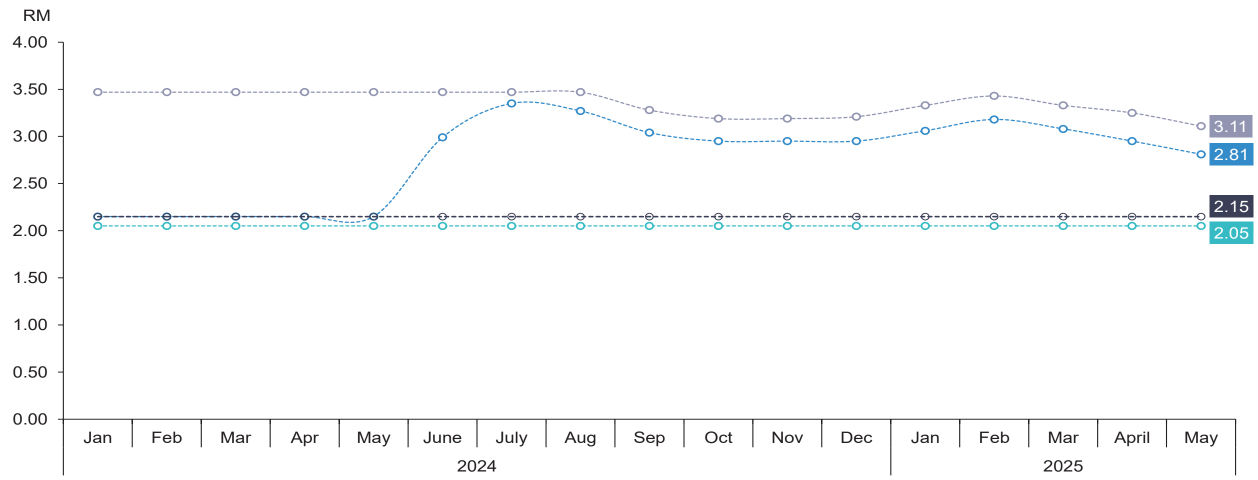
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for the Transport group increased to 0.7 per cent, the same rate as recorded in the previous month. Although the subgroup of Public transport services rose to1.3 per cent (April 2025:(-2.8%), the slower increase for the overall group was offset by a more moderate rise in the subgroup of Operation of Personal Transport Equipment, which recorded 0.6 per cent (April 2025: 0.9%). In addition, the subgroups of Transport Services of Goods and Purchase of Vehicles increased at the same rate as recorded in the previous month, at 2.0 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively.

The average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia increased to RM2.81 per litre (May 2024: RM2.15 per litre), while the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 declined to RM3.11 per litre (May 2024: RM3.47 per litre). The decrease in fuel prices aligns with the Brent crude oil, which fell to USD 64.21 per barrel against USD82.00 per barrel in May 2024 (**Chart 28**).

PRICES

Chart 28: Average Price of Fuel, January 2024 – May 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & Beverages group, which contributes 29.8 per cent of total CPI weight, moderated to 2.1 per cent in May 2025 compared to 2.3 per cent in April 2025. Out of 247 Food items, 149 items (60.3%) recorded increases compared to May 2024. Although, the subgroup of Food away from home increased to 4.4 per cent (April 2025: 4.3%),as againstthe inflation of this group was offset by the subgroup of Food at home, which showed no change compared to the previous month (**Table 6)**.

Table 6: Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), May 2025

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) May 2025
Food & Beverages	**29.8**	**2.1**
Food	**29.0**	**2.1**
Food away from home	**13.4**	**4.4**
Food at home	**15.6**	**0.0**
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	-0.3
Meat	2.3	-0.3
Fish & other seafood	3.9	1.9
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	-1.9
Oils & fats	0.7	1.7
Fruits & nuts	1.1	-0.4
Vegetables	1.8	-5.5
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	1.1
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	3.1
Non-alcoholic beverages	**0.8**	**5.5**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Effective on 15 May 2025, government set the price of Imported White Rice (BPI) at all Padiberas Nasional Bhd (BERNAS) warehouse entry points in Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, and Sarawak at RM2,600 per metric ton. This is the second adjustment after 1 December 2024. The new pricing is expected to help control the market price of BPI and directly influence rice inflation in June 2025.

Malaysia’s inflation increased slower at 1.1 per cent in June 2025 with the index points stood at 134.5 as against 133.0 in the same month of the previous year.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index declined by 3.6 per cent in May 2025, extending the fall from a 3.4 per cent decrease in the previous month.

The Mining sector continued to register a double-digit decline, contracting by 15.0 per cent (April 2025: -17.8%), primarily due to significant decreases in the indices of Extraction of crude petroleum (-15.7%) and Extraction of natural gas (-13.1%). The Manufacturing sector declined by 3.0 per cent (April 2025: -2.6%), dragged down by key subsectors such as Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-15.4%) and Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (-6.9%). Similarly, the Electricity & gas supply sector decreased by 1.1 per cent, while the Water supply sector recorded a marginal decline of 0.2 per cent. In contrast, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 1.8 per cent (April 2025: 2.6%) mainly supported by growth in the Growing of perennial crops index (4.5%).

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI Local Production decreased by 1.1 per cent in May 2025, as compared to a 1.0 per cent decline in April 2025. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector recorded a 5.4 per cent decline, largely due to a significant drop in the Growing of perennial crops index (-9.1%). The Mining sector also decreased by 2.3 per cent, led by a 2.1 per cent drop in the Extraction of crude petroleum index. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing sector decreased by 0.5 per cent, weighed down by declines in Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-2.1%). However, the utility sector recorded a modest increase. The Electricity & gas supply index rose by 0.6 per cent, while the Water supply index edged up by 0.2 per cent. **(Table 7)**

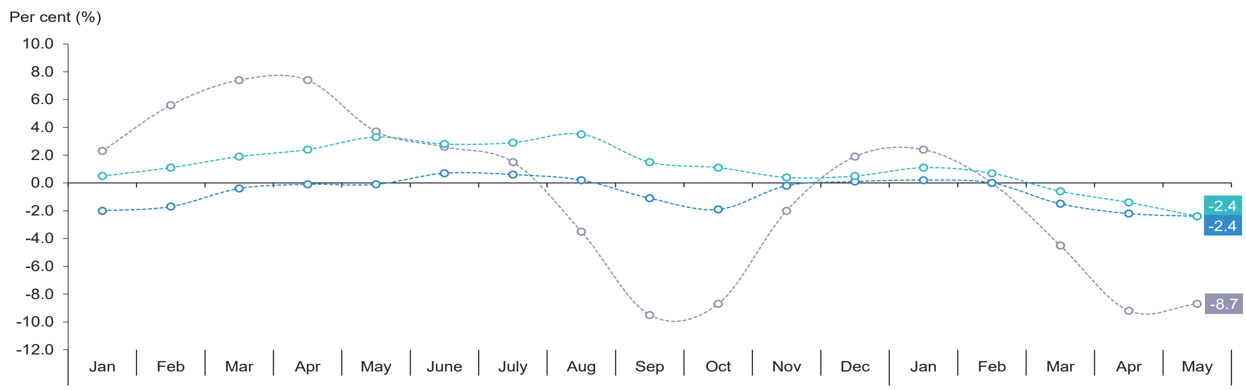
Table 7: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
			May 2025	May 2024	Apr 2025	May 2025	May 2024	Apr 2025	May 2025
TOTAL		**100.00**	**115.8**	**1.4**	**-3.4**	**-3.6**	**-0.9**	**-1.0**	**-1.1**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.7	131.5	1.3	2.6	1.8	-4.6	-6.0	-5.4
Mining	B	7.9	85.7	6.6	-17.8	-15.0	-5.5	-1.2	-2.3
Manufacturing	C	81.6	117.9	1.0	-2.6	-3.0	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.4	119.1	1.5	-0.6	-1.1	1.1	0.3	0.6
Water supply	E	0.3	127.2	8.7	0.9	-0.2	1.4	1.3	0.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Similar to the previous month, all stage of processing recorded year-on-year declines in May 2025. The Crude materials for further processing index decreased by 8.7 per cent, largely due to a substantial fall in the Non-food materials (-10.4%). The Intermediate materials, supplies & components index declined by 2.4 per cent, attributed to lower prices in Processed fuel & lubricants (-9.9%). The Finished goods index also fell by 2.4 per cent , mainly driven by a 3.2 per cent decline in Capital equipment **(Chart 29)**.

Chart 29: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year) May 2024 – May 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the United States, the PPI increased by 2.6 per cent, slightly above the 2.5 per cent increase recorded in the previous month. Japan's PPI rose by 3.2 per cent (April 2025: 4.1%) due to reduced costs in Petroleum & coal products and Production machinery. In contrast, China's producer prices continued to decline, falling by 3.3 per cent (April 2025: -2.7%), marking the 33rd consecutive month of producer deflation. This persistent decline is attributed to heightened external risks amid uncertainties surrounding U.S. tariffs and continued weakness in domestic demand. Similarly, Thailand's PPI contracted by 3.7 per cent (April 2025: -3.2%), marking the third straight month of negative year-on-year producer inflation, partially owing to falling energy prices, which is a similar trend observed in Malaysia.

Brent crude oil prices fell from approximately USD68 per barrel in April 2025 to a minimum of USD64 per barrel in May 2025. According to the International Energy Agency (IEA), this decline was driven by rising trade tensions and a larger-than-expected increase in OPEC+ production, which is forecasted to exceed global demand. Meanwhile, weak demand from China helped keep Asian liquefied natural gas (LNG) prices relatively stable during the same period.

Malaysia's Producer Price Index went down further by 4.2 per cent in June 2025, after a 3.6 per cent decline in the previous month.

WAY FORWARD

Malaysia's advance GDP estimates indicate that the economy continued on a positive growth trajectory, expanding by 4.5 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, slightly surpassing the 4.4 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter. This improvement underscores the economy's resilience, particularly driven by robust performance in the Services and Manufacturing sectors. Encouragingly, the Construction and Agriculture sectors also showed signs of recovery. Although the Mining and Quarrying sector remained in contraction, the overall economic rebound was evident. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the economy expanded by 1.0 per cent, reversing the 3.5 per cent contraction in Q1 2025. Cumulatively, the economy recorded a 4.4 per cent growth in the first half of 2025 demonstrating steady recovery despite external and domestic headwinds.

From an external perspective, Malaysia's trade performance remained upbeat in May 2025, buoyed by stronger import activity, signalling improving domestic demand and supply chain restoration. While exports experienced a marginal decline, the overall expansion in trade reflects continued economic engagement with global markets. However, the narrowing trade surplus, amid heightened global uncertainty, especially following the U.S. announcement of reciprocal tariffs on major trading partners, calls for cautious optimism. Still, the month-on-month recovery in both exports and imports points to Malaysia's adaptability and competitiveness in navigating shifting global trade dynamics.

Industrial activity presented a mixed yet promising outlook. The Industrial Production Index (IPI) grew by 2.0 per cent in the first five months of 2025, moderating from 3.4 per cent in the same period last year. While the Mining and Electricity indices recorded softer growth, the Manufacturing index improved, reflecting renewed momentum in domestic production. At the regional level, positive IPI growth in key trading partners such as Taiwan, Vietnam, China, and Singapore open up new avenues for Malaysia's external sector, reinforcing the country's regional trade linkages.

The Wholesale and Retail Trade sector remained a key driver of economic vitality in May 2025, continuing its positive year-on-year growth. This performance was supported by solid growth in the Retail and Wholesale trade sub-sectors, underpinned by resilient consumer spending. The Motor Vehicles sub-sector also recorded a moderate increase, contributing to the overall uptrend. Looking ahead to June 2025, the sector is expected to sustain its positive momentum, bolstered by festive spending during Hari Raya Aidiladha and the school holiday season, which traditionally stimulates higher domestic consumption.

Despite the prevailing positive outlook, Malaysia continues to confront persistent challenges in several traditional sectors. In Agriculture, the production of fresh fruit bunches experienced a slight monthly decline, though it showed modest improvement over the same period last year. Natural rubber production rebounded strongly on a month-on-month basis due to seasonal factors, yet remained below last year's levels. These trends underscore the need for structural improvements and innovation to ensure long-term stability in primary industries.

Over the near term, Malaysia's economy remains well supported by domestic demand and investment. However, slowing external demand as well as evolving trade and tariff dynamics inject uncertainty into the growth outlook.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2025 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	DATA SOURCE
0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production															
- Rubber	Tonne	25,608.3	29,880.7	37,959.6	35,908.4	31,846.6	38,399.6	40,341.1	38,298.8	30,357.5	36,004.7	28,738.6	18,008.2	22,494.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	7.90	8.16	7.77	7.81	8.21	8.73	8.62	8.92	8.78	9.06	8.89	7.70	7.44	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	6.57	7.08	6.71	6.64	6.87	7.38	7.29	7.57	7.43	7.70	7.62	6.41	6.07	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	8.79	9.29	7.24	6.80	7.36	8.09	7.77	7.89	7.94	7.76	7.67	7.70	8.22	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	7.42	7.75	6.47	6.34	6.80	7.46	6.83	6.99	6.78	6.93	6.96	6.47	6.14	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	50,797.8	39,803.3	48,204.1	57,482.4	39,929.8	48,142.1	43,562.1	44,337.8	44,337.6	54,846.7	52,530.8	35,900.6	35,938.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,236,654.0	1,972,348.0	2,601,677.0	2,279,681.0	2,404,805.0	2,745,765.0	2,233,507.0	2,091,958.0	1,962,109.0	1,779,323.0	1,645,336.0	1,841,061.0	2,235,787.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,385,079.0	1,210,309.0	1,698,536.0	1,532,905.0	1,559,868.0	1,744,265.0	1,490,043.0	1,341,936.0	1,179,856.0	996,460.0	1,005,547.0	1,104,333.0	1,407,411.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	87,827.0	92,403.0	109,908.0	87,355.0	126,506.0	149,928.0	108,819.0	95,918.0	57,554.0	58,144.0	56,315.0	99,017.0	119,020.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	82.00	82.56	85.30	80.86	74.29	75.66	74.40	73.83	79.21	75.16	72.57	67.75	64.21	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	78.81	78.89	80.54	75.55	69.55	71.60	69.69	69.79	75.14	71.33	67.82	63.08	61.03	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	762.2	630.3	596.8	531.3	578.8	479.5	638.9	864.3	773.2	402.6	581.5	894.5	752.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,051.4	3,311.5	3,183.6	3,216.8	2,685.2	3,422.2	2,864.7	3,308.2	3,274.4	2,896.2	2,374.7	2,799.7	2,787.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,364.2	2,052.4	1,576.9	1,472.8	1,840.5	2,638.1	1,682.6	1,633.8	1,672.7	1,842.1	1,654.2	1,432.4	2,042.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,042.2	2,989.4	3,163.4	2,563.9	3,119.1	2,908.8	2,838.7	2,917.4	2,903.4	2,413.1	2,388.1	2,548.7	2,469.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	1,918.5	2,061.5	2,098.4	1,793.8	1,984.0	2,513.0	2,673.9	2,854.0	2,494.5	2,332.5	2,636.9	2,237.6	1,217.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	141.6	150.2	147.2	153.0	151.3	149.5	151.0	148.7	148.4	140.5	150.5	140.1	145.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	154,897,422.2	156,094,483.2	157,060,003.5	163,893,148.6	162,262,238.5	161,428,059.0	161,971,045.3	158,389,131.4	158,094,814.7	153,133,312.9	164,339,643.2	160,414,899.7	158,687,390.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	110,383,646.3	109,706,141.9	112,080,805.0	111,956,268.5	106,967,385.4	109,498,127.9	107,419,786.9	117,185,915.3	104,132,372.7	101,294,833.3	119,317,447.1	115,756,004.5	110,012,166.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	152	132	117	111	133	123	193	189	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	27	40	30	50	54	53	83	163	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Tonne	3,486.27	3,479.30	3,482.78	3,510.64	3,489.58	3,468.64	3,458.23	3,354.49	3,351.13	3,320.97	3,287.80	3,287.80	3,254.92	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.70	22.85	22.90	22.94	22.86	22.86	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	23.25	23.25	23.30	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	88.3	91.8	89.9	83.7	86.0	98.6	98.8	102.8	102.3	89.5	105.4	90.8	79.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	16,249.6	15,140.8	16,084.4	15,808.3	14,878.0	15,422.8	14,668.8	15,014.7	14,805.9	13,865.4	15,613.4	15,120.2	16,274.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Er Berhad, Independent Power Prod
b. Private Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	190.1	190.0	191.4	191.2	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.1	191.2	191.0	191.3	191.2	191.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Er

Note:
p preliminary
r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until May 2025
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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2025 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	DATA SOURCE
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	5.9	5.8	7.5	4.7	4.1	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.5	3.6	6.0	6.0	6.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Production														
- Rubber	6.1	0.05	33.0	14.7	-2.8	16.6	31.5	26.2	0.2	21.3	6.6	-15.6	-12.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices														
- SMR 20	30.3	34.1	30.8	32.4	25.0	28.7	25.8	33.0	23.5	23.1	15.9	0.6	-5.7	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	37.5	46.8	42.4	43.8	30.7	34.5	29.6	39.5	27.4	27.4	18.9	0.3	-7.7	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	68.1	77.1	39.0	35.5	45.8	46.6	30.6	32.7	26.8	8.0	-0.9	-5.5	-6.5	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	51.9	55.8	32.0	34.6	41.3	40.2	24.3	30.1	15.8	1.3	-6.0	-11.8	-17.3	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	37.1	-18.5	-6.9	-0.01	-30.0	-14.7	-15.6	-2.7	2.8	-0.4	-10.9	-24.9	-29.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Palm Oil Product	26.5	8.6	23.2	10.9	19.6	19.9	-5.3	-5.1	-11.3	1.1	-21.1	-9.6	-0.04	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	28.2	3.3	25.3	25.3	28.8	17.8	5.9	-1.6	-12.6	-2.7	-24.3	-10.7	1.6	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	-5.1	43.7	41.4	-4.9	49.8	64.8	8.9	8.7	-16.0	4.5	-31.7	15.3	35.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	8.3	10.2	6.5	-6.2	-21.0	-16.9	-10.6	-5.2	-1.3	-10.3	-15.1	-24.8	-21.7	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	10.1	12.3	5.4	-7.2	-22.4	-16.3	-10.0	-3.2	1.6	-7.0	-15.7	-25.4	-22.6	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	-14.3	-1.1	-18.8	-41.9	-31.6	-28.5	-27.9	9.1	6.2	-61.5	-34.5	15.5	-1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	-28.4	-19.6	0.8	-8.1	-4.5	-5.5	-20.6	22.6	-23.8	2.2	-24.8	13.3	-8.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	8.7	25.3	-11.8	-3.7	93.7	37.7	-1.8	-19.3	-11.3	38.9	-16.7	-6.5	-13.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	-17.3	-4.8	-2.8	-5.3	-2.2	-29.0	-8.1	3.9	-14.1	-35.4	-38.0	5.9	-18.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquified Natural Gas #	-22.2	18.6	13.1	-23.0	4.7	14.0	9.3	5.1	-7.6	-12.8	-0.3	10.0	-36.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	4.6	5.2	7.7	6.5	3.2	3.3	4.6	5.8	3.7	4.8	4.0	5.6	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	5.5	5.9	9.1	7.7	2.9	3.0	4.5	5.7	3.5	4.7	3.7	4.7	2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	8.1	0.9	10.6	14.0	-0.5	1.9	5.0	18.5	0.5	8.8	8.9	19.0	-0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	3.4	-24.1	-19.3	-16.5	-0.7	-4.7	59.5	67.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	-75.2	-56.0	-75.8	-60.9	-41.3	-52.3	-48.4	16.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices														
- Steel	-0.8	0.3	2.7	4.4	3.8	3.4	2.1	-1.6	-2.6	-3.5	-4.7	-5.7	-6.6	Ministry of Works
- Cement	3.1	3.7	5.6	4.6	3.1	3.7	2.9	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-6.4	6.1	-2.4	-6.1	-1.8	-1.9	-1.4	0.9	-3.1	-8.9	1.9	-6.3	-10.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations p	4.5	2.8	7.1	4.5	2.0	0.1	0.9	1.9	-1.2	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	0.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Ene Berhad, Independent Power Produ
b. Private Installations p	0.3	2.5	3.3	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.2	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Ene

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024								2025					DATA SOURCE
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
- Local Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	11,135.4	10,542.3	11,135.4	11,101.3	10,421.4	10,731.3	10,290.9	10,547.8	10,509.5	9,883.4	10,823.7	10,377.1	10,747.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Er Berhad, Independent Power Proc
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	3,847.3	3,636.4	3,795.3	3,621.2	3,546.3	3,648.6	3,366.5	3,427.1	3,409.4	3,350.4	3,614.3	3,641.9	3,738.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Er Berhad, Independent Power Proc
3.5 SERVICES															
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade															
3.5.2 Volume Index															
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	141.9	142.3	146.0	145.7	146.7	146.8	145.5	145.3	146.1	144.0	148.3	147.8	150.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
- Retail Trade Index	Point	179.3	179.8	178.1	179.7	181.0	182.0	181.7	183.9	184.9	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	140.1	126.9	141.1	139.9	127.6	138.9	134.5	145.7	117.1	129.2	141.5	130.2	140.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger	Unit	70,567	46,811	66,010	69,624	51,730	66,906	56,898	60,130	53,794	58,606	55,301	52,925	62,291	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
b. Commercial	Unit	4,042	3,000	4,285	4,342	3,653	4,290	4,029	3,832	3,105	2,939	2,762	3,388	3,703	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
c. Total	Unit	74,609	49,811	70,295	73,966	55,383	71,196	60,927	63,962	56,899	61,545	58,063	56,313	65,994	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
- Vehicle Sales															
a. Passenger	Unit	64,377	52,487	65,781	65,637	52,922	64,322	62,425	73,052	45,339	60,189	68,174	55,971	62,757	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
b. Commercial	Unit	5,877	5,559	5,949	5,525	5,110	5,537	5,107	8,683	3,393	3,717	4,530	4,556	5,250	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
c. Total	Unit	70,254	58,060	73,702	72,403	58,081	71,534	69,334	81,735	48,732	65,061	72,704	60,527	68,007	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	136,199	117,852	144,209	140,667	119,507	138,035	128,919	144,896	109,815	127,062	143,861	123,960	141,123	Road Transport Department Mala
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	Number	1,925,729	2,322,566	2,256,252	2,386,002	1,926,651	2,230,457	1,856,312	2,552,087	2,458,711	1,853,122	2,054,968	1,990,120	2,131,096	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance															
I Money Supply															
- M1	RM Million	635,361.4	642,137.8	636,762.1	637,546.6	644,918.2	645,161.6	654,989.9	666,427.5	663,339.2	661,926.2	667,450.1	662,854.7	663,113.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,419,724.7	2,416,358.2	2,412,973.1	2,405,108.8	2,408,238.8	2,428,088.2	2,444,782.5	2,478,816.7	2,481,134.2	2,472,152.9	2,480,758.3	2,492,422.2	2,485,817.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,430,427.6	2,426,401.3	2,423,037.5	2,414,067.5	2,417,121.6	2,438,253.3	2,454,992.9	2,488,430.5	2,492,236.6	2,483,043.0	2,490,114.8	2,502,667.9	2,495,476.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	2,167,822.6	2,185,290.7	2,188,451.0	2,194,637.0	2,203,619.7	2,218,385.1	2,231,916.0	2,249,086.9	2,256,780.3	2,259,265.4	2,273,418.9	2,272,313.0	2,282,042.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,269,330.0	1,277,696.4	1,276,887.9	1,277,483.1	1,279,950.3	1,287,176.3	1,293,452.8	1,300,620.0	1,303,895.5	1,302,119.4	1,309,926.0	1,306,290.5	1,309,115.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	889,315.6	898,439.5	902,454.0	908,007.5	914,406.5	921,895.7	929,173.1	939,160.2	943,660.5	947,896.5	954,480.9	957,205.8	964,063.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	9,177.0	9,154.8	9,109.1	9,146.3	9,262.9	9,313.1	9,290.1	9,306.7	9,224.3	9,249.5	9,012.1	8,816.7	8,864.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	RM Million	2,516,653.8	2,516,597.6	2,502,351.1	2,493,610.9	2,512,137.7	2,519,748.9	2,542,224.2	2,561,195.8	2,561,293.9	2,584,307.7	2,593,814.7	2,599,640.2	2,585,179.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,661,271.5	1,663,502.6	1,648,594.7	1,635,702.2	1,643,031.8	1,648,967.5	1,655,337.1	1,669,834.4	1,669,944.7	1,681,198.0	1,694,263.9	1,698,469.0	1,680,710.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	827,559.6	826,094.7	826,926.8	830,469.7	840,819.4	842,824.9	859,141.9	863,716.2	863,527.8	874,238.1	871,167.2	873,880.3	878,260.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	27,822.6	27,000.3	26,829.6	27,439.1	28,286.5	27,956.5	27,745.2	27,645.2	27,821.4	28,871.6	28,383.6	27,291.0	26,208.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	1,108,831.1	1,100,816.6	1,114,152.4	1,113,150.5	1,115,157.5	1,117,716.6	1,119,674.9	1,123,367.4	1,125,053.0	1,127,447.0	1,131,363.7	1,135,687.3	1,136,385.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	614,530.2	610,460.3	608,639.4	603,190.1	602,745.5	602,543.9	602,741.3	602,059.9	603,641.6	603,782.1	602,621.4	607,776.7	606,005.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	476,440.3	472,701.4	488,021.4	492,355.8	494,781.6	497,383.8	498,452.2	503,238.8	502,734.0	505,059.9	511,190.1	509,797.8	512,874.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	17,860.6	17,654.9	17,491.6	17,604.5	17,630.4	17,788.9	18,481.4	18,068.7	18,677.4	18,605.0	17,552.2	18,112.9	17,505.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	234,248.5	232,568.7	231,943.9	232,707.3	231,538.4	231,680.0	233,093.4	238,501.8	239,248.3	240,779.6	242,253.2	240,758.0	237,155.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	156,326.5	156,223.9	155,565.7	155,400.7	154,192.3	154,614.6	155,731.0	159,765.4	159,894.8	160,564.9	161,144.3	160,492.8	158,422.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	77,922.0	76,344.7	76,378.3	77,306.6	77,346.2	77,065.4	77,362.4	78,736.4	79,353.5	80,214.7	81,108.9	80,265.2	78,733.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	5.35	5.32	5.30	5.26	5.23	5.20	5.13	5.11	5.06	5.00	4.97	4.92	4.94	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.25	5.26	5.24	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.20	5.18	5.14	5.18	5.09	5.13	5.11	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	6.91	6.93	6.90	6.92	7.00	6.78	6.75	6.75	6.73	6.72	6.49	6.69	6.69	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.67	6.67	6.68	6.68	6.68	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	Central Bank of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2025 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p]	5.2	3.9	7.1	6.9	1.5	0.01	-1.7	0.3	-1.1	-1.3	-0.4	-0.7	-3.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Ene Berhad, Independent Power Produ
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p]	3.7	3.5	8.1	5.7	1.5	7.2	3.1	2.6	-4.0	-8.8	-7.5	-5.7	-2.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Ene Berhad, Independent Power Produ
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
- Wholesale Trade Index	3.4	3.2	5.2	3.8	4.8	6.1	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.4	6.3	6.6	5.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	6.8	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.1	3.6	6.6	4.0	4.9	3.4	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	9.6	1.2	10.8	2.8	-2.4	1.6	0.2	5.5	-11.1	-0.8	0.9	0.8	0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	16.9	-14.3	5.5	10.1	-20.4	-3.7	-9.6	-2.7	-25.9	-6.7	-13.3	-2.3	-11.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-10.9	-12.0	-0.4	-7.0	-11.1	-9.0	-16.3	-13.0	-29.6	-20.0	-12.2	11.5	-8.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	14.9	-14.2	5.1	8.9	-19.9	-4.0	-10.1	-3.4	-26.2	-7.4	-13.2	-1.6	-11.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	16.8	-5.8	13.5	1.6	-14.0	-6.4	-6.2	3.1	-25.4	0.1	5.1	1.5	-2.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-11.8	-19.2	3.7	-19.3	-22.9	-25.7	-23.5	15.1	-44.6	-23.7	-28.8	-4.6	-10.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	11.2	-7.3	13.8	-0.6	-14.8	-6.1	-5.4	4.2	-27.2	0.1	2.1	1.0	-3.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	3.9	-5.5	12.3	4.3	-2.1	0.5	-1.9	10.8	-15.3	6.7	5.7	7.6	3.6	Road Transport Department Malay
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	24.2	38.3	23.9	38.9	9.0	35.6	8.8	9.8	38.8	-5.1	-1.6	13.8	10.7	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.0	6.0	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	8.8	9.7	9.6	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	7.9	5.4	3.6	4.3	7.0	5.8	6.4	6.8	4.4	3.6	0.2	-3.5	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	4.9	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	3.6	4.2	4.0	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	7.3	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.3	6.6	5.9	5.5	6.7	4.5	5.9	6.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	12.3	6.2	5.4	4.8	3.8	-0.04	0.3	-0.6	2.5	2.7	1.6	-2.0	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	2.6	1.8	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	2.2	1.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	-1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	2.9	2.4	5.7	7.4	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.4	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.3	7.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	11.0	9.9	9.0	12.2	9.7	6.6	9.7	3.8	5.1	0.4	-4.3	-1.4	-2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	3.4	1.9	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.5	3.4	2.4	3.8	3.0	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.4	4.9	2.9	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	9.1	5.6	7.8	8.6	7.7	6.2	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.2	5.2	3.9	1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until May 2025
r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024								2025					DATA SOURCE
		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	0.94	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.90	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	638.9	473.9	676.5	1,133.0	689.3	679.9	1,239.1	611.6	338.0	363.2	460.5	485.0	862.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	271.0	974.9	375.3	263.3	371.5	1,122.5	513.6	306.4	106.8	35.1	154.0	1,121.0	520.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	5,845.3	4,336.8	3,912.2	5,926.1	3,901.9	4,252.2	4,724.5	5,475.8	4,791.1	3,095.8	4,244.8	3,945.5	4,930.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	15,399.8	18,674.7	22,057.1	18,053.2	25,802.6	28,680.6	17,642.3	16,288.6	9,933.0	16,814.1	16,332.3	16,109.0	26,298.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	5,349.8	4,124.6	5,710.3	4,673.0	5,209.5	5,548.1	8,171.3	8,818.1	4,226.9	4,153.9	10,818.1	7,480.7	5,667.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	4,464.8	4,379.5	6,284.3	8,219.6	3,981.3	4,337.8	6,070.8	6,511.6	3,899.2	3,371.8	3,263.3	4,679.2	4,917.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	34,425.5	30,814.4	36,907.3	34,138.5	27,947.3	32,892.1	29,727.8	29,753.2	27,942.1	26,401.7	31,820.1	31,588.6	33,600.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	21.5	16.3	18.9	21.4	20.5	18.8	15.0	16.1	22.6	15.8	16.7	25.3	22.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	66,416.5	63,795.1	75,942.0	72,428.1	67,923.8	77,532.0	68,104.4	67,781.5	51,259.8	54,251.5	67,109.8	65,434.2	76,819.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	4,716.3	4,699.3	4,884.6	4,282.3	4,323.6	4,022.1	4,294.6	4,455.7	4,042.9	3,825.6	4,573.6	3,896.5	4,824.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,353.3	1,316.3	1,279.7	1,225.9	960.5	765.8	1,182.8	1,207.6	1,091.4	815.8	1,435.8	2,551.1	1,055.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	39,704.7	37,554.9	40,091.3	39,948.4	37,652.3	41,542.4	39,091.3	46,947.9	39,722.2	36,820.0	40,020.0	39,884.8	39,658.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	89,789.0	94,216.6	91,597.3	88,173.3	95,284.1	96,975.9	95,032.5	104,712.0	91,723.7	80,433.1	93,614.0	81,764.5	86,315.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	13,479.8	15,116.7	12,370.8	11,905.4	12,863.5	13,071.5	14,640.8	16,391.9	14,427.2	11,934.9	14,357.2	15,066.1	14,588.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	4,820.1	5,858.0	6,255.3	6,470.6	7,050.4	5,100.2	5,640.0	10,355.7	6,762.3	5,159.4	7,463.0	6,704.2	6,545.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	42,744.8	40,128.5	44,046.3	44,883.9	41,185.3	43,431.8	41,535.5	44,582.0	46,589.1	38,757.7	41,806.3	39,913.5	41,555.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	830.7	1,228.8	887.8	1,494.8	704.6	888.4	1,602.7	577.9	944.8	1,180.1	1,958.4	1,316.2	1,909.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	197,438.7	200,119.2	201,413.2	198,384.5	200,024.3	205,797.9	203,020.2	229,230.7	205,303.5	178,926.5	205,228.1	191,096.9	196,452.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose															
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	5,896.2	5,125.3	5,918.3	5,793.5	5,187.6	5,644.5	5,324.9	5,341.8	6,157.4	4,573.3	6,150.6	5,338.6	6,012.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	4,740.4	4,146.6	4,835.1	5,372.5	4,744.7	4,842.6	4,458.0	5,223.1	5,238.2	4,647.3	4,264.1	4,142.5	4,437.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	20,273.9	19,759.8	20,345.7	20,613.0	20,556.5	21,183.6	21,113.5	23,248.0	23,053.6	19,642.4	21,034.5	20,791.5	21,743.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	11.5	8.3	9.0	8.6	8.5	10.7	7.4	6.1	5.4	4.8	7.4	5.0	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	42,744.8	40,128.5	44,046.3	44,883.9	41,185.3	43,431.8	41,535.5	44,582.0	46,589.1	38,757.7	41,806.3	39,913.5	41,555.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	102,863.3	104,932.5	102,853.3	102,894.6	103,665.0	103,952.2	105,025.9	95,214.1	95,298.5	95,371.3	95,238.3	n.a	n.a	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	185.9	187.5	185.6	183.7	174.9	170.4	181.6	174.9	181.6	178.7	174.9	189.3	219.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,356.3	1,357.4	1,138.7	1,140.6	1,127.6	1,147.5	1,141.8	1,128.4	1,122.3	1,111.0	1,118.9	1,117.4	1,128.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,634.0	2,498.3	2,515.4	2,464.8	2,269.2	2,277.5	2,318.5	2,377.9	2,394.2	2,402.1	2,248.2	2,245.3	2,224.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	234.5	239.7	242.5	299.1	248.4	249.8	261.2	215.5	219.3	239.6	235.2	280.2	348.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	4,224.1	4,150.0	4,236.7	4,287.8	4,234.9	4,230.3	4,169.9	4,045.7	4,092.6	4,127.7	4,096.8	4,056.5	4,142.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	5,004.1	5,093.4	4,953.6	5,077.2	4,945.4	4,910.7	4,882.3	4,626.2	4,647.0	4,425.4	4,391.4	4,352.6	4,464.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	981.7	984.9	995.4	1,014.8	1,025.4	1,025.3	1,036.9	570.5	582.5	585.8	572.8	571.2	565.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	4,564.0	4,529.7	4,533.8	4,581.6	4,469.6	4,474.1	4,320.0	4,250.5	4,260.6	4,287.1	4,255.3	4,294.2	4,343.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	548.5	543.2	548.6	527.0	525.1	528.9	524.5	525.1	552.8	566.4	557.4	549.8	552.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	15,449.2	15,184.9	15,133.2	15,000.1	14,965.1	14,773.3	14,834.9	14,517.6	14,821.7	14,845.2	14,487.9	14,703.9	15,117.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	82.8	81.7	79.1	76.1	56.8	52.7	48.9	37.0	38.1	38.1	39.5	36.0	38.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million	35,265.1	34,850.7	34,562.7	34,652.9	34,042.4	33,840.6	33,720.4	32,469.5	32,912.7	32,807.1	32,178.2	32,394.6	33,145.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
THERS															
4.1 LABOUR															
4.1.1 Labour Force	('000)	16,947.6[r]	17,171.1	17,195.7	17,219.9	17,244.3	17,268.9	17,127.5[r]	17,168.4[r]	17,218.2	17,266.9	17,308.1	17,344.5	17,384.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
a. Employed	('000)	16,393.5[r]	16,605.7	16,632.0	16,661.4	16,689.0	16,717.5	16,585.7[r]	16,629.9[r]	16,684.4	16,734.1	16,778.5	16,818.6	16,862.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
b. Unemployed	('000)	554.1[r]	565.3	563.7	558.5	555.3	551.4	541.8[r]	538.5[r]	533.8	532.8	529.6	525.9	522.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	70.6[r]	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.5	70.5	70.5[r]	70.6[r]	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	3.3[r]	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3,2	3.2[r]	3.1[r]	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	4,894.0	3,481.0	5,184.0	4,974.0	5,281.0	6,851.0	5,162.0	4,546.0	6,275.0	4,970.0	4,929.0	6,391.0	6,163.0	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
4.2.1 Local	Number	4,829	4,162	5,217	5,424	4,216	4,946	4,832	4,902	4,663	3,884	5,205	5,174	5,612	Companies Commission of Mala
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	2	1	5	6	4	4	2	4	3	0	3	4	4	Companies Commission of Mala

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2025 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-33.0	-1.1	82.4	-58.0	-85.0	-35.8	79.5	-25.0	-6.3	-35.2	-62.3	15.3	35.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	464.8	69.1	58.3	-65.8	175.5	15.9	29.1	-30.0	-81.3	-89.1	-79.2	71.0	92.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-7.8	23.0	-19.0	-21.5	-22.6	-24.5	-6.2	-11.7	-16.9	22.5	-10.0	-9.7	-15.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-22.0	23.8	28.0	-5.9	22.0	-3.0	-11.5	-23.1	-27.5	72.4	9.2	1.2	70.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	23.7	20.4	-2.5	35.2	0.9	-1.4	73.9	57.0	-19.6	23.0	146.1	49.6	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	4.3	-11.4	28.5	81.9	-13.0	6.2	44.8	43.3	17.5	-17.1	-36.6	38.3	10.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	1.5	1.9	17.4	-1.8	-5.2	0.8	-1.7	-20.2	-8.3	8.5	5.2	2.0	-2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-89.0	-36.9	-98.2	18.5	-62.1	-35.7	-5.0	-2.6	16.3	-23.3	-10.3	-5.4	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	-4.8	9.4	15.3	-0.7	-3.2	-2.6	4.4	-10.9	-13.8	20.7	9.2	7.7	15.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-5.0	-4.6	15.1	-9.0	-16.3	-25.1	-8.1	-21.1	-19.2	4.0	1.6	-6.8	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	26.8	15.7	56.0	23.3	-52.1	-20.7	-4.4	-50.4	-27.3	-50.1	-24.5	133.2	-22.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	10.5	2.3	10.9	8.9	2.9	7.6	1.6	29.7	8.5	8.6	9.7	8.5	-0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-7.6	-4.1	-12.2	-11.1	-12.4	-7.4	-12.3	0.4	-8.8	-4.3	0.5	-8.8	-3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	-3.6	-6.1	-13.3	-23.5	-20.4	-17.8	3.4	-4.3	-3.3	-6.4	4.6	10.1	8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	-8.0	-18.4	17.2	0.8	12.4	-9.4	-8.0	63.1	26.5	-24.2	-12.9	27.5	35.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	10.8	3.1	14.6	5.3	-0.5	1.1	1.2	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	3.3	34.1	25.1	7.7	-58.1	-17.7	42.7	-46.8	-7.1	104.4	29.4	57.5	129.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	-0.1	-2.0	-1.4	-4.4	-8.2	-4.4	-5.7	6.1	-2.6	-2.3	1.5	0.1	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	12.6	-5.7	15.6	-3.8	-4.0	-4.0	-7.6	-3.1	-7.5	-14.7	3.8	-5.5	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	2.8	-2.6	14.3	8.8	-4.5	8.4	2.8	10.0	14.2	11.3	-4.1	-3.3	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	7.4	7.0	11.7	5.2	5.7	6.3	5.1	6.3	7.0	-1.4	1.4	7.5	7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	-27.3	-57.1	-50.5	-51.7	-47.6	-40.7	-51.3	-47.6	-71.0	-70.3	-53.9	-29.9	-66.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	10.8	3.1	14.6	5.3	-0.5	1.1	1.2	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	0.5	3.4	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.3	3.7	-7.3	-6.9	-7.5	-8.3	n.a	n.a	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-87.6	-72.1	-71.7	-72.4	-74.2	-75.1	-73.0	-73.6	-1.8	-4.8	-6.1	0.1	17.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-2.3	0.4	-16.0	-16.4	-18.1	-16.8	-17.3	-17.5	-18.2	-18.4	-18.1	-17.3	-16.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-8.2	-12.5	-14.4	-16.8	-23.3	-16.7	-12.8	-8.2	-6.6	-7.7	-13.1	-13.7	-15.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-4.6	3.2	17.9	42.9	16.7	12.0	19.1	-1.9	-3.0	4.8	3.0	22.7	48.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	26.2	17.9	11.6	8.7	8.1	6.7	3.9	-0.1	-1.0	-3.3	-1.8	-3.3	-1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	-3.6	3.8	-0.5	0.1	0.3	-1.1	0.1	-1.4	-1.5	-7.9	-9.6	-11.3	-10.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	15.2	-3.4	35.6	-8.0	-7.3	1.5	-1.3	-49.2	-48.7	-39.3	-41.9	-49.5	-42.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	8.6	4.4	3.5	4.2	1.2	3.7	1.2	-0.1	0.7	3.1	1.0	1.6	-4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	-9.1	-11.6	-24.7	-15.5	-17.3	-14.4	-13.4	-14.6	-13.1	-10.5	-1.7	-3.4	0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-1.3	-2.7	-7.7	-8.5	-3.7	-5.9	-5.7	-6.9	-6.1	-7.5	-8.0	-6.7	-2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-0.6	0.3	4.0	-1.7	-26.1	-32.6	-33.8	-46.6	-45.1	-45.6	-44.0	-57.2	-53.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	-1.9	-1.0	-4.6	-5.9	-5.0	-5.2	-5.1	-7.9	-6.1	-7.1	-8.0	-8.1	-6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force	0.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malays
a. Employed	0.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malays
b. Unemployed	-5.2	-2.8	-2.7	-3.3	-3.2	-3.4	-4.8	-5.2	-4.7	-4.3	-4.9	-5.5	-5.7	Department of Statistics, Malays
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malays
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malays
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	38.2	4.1	21.0	9.1	26.8	14.5	3.4	-1.7	8.6	35.9	20.3	64.5	25.9	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	9.6	-2.9	17.7	10.6	2.5	3.3	6.9	15.8	1.1	9.5	11.1	23.5	16.2	Companies Commission of Mala
4.2.2 Foreign	0.0	-83.3	0.0	200.0	0.0	-42.9	-50.0	0.0	200.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	Companies Commission of Mala

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)		UNIT	2024								2025					DATA SOURCE
			May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
4.3	**STOCK MARKET**															
4.3.1	Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,596.7	1,590.1	1,625.6	1,678.8	1,648.9	1,601.9	1,594.3	1,642.3	1,556.9	1,574.7	1,513.7	1,540.2	1,508.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2	Value Traded	RM Billion	90.2	78.2	83.3	84.4	75.7	59.4	64.7	60.5	54.8	50.2	57.3	48.1	51.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3	Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	2,021.8	2,027.9	2,064.8	2,035.6	2,036.1	2,003.8	2,009.0	2,080.5	1,971.0	1,923.7	1,871.1	1,878.5	1,873.0	Bursa Malaysia
4.4	**EXCHANGE RATE**															
4.4.1	USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.7183	4.7101	4.6796	4.4174	4.2626	4.2954	4.4356	4.4604	4.4740	4.4418	4.4358	4.4158	4.2429	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2	GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.9594	5.9914	6.0152	5.7131	5.6312	5.6125	5.6561	5.6393	5.5229	5.5693	5.7197	5.8078	5.7465	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3	SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	6.2354	6.2156	6.1855	5.9053	5.7415	5.7533	5.8516	5.8446	5.8195	5.8091	5.8902	5.9473	5.7851	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4	SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.4919	3.4846	3.4746	3.3561	3.2876	3.2814	3.3188	3.3034	3.2836	3.2991	3.3191	3.3373	3.3039	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5	EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	5.0989	5.0718	5.0741	4.8653	4.7329	4.6850	4.7159	4.6713	4.6283	4.6272	4.7852	4.9632	4.8108	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6	CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	518.8283	527.4256	524.1588	514.5721	503.0838	499.2367	503.9507	500.5317	491.8395	491.4700	501.4695	530.1279	520.4305	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7	JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.0274	2.9829	2.9636	3.0183	2.9739	2.8742	2.8867	2.9050	2.8556	2.9267	2.9750	3.0672	2.9354	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8	HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	60.4031	60.3183	59.9265	56.6682	54.7071	55.2816	57.0173	57.3781	57.4794	57.0800	57.0690	56.8801	54.0604	Central Bank of Malaysia
SELECTED COUNTRIES																
5.1	**TRADE**															
5.1.1	**Exports**															
	- Malaysia #	RM Billion	128.0	126.0	131.1	129.0	123.6	128.1	126.3	138.5	122.8	118.2	137.3	133.5	126.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Singapore	SGD Billion	56.8	52.0	59.2	55.8	54.4	56.1	58.3	60.1	59.5	54.0	58.4	68.1	58.2	Statistics Singapore
	- China	USD Billion	301.7	307.3	300.2	308.3	303.4	308.9	311.9	335.7	324.7	215.0	313.7	315.7	316.1	National Bureau of Statistics of Chi
	- Japan	JPY Billion	8,277.7	9,209.1	9,612.7	8,433.5	9,037.9	9,427.0	9,452.3	9,910.6	7,863.7	9,191.1	9,852.6	9,157.2	8,135.0	Statistics Bureau of Japan
	- EU	USD Billion	216.8	213.7	228.8	196.6	212.3	228.7	222.9	209.8	209.4	225.5	255.5	218.2	n.a	European Statistics
	- USA	USD Billion	173.0	174.4	168.8	180.5	171.4	177.6	174.4	166.0	164.9	167.6	191.4	188.6	183.0	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2	**Imports**															
	- Malaysia #	RM Billion	118.1	111.7	124.7	123.5	110.8	116.3	111.3	119.3	119.2	105.6	191.4	128.4	125.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Singapore	SGD Billion	52.7	48.8	53.0	49.9	49.1	51.4	51.8	56.1	54.6	46.6	191.4	56.5	52.4	Statistics Singapore
	- China	USD Billion	220.4	208.4	214.8	216.8	221.7	213.3	214.9	230.7	186.1	183.4	191.4	219.5	212.9	National Bureau of Statistics of Chi
	- Japan	JPY Billion	9,502.9	8,989.6	10,247.0	9,142.6	9,337.4	9,895.2	9,262.6	9,779.7	10,622.5	8,606.6	191.4	9,273.0	8,772.6	Statistics Bureau of Japan
	- EU	USD Billion	207.8	193.4	213.0	199.3	203.1	224.8	211.4	194.0	215.5	203.3	191.4	210.7	n.a	European Statistics
	- USA	USD Billion	274.9	265.6	288.0	277.6	286.2	288.8	274.3	284.9	317.2	288.2	191.4	276.1	276.7	United States Census Bureau
5.2	**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX**															
5.2.1	Malaysia	Point	128.1	134.2	132.2	134.5	133.4	135.8	136.5	136.0	135.5	126.3	138.1	127.1	128.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2	Singapore	Point	115.3	118.0	125.5	132.2	136.6	133.5	130.2	133.4	127.1	112.6	125.7	124.2	119.8	Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.3	South Korea	Point	112.9	112.5	109.0	109.9	107.8	115.0	113.9	121.5	103.6	106.3	116.9	116.1	113.1	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4	Japan	Point	97.3	99.3	107.8	91.4	103.6	107.2	103.4	104.1	94.4	97.3	111.1	101.2	95.5	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5	USA	Point	103.0	103.3	102.5	103.0	102.6	102.1	102.3	103.2	103.2	104.1	103.9	103.9	103.6	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3	**RETAIL TRADE INDEX**															
5.3.1	Malaysia	Point	179.3	179.8	178.1	179.7	181.0	182.0	181.7	183.9	184.9	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2	Singapore	Point	111.7	103.2	106.8	109.7	106.4	112.5	113.9	126.4	123.4	99.8	112.4	104.0	111.7	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3	Hong Kong	Point	100.6	98.2	96.0	96.0	97.3	107.9	104.4	107.7	116.5	96.4	98.4	93.9	102.5	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4	United Kingdom	Point	98.2	95.4	98.4	95.2	93.6	98.1	106.8	116.7	87.3	91.0	94.6	97.8	96.9	Office for National Statistics
5.4	**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**															
5.4.1	Malaysia	Point	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.2	133.2	133.4	133.3	133.4	133.6	134.1	134.1	134.3	134.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2	Thailand	Point	108.8	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.7	108.6	108.5	108.3	108.4	100.6	100.4	100.1	100.4	Trading Economics
5.4.3	Indonesia	Point	106.4	106.3	106.1	106.1	105.9	106.0	106.3	106.8	106.0	105.5	107.2	108.5	108.1	Trading Economics
5.4.4	Philippines	Point	125.6	125.6	126.5	126.6	126.3	126.5	127.0	127.7	128.4	128.1	127.8	127.3	127.2	Trading Economics
5.4.5	Singapore	Point	116.6	116.3	116.0	116.8	117.1	116.8	116.8	117.2	99.9	100.7	100.6	100.3	101.1	Trading Economics
5.5	**PRODUCER PRICE INDEX**															
5.5.1	Malaysia	Point	120.1	120.0	119.8	118.7	116.9	116.1	117.7	118.6	118.9	119.0	118.3	117.1	115.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2	Philippines	Point	98.1	98.3	98.3	98.0	97.7	98.6	99.1	98.8	98.2	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.8	Trading Economics
5.5.3	Singapore	Point	101.1	101.5	98.9	95.7	94.5	96.0	97.5	103.5	107.2	107.2	104.5	105.1	102.2	Trading Economics
5.5.4	South Korea	Point	119.3	119.2	119.6	119.4	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.5	120.3	120.3	120.4	120.1	119.7	Trading Economics
5.5.5	China	Point	107.5	107.3	107.1	106.3	105.6	105.6	105.7	105.6	105.4	105.3	104.8	104.4	103.9	Trading Economics
5.5.6	Japan	Point	122.4	122.7	123.4	123.1	123.5	124.0	124.4	124.9	125.3	125.5	126.1	126.5	126.4	Trading Economics
5.5.7	USA	Point	144.3	144.8	144.9	145.3	145.7	146.2	146.4	147.1	148.1	148.3	148.2	147.9	148.2	Trading Economics

Note:
p preliminary
r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until May 2025
provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2025 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	15.1	15.5	11.4	15.6	15.8	11.1	9.7	12.9	2.9	1.5	-1.5	-2.3	-5.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	116.2	105.4	100.1	70.8	57.8	20.6	-1.6	7.2	-22.2	-10.4	-11.2	-21.7	-42.9	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	20.0	21.5	17.5	14.6	15.6	13.7	13.0	15.8	6.1	1.8	-1.9	-4.4	-7.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	-4.1	-1.6	-1.8	4.3	9.8	10.5	5.7	4.5	4.7	7.4	6.3	8.0	11.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	-5.3	-2.3	-1.6	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.6	7.7	8.2	4.8	2.7	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	-2.7	-0.5	-0.4	4.1	7.7	8.3	6.0	6.3	7.4	9.0	6.4	5.7	7.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-3.3	-1.2	-0.9	1.7	4.5	5.7	4.8	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.0	5.3	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	-3.6	-1.0	0.1	3.4	5.7	7.0	7.5	8.8	10.4	11.3	7.2	3.0	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-2.8	-2.4	0.2	2.0	3.7	5.2	4.4	7.5	11.0	10.7	6.0	-1.1	-0.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	8.9	10.1	9.9	5.5	6.6	10.4	8.5	11.3	12.4	9.0	5.9	1.0	3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	-4.4	-1.9	-1.9	3.9	9.3	9.7	5.3	4.0	4.2	6.9	5.6	7.0	11.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia #	7.1	1.7	12.3	12.0	-0.6	1.6	3.9	16.9	0.3	6.2	6.8	16.4	-1.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	12.0	-2.0	13.2	4.1	0.01	-3.4	5.0	14.6	3.1	5.6	2.3	22.1	2.5	Statistics Singapore
- China	7.4	8.4	6.9	8.6	2.3	12.6	6.6	10.7	6.0	-3.0	12.3	8.1	4.8	National Bureau of Statistics of C
- Japan	13.5	5.4	10.2	5.5	-1.7	3.1	7.2	2.8	7.2	11.4	4.0	2.0	-1.7	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	-0.7	-5.9	10.3	-1.4	0.7	1.7	-1.3	4.1	4.7	7.1	15.5	-1.9	n.a	European Statistics
- USA	3.6	4.4	5.4	4.6	0.2	-0.02	5.4	-1.1	2.7	0.2	6.7	10.0	5.8	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia #	13.4	17.8	25.4	26.2	10.9	2.7	1.6	11.9	6.2	5.5	65.2	20.0	6.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	15.6	4.5	13.7	1.4	0.2	-0.9	4.9	24.0	10.9	3.5	272.8	6.9	-0.5	Statistics Singapore
- China	2.1	-2.5	6.7	0.1	0.2	-2.3	-3.9	0.9	-16.4	1.5	-13.3	-0.2	-3.4	National Bureau of Statistics of C
- Japan	9.6	3.3	16.6	2.3	2.2	0.5	-3.8	1.8	16.7	-0.7	-97.9	-2.2	-7.7	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	-5.6	-7.5	5.0	0.1	-0.3	3.8	1.3	4.6	11.6	7.7	-3.8	0.5	n.a	European Statistics
- USA	4.3	3.1	12.7	4.5	9.6	4.5	7.2	15.1	25.0	18.8	-26.1	1.7	0.6	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia	2.5	5.2	5.8	4.2	2.2	2.2	3.4	4.6	2.1	1.5	3.2	2.7	0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	2.8	-3.3	3.0	22.8	9.2	1.2	10.8	5.0	5.1	0.9	6.8	5.9	3.9	Singapore Economic Developmer Board
5.2.3 South Korea	4.9	3.4	5.2	3.9	-1.5	6.4	-0.3	4.4	-5.0	6.5	4.4	4.9	0.2	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	0.7	-8.2	2.6	-4.9	-3.2	0.8	-3.3	-2.2	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.7	-1.8	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	-0.001	0.9	-0.5	-0.08	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	0.5	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.6	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia	6.8	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	5.0	4.1	3.6	6.6	4.0	5.0	3.3	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	0.3	-2.9	-2.3	-1.3	-1.3	1.2	-0.7	-3.6	5.3	-6.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	Singapore Department of Statistic
5.3.3 Hong Kong	-12.7	-11.2	-13.2	-11.8	-8.7	-4.9	-8.4	-11.3	-5.1	-15.1	-4.7	-3.3	1.9	Census and Statistics Departmen Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	1.1	-1.5	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.4	-2.6	4.2	-1.2	0.6	0.6	6.0	-1.3	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.3	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.4	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.3	-2.1	-2.4	-0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	-1.9	-3.4	-3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3	-1.3	-1.4	-0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	-0.4	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	3.5	4.4	0.2	-5.7	-9.0	-6.2	-4.0	2.7	6.1	6.0	3.0	3.2	1.1	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.3	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	-1.4	-0.8	-0.8	-1.8	-2.8	-2.9	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.5	-2.7	-3.3	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	2.3	2.6	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.3	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.5	2.7	Trading Economics

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until May 2025
r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024 May	2024 Jun	2024 Jul	2024 Aug	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	2024 Dec	2025 Jan	2025 Feb	2025 Mar	2025 Apr	2025 May	DATA SOURCE
6 LABOUR FORCE															
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia	%	70.6 r	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.5	70.5	70.5 r	70.6 r	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
- South Korea	%	64.5	64.4	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.7	64.7	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.7	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	64.8	66.0	63.5	64.8	65.7	63.3	64.6	65.1	63.9	64.5	62.9	63.7	64.8	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	%	66.7	66.8	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.1	67.2	66.7	66.7	67.1	67.0	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	63.3	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.7	64.0	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	77.9	77.9	78.1	78.2	78.4	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.5	78.6	78.6	78.7	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	62.6	62.6	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.4	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	65.6	65.5	65.3	65.4	65.2	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.5	65.3	65.2	65.3	65.3	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	74.9	79.0	77.7	75.6	74.8	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.5	75.5	75.6	75.7	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	70.9	70.8	70.1	68.2	67.4	67.7	67.2	66.8	67.8	67.0	68.0	69.1	70.4	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia	%	3.3 r	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2 r	3.1 r	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysi
- Philippines	%	4.1	3.1	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	8.3	9.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.0	8.8	8.6	8.7	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	10.2	8.3	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.5	9.4	10.1	9.2	8.8	Statistics Finland

Note:
p preliminary
r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until May 2025
provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2025 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	DATA SOURCE
LABOUR FORCE														
5.6.1 Participation Rate														
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Mala
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate														
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Mala
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trading Economics
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland

Note:
p preliminary
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r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2023 Q4	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2023 Q4	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	DATA SOURCE
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)						
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	410,230.9	397,802.4	401,672.3	420,353.9	430,476.8	415,223.7	2.8	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	153,693.8	157,158.5	138,393.3	145,616.3	136,042.0	151,757.4	9.4	16.4	11.9	-12.4	-11.5	-3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,852,730.0	6,057,636.0	6,245,420.0	7,286,163.0	7,071,230.0	5,381,768.0	-1.0	-0.6	16.5	17.9	3.2	-11.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,251,407.0	3,703,132.0	3,831,911.0	4,791,309.0	4,576,244.0	3,176,863.0	-5.4	-1.3	14.7	26.4	7.6	-14.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	279,127.0	206,540.0	266,131.0	323,769.0	354,665.0	172,013.0	-9.4	0.01	9.9	27.5	27.1	-16.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	84.03	83.15	84.65	79.84	74.61	75.81	-4.9	2.1	8.2	-8.0	-11.2	-8.8	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	78.36	77.04	81.71	76.24	70.69	71.84	-5.4	1.2	10.8	-7.5	-9.8	-6.8	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,349.9	2,661.6	2,167.1	1,706.9	1,982.8	1,757.3	11.8	10.9	5.0	-31.6	-15.6	-34.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	9,929.8	10,291.0	8,833.2	9,085.6	9,595.1	8,545.3	-12.9	-3.1	-24.9	-4.1	-3.4	-17.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	5,654.0	5,197.5	5,948.4	4,890.2	5,954.5	5,169.0	18.8	-5.9	10.3	14.6	5.3	-0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	9,993.6	10,962.3	8,438.8	8,846.4	8,664.9	7,704.6	8.9	20.3	-16.9	-3.3	-13.3	-29.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	7,364.7	8,020.9	6,013.8	5,876.3	8,040.9	7,463.8	5.7	8.1	0.2	-3.4	9.2	-6.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	143.2	140.6	141.5	150.5	149.7	146.4	-0.2	2.1	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	461,548,038.5	457,325,859.2	464,219,115.3	483,215,390.6	481,788,235.8	475,567,770.9	-2.7	1.8	5.7	6.5	4.4	4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	308,624,014.6	306,288,363.0	317,386,134.3	331,004,458.9	334,103,830.2	324,744,653.1	-6.9	2.4	5.2	7.8	8.3	6.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project														
- Investment														
a. Projects Number	Number	270	251	268	281	308	207	27.4	30.7	17.0	46.4	14.1	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	9,618	4,817	7,740	9,323	9,712	4,937	156.0	59.6	-2.9	219.2	1.0	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	42,364	37,880	9,727	19,333	21,953	25,524	171.3	200.6	-54.3	-63.0	-48.2	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	51,981	42,697	17,467	28,656	31,664	30,460	168.4	173.3	-40.3	-48.0	-39.1	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	34,147.0	36,786.1	38,890.1	41,077.7	42,049.1	42,894.7	6.8	14.2	20.2	22.9	23.1	16.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	132.0	132.3	132.9	134.7	134.3	134.3	5.3	3.5	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	363.0	339.0	397.0	361.0	505.0	n.a	3.4	-26.1	-11.2	-12.4	39.1	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	412.0	441.0	107.0	134.0	299.0	n.a	58.5	0.2	-58.8	-61.0	-27.4	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices														
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	3,382.63	3,444.87	3,483.95	3,494.33	3,427.12	3,319.97	-3.3	-1.2	-0.4	3.6	1.3	-3.6	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.31	22.39	22.75	22.90	22.89	23.02	19.9	13.3	5.0	4.4	2.6	2.8	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	101.1	102.4	92.3	86.5	100.1	99.1	3.7	5.9	2.4	-4.6	-1.1	-3.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	44,678.5	45,320.6	46,768.5	46,770.7	45,106.3	44,456.1	5.7	9.1	5.1	4.6	1.0	-1.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	560.0	565.7	569.4	573.2	573.2	573.4	5.6	3.6	2.3	3.6	2.4	1.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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n.a. not available
- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2023	2024				2025	2023	2024				2025	DATA SOURCE
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)						
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	31,729.0	31,501.8	32,132.7	32,658.2	31,570.1	31,214.1	6.6	8.0	5.5	5.1	-0.5	-0.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	10,009.2	11,134.7	11,344.1	10,962.8	10,442.3	10,637.9	9.1	17.7	5.6	4.8	4.3	-4.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	138.6	138.7	141.0	146.2	145.9	146.1	4.6	3.5	3.1	4.6	5.3	5.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	175.1	175.2	179.4	179.6	182.5	184.3	2.9	3.8	5.5	4.1	4.2	5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	136.3	134.1	132.0	136.2	139.7	129.3	9.8	4.7	9.0	3.7	2.5	-3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	Unit	194,223	197,379	170,800	187,364	183,934	167,701	8.4	6.0	11.2	-1.8	-5.3	-15.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	13,935	11,232	10,080	12,280	12,151	8,806	-3.4	-7.6	-4.3	-6.2	-12.8	-21.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	208,158	208,611	180,880	199,644	196,085	176,507	7.6	5.1	10.2	-2.1	-5.8	-15.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	Unit	206,194	182,133	168,602	184,340	199,799	173,702	12.7	6.4	10.8	0.1	-3.1	-4.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	21,670	17,251	16,100	16,584	19,327	11,640	2.5	-16.1	-14.0	-13.7	-10.8	-32.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	227,864	202,335	188,023	204,186	222,603	186,497	11.6	5.0	8.3	-0.8	-2.3	-7.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	399,576	384,782	369,208	404,383	411,850	380,738	1.8	-1.1	2.7	5.0	3.1	-1.1	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Index of Services	Point	153.1	154.9	158.9	165.2	173.9	175.4	10.1	12.0	12.4	12.4	13.6	13.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	Number	5,674,809.0	5,812,000.0	5,996,937.0	6,568,905.0	6,638,856.0	6,366,801.0	25.7	32.5	25.7	23.8	17.0	9.5	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport														
- Index of Services	Point	156.3	159.7	164.5	168.3	173.0	174.8	12.2	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.7	9.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication														
- Index of Services	Point	167.5	168.5	170.2	171.8	174.5	174.5	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.2	3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Penetration Rate														
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	148.7	146.7	147.3	146.4	145.4	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	50.6	46.9	47.5	48.2	48.7	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c. Mobile-broadband per 100 inhabitants	%	134.5	132.1	132.5	132.0	131.1	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance														
- Index of Services	Point	132.6	133.8	134.5	144.3	138.2	135.7	-2.5	2.7	6.2	3.7	4.2	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply														
- M1	RM Million	638,423.0	645,343.9	642,137.8	644,918.2	666,427.5	667,450.1	5.9	8.0	6.4	6.0	4.4	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,390,987.0	2,423,483.7	2,416,358.2	2,408,238.8	2,478,816.7	2,480,758.3	5.9	6.1	5.2	4.2	3.7	2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,402,067.9	2,434,180.5	2,426,401.3	2,417,121.6	2,488,430.5	2,490,114.8	6.0	6.2	5.2	4.2	3.6	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	2,131,741.8	2,160,179.6	2,185,290.7	2,203,619.7	2,249,086.9	2,273,418.9	5.3	6.0	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,254,940.6	1,266,779.9	1,277,696.4	1,279,950.3	1,300,620.0	1,309,926.0	3.2	3.9	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	868,083.2	884,403.9	898,439.5	914,406.5	939,160.2	954,480.9	8.5	9.2	9.7	9.0	8.2	7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	8,718.0	8,995.8	9,154.8	9,262.9	9,306.7	9,012.1	6.1	6.4	5.4	7.0	6.8	0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	2,485,875.3	2,517,764.2	2,516,597.6	2,512,137.7	2,561,195.8	2,593,814.7	5.6	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,642,600.6	1,655,997.1	1,663,502.6	1,643,031.8	1,669,834.4	1,694,263.9	5.6	3.7	4.2	1.8	1.7	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	815,465.7	833,826.8	826,094.7	840,819.4	863,716.2	871,167.2	5.4	7.5	6.2	6.3	5.9	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	27,808.9	27,940.3	27,000.3	28,286.5	27,645.2	28,383.6	10.9	15.1	6.2	3.8	-0.6	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	1,080,699.7	1,105,680.9	1,100,816.6	1,115,157.5	1,123,367.4	1,131,363.7	3.9	3.7	1.8	2.8	3.9	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	590,415.3	610,247.0	610,460.3	602,745.5	602,059.9	602,621.4	3.7	2.8	1.1	-0.2	2.0	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	472,875.8	477,091.9	472,701.4	494,781.6	503,238.8	511,190.1	3.8	4.1	2.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	17,408.5	18,342.0	17,654.9	17,630.4	18,068.7	17,552.2	13.7	21.1	9.9	9.7	3.8	-4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	226,052.3	233,316.5	232,568.7	231,538.4	238,501.8	242,253.2	-1.5	1.0	1.9	3.2	5.5	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	152,343.2	156,222.2	156,223.9	154,192.3	159,765.4	161,144.3	-3.8	-0.9	0.2	1.1	4.9	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	73,709.1	77,094.3	76,344.7	77,346.2	78,736.4	81,108.9	3.8	5.2	5.6	7.7	6.8	5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM														
- Commercial Banks	%	5.47	5.37	5.34	5.27	5.15	5.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.22	5.26	5.26	5.23	5.20	5.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	6.85	6.92	6.91	6.94	6.76	6.65	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2023	2024				2025	2023	2024				2025	DATA SOURCE
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)						
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	%	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.91	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.49	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	2,565.0	2,141.5	1,533.5	2,498.8	2,530.6	1,161.7	-30.7	89.3	-12.4	-67.5	-1.3	-45.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,803.5	1,633.0	1,901.3	1,010.2	1,942.6	295.9	75.4	71.3	127.4	-11.5	7.7	-81.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	16,870.8	13,004.0	14,550.6	13,740.3	14,452.5	12,131.7	23.6	-12.0	9.7	-21.1	-14.3	-6.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	70,707.7	38,402.8	49,995.6	65,912.8	62,611.5	43,079.5	29.1	-12.3	-1.5	14.5	-11.5	12.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	15,943.1	13,028.4	14,474.4	15,592.8	22,537.6	19,198.9	41.5	10.9	49.9	7.7	41.4	47.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	12,818.4	12,530.7	12,228.3	18,485.2	16,920.2	10,534.4	3.9	77.3	-1.7	32.2	32.0	-15.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	100,159.3	85,056.8	96,200.5	98,993.1	92,373.1	86,163.9	30.6	-0.9	4.2	3.5	-7.8	1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	61.6	58.6	64.5	60.7	49.9	55.1	-71.4	-94.5	-73.0	-94.5	-18.9	-6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	220,929.5	165,855.9	190,948.7	216,293.9	213,418.0	172,621.1	27.2	-0.3	5.3	3.5	-3.4	4.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	15,689.2	13,182.1	13,597.0	13,490.5	12,772.4	12,442.0	16.8	-8.5	-0.2	-4.4	-18.6	-5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	4,637.6	5,036.5	3,763.6	3,466.0	3,156.1	3,342.9	135.5	171.3	37.9	-9.2	-31.9	-33.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	113,303.8	106,991.4	114,027.0	117,692.0	127,581.6	116,562.2	-5.7	-3.3	7.2	7.6	12.6	8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	317,413.9	277,706.7	273,614.7	275,054.7	296,720.4	265,770.8	3.7	-5.6	-5.7	-11.9	-6.5	-4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	47,182.7	41,389.4	42,283.6	37,139.7	44,104.2	40,719.3	15.7	4.0	-1.4	-19.2	-6.5	-1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	18,111.2	20,714.7	15,938.2	19,776.3	21,095.9	19,384.7	-13.0	22.1	-7.5	9.7	16.5	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	126,891.7	127,958.3	122,387.8	130,115.6	129,549.3	127,153.0	11.9	11.1	8.5	6.3	2.1	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	3,289.8	3,107.4	2,895.0	3,087.2	3,069.0	4,083.2	-55.4	33.6	11.1	-18.3	-6.7	31.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	646,520.0	596,086.5	588,506.9	599,822.0	638,048.9	589,458.1	3.6	0.1	0.0	-4.8	-1.3	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	17,153.4	17,942.3	16,672.9	16,899.4	16,311.2	16,881.2	15.9	12.7	4.7	2.1	-4.9	-5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	13,552.0	13,208.0	13,172.5	14,952.0	14,522.4	14,152.2	15.2	6.7	2.6	5.7	7.2	7.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	61,872.2	62,186.3	59,378.0	61,515.3	65,545.1	63,730.5	11.1	11.3	7.1	7.4	5.9	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	44.9	50.6	27.0	26.1	24.2	17.5	13.2	33.9	-48.3	-50.0	-46.1	-65.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	126,891.7	127,953.1	122,383.4	130,115.9	129,550.4	127,167.7	11.9	11.1	8.5	6.3	2.1	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	102,762.6	103,850.4	104,932.5	103,665.0	95,214.1	95,238.3	-0.9	0.4	3.4	1.7	-7.3	-8.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling														
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	44,223.0	41,358.8	52,762.0	52,199.4	46,104.2	41,885.1	13.0	-5.1	8.0	6.1	4.3	1.3	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	33,505.1	32,530.7	31,229.6	34,197.2	32,304.6	30,950.5	9.8	8.9	9.4	1.5	-3.6	-4.9	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate														
- Index of Services	Point	128.0	129.6	133.6	140.5	144.0	144.8	6.8	9.3	12.4	13.8	12.5	11.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health														
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	157.6	160.2	161.8	166.7	171.9	172.0	11.3	9.3	8.4	8.8	9.1	7.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education														
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	129.8	132.7	133.7	137.2	138.5	139.2	5.6	7.2	8.0	8.4	6.7	4.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Supply														
- Working Age (15-64)	('000)	24,109.3	23,791.6	23,929.2	24,067.6	24,208.6	24,355.4	1.3	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	('000)	16,911.7	16,770.6[r]	16,913.0[r]	16,996.7[r]	17,097.9[r]	17,229.3	2.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. Employed	('000)	16,346.7	16,216.8[r]	16,368.3[r]	16,455.7[r]	16,559.1[r]	16,703.0	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. Unemployed	('000)	565.0	553.8[r]	544.6[r]	541.0[r]	538.7[r]	526.3	-5.9	-5.6	-6.3	-5.6	-4.6	-5.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	('000)	460.9	433.9[r]	432.3[r]	429.2[r]	427.8[r]	421.5	-10.6	-12.5	-12.4	-8.4	-7.2	-2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	('000)	104.1	119.9[r]	112.3[r]	111.8[r]	111.0[r]	104.8	22.4	31.6	27.6	7.0	6.6	-12.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,197.6	7,021.1[r]	7,016.2[r]	7,070.9[r]	7,110.7[r]	7,126.1	-0.7	-2.7	-2.3	-1.6	-1.2	1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	70.1	70.5[r]	70.7[r]	70.6[r]	70.6[r]	70.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%	3.3	3.3[r]	3.2[r]	3.2[r]	3.2[r]	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand														
- Jobs	('000)	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	('000)	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	('000)	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	('000)	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2023	2024				2025	2023	2024				2025	DATA SOURCE
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)						
4.1.3 Labour Productivity														
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	43.6	42.1[r]	41.8[r]	43.5[r]	44.2[r]	42.5	0.6	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. By Economic Activity														
a. Agriculture	RM	25.6	23.4[r]	24.4[r]	28.2[r]	25.4[r]	23.3	0.2	1.2	6.2	3.8	-1.9	0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	564.7	555.7[r]	514.9[r]	475.5	551.3[r]	551.1	1.2	1.3	3.7	-4.7	-2.4	-0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	56.9	54.8[r]	55.6[r]	57.2[r]	58.2[r]	56.4	-2.8	-0.2	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	17.2	18.7[r]	19.6[r]	20.9[r]	20.5[r]	20.9	2.5	12.5	19.0	20.0	18.7	11.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	41.6	40.1[r]	39.4[r]	40.9[r]	41.9[r]	40.3	1.4	1.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Value Added per Employment	RM	25,096.0	24,236.0[r]	24,154.0[r]	25,081.0[r]	25,647.0[r]	24,580.0	0.3	2.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity														
a. Agriculture	RM	13,946.0	12,608.0[r]	13,292.0[r]	15,282.0[r]	13,803.0[r]	12,603.0	0.3	1.9	6.4	2.6	-1.9	0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	345,197.0	343,404.0[r]	311,331.0[r]	291,136.0[r]	341,780.0[r]	332,946.0	2.9	4.3	2.5	-2.9	-1.1	-3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	33,755.0	32,532.0[r]	33,054.0[r]	34,146.0[r]	34,745.0[r]	33,299.0	-3.2	0.3	3.0	4.1	2.8	2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	10,257.0	11,057.0[r]	11,466.0[r]	12,423.0[r]	12,274.0[r]	12,519.0	2.2	10.7	16.2	18.9	19.7	13.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	23,877.0	23,079.0[r]	22,875.0[r]	23,653.0[r]	24,286.0[r]	23,291.0	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.8	0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification														
- Non Tertiary	%	24.0	20.0	20.0	20.3	19.8	19.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.2	74.6	74.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	2.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET														
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,454.7	1,536.1	1,590.1	1,648.9	1,642.3	1,513.7	-2.7	8.0	15.5	15.8	12.9	-1.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	171.4	191.0	229.8	243.4	184.6	162.3	36.5	39.7	104.7	75.1	7.7	-15.0	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.6976	4.7235	4.7318	4.4532	4.3971	4.4506	-2.6	-7.0	-4.3	3.9	6.8	6.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.8322	5.9904	5.9722	5.7865	5.6360	5.6040	-8.0	-11.0	-5.1	1.3	3.5	6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	6.2155	6.2836	6.2467	5.9441	5.8165	5.8386	-4.1	-6.4	-2.8	3.7	6.9	7.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.4802	3.5247	3.4964	3.3728	3.3012	3.3006	-5.3	-6.6	-3.3	1.7	5.4	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	5.0545	5.1292	5.0941	4.8907	4.6907	4.6802	-7.7	-8.2	-3.3	3.0	7.8	9.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	529.7707	540.5786	523.5014	513.9382	501.2397	494.9260	-10.5	-12.2	-3.8	2.0	5.7	9.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.1798	3.1837	3.0363	2.9852	2.8886	2.9191	1.7	4.2	8.7	7.3	10.1	9.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	60.1245	60.4017	60.5350	57.1006	56.5590	57.2095	-2.7	-7.3	-4.6	3.6	6.3	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia

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p preliminary
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