



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 9 | 2025

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'.

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN



With great pleasure that the Department of Statistics Malaysia presents Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) Ninth Edition 2025. This publication continues to serve a key platform and essential reference source by providing accurate and relevent statistics, alongside in-depth analyses that strengthen the understanding of current Malaysia's economic development. This edition concentrates on the principal statistical highlights for July and August 2025, providing insights into prevailing economic dynamics and potential future trajectories.

In this edition, an article entitled "Identifying Labour Market Gaps in Malaysia: Findings from an Experimental Measurement of Labour Underutilisation Inefficiency" is also featured. The study addresses issues related to unemployment, underemployment, and labour force participation constraints. The analysis is expected to provide critical insights into the dynamics of the labour market and, at the same time, assist policymakers in formulating more targeted interventions to improve labour efficiency and support sustainable economic growth.

From a regional perspective, the Asian Development Outlook (ADO) July 2025 released by the Asian Development Bank (ADB) projects that developing Asia's economy will expand at a moderate pace of 4.7 per cent in 2025, before easing slightly to 4.6 per cent in 2026. The forecast is shaped by subdued global trade, higher United States tariffs, weak domestic demand, and prolonged uncertainty in China's property sector. Southeast Asia is expected to record the largest downward revision, with growth of 4.2 per cent, while South Asia remains resilient, driven primarily by India. In contrast, Central Asia and the Caucasus are supported by oil production in Kazakhstan, whereas growth in the Pacific region is anticipated to moderate due to a slowdown in tourism. Overall, the economic outlook for developing Asia remains challenging, weighed down by downside risks from global tariffs, geopolitical uncertainties, and continued weakness in the property sector.

Amid these global challenges, the Malaysian economy recorded growth of 4.4 per cent in the first half of 2025, compared to 5.0 per cent in the corresponding period of the previous year. This performance was supported by sustained domestic spending and investment. For the full year 2025, the economy is projected to expand within the range of 4.0 to 4.8 per cent. Looking ahead, growth momentum in 2026 is expected to remain anchored by resilient domestic demand, underpinned by steady private consumption, ongoing investment activities, and supportive policy measures, which together are likely to mitigate external headwinds and reinforce Malaysia's medium-term growth trajectory.

In terms of sectoral performance, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) expanded by 4.2 per cent in July 2025, driven by strong growth of 4.4 per cent in the Manufacturing sector and a recovery of 4.3 per cent in the Mining sector, while the Electricity sector remained positive at 1.6 per cent. At the same time, the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector recorded sales of RM156.4 billion, an annual increase of 5.0 per cent. This was supported by robust growth in the Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade subsectors, which rose by 5.4 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively, while the Motor Vehicles subsector registered a more moderate expansion of 1.6 per cent.

Meanwhile, Malaysia's trade performance in August 2025 recorded a total trade value of RM247.1 billion, contracting by 1.9 per cent compared to the previous year due to a decline in imports. Exports, however, rose by 1.9 per cent to RM131.6 billion, resulting in a surge of more than 150 per cent in the trade surplus to RM16.1 billion. The increase in exports was mainly supported by higher shipments to Taiwan and stronger exports of electrical and electronic products. Cumulatively, for the period of January to August 2025, total trade reached RM2.0 trillion, registering growth of 3.8 per cent, underpinned by both exports (+3.9%) and imports (+3.6%), while the trade surplus expanded by 7.4 per cent to RM86.1 billion.

Malaysia's inflation rate in August 2025 registered a moderate increase of 1.3 per cent, driven primarily by higher prices in the Insurance & Financial Services, Food & Beverages, as well as Restaurants and Accommodation Services groups. At the same time, prices of several household staples, such as vegetables and meat, recorded declines, while electricity and fuel costs fell following the implementation of tariff rebates. Overall, the country's inflation rate remained contained, with price pressures largely concentrated in services and discretionary spending outside the home.

The labour market continued to demonstrate resilience, with the labour force rising to 17.47 million persons in July 2025 while the participation rate remained steady at 70.8 per cent. The unemployment rate was stable at 3.0 per cent, equivalent to 521.6 thousand persons, underscoring the stability of Malaysia's labour market despite prevailing external challenges.



NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

Meanwhile, the Leading Index (LI), an early indicator of economic direction, recorded a moderation of 0.5 per cent year-on-year, reflecting weaknesses in real imports of precious and non-ferrous base metals as well as the performance of the domestic equity market. On a month-on-month basis, however, the index rebounded by 0.5 per cent, supported by higher semiconductor imports. Although it remained below the 100.0 points threshold that signalling long-term structural challenges, the Malaysian economy is expected to remain on a moderate growth trajectory, underpinned by stable domestic demand.

Overall, supported by robust domestic growth, Malaysia's economy is in a stronger position to withstand global uncertainties. Consumption, investment, and domestic demand are expected to remain the primary drivers of growth momentum, thereby reinforcing the nation's resilience against risks such as geopolitical tensions, trade disputes, and protectionist policies that could disrupt international trade flows.

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DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia Department Of Statistics Malaysia

September 2025

KEY REVIEW



- The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) July 2025 World Economic Outlook projects global growth at 3.0 per cent in 2025, improving slightly to 3.1 per cent in 2026, reflecting overall resilience. Inflation is expected to ease to 3.6 per cent by 2026, although the U.S. faces persistent pressures from new tariffs. However, escalating trade tensions, weaker investment, and geopolitical risks could undermine this outlook, with tariffs alone cutting global output by 0.2 percentage point in 2026.
- Malaysia's economy expanded by 4.4 per cent in the first half of 2025 (1H 2024: 5.0%), aligning with
 the government's forecast of 4.0 to 4.8 per cent for the year. Growth was supported by the Services and
 Manufacturing sectors, while on the demand side, private consumption and gross fixed capital formation
 (GFCF) were the main drivers. Both the first and second quarters of 2025 recorded consistent GDP growth
 of 4.4 per cent.
- Looking at agriculture performance, Natural Rubber (NR) production decreased by 5.5 per cent year-on-year in July 2025 to 35,884 tonnes (July 2024: 37,960 tonnes). On a month-on-month basis, however, production rose sharply by 36.7 per cent compared to June 2025 (26,249 tonnes). Similarly, the Fresh fruit bunch production in August 2025 registered a decline of 3.1 per cent year-on-year to 9,524,839 tonnes (August 2024: 9,833,812 tonnes). In contrast, output showed a modest month-on-month improvement of 2.5 per cent from 9,290,773 tonnes in July 2025.
- Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) expanded by 4.2 per cent in July 2025, strengthening from 2.9 per cent in June. Growth was driven by the Manufacturing sector at 4.4 per cent (June: 3.6%) and a rebound in the Mining sector at 4.3 per cent (June: -0.01%), while the Electricity sector posted a slower increase of 1.6 per cent (June: 2.3%). However, the IPI contracted by 0.3 per cent on a month-on-month basis, offsetting the robust 7.5 per cent growth recorded in June.
- Concurrently, the sales value of the Manufacturing sector grew by 3.5 per cent year-on-year in July 2025 (June 2025: 3.3%), to RM162.5 billion. The increase was largely attributed to the Food, Beverages & Tobacco sub-sector, which expanded by 8.9 per cent (June: 14.7%), together with higher sales in Electrical & Electronics products (6.9%; June: 4.5%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (3.8%; June: 3.0%). On a month-on-month basis, sales value edged up by 0.8 per cent from RM161.2 billion in June 2025.
- In July 2025, the Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade rose by 4.6 per cent year-on-year to 165.4 points, supported by Wholesale trade (+5.9%), Retail trade (+4.4%) and Motor vehicles (+0.9%). The seasonally adjusted index increased by 2.8 per cent on a monthly basis to 168.6 points.
- In terms of prices, Malaysia's inflation edged up to 1.2 per cent year-on-year in July 2025 (June 2025: 1.1%). The increase was mainly attributed to higher costs in Insurance & Financial Services (+5.5%), Restaurants & Accommodation Services (+3.1%), and Transport (+0.4%), although Food & Beverages recorded a slower rise at 1.9 per cent (June: 2.1%). On a month-on-month basis, headline inflation rose 0.1 per cent, the same rate as in June. Meanwhile, Malaysia's inflation increased 1.3 per cent in August 2025 with the index standings at 134.9 points.
- Meanwhile, Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) for Local Production fell 3.8 per cent year-on-year in July 2025, easing slightly from a 4.2 per cent decline in June. The contraction was led by Mining (-8.7%) and Manufacturing (-4.0%), though Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (+1.1%) and Electricity & Gas Supply (+4.0%) posted increases. On a month-on-month basis, the PPI improved by 0.3 per cent, reversing a 0.7 per cent fall in June. Malaysia's PPI recorded a 2.8 per cent decline in August 2025.
- Pertaining to the external trade, Malaysia's total merchandise trade grew by 6.1 per cent year-on-year to RM749.2 billion in the second quarter of 2025. Exports rose 3.4 per cent to RM381.8 billion, while imports surged 9.0 per cent to RM367.4 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of RM14.4 billion, a sharp decline of 55.3 per cent from the same quarter last year. In July 2025, trade performance strengthened further, with total trade increasing by 3.8 per cent year-on-year to RM265.9 billion, supported by exports at RM140.4 billion (+6.8%) and imports at RM125.5 billion (+0.6%). Accordingly, the trade surplus more than doubled to RM15.0 billion, the highest recorded in 2025. In August 2025, Malaysia's trade performance showed instability with a slight decline of 1.9 per cent year-on-year.

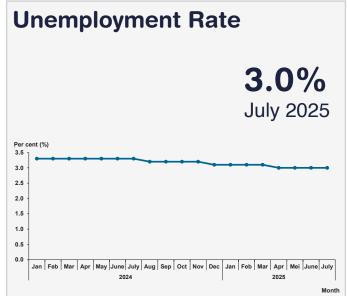
KEY REVIEW

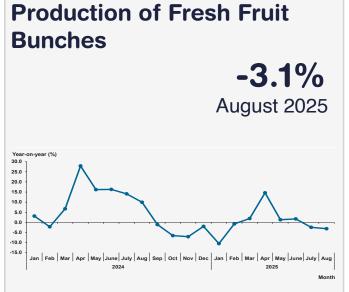


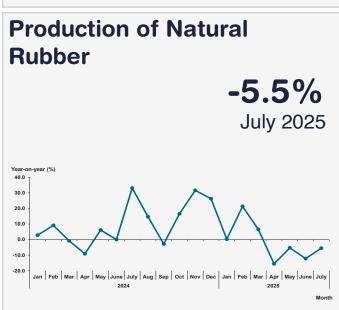
- In July 2025, Malaysia's labour force increased by 2.8 per cent year-on-year to 17.47 million persons (July 2024: 17.00 million), while the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) remained at 70.8 per cent. The number of employed persons rose 3.1 per cent to 16.95 million, raising the employment-to-population ratio to 68.7 per cent. Concurrently, unemployed persons declined by 5.7 per cent to 521.6 thousand persons, bringing the unemployment rate down to 3.0 per cent. The monthly comparison showed that the labour force expanded by 0.2 per cent (June 2025: 17.43 million), with employment increasing by 0.2 per cent (June 2025: 16.92 million).
- The Leading Index (LI) moderated in July 2025, recording a decline of 0.5 per cent year-on-year to 114.3 points (July 2024: 114.9). However, on a monthly basis, the LI rebounded by 0.5 per cent after a contraction in June, supported by stronger semiconductor imports. Although it remained below the 100.0 points long-term trend, Malaysia's near-term outlook is expected to stay moderate, aided by sectoral resilience and steady domestic demand.

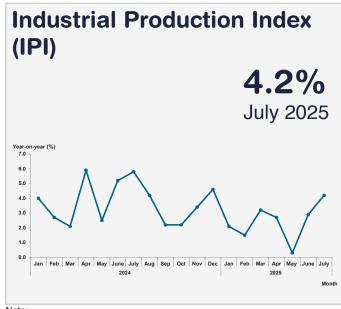


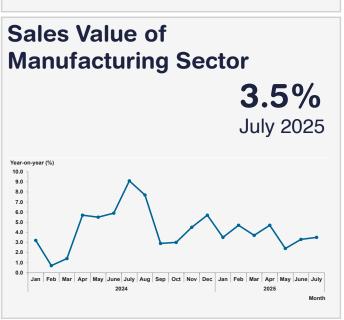










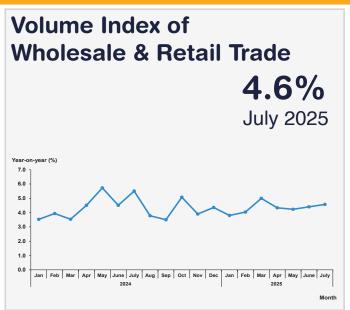


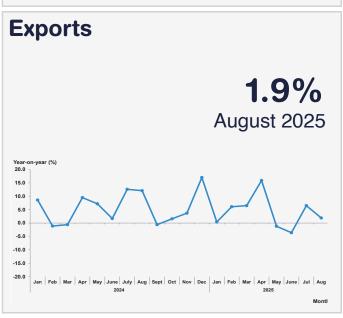
- 1) Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed in 7age
- 2) The remaining indicators are expressed in year-on-year percentage change

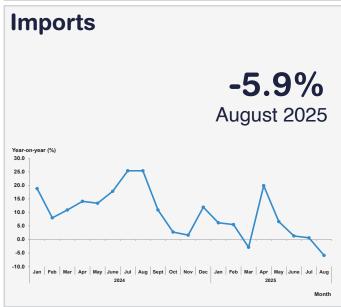


KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

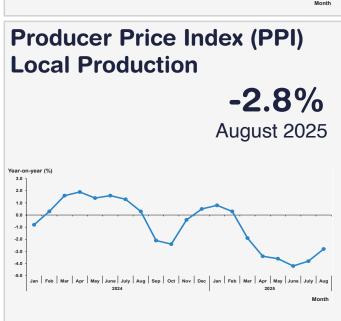














World Economy

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), in its July 2025 World Economic Outlook, highlights that the global economy remains resilient despite ongoing uncertainties. Global growth for 2025 has been revised upward to 3.0 per cent, with a further increase to 3.1 per cent projected for 2026. Global inflation is expected to ease from 4.2 per cent in 2025 to 3.6 per cent in 2026, though the United States faces persistent price pressures due to new tariffs. Escalating trade tensions, subdued investment and ongoing geopolitical risks could dampen this positive trajectory, with tariffs alone estimated to reduce global output by 0.2 percentage points in 2026.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) reported that the United States economy grew at an annual rate of 3.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, according to the second estimate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is an upward revision from the advance estimate of 3.0 per cent, largely driven by upward revisions to consumer spending and private investment, though these gains were partially offset by weaker government spending and changes in imports.

Japan's economy recorded a stronger performance in the second quarter of 2025 than initially reported. According to the Cabinet Office's second preliminary estimates, real GDP expanded at an annualised growth rate of 2.2 per cent. This marks an upward revision from the advance estimate of 1.0 per cent, highlighting resilience in domestic demand and consumption. The improvement was mainly driven by private consumption, which grew by 0.4 per cent compared with the initial estimate of 0.2 per cent. On the other hand, capital expenditure was revised downward, rising by 0.6 per cent instead of the previously reported 1.3 per cent, reflecting more cautious corporate investment.

Taiwan's real GDP grew at an annual rate of 12.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2025. The growth was driven by the export sector. Exports of goods & services surged, especially in semiconductors, electronic components, information & communication and audio-video products, boosted by global demand for Al and tech products. Imports also rose sharply, reflecting strong demand for intermediate inputs and investment goods.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's economy grew by 4.4 per cent in the first half of 2025 (1H 2024: 5.0%), in line with the government's forecast of 4.0 to 4.8 per cent growth for 2025. The performance was largely driven by the Services and Manufacturing sectors. Meanwhile, Private final consumption expenditure and Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) drove the growth on the demand side. GDP grew by 4.4 per cent in the first and second quarters of 2025 on a quarterly basis, as shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2023 – 2024, First Half of 2024 – 2025 and Q1 2024 – Q2 2025

Kind of Economic	2023	0004		20	24		20	25	1H	1H
Activity	2023	2024	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	2024	2025
Agriculture	0.2	3.1	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.1	4.8	1.4
Mining & quarrying	0.5	0.9	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2	3.6	-3.9
Manufacturing	0.7	4.2	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.4	3.9
Construction	6.0	17.5	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1	14.5	13.1
Services	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.0
GDP	3.5	5.1	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.0	4.4

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



The Services sector in the first half of 2025 rose by 5.0 per cent compared to 5.3 per cent in the same period of the previous year. The performance was driven by growth in all sub-sectors, particularly Wholesale & retail trade, followed by Transportation & storage as well as Finance & insurance.

The Manufacturing sector grew by 3.9 per cent compared to 3.4 per cent in the first half of 2024. The expansion was attributed to Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products; Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products; as well as Electrical, electronic and optical products.

The Construction sector recorded growth of 13.1 per cent in the first half of 2025, compared to 14.5 per cent in the same period of the previous year. This result was supported by Civil engineering and Specialised construction activities.

The Agriculture sector moderated to 1.4 per cent growth (1H 2024: 4.8%), while the Mining and quarrying sector slower by 3.9 per cent in the first half of 2025 (1H 2024: 3.6%).

Table 2: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Expenditure, 2023 – 2024, First Half of 2024 – 2025 and Q1 2024 – Q2 2025

Type of Expenditure	2023	2024		20	24		20	25	1H	1H 2025
Type of Expenditure	2023	2024	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	2024	
Private final consumption	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.2	5.2
Gross fixed capital formation	5.4	12.0	9.6	11.5	15.3	11.8	9.7	12.1	10.6	10.9
Government final consumption	3.4	4.7	7.3	1.8	6.0	4.0	4.3	6.4	4.5	5.3
Export	-7.9	8.3	4.2	8.5	11.7	8.7	4.1	2.6	6.4	3.3
Import	-6.8	8.2	5.2	9.0	13.0	5.9	3.1	6.6	7.1	4.9
Net export	-22.2	9.2	-8.3	0.3	-5.3	63.6	19.6	-72.6	-4.6	-22.5
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

Private final consumption expenditure rose by 5.2 per cent in the first half of 2025 (1H 2024: 5.2%), led by higher consumption of Food and non-alcoholic beverages, followed by Transport and Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels.

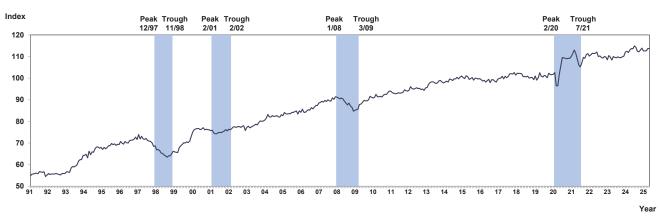
Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), or investment in fixed assets, grew by 10.9 per cent in the first half of 2025 (1H 2024: 10.6%). The growth of GFCF was led by Structure, followed by Machinery & equipment and Other assets. GFCF by sector also increased in both the Public and Private sectors.

Government final consumption expenditure increased by 5.3 per cent in the first half of 2025, compared to 4.5 per cent in the same period of the previous year. This growth was driven by spending on Supplies and services.

In addition, Exports and Imports increased by 3.3 per cent (1H 2024: 6.4%) and 4.9 per cent (1H 2024: 7.1%), respectively. Nevertheless, Net exports fell by 22.5 per cent (1H 2024: -4.6%) as Imports grew faster than Exports.

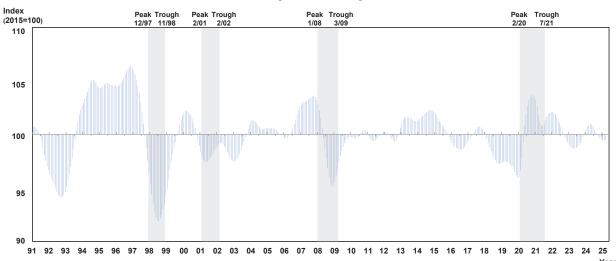
In July 2025, the Leading Index (LI) continued to moderate, registering a decline of 0.5 per cent to 114.3 points compared to 114.9 points in the previous year. This performance was influenced by notable decreases in Real Imports of Precious Metals & Other Non-Ferrous Metals (-16.3%) and the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index (-13.4%). Conversely, the monthly performance rebounded to 0.5 per cent in July 2025 after contracting 0.3 per cent in the preceding month, mainly driven by an increase in Real Imports of Semiconductors (0.5%). Examining the smoothed long-term trend in July 2025, the LI remained below 100.0 points. Nonetheless, Malaysia's economy is poised for a moderate trajectory ahead. Stronger sectoral performance and steady internal demand will position the nation to navigate global challenges.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Uncovering Hidden Labour Market Gaps in Malaysia: Insights from Experimental Measure of Labour Underutilisation

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Introduction

The unemployment rate has traditionally been used to assess labour market performance, serving as the primary indicator of labour underutilisation. However, the International Labour Organization (ILO) has noted its limitations, as it only reflects individuals actively seeking employment and who are immediately available to work, while excluding those who may face barriers to enter the labour market or underemployed.

To address these gaps, the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS) introduced a more comprehensive framework for assessing labour underutilisation. This framework identifies three key groups, which include the time-related underemployed, the unemployed and the potential labour force. The potential labour force include those actively searching for work but not immediately available, as well as those who are available but not actively searching. Within this group, willing non-job seekers refer to individuals who desire employment but are unable to work due to caregiving responsibilities or limited access to job opportunities.

The 19th ICLS Resolution I – Resolution Concerning Statistics of Work, Employment, and Labour Underutilisation called for the inclusion of these groups in official labour market statistics, offering a more comprehensive view of labour market inefficiencies. This approach provides policymakers with valuable insights into underemployment and other barriers to full labour market participation.

This article explores the application of these experimental measures of labour underutilisation in Malaysia, offering a tool for more targeted policy interventions and fostering sustainable economic development.

Potential Labour Force

The Potential Labour Force comprises individuals who do not meet the traditional definition of unemployment but have an unmet need for employment. This group includes those who are willing and available to work yet do not meet the strict criteria for being classified as unemployed. It is further divided into two subgroups:

- 1. Those who are actively seeking work but are not immediately available: These individuals are looking for employment, but for reasons such as personal circumstances, they are not available to start work within the short time frame typically required by the unemployment definition.
- 2. Those who are available to work but are not actively seeking: These individuals are ready and willing to work but have not recently been searching for a job. They may be discouraged job seekers or face other barriers, such as caregiving responsibilities, limited job opportunities, or geographical constraints.

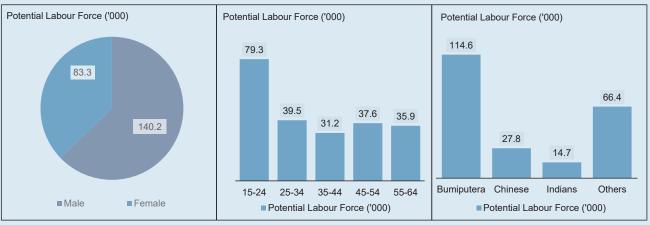
The inclusion of the Potential Labour Force offers a more comprehensive view of the labour market beyond unemployment, capturing a broader segment of individuals not fully participating in the economy. This category is essential for understanding labour underutilisation and formulating policies to address barriers to employment.

Experimental Measures of Potential Labour Force in Malaysia

Chart 1a: Potential Labour Force, 15 - 64 Years, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023 Potential Labour Force ('000) Annual change (%) 425.6 450.0 30.0 400.0 20.0 350.0 303.3 10.0 300.0 -3.5 229.8 223.5 250.0 0.0 200.0 -2.7 150.0 -24.2 -20.0 -28.7 100.0 -30.0 50.0 0.0 -40 0 2020 2021 2022 Potential Labour Force ('000) Annual percentage change

Source: Authors' calculation from Labour Force Survey, 2019 – 2023, DOSM

Chart 1b: Potential Labour Force Chart 1c: Potential Labour Force Chart 1d: Potential Labour Force by Sex, 15 - 64 Years, Malaysia, by Age, 15 - 64 Years, Malaysia, 2023 2023



Source: Authors' calculation from Labour Force Survey, 2019 - 2023, DOSM

Labour Underutilisation

Labour underutilisation refers to the suboptimal engagement of the labour force in the economy, encompassing individuals who are not fully employed or unable to secure work that aligns with their skills and needs. It extends beyond unemployment, which is limited to those actively seeking and available for work. The key components of labour underutilisation include the time-related underemployed, unemployed and potential labour force.

Exhibit 1a: Framework of Components of Labour Underutilisation



Definition:

1. Time-Related Underemployed

Definition: All persons in employment who, during a reference period, wanted to work additional hours, whose working time in across all jobs was less than a specified hours threshold, and who were available to work additional hours should they be given an opportunity for more work.

2. Unemployed

Definition: Persons who were not in employment, carried out activities to seek employment during a specified recent period and were currently available to take up employment given a job opportunity

3. Potential Labour Force

Definition: Persons not in employment who express an interest in this form of work but for whom existing conditions limit their active job search and/or their availability.

Source: 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians (ICLS)

The 19th ICLS developed a set of indicators to address these dimensions comprehensively. These measures offer nuanced insights that extend beyond the traditional unemployment rate, reflecting broader labour market inefficiencies. The key indicators are LU1, LU2, LU 3 and LU4.

LU1: Unemployment Rate

The most traditional measure, LU1 quantifies the proportion of the labour force that is unemployed.

Formula:

$$\textit{LU1} = \frac{\textit{Unemployment}}{\textit{Labour Force}} \times 100$$

LU2: Combined Rate of Time-Related Underemployment and Unemployment

LU2 expands the scope of LU1 by including individuals employed but working fewer hours than they desire.

Formula:

$$\textit{LU2} = \frac{\textit{Time Related Under employment} + \textit{Unemployment}}{\textit{Labour Force}} \times 100$$

LU3: Combined Rate of Unemployment and Potential Labour Force

LU3 broadens the analysis further by incorporating the potential labour force, that is, individuals who are available to work but not actively seeking employment.

Formula:

$$LU3 = \frac{Unemployment + Potential \, Labour \, Force}{Labour \, Force + Potential \, Labour \, Force} \times 100$$

LU4: Composite Measure of Labour Underutilisation

The most comprehensive indicator, LU4, combines unemployment, time-related underemployment, and the potential labour force.

$$\textit{LU4} = \frac{\textit{Time Related Under employment} + \textit{Unemployment} + \textit{Potential Labour Force}}{\textit{Labour Force} + \textit{Potential Labour Force}} \times 100$$

Labour Underutilisation Situation in Malaysia

The findings derived from Malaysia's labour underutilisation indicators underscore persistent challenges in maximising workforce potential. While the unemployment rate (LU1) has traditionally served as the primary benchmark for assessing labour market performance, it does not adequately capture the complexities faced by workers, such as underemployment, unmet employment needs, and barriers to workforce entry. Expanding the analytical framework to include LU2, LU3, and LU4 provides a more comprehensive and nuanced perspective on the inefficiencies within Malaysia's labour market. This approach facilitates the development of targeted strategies to address these issues effectively. Thus, these findings can be used as preliminary measures of labour underutilisation in Malaysia (**Chart 1e**).

Chart 1e: Labour Underutilisation, 15 - 64 Years, Malaysia, 2019 - 2023



Source: Authors' calculation from Labour Force Survey, 2019 – 2023, DOSM

Labour Underutilisation of Selected Countries

Labour underutilisation presents a significant challenge for many countries, especially in Southeast Asia, where the workforce is diverse and marked by varying levels of formal and informal employment. This comparative review examines Malaysia's labour market performance with a focus on key indicators of labour underutilisation (LU1, LU2, LU3, LU4). The analysis also considers Malaysia's position relative to regional counterparts such as Thailand, Vietnam, Indonesia, Singapore, Australia, Japan, and Brunei Darussalam (**Table 1a**).

Table 1a: Labour Underutilisation Indicators (LU1 - LU4), 2023

Countries	LU1	LU2	LU3	LU4
Malaysia¹ (15-64 years)	3.4	4.2	4.7	5.6
Thailand ²	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.5
Vietnam ²	1.6	3.4	1.8	3.6
Japan ²	2.6	6.2	3.4	6.8
Indonesia ²	3.3	8.4	7.7	12.6
Singapore ²	3.4	5.6	5.7	7.8
Australia ²	3.7	9.9	12.4	19.8
Brunei Darussalam²	5.3	8.3	9.7	12.6

Source: 1 Authors' calculation from Labour Force Survey, DOSM; 2 ILOSTATS

The unemployment rate (LU1) stands at 3.4 per cent, indicating a relatively stable labour market. This rate is comparable to Singapore (3.4%) and Indonesia (3.3%) but higher than Thailand (0.7%) and Vietnam (1.6%). However, Malaysia outperforms Brunei (5.3%) and Australia (3.7%), suggesting a lower proportion of individuals actively seeking but unable to secure employment. This stability can be attributed to Malaysia's diversified economy, providing a broader range of employment opportunities compared to Brunei's heavy reliance on the oil and gas industry (World Bank, 2022). Additionally, government initiatives such as upskilling programs and job-matching policies have played a crucial role in maintaining a stable unemployment rate. In contrast, Thailand and Vietnam benefit from lower labour costs and strong demand for labour-intensive industries, contributing to lower unemployment rates (ILO, 2023).

In terms of time-related underemployment (LU2), Malaysia faces challenges with a rate of 4.2 per cent, indicating difficulties in optimising work hours for those in part-time or informal employment. While this rate is lower than Japan (6.2%), Indonesia (8.4%), and Australia (9.9%), it exceeds Thailand (1.2%) and Vietnam (3.4%). This highlights the need for improved job quality and stable working hours. A significant portion of Malaysia's workforce is engaged in informal or gig economy jobs, which often lack stable working hours (ILO, 2023). Additionally, regional disparities contribute to higher time-related underemployment, as rural areas have fewer full-time job opportunities compared to urban centres. In contrast, developed economies like Australia and Japan have higher underemployment rates due to their larger service sectors and more prevalent part-time work cultures (OECD, 2023).

The potential labour force (LU3) in Malaysia is recorded at 4.7 per cent, reflecting barriers to workforce participation such as caregiving responsibilities and limited employment opportunities in rural areas. This figure is slightly lower than Singapore (5.7%) but higher than Thailand (1.0%) and Vietnam (1.8%). Compared to Indonesia (7.7%), Brunei (9.7%), and Australia (12.4%), Malaysia demonstrates a relatively better position in addressing workforce participation gaps. This can be attributed to efforts on increasing female labour force participation through policies like flexible work arrangements and childcare support (World Bank, 2022). Additionally, rural development programmes, such as the East Coast Economic Region (ECER), have created job opportunities in rural areas, reducing the potential labour force gap. In contrast, Australia's higher LU3 is driven by its ageing population and higher rates of early retirement, which are less pronounced in Malaysia (OECD, 2023).

Finally, Malaysia's composite labour underutilisation rate (LU4) stands at 5.6 per cent, reflecting the combined impact of unemployment, underemployment, and the potential labour force. Malaysia performs better than Indonesia (12.6%), Brunei (12.6%), and Australia (19.8%) but lags behind Thailand (1.5%) and Vietnam (3.6%). This relatively lower underutilisation rate can be attributed to Malaysia's economic resilience, supported by a diversified economy and strong export sector, which have helped mitigate the impact of global economic uncertainties (World Bank, 2022). Labour market policies, such as the National Employment Policy and workforce training programmes, have also contributed by creating jobs and improving workforce skills. However, Thailand and Vietnam's lower LU4 rates are driven by their lower labour costs and high demand for labour-intensive industries, which remain as areas for Malaysia to address in its pursuit of a for more efficient labour market (ILO, 2023).

Malaysia's labour market exhibits moderate success in managing labour underutilisation, particularly in maintaining a relatively stable unemployment rate. However, challenges persist in addressing underemployment and workforce participation. Strengthening policies that promote job quality, enhancing access to employment, and supporting workforce inclusivity will be crucial in improving Malaysia's overall labour market efficiency.

Conclusion

Labour underutilisation extends beyond unemployment, encompassing underemployment and barriers to labour force participation. Addressing these challenges requires a comprehensive approach tailored to a country's specific labour market conditions. In Malaysia, leveraging insights from indicators such as LU1, LU2, LU3, and LU4 is crucial for understanding and maximising workforce potential. Household surveys, particularly the Labour Force Survey (LFS), play a vital role in generating detailed statistics on unemployment, time-related underemployment and the potential labour force.

Enhancing the measurement and analysis of labour underutilisation through the LFS will provide critical insights into Malaysia's labour market dynamics. These findings will support policymakers and stakeholders in formulating targeted interventions to improve workforce efficiency and inclusivity, ultimately fostering sustainable economic growth.

Disclaimer

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM).

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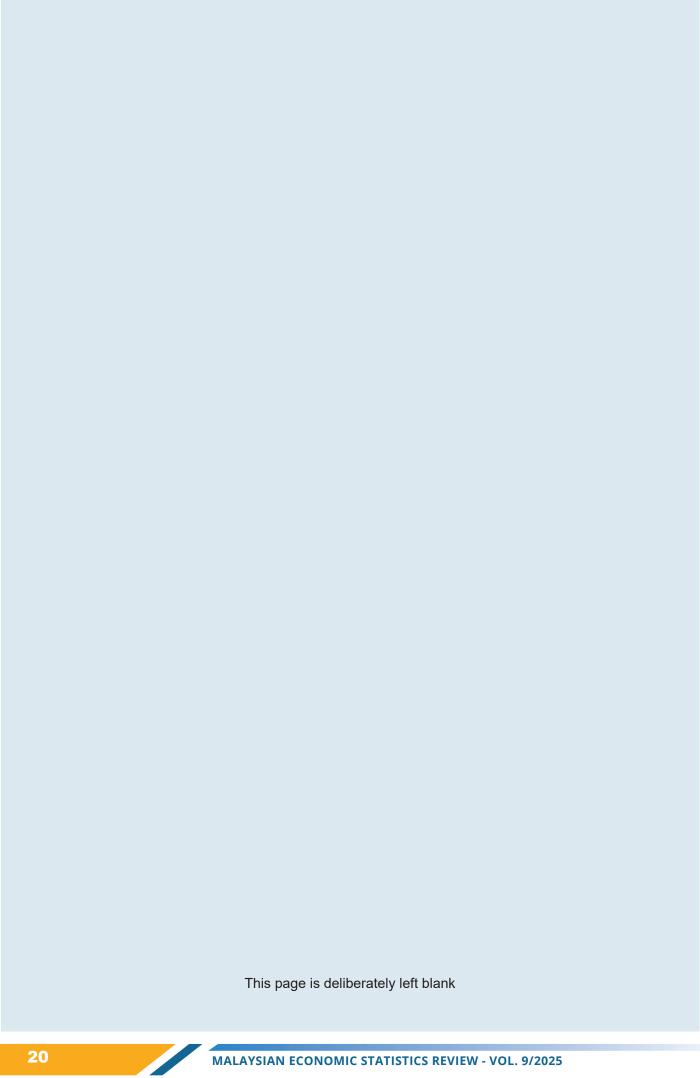
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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW **VOL. 9/2025**

PRODUCTION



Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)

Aug 2025: 9,524,839 tonnes **▼** -3.1% July 2025: 9,290,773 tonnes **-**2.5%



Production of Natural Rubber

July 2025: 35,884 tonnes --5.5% June 2025: 26,249 tonnes ▼ -12.2%



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

July 2025: 🔺 4.2% June 2025: 🔺 2.9%



Sales Value of Manufacturing

July 2025: RM162.5b 🔺 3.5% June 2025: RM161.2b 🔺 3.3%



Sales Value of Wholesale & **Retail Trade**

July 2025: RM156.4b 🔺 5.0% June 2025: RM153.0b 🔺 4.8%

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exports

Aug 2025: RM131.6b 🔺 1.9% *July 2025: RM140.4b 🔺 6.8% June 2025: RM121.5b ▼ -3.6%



Imports

Aug 2025: RM115.5b **-**5.9% *July 2025: RM125.5b 🔺 0.6% June 2025: RM113.1b 🔺 1.3%



* As published for the corresponding month

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Aug 2025: 🔺 1.3% July 2025: 🔺 1.2% June 2025: 🔺 1.1%



Producer Price Index (PPI)

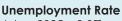
Aug 2025: ▼ -2.8% July 2025: ▼ -3.8% June 2025: ▼ -4.2%



LABOUR FORCE

Number of Employment Persons

July 2025: 16.95 mil persons 🔺 3.1% June 2025: 16.92 mil persons 🔺 3.0%



July 2025: 3.0% June 2025: 3.0%





b. billion

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 9/ 2025, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)















Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches production in August 2025 increased by 2.5 per cent to 9,524,839 tonnes as compared to July 2025 (9,290,773 tonnes) (**Chart 3**). On a year-on-year comparison showed a decrease of 3.1 per cent as compared to August 2024 (9,833,812 tonnes).

Tonnes ('000) Per cent (%) 12,000 25.0 20.0 10,000 15.0 10.0 8,000 5.0 6.000 0.0 4 000 -5.0 -10.0 2.000 -15.0 -20.0 Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec Jan Feb Mar April May June July Aug 2024 Production of FFB -- -- Month-on-Month

Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2024 - August 20255

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average fresh fruit bunches yield by estates in August 2025 increased by 6.5 per cent to 1.63 tonnes/ha as compared to July 2025 (1.53 tonnes/ha) (**Table 3**). The average yield in Peninsular Malaysia rose slightly by 0.5 per cent to 1.90 tonnes/ha (July 2025: 1.89 tonnes/ha) while Sabah/Sarawak recorded an increase of 12.9 per cent to 1.40 tonnes/ha (July 2025: 1.24 tonnes/ha).

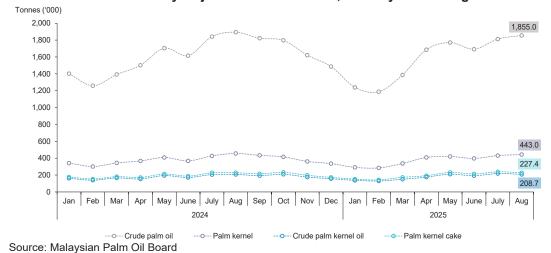
Table 3: Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2024 – August 2025 (Tonnes/Ha)

Danien						20	24							2025						
Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Malaysia	1.25	1.09	1.17	1.27	1.43	1.40	1.56	1.65	1.57	1.55	1.42	1.34	1.15	1.06	1.20	1.48	1.48	1.45	1.53	1.63
Peninsular Malaysia	1.29	1.16	1.30	1.43	1.66	1.61	1.81	1.89	1.76	1.63	1.51	1.38	1.16	1.08	1.26	1.64	1.64	1.67	1.89	1.90
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.22	1.03	1.07	1.14	1.25	1.23	1.36	1.45	1.42	1.48	1.35	1.30	1.14	1.05	1.15	1.35	1.36	1.27	1.24	1.40

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel increased by 2.3 per cent (August 2025: 1,855,008 tonnes, July 2025: 1,812,417 tonnes) and 2.7 per cent (August 2025: 443,077 tonnes, July 2025: 431,615 tonnes), respectively. Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake declined by 4.4 per cent (August 2025: 208,655 tonnes, July 2025: 218,239 tonnes) and 4.6 per cent (August 2025: 227,473 tonnes, July 2025: 238,511 tonnes), respectively.

Chart 4: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, January 2024 - August 2025





Exports of palm oil decreased by 0.3 per cent (August 2025: 1,324,672 tonnes, July 2025: 1,328,547 tonnes) while exports of palm kernel oil showed an upward trend by registering 22.9 per cent (August 2025: 110,656 tonnes, July 2025: 90,028 tonnes). However, palm kernel cake plunged 30.8 per cent (August 2025: 175,874 tonnes, July 2025: 254,239 tonnes).

Tonnes ('000) 2,000 1,800 1,600 1,324.7 1,400 1.200 1,000 800 600 400 200 0 Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Feb .lan 2025 -o--- Palm oil - Palm kernel oil Palm kernel cake

Chart 5: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, January 2024 – August 2025

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil decreased by 19.7 per cent to 49,036 tonnes in August 2025 as compared to 61,039 tonnes recorded in the previous month. Imports of palm kernel oil also decrease of 42.6 per cent to 14,082 tonnes (July 2025: 24,516 tonnes).

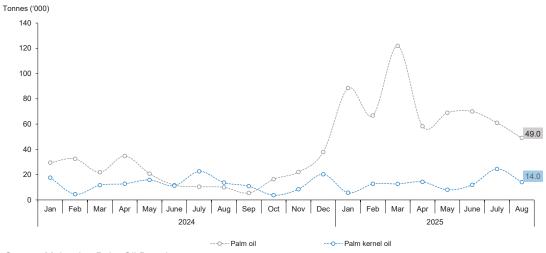


Chart 6: Imports of Oil Palm Products, January 2024 – August 2025

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Malaysia's palm oil inventories surged to 2.20 million tonnes in August 2025, the highest level in 20 months, driven by seasonal production of 1.86 million tonnes. However, exports remained sluggish at 1.32 million tonnes, down 14% compared with the same period last year.

According to research by Maybank Investment Bank, this oversupply is expected to keep crude palm oil (CPO) prices under pressure in the near term, especially if exports do not improve significantly by the end of September. Favourable domestic weather conditions, along with strong soybean and corn output in the United States, are further expanding global vegetable oil supplies, intensifying competition for palm oil. Maybank Investment Bank maintains its "Neutral" stance on the plantation sector, noting that current prices will help sustain palm oil's competitiveness in international markets, while producers should focus on cost management and productivity.

Source: 'Simpanan minyak sawit Malaysia di paras tertinggi 20 bulan', BH online 11 September 2025



Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production increased by 36.7 per cent in July 2025 (35,884 tonnes) as compared to June 2025 (26,249 tonnes) as shown in Chart 1. Year-on-year comparison showed that the production of NR decreased by 5.5 per cent (July 2024: 37,960 tonnes).

Tonnes ('000) Per cent (%) 45 35.9 _F 50.0 36.7 40.0 40 30.0 35 20.0 30 10.0 25 0.0 20 -10.0 15 -20.0 10 -30.0 5 -40 O Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Feb Mar Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July 2024 2025 ■ Production ----- Month-on-Month

Chart 7: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2024 - July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Smallholdings sector was the main contributor to the production of natural rubber in July 2025 which was 86.8 per cent (31,138 tonnes) and the remaining was from the estate sector, 13.2 per cent (4,745 tonnes). Comparison month-on-month in production for smallholder sector showed an increase of 39.5 per cent and the estate sector increased 20.9 per cent. Meanwhile, production of smallholdings decreased by 6.3 per cent and estate sector showed an increase of 0.3 per cent as compared to July 2024.

An analysis of the average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded an increase of 2.3 per cent (July 2025: 571.30 sen per kg; June 2025: 558.66 sen per kg) while Scrap increased by 4.0 per cent (July 2025: 586.68 sen per kg; June 2025: 564.13 sen per kg). Trend of prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) showed an increase between 2.3 per cent and 8.8 per cent. The World Bank Commodity Price Data reported the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) has increased 4.4 per cent (from USD 1.61/kg to USD 1.68/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) increased 3.3 per cent (from USD 2.16/kg to USD 2.23/kg).



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

Source: Malaysian Rubber Board



Total stocks of NR in July 2025 increased by 1.6 per cent to 171,061 tonnes as compared to 168,448 tonnes in June 2025. Year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks increased by 15.5 per cent against 148,106 tonnes as recorded in July 2024.

Tonnes ('000) 250 200 171.0 150 100 50 0 Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Apr May June July 2025

Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2024 - July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption showed an increase of 15.8 per cent to 22,446 tonnes as compared to 19,386 tonnes in June 2025. The consumption on an annual basis showed an increase of 6.7 per cent (July 2024: 21,039 tonnes).

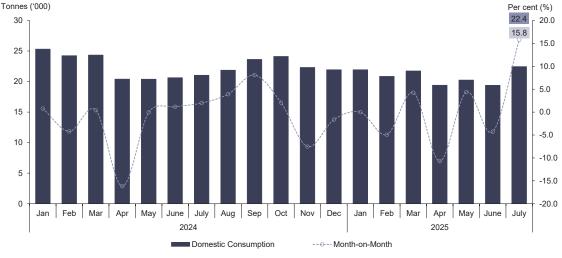


Chart 10: Domestic Consumption, January 2024 – July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's NR amounted to 37,198 tonnes in July 2025, increased 25.2 per cent as against June 2025 (29,719 tonnes). P.R. China remained as the main destination for NR exports which accounted 47.3 per cent of total exports in July 2025 followed by Germany (15.0%), India (6.7%), the United States of America (6.1%) and Egypt (3.0%).

The exports performance was contributed by NR-based product such as gloves, tyre, tube and rubber thread. Gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with a value of RM1.3 billion in July 2025, an increase of 49.3 per cent as compared to June 2025 (RM0.9 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were U.S.A (26,509.9 tonnes), China (2,555.9 tonnes) and Japan (2,383.2 tonnes) as shown in **Table 4**.



Table 4: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, June 2025 and July 2025

Countries	Quantity	(Tonnes)	Value (RM million)				
Countries	June 2025	July 2025	June 2025	July 2025			
United States	16,759.7	26,509.9	460,979.0	659,886.5			
China	1,482.8	2,555.9	26,707.5	41,964.9			
Japan	1,992.7	2,383.2	57,640.2	69,190.5			
India	1,677.6	2,220.2	23,071.5	29,287.9			
Germany	1,725.1	1,991.4	44,905.0	51,860.2			
Turkiye	345.0	1,632.0	9,047.2	28,734.2			
Canada	674.8	1,117.8	20,553.2	29,985.0			
Australia	584.5	946.1	16,005.4	24,561.0			
Korea, Republic Of	684.4	843.7	18,110.2	21,108.4			
United Kingdom	793.3	837.7	20,126.1	22,941.2			

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

According to the Malaysia Rubber Board Digest published in July 2025, the Kuala Lumpur Rubber Market was seen to increase in July before gradually declining towards month end. Gains throughout this month were driven by factors including concerns of NR supply due to heavy rainfall in major producing regions, rising demand, positive progress in United States of America trade deals and optimism over China's stimulus efforts. Market sentiment was also lifted by moderate rubber demand anticipated by the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) and developments in the global automobile industry.



INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index rose at 4.2 per cent in July 2025 after recording a modest growth of 2.9 per cent in the preceding month. The expansion was primarily induced by the Manufacturing sector, which grew by 4.4 per cent (June 2025: 3.6%), while the Mining sector rebounded to 4.3 per cent (June 2025: -0.01%). Moreover, the Electricity sector grew by 1.6 per cent, remaining positive albeit at a slower rate compared to 2.3 per cent in June 2025. On a month-on-month basis, the IPI edged down to negative growth of 0.3 per cent, in contrast to the positive 7.5 per cent recorded in the previous month.

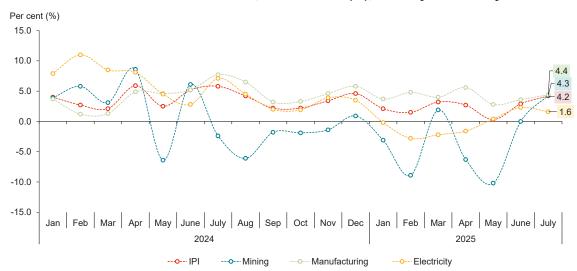


Chart 11: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), January 2024 – July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The increase in Manufacturing output in July 2025 was supported by higher production in export-oriented industries, which grew by 4.1 per cent compared to 2.9 per cent recorded in June 2025. This upturn was primarily led by the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products; and the Manufacture of machinery & equipment n.e.c., which registered increases of 8.5 per cent and 10.2 per cent, respectively. Furthermore, the Manufacture of furniture recorded a surge of 11.1 per cent during the month. The year-on-year expansion mirrored the country's manufactured goods export performance, which improved with a smaller decline of 1.5 per cent in July 2025. On a month-on-month comparison, the export-oriented industries fell by 2.2 per cent as against positive growth at 11.9 per cent in June 2025.

In the meantime, the domestic-oriented industries remained stable at 5.0 per cent as opposed to 5.1 per cent recorded in June 2025. The sustained performance was contributed by the positive momentum across all sub-sectors except for the Manufacture of paper & paper products which posted a decrease of 2.1 per cent in July 2025. The manufacturing output related to construction activities namely the Manufacture of basic metals and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment increased by 7.4 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively. On a month-on-month basis, the domestic oriented industries rebounded to 1.0 per cent as compared to negative 3.1 per cent registered in the June 2025.

The production of Mining sector picked up by 4.3 per cent in July 2025, underpinned by increases in both components where Crude Oil & Condensate index rebounded by 1.0 per cent (June 2025: -3.2%), followed by the Natural Gas index expanded further by 6.8 per cent (June 2025: 2.3%). On a month-on-month basis, the Mining index moderated to a growth of 2.2 per cent, down from 15.8 per cent in June 2025. Meanwhile, Electricity generation grew by 1.6 per cent year-on-year in July 2025 (June 2025: 2.3%). On a month-on-month basis, the Electricity index rebounded to a positive 5.5 per cent (June 2025: -4.6%).

Looking at the performance of several countries, the IPI was rose further in Vietnam (11.8%), South Korea (5.0%) and the United States (1.4%). Conversely, Japan and Thailand experienced a decline of 0.9 per cent and 4.0 per cent, respectively, in July 2025.



Regarding IPI performance for the first seven months of 2025, the IPI expanded at a slower rate of 2.4 per cent compared to the same period of the previous year (January - July 2024: 4.0%), influenced by the Manufacturing index (4.1%). Conversely, the Mining and Electricity index recorded decreases of 3.2 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively.

Manufacturing

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector increased 3.5 per cent year-on-year (June 2025: 3.3%), to RM162.5 billion in July 2025. The growth in sales value within the Manufacturing sector was mainly contributed by the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector, expanded by 8.9 per cent in July 2025 (June 2025: 14.7%). This upturnwas further supported by the Electrical & electronics products and the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sectors, which rose by 6.9 per cent (June 2025: 4.5%) and 3.8 per cent (June 2025: 3.0%), respectively. In the same period, sales value increased by 0.8 per cent, reaching RM162.5 billion from RM161.2 billion recorded in the preceding month.

Sales value growth in the export-oriented industries which accounted for 71.7 per cent of total sales, grew by 2.7 per cent in July 2025 (June 2025: 2.4%). The performance was mainly supported by a 6.3 per cent rise in the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (June 2025: 15.9%). Meanwhile, the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products grew by 6.9 per cent (June 2025: 3.8%), and the Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. advanced by 12.4 per cent (June 2025: 10.5%). On a month-on-month basis, export-oriented industries slightly declined by 0.3 per cent (June 2025: 4.1%).

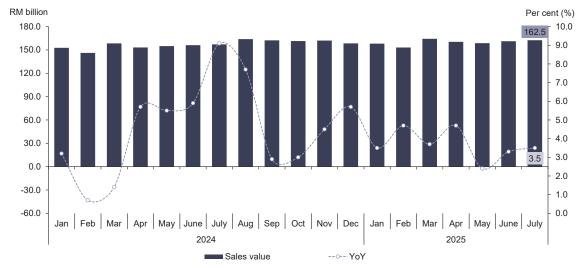


Chart 12: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, January 2024 – July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Likewise, the domestic-oriented industries sustained steady growth at 5.6 per cent in July 2025. The performance was supported by robust expansion in the Manufacture of food processing products at 12.7 per cent (June 2025: 14.0%), as well as in the Manufacture of basic metals (7.2%) and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (4.0%). Furthermore, the domestic-oriented industries rose by 3.8 per cent as compared to the preceding month.



INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

A total of 2.4 million employees were recorded in this sector during July 2025, augmented by 1.1 per cent (June 2025: 1.0%). The rise was mainly driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco (2.0%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.4%); and Electrical & electronics products (1.4%). On a month-on-month basis, the number of employees in this sector increased by 0.2 per cent. Correspondingly, the salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector expanded by 2.3 per cent (June 2025: 1.6%), amounting to RM8.31 billion in July 2025. On a month-on-month basis, however, the salaries & wages paid dropped by 0.2 per cent from RM8.33 billion recorded in the preceding month. Subsequently, sales value per employee registered RM67,833 (2.3%), while the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,469, increased by 1.2 per cent year-on-year.

For the period of January to July 2025, the Manufacturing sector recorded cumulative sales of RM1.1 trillion, growing by 3.7 per cent compared to the same period of 2024 (January – July 2024: 4.5%). The number of employees increased by 1.1 per cent to 2.4 million persons, while salaries & wages rose by 1.9 per cent to RM58.5 billion. Moreover, the sales value per employee stood at RM466,735, grew 2.5 per cent.



Wholesale & Retail Trade

Wholesale & retail trade recorded total sales of RM156.4 billion in July, marking a year-on-year growth of 5.0 per cent. The growth was supported by performances across its key sub-sectors. Notably, Wholesale trade led the growth, followed by gains in Retail trade and Motor vehicles.

Performance of Sales Value

The Wholesale trade recorded total sales of RM70.1 billion in this month, an increase of RM3.6 billion, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 5.4 per cent. Meanwhile, Retail trade registered total sales of RM67.0 billion, an increase of RM3.5 billion, with a year-on-year growth of 5.6 per cent. The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM19.3 billion, an increase of RM0.3 billion or 1.6 per cent year-on-year (**Exihibit 1**).

On a monthly basis, the sales value of Wholesale & retail trade rebounded by 2.3 per cent, supported by Motor vehicles (12.6%) and Wholesale trade (2.7%).

Sales Value Volume Index (2015=100) SUBSECTOR % Changes **RM Billion** % Changes Original % Changes Seasonally Adjusted (SA) July 2025 July 2025 YoY MoM July 2025 YoY MoM MoM (SA) WHOLESALE & 156.4 5.0 2.3 165.4 4.6 1.9 168.6 2.8 RETAIL TRADE WHOLESALE 70.1 5.4 2.7 154.6 5.9 2.4 155.6 2.8 **TRADE RETAIL** 67.0 5.6 -0.8 185.8 4.4 -0.7 188.3 0.4 TRADE MOTOR 19.3 1.6 12.6 142.4 0.9 12.9 163.3 15.6 **VEHICLES**

Exihibit 1: Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The 5.4 per cent increase in Wholesale trade was primarily driven by Other specialised wholesale, which rose 4.0 per cent to RM25.8 billion, followed by Wholesale of household goods (6.7%), Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (6.6%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (5.9%), Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (4.7%), and Non-specialised wholesale trade (5.8%) (**Chart 13**).

On a monthly basis, Wholesale trade increased 2.7 per cent, contributed by Other specialised wholesale (4.1%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (7.4%), and Wholesale of household goods (2.3%).



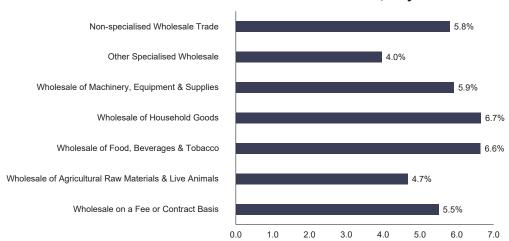


Chart 13: Performance of Wholesale Trade Sub-sector, July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail trade sub-sector recorded 5.6 per cent growth in July 2025, supported by a 5.5 per cent increase in Retail sales in non-specialised stores, reaching RM25.8 billion. Other contributors to this growth include Retail sales in specialised stores (7.6%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (6.6%), Retail sales of household equipment (3.6%), Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (6.1%), and Retail sales of information & communication equipment (3.3%), as illustrated in **Chart 14**.

However, for month-on-month performance, Retail trade declined at a negative 0.8 per cent. This slump was influenced by negative growth in multiple groups, including Retail sales in non-specialised stores (-1.5%), Retail sales in specialised stores (-2.2%), Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (-2.0%), and Retail sales of household equipment (-1.1%).



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

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM19.3 billion, reflecting a year-on year increase of 1.6 per cent. The growth was fuelled by Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles, which increased by 6.2 per cent to RM2.9 billion. This was followed by Sales of motor vehicle parts & accessories (2.9%) and Sales, maintenance & repair of motorcycles (7.5%) as shown in **Chart 15**.



For monthly comparison, sales in this sub-sector rebounded by 12.6 per cent, mainly steered by Sales of motor vehicles, which soared 23.8 per cent as compared to the previous month.

Sale, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles

7.5%

Sale of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories

Maintenance and Repair of Motor Vehicles

Sales of Motor Vehicles

-1.1%

-2.0 0.0 2.0 4.0 6.0 8.0

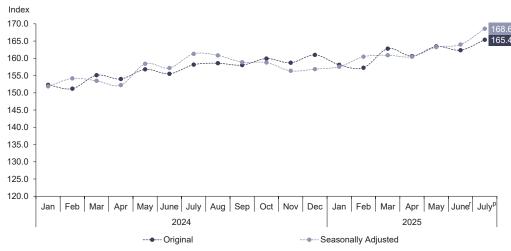
Chart 15: Performance of Motor Vehicles Sub-sector, July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade in July 2025 registered a year-on-year growth of 4.6 per cent to reach 165.4 points. This growth was driven by Wholesale trade which rose by 5.9 per cent, followed by Retail trade (4.4%) and Motor vehicles (0.9%). After seasonal adjustment, the index climbed 2.8 per cent to record 168.6 points as compared to the previous month (**Chart 16**).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Table 6: Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, July 2025 (Year-on-Year)

Taiwan	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	South Korea	Singapore	Indonesia
-4.4	1.8	0.4	2.4	4.1	4.8

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In July 2025, the retail sales index showed variation performances across the selected countries (**Table 5**). Indonesia recorded the highest growth at 4.8 per cent, largely supported by stronger sales of spare parts & accessories, food, beverages & tobacco, as well as automotive fuel, followed by Singapore with a 4.1 per cent increase, driven by robust demand for computer and telecommunications equipment, watches & jewellery, and purchases at supermarkets & hypermarkets. South Korea posted a 2.4 per cent rise, supported by higher sales of telecommunications equipment & computers, clothing, recreational items, food, pharmaceuticals, and stationery. Hong Kong grew by 1.8 per cent, aided by a rebound in luxury goods and cosmetics as inbound tourism continued to recover. The United Kingdom recorded a modest increase of 0.4 per cent, with gains in food and other essentials partially offset by weaker sales of clothing and household products. In contrast, Taiwan experienced a sharp contraction of a negative 4.4 per cent, mainly due to subdued sales of electronics and household goods, reflecting the impact of weaker tech exports and cautious consumer spending.

Prospect for August 2025

The Wholesale & retail trade sector in Malaysia is expected to continue its growth momentum in August 2025, supported by several demand-boosting factors. The public holiday in conjunction with Merdeka Day is likely to encourage higher spending, particularly in food, beverages, travel, and household-related purchases. In addition, the RM100 one-off MySara assistance programme, which effective from 31 August, is expected to provide a lift to retail activity, especially among lower- to middle-income households. Further support will come from Malaysia's ASEAN Chairmanship in 2025, which anticipated to stimulate demand in hospitality, tourism-related services, and retail segments catering for both domestic and international visitors.



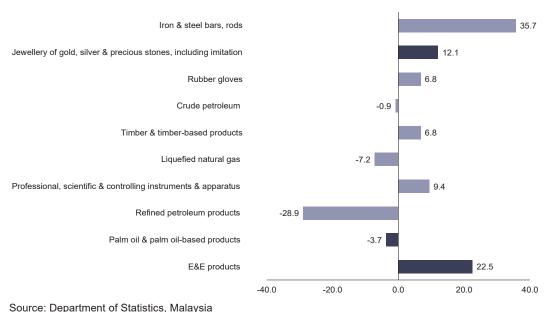
Merchandise Trade

Malaysia's trade performance rebounded to a positive trend in July 2025, supported by stronger exports, which grew robustly by 6.8 per cent year-on-year. Correspondingly, imports also increased, albeit at a slower pace, rising 0.6 per cent annually. As a result, the total trade increased to RM265.9 billion in July 2025 compared to RM256.2 billion in July 2024. In terms of month-on-month comparison, exports, imports, total trade, and trade surplus recorded encouraging growth of 15.5 per cent, 10.9 per cent, 13.3 per cent and 78.2 per cent, respectively.

From a trading partners perspective, Malaysia's export performance in July 2025 gained momentum, driven primarily by Singapore with an increase of RM4.7 billion. Additional contributions came from Taiwan (+RM2.5 billion), Mexico (+RM1.0 billion), China (+RM1.0 billion) and the United States of America (USA) (+RM0.7 billion). In line with the export trend, imports also grew, at a more moderate rate, particularly from Taiwan (+RM5.2 billion), followed by China (+RM1.7 billion), the Republic of Korea (+RM1.6 billion), Vietnam (+RM0.8 billion) and Oman (+RM0.6 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in July 2025 remained anchored by its key trading partners, namely China, Singapore, the USA, Taiwan, and the European Union (EU), with a total contribution of 58.9 per cent (July 2024: 56.9%).

Malaysia's merchandise export performance showed a recovery trend with a moderate year-on-year growth of 6.8 per cent in July 2025, increasing from RM131.5 billion in the same month of the previous year to RM140.4 billion. This improvement was driven primarily by Electrical & Electronics (E&E) products, which have maintained positive annual growth since July 2024, recording double-digit growth of 22.5 per cent to RM63.3 billion in July 2025. In addition, Iron & steel bars, rods, and Timber & timber-based products also contributed to the increase in exports, rising by RM248.8 million (+35.7%) and RM127.2 million (+6.8%), respectively. However, Refined petroleum products continued to record a significant decline, down by RM3.0 billion (-28.9%). Palm oil and palm oil-based products also fell from RM10.8 billion in July last year to RM10.4 billion, with an annual growth declined by -3.7 per cent as shown in **Chart 17**. Overall, E&E products, Palm oil and palm oil-based products, and Refined petroleum products remained Malaysia's main export products in July 2025, with an aggregated contribution of 57.7 per cent (July 2024: 55.4%).

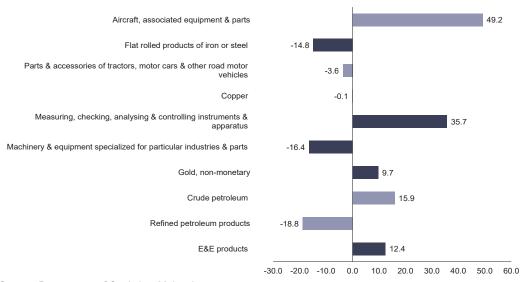
Chart 17: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), July 2025





Malaysia's merchandise import maintained its growth momentum in July 2025, albeit at a modest rate of 0.6 per cent to RM125.5 billion compared to RM124.7 billion in July 2024. This increase in imports was primarily driven by E&E products, which remained as the main contributor with a year-on-year growth of 12.4 per cent to RM48.6 billion in July 2025. At the same time, Crude petroleum, Aircraft, associated equipment & parts and Gold, non-monetary shifted from negative to positive trend, recording increases of RM771.2 million (+15.9%), RM522.0 million (+49.2%), and RM134.0 million (+9.7%), respectively (**Chart 18**). Meanwhile, Refined petroleum products continued to its downward trend for twelfth consecutive months with a sharper decline of RM2.0 billion (-18.8%). Overall, E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum retained as the contributors to Malaysia's goods imports in July 2025, with a cumulative contribution of 50.0 per cent (July 2024: 46.9%).

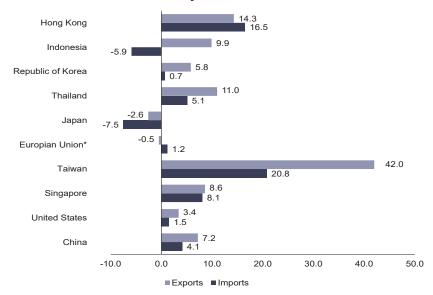
Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), July 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Along with the mixed performance of global trade, Malaysia's performance with trading partners was no exception, showing a similar pattern as illustrated in **Chart 19**.

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



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

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Malaysia's trade performance in August 2025 showed a slight decline of 1.9 per cent year-on-year. Nevertheless, exports remained on a positive trajectory, increasing by 1.9 per cent, while imports fell by 5.9 per cent. As a result, the trade balance recorded a substantial surplus of 153.8 per cent compared to the same period last year, amounting to RM16.1 billion. On a month-to-month comparison, exports, imports and total trade contracted by 6.3 per cent, 8.0 per cent and 7.1 per cent, respectively, while the trade surplus expanded by 7.7 per cent.

External trade statistics by state for the period of July 2025 showed that the total trade increased RM9.7 billion or 3.8 per cent to RM265.9 billion, year-on-year. The increase in total trade was attributed by Pulau Pinang which rose by 12.8 billion (+18.4%), followed by Johor RM2.9 billion (+5.2%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM2.7 billion (+18.7%), Selangor RM1.7 billion (+3.0%), Perak RM709.8 million (+9.9%), Sabah RM529.8 million (+15.2%) and W.P. Labuan RM152.1 million (+23.4%). However, total trade declined in Kedah RM3.9 billion (-30.8%), Sarawak RM2.1 billion (-16.8%), Melaka RM1.8 billion (-29.7%), Pahang RM1.0 billion (-21.2%), Terengganu RM639.1 million (-27.6%), Negeri Sembilan RM478.1 million (-8.3%), Kelantan RM123.4 million (-22.2%) and Perlis RM73.3 million (-26.1%).

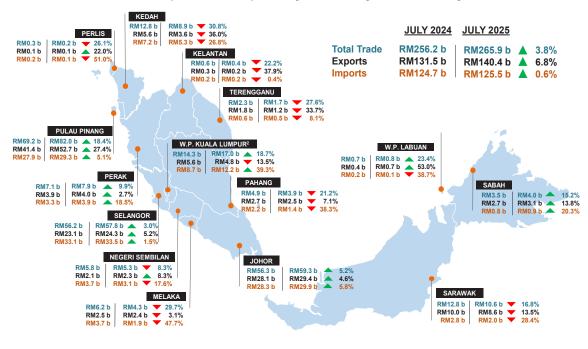
Total exports in July 2025 increased RM8.9 billion (+6.8%) as compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in most states such as Pulau Pinang (+RM1.3 billion), Johor (+RM1.3 billion), Selangor (+RM1.2 billion), Sabah (+RM372.7 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM233.3 million), Negeri Sembilan (+RM172.8 million), Perak (+RM104.1 million) and Perlis (+RM21.0 million). However, exports decreased in Kedah by RM2.0 billion, Sarawak (-RM1.3 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM755.9 million), Terengganu (-RM594.4 million), Pahang (-RM191.1 million), Kelantan (-RM122.5 million) and Melaka (-RM76.1 million), as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

At the same time, imports in July 2025 increased RM753.5 million (+0.6%) as compared to the same month in year 2024. The increase in imports was attributed by the higher imports in W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM3.4 billion), Johor (+RM1.6 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM1.4 billion), Perak (+RM605.7 million), Selangor (+RM481.1 million) and Sabah (+RM157.1 million). However, imports decreased in Kedah by RM1.9 billion, Melaka (-RM1.8 billion), Pahang (-RM856.1 million), Sarawak (-RM790.4 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM650.8 million), Perlis (-RM94.3 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM81.2 million), Terengganu (-RM44.7 million) and Kelantan (-RM0.9 million).

Five states dominate the country's exports accounting for 85.3 per cent of the total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with a contribution of 37.5 per cent, followed by Johor (20.9%), Selangor (17.3%), Sarawak (6.1%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.5%). Meanwhile, Selangor dominates Malaysia's imports with a share of 26.7 per cent, followed by Johor (23.8%), Pulau Pinang (23.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.7%) and Kedah (4.2%).

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, July 2024 and July 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

All changes are based on year-on-year (y-o-y) comparison

Notes:

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

The number of employed persons in July 2025 continued to grow, rising by 0.2 per cent to 16.95 million compared to 16.92 million in June 2025. This represents an additional 33.6 thousand persons. The employment-to-population ratio, which measures the share of employed persons within the working-age population, stood at 68.7 per cent, unchanged from June 2025. On a year-on-year basis, the ratio improved by 0.4 percentage points, from 68.3 per cent in July 2024 (**Chart 20**). This improvement reflects the labour market's ability to absorb new entrants as the population continues to grow.

Persons ('000) Per cent (%) 68.8 17.500 68.6 17,000 16,948.9 68.4 16,500 16,000 68 2 15.500 68.0 67.8 15.000 14.500 67.6 14.000 67.4 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July 2025 Employed ······ Employment-to-population ratio

Chart 20: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2024 - July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

Employees category made up 75.0 per cent of the employed persons in July 2025. This category increased slightly by 0.1 per cent (+18.3 thousand persons), reaching 12.71 million compared to 12.69 million in June 2025. At the same time, own-account workers also recorded growth, increasing by 0.4 per cent (+11.8 thousand persons) to 3.21 million compared to 3.20 million in the previous month. Own-account workers are mainly daily income earners in small businesses such as retailers, hawkers, stall vendors, market sellers, and smallholders, and are tracked separately as they do not earn regular wages or salaries (**Chart 21**).

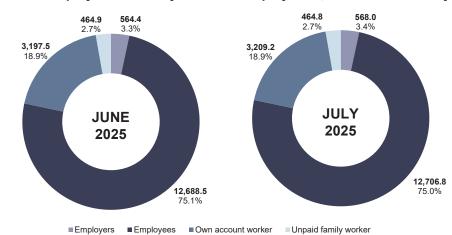


Chart 21: Employed Person by Status in Employment, June 2025 and July 2025

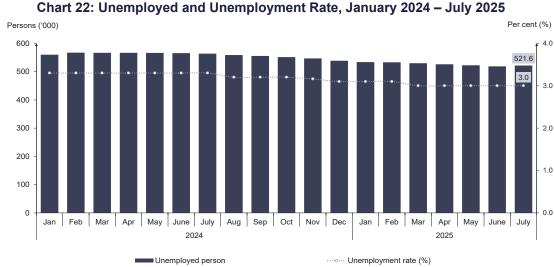
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

LABOUR SCENARIO

The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working declined by 0.6 per cent (-0.5 thousand persons) to 89.6 thousand in July 2025, compared to 90.1 thousand in June 2025. However, on a year-on-year basis, this group rose by 16.3 per cent (+12.6 thousand persons) from 77.0 thousand in July 2024. These individuals are not considered unemployed as they maintained a job attachment, though they may not have worked temporarily due to leave, suspension or workplace closure.

Adding to that, the unemployment increased slightly in July 2025. The number of unemployed persons went up by 0.6 per cent (+2.9 thousand persons), from 518.7 thousand in June 2025 to 521.6 thousand in July 2025. Despite this rise, the unemployment rate remained at 3.0 per cent. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of unemployed persons grew by 0.8 per cent, but the unemployment rate stayed unchanged at 3.0 per cent.

Compared to the previous year, unemployment situation showed improvement. The number of unemployed persons fell by 5.7 per cent (-31.6 thousand persons), down from 553.2 thousand in July 2024. As a result, the unemployment rate dropped by 0.3 percentage points from 3.3 per cent in July 2024 (**Chart 22**).



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

By category, actively unemployed persons, referring to those available for work and actively seeking jobs, made up 79.8 per cent of the total unemployed persons in July 2025. This category increased by 0.4 per cent (+1.7 thousand persons), from 414.4 thousand in June 2025 to 416.2 thousand. Within this category, 64.3 per cent had been unemployed for less than three months, while 5.1 per cent were classified as long-term unemployed, been without work for over a year (**Chart 23**).

Unemployment category **Duration of unemployment** 5.1% 20.1% 20.2% More than 1 year 10.2% 6 months to less than 12 months 10.2% 20.4% 3 months to less than 6 months 20.3% 64 3% Less than 3 months June 2025 July 2025 Percentage Share ■ July 2025 June 2025 Actively unemployed Inactively unemployed

Chart 23: Unemployed Category and Duration of Unemployment, June 2024 and July 2025



On the other hand, inactively unemployed persons, who were not actively seeking jobs as they believed no work were available, rose by 1.1 per cent (+1.2 thousand persons), to 105.5 thousand in July 2025 from 104.3 thousand in June 2025.

Chart 5 shows that the unemployment rate among youths aged 15 to 24 years remained at 10.2 per cent in July 2025, with the number of unemployed youths in this group was 298.9 thousand (June 2025: 10.2%; 297.5 thousand persons). For youths aged 15 to 30 years, the unemployment rate also remained at 6.2 per cent, though unemployed persons rose slightly to 399.0 thousand compared to 396.8 thousand in June 2025 (**Chart 24**).

Per cent (%) 400 12.0 10.2 350 10.0 298 9 300 8.0 250 6.0 200 150 4.0 100 2.0 50 0.0 0 Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec Jan Feb May June July Mar Apr ■ Unemployed youth (15 - 24 years) ········ Youth unemployment rate (15 - 24 years) ----- Youth unemployment rate (15 - 30 years)

Chart 24: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January 2024 - July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The labour force continued to expand in July 2025, increasing by 0.2 per cent (+36.5 thousand persons) to 17.47 million (June 2025: 17.43 million). The labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained at 70.8 per cent, unchanged from the preceding month. Based on seasonally adjusted estimates, the labour force grew at a similar pace of 0.2 per cent, resulting in a marginal rise of 0.1 percentage points in the LFPR to 70.9 per cent. On a year-on-year comparison, the labour force rose by 2.8 per cent (+473.2 thousand persons) from 17.00 million in July 2024, lifting the LFPR by 0.2 percentage points, from 70.6 per cent in July 2024 (**Chart 25**).

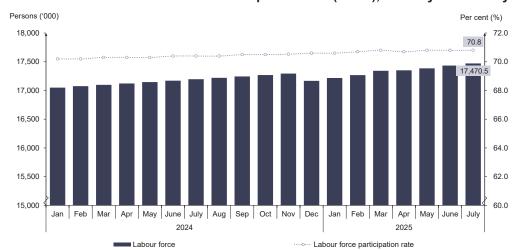


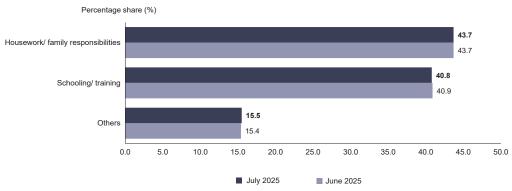
Chart 25: Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), January 2024 – July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

LABOUR SCENARIO

Meanwhile, the number of persons outside the labour force also grew in July 2025, rising by 0.2 per cent (+12.8 thousand persons) to 7.19 million compared to 7.18 million in June 2025. Year-on-year, this group increased by 1.4 per cent (+96.5 thousand persons) from 7.09 million in July 2024. The largest share was attributed to housework/family responsibilities (43.7%), followed by schooling/training (40.8%) (**Chart 26**). The increase due to household and study commitments indicates untapped potential, particularly among women and young people, which could be mobilised through flexible work and training policies.

Chart 26: Share of Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, June 2025 and July 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's economy in 2025 continues to show stability, though not without challenges. The growth potential remains medium-to-strong, fuelled by solid private consumption and major infrastructure projects namely the East Coast Rail Link (ECRL), Light Rail Transit Line 3 (LRT3) and the RTS Link to Singapore. However, rising costs and global trade uncertainties are exerting pressure on businesses, potentially slowing hiring and investment.

Jobs creation continues, especially in digital and green technologies, as well as services such as trade, transportation and hospitality. However, underemployment remains a concern, with many workers employees working in roles that do not fully utilise their qualifications. The mismatch between industry demand and workforce supply, especially among graduates is increasingly apparent.

Looking ahead, demand for specialised skills in areas such as artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, data analytics, and software development is expected to rise. Similarly, green economy sectors such as solar energy, waste management, low-carbon technologies, and domestically oriented services such as health, education, and e-commerce logistics are likely potential growth areas. However, skill supply must keep up with the pace, or Malaysia will risks having unfilled positions despite low unemployment.

To sustain competitiveness and inclusivity, policy measures must focus not only on the number of jobs but also on their quality and alignment with workforce skills. Strengthening TVET remains crucial, alongside better support for women and youth through flexible work arrangements, stronger protections and upskilling in gig-type work, and incentives for industries to move up the value chain. Without such measures, the labour market risks wage stagnation, inefficient job matching, and widening inequality.

In Overall, Malaysia's labour market is expected to remain stable and resilient for the rest of 2025. However, its performance will depend on managing cost pressures, aligning workforce skills with market demand and reinforcing sectors that can generate high-value employment opportunities. Increasingly, the focus will need to be on the quality of jobs, not just the quantity.



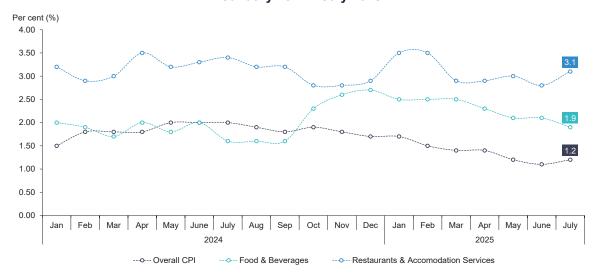
Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation increased 1.2 per cent in July 2025 as compared to June 2025 (1.1%) (**Chart 27**). The increase was mainly driven by a higher increase in Insurance&Financial Services, 5.5 per cent (June 2025: 1.5%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.1 per cent (June 2025: 2.8%) and Transport, 0.4 per cent (June 2025: 0.3%).

However, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 3.9 per cent (June 2025: 4.2%); Food & Beverages, 1.9 per cent (June 2025: 2.1%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.3 per cent (June 2025: 1.7%) recorded a slower increase compared to the previous month. In addition, several groups maintained the same rate of increase as in June 2025 namely, Education (2.2%); Health (1.2%); Recreation, Sport & Culture (0.8%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.6%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.1%). Meanwhile, Information & Communication (-6.4%) and Clothing & Footwear (-0.2%) remained in negative territory.

The monthly headline inflation in July 2025 recorded an increase of 0.1 per cent, similar to June 2025. Although Insurance & Financial Services, 4.6 per cent (June 2025: 0.0%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 0.8 per cent (June 2025: 0.1%) and Health, 0.3 per cent (June 2025: 0.0%) recorded increases, however, the monthly inflation was offset by the decrease in Information & Communication (-0.9%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-0.4%) and Food & Beverages (-0.1%).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for the Transport group inclined to 0.4 per cent in July 2025 as compared to 0.3 per cent in June 2025. The increase was attributed by the increase in Public transport services, 1.5 per cent (June 2025: 0.3%). In addition, the subgroups of Transport services of goods, Purchase of vehicles and Operation of personal transport equipment maintained the same rate as in the previous month of 2.0 per cent, 0.5 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively. This stable growth helped moderate overall inflation in the Transport group, preventing a sharper increase.

The average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia decreased to RM2.89 per litre (July 2024: RM3.35 per litre), while, the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 fell to RM3.20 per litre (July 2024: RM3.47 per litre). The drop in fuel prices was consistent with the decline in Brent crude oil prices, which recorded US\$70.95 per barrel in July 2025, as compared with US\$85.30 per barrel in July 2024 (**Chart 28**).



RM 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 0.50 0.00 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar April Mav June July 2025

Chart 28: Average Price of Fuel, January 2024 - July 2025

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight, recorded a slower increase of 1.9 per cent as against with 2.1 per cent in June 2025. Out of the 247 food items, 141 items (57.1%) recorded increases as compared to July 2024. The rise was mainly attributed to a slower increase in the Food away from home subgroup, which eased to 4.3 per cent as compared to 4.7 per cent in June 2025. In addition, the inflation of this group was partly offset by the Food at home subgroup, which remained in a negative territory of 0.3 per cent as compared to the previous month (-0.4%) (**Table 6**).

Table 6 Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), July 2025

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) July 2025
Food & Beverages	29.8	1.9
Food	29.0	1.9
Food away from home	13.4	4.3
Food at home	15.6	-0.3
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	-0.6
Meat	2.3	-0.9
Fish & other seafood	3.9	1.8
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	-1.1
Oils & fats	0.7	1.5
Fruits & nuts	1.1	-0.3
Vegetables	1.8	-6.6
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	0.8
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	2.9
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.8	5.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

W.P.: Wilayah Persekutuan

In August 2025, Malaysia's inflation increased 1.3 per cent with the index points stood at 134.9 as against 133.2 in the same month of the previous year.

The national water tariff restructuring effective on 1st August 2025 in most states in Peninsular Malaysia and Labuan, is projected to exert upward pressure on the inflation rate of the inflation of the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels group. Furthermore, the overall inflation outlook for the following month is expected to be influenced by the revised Automatic Fuel Cost Adjustment Mechanism (AFA) Rate imposed to domestic customer in Peninsular Malaysia with monthly consumption exceeding 600 kWh. The AFA rate has been revised to negative 1.45 sen/kWh for the period 1st to 31st August 2025, which does not applied for the period 1st to 31st July 2025.



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index recorded a decline of 3.8 per cent in July 2025, compared to a 4.2 per cent decline in the previous month.

The decline in July 2025 was mainly due to the Mining and Manufacturing sectors, which have been experiencing a downward trend since the beginning of the year. The Mining sector decreased by 8.7 per cent (June 2025: -8.0%), affected by decreases in the Extraction of crude petroleum (-9.8%) and Extraction of natural gas (-4.7%) indices. Similarly, the Manufacturing sector contracted by 4.0 per cent (June 2025: -4.3%), mainly driven by Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-15.7%) and Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (-7.6%) indices. On the other hand, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector recorded an increase of 1.1 per cent (June 2025: -0.3%), supported by the Growing of perennial crops (3.1%) index. The Electricity & gas supply sector went up by 4.0 per cent (June 2025: -0.2%), while the Water supply sector posted a marginal decline of 0.1 per cent in July 2025.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI Local Production increased by 0.3 per cent in July 2025, after a 0.7 per cent decrease in the previous month. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 2.5 per cent (June 2025: -1.0%), contributed by the Growing of perennial crops (4.6%) index. The utilities sector, namely the Electricity & gas supply and Water supply indices, increased by 3.4 per cent and 0.9 per cent, respectively. However, the Mining sector remained unchanged in July 2025, after posting an increase of 4.6 per cent in the previous month. The Manufacturing sector, on the other hand, recorded a marginal decrease of 0.1 per cent (June 2025: -1.2%), influenced by declines in Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (-0.5%) and Manufacture of food products (-0.4%) (**Table 7**).

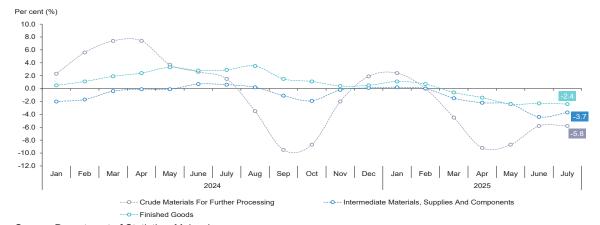
Table 7: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

			Index		Р	ercentage	Change (%	%)	
Sector	Code	Weight	index	Y	ear-on-ye	ar	Мо	nth-on-mo	nth
			July 2025	July 2024	June 2025	July 2025	July 2024	June 2025	July 2025
TOTAL		100.00	115.3	1.3	-4.2	-3.8	-0.2	-0.7	0.3
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Α	6.73	133.5	3.4	-0.3	1.1	1.1	-1.0	2.5
Mining	В	7.93	89.6	2.2	-8.0	-8.7	0.7	4.6	0.0
Manufacturing	С	81.57	116.4	0.9	-4.3	-4.0	-0.3	-1.2	-0.1
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	122.8	0.3	-0.2	4.0	-0.8	-0.2	3.4
Water supply	Е	0.33	128.5	9.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.2	0.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

All stages of processing recorded year-on-year declines in July 2025, continuing the downward trend since March 2025. The Crude materials for further processing index contracted by 5.8 per cent, mainly due to the decrease in Non-food materials index (-7.0%). The Intermediate materials, supplies & components index posted a 3.7 per cent decline, due to a significant decrease in Processed fuel & lubricants (-9.3%). The Finished goods index also decreased by 2.4 per cent, primarily due to a decrease in Capital equipment (-3.9%) (**Chart 29**).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



A comparison of selected countries showed various PPI trends for July 2025. In the United States (U.S.), the PPI increased by 3.3 per cent, compared to a 2.4 per cent rise in the previous month. Japan's PPI rose by 2.6 per cent, modestly compared to a 2.9 per cent increase in the previous month, influenced by prices of Transport equipment and Beverages and food. In contrast, China continued to experience producer deflation, with the PPI declining by 3.6 per cent, the same as June 2025. Thailand's PPI also decreased by 4.2 per cent, as compared to 4.0 per cent drop in the previous month, a similar trend in Malaysia.

According to the World Bank, the average price of Brent crude oil in July 2025 stood at USD 70.95 per barrel, a slight decrease from USD 71.45 per barrel in the previous month, supported by supply-side policies. The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) also projected an average price of around USD 70 to USD 71 per barrel in future term, in line with actual market performance. Meanwhile, Malaysian crude palm oil (CPO) prices averaged RM 4,112.50 per tonne in July 2025, up from RM 3,969.00 per tonne in June 2025, supported by strong demand from China and India, as well as favourable price competitiveness compared to soybean oil.

August performance showed Malaysia's PPI declining by 2.8 per cent, moderating from a 3.8 per cent decrease in the previous month.

WAY FORWARD



The International Monetary Fund (IMF) July 2025 World Economic Outlook projects global growth at 3.0% in 2025, rising slightly to 3.1% in 2026. Global inflation is expected to ease from 4.2% to 3.6% over the same period, though the US remains under pressure from new tariffs. However, trade tensions, weak investment and geopolitical risks could weigh on growth, with tariffs alone reducing global output by 0.2 percentage points in 2026.

Against this backdrop, Malaysia's economy recorded a growth of 4.4 per cent in the first half of 2025 (1H 2024: 5.0%), consistent with the official forecast of 4.0 to 4.8 per cent for the year. The expansion was supported by steady performances in the Services and Manufacturing sectors, while private final consumption expenditure and gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) remained the main drivers on the demand side. On a quarterly basis, GDP sustained growth of 4.4 per cent in both the first and second quarters of 2025.

From an external perspective, Malaysia's trade performance rebounded to a positive trend in July 2025, buoyed by stronger exports activity, signalling improving demand from key trading partners and a gradual recovery in global supply chains. Correspondingly, imports also increased at a slower pace, nevertheless contributing to the overall growth in total trade for the month.

Industrial activity presented a mixed yet promising outlook. The Industrial Production Index (IPI) expanded at a slower rate 2.4 per cent in the first seven months of 2025, moderating from 4.0 per cent in the same period last year. While the Mining and Electricity indices recorded contracted, the Manufacturing index improved, reflecting renewed momentum in domestic production. At the regional level, positive IPI growth in key trading partners such as Vietnam, South Korea and United State 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 July 2025, continuing its positive year-on-year growth. This performance was supported by the expansion of the Retail and Wholesale trade sub-sectors, underpinned by resilient consumer spending. The Motor Vehicles sub-sector also recorded a softer growth, yet contributed to the overall uptrend. Looking ahead to August 2025, the sector is expected to sustain its positive momentum, supported by the public holiday in conjunction with Merdeka Day. In additional, the RM100 one-off MySara assistance programme is anticipated to stimulate higher domestic consumption. Further support will also come from Malaysia's ASEAN Chairmanship in 2025, which is expected to boost demand in hospitality, tourism and retail.

In July 2025, the Leading Index (LI) continued to moderate, registering a declide of 0.5 per cent, reaching 114.3 points from 114.9 points in the same month the year before. Meanwhile, the LI stayed below 100.0 points in the smoothed long-term trend, indicating that the economy was expected to ease in the future. This outlook reflects the balance between strong domestic support and persistent external challenges.

Malaysia's economy remains stable in the near term, supported by domestic demand and investment. However, weakening global demand, coupled with shifting trade and tariff patterns, is expected to pose downside risks to the growth trajectory.





INDICATORS	TINO			2024							2025			DATA SOURCE	URCE
(value) 1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		n n	Aug	dec	50	NON	Dec	Can	Led	Mar	Apr	May	uno	mo	
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million		•											- Department of Statistics, Malaysia	ics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1															
2.1.1 Production	ļ	0	000	0	000	,	000	1	000	000	000	0	9	0000	
212 Prices	lonne	0.808,75	35,908.4	31,840.0	38,388.0	1.140,04	38,298.8	30,357.5	36,004.7	26,736.0	18,008.2	24,256.3	20,248.5	35,663.0 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	ics, malaysia
	RM/Ka	77.77	7.81	8.21	8.73	8.62	8.92	8.78	90'6	8.89	7.70	7,44	6,65	7.24 Malaysian Rubber Board	ard
- Scrap	RM/Kg	6.71	6.64	6.87	7.38	7.29	7.57	7.43	7.70	7.62	6.41	6.07	5.64		ard
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	7.24	08.9	7.36	8.09	77.77	7.89	7.94	7.76	7.67	7.70	8.22	7.86	7.53 Malaysian Rubber Board	ard
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	6.47	6.34	6.80	7.46	6.83	66.9	6.78	6.93	96.9	6.47	6.14	5.59	5.71 Malaysian Rubber Board	ard
2.1.3 Exports															
	Tonne	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	29,718.6	37,198.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	ics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
Z.Z.1 Exports	Toppe	2 801 677 0	2 279 681 0	2 404 805 0	2 745 765 0	2 233 507 0	2 001 058 0	1 962 109 0	1 779 323 0	1 645 336 0	1 841 061 0	0 036 040 0	1 930 373 0	2 160 2110 Melaveian Balm Oil Brand	proc
- Falls Of Floduct	Tonne	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	1 407 582 0	1,950,973.0		Soard
- Palm Kemel Oil	Tonne	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	86.814.0		Soard
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	85.30	80.86	74.29	75.66	74.40	73.83	79.21	75.16	72.57	67.75	64.21	71.45	70.95 World Bank	
	USD/Barrel	80.54	75.55	69.55	71.60	69.69	62.69	75.14	71.33	67.82	63.08	61.03	67.49	67.39 World Bank	
2.3.2 Exports	!														
- Crude Petroleum "	'000 Tonne	596.8	531.3	578.8	479.5	638.9	864.3	773.2	402.6	581.5	894.5	752.2	423.7		ics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products" 2.3.3 Immorte	nno i onne	3,183.0	3,216.8	7,085.2	3,422.2	7,804./	3,308.2	3,2/4.4	2,890.2	2,374.7	7,739.7	2,802.9	3,083.8	Z,656.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	ics, malaysia
	'000 Tonne	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	2,033.3	2,498.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	ics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products *	'000 Tonne	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	3,040.6	3,101.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	ics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports	H	0		000	0		000	2	i.		0	1	1		
- Liquilled Natural Gas	91100	2,130.0	+77/1	5.008,1	0.401.0	2,376.1	7,023.1	2,484.0	6,382.5	2,000.9	0.762,2	1.712,1	1,783.7	z,514.9 Department of statis	ics, ividiaysia
o section															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	147.2	153.0	151.3			148.7								ics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales 3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	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 1	164,339,643.2 1	160,414,899.7 1	158,587,677.9 1	161,199,414.8 1	162,528,603.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 122,140,180,6 Department of Statistics. Malaysia	ics, Malaysia
STOCK STOCK	8	2000													ico, maiaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	117	111	133	123	193	189	153	135	94	129	145	152	n.a National Housing Department	oartment
3.2.2 Advartisement (Ranawals Permit)	Unit	30	20	25	53	88	163	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a National Housing Department	oartment
3.2.3 Prices - Steel - Cement	RM per Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag	3,482.78	3,510.64	3,489.58	3,468.64 22.86	3,458.23	3,354.49	3,351.13	3,320.97	3,287.80	3,287.80	3,254.92	3,261.43	3,281.43 Ministry of Works 23.40 Ministry of Works	
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	6,68	83.7	0.98	98.6	8,86	102.8	102.3	89.5	105.4	806	79.2	91.8	93.8 Department of Statistics. Malaysia	ics. Malavsia
			j		i i		i				2				
3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity - Local Generation															
a. Public Installations P	Million Kilowatt- Hours	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	16,237.0	15,487.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah 16,344.8 Electricity Sdn, Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	had, Sabah Sarawak Energy Power Producer
	Million Kilowatt														had, Sabah
 b. Private Installations P 	Hours	191.4	191.2	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.1	190.9	190.7	190.9	190.7	190.6	189.2	188.8 Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	Sarawak Energy Power Producer

p preliminary revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020 I latest data until June 2025 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication July 2025 ... and available ... not available ... not applicable



Jul DATA SOURCE	5.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia			-5.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-6.9 Malaysian Rubber Board			_	-22.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia			-21.8 Malaysian Palm Oil Board -18.1 Malaysian Palm Oil Board		-16.8 World Bank		37.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-10.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	58.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-2.0 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		8.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia				 Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia 		n.a National Housing Department	n.a National Housing Department	-6.4 Ministrace Marks	2.2 Ministry of Works	4.34 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah 1.6 Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah -1.4 Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy	
Jun	5.5			-12.2	-18.5	-20.3	-15.3	-27.9	-25.3		-2.1	4. 6.0 2. 0		-13.5	-14.5	-32.8	6.9	6.0	1.7		-12.5			3.6	6. 6. 6. 6.		15.2	n.a	er er	2.5	-0.01		2.3	4.0-	j
Мау	3.3			-5.3	-5.7	-7.7	-6.5	-17.3	-29.3		-0.02	35.5		-21.7	-22.6	-1.3	-8.1	-13.6	-18.8		-35.7			2.8	-0.3		-4.6	n.a	e e	2.6	-10.2		-0.1	0.3	į
2025 Apr	4.4			-15.6	9.0	0.3	-5.5	-11.8	-24.9		9.6-	15.3		-24.8	-25.4	15.5	13.3	6.5	5.9		11.1			5.6	4.7		14.2	n.a	7	2.4	6.3		-1.7	7:0	
Mar	6.0			9.9	15.9	18.9	6.0-	0:9	-10.9		-21.1	-24.3		-15.1	-15.7	-34.5	-24.8	-16.7	-38.0		-1.6			4.0	3.7		8.0	n.a	7	3.1	1.9		-2.2	2.1	i
Feb	3.7			21.3	23.1	27.4	8.0	£.	4.0-		11	4.5		-10.3	-7.0	-61.5	2.2	38.9	-35.4		-11.9			4.8	4.7 8.9		7.1	n.a	ď	2.6	σ; Θ		3.5	9,1	<u>!</u>
Jan	3.5			0.2	23.5	27.4	26.8	15.8	2.8		-11.3	-12.6		-1.3	1.6	6.2	-23.8	-11.3	-14.1		4.5			3.7	3.5		21.4	n.a	9	2.6	5.5		-1.2	0.05	5
Dec	4.7			26.2	33.0	39.5	32.7	30.1	-2.7		-5.1	-1.6		-5.2	-3.2	9.1	22.6	-19.3	3.9		4.0			5.8	5.7		67.3	16.4	9	2 7	0.9		1.9	6.0	Š
Nov	5.1			31.5	25.8	29.6	30.6	24.3	-15.6		, i, i,	9. O. S		-10.6	-10.0	-27.9	-20.6	-1.8	-8,		5.3			4.6	5.0		59.5	-48.4	6	2.9	4.1-		6.0	0.2	I S
Oct	5.0			16.6	28.7	34.5	46.6	40.2	-14.7		19.9	17.8		-16.9	-16.3	-28.5	-5.5	37.7	-29.0		12.9			3.3	3.0		4.7	-52.3	6	3.7	-1.9		0.1	0.5	
2024 Sep	4.1			-2.8	25.0	30.7	45.8	41.3	-30.0		19.6	28.8 49.8		-21.0	-22.4	-31.6	4.5	93.7	-2.2		3.8			3.2	2.9		-0.7	41.3	or cr	3.1	-1.8		2.0	0.5	!
Aug	4.7			14.7	32.4	43.8	35.5	8.6 9.	-0.01		10.9	£. 6.		-6.2	-7.2	-41.9	-8.1	-3.7	-5.3		-23.9			6.5	7.7		-16.5	-60.9	7	i 4 i 9.	-6.1		4.5	3.2	;
nr n	7.5			33.0	30.8	42.4	39.0	32.0	6.9		23.2	25.3 41.4		6.5	5.4	-18.8	0.8	-11.8	-2.8		15.1			7.7	9.1		-19.3	-75.8	7.0	5.6	-2.4		7.1	e.e	:
INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	2.0 COMMODITIES	2.1 RUBBER 2.1.1 Production	- Rubber	- SMR 20	- Scrap	- Field Latex	- Latex Concentrate 2.1.3 Exports	- Natural Rubber*	2.2.1 Expo	- Palm Oil Product	- Palm Oil - Palm Kernel Oil	2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM	- Crude Oil, Brent	- Crude Oil, WTI		- Petroleum Products #	2.3.3 Imports - Crude Petroleum *	- Petroleum Products **	2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)	Liquified Natural Gas #	T ALVANDA OF	3.0 SECTOR 3.1 MANUFACTURING		3.1.2 Sales 3.1.3 Exports #	3.2 CONSTRUCTION	3.2.1 issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing $3.2.1$ Advertisement (New Permit)	issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing $3.2.2$ Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	3.2.3 Prices		3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	- Local Generation	a. Public Installations P	b. Private Installations P	ote:

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



Jul DATA SOURCE	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah 10,477.7 Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah 3,873.1 Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer		185.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 142.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia			70,057 Malaysian Automotive Association 140,842 Road Transport Department Malaysia	n.a Tourism Malaysia	680,177.2 Central Bank of Malaysia		2,516,210.0 Central Bank of Malaysia 2,305,950.9 Central Bank of Malaysia	1,321,815.9 Central Bank of Malaysia 975,237.8 Central Bank of Malaysia		2,595,573.2 Central Bank of Malaysia 1 674 148 4 Central Bank of Malaysia		20,900.2 Certifal barrk of Marlaysia 1,139,964.8 Central Bank of Malaysia			18,095.5 Central bank of Malaysia 238,580.9 Central Bank of Malaysia		78,935.1 Central Bank of Malaysia			4.98 Central Bank of Malaysia 6.55 Central Bank of Malaysia	6.43 Central Bank of Malaysia	6.55 Central Bank of Malaysia
Jun	11,046.9	3,934.6	151.0	187.2 126.2	49,075	52,067 49,804 5,028	54,832	2,363,204	681,563.4	2,496,158.3	2,503,434.7	1,319,036.7	8,841.0	2,588,668.2	883,919.0	1.131.798.8	603,717.1	511,685.0	16,396.7	158,520.4	78,830.3		4.89	5.10	99.9	6.80
May	11,046.9	3,934.6	150.4	140.6	3,703	62,757 5,250	68,007	2,131,096	663,113.1	2,485,817.5	2,495,476.0 2,282,043.0	1,309,115.4	8,864.5	2,585,179.8	878,260.9	1.136.385.3	606,005.7	512,874.4	17,505.3	158,422.7	78,733.3		4.94	5.11	6.68	6.80
2025 Apr	10,390.9	3,663.6	147.8	130.2	3,388	55,971 4,556	60,527	1,990,120	662,854.7	2,492,422.2	2,502,667.9	1,306,290.8	8,816.7	2,599,640.2	873,880.3	1.135.687.3	607,776.7	509,797.8	18,112.9	160,492.8	80,265.2		4.92	5.13	99.9	6.80
Mar	10,823.7	3,614.3	148.3	186.4 141.5	2,762	28,003 68,174 4,530	72,704	2,054,968	667,450.1	2,480,758.3	2,490,114.8	1,309,926.3	9,012.1	2,593,814.7	871,167.2	1.131,363.7	602,621.4	511,190.1	17,552.2	161,144.3	81,108.9		4.97	5.09	6.68	08.90
Feb	9,883.4	3,350.4	144.0	181.5 129.2	2,939	60,189 3,717	65,061	1,853,122	661,926.2	2,472,152.9	2,483,043.0	1,302,129.6	9,249.5	2,584,307.7	874,238.1	1.127.447.0	603,782.1	505,059.9	18,605.0	160,564.9	80,214.7		2.00	5.18	6.67	6.80
Jan	10,509.5	3,409.4	146.1	17.1	53,794 3,105	3,393	48,732	2,458,711	663,339.2	2,481,134.2	2,492,236.6 2,256,802.3	1,303,917.4	9,224.3	2,561,293.9	863,527.8	1,125,053.0	603,641.6	502,734.0	18,677.4	159,894.8	79,353.5	3	5.06	5.14 6.73	6.67	6.80
Dec	10,547.8	3,427.1	145.3	183.9 145.7	3,832	73,952 73,052 8,683	81,735	2,552,087	666,427.5	2,478,816.7	2,488,430.5	1,300,620.0	9,306.7	2,561,195.8	863,716.2	1.123.367.4	602,059.9	503,238.8	18,068.7	159,765.4	78,736.4	3	5.11	5.18	6.68	6.80
Nov	10,290.9	3,366.5	145.5	181./ 134.5	56,898	62,425 5,107	69,334	1,856,312	654,989.9	2,444,782.5	2,454,992.9	1,293,452.8	9,290.1	2,542,224.2	859,141.9	1.119.674.9	602,741.3	498,452.2	18,481.4	155,731.0	77,362.4	3	5.13	5.20	99.9	6.80
Oct	10,731.3	3,648.6	146.8	138.9	66,906	64,322 5,537	71,534	2,230,457	645,161.6	2,428,088.2	2,438,253.3	1,287,176.3	9,313.1	2,519,748.9	842,824.9	71,336.3	602,543.9	497,383.8	231.680.0	154,614.6	77,065.4	3	5.20	5.23	99.9	6.80
2024 Sep	10,421.4	3,546.3	146.7	181.0	3,653	52,383 52,922 5,110	58,081	1,926,651	644,918.2	2,408,238.8	2,417,121.6	1,279,950.3	9,262.9	2,512,137.7	840,819.4	20,200.5	602,745.5	494,781.6	17,630.4 231.538.4	154, 192.3	3.00		5.23	5.23	6.68	08.9
Aug	11,101.3	3,621.2	145.7	179.7	69,624	73,900 65,637 5,525	72,403	2,386,002	637,546.6	2,405,108.8	2,414,067.5	1,277,483.1	9,146.3	2,493,610.9	830,469.7	1.113,150.5	603,190.1	492,355.8	17,604.5 232,707.3	155,400.7	3.00		5.26	5.23 6.92	6.68	08.9
Inc	11,135.4	3,795.3	146.0	178.1	66,557 4,285	70,842 67,473 6,028	73,501	2,256,252	636,762.1	2,412,973.1	2,423,037.5 2,188,415.0	1,276,870.9	9,109.1	2,502,351.1	826,926.8	1,114,152,4	608,639.4	488,021.4	231.943.9	155,565.7	76,378.3		5.30	5.24 6.90	99.9	6.80
LIND	Million Kilowatt- Hours	Million Kilowatt- Hours	Point	Point Point	Unit	Unit	Unit	Number	RM Million	RM Million	KM Million RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	KM Million	RM Million	RM Million Basis Point		%	% %	%	%
INDICATORS (Value)	 Local Consumption a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining P 	b. Domestic and Public Lighting $^{\rm p}$	= =	Retail I rade Index Motor Vehicle Index 3.5.3 Motor Vehicle	ਹ	ਰ	c. Total - New Vehicles Registration	3.5.4 Tourism - Tourist Arrivals - Finance		- M2	- M3 II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	- Commercial Banks - Islamir Banks	- Merchant Banks	III Total Deposits Banking System - Commercial Banks	- Islamic Banks	Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special	and General Investment Deposits - Commercial Banks	- Islamic Banks	- Merchant Banks V Savings Deposits		- Islamic Banks VI Overnight Bolicy Rate (ODR)		- Commercial Banks	- Islamic Banks - Merchart Banks	VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	Jul	Aug	2024 Sen	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	2025 Anr	May	l, ml	DATA	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption						2		2		-	· ·			
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining $^{\rm p}$	7.1	6.9	1.5	0.01	7.1-	0.3	. .	-1.3	-0.4	9.0-	8.	8.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah -5.9 Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Ei Berhad, Independent Power Proc	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting $^{\rm p}$	8.	5.7	1.5	7.2	3.1	2.6	6.4	-8.8	-7.5	-5.1	2.3	8.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah 2.0 Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Er Berhad, Independent Power Prod	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	5.2	3.8	8.4	6.1	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.4	6.3	9.9	0:9	6.1		istics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	9.4.6	4.0	3.8	5.0	1.4	3.6	9.9	4.0	6.4	3.4	3.7	1.4	4.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	istics, Malaysia
. Indior Vehicle Index 3.5.3 Motor Vehicle	10.8	8.7	4:7-	0.	0.7	0.0	<u> </u>	io io	s.	0.0	4.0	Q.O-		istics, maraysia
77	q	,		7	ď	7	C II	1	ç	c	7	d		o V o o i o i o i o i o i o i o i o i o
a. rasserger b. Commercial	4. O-	10.1	-20.4	7:5-	-9.0	-2.7	-29.6	-20.0	-13.3	11.5	-11./	o. 4. 0-	Malaysian Automotive Association Malaysian Automotive Association	tive Association
C. Commonata C. Calal	6.0	0.8	-19.9	-4.0	-10.1	3.4	-26.2	-7.4	-13.2	1.6	-11.5	6.4		tive Association
- Venicle Sales - Dassender	7. 7.	9	-140	48-	c «	2,1	-25.4	-	r,	ر بر	7 2	. 2	4.5 Malayeian Automotive Association	five Association
	5.75	-19.3	-14.0	-25.7	-23.5	15.1	44.6	-23.7	-28.8	4.	-2.3	-10.0		tive Association
	13.5	9.0-	-14.8	-6.1	-5.4	4.2	-27.2	0.1	2.1	1.0	-3.2	-5.7		tive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	12.3	4.3	-2.1	0.5	-1.9	10.8	-15.3	6.7	5.7	9.7	3.6	1.3	-2.3 Road Transport D	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
	23.9	38.9	9.0	35.6	8.8	9.8	38.8	-5.1	-1.6	13.8	10.7	1.7	n.a Tourism Malaysia	
S.5.5 Finance I Money Supply														
- M1	7.2	0.9	0.9	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.4	6.1	6.8 Central Bank of Malaysia	ılaysia
- M2	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.9 Central Bank of Malaysia	ılaysia
	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.2		ılaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	6.4	0.9	5.6	0.9	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1		ılaysia
- Commercial banks	£.4. c	9.6	8.3	0.4	o in	0.0 0.0	0. o	3.5	4. 6	3.0	o	3.2	3.5 Central Bank of Malaysia	ılaysla
- Merchant Banks	D (C)	. 4	2.0	0 KG	. 9 4.9	7 89	0 4	3.6	0.2	3.55	-3.4	2.5		llaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.7	2.9		ılaysia
- Commercial Banks	4.0	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.2	1.0		ılaysia
- Islamic Banks - Marchart Banks	6.2	6.5	6.3 a	5.3	9.0	5.9	5.5	6.7	4. t	5.9	6.1	7.0	8.2 Central Bank of Malaysia	ılaysia
Fixed	r	o F	0.	į.	5	9	5.	1.7	2:	0.5	9	o i		ılaysıa
and General Investment Deposits	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8		ılaysia
- Commercial Banks	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	4.1-	-1.1		ılaysia
- Islamic Banks	5.7	4.7	6.4	6.4	1 9	6.4	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.3	7.6	8.2		ılaysia
- Werdhall Banks V Saving Danceite	0.55	12.2	3.5	0.0	3.7	s r.	3.4	9.0 4.0	4, w	4.1.e	1.2	-7.1 2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia	ılaysla ılavsia
	5.5	; -	1.1	1.7	2.5	5. 4	2.9	1.9	, e,	2.5	<u>4</u> (1)	1.5		lavsia
- Islamic Banks	7.8	8.6	7.7	6.2	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.2	5.2	3.9	1.0	3.3		ılaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	•		,	,	1						1	1	 Central Bank of Malaysia 	ılaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate													A de sleep Classical	
- Commercial banks													- Central Bank of Maraysia	ilaysia
- Islamic banks - Merchant Banks													 Central Bank of Malaysia 	ılaysia ılaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks													- Central Bank of Malaysia	ılaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (RER) Islamic Banks													Central Bank of Malaysia	ejsveja
														nofe

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		3	And	dec	3				Gal	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
- Commercial Banks - Islamic Banks Loan/Financing Approved by Sector			•											
 Islamic Banks Loan/Financing Approved by Sector 	%	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	06.0	06:0	06:0	0.88	0.83 Central Bank of Malaysia
Loan/Financing Approved by Sector	%	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	
 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 	RM Million	676.5	1,133.0	689.3	6.679	1,239.1	611.6	341.0	363.5	460.9	485.2	903.6	633.5	656.0 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	375.3	263.3	371.5	1,122.5	513.6	306.4	106.8	35.1	154.0	1,121.0	513.1	103.2	87.2 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing R	RM Million	3,912.2	5,926.1	3,901.9	4,252.2	4,724.5	5,475.8	4,815.5	3,137.5	4,241.0	3,956.3	4,933.6	5,202.0	4,722.0 Central Bank of Malaysia
	RM Million	22.057.1	18.053.2	25.802.6	28.680.6	17.642.3	16.288.6	9.957.4	16.850.0	16.333.4	16.210.4	27.329.5	20.172.1	18.572.7 Central Bank of Malavsia
lion	RM Million	5 710 3	4 673 0	5 209 5	5.548.1	8 1713	8 818 1	4 226 4	4 154 9	10.824.9	7 544 9	5 507 4	4 2 1 4 9	
Civilies	RM Million	6.284.3	82196	3 981 3	4 337 8	6.070.8	6.511.6	3 905 2	3 385 1	3 263 3	4 679 2	5 115 4	3 196 7	
	DM Million	36 907 3	24 138 5	27 047 3	32 802 1	20 727 8	20 7/10 3	27 033 3	26 393 0	31 790 1	31 533 1	33 577 1	20.481.0	
	PM Million	18.0	24.4	20.5	12 8	17.0	16.1	2000	15.7	17.0	25.55	7.70	93.0	
	NWI WIIIION	10.9	4 70 4 70 4	2002	17 533 0	0.01	10.1	54 208 3	0.400.4	0.71	23.3	24.7	93.0	
Town (Figure 1) and the Control of t	I NIIII NIII	0,348.0	12,420.	0.026,10	0.300,11	1.100,00	2.	0.000,10	0.100,1	0.400	2.000,00	1.100.	6.760,00	
				6				1						
and Fishing	KW MIIION	4,884.0	4,282.3	4,323.0	1.220,4	4, Z94.b	4,455.7	3,227.9	3,140.8	3,825.9	3,172.0	4,110.9	4,127.0	
rying	KM Million	1,2/9./	1,225.9	960.5	765.8	1,182.8	1,207.6	978.2	753.6	1,272,1	2,389.1	981.4	829.9	
uring	RM Million	40,091.3	39,948.4	37,652.3	41,542.4	39,091.3	46,947.9	35,319.9	32,829.1	35,801.4	35,421.9	34,871.8	33,813.7	
- Services R	RM Million	91,597.3	88,173.3	95,284.1	96,975.9	95,032.5	104,712.0	84,691.2	74,371.3	86,422.8	75,208.1	79,851.1	87,164.0	
- Construction R	RM Million	12,370.8	11,905.4	12,863.5	13,071.5	14,640.8	16,391.9	12,540.7	10,562.6	12,553.4	13,299.3	13,042.4	12,850.4	14,331.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities R	RM Million	6.255.3	6.470.6	7.050.4	5,100.2	5.640.0	10.355.7	6.301.4	4.913.7	7,164.3	5,996.7	6,341.9	7.444.1	6.581.7 Central Bank of Malavsia
	RM Million	44 046.3	44 883 9	41 185.3	43.431.8	41535.5	44 582 0	46 584 7	38 751 9	418004	39 908 9	41 545 6	40.681.0	
	DM Million	0.000	400.00	7046	0.101,01	1,000.0	677.0	7.74.7	0,101,00	1,000.1	00,000.0	1 130 8	1 107 6	
	DM Million	0.700	1,000	0.450	2000.1	2000,000	7 000 000	00 11	2000 000	1,000:1	476 95 9	1, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 1	1,107.0	
- Octob	I NIIII NIII	2.014,102	190,001.0	200,002	6.161,002	203,020,2	253,530.1	0.010,061	100,270	0.670,061	1,0000.1	6.400,101	100,101.7	
esod											1000		0	
assenger Cars	RM Million	5,918.3	5,793.5	5,187.6	5,644.5	5,324.9	5,341.8	6,143.7	4,558.3	6,135.9	5,327.5	6,001.2	5,262.2	
88	KM Million	4,835.0	5,372.4	4,744.2	4,842.5	4,457.8	5,222.1	5,234.3	4,643.6	4,260.8	4,140.7	4,429.1	4,285.1	
	RM Million	20,345.7	20,613.0	20,556.5	21,183.6	21,113.5	23,248.0	23,055.1	19,642.4	21,034.5	20,791.5	21,743.0	21,105.4	
umer Durable Goods	RM Million	0.6	8.6	8.5	10.7	7.4	6.2	5.4	4.8	7.4	5.0	3.8	5.8	
 Household Sector 	RM Million	44,046.3	44,883.9	41,185.3	43,431.8	41,535.5	44,582.0	46,584.7	38,751.9	41,800.4	39,908.9	41,545.6	40,681.0	44,630.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector R	RM Million	102,959.0	102,981.7	103,761.3	103,958.1	105,037.7	95,225.5	95,304.6	95,376.1	95,208.8	95,838.3	95,701.7	95,775.4	n.a Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector														
 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 	RM Million	185.6	183.7	174.9	170.4	181.6	174.9	181.6	178.7	174.9	189.3	219.1	191.4	192.6 Central Bank of Malaysia
ying	RM Million	1,143.4	1,145.3	1,132.4	1,147.5	1,141.8	1,128.4	1,122.3	1,111.0	1,118.9	1,117.4	1,128.9	1,128.2	1,128.8 Central Bank of Malaysia
	RM Million	2,515.5	2,464.9	2,269.3	2,277.5	2,318.5	2,377.9	2,394.2	2,402.1	2,248.2	2,245.3	2,221.8	2,209.3	
	RM Million	242.5	299.1	248.4	249.8	261.2	215.5	219.3	239.6	235.2	280.2	348.5	354.7	371.0 Central Bank of Malaysia
de, Accomodation and	RM Million	4.236.8	4.287.9	4.235.7	4.230.3	4.169.9	4.045.7	4,094.3	4.129.3	4.098.4	4.057.7	4.143.3	4.160.7	4.308.6 Central Bank of Malavsia
a Activities				. !	. !									
	RM Million	4,953.6	5,077.2	4,945.4	4,910.7	4,882.3	4,626.2	4,646.9	4,425.4	4,391.4	4,352.2	4,467.6	4,210.5	4,684.4 Central Bank of Malaysia
age and Information &	RM Million	995.4	1,014.8	1,025.4	1,025.3	1,036.9	570.5	582.5	585.8	572.8	571.2	565.1	592.6	598.4 Central Bank of Malaysia
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business R	RM Million	4,533.8	4,581.7	4,469.7	4,474.9	4,320.0	4,250.3	4,260.4	4,286.9	4,255.1	4,294.0	4,344.2	4,362.6	4,344.1 Central Bank of Malaysia
2012 0 4#2012	DAA Malion	100	507.0	0 10 1	0 00 1	1 F C 1	4 404	4	7 222	2 2 2	0 0 0	9 0 3 3	000	cional partial Basis of Malanaia
	WHITION AND THE PARTY OF THE PA	7.040.7	27.77	525.3	526.9	524.5	925.4	333.1	2000.7	0507.7	0.046.0	332.0	0.00	
ector	NM Millon	13, 131.3	13,000.1	14,903.1	0.67,4-1	14,004.9	0.710.41	14,041.1	14,000.1	6,407.9	14,703.0	13,117.4	14,010.0	
Cure decici	RM Million	1.4.1	74 652 0	34.042.4	32 840 6	40.5 40.5	37 450 F	30.33	30.4	37.30	4.40	30.7	0.70	59 474 4 Central Bank of Malaysia
		0:100	6.500,10	1,0,10	0.000	1.02,00	0.5,409.3	02,902.1	02,017	32, 110.2	02,094.0	200	6.100,20	
40 OTHERS														
LABOUR														
abour Force	(,000)	16,997.3	17,219.9	17,244.3	17,095.5	17,127.5	17,168.4	17,218.2	17,266.9	17,308.1	17,344.5	17,384.8	17,434.0	17,470.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed ('((,000)	16,444.2	16,661.4	16,689.0	16,549.8	16,585.7	16,629.9	16,684.4	16,734.1	16,778.5	16,818.6	16,862.4	16,915.3	16,948.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed ('((,000)	553.2	558.5	555.3	545.7	541.8	538.5	533.8	532.8	529.6	525.9	522.4	518.7	521.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ipaton Rate	%	70.6	70.4	70.5	9.07	70.5	9.07	70.6	7.07	7.07	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate %	%	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	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	5,227.0	
COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local N	Number	5,217	5,424	4,216	4,946	4,832	4,902	4,663	3,884	5,205	5,174	5,612	5,005	6,193 Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign N	Number	2	9	4	4	2	4	က	0	က	4	4	4	 Companies Commission of Malaysia

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Particular Par	1			3	3	2	2		2	3 2	2	À		
The control of the			B											
Properties the control of the contro			,	٠	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	- Central Bank of Malavsia
Approach Search Approa	- Islamic Banks	,	,	,		٠	,		,	,	,	,	,	- Central Bank of Malaysia
Comparing the part of the pa														
statistical state of the state	- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	82.4	-58.0	-85.0	-35.8	79.5	-25.0	-5.5	-35.2	-62.2	15.3	41.4	33.7	Central
The control of the co	- Mining & Quarrying	58.3	-65.8	175.5	15.9	29.1	-30.0	-81.3	-89.1	-79.2	71.0	89.4	-89.4	-76.8 Central Bank of Malaysia
Second Comparison	- Manufacturing	-19.0	-21.5	-22.6	-24.5	-6.2	-11.7	-16.4	24.2	-10.0	-9.4	-15.6	20.0	Central
Secretary Secret	- Services	28.0	-5.9	22.0	-3.0	-11.5	-23.1	-27.3	72.8	9.2	1.8	77.5	8.0	Central
Activity of the control of the contr	- Construction	-2.5	35.2	6:0	-1.4	73.9	57.0	-19.6	23.0	146.3	6.03	2.9	2.2	50.5 Central Bank of Malaysia
state of the control	- Real Estate Activities	28.5	81.9	-13.0	6.2	44.8	43.3	17.7	-16.8	-36.6	38.3	14.6	-27.0	
Comparison	- Household Sector	17.4	-1.8	-5.2	0.8	-1.7	-20.2	-8.3	8.5	5.1	1.8	-2.5	4.3	
Description (S. 1) A 17	- Other Sector	-98.2	18.5	-62.1	-35.7	-5.0	-2.7	15.8	-23.8	-8.5	4.7	15.0	474.3	
Definition of the control of the con		15.3	-0.7	-3.2	-2.6	4.4	-11.0	-13.7	20.8	9.2	7.9	17.3	-1.1	
Particle	Loan/													
interprecise of the control of the c		15.1	0.6-	-16.3	-25.1	1.	-21.1	-35.5	-14.4	-15.0	-24.1	-12.8	-12.2	
Fig. 19 Fig.	- Mining & Quarrying	56.0	23.3	-52.1	-20.7	4.4	-50.4	-34.8	-53.9	-33.1	119.3	-27.5	-37.0	
and the section of th	- Manufacturing	10.9	8.9	2.9	9.7	1.6	29.7	-3.5	-3.2	-1.9	-3.7	-12.2	-10.0	
Activities (1.1) (- Services	-12.2	-11.1	-12.4	-7.4	-12.3	0.4	-15.8	-11.5	-7.2	-16.1	-11.1	-7.5	
Succession of the control of the con	- Construction	-13.3	-23.5	-20.4	-17.8	3.4	4.3	-15.9	-17.2	-8.5	-2.8	-3.2	-15.0	
Secretical	 Real Estate Activities 	17.2	8.0	12.4	-9.4	-8.0	63.1	17.9	-27.8	-16.4	14.0	31.6	27.1	
1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1,	- Household Sector	14.6	5.3	-0.5	1.1	1.2	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	4.1	
14 44 82 44 67 61 47 42 42 47 61 47 42 42 42 42 42 42 42	- Other Sector	25.1	7.7	-58.1	-17.7	42.7	46.8	-14.0	63.5	21.6	13.2	37.2	-2.5	
1.0 1.0		-1.4	4.4	-8.2	-4.4	-5.7	6.1	-9.7	-9.2	-5.7	-7.6	-7.9	-6.0	
143 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.4 7.8 7.1														
143 84 45 84 45 84 140 141	 Purchase of Passenger Cars 	15.6	8.6	4.0	-4.0	9.7-	-3.1	-7.7	-15.0	3.6	-5.7	1.8	2.7	
11 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	- Personal Uses	14.3	8.8	4.5	8.4	2.8	10.0	14.1	11.2	4	-3.4	9.9	3.3	
Communication Communicatio	- Credit Cards	11.7	5.2	2.7	6.3	5.1	6.3	7.0	4.1-	4.1	7.5	7.2	6.8	
1	- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	-50.5	-51.7	47.6	40.7	-51.3	47.5	-71.0	-70.3	-53.9	-29.9	-66.7	-30.2	
Interior to Continuo de Contin		14.6	5.3	-0.5 0.0	1.1	7.7	0.4	4.1	-7.5		0.7	8.7.1	4	
Particular and part			7.7	8.	2.3	9.7	5.7-	-0.7	c./-	5.	٠/٠٥	0.7-	φ./	
March Marc	m m	7.17	40.4	24.0	75.1	200	73.6	0	0	4	2	140		
The color of the	Mining & Oustraing	11.7	16.4	7.7.1	-/.0/- - 46.0	17.9	17.5	0 0 0	0 4	, d	17.3	17.3	16.0	
One and Mater Supply Type (15) (15) (15) (15) (15) (15) (15) (15)	Moniforthripa	2.0.1	- 10.	23.3	16.7	2.5		10.2	10.1	13.1	12.7	15.7	5.5	
A few parameter control of the contr	Flectricity Gae and Water Supply	17.0	10.0	16.7	12.0	19.1	10 -	- 3.0		3.0	757	18.7	48.0	
According Sequence of the sequ	Wholesale & Retail Trade. Accomodation and		į		į		2	;	2	2	i			
on migration & author and information & author and business -11 0.1 -14 -15 -13 -14 -15 -13 -14 -15 -17 -18 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -17 -18 -17 -14 -17 -14	Food Service Activities	11.6	8.7	8.1	6.7	3.9	-0.1	-1.0	-3.3	-1.8	-3.3	-1.9	0.2	
All Selbage and Information & 3.6	- Construction	-0.5	0.1	0.3	-1.1	0.1	-1.4	-1.5	-7.9	9.6-	-11.4	-10.7	-17.3	-5.4 Central Bank of Malaysia
automatical Real Estate and Business 3.5 4.2 1.2 3.7 1.2 0.1 0.7 3.1 1.0 1.5 4.8 3.7 4.2 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8	Transport & Storage and Information &	35.6	-8.0	-7.3	1.5	-1.3	49.2	-48.7	-39.3	41.9	-49.5	-42.4	-39.8	
Secondary Seco	Communication													
Phealth & Others -15.5 -17.2 -14.4 -13.4 -14.5 -13.0 -10.4 -16.6 -13.4 -13.0 -10.4 -16.6 -14.5 -13.0 -10.4 -16.6 -17.4 -18.0 -17.2 -14.4 -13.4 -13.4 -13.0 -10.4 -16.6 -17.4 -18.0 -17.2 -13.2 -17.4 -18.0 -17.1 -17.2 -17.1 -17.2 -17.1 -17.2 -17.1 -17.2	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	3.5	4.2	1.2	3.7	1.2	-0.1	0.7	3.1	1.0	1.5	8.	-3.7	-4.2 Central Bank of Malaysia
Sector 7.7 8.5 3.7 -5.9 -5.9 -5.4 -5.9 -5.4 -5.9 -5.4 -5.4 -5.4 -5.9 -5.4 -5.9 -5.4 -5.4 -5.3 -5.3 -5.3 -5.4 -5.3 -5.3 -5.3 -5.4 -5.3 -5.2 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.2 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7 -5.3 -5.7	- Education, Health & Others	-24.6	-15.5	-17.2	-14.4	-13.4	-14.5	-13.0	-10.4	-1.6	-3.4	0.7	13.8	
or New York Planting or Part	- Household Sector	7.7-	φ Ω.υ	-3.7	-5.9	-5.7	6.9	-5.9	4.7-	-8.0	-6.7	-2.1	-2.4	
infed Lannifinancing -46 -59 -50 -52 -51 -79 -60 -71 -80 -81 -60 -62 -40 0.5 1.7 1.7 1.7 0.7 0.8 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.9 3.0 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.4 3.1 3.2 3.4 3.1 3.2	- Other Sector	-2.7	8.3	-33.9	-33.6	-33.8	46.6	47.4	-47.7	-46.0	-59.0	-55.5	-53.4	
0.5 1.7 1.7 0.7 0.7 0.8 2.6 2.6 2.7 2.5 2.6 2.7 2.8 2.9 3.0 3.1 3.1 4.5 4.4 4.8 5.2 4.7 4.3 4.9 5.5 5.7 6.3 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7	- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	-4.6	-5.9	-5.0	-5.2	-5.1	-7.9	-6.0	-7.1	-8.0	-8.1	-6.0	-6.2	
on Rate														
on Rate														
On Rate	OUR													
on Rate	.1 Labour Force	0.5	1.7	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	
on Rate		0.7	. c		9. e	D 6	0. 5	0.7	y -	0.0	6. A	, n	0.0	
210 9.1 26.8 14.5 3.4 -1.7 8.6 36.9 20.3 64.5 25.9 22.8 17.7 10.6 2.5 3.3 6.9 15.8 1.1 9.5 11.1 23.5 16.2 20.3 18.7	5. Unbour Force Darticipaton Rate	n '	5.5	7.6-	,	0 1	7.6-	1.4	? '	n '		7.0-	ç. '	Department of Statistics
210 9.1 26.8 14.5 3.4 -1.7 8.6 35.9 20.3 64.5 25.9 50.2 22.8 17.7 10.6 2.5 3.3 6.9 15.8 1.1 9.5 11.1 23.5 16.2 20.3 18.7	Labour Force Fatticipator Nate Themplyiment Rete	, ,												Department of Statistics Malaysia
17.7 10.6 2.5 3.3 6.9 15.8 1.1 9.5 11.1 23.5 16.2 20.3 18.7	4 Loss of Employment	21.0	9.1	26.8	14.5	4.6	-1.7	99	35.9	20.3	64.5	25.9	50.2	
17.7 10.6 2.5 3.3 6.9 15.8 1.1 9.5 11.1 23.5 16.2 20.3 18.7														
17.7 10.6 2.5 3.3 6.9 15.8 1.1 9.5 11.1 23.5 16.2 20.3 18.7 a.m. on one one one one one one one one one	APANIES REGISTRATION													
	.1 Local	17.7	10.6	2.5	3.3	6.9	15.8	1.1	9.5	11.1	23.5	16.2	20.3	18.7 Companies Commission of Malaysia
	2.3 Foreign	C	0.000	C	6	c c	c c	0						cional of Marian Continue of Marian

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Jul DATA SOURCE	1,513.3 Bursa Malaysia 60.6 Bursa Malaysia 1,913.3 Bursa Malaysia	4 2383 Central Bank of Malaysia 5,7242 Central Bank of Malaysia 5,8043 Central Bank of Malaysia 3,9076 Central Bank of Malaysia 4,9568 Central Bank of Malaysia 53,10,266 Central Bank of Malaysia 2,8653 Central Bank of Malaysia 5,5,9674 Central Bank of Malaysia		9,59.1 Statistics Bureau of Japan 74.7 United States Census Bureau 774.7 United States Census Bureau 725.5 Department of Statistics, Maleysia 57.3 Statistics Singapore 229.5 National Bureau of Statistics of China	9,476.6 Statistics Bureau of Japan n.a. European Statistics 292.6 United States Census Bureau	137.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 134.4 Bard Economic Development 114.4 Moody's Analytics, South Korea 106.8 Ministry of Economy, Trade and 106.8 Industry, Japan 104.0 Federal Reserve Board, USA	210.0 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 111.2 Singapore Department of Statistics. Census and Statistics Department, 106.3 Hong Kong Special Administrative Region 102.6 Office for National Statistics	134.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 100.2 Trading Economics 108.6 Trading Economics 127.7 Trading Economics 100.4 Trading Economics	115.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 98.1 Trading Economics 100.5 Trading Economics 102.2 Trading Economics 103.2 Trading Economics 128.7 Trading Economics 149.3 Trading Economics
Jun	1,533.0 43.1 1,904.5	4.2429 5.7465 5.7839 3.3039 4.8822 520.4304 2.9354 54.0604	121.5 57.4 325.2 0.183.6	9,162.6 213.7 179.9 113.1 48.9 210.4	9,009.5 205.7 265.5	138.3 126.4 114.3 103.7	211.6 103.8 107.8 100.6	134.5 100.4 108.3 127.3	115.0 98.0 101.4 119.8 103.5 126.6
May	1,508.4 51.5 1,873.0	4.2429 5.7465 5.7851 3.3039 4.8108 514.3393 5.2992 54.6285	126.6 58.2 316.1	8,135.0 217.4 183.1 125.9 52.4 212.9	8,772.6 204.3 276.4	128.5 119.4 112.6 95.0 103.7	209.9 111.7 112.1 100.8	134.4 100.4 108.1 127.2	115.8 97.8 102.2 119.6 126.4 148.2
2025 Apr	1,540.2 48.1 1,878.5	4.4158 5.8078 5.9473 3.3373 4.9652 530.1279 3.0672 56.8801	133.5 68.1 315.7	9,157.2 219.0 189.7 128.4 56.5	9,273.0 210.5 276.1	127.1 121.8 116.4 101.0	208.8 103.8 103.4 101.5	134.3 100.1 108.5 127.3	117.1 97.9 105.1 120.1 104.4 126.5
Mar	1,513.7 57.3 1,871.1	4.4358 5.7197 5.8902 3.3391 4.7852 501.4695 2.9750 57.0890	137.3 58.4 313.7	9,852.6 256.0 191.4 112.5 53.6 211.2	9,293.2 221.8 342.7	138.1 126.7 117.0 111.1	209.3 112.5 107.8	134.1 100.4 107.2 127.8 100.6	118.3 97.9 104.5 100.4 126.1 148.1
Feb	1,574.7 50.2 1,923.7	4.4418 5.5833 5.8091 3.2991 4.6272 491.4700 2.9267 57.0800	118.2 54.0 215.0 0 404 4	9.191.1 225.6 167.6 105.6 46.6	8,606.6 203.3 288.2	126.3 112.8 106.3 97.3	203.6 99.7 105.2	134.1 100.6 105.5 128.1	119.0 98.0 107.2 120.3 105.3
Jan	1,556.9 54.8 1,971.0	4.4740 5.5229 5.8195 3.2836 4.6283 491.8395 57.4794	122.8 59.5 324.7	7,863.7 209.5 164.9 119.2 54.4	10,622.5 215.4 317.2	135.5 127.3 103.6 94.4 102.9	207.1 123.3 126.7 90.8	133.6 108.4 128.4 99.9	118.9 98.2 107.2 120.3 105.4 125.3
Dec	1,642.3 60.5 2,080.5	4,4604 5,6393 5,8446 3,3034 4,6713 500,5317 2,9050 57,3781	138.6 60.1 335.7	9,910.6 209.7 166.0 119.3 56.1 230.7	9,779.7 194.0 284.9	136.0 133.4 121.5 104.1	206.6 126.4 117.6 121.8	133.4 108.3 106.8 127.7	118.6 98.8 103.5 119.5 124.9
Nov	1,594.3 64.7 2,009.0	4.4356 5.6561 5.8516 3.3188 4.7159 503.9507 2.8867 57.0173	126.1 58.3 311.9	9,452.3 222.4 174.4 111.3 51.8	9,262.6 211.2 274.3	136.5 130.2 113.9 103.4	203.6 113.9 113.4	133.3 108.5 106.3 127.0	117.7 99.1 97.5 119.1 105.7 124.4
Oct	1,601.9 59.4 2,003.8	4,2954 5,6125 5,7533 3,2814 4,6850 499,2367 2,8742 55,2816	128.2 56.1 308.9	9,427.0 228.6 177.6 116.3 51.4 213.3	9,895.2 225.0 288.8	135.8 133.5 115.0 107.2	203.7 112.5 117.8	133.4 108.6 106.0 126.5	116.1 98.6 96.0 119.0 105.6 124.0
2024 Sep	1,648.9 75.7 2,036.1	4.2626 5.6312 5.7415 3.2876 4.7329 503.0838 2.9739 54.7071	123.6 54.4 303.4	9,037.9 212.4 171.4 110.8 49.1 221.7	9,337.4 203.1 286.2	133.4 136.6 107.8 103.6	202.2 106.4 105.9	133.2 108.7 105.9 126.3	116.9 97.7 94.5 119.2 105.6 123.5
Aug	1,678.8 84.4 2,035.6	4.4174 5.7131 5.9053 3.3561 4.8653 514.5721 3.0183 56.6682	129.1 55.8 308.3	8,433.5 196.6 180.5 122.7 49.9 216.8	9,142.6 199.3 277.6	134.5 132.2 109.9 91.4 103.0	200.8 109.7 104.6 98.3	133.2 108.8 106.1 126.6	118.7 98.0 95.7 119.4 106.3 123.1
Jul.	1,625.6 83.3 2,064.8	4 6796 6.0152 6.1855 3.4746 5.0741 5.24.1588 2.9636 59.9265	131.5 59.2 300.2	9,611.6 228.8 168.9 124.7 53.0 214.8	10,239.9 213.0 288.1	132.2 125.5 109.0 107.8	198.7 106.8 104.4	133.1 108.7 106.1 126.5	119.8 98.3 98.9 119.6 107.1 123.4
TIND	Point RM Billion RM Billion	RW per Unit RW per Unit RW per Unit RW per Unit RW per Unit RW per 100 Units RW per 100 Units RW per 100 Units	RW Billion SGD Billion USD Billion	Usy Billion USD Billion USD Billion RM Billion SOD Billion USD Billion	JPY Billion USD Billion USD Billion	Point Point Point Point	Point Point Point	Point Point Point Point	Point Point Point Point Point Point Point
	4.3 STOCK MARKET 4.3.1 Kusta Lumpur Composite Index 4.3.2 Value Traded 4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	44. EXCHANGE RATE 44.1 USD -U.S. Dollar 44.2 SDR - U.K. Dollar 44.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right 44.4 SCD - Singapore Dollar 44.5 CMF - Swiss Franc 44.6 CMF - Swiss Franc 44.8 HXD - Hong Kong Dollar	5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES 5.1 TRADE 5.1.1 Exports - Malaysia * - Singapore - Singapore - Linea	- Japan - EU - - USA 5.1.2 Imports - Malaysia * - Shigapore - China			5.3 ReTAIL TAOLE INDEX 5.3.1 Malaysia 5.3.2 Singapore 5.3.3 Hong Kong 5.3.4 United Kingdom	5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX 5.4.1 Malaysia 6.4.2 Theiland 5.4.3 Indonesia 5.4.4 Philippines 6.4.5 Singapore	S.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX S.5.1 Malaysia S.5.2 Philippines S.5.3 Singapore S.5.4 South Korea S.5.6 China S.5.6 Japan S.5.7 USA

p preliminary revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020 1 tasks data until June 2025 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication July 2025 n.a. not available - not applicable



Annual Percentage Change (%) 4.3 STOCK MARKET 4.3.1 Kulal Lumpur Composite Index 4.3.2 Value Traded 4.3.3 Market Capitalisation 4.4 EXCHANGE RATE	Jul	deS ep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Мау	Jun Jun	Jul Score
_												
_	414	2,4				0.0	ر بر	7	-0.3	יל	ď	-6 9 Burea Malaveia
	100.1		57.8 20	9.1.		-22.2	-10.4	211.2	-21.7	42.9	3.0	-0.9 Bursa Malaysia -27.2 Bursa Malaysia
	17.5			13.7 13.0	15.8	6.1	1.8	6.1-	4.4	4.7-	6.1	
	0	0				7	,	c q	0	7		
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	0.1	2.5				7.7	. 60	5. 4	2.7	3.7	5. 4	5.1 Central Bank of Malaysia
	-0.4	4.1				7.4	9.0	6.4	5.7	7.8	7.5	
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-0.9	1.7				6.8	7.6	0.9	5.3	5.7	5.5	
	0.1	3.4				10.4	11.3	7.2	3.0	0.9	3.9	Central
	0.2	2.0				11.0	10.7	0.0	F. 4	0.0	£. 4	Central
4.4.7 JTT - Japanese ten 4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	9.9	3.9	9.3	9.7 5.3	4.0	4.2	6.9	5.6	7.0	10.6	11.6	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
5												
5.1 TRADE												
5.1.1 Exports												
- Malaysia #	12.6	12.1	-0.6	1.6 3.7	17.0	0.4	6.1	6.5	15.9	-1.2	-3.6	
- Singapore	13.2					3.1	5.6	2.3	22.0	2.5	10.3	
- China	6.9	9.8	2.3 12	12.6 6.6	10.7	0.9	-3.0	12.3	8.1	4.8	5.8	7.2 National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	10.2	5.5		3.1 7.2	2.8	7.2	11.4	4.0	2.0	-1.7	-0.5	
. EU	10.3	-1.3	0.7	.6 -1.5	4.1	4.8	7.1	15.7	-1.5	0.3	-0.02	n.a European Statistics
	5.5	4.6			-1.1	2.7	0.2	6.7	10.6	5.8	3.4	3.4 United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports - Melaceia #	25.4	25.4			110	69	u u	000	0 01	w w	43	0.6 Department of Statistics Malaysia
Singapore -	13.7	1.4	0.2	-0.9 4.9	24.0	10.4	3.5	4.4	6.9	9:0-	0.02	8.1 Statistics Singapore
- China	6.7	0.1	0.2	-2.3 -3.9	0.0	-16.4	1.5	4.4	-0.2	-3.4	1.0	4.1 National Bureau of Statistics of China
nedel	16.6	2.3			8	16.7	7.0-	1.8	-2.2	7.7-	0.2	-7.5 Statistics Bureau of Japan
. EU	5.0	0.1	-0.3	3.9 1.2	4.6	11.5	7.6	11.5	0.4	-1.7	6.4	
- USA	12.8	4.5			15.1	25.0	18.8	32.3	1.7	0.5	-0.2	1.5 United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX												
5.2.1 Malaysia	5.8	4.2		.2 3.4	4.6	2.1	1.5	3.2	2.7	0.3	3.0	
5.2.2 Singapore	3.0	22.8	9.2	1.2 10.8	5.0	5.3	1.1	7.6	3.8	3.5	7.1	7.1 Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.3 South Korea	5.2	3.9	-1.5 6	6.4 -0.3	4.4	-5.0	6.5	4.5	5.1	-0.3	1.6	5.0 Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	2.6	6.4	-3.2 0	0.8 -3.3	-2.2	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	-2.4	4.4	-0.9 Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Japan
5.2.5 USA	-0.5	-0.1	-0.7 -0	-0.5 -0.6	0.5	4.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	8.0	1.4 Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX												
	6.3	5.8				8.1	5.5	6.1	4.5	4.7	5.2	5.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	-2.3	-1.3	-1.3	1.2 -0.7	-3.6	5.2	-6.5	1.3	9.0	0.0	9.0	4.1 Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	-11.7	-10.0	-6.9	-2.8	9.6-	Ŕ	-13.0	-3.4	-2.4	2.4	0.7	Census and Statistics Department, 0.7 Hong Kong Special Administrative
5.3.4 United Kingdom	2.0	1.3	1.0	-0.2	4.2	-0.2	£.	9:0	5.5	-1.5	1.7	1.1 Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		:										
5.4.1 Malaysia	2.0	9.1				2, 4, 6, 8	2, 4, 89	2, k	4.0	4. 0	4.6	1.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	2.1	2.1				2.8	5 8	5. 60	2.0	2.0	2.0	Trading
5.4.4 Philippines	4.4	3.3	1.9	2.9 2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.4	4.1	4.1	1.4 Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	2.4	2.2				3.0	3.0	3.0	6.0	6:0	6.0	Trading
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX												
	1.3	0.3			0.5	0.8	0.3	-1.9	4.8-	-3.6	2.5	
5.5.2 Philippines		5.1.3			0.1	0.7	B:0	9.0	0.0	4.0-	4. 6	-U.3 Trading Economics
	0.2	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.0	3.2 0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5 Trading Economics
	-0.8	-1.8			-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.5	-2.7	-3.3	-3.6	Trading
	3.1	2.6			4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.7	Trading
S.5.7 USA	2.4	2.1			3.4		4.6	3.2	2.4	7.7	4.2	3.1 I rading Economics

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW - VOL. 9/2025



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS				2024							2025			
(Value)		Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
5.6 LABOUR FORCE														
5.6.1 Participation Rate														
- Malaysia	%	70.6	70.4	70.5	70.6	70.5	9.07	70.6	7.07	7.07	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	64.3	64.3	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.7	64.7	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.4 Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	63.5	64.8	65.7	63.3	64.6	65.1	63.9	64.5	62.9	63.7	64.8	65.7	60.7 Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	%	0.79	0.79	67.1	0.79	6.99	67.1	67.2	8.99	66.7	67.1	0.79	0.79	67.0 Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.7	64.0	64.2	63.9 Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	78.1	78.2	78.4	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.5	78.6	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.0	n.a Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.3	62.2 Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	65.3	65.4	65.2	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.5	65.3	65.2	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.2 Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	7.77	75.6	74.8	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.4	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.6	75.6 Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	70.1	68.2	67.4	2'.79	67.2	8.99	67.8	67.0	68.0	69.1	70.4	71.2	71.2 Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate														
- Malaysia	%	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	5.3 Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5 Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2 Trading Economics
- Australia	%	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2 Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3 Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	n.a Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2 Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	6.4	6.7	9.9	9.9	6.9	6.7	9.9	9.9	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9 Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7 Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.5	6.6	9.3 Statistics Finland

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acairco «F«c	10000 A 140			 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 	- Statistics Korea	 Philippines Statistics Authority 	 Australian Bureau of Statistics 	 Statistics of Bureau Japan 	 Office for National Statistics 	 Bureau of Labor Statistics 	- Statistics Canada	 Statistics Sweden 	 Statistics Finland 		 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 	 Philippines Statistics Authority 	 Statistics Korea 	 Trading Economics 	 Australian Bureau of Statistics 	 Statistics of Bureau Japan 	 Office for National Statistics 	 Bureau of Labor Statistics 	- Statistics Canada	 Statistics Sweden 	- Statistics Finland
	luC																								
	Jun			•		'									'		'		•		'		•		•
	May			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	٠	•	•	•	•	•
2025	Apr			,		•											•								
	Mar																			,	•				
	Feb			,		,									,		,				,				
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	Nov														,					,					
2024	Oct																								
	Sep																								
	Aug																								
	lnc			•	•	•			•		•		•				•		•	•	•	•	•	•	
INDICATORS	Annual Percentage Change (%)	5.6 LABOUR FORCE	5.6.1 Participation Rate	- Malaysia	- South Korea	- Philippines	- Australia	- Japan	- United Kingdom	- USA	- Canada	- Sweden	- Finland	5.6.2 Unemployment Rate	- Malaysia	- Philippines	- South Korea	- Russia	- Australia	- Japan	- United Kingdom	- USA	- Canada	- Sweden	- Finland



INDICATORS	ENO	8	2024 Q2	Q3	04	2025 Q1	075	۵	2024 Q2	Q3	04	2025	DATA SOURCE
				Value						Percentage Char	je (%)		
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	397,802.4	401,672.3	420,353.9	430,476.8	415,337.6	419,315.0	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES 2.1 RUBBER													
2.1.1 Exports - Natural Rubber "	Tonne	157,158.5	138,393.3	145,616.3	136,042.0	151,715.1	101,557.9	16.4	11.9	-12.4	-11.5	-3.5	-26.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM 2.2.1 Exports													
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,057,636.0	6,245,420.0	7,286,163.0	7,071,230.0	5,381,768.0	6,007,674.0	9.0-	16.5	17.9	3.2	-11.2	-3.8 Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	3,703,132.0	3,831,911.0	4,791,309.0	4,576,244.0	3,176,863.0	3,772,845.0	-1.3	14.7	26.4	7.6	-14.2	-1.5 Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel 2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM	Tonne	206,540.0	266,131.0	323,769.0	354,665.0	172,013.0	304,851.0	0.01	6.6	27.5	27.1	-16.7	14.5 Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3.1 Prices													
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	83.15	84.65	79.84	74.61	75.81	68.01	2.1	8.2	-8.0	-11.2	φ ^{, φ}	-19.7 World Bank
2.3.2 Exports	OSD/Dailei	* 0.27	17:10	10.24	60.00	\$	20.40	7:1	0.0	0.	0.00	0.0-	
- Crude Petroleum "	'000 Tonne	2,661.6	2,167.1	1,706.9	1,982.8	1,757.3	2,070.3	10.9	5.0	-31.6	-15.6	-34.0	-4.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	10,291.0	8,833.2	9'085'6	9,595.1	8,545.3	8,686.4	-3.1	-24.9	1.4	-3.4	-17.0	-1.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c.s.s milpoits - Crude Petroleum "	'000 Tonne	5,197.5	5,948.4	4,890.2	5,954.5	5,169.0	5,507.6	6.6	10.3	14.6	5.3	-0.5	
- Petroleum Products * 2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)	'000 Tonne	10,962.3	8,438.8	8,846.4	8,664.9	7,704.6	8,059.0	20.3	-16.9	-3.3	-13.3	-29.7	-4.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4.1 Exports - Liquified Natural Gas "	'000 Tonne	7,941.2	5,946.5	5,875.5	7,886.9	7,463.8	5,239.0	7.1	-0.9	-3.4	7.1	-6.0	-11.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR 3.1 MANUFACTURING													
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	140.6	141.5	150.5	149.7	146.4	147.0	2.1	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	457,325,859.2	464,219,115.3	483,215,390.6	481,788,235.8	475,567,770.9	480,201,992.4	1.8	5.7	6.5	4.4	4.0	3.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports # 3.1.4 Manufacturina Drojent	RM '000	306,339,250.7	317,750,459.0	330,995,490.0	334,103,892.9	324,744,653.1	331,814,443.2	2.5	5.4	7.8	8.3	0.0	4.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Investment													
a. Projects Number	Number	251	268	281	308	207	311	30.7	17.0	46.4	14.1	-17.5	16.0 Malaysian Investment Development Authority
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	4.817	7.740	9.323	9.712	4.937	10.153	59.6	-2.9	219.2	1.0	2.5	31.2 Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	37,880	9,727	19,333	21,953	25,523	27,825	200.6	-54.3	-63.0	-48.2	-32.6	186.1 Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	42,697	17,467	28,656	31,664	30,460	37,977	173.3	40.3	-48.0	-39.1	-28.7	117.4 Malaysian Investment Development Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION													
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM o	36,786.1	38,890.1	41,077.7	42,049.1	42,894.7	43,925.0	14.2	20.2	22.9	23.1	16.6	12.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Utilit Pitice Ilitex of Collistituction Materials 2015=100 Issuance of Developer License. Sales Permit and Housing	Louis	132.3	6.76	1.45	3.45	2.5	0.4.0	0.0	6.2	7.7	-	0.	
3.2.3 Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	339.0	397.0	361.0	505.0	382.0	426.0	-26.1	-11.2	-12.4	39.1	12.7	7.3 National Housing Department
 4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 	Unit	441.0	107.0	134.0	299.0	n.a	n.a	0.2	-58.8	-61.0	-27.4	n.a	n.a National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices		0	000	00 808	07 107 0	0		•		ć	,	ć	
- Steel - Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	3,444.87	3,483.95	22.90	3,427.12	23.02	3,208.05	13.3	5.0	4.4	2.6	-3.6	-6.2 Ministry of Works 2.5 Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Bæe 2015 = 100)	Point	102.4	92.3	86.5	100.1	99.1	87.3	9.0	2.4	-4.6	F.	-3.3	-5.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES													
3.4.1 Electricity - Local Generation													
a. Public Installations P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	45,320.6	46,768.5	46,770.7	47,033.5	44,284.7	47,192.0	9.1	5.1	4.6	5.3	-2.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity 0.9 Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private installations P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	565.7	569.4	573.2	573.2	572.5	570.5	3.6	2.3	3.6	2.4	1.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity 0,2 Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
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			2024			2025			2024			2025	
INDICATORS	TINO	Q1	Q2	Q3	04	Ω1	Q2 C	Q1 Q2		Q3 Q4		Q1 02	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption				vaiue					Ann	iai Percentage Change	(%)		
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining $^{\rm p}$	Million Kilowatt-Hours	31,501.8	32,132.7	32,658.2	31,569.9	31,216.6	32,112.6	8.0	5.5	5.1	-0.5	6.0-	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity -0.1 Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting $^{\rm p}$	Million Kilowatt-Hours	11,134.7	11,344.1	10,962.8	10,442.3	10,374.1	11,470.5	17.7	5.6	8.8	4.3	8.6.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity 1.1 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	138.7	141.0	146.2	145.9	146.1	149.7	3.5	3.1	4.6	5.3	5.4	
- Retail Trade Index - Motor Vehicle Index	Point	175.2	179.4	179.6	182.5	184.3	186.1	3.8	5.5	4.1	4.2	5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle													
- Vehicle Production a. Passenger	Unit	199,207	171,657	187,364	183,934	167,701	164,291	7.0	11.7	-1.8	5.3	-15.8	-4.3 Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	11,232	10,080	12,280	12,151	8,806	10,083	-7.6	-4.3	-6.2	-12.8	-21.6	
c. Total - Vehicle Sales	Unit	210,439	181,737	199,644	196,085	176,507	174,374	6.1	10.7	-2.1	9.58	-16.1	-4.1 Malaysian Automotive Association
	Unit	185,780	172,064	184,340	199,799	173,702	168,532	8.6	13.0	0.1	-3.1	-6.5	
b. Commercial c. Total	Unit	17,359	16,237	16,584 204,186	19,327	11,640	183,366	-10.0	-12.8 8.5	-13./	-2.3	-32.9	-8.6 Malaysian Automotive Association -2.6 Malaysian Automotive Association
	Number	384,782	369,208	404,383	411,850	380,738	384,426	-1.1	2.7	5.0	3.1	1.1	
- Index of Services	Point	154.9	158.9	165.2	173.9	175.4	180.6	12.0	12.4	12.4	13.6	13.3	13.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals 1	Number	5,812,000	5,996,937	6,568,905	6,638,856	6,366,801	6,484,420	32.5	25.7	23.8	17.0	9.5	
- Index of Services	Point	159.7	164.5	168.3	173.0	174.8	178.3	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.7	9.5	8.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Index of Services	Point	168.5	170.2	171.8	174.5	174.5	175.9	2.9	3.1	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Penetration Kate Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	146.7	147.3	146.4	145.4	146.0	n.a						Malaysian Communications and Multimedia
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	46.9	47.5	48.2	48.7	48.4	n.a	,	,	,		,	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia
	**	132.1	132.5	132.0	131.1	130.8	- C						Commission Malaysian Communications and Multimedia
	!	į											Commission
- Index of Services	Point	133.8	134.5	144.3	138.2	135.7	136.1	2.7	6.2	3.7	4.2	1.4	1.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
morely cuppy	RM Million	645,343.9	642,137.8	644,918.2	666,427.5	667,450.1	681,563.4	8.0	6.4	6.0	4.4	3.4	
. M2	RM Million	2,423,483.7	2,416,358.2	2,408,238.8	2,478,816.7	2,480,758.3	2,496,158.3	6.1	5.2	2.4	3.7	2.4	3.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	2,160,143.0	2,185,254.4	2,203,619.7	2,249,086.9	2,273,419.3	2,297,091.2	6.0	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,266,762.7	1,277,679.3	1,279,950.3	1,300,620.0	1,309,926.3	1,319,036.7	3.9	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	
- Islamic Banks - Merchant Banks	RM Million RM Million	884,384.5 8,995.8	898,420.3 9,154.8	914,406.5 9,262.9	939,160.2 9,306.7	954,481.0 9,012.1	969,213.5 8,841.0	9.2 6.4	5.4	9.0	6.8	7.9	7.9 Central Bank of Malaysia -3.4 Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings	RM Million	2,517,764.2	2,516,597.6	2,512,137.7	2,561,195.8	2,593,814.7	2,588,668.2	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,655,997.1	1,663,502.6	1,643,031.8	1,669,834.4	1,694,263.9	1,679,365.2	3.7	4.2	1.8	1.7	2.3	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	833,826.8	826,094.7	840,819.4	863,716.2	871,167.2	883,919.0	7.5	6.2	6.3	0.50	4.5	7.0 Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and	RM Million	1,105,680.9	1,100,816.6	1,115,157.5	1,123,367.4	1,131,363.7	1,131,798.8	3.7	1.8	5 8 6	3.9	5. 5.	
General investment Deposits - Commercial Banks	RM Million	610,247.0	610.460.3	602,745.5	602,059.9	602,621,4	603,717.1	2.8	1,1	-0.2	2.0	-1.2	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	477,091.9	472,701.4	494,781.6	503,238.8	511,190.1	511,685.0	5.7	2.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	18,342.0	17,654.9	17,630.4	18,068.7	17,552.2	16,396.7	21.1	6.6	9.7	80 L	4.3	
Savings Deposits Commercial Banks	RM Million	156,222.2	156,223.9	154,192.3	159,765.4	161,144.3	158,520.4	0.0	0.2	3.7 1.1	o 6, 4,	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	77,094.3	76,344.7	77,346.2	78,736.4	81,108.9	78,830.3	5.2	5.6	7.7	6.8	5.2	3.3 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
	%	5.37	5.34	5.27	5.15	5.01	4.92	,	,	,		,	- Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.26	5.26	5.23	5.20	5.14	5.12						- Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks MII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	% %	6.92	6.91	6.94	6.76	6.65	6.69						Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
	2 %	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80						- Central Bank of Malaysia

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rrevision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020 1 latest data until Second Quarter 2025 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication July 2025 n.a. not available - not applicable

X Savings Deposite Interest Rate % 0.945 I Commercial Banks % 0.945 A Loan/Finacring Approved by Sector RM Million 2.1415 A Ministrating Commercial Banks % 0.945 A Mariaturing RM Million 1,633.0 1,633.0 A Mariaturing & Cuarrying RM Million 1,623.0 1,623.0 Services Parvises RM Million 1,520.1 1,620.2 Other Sectors RM Million 1,520.2 3,642.2 1,625.2 1,625.2 XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector RM Million 1,625.5 1,625.2 1,625.2 A Mariaturing Care Construction RM Million 1,028.1 1,318.2	0.92 0.42 1.533.5 1.901.3 14.650.6 49.96.6 14.474.4 11.228.8 96.200.5 64.5 190.948.7 11.4.027.0 27.83.6 11.5.09.2 12.283.6 12.283.6 16.677.9 16.677.9 16.677.9 12.387.6 12.387.6 12.387.6 12.387.6 12.387.6 12.387.6 12.387.6 12.387.6 12.387.6	0.86 0.46 2.488.8 1,010.2 13,740.3 65,97.8 15,592.8 16,592.8 16,592.8 17,592.0 17,692.0 17,692.0 17,769.0 17,769.0 17,769.0 17,769.0 17,769.0 18,719.7 19,778.3 110,718.5 130,718.5 14,691.5 14,691.5 14,691.5 14,691.5 19,718.3 19,718.3 19,718.3 19,718.3 19,718.3 19,718.5 19,	0.88 0.49 2.550.6 1.942.5 14.442.5 22.557.6 15.90.2 12.557.6 12.557.6 12.557.6 12.557.6 12.557.6 12.557.6 12.557.6 12.557.6 12.557.6 11.572.4 11.67.1 11.772.4 11.67.1 11.772.4 11.67.1 11.772.4 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 11.773.8 11.67.1 1	0.98 0.48 266.5 266.9 12, 194.0 43, 140.8 110, 250.8 110, 2	0.89 0.47 2.0224 1.737.3 1.7387.3 1.7387.3 17.2891.4 94.592.1 14.410.5 4.210.4 104.107.4 4.210.4 104.107.6 4.210.6 11.2135.6 3.283.1 5.483.8 112.135.6 3.283.1 5.483.8 112.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 12.135.8 13.137.8 13.137.8 14.14.15 14.	88 8 3 17 1 3 8 8 3					
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RM Million		2,488.8 1,010.2 65,912.8 15,892.8 98,993.1 60.7 216,293.9 13,490.5 3,466.0 117,682.0 27,505.7 37,195.7 37,195.7 3130,115.6 3,087.2 99,802.0 16,899.4 14,691.5 61,515.3 130,115.6 130,115.6 130,115.6	1,942.6 1,942.6 1,442.6 2,25.76 18,590.2 18,590.2 18,590.2 11,772.4 3,146.1 12,772.4 3,146.1 12,772.4 4,140.2 1,164.1 1,27.581.6 2,106.6 3,089.0 6,98,048.9 6,52.2 16,52.2 16,52.2 16,52.2 16,52.2 16,52.2 16,52.2 16,52.2 16,52.2 16,52.2 16,52.2 17,52.2 18,	1, 166.5 12, 104.0 12, 104.0 19, 206.1 10, 553.7 10, 206.1 10, 200.6 10, 200.5 100, 200.5 100, 200.5 100, 200.5 100, 200.5 100, 200.5 100, 200.5 100, 200.5 11, 379.4 11, 379.4 11, 41, 48.6 11, 41, 48.6 11, 41, 41.5 11,	1,737.3 (20224 1,737.3 (4,091.8 (69,7).2.0 (17,267.3 (19,1991.4 (19,1991.4 (19,197.4 (104,107.4 (104,107.4 (104,107.4 (104,107.4 (104,107.4 (104,107.4 (104,107.4 (104,107.4 (106,13.2 (10	7.13 7.13 7.13 7.13 7.13 7.13 7.13 7.13	112.4 A 112.7 A 4 2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 7 4 7 4 4 7 4 7 4 7 4 7	- 46/5 - 711 - 711 - 715 - 717 - 77 - 76 - 96/5 - 97 - 97 - 97 - 97 - 97 - 48 - 48 - 48 - 48 - 48 - 48 - 48 - 48	7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	
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RM Million	8.8 8.00 1 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2.2 2	16,5928 18,4862 18,4862 18,693.1 216,283.9 13,486.0 17,7892 27,5054.7 19,776.3 19,77	62, 611, 5 12, 537, 6 12, 537, 6 12, 537, 6 12, 72, 4 12, 72, 4 12, 72, 4 12, 72, 61 12, 72, 61 12, 73, 64 12, 166 12, 166 12, 166 12, 168 12, 168 12, 168 12, 168 12, 168 12, 168 12, 168 12, 168 12, 168 16, 17, 18 16, 17, 18 17, 18 18 18, 18 18, 18 18 18, 18 18 18, 18 18, 18 18, 18 18, 18 18, 18 18, 18 18, 18 18, 18 18,	43 140 8 10 553 7 66 116 4 516 4 516 2 10 200 6 10 200 6 10 200 6 10 200 6 10 300 9 10 300 9 10 300 9 10 300 8 18 370 4 1127 137 0 18 370 4 1127 137 0 16 881 2 14 149 6 17 14 16 6 17 17 17 17 1 16 881 2 14 149 6 17 17 18 6 18 370 0 17 17 18 6 18 370 0 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	63,712.0 17,287.3 17,287.3 17,287.3 14,38 206,580 114,10.5 4,210.4 4,210.4 4,210.4 1,372.8 19,192.8 19,172.8 122,13.6 3,283.1 5,46,34.5 16,613.2 16,613.2 16,613.2 16,613.2 16,613.2 16,613.2 16,613.2 16,613.2 16,613.2 17,78.8 18,60.3 18,60	-12.3 77.73 77.73 94.6 -0.9 -0.9 -0.9 -0.9 -0.9 -0.9 -0.9 -0.9	1.5 48.9 1.7 4.2 4.2 4.2 5.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6	145 33.2 35.2 35.3 35.3 35.3 35.3 4.4 4.4 4.0 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3	1.15 4.14 4.14 4.14 4.19 6.19 6.19 6.19 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5	12.3 15.8 16.8 17.4 17.7 17.7 17.7 17.3 16.0 16.0 16.0 17.7 17.7	
RM Million	45 (1) (8) (8) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1	16,582.8 16,582.8 98,903.1 216,293.9 13,490.5 3,480.0 17,769.0 27,504.7 37,130.7 130,115.6 3,087.2 59,822.0 16,899.4 14,691.5 11,591.5 11,591.5 11,699.8	22.557.6 (6.902) 92.393 49.9 213,414.0 17.72.4 31.66.1 17.72.4 31.66.1 20.05.9 21.005.9 21.005.9 3.009.0 6.08.9 3.009.0 6.00.9 6	19.206.1 96.116.4 55.2 172,727.6 172,727.6 10,200.6 3,003.9 100,960.4 103,960.4 103,960.4 103,960.4 103,960.4 103,70.4 113,70.6 141,148.6 141,148.6 175,720.0 175,118.6 175,118.6	17,287,3 17,2891,4 12,391,1 14,38 226,588.0 11,410.5 4,210,4 10,410,7 4,210,4 10,410,7 4,210,2 3,192,0 10,107,2 3,192,0 10,107,2 3,283,1 5,613,2 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,6 3,283,1 12,135,1 12,1	777.3 945 945 945 945 95 171 33 40 40 11.1 11.1 11.3 11.3 11.1 11.1 11.1 11.	489 427 420 730 533 602 772 772 772 773 774 114 1111 1111 1111 1111 1111 11	7.7 9.55 9.65 9.65 9.7 1.19 9.7 1.19 9.7 1.18 1.18 1.2 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	41.4 22.0 22.0 -19.0 -3.4 -3.4 -12.6 -6.5 -6.5 -6.5 -7.4 -7.4 -7.4 -7.4 -7.4 -7.4 -7.4 -7.4	474 158 158 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 168 16	
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RM Million	13. 27.14. 42.7. 4	13,490.5 3,466.0 117,692.0 27,5064.7 19,776.3 19,716.3 3,087.2 599,622.0 16,899.4 14,951.5 61,515.3 28.1 190,115.6	12,772,4 3,156,1 77,581,6 296,730,4 44,104,2 21,085,9 3,089,0 638,048,9 16,311,2 14,522,4 65,55,1 24,2	10, 200.6 103, 903.9 103, 903.4 246, 466.3 18, 668.8 18, 779.4 1127, 137.0 14, 149.6 14, 149.6 17, 15, 17, 16, 16, 16, 17, 18, 16, 16, 17, 18, 16, 18, 17, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18, 18	11,410.5 4,210.4 104,10.7.4 242,223.3 39,192.0 19,702.8 122,135.6 3,233.1 546,345.0 16,613.2 12,883.6 63,639.9 14,7 14,7 122,149.0 95,775.4	-85 -7713 -33 -56 -66 -72 -72 -73 -73 -73 -73 -73 -73 -73 -73 -73 -73	902 379 772 577 575 577 775 815 817 1111 000 47 26 48 38 38 38	44 92 92 76 111 93 97 93 63 48 48	-18.6 -31.9 -12.6 -6.5 -6.5 -6.5 -7.6 -7.6 -7.6 -7.6 -7.6 -7.6 -7.6 -7.6	.226 .40.4 .28 .11.6 .11.3 .06 .17.7 .8.2	
RM Million	2 & 4 + 12	3,4980.0 3,4980.0 275,694.7 19,778.3 130,115.6 3,087.2 599,822.0 16,899.4 14,951.5 61,515.3 2,811.3 130,115.6	3,172.4 3,172.4 296,720.4 44,104.2 120,659 3,069.0 18,048.9 16,311.2 14,522.4 65,545.1	3,0030, 3,0030, 1003,960,4 36,666,5 36,666,8 118,379,4 118,379,4 118,370,4 3,698,0 14,149,6 14,149,6 17,5 117,154,6 17,5	4,710.7 4,210.4 242.23.3 99.192.8 1978.8 122.135.6 3.283.1 546.345.0 1288.3 66.33.2 1288.3 66.33.2 12.883.6 65.32 14.7 14.7 12.149.0 95.775.4	777.3 -5.5 -5.6 -4.0 -1.1 -1.1 -1.1 -1.3 -1.3 -1.3 -1.3 -1.3	37.02 77.2 72 7.5 7.5 7.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 7.1 10.0 13.3 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	6.3 1.19 1.19 1.192 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 1.83 2.1	21.5 12.6 6.5 6.5 7.6 7.6 7.6 7.6	40.4 40.4 40.4 11.6 11.3 6.6 10.6 17.7 17.7	
RW Million RM Million	7, 4, 17, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2,	1,7,892.0 275,694.7 37,138.7 19,778.3 19,778.3 3,087.2 999,922.0 16,899.4 14,951.5 61,515.3 61,515.3 61,515.3 61,515.3 61,515.3	127, 581, 6 296, 720, 4 41, 104, 2 44, 104, 2 129, 549, 3 3,089, 0 38,048, 9 16, 311, 2 14, 522, 4 65, 545, 1 24, 2	103,900.9 246,485.3 246,485.3 246,485.3 16,379.4 16,379.4 16,881.2 14,148.6 175.2 175.118.6 175.118.6	104,1074 104,1074 38,1920 38,1920 112,1956 3,283,1 546,345 16,613 16,613 16,613 17,883,6 65,639 14,7 14,7 14,7 14,7 14,7 14,7 14,7 14,7	3.5.5 5.6.6 5.6.6 3.3.6 0.1 1.1 3.3.6 3.3.0 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1	5.7 7.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4.7 4	7.6 -11.9 -19.2 9.7 6.3 -18.3 -4.8	6.5 6.5 6.5 7.7 7.8 7.8 7.8	- 11.6 - 11.8 - 11.3 - 0.6 - 4.7 - 4.2	
Row Million Row Mi	7.14, 42, 42, 122, 7, 7, 7, 13, 13, 13, 14, 14, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16	27,695.7 27,695.7 19,776.3 19,716.3 3,087.2 59,622.0 16,899.4 14,891.5 61,515.3 61,515.3 190,116.3	296,720.4 44,104.2 44,104.5 121,095.9 129,549.3 3,069.0 638,048.9 16,311.2 14,522.4 65,545.1	245,486.3 2666.8 18,379.4 127,137.0 3,680.0 547,471.3 16,881.2 14,149.6 1727,154.6 1727,154.6 1727,154.6 1727,154.6 1727,154.6 1727,154.6	2042.03.3 398.192.0 19.702.8 122.135.6 3.203.1 546.345.0 16.832.1 12.883.6 63.639.9 14.7 127.149.0 95.775.4	5.5.6 5.6.6 5.6.7	7.7.5. 4.1.7.5.8.8.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1.1	6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 6.3 7.8 6.3	6.5 6.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5	.1.6 .13.9 .13.9 .0.6 .7.7 .8.2	
Row Million Row Mi	2.7.2 2.7.2 2.7.2 2.8.8 3.8.0 3.0.4	37,1807 19,776.3 190,115.6 3,087.2 599,822.0 16,899.4 14,951.5 61,515.3 26,115.6 130,115.6	20,004 21,095 21,095 3,095 3,095 3,095 63,048 16,311 14,522 4,522 65,545 7,75 67 7,75 7,75 7,75 7,75 7,75 7,75	36,666.8 18,379.4 127,137.0 3,668.0 547,471.3 16,881.2 16,881.2 14,49.6 63,732.0 1727,154.6 127,154.6	28,192.0 98,192.0 122,15.6 3,283.1 546,345.0 16,613.2 12,683.6 69,639.6 69,639.6 14.7 12,749.0 95,775.4	4.50 4.20 4.50 3.36 11.1 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.1 11.1 11.1	2.5.4 2.7.5 10.0 10.1 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10	-19.2 9.7 6.3 -18.3 -4.8	6.5 7.6.5 7.4.6.5 7.4.6.5	-11.0 -11.3 -0.6 -0.7.7 -6.2	
RAM Million	7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7, 7	19,7763 19,7165 30,716 30,72 99,922 16,899 14,951,5 61,515,3 61,515,3 81,115,6 1130,115,6	21, 1095.9 129, 549.3 3, 069.0 638, 048.9 16, 311.2 14, 522.4 65, 545.1	18,378.4 127,137.0 3,688.0 547,471.3 16,881.2 14,149.6 63,732.0 17,5 17,5 17,5 17,146.6 95,208.8	19.782.8 3.283.1 546.345.0 16.613.2 12.893.6 63.639.9 14.7 12.149.0 95.77.5.4	22.22 22.22 33.6 11.1 6.7 7.7 6.7 6.7 11.1 11.1 10.1	4.7.7.7.8.8.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5.5	2.4.8 8.4.8 7.2 8.4.8 7.2	2.5 2.1 6.7	. 11.3 - 0.6 - 17.7 - 8.2	
RM Million	12.7 7.7 5.88, 5.88, 1.04, 1.0	130,176.5 3,087.2 99,822.0 16,899.4 16,891.5 61,515.3 26.1 130,115.6 103,761.3	12,1093.3 129,549.3 3,069.0 638,048.9 16,311.2 14,522.4 65,545.1	127,137,0 3,658,0 547,471,3 16,881,2 14,149,6 63,732,0 17,154,6 95,208,8	122,1556 3,283.1 546,345.0 16,613.2 12,863.6 63,639.9 14,7 14,7 122,149.0 95,775.4	7.7.1 33.6 6.7.7 7.7.3 11.3 11.3 11.3 11.3	4.7 11.1 0.0 2.6 7.1 48.3 3.4	6.3 1.8.3 2.1	2.1	-11.3 -0.6 -4.2 -8.2	
RM Million	588, 15, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16, 16	3,087.2 599,822.0 16,899.4 14,951.5 61,515.3 26.1 130,115.6	16,311.2 14,522.4 65,545.1	3,668.0 647,471.3 16,881.2 14,149.6 63,732.0 17,5 17,5 95,208.8	3,283.1 546,345.0 16,613.2 12,863.6 63,639.9 14.7 122,149.0 95,775.4	33.6 0.1 12.7 6.7 33.9 33.9	11.1 0.0 2.6 4.7 48.3 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	-18.3 -4.8 2.1	- 29	17.7	
RM Million	588. 16, 13, 122, 59, 104,	599,822.0 16,899.4 14,951.5 61,515.3 26.1 130,115.6	638,048.9 16,311.2 14,522.4 65,545.1 24.2	547, 471.3 16,881.2 14,149.6 63,732.0 17.5 127,154.6 95,208.8	546,345.0 16613.2 12,863.6 63,639.9 14.7 122,149.0 95,775.4	7.27 7.29 7.39 7.30 7.30 7.30 7.30 7.30 7.30 7.30 7.30	0. 4.7 7.4.8.3 8.5.8 8.5	8. 1.3		-8.5	
RM Million RM Million RM Million RM Million RM Million RM Million RM Million RM Million	16, 13, 122, 104,	16,899.4 14,951.5 61,515.3 26.1 130,115.6 103,761.3	16,311.2 14,522.4 65,545.1 24.2	16,881.2 14,149.6 63,732.0 17.5 127,154.6 95,208.8	16,613.2 12,863.6 63,639.9 14.7 122,149.0 95,77.5.4	12.7 6.7 11.3 33.9 11.1	2.6 7.1 48.3 8.5 3.4	2.1	. 	! :	
RM Million	16, 13, 122, 104,	16,899.4 14,951.5 61,515.3 26.1 130,115.6 103,761.3	16,311.2 14,522.4 65,545.1 24.2	16,881.2 14,149.6 63,732.0 17.5 127,154.6 95,208.8	16,613.2 12,863.6 63,639.9 14.7 122,149.0 95,775.4	6.7 6.7 11.3 33.9 11.1	4.7 7.1 48.3 8.5 3.4	2.1			
RM Million	13, 104,	14,951.5 61,515.3 26.1 130,115.6 103,761.3	14,522.4 65,545.1 24.2	14, 149.6 63, 732.0 17.5 127, 154.6 95, 208.8	12,863.6 63,639.9 14.7 122,149.0 95,775.4	6.7 11.3 33.9 11.1	2.6 4.8.3 6.5 7.4 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5		-4.9	-5.9	
RM Million RM Million RM Million RM Million RM Million DA A Million	52 10 10 10	61,515.3 26.1 130,115.6 103,761.3	65,545.1 24.2 470,540.3	63,732.0 17.5 127,154.6 95,208.8	63,639.9 14.7 122,149.0 95,77.5.4	11.3 33.9 11.1	7.1 -48.3 8.5 3.4	5.7	7.2	7.1	
RM Million RM Million RM Million RM Million RM Million DAM MARINGO	122,	26.1 130,115.6 103,761.3		17.5 127, 154.6 95, 208.8	14.7 122,149.0 95,775.4	33.9 11.1 0.5	-48.3 8.5 3.4	7.4	5.9	2.5	
RM Million RM Million RM Million DAM Million		130,115.6 103,761.3	4 OF 2 CAS 2	95,208.8	122,149.0 95,775.4	11.1	3.4	-50.0	-46.1	-65.4	
RM Million			95 225 5					6.3	-7.3	9.0, 8,	-0.2 Central Bank of Malaysia -8.7 Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million DM Million											
DM Million		52,195.7	46,097.5	41,848.2	49,615.2	-5.1	7.9	6.1	4.2	1.2	
	31,229.6	34,197.2	32,304.6	30,952.7	29,968.4	8.9	9.4	1.5	-3.6	-4.9	-4.0 Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Prior 1	133.6	140 5	144.0	144.8	144.8	0 3	12.4	13.8	10.5	11.7	8.4 Denortment of Statistics Malayeia
		200	2	2	2	9	1.71	2	5:3	=	
Index of Services - Private Health Point Point 160.2	161.8	166.7	171.9	172.0	175.4	9.3	8.4	8.8	9.1	7.4	8.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Index of Services - Private Education 132.7	133.7	137.2	138.5	139.2	143.1	7.2	8.0	8.4	6.7	4.9	7.0 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
(1000) 23 7916	23 929 2	24 067 6	24 208 6	24 355 4	24 524 9	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.5 Department of Statistics Malaysia
(000)		16,996.7	17,097.9	17,229.3	17,369.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	
('000) 16,216.8	16,368.3	16,455.7	16,559.1	16,703.0	16,849.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.0	2.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
('000) 553.8	544.6	541.0	538.7	526.3	520.9	-5.6	-6.3	-5.6	-4.6	-5.0	-4.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Actively Unemployed ('000) 70.5	7.07	9.07	70.6	421.5	418.1	-12.5	-12.4	-8.4	-7.2	-2.9	-3.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Inactively Unemployed ('000) 3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	104.8	102.9	31.6	27.6	7.0	9.9	-12.6	-8.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
1'2 (000.)	7,0	7,070.9	7,110.7	7,126.1	7,154.9	-2.7	-2.3	-1.6	-1.2	1.5	Department of Statistics,
		9.07	9.07	70.7	70.8						 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0						 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
('000) 8,937.4		9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
. 6	80	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	Department of
		97.9	6.79	97.9	97.9						 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4	=	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9						Statistics,
% 2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1						 Department of Statistics, Malaysia

revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020 1 latest data until Second Quarter 2025 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication July 2025 n.a. not available - not applicable p preliminary



4.1.3 Labour Productivity - Vales doled per Hour Worked - Vales doled per Hour Worked - De Perconnic Activity - Agriculture - Mining & Courtying - Mining & Courtying - Manufacturing - Construction - Services - Vales deded per Employment - In Par Foronnic Ariston	RM RM RM RM	۵	05	č							7		
4.13 Labour Productivity - Value Added per Hour Worked i. By Economic Activity a. Agriculture b. Mining & Ouarrying c. Marnfacturing d. Construction e. Services - Value Added per Employment ii. Ru-Froncomic Achi	M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M M			3	94	5	Q2	۵.	075	e e	22	Q1	Q2 DATA SOURCE
4-13. Labour Productivity - Value Added per Hour Worked - Value Added per Hour Worked - Manufacturing - Manufacturing - Manufacturing - Manufacturing - Value Added per Per Implyment in Rue Froncome Added of Per Implyment	RM RM			Value					ব	Annual Percentage Change (%)	(%) agu		
Value Added per Hour Worked Value Added per Hour Worked Value Added per Agriculture C. Manufacturing C. Orastruction d. Construction e. Services Value Added per Employment ii Por Foromore Activity ii Por Foromore Activity	M M M												
Value A	RM	42.1	41.8	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.2	1.9	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Value A	M M												
Value A	MW.	23.3	24.3	28.1	25.1	23.4	25.2	1.2	6.2	3.8	-1.9	0.4	3.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
		556.4	514.2	476.4	550.9	551.1	490.5	1.3	3.7	-4.7	-2.4	-0.9	-4.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	RM	54.9	55.6	57.2	58.2	999	92.6	-0.2	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.8	3.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	RM	18.7	19.6	20.9	20.5	20.9	21.4	12.5	19.0	20.0	18.7	11.3	9.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	RM	40.1	39.6	41.1	41.9	40.9	41.0	1.8	6.0	1.4	6.0	2.0	3.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	RM	24,254.0	24,210.0	25,148.0	25,635.0	24,866.0	24,887.0	2.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Agriculture	RM	12,571.0	13,249.0	15,235.0	13,686.0	12,646.0	13,550.0	1.9	6.4	2.6	-1.9	9.0	2.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	343,813.0	310,913.0	291,687.0	341,522.0	332,946.0	292,813.0	4.3	2.5	-2.9	-1.1	-3.2	-5.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	32,581.0	33,060.0	34,158.0	34,712.0	33,620.0	33,972.0	0.3	3.0	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	11,060.0	11,465.0	12,418.0	12,275.0	12,519.0	12,728.0	10.7	16.2	18.9	19.7	13.2	11.0 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	23,097.0	22,975.0	23,761.0	24,298.0	23,650.0	23,642.0	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification													
- Non Tertiary	%	20.0	20.0	20.3	19.8	19.4	19.0						- Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	74.0	74.0	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.0						- Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0						- Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET													
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,536.1	1,590.1	1,648.9	1,642.3	1,513.7	1,533.0	8.0	15.5	15.8	12.9	-1.5	-3.6 Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	191.0	229.8	243.4	184.6	162.3	142.7	39.7	104.7	75.1	7.7	-15.0	-37.9 Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE													
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.7235	4.7318	4.4532	4.3971	4.4506	4.3074	-7.0	-4.3	3.9	6.8	6.1	9.9 Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.9904	5.9722	5.7865	5.6360	5.6040	5.7516	-11.0	-5.1	1.3	3.5	6.9	3.8 Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	6.2836	6.2467	5.9441	5.8165	5.8386	5.8331	-6.4	-2.8	3.7	6.9	7.6	7.1 Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.5247	3.4964	3.3728	3.3012	3.3006	3.3121	-6.6	-3.3	1.7	5.4	6.8	5.6 Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	5.1292	5.0941	4.8907	4.6907	4.6802	4.8854	-8.2	-3.3	3.0	7.8	9.6	4.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	540.5786	523.5014	513.9382	501.2397	494.9260	521.6325	-12.2	-3.8	2.0	5.7	9.2	0.4 Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.1837	3.0363	2.9852	2.8886	2.9191	2.9839	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	60.4017	60.5350	57.1006	56.5590	57.2095	55.1897	-7.3	-4.6	3.6	6.3	5.6	9.7 Central Bank of Malaysia



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