

# **MEDIA STATEMENT**



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## **MALAYSIA ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE THIRD QUARTER OF 2025**

***Malaysia's GDP increased 5.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, driven by household spending and tourism-related activities***

**PUTRAJAYA, NOVEMBER 14, 2025** – Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 5.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to 4.4 per cent in the preceding quarter. In terms of quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, GDP increased by 2.4 per cent in this quarter from 2.2 per cent in the previous quarter. The national economy recorded a growth rates of 5.2 per cent in July, 5.0 per cent in August and 5.3 per cent in September 2025. Overall, the economic performance for the first three quarters of 2025 increased 4.7 per cent as compared to 5.2 per cent during the same period in the previous year. This was reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in today's release of GDP figures for the third quarter of 2025.

According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Malaysia's economic momentum improved in the third quarter of 2025, driven by expansion in all sectors especially Services, Manufacturing and Mining & quarrying sectors. The domestic economy continued to be buoyed by robust household spending and surge in tourism-related activities particularly during public and school holiday periods. Monetary policy measures provided additional support to domestic economic activities as the Bank Negara Malaysia's decision to reduce the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) by 25 basis points to 2.75 per cent. Robust employment conditions, stable consumer prices, and cash assistance by the government through Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA) have enhanced households' purchasing power".

He added that, "In terms of sectoral performance, the **Services** sector grew by 5.0 per cent (Q2 2025: 5.1%) in the third quarter of 2025. The growth was underpinned by the performance in Wholesale & retail trade which expanded by 4.8 per cent, following by the increases particularly in Wholesale trade (6.0%) and Retail

trade (4.3%). Furthermore, Transportation & storage and Food & beverage and accommodation sub-sectors demonstrated a strong growth of 7.8 per cent and 9.5 per cent, respectively, benefiting from sustained demand in freight segments as well as travel-related activities. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the Services sector grew 1.7 per cent (Q2 2025: 2.3%)”.

The **Manufacturing** sector rose by 4.1 per cent (Q2 2025: 3.7%) in this quarter. The better growth in this sector was driven by export-oriented industries such as Electrical, electronic & optical products which recorded a steady growth of 8.4 per cent (Q2 2025: 7.3%). Meanwhile, the domestic-oriented industries such as Vegetable & animal oils & fats and food processing as well as Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products moderated to 6.8 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the Manufacturing sector increased by 1.8 per cent (Q2 2025: 2.1%).

The **Mining and quarrying** sector soared to 9.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, after registering four consecutive quarters of contraction. The expansion was in tandem with the performance of Natural gas which registered a double-digit growth of 11.6 per cent (Q2 2025: -8.1%) and Crude oil & condensate which recorded 8.3 per cent (Q2 2025: -1.6%). In terms of quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, this sector accelerated at 13.8 per cent from a declined of 5.5 per cent in the previous quarter.

The **Construction** sector strengthened to 11.8 per cent (Q2 2025: 12.1%) attributed to strong performance in all segments. The Civil engineering and Specialised construction activities sub-sectors was steered the Construction sector with double-digit growth of 13.3 per cent and 10.5 per cent, respectively. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, this sector remained at 5.2 per cent (Q2 2025: 5.2%).

In addition, the **Agriculture** sector grew marginally 0.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2025 (Q2 2025: 2.5%), led by Other agriculture and Livestock sub-sectors. However, contractions in the Oil Palm and Rubber sub-sectors weighed down the overall performance of this sector. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the Agriculture sector declined by 2.5 per cent (Q2 2025: 4.5%).

Chief Statistician Malaysia further explained, “**Private final consumption expenditure** which accounted for 61.4 per cent of GDP, expanded by 5.0 per cent (Q2 2025: 5.3%) in the third quarter of 2025. The growth was propelled by increased spending in Restaurants & hotels (14.4%) and Transport (9.5%), reflecting sustained demand in travel and tourism-related activities alongside higher holiday-related spending during this quarter. This continued momentum is anticipated to further boost the tourism sector.

*On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, Private final consumption expenditure registered marginal growth of 0.5 per cent (Q2 2025: 2.1%).”*

***Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)** which refers to investment in fixed assets, registered a growth of 7.4 per cent (Q2 2025: 12.1%). The expansion was primarily driven by the Structure component, which accelerated by 10.4 per cent, underpinned by ongoing development activities, particularly in Constructions sector. Meanwhile, Machinery & equipment and Other assets recorded a growth of 4.3 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively. From a sectoral perspective, both public and private sectors continued to post positive growth during this quarter. Nonetheless, GFCF decreased by 0.1 per cent growth in terms of quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted.*

*He also mentioned that “**Government final consumption expenditure** improved to 7.1 per cent (Q2 2025: 6.4%), influenced by spending on supplies and services. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, Government final consumption expenditure registered 6.1 per cent, increased from 1.4 per cent growth in the second quarter of 2025. The performance of **Exports** in this quarter outperformed **Imports**, registering growth of 1.4 per cent (Q2 2025: 2.6%) and 0.4 per cent (Q2 2025: 6.6%), respectively. Consequently, **Net exports** surged to 17.7 per cent from 72.6 per cent declined in the previous quarter”.*

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

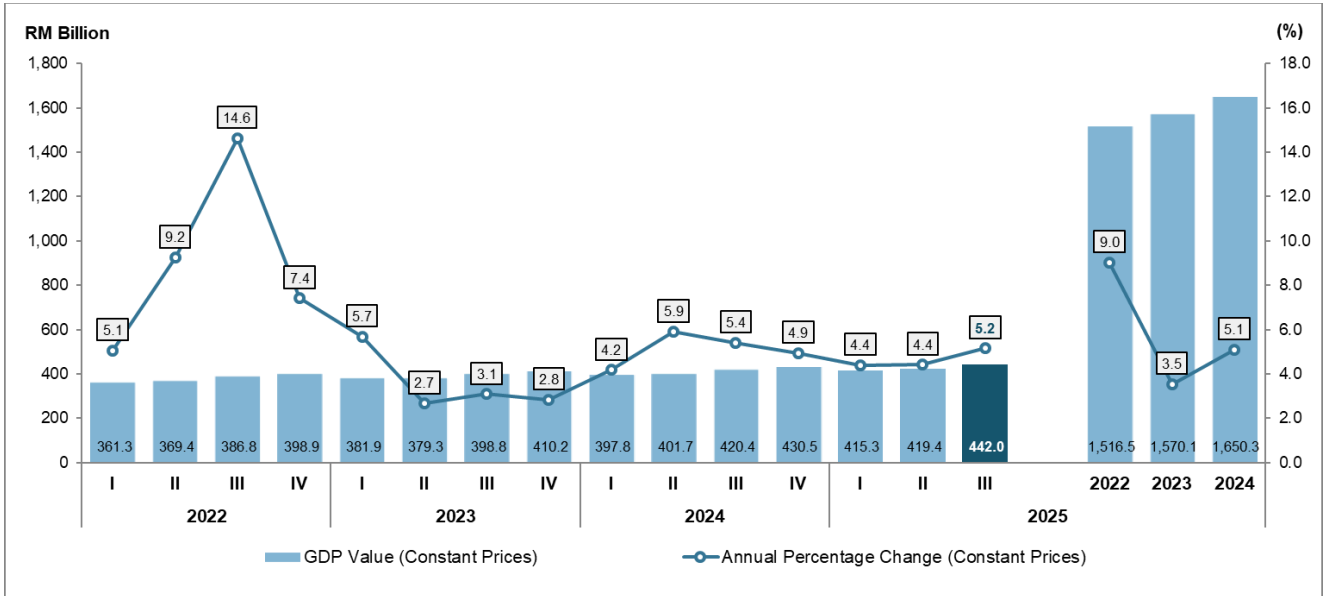
*OpenDOSM NextGen is a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.*

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**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA  
14 NOVEMBER 2025**

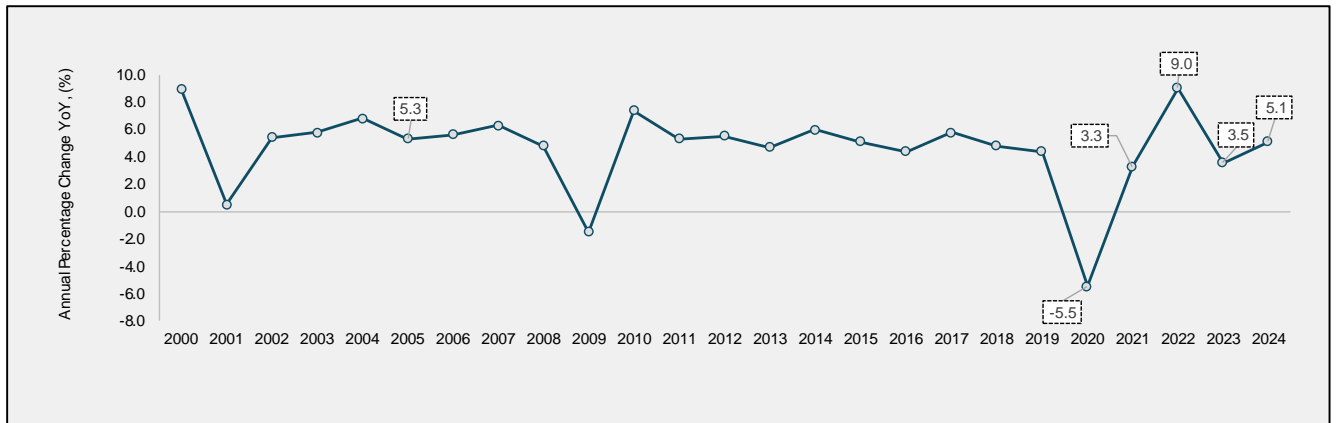
**APPENDIX**

**Chart 1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP),  
Q1 2022 – Q3 2025 and 2022 – 2024**



*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia*

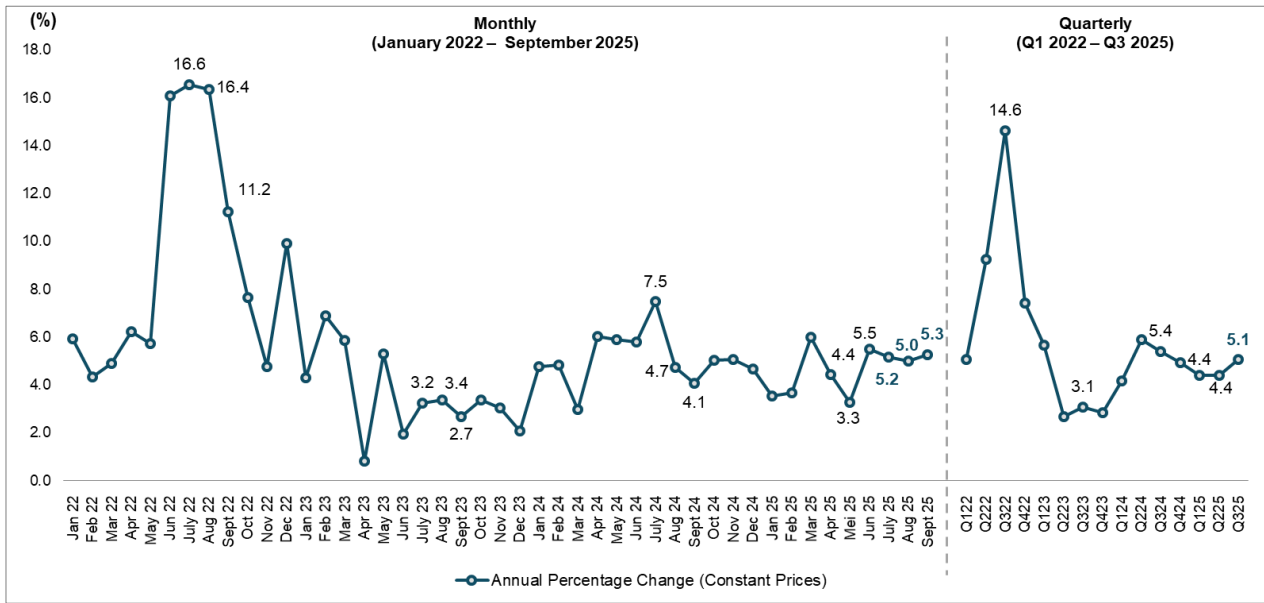
**Chart 2: Annual GDP Growth, 2000 – 2024**



*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia*

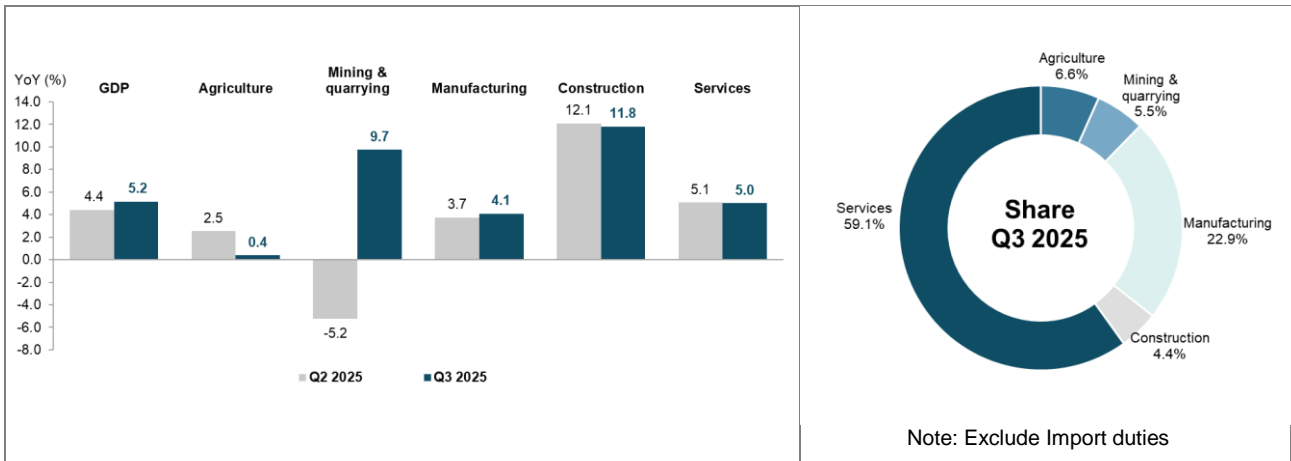
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**Chart 3: Monthly and Quarterly GDP Growth, 2022 – 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

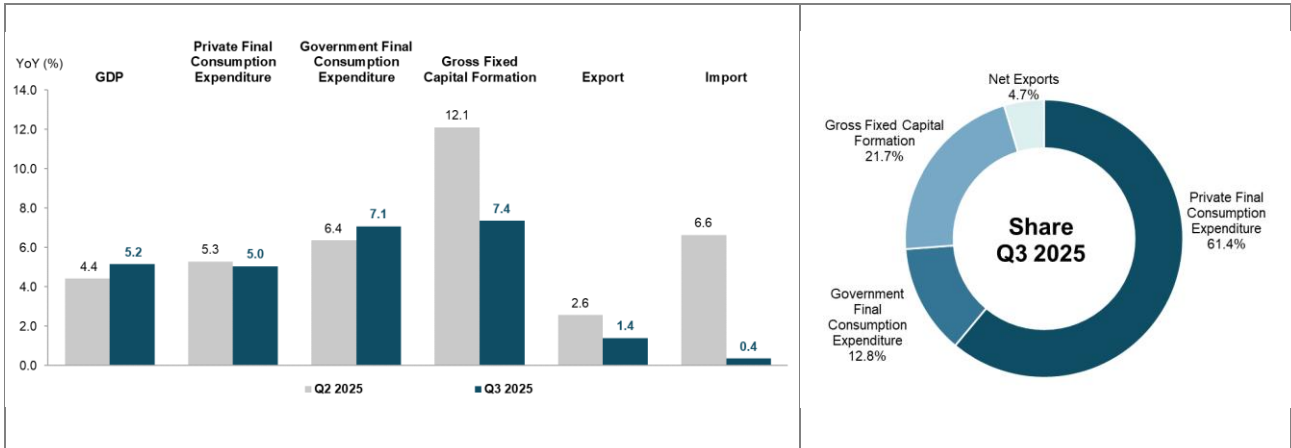
**Chart 4: Quarterly GDP Growth by Kind of Economic Activity, Q2 2025 & Q3 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

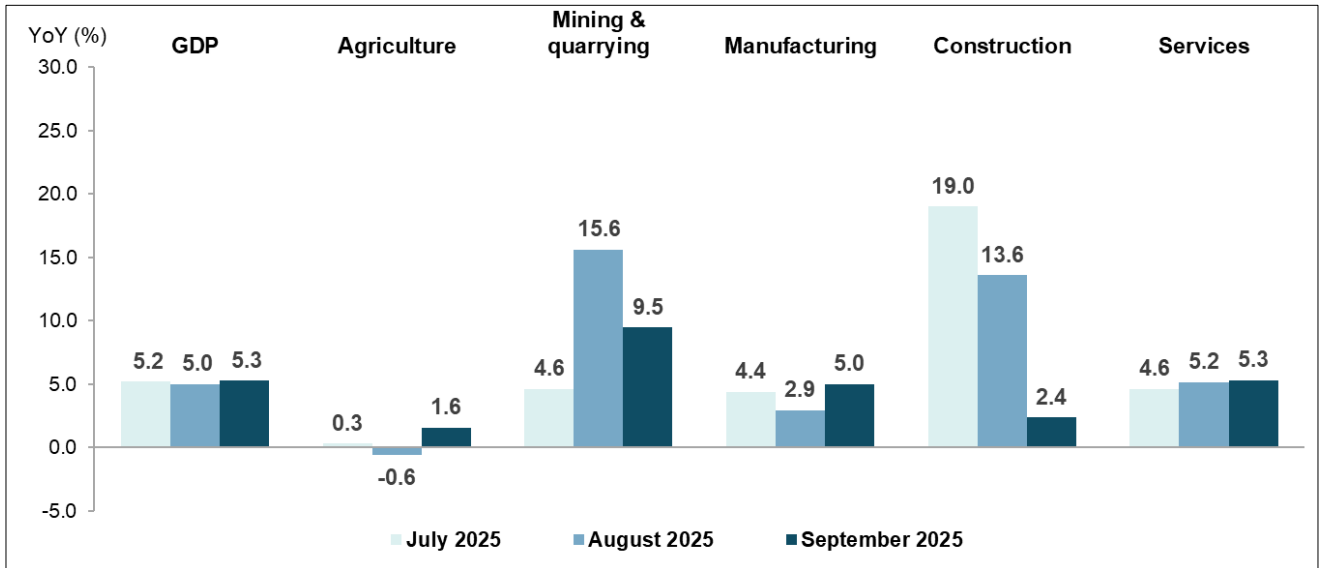
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**Chart 5: Quarterly GDP Growth by Type of Expenditure, Q2 2025 & Q3 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

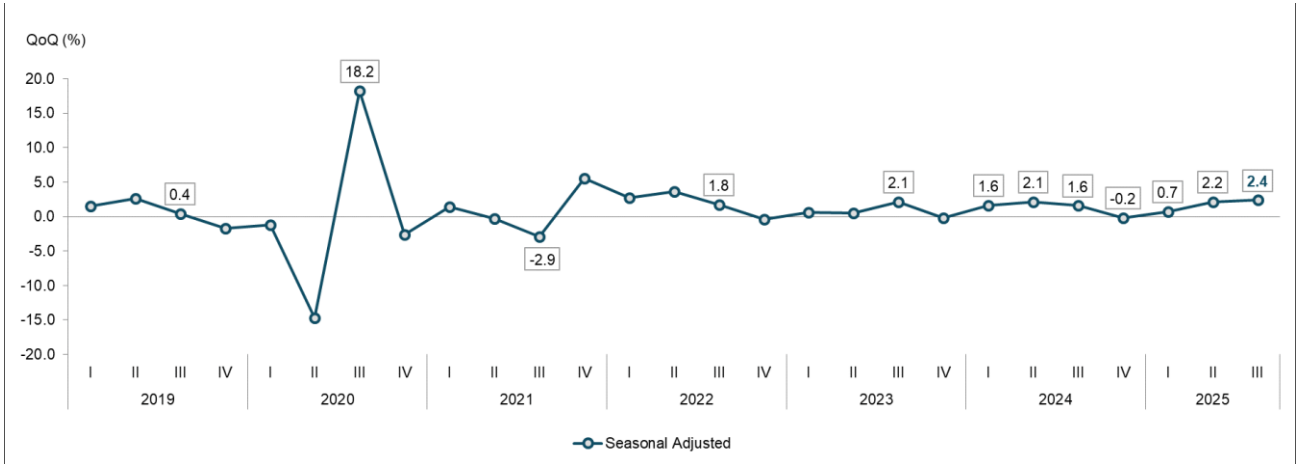
**Chart 6: Monthly GDP Growth by Kind of Economic Activity, July – September 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

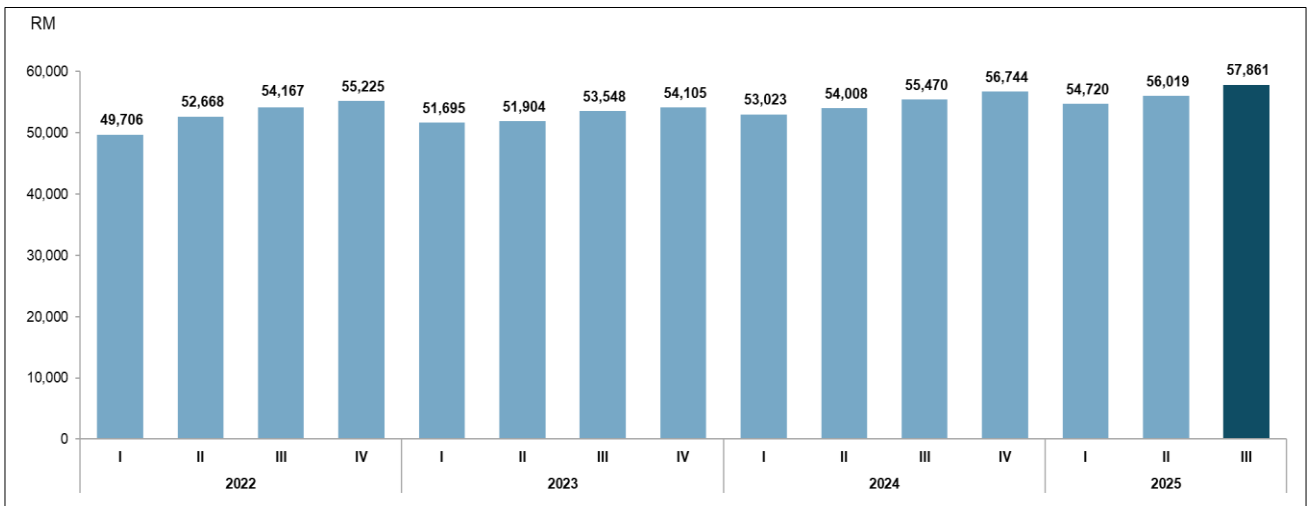
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**Chart 7: Seasonally Adjusted GDP  
(Percentage Change from Preceding Quarter), Q1 2019 – Q3 2025**



*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia*

**Chart 8: Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025**



*Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia*

**Table 1: GDP Performance for Selected Countries**

Selected Countries	2023	2024	2023				2024				2025		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
<b>ASEAN COUNTRIES</b>													
 Malaysia	3.5	5.1	5.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.2
 Singapore	1.8	4.4	1.0	1.3	1.9	3.1	3.2	3.4	5.7	5.0	4.1	4.5	2.9 <sup>*</sup>
 Brunei	1.1	4.1	0.8	-3.1	-0.4	6.8	7.2	5.4	5.7	-1.3	-1.8	-0.3	n.a
 Thailand	2.0	2.5	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.8	n.a
 Indonesia	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0
 Vietnam	5.1	7.1	3.4	4.3	5.4	6.7	6.0	7.3	7.4	7.6	6.9	8.0	8.2
 Philippines	5.5	5.7	6.4	4.3	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.5	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	4.0
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>													
 United State of America	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	n.a
 European Union	0.4	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5 <sup>*</sup>
 Spain	2.5	3.5	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.1	3.0	2.8 <sup>*</sup>
 Italy	1.0	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4 <sup>*</sup>
 France	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9 <sup>*</sup>
 United Kingdom	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	n.a
 People's Republic of China	5.2	5.0	4.7	6.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.8
 Republic of Korea	1.6	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.7 <sup>*</sup>

Source: Official website of Selected National Statistical Office

Note:

% year-on-year change

\* advance estimates

n.a not available