



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

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## VOL. 12 | 2025



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC **STATISTICS** **R E V I E W**

**VOL. 12 | 2025**

## **Announcement:**

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 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>.

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Published and printed by:

**Department of Statistics Malaysia,**  
Block C6 & C7, Complex C,  
Federal Government Administrative Centre  
62514 Putrajaya,  
**MALAYSIA**

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Published in December 2025.

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“Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia”

**eISSN 2716 - 6813**

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It is my pleasure to present the twelfth edition of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) for 2025. This publication continues to serve as the key reference in assessing Malaysia's evolving economic through comprehensive insights and timely analysis that are essential for policymakers, industry leaders, and data users. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the dedicated officers of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) for their commitment in producing the MESR on a monthly basis.

This edition highlights Malaysia's economic performance for three quarters of 2025 and also presents insights for October 2025. A notable feature in this edition is the inclusion of an article centred on Performance of Malaysia's Agrofood Sector from a Production Perspective. This analysis aims to review the performance trends of major food commodities which comprise paddy, fruits, vegetables, livestock, as well as fisheries and aquaculture, by examining production statistics for the years 2023 and 2024.

Recent indicators show that Malaysia's economy maintained its steady momentum in the third quarter of 2025. Merchandise trade remained resilient, while the domestic demand led by private consumption, continued to be the primary growth in the first three quarters of 2025. Strong investment activity and moderate government spending further supported expansion, despite subdued external demand. Foresighted, the better performance of Leading Index (LI) and the smoothed long-term trend of the LI signal a more favourable near-term outlook.

Delving into the monthly economic performance, industrial activity strengthened in October 2025, led by robust Manufacturing growth and supported by Mining and Electricity sub-sectors. This reflects the sustained momentum observed in the preceding month. The Wholesale & Retail Trade sector also continued to expand, with strong performances in stores, automotive fuel, food and beverages, and wholesale of machinery, household goods, and agricultural products. Looking ahead, sustained consumer demand, complemented by initiatives such as the one-off SARA cash transfers and the BUDI95 programme, is expected to support continued sectoral momentum and strengthen domestic economic resilience.

In terms of prices, the economy shows a modest pickup in the overall price with Malaysia's inflation increased in November 2025 and the index points stood higher in year-on-year comparison driven by a higher increase in the group of Education, Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco and Transport.

Malaysia's labour market remained resilient amid external challenges, supported by stable domestic economic activity in October 2025. Employed persons sustained its upward trend, contributing to a firm employment-to-population ratio, reflecting the economy's capacity to generate job opportunities. The labour force also expanded further, with the labour force participation rate remained steady, indicating sustained engagement of working-age population in productive activities. Despite global headwinds, including trade volatility and moderating external demand, labour market conditions are expected to remain competitive, inclusive and stable, supported by broad-based employment growth across key sectors.

Although the OECD projects a modest slowdown in global economic growth in the near term, the medium-term outlook remains broadly favourable. Malaysia's economic prospects continued to be supported by strong domestic activity, particularly imports of intermediate goods, alongside sustained performance in the Services and Manufacturing sectors, reinforcing overall economic resilience and stability.

In terms of statistical development, Malaysia has achieved a significant milestone by securing the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th ranking in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment, reflecting Malaysia's strong commitment to data transparency, accessibility, and statistical excellence.

In line with this achievement, OpenDOSM NextGen continues to serve as an integrated platform offering data catalogues and interactive visualisations to facilitate data-driven analysis. The platform is accessible at <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

### DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia  
Department of Statistics Malaysia  
December 2025

## KEY REVIEW

- According to the OECD Economic Outlook (2025 Issue 2), global GDP growth is projected at 3.2 per cent in 2025 before moderating to 2.9 per cent in 2026. Growth is expected to edge up to 3.1 per cent in 2027, supported by easing inflation and accommodative financial conditions, despite subdued global trade and tighter fiscal positions.
- Malaysia's cumulative growth in the first three quarters of 2025 slowed to 4.7 per cent from 5.2 per cent a year earlier. The Services sector remained the main driver supported by domestic demand, while Manufacturing grew moderately and Construction continued to record strong growth. Meanwhile, Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying showed mixed performance due to weather conditions and changes in commodity prices.
- Natural rubber production declined by 22.7 per cent year-on-year to 29,673 tonnes in October 2025, although it recorded an 11.4 per cent increase compared with September 2025. Meanwhile, fresh fruit bunches (FFB) production rose by 15.6 per cent year-on-year to 9,678,566 tonnes in November 2025 but decreased by 6.9 per cent on a month-on-month basis.
- In October 2025, Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) strengthened further, expanding by 6.0 per cent year-on-year from 5.7 per cent in September 2025. The improvement was driven mainly by the Manufacturing sector, which recorded stronger growth of 6.5 per cent, alongside continued expansion in the Mining sector at 5.8 per cent. Meanwhile, the Electricity sector grew at a more moderate pace of 1.2 per cent. On a month-on-month basis, overall industrial production rebounded by 2.1 per cent, as against a marginal decline of 0.02 per cent recorded in the previous month.
- The Manufacturing sector recorded a stronger performance in October 2025, with sales value increasing by 6.3 per cent year-on-year to RM171.7 billion, improving from a 4.3 per cent growth in the previous month. The growth was primarily propelled by the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector, which grew by 11.5 per cent, supported by higher output in export-oriented industries. On a month-on-month basis, manufacturing sales value also rose by 1.4 per cent compared with September 2025.
- Looking at Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade performance, the total sales reached RM160.9 billion in October 2025, marking a 7.2 per cent year-on-year increase. The increase was led by the Wholesale Trade sub-sector, which climbed by 7.3 per cent or RM4.8 billion to RM71.2 billion, followed by Retail Trade and Motor Vehicles, with rises of 6.8 per cent (RM4.4 billion) and 8.2 per cent (RM1.5 billion), respectively. On a month-on-month basis, overall sales increased by 1.8 per cent, supported mainly by the Motor Vehicles sub-sector.
- Malaysia's inflation moderated to 1.3 per cent in October 2025 from a 1.5 per cent increase in the previous month. The moderation was mainly influenced by a slower increase in Food & Beverages (1.5%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.1%), while higher price increases were observed in Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (6.0%), Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.4%) and Health (1.5%). On a month-on-month basis, headline inflation declined by 0.1 per cent, largely offset by lower prices in Transport and housing-related groups. Inflation increased by 1.4 per cent in November 2025.
- Meanwhile, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production declined marginally by 0.1 per cent year-on-year in October 2025, following a larger decrease of 0.8 per cent in September 2025. The contraction was mainly attributed to lower prices in the Manufacturing (-0.6%) and Mining (-1.0%) sectors, while increases were recorded in Agriculture, forestry & fishing (2.7%) as well as Electricity & gas supply (4.3%) and Water supply (10.8%). On a month-on-month basis, the overall PPI remained unchanged, reflecting mixed price movements across sectors. In November 2025, PPI further went down by 1.8 per cent in as compared to 0.1 per cent decrease in October 2025.

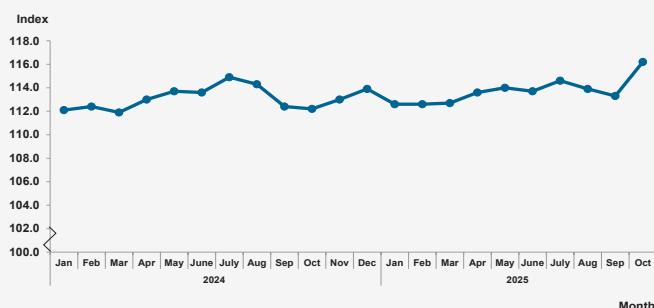
- Malaysia's merchandise trade increased by 13.6 per cent year-on-year to RM277.6 billion in October 2025, with exports rising by 15.7 per cent to RM148.3 billion and imports increasing by 11.2 per cent to RM129.3 billion. On a month-on-month basis, total trade grew by 7.7 per cent, supported by higher exports (+6.7%) and imports (+8.9%). Consequently, the trade balance remained in surplus at RM19.0 billion, although it declined by 6.1 per cent compared with the previous month. Trade performance in November 2025 remained positive, with total trade rising by 11.1 per cent year-on-year to RM263.8 billion, alongside increases in exports and imports, although the trade surplus narrowed by 58.8 per cent to RM6.1 billion.
- At the same time, Malaysia's labour market continued to show steady conditions in October 2025, with the number of employed persons rising by 2.8 per cent year-on-year to 17.06 million and increasing by 0.2 per cent compared with the previous month. The labour force participation rate remained unchanged month-on-month at 70.9 per cent, marking a 0.3 percentage point increase from a year earlier. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate stayed at 3.0 per cent on a monthly basis, while declining by 0.2 percentage points year-on-year.
- In addition, Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) advanced by 3.6 per cent year-on-year to 116.2 points in October 2025 from 112.2 points a year earlier. This performance was driven mainly by higher approvals of housing units, alongside notable increases in real imports of semi-conductors and other basic precious and non-ferrous metals. On a month-on-month basis, the index rose by 2.6 per cent, with its smoothed long-term trend remaining above the 100.0-point level, signalling a more positive economic trajectory ahead.

## KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

### Leading Index

**116.2 point**

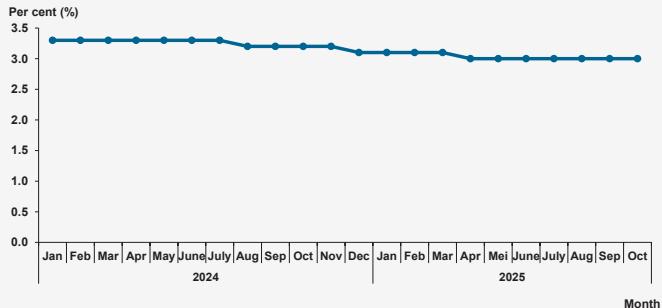
October 2025



### Unemployment Rate

**3.0%**

October 2025



### Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

**15.6%**

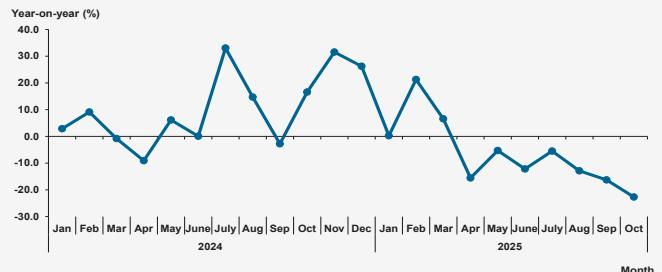
November 2025



### Production of Natural Rubber

**-22.7%**

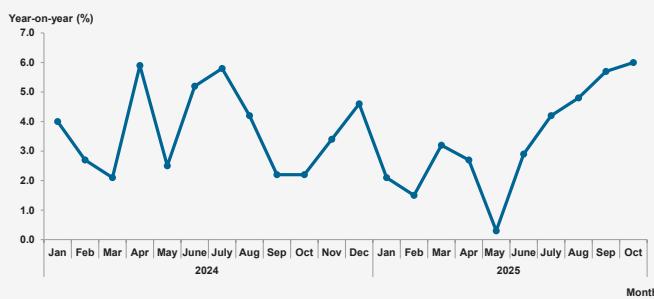
October 2025



### Industrial Production Index (IPI)

**6.0%**

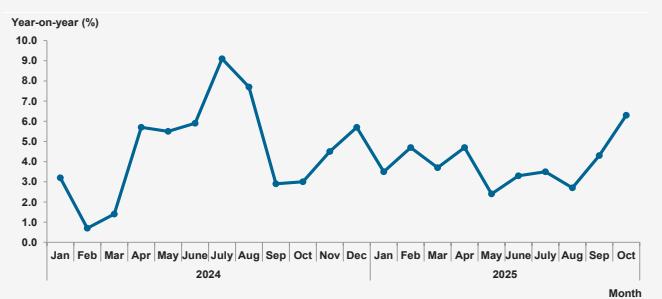
October 2025



### Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

**6.3%**

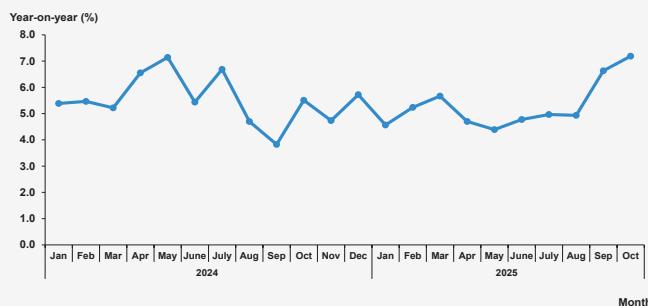
October 2025



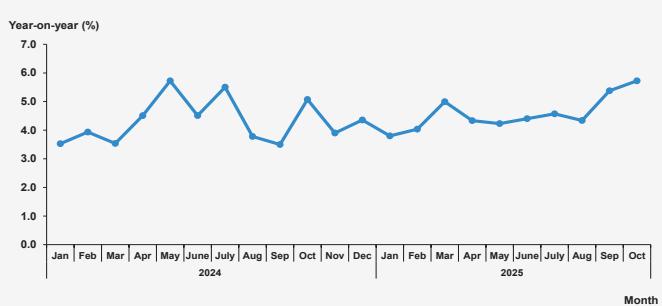
Note:

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

**Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade**  
**7.2%**  
October 2025

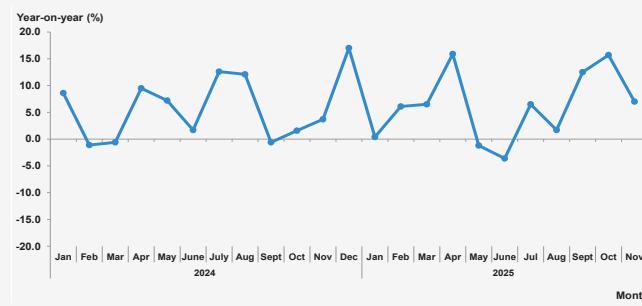


**Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade**  
**5.7%**  
October 2025



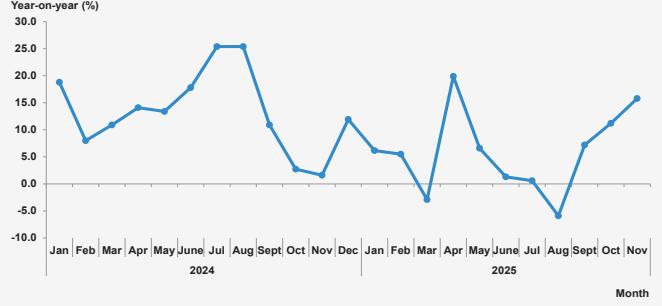
**Exports**

**7.0%**  
November 2025



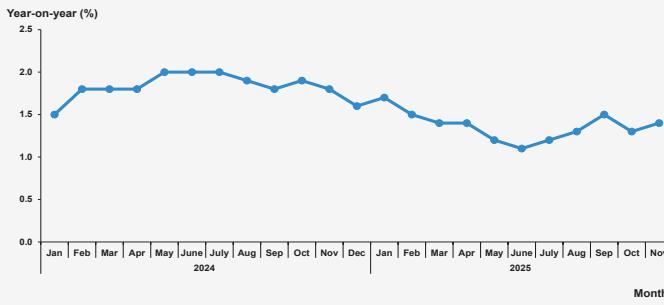
**Imports**

**15.8%**  
November 2025



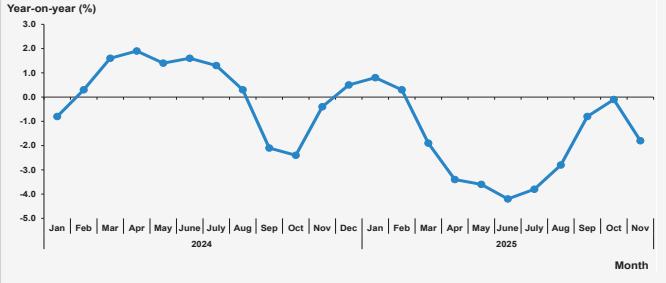
**Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

**1.4%**  
November 2025



**Producer Price Index (PPI)  
Local Production**

**-1.8%**  
November 2025



## World Economy

Recent assessments by major international institutions indicate that global economic performance is expected to remain on a lower growth trajectory over the medium term. Both the OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2025 Issue 2 and the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) project a gradual deceleration in global output growth, reflecting persistent policy uncertainty, elevated trade restrictions and structural constraints in several major economies. While the IMF's WEO places relatively greater emphasis on short-term cyclical developments and financial market conditions, the OECD Economic Outlook adopts a medium-term analytical framework, with a stronger focus on productivity dynamics, structural reforms and trade policy developments. Notwithstanding these differences in analytical emphasis, both institutions concur that global growth is expected to remain positive but below its pre-pandemic average.

Based on the OECD Economic Outlook, Volume 2025 Issue 2, global Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is projected to expand by approximately 3.2 per cent in 2025, before moderating to around 2.9 per cent in 2026 and recovering marginally to 3.1 per cent in 2027. This trajectory reflects a combination of easing inflationary pressures and accommodative financial conditions, offset by subdued global trade and tightening fiscal positions in several economies.

The OECD assesses that the global economy continues to demonstrate resilience, underpinned by declining inflation, improving real incomes and sustained investment in digitalisation and artificial intelligence. However, the outlook remains subject to significant downside risks, including the potential escalation of trade barriers, heightened geopolitical tensions and rising public debt, which may constrain policy flexibility and dampen medium-term growth prospects.

In advanced economies, growth is expected to remain modest. The euro area is projected to grow by around 1.3 per cent in 2025, easing to 1.2 per cent in 2026, before strengthening to approximately 1.4 per cent in 2027, supported by a gradual recovery in domestic demand and investment. The United Kingdom's economy is projected to expand by about 1.4 per cent in 2025, followed by 1.2 per cent in 2026 and 1.3 per cent in 2027, reflecting improving real household incomes and a moderation in inflationary pressures.

Across Asia, economic growth is projected to remain relatively robust. China's economy is expected to expand by around 5.0 per cent in 2025, before moderating to 4.4 per cent in 2026 and 4.3 per cent in 2027 amid weaker external demand and ongoing structural adjustment in the property sector. India is projected to remain one of the fastest-growing major economies with the estimation around 6.7 per cent in 2025–2026, supported by strong domestic demand and sustained public investment.

Overall, the OECD concludes that while global economic growth is projected to slow modestly in the near term, the medium-term outlook remains broadly favourable, contingent upon effective policy coordination, the implementation of structural reforms and the management of emerging global risks.

## Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's cumulative growth for the first three quarters of 2025 eased to 4.7 per cent, as compared with 5.2 per cent during the corresponding period in 2024. All sectors displayed moderation led by the Services sector which recorded steady growth throughout the three quarters in line with firm domestic demand. The Manufacturing sector grew modestly, while the Construction sector sustained its strong double-digit performance that began in early quarter of 2024. The Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors continued to exhibit mixed quarterly performance, influenced by weather conditions and fluctuations in commodity prices.

**Table 1: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2023 – 2024 and Q1 2024 – Q3 2025**

Kind of Economic Activity	2023	2024	2024				2025			3Q 2024	3Q 2025
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Agriculture	0.2	3.1	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.5	0.4	4.4	1.2
Mining & quarrying	0.5	0.9	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2	9.7	1.5	0.3
Manufacturing	0.7	4.2	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.1	4.1	4.0
Construction	6.0	17.5	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1	11.8	16.4	12.6
Services	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.0
<b>GDP</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In terms of sectoral performance, the Services sector rose by 5.0 per cent, primarily driven by the Wholesale and retail trade (4.5%), Transport & storage (8.6%) and Business services (8.0%) sub-sectors, reflecting steady momentum in consumer spending and travel-related activities.

The Manufacturing sector increased to 4.0 per cent, underpinned by the continued growth in export-oriented industries particularly in the Electrical, electronic and optical products at 7.8 per cent. Growth was further strengthened by a strong performance in Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing that surged to 9.2 per cent.

The Construction sector showed a robust growth of 12.6 per cent, with all segments recording a steady growth. The performance was driven by Non-residential buildings (16.2%), followed by Specialised construction activities (12.6%), Civil engineering (9.3%) and Residential buildings (13.5%).

Meanwhile, the Agriculture sector grew 1.2 per cent, supported by the growth in Other agriculture, Livestock and Oil palm subsectors at 1.9 per cent, 2.1 per cent and 0.6 per cent, respectively. The Mining and quarrying sector increased marginally at 0.3 per cent attributed by improvement in Other mining & quarrying at 1.5 per cent, while Crude oil and condensate posted a modest rebound of 0.4 per cent.

From the expenditure perspective, growth over the first three quarters was primarily driven by the domestic demand led by Private final consumption. Meanwhile, external demand recovered at a slower pace, reflecting continued global uncertainties.

**Table 2: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Expenditure, 2023 – 2024 and Q1 2024 – Q3 2025**

Type of Expenditure	2023	2024	2024				2025			3Q 2024	3Q 2025
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Private final consumption	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1
Gross fixed capital formation	5.4	12.0	9.6	11.5	15.3	11.8	9.7	12.1	7.4	12.1	9.7
Government final consumption	3.4	4.7	7.3	1.8	6.0	4.0	4.3	6.4	7.1	5.0	5.9
Exports	-7.9	8.3	4.2	8.5	11.7	8.7	4.1	2.6	1.4	8.2	2.7
Imports	-6.8	8.2	5.2	9.0	13.0	5.9	3.1	6.6	0.4	9.1	3.3
Net Exports	-22.2	9.2	-8.3	0.3	-5.3	63.6	19.6	-72.6	17.7	-4.8	-8.0
<b>GDP</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>4.7</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Private final consumption expenditure expanded by 5.1 per cent in the first three quarters of 2025, attributed by the higher consumption in Restaurants & hotel (14.0%) and Transport (9.3%). Gross fixed capital formation or investment continued to record a strong performance of 9.7 per cent, in line with construction projects across the country.

## OVERVIEW

Government final consumption expenditure grew gradually to 5.9 per cent, supported by higher spending on supplies and services. On the external front, Exports and Imports recorded a subdued expansion of 2.7 per cent and 3.3 per cent, respectively, resulting in Net exports continuing to decline by -8.0 per cent.

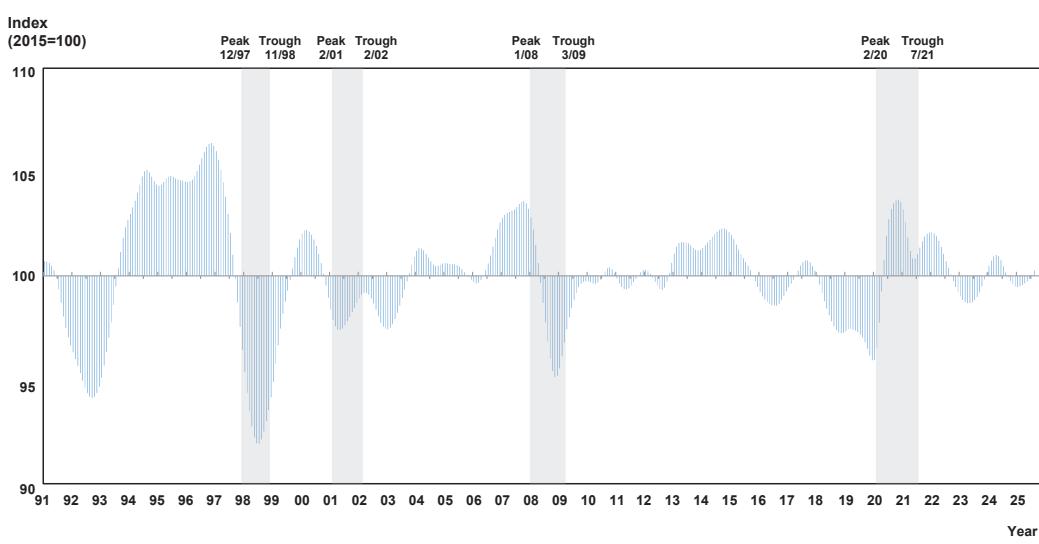
Meanwhile, the annual performance of the Leading Index (LI) for October 2025 was more encouraging, recording a 3.6 per cent, reaching 116.2 points as compared to 112.2 points in the corresponding period of the previous year. This significant increase was underpinned by the Number of Housing Units Approved (51.2%), Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (39.2%) and Real Imports of Semi Conductors (32.4%). Concurrently, the monthly performance of the LI rebounded to 2.6 per cent in October 2025, supported by improved performance in the Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (1.8%). This positive development reflects stronger economic momentum towards 2026. In line with the notable improvement in the performance of the LI, the smoothed long-term trend of the LI surpassed the 100.0 points in October 2025. Based on this scenario, the economic outlook is expected to be more optimistic in the near future, supported by encouraging economic activities particularly in imports of intermediate goods, alongside promising performance across key economic sectors, namely the Services and Manufacturing sectors.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's merchandise trade remained strong in October 2025, with more encouraging performance. The total trade recorded a 13.6 per cent year-on-year increase, in line with the rise in exports and imports, which increased by 15.7 per cent and 11.2 per cent, respectively. Along with this, the trade surplus also grew by 58.9 per cent. This positive momentum continued in November as Malaysia's trade performance continued to record double-digit growth. Total trade, exports, and imports rose by 11.1 per cent, 7.0 per cent, and 15.8 per cent, respectively, reflecting the continuity of encouraging trade activities. However, the trade surplus declined by 58.8 per cent in November.

## Performance of Malaysia's Agrofood Sector From A Production Perspective

Azura Arzemi  
Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division

### Introduction

The agricultural sector plays an important role in meeting the needs of the population. Although the contribution of the agricultural sector to the national GDP is only around seven to eight per cent, the country is among the world's leading producers of rubber and palm oil. Despite the significant contribution of these two commodities, attention must also be given to food production, which plays a crucial role in ensuring national food security. Therefore, this article aims to review the performance trends of major food commodities which comprise paddy, fruits, vegetables, livestock, as well as fisheries and aquaculture, by examining production statistics for the years 2023 and 2024.

### Crop Subsector Production Performance

In 2024, the food crop subsector excluding paddy recorded positive performance, with production increasing by 6.4 per cent to 4.35 million metric tonnes compared to 4.08 million metric tonnes in 2023. Conversely, the paddy subsector recorded a decline in production by 5.3 per cent, from 2.18 million metric tonnes in 2023 to 2.06 million metric tonnes in 2024. In terms of productivity, the paddy subsector recorded an increase of production from 3.54 metric tons per hectare in 2023 to 3.55 metric tonnes per hectare in 2024. Meanwhile, for non-paddy crops, productivity declined from 12.86 metric tonnes per hectare to 12.55 metric tonnes per hectare.

Overall, the food crops subsector (paddy and non-paddy crops) stated a positive growth of 2.3 per cent, with total production increasing from 6.26 million metric tonnes in 2023 to 6.41 million metric tonnes in 2024.

**Table 1a: Food Crop Production, Malaysia, 2022 - 2024**

Year	Paddy Production (metric tonne)	Crop Subsector (excluding paddy production) (metric tonne)	Total Food Crop Production (metric tonne)	Annual Production Growth (%)
2022	2,281,736	4,012,265	6,294,001	0.9
2023	2,175,149	4,084,941	6,260,090	-0.5
2024	2,059,101	4,347,710	6,406,811	2.3

Source: Malaysia Agrofood In Figures 2024, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

Detailed by commodity shows that four out of six main crop commodities recorded higher production in 2024 compared to 2023. The vegetable commodity recorded the highest growth rate at 15.0 per cent, increasing from 1.16 million metric tonnes to 1.34 million metric tonnes. The spices commodity also showed growth of 9.3 per cent, increasing from 56,754 metric tonnes to 62,013 metric tonnes. Fruits commodity increase 4.2 per cent, reaching 1.97 million metric tonnes in 2024 compared to 1.89 million metric tonnes in 2023. The industrial crops subsector recorded growth in production to 780,847 metric tonnes in 2024. Meanwhile, herbs and cash crops recorded declines in production to 8,460 and 187,323 metric tonnes respectively.

**Chart 1a: Growth Rate of Major Food Crop Commodities Production in 2023 and 2024 (%)**



Source: Malaysia Agrofood In Figures 2024, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

### Livestock Subsector Production Performance

Livestock subsector production grew by 7.2 per cent in 2024, increased 3.08 million metric tonnes compared to 2.87 million metric tonnes in 2023. Detailed by three main commodities under this subsector which contribute to the increasing production in 2024 are chicken meat production recorded the highest increase in 2024, which was 17.0 per cent to 1.83 million metric tonnes compared to 1.56 million metric tonnes. Meanwhile, beef/ buffalo recorded a production of 42,426 metric tonnes, with an increase of 9.7 per cent compared to the previous year. Fresh milk recorded an increase of 5.9 per cent to 42.5 million liters compared to 40.1 million liters in 2023.

**Table 1b: Production of Main Livestock Commodities, Malaysia, 2023 dan 2024**

	Year		Annual Production Growth (%)
	2023	2024	
<b>Livestock</b>	<b>2,828.3</b>	<b>3,033.8</b>	<b>7.3</b>
Chicken meat	1,564.6	1,830.6	17.0
Beef/ Buffalo meat	38.7	42.4	9.7
Fresh milk (million liters)	40.1	42.5	5.9
Duck meat	67.3	66.4	-1.4
Mutton meat	4.4	4.3	-2.3
Poultry egg	1,005.9	953.6	-5.2
Pork meat	147.4	136.5	-7.4

Notes:

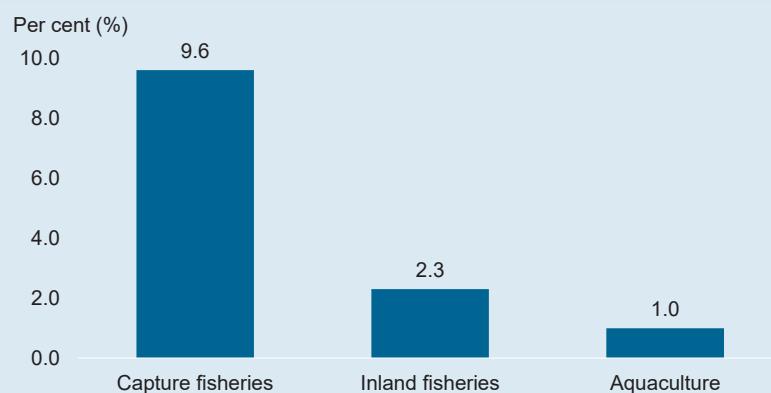
1. Unit in '000 metric tonnes
2. Total of livestock exclude fresh milk

Source: Malaysia Agrofood In Figures 2024, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

### Fishery and Aquaculture Subsector Production Performance

The production of fisheries subsector increased by 7.1 per cent, with a total landing of 1.91 million metric tonnes in 2024 compared to 1.79 million metric tonnes in 2023. The capture fisheries recorded landings of 1.39 million metric tonnes compared to 1.27 million metric tonnes in 2023. Aquaculture recorded a production of 511.9 thousand metric tonnes compared to 506.9 thousand metric tonnes in 2023. Meanwhile, inland fisheries recorded an increase from 9,434 metric tonnes to 9,653 metric tonnes in the period. Overall, capture fisheries contributed 72.7 per cent of total production. Meanwhile, aquaculture and inland fisheries each contributed 26.7 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively.

**Chart 1b: Growth Rate of Fishery and Aquaculture Subsector in 2023 and 2024 (%)**



Source: Malaysia Agrofood In Figures 2024, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security

### Self-Sufficiency Ratio for Selected Agricultural Commodities

In addition to production indicators, the self-sufficiency ratio (SSR) is an economic indicator that measures a country's capacity to meet the requirements of a particular food commodity based on its domestic production. SSR can be influenced by several key factors, including agricultural productivity, government policies, climate change, and domestic demand. For example, production productivity can be enhanced through the adoption of modern agricultural technologies, government policies that support local agriculture, increased investment in irrigation systems, soil and climate resilience technologies, as well as improvements in supply chain efficiency such as storage, transportation, and marketing. Conversely, low productivity and poor-quality output will directly affect the SSR. Another situation arises when domestic production does not increase in line with growing demand, which will also lead to a decline in the SSR.

The Selected Agricultural Commodities Supply and Use Accounts Report provides information on SSR, including commodities with high SSR values (exceeding 90 per cent) and low values, below 50 per cent. Chicken meat, chicken/duck eggs, tomatoes, cucumbers, mustard greens, durian, pineapple, bananas, seabass, tilapia, and torpedo scad are among the commodities with SSR values above 90 per cent, while beef/buffalo meat, goat/sheep meat, round cabbage, and mangoes record SSR values below 50 per cent. Rice, a staple commodity for the population, records an SSR exceeding 50 per cent. At present, Malaysia has a high SSR for chicken meat and eggs but remains dependent on imports for rice and beef.

**Chart 1c: Selected Agricultural Commodities by SSR Value, Malaysia, 2022 - 2024**

Commodity	2022	2023	2024
<b>Selected Commodities (SSR &gt; 90%)</b>			
Chicken meat	93.5	90.2	92.9
Chicken/ duck egg	108.9	106.5	107.0
Tomato	118.0	117.3	113.0
Cucumber	110.6	106.1	105.7
Mustard	95.9	96.8	96.4
Durian	108.9	104.0	103.7
Pineapple	102.5	102.7	102.1
Banana	99.3	96.9	97.3
Seabass	116.5	118.3	123.0
Tilapia	97.3	98.0	98.0
Torpedo scad	91.6	98.0	97.4
<b>Selected Commodities (SSR 50 - 60%)</b>			
Rice	57.9	56.2	52.9
<b>Selected Commodities (SSR &lt; 50%)</b>			
Beef	14.7	15.9	16.8
Mutton	8.7	10.6	8.5
Round cabbage	45.6	41.0	41.7
Mango	32.0	19.0	20.6

Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

## Conclusion

During the Thirteenth Malaysia Plan (13MP) period, the development of the agrofood subsector will be accelerated by focusing on efforts to increase high-value production, productivity, and the adoption of technology. Initiatives to enhance productivity through smart agriculture will be expanded by leveraging modern technologies such as the Internet of Things, drones, and big data analytics<sup>1</sup>. In addition, agricultural land use plays an important role in increasing domestic production. Based on agricultural land use in 2024, 82.8 per cent (2021: 83.7%) of agricultural land in Peninsular Malaysia was allocated to agri-commodity crops, while only 17.2 per cent (2021: 16.3%) was used for agrofood activities (crops, livestock, and aquaculture)<sup>23</sup>.

## 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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<sup>1</sup> Strategy A1.7: Advancing Agrofood and Agricommodity Subsectors, 13MP

<sup>2</sup> Malaysia Agrofood In Figures 2024

<sup>3</sup> Box 3-1 Strengthening Agrofood towards Food Security - Enhancing Domestic Production, 12MP



# SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW  
VOL. 12/2025

PRODUCTION



Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)

Nov 2025: 9,678,566 tonnes 15.6%  
Oct 2025: 10,399,437 tonnes 14.9 %



Production of Natural Rubber

Oct 2025: 29,673 tonnes -22.7%  
Sept 2025: 26,647 tonnes -16.3 %



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Oct 2025: 6.0 %  
Sept 2025: 5.7 %



Sales Value of Manufacturing

Oct 2025: RM171.7b 6.3 %  
Sept 2025: RM169.3b 4.3 %



Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

Oct 2025: RM160.9b 7.2 %  
Sept 2025: RM158.0b 6.6 %

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Exports

Nov 2025: RM135.0b 7.0 %  
\*Oct 2025: RM148.3b 15.7 %  
Sept 2025: RM139.0b 12.5 %



Imports

Nov 2025: RM128.9b 15.8 %  
\*Oct 2025: RM129.3b 11.2 %  
Sept 2025: RM118.8b 7.2 %

\*As published for the corresponding month

PRICES



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Nov 2025: 1.4 %  
Oct 2025: 1.3 %  
Sept 2025: 1.5 %



Producer Price Index (PPI)

Nov 2025: -1.8 %  
Oct 2025: -0.1 %  
Sept 2025: -0.8 %

LABOUR FORCE



Number of Employment Persons

Oct 2025: 17.06 mil persons 3.1 %  
Sept 2025: 17.03 mil persons 3.1 %



Unemployment Rate

Oct 2025: 3.0 %  
Sept 2025: 3.0 %

b: billion

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 12/ 2025,  
Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)



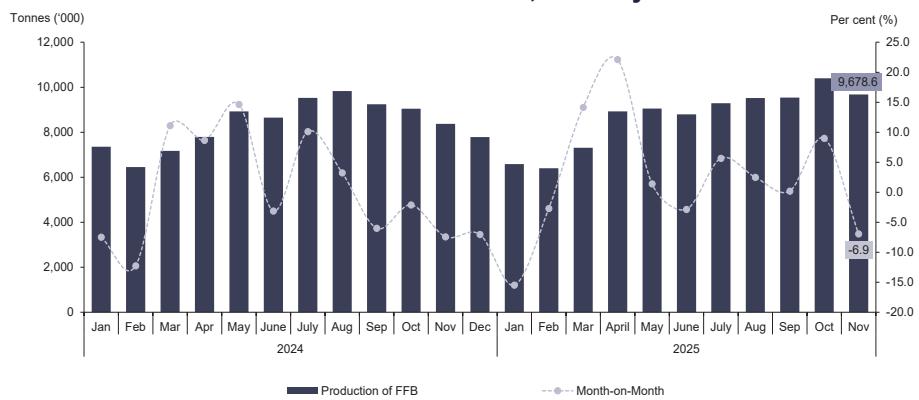
@StatsMalaysia



## Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in November 2025 decreased by 6.9 per cent to 9,678,566 tonnes as compared to October 2025 (10,399,437 tonnes) (Chart 3). On year-on-year comparison showed an increase of 15.6 per cent against November 2024 (8,375,513 tonnes).

Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2024 – November 2025



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

In overall, the average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates in November 2025 decreased by 6.1 per cent to 1.69 tonnes/ha as compared to October 2025 (1.80 tonnes/ha) (Table 3). The average of fresh fruit bunches yields of estates in Peninsular Malaysia declined by 7.7 per cent to 1.79 tonnes/ha (October 2025: 1.94 tonnes/ha). Similarly, yields in Sabah / Sarawak fell by 4.7 per cent to 1.61 tonnes/ha (October 2025: 1.69 tonnes/ha).

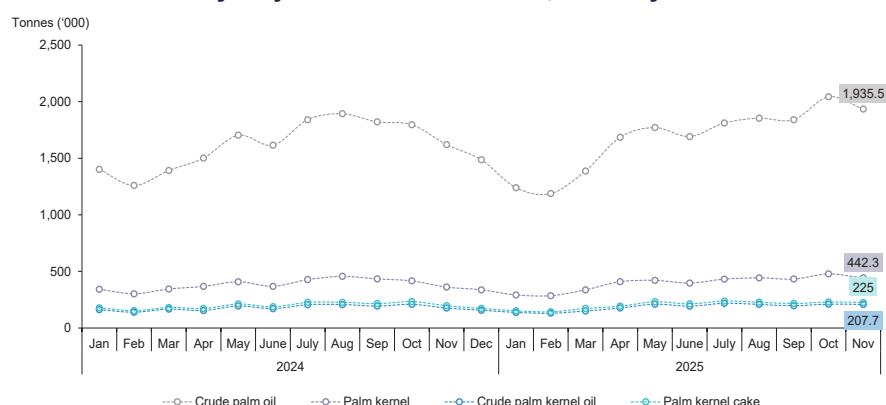
Table 3: Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2024 – November 2025 (Tonnes/Ha)

Region	2024												2025											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
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	1.65	1.80	1.69	
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	1.85	1.94	1.79	
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	1.49	1.69	1.61	

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel decreased by 5.3 per cent (November 2025: 1,935,510 tonnes, October 2025: 2,043,886 tonnes) and 7.4 per cent (November 2025: 442,266 tonnes, October 2025: 477,775 tonnes), respectively. Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake showed a reduction of 1.4 per cent (November 2025: 207,679 tonnes, October 2025: 210,529 tonnes) and 1.9 per cent (November 2025: 225,357 tonnes, October 2025: 229,765 tonnes) respectively.

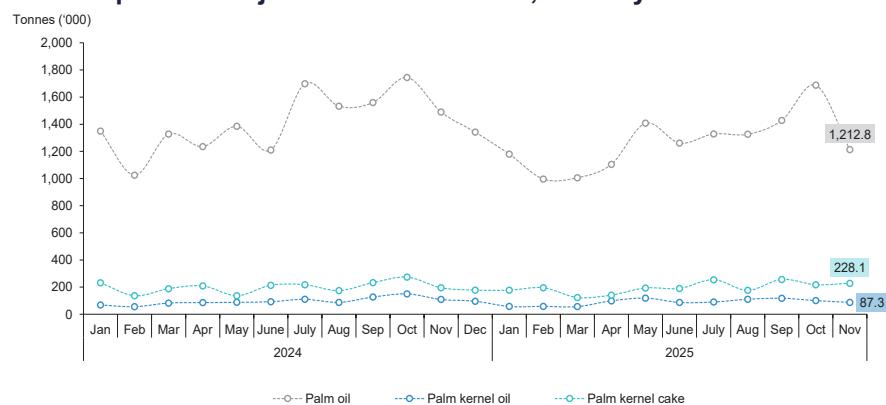
Chart 4: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, January 2024 – November 2025



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Concurrently, exports of palm oil went down by 28.1 per cent (November 2025: 1,212,814 tonnes, October 2025: 1,687,495 tonnes). Exports of palm kernel oil also declined by 13.2 per cent (November 2025: 87,287 tonnes, October 2025: 100,558 tonnes) while, palm kernel cake increased by 5.0 per cent (November 2025: 228,080 tonnes, October 2025: 217,177 tonnes).

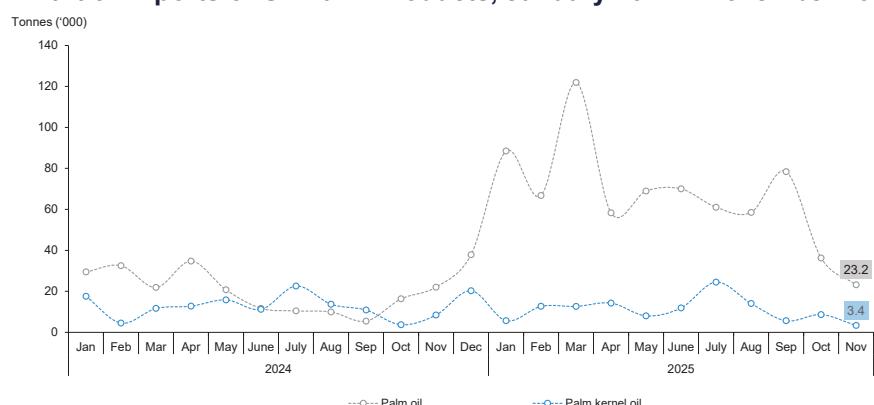
Chart 5: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, January 2024 – November 2025



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil decreased by 36.1 per cent to 23,176 tonnes in November 2025 as compared to 36,283 tonnes which recorded in the previous month. Imports of palm kernel oil showed a decrease of 61.3 per cent to 3,365 tonnes (October 2025: 8,695 tonnes).

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



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The palm oil sector has the potential to become a key contributor to Malaysia's goal of achieving net zero emissions by 2050, given the ability of mature oil palm plantations to absorb substantial amounts of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). Through sustainable management practices and continuous innovation, the sector can enhance its carbon sequestration capacity while continuing to meet global demand for food, fuel and essential raw materials.

With approximately 5.7 million hectares of oil palm plantations, Malaysia, the world's second-largest palm oil producer, holds a strategic advantage in terms of biomass availability and carbon absorption. Studies indicate that mature oil palm plantations can store between 30 and 40 tonnes of carbon per hectare, reinforcing the industry's role as an important terrestrial carbon sink with the potential to generate high-integrity carbon credits.

The palm oil industry also produces more than 100 million tonnes of biomass annually, including trunks, fronds, empty fruit bunches and mill effluent. These by-products present significant opportunities for renewable energy generation, the production of high-value bioproducts and sustainable construction materials, while simultaneously reducing methane and CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

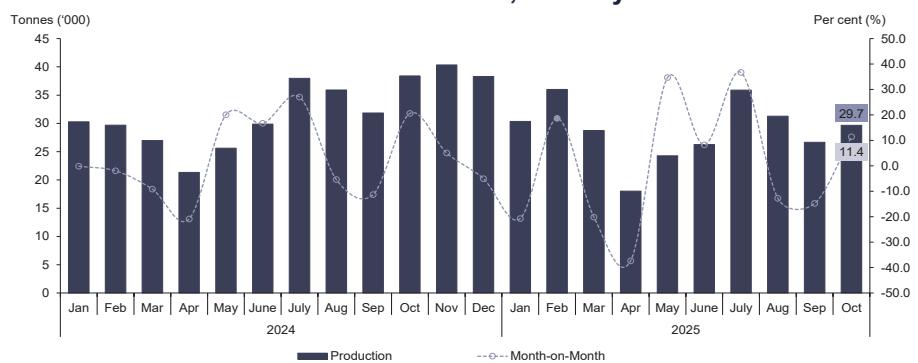
# AGRICULTURE

The participation of smallholders in carbon projects is equally vital, as they manage more than a quarter of the country's oil palm plantation area. With clear guidelines, simplified methodologies and the adoption of digital monitoring, reporting and verification tools, smallholder involvement can generate additional income while strengthening Malaysia's broader sustainability agenda.

## Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production increased by 11.4 per cent in October 2025 (29,673 tonnes) as compared to September 2025 (26,647 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 7**. Year-on-year comparison showed that the production of NR decreased by 22.7 per cent (October 2024: 38,400 tonnes).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Smallholdings sector was the main contributor to the production of natural rubber in October 2025 which made up 86.5 per cent (25,667 tonnes) while the remaining was from the estate sector, 13.5 per cent (4,006 tonnes). Month-on-month, the production in the smallholder sector increased by 13.0 per cent whereas the estate sector recorded a more modest rise 1.8 per cent. Meanwhile, the production of smallholdings decreased significantly by 24.5 per cent and estate 8.7 per cent as compared to October 2024 respectively.

The analysis of the average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded a decrease of 1.4 per cent (October 2025: 569.84 sen per kg; September 2025: 577.89 sen per kg) while Scrap decreased by 0.7 per cent (October 2025: 600.44 sen per kg; September 2025: 604.53 sen per kg). The trend in prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) showed declines of 0.4 per cent and 1.9 per cent. The World Bank Commodity Price Data reported the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) has decreased 1.5 per cent (from USD1.74/kg to USD1.71/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) decreased 4.9 per cent (from USD2.11/kg to USD2.00/kg).

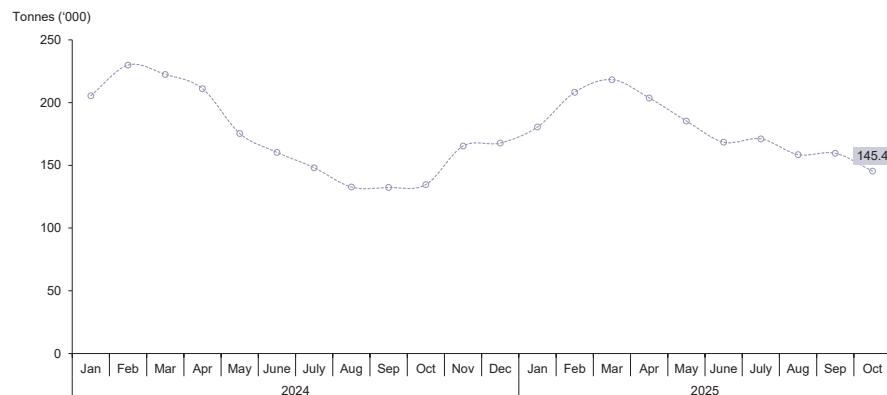
**Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, October 2024 and September - October 2025**



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total stocks of NR in October 2025 decreased by 8.9 per cent to 145,438 tonnes as compared to 159,646 tonnes in September 2025. Year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks increased by 8.0 per cent against 134,667 tonnes as recorded in October 2024.

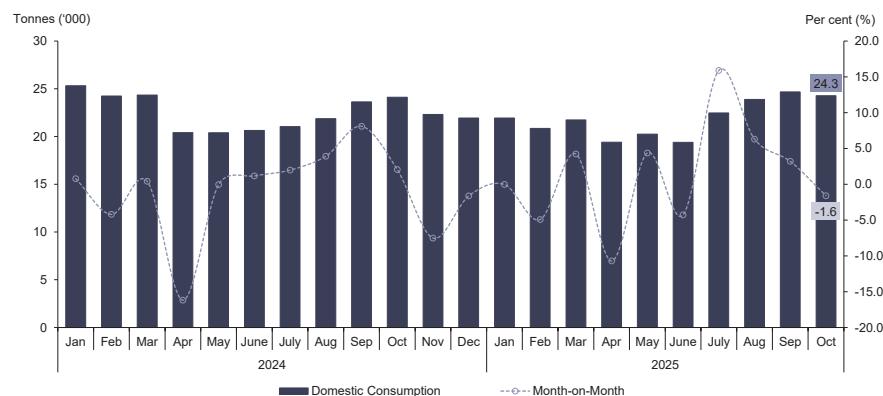
**Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2024 – October 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption recorded a decrease of 1.6 per cent to 24,275 tonnes as compared to 24,668 tonnes in September 2025. The consumption registered a year-on-year increase of 0.7 per cent, with October 2024 recording 24,117 tonnes.

**Chart 10: Domestic Consumption, January 2024 – October 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's NR amounted to 52,932 tonnes in October 2025, escalated by 57.8 per cent as against September 2025 (33,549 tonnes). The P.R. China remained as the main destination for NR exports which accounted 55.3 per cent of total exports in October 2025, followed by Germany (9.4%), the United Arab Emirates (8.7%), the United States of America (8.0%) and Egypt (2.7%).

The exports performance was mainly 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 RM1.2 billion in October 2025, an increase of 12.4 per cent as compared to September 2025 (RM1.1 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were U.S.A (24,158.2 tonnes), China (3,058.9 tonnes) and Japan (2,688.4 tonnes) as shown in Table 1.

Table 4: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, September 2025 and October 2025

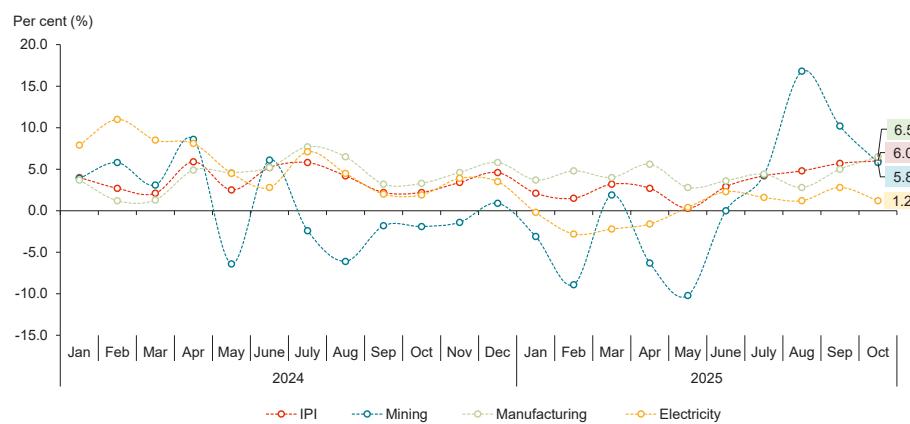
Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	September 2025	October 2025	September 2025	October 2025
United States	21,402.1	24,158.2	519,847.8	600,352.7
China	3,073.2	3,058.9	48,614.2	49,835.4
Japan	2,179.4	2,688.4	61,510.4	77,057.0
India	1,737.1	2,110.4	47,281.2	47,153.1
Germany	1,808.7	1,985.9	23,861.8	30,123.9
Turkiye	1,491.6	1,651.4	23,853.4	28,613.5
United Kingdom	621.3	1,286.2	15,941.8	33,853.8
Canada	957.2	1,252.6	23,381.6	29,966.6
Italy	584.3	995.7	8,113.4	14,732.8
Korea, Republic Of	889.3	930.0	21,739.2	21,664.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) climbed by 6.0 per cent in October 2025, as compared to a growth of 5.7 per cent in the preceding month. The output growth in the Manufacturing sector led with an increase of 6.5 per cent (September 2025: 5.0%), coupled with a rise of 5.8 per cent in the production of the Mining sector (September 2025: 10.2%). Moreover, the Electricity sector grew by 1.2 per cent (September 2025: 2.8%). In comparison to the previous month, the IPI turned around to 2.1 per cent, as against a 0.02 per cent decline recorded in September 2025.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The production of the Manufacturing sector in October 2025 was primarily spurred by growth in export-oriented industries at 7.2 per cent, compared to 4.8 per cent registered in the previous month. This increase was predominantly observed in the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products, which surged by 14.2 per cent; and followed by the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats sub-sector, which strengthened further by 12.9 per cent. The performance of the export-oriented industries was in tandem with a 9.2 per cent growth in the country's manufactured goods exports in October 2025. On a month-on-month comparison, the export-oriented industries rose by 0.9 per cent as compared to the 0.8 per cent recorded in September 2025.

Additionally, the domestic-oriented industries grew modestly by 4.9 per cent as opposed to the increase of 5.3 per cent registered in September 2025. The sustained growth was particularly induced by the stable momentum recorded in the Manufacture of food processing products and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment, which registered increases of 8.7 per cent and 7.1 per cent, respectively. In comparison with the preceding month, the domestic-oriented industries decreased by 1.2 per cent, as against a 1.5 per cent rise registered in the previous month.

The production of the Mining sector in October 2025 increased by 5.8 per cent, contributed by growth in both components. The Crude Oil & Condensate index increased by 8.8 per cent, followed by the Natural Gas index (3.9%). Compared to the previous month, the Mining index rebounded to by 10.1 per cent, up from the negative 2.9 per cent recorded in September 2025.

Meanwhile, Electricity generation expanded by 1.2 per cent year-on-year in October 2025. On a month-on-month comparison, the Electricity index rose by 3.8 per cent (September 2025: -4.4%).

Looking at the performance of several countries, the IPI increased in Singapore (29.1%), Taiwan (14.5%) and Vietnam (10.9%). Over the same period, China (4.9%) and Japan (1.5%) registered a slower positive growth in October 2025. Conversely, only Thailand (-0.1%) and South Korea (-8.1%) experienced declines during this month.

The IPI grew at a slower rate of 3.4 per cent as compared to the same period of the previous year (January - October 2024: 3.7%), influenced by the Manufacturing index (4.3%), followed by the Mining index and Electricity index, which recorded a growth of 0.8 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively.

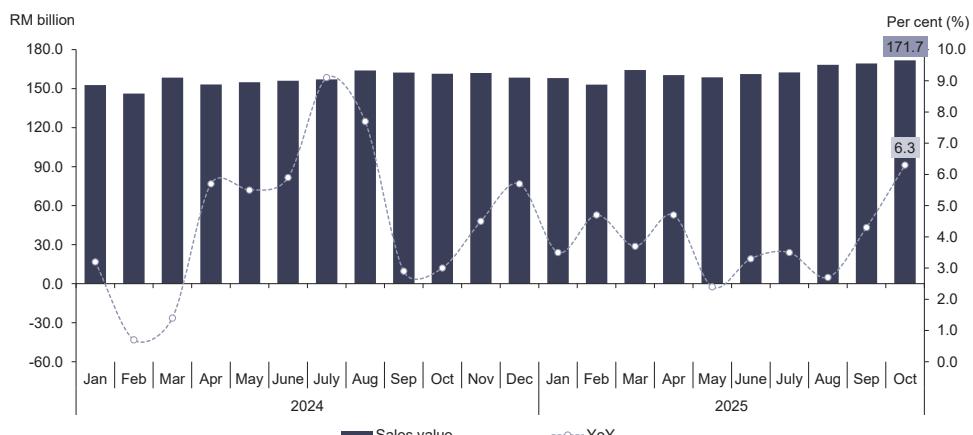
# INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

## Manufacturing

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector rose 6.3 per cent (September 2025: 4.3%), totalling RM171.7 billion in October 2025. The growth in sales value within the Manufacturing sector was mainly contributed by the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector, which surged 11.5 per cent in October 2025 (September 2025: 6.4%). The growth was further supported by the Food, beverages & tobacco and the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sectors, which rose by 11.6 per cent (September 2025: 9.1%) and 4.6 per cent (September 2025: 2.7%), respectively. On a month-on-month comparison, sales value increased by 1.4 per cent, from RM169.3 billion recorded in September 2025.

Sales value growth in the export-oriented industries which accounted for 71.9 per cent of total sales, improved by 6.9 per cent in October 2025 (September 2025: 3.8%). The performance was primarily influenced by the increase in the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products by 12.1 per cent (September 2025: 6.1%). Meanwhile, the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats grew by 13.4 per cent (September 2025: 7.8%), and the Manufacture of electrical equipment grew by 8.9 per cent (September 2025: 10.1%). On a month-on-month comparison, the export-oriented industries inclined by 0.9 per cent (September 2025: 0.7%).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Likewise, the domestic-oriented industries increased 4.8 per cent in October 2025, after registering 5.7 per cent the month before. The performance was supported by robust growth in the Manufacture of food processing products with 8.5 per cent in October 2025 (September 2025: 10.5%), as well as in the Manufacture of basic metals (6.6%) and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (6.3%). Furthermore, domestic-oriented industries increased 2.7 per cent as compared to the preceding month.

A total of 2.4 million employees were recorded in this sector during October 2025, augmented by 1.1 per cent (September 2025: 1.0%). The augmentation was mainly driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco (2.0%); Electrical & electronics products (1.5%); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.1%). On a month-on-month basis, the number of employees in this sector continued to increase at 0.5 per cent.

Correspondingly, the salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector also posted an expansion of 2.4 per cent (September 2025: 2.0%), amounting to RM8.5 billion in October 2025. In addition, the salaries & wages paid rebounded by 1.0 per cent compared to RM8.4 billion recorded in the preceding month. Subsequently, the sales value per employee registered at RM70,760 (5.2%), while the average salaries & wages per employee stood at RM3,497, an increase of 1.3 per cent year-on-year.

For the period of January to October 2025, the Manufacturing sector recorded cumulative sales of RM1.6 trillion, growing by 3.9 per cent as compared to the same period of 2024 (January – October 2024: 4.5%). The number of employees upticked by 1.1 per cent to 2.4 million persons, while salaries & wages increased by 1.9 per cent to RM83.7 billion. Moreover, the sales value per employee stood at RM670,857, a growth of 2.8 per cent.

## Wholesale & Retail Trade

Wholesale & retail trade recorded total sales of RM160.9 billion in October, with a year-on-year growth of 7.2 per cent. The growth was supported by performances across its key sub-sectors. Notably, Wholesale trade, followed by Retail trade and Motor vehicles.

### Performance of Sales Value October 2025

The Wholesale trade recorded total sales of RM71.2 billion this month, with an increase of RM4.8 billion, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 7.3 per cent. Meanwhile, Retail trade registered total sales of RM69.3 billion, an increase of RM4.4 billion, with a year-on-year growth of 6.8 per cent. The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM20.4 billion, an increase of RM1.5 billion or 8.2 per cent year-on-year (**Exhibit 1**).

On a monthly basis, the sales value of Wholesale & retail trade posted an increase of 1.8 per cent, supported by Motor vehicles (13.1%) and Retail trade (0.6%).

**Exhibit 1: Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, October 2025**

SUBSECTOR	Sales Value			Volume Index (2015=100)				
	RM Billion	% Changes		Original	% Changes		Seasonally Adjusted (SA)	% Changes
		Oct 2025	YoY	MoM	Oct 2025	YoY	MoM	MoM (SA)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	160.9	7.2	1.8	169.1	5.7	1.5	168.1	0.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	71.2	7.3	0.2	156.7	6.7	0.1	155.6	0.4
RETAIL TRADE	69.3	6.8	0.6	190.4	4.6	0.4	189.7	-0.4
MOTOR VEHICLES	20.4	8.2	13.1	148.9	7.2	12.9	145.8	8.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

### Performance of Wholesale Trade

The 7.3 per cent increased in Wholesale trade was primarily driven by Other specialised wholesale, which rose 4.9 per cent to RM25.9 billion, followed by Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (9.2%), Wholesale of household goods (8.4%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (10.0%), Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (7.5%), and Non-specialised wholesale trade (9.7%) (**Chart 13**).

On a monthly comparison, Wholesale trade grew at 0.2 per cent, driven by Wholesale of household goods (0.6%), followed by Other specialised wholesale (0.3%), and Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (0.2%).

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

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail trade sub-sector recorded a growth of 6.8 per cent in October 2025, supported by an increase of 9.1 per cent in Retail sales of non-specialised stores, reaching RM27.2 billion. This was followed by Retail sales in specialised stores (5.2%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (7.2%), Retail sales of information & communication equipment (6.5%), Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (6.9%), and Retail sales of household equipment (2.8%) as illustrated in **Chart 14**.

In terms of monthly performance, the Retail trade sub-sector recorded a marginal increased of 0.6 per cent. The increase was driven by Retail sales in specialised stores (0.9%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (1.2%), and Retail sales in non-specialised stores (0.2%).

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

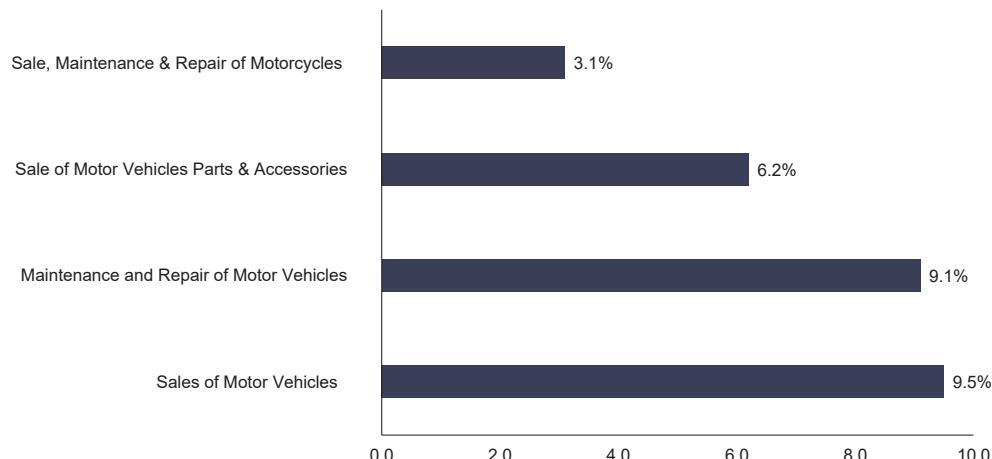
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Performance of Motor Vehicles

The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM20.4 billion, reflecting a year-on year increased of 8.2 per cent. The growth was contributed by Sales of motor vehicles, which increased by 9.5 per cent to RM10.8 billion. This was followed by Sales of motor vehicle parts & accessories (6.2%), Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles (9.1%), and Sales, maintenance & repair of motorcycles (3.1%) as shown in **Chart 15**.

For monthly comparison, sales in this sub-sector rebounded by 13.1 per cent, mainly supported by Sales of motor vehicles which surged 25.1 per cent compared to the previous month.

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

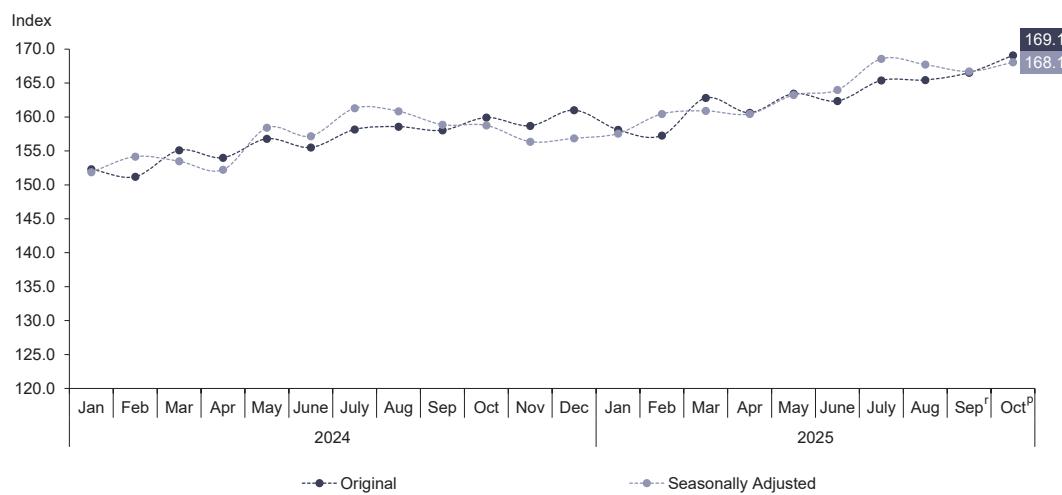


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade in October 2025 registered a year-on-year growth of 5.7 per cent to reach 169.1 points. The growth was driven by Motor vehicles which rose by 7.2 per cent, followed by Wholesale trade (6.7%) and Retail trade (4.6%). Meanwhile, after seasonal adjustment, the index rebounded by 0.8 per cent to record 168.1 index compared with the preceding month (Chart 16).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

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

Ireland	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	South Korea	Singapore	Indonesia
1.0	5.4	0.4	0.3	1.0	4.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In October 2025, all the selected countries posted positive growth of retail sales index (**Table 5**). Hong Kong registered a year-on-year growth of 5.4 per cent, largely supported by stronger sales in electrical goods and other consumer durable goods. Similarly, Indonesia reported a 4.3 per cent increased, fuelled by sustained demand for Food, beverages & tobacco, Cultural & recreational goods, and household equipment. Moreover, the Singapore saw retail sales grew by 1.0 per cent, aided by sales of Watches & jewellery, Recreational goods, Cosmetics, toiletries & medical goods, and Optical goods & books. Likewise, Ireland's retail sales index recorded a year-on-year growth of 1.0 per cent, underpinned by Food, beverages & tobacco, Fuel, and Books, newspapers & stationery.

## Prospect for November 2025

Looking ahead, the Wholesale & retail trade sector is expected to maintain its upward momentum in November 2025, supported by sustained consumer demand and favourable domestic factors. In addition, the ongoing one-off redemption of the Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA) of RM100 to all Malaysians aged 18 and above, beginning 31 August, is expected to further strengthen household purchasing power and stimulate sales of daily essentials and discretionary good. In addition, the implementation of the BUDI95 programme is projected to maintain consumer mobility and spending on fuel and automotive-related products. These factors are expected to support the continued growth momentum of the Wholesale & retail trade sector, thus strengthening its contribution to domestic economic resilience.

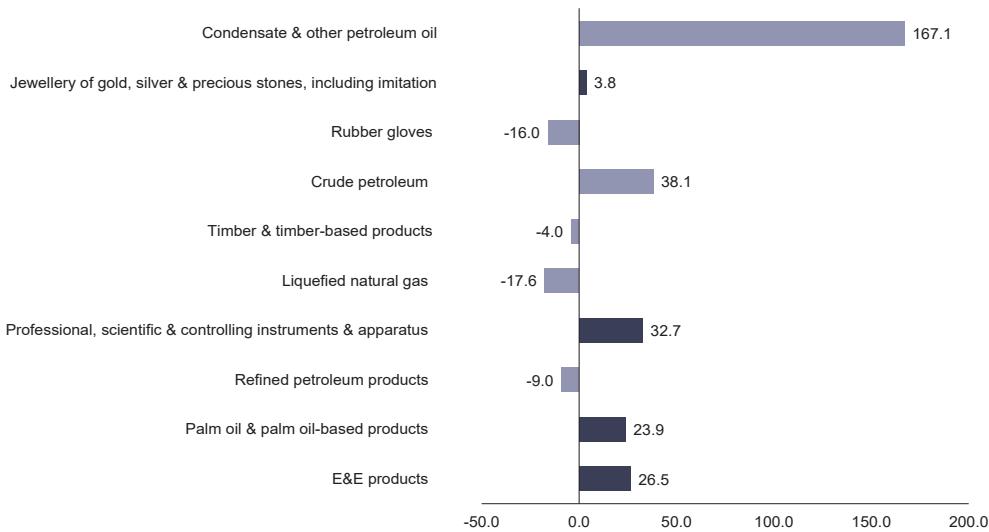
## Merchandise Trade

Malaysia's goods trade statistics continued to show a strong positive trajectory in October 2025. Total trade, exports, and imports each recorded double-digit year-on-year growth, rising by 13.6 per cent, 15.7 per cent, and 11.2 per cent, respectively. The trade balance remained surplus at RM19.0 billion, an increase of 58.9 per cent compared to the same period last year. In terms of month-on-month comparison, total trade, exports, and imports also showed robust growth, rising by 7.7 per cent, 6.7 per cent, and 8.9 per cent, respectively. However, the trade surplus recorded weaker performance, declining by 6.1 per cent year-on-year, marking the first drop after four consecutive months of growth.

From a trading partner perspective, the better exports performance in October was mainly driven by Singapore, which increased by RM5.1 billion, followed by Hong Kong (+RM2.7 billion), the European Union (EU) (+RM2.5 billion), and Taiwan (+RM2.3 billion). A similar scenario was also recorded for imports, with significant increases from China (+RM8.7 billion), followed by Taiwan (+RM3.2 billion), Costa Rica (+RM2.8 billion), and Vietnam (+RM2.2 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in October 2025 remained dominated by China, Singapore, the United States (US), and the EU, contributing a total of 49.6 per cent of the total trade (October 2024: 50.1%).

Malaysia's merchandise exports maintained its positive momentum, growing at a higher rate of 15.7 per cent year-on-year in October 2025 to RM148.3 billion, up from RM128.2 billion in the same month of the previous year. This encouraging performance was mainly driven by Electrical & Electronics (E&E) products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products, recording increases of RM14.0 billion (+26.5%) and RM2.5 billion (+23.9%), respectively, as shown in **Chart 17**. At the same time, Crude petroleum exports showed signs of recovery, with an increase of RM1.7 billion for the month. In addition, Condensate & other petroleum oil exports also surged significantly by 167.1 per cent year-on-year to RM684.5 million compared to RM256.2 million in October 2024. Meanwhile, Liquefied natural gas and Refined petroleum products recorded declines in October 2025, falling by RM931.5 million (-17.6%) and RM812.2 million (-9.0%), respectively. Overall, E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products, and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's main export products in October 2025, collectively contributing 59.6 per cent (October 2024: 56.6%).

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



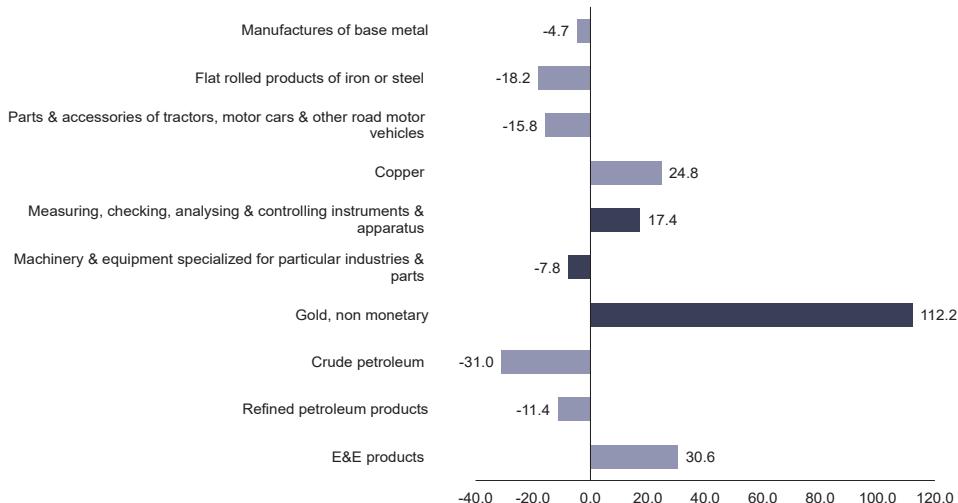
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In line with export performance, Malaysia's imports also recorded strong growth in October 2025, rising by a double-digit growth of 11.2 per cent to RM129.3 billion compared to RM116.3 billion in October 2024. This increase was primarily driven by E&E products, which continued to maintain a double-digit annual growth trajectory at a rate of 30.6 per cent to RM53.8 billion. In addition, imports of Gold, non-monetary and Copper rebounded from negative growth, increasing by RM1.4 billion (+112.2%) and RM378.7 million (+24.8%), respectively (**Chart 18**). Conversely, Crude petroleum imports declined further, recording a decrease of

## EXTERNAL SECTOR

RM4.6 billion (-31.0%) in October 2025. Refined petroleum products also showed weaker performance, contracted to RM935.5 million (-11.4%). Overall, E&E products, Refined petroleum products, and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's goods imports in October 2025, with a cumulative contribution of 50.8 per cent (October 2024: 48.3%).

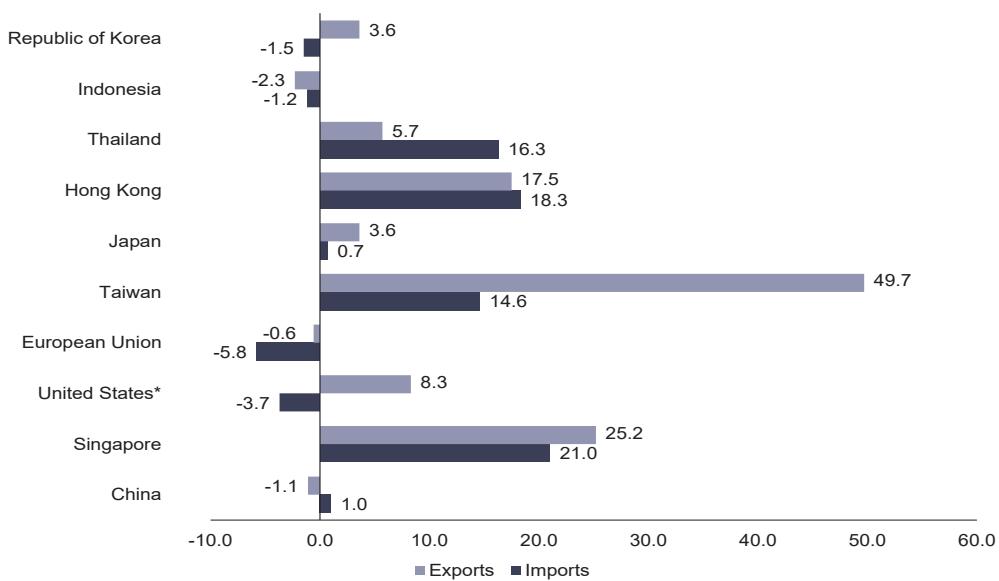
**Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), October 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's trade performance with its partners is also influenced by the uncertainties currently impacting global trade, as illustrated in **Chart 19**.

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



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

Malaysia's total trade performance continued to strengthen in November 2025, increasing by 11.1 per cent year-on-year. This performance was supported by exports and imports, which rose by 7.0 per cent and 15.8 per cent, respectively. However, the trade surplus declined sharply by 58.8 per cent. In terms of monthly comparison, exports, imports, total trade, and trade balance recorded negative performances of 9.0 per cent, 0.4 per cent, 5.0 per cent, and 67.8 per cent, respectively.

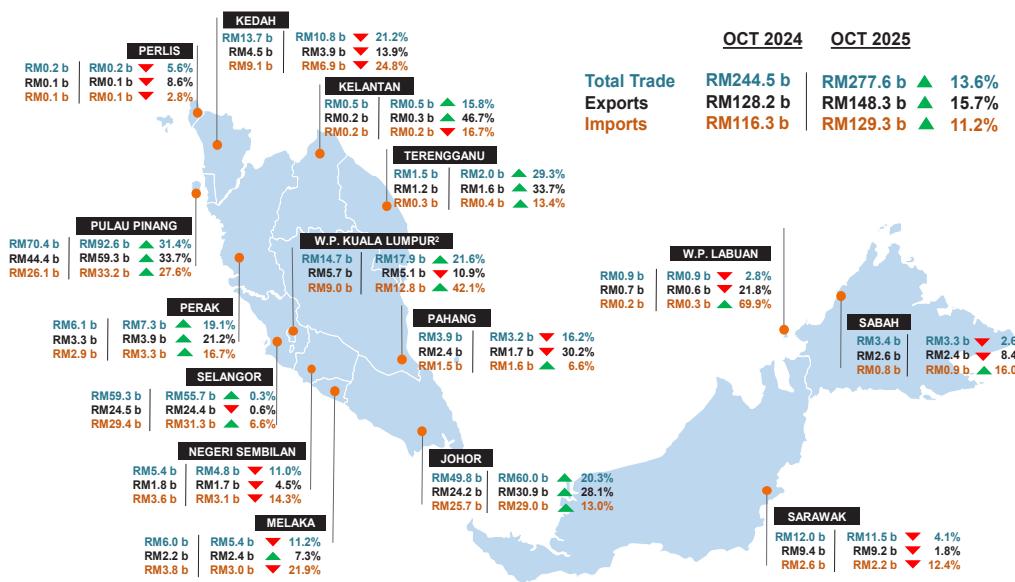
External trade statistics by state for the period of October 2025 showed that the total trade increased RM33.2 billion or 13.6 per cent to RM277.6 billion, year-on-year. The increase in total trade was attributed by Pulau Pinang which rose by RM22.1 billion (+31.4%) followed by Johor RM10.1 billion (+20.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM3.2 billion (+21.6%), Selangor RM1.8 billion (+3.3%), Perak RM1.2 billion (+19.1%), Terengganu RM450.5 million (+29.3%) and Kelantan RM73.3 million (+15.8%). However, total trade decreased in Kedah by RM2.9 billion (-21.2%), Melaka RM679.1 million (-11.2%), Pahang RM625.7 million (-16.2%), Negeri Sembilan RM594.8 million (-11.0%), Sarawak RM491.1 million (-4.1%), Sabah RM87.6 million (-2.6%), W.P. Labuan RM26.2 million (-2.8%) and Perlis RM13.1 million (-5.6%).

Total exports were valued at RM148.3 billion in October 2025, increased RM20.1 billion (+15.7%) as compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in Pulau Pinang (+RM15.0 billion), Johor (+RM6.8 billion), Perak (+RM690.0 million), Terengganu (+RM405.9 million), Melaka (+RM160.9 million) and Kelantan (+RM111.1 million). However, exports decreased in Pahang by RM722.8 million, Kedah (-RM632.3 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM618.6 million), Sabah (-RM215.7 million), Sarawak (-RM172.3 million), W.P. Labuan (RM159.6 million), Selangor (-RM144.7 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM80.9 million) and Perlis (-RM9.6 million).

At the same time, imports in October 2025 increased RM13.1 billion (+11.2%) as compared to the same month in 2024. The increase in imports was attributed by the higher imports in most states namely Pulau Pinang (+RM7.2 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM3.8 billion), Johor (+RM3.3 billion), Selangor (+RM1.9 billion), Perak (+RM478.7 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM133.4 million), Sabah (+RM128.1 million), Pahang (+RM97.1 million) and Terengganu (+RM44.6 million). However, imports decreased in Kedah by RM2.3 billion, Melaka (-RM840.0 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM513.9 million), Sarawak (-RM318.8 million), Kelantan (-RM37.8 million) and Perlis (-RM3.5 million).

Five states dominate the country's exports accounting for 87.0 per cent of the total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with a contribution of 40.0 per cent, followed by Johor (20.9%), Selangor (16.5%), Sarawak (6.2%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.4%). Meanwhile, Pulau Pinang dominates Malaysia's imports with a share of 27.6 per cent, followed by Selangor (24.2%), Johor (22.4%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.9%) and Kedah (5.3%).

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



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

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

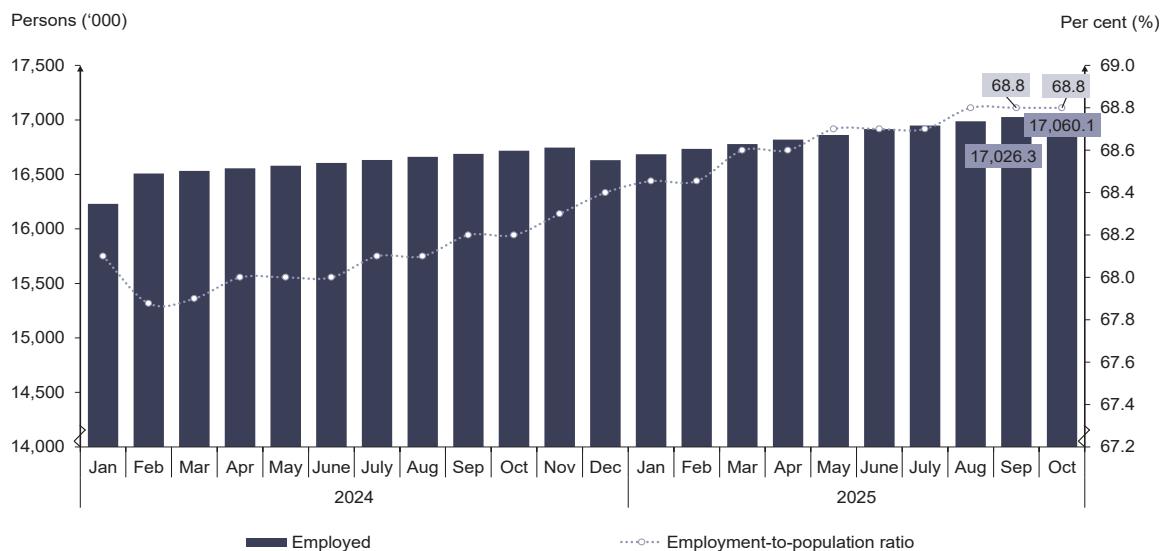
- Exports and imports activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.
- Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes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

# LABOUR SCENARIO

## Labour Market Scenario

Malaysia's labour market demonstrated resilience and steady progress in October 2025, supported by an increase in the number of employed persons by 33.8 thousand persons (0.2%) from September 2025, reaching 17.06 million persons. The employment-to-population ratio, which indicates the ability of an economy to create employments, held steady at 68.8 per cent in October 2025, unchanged from the previous month. On a year-on-year basis, the ratio rose by 0.5 percentage points, compared to 68.3 per cent in October 2024 (Chart 20).

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

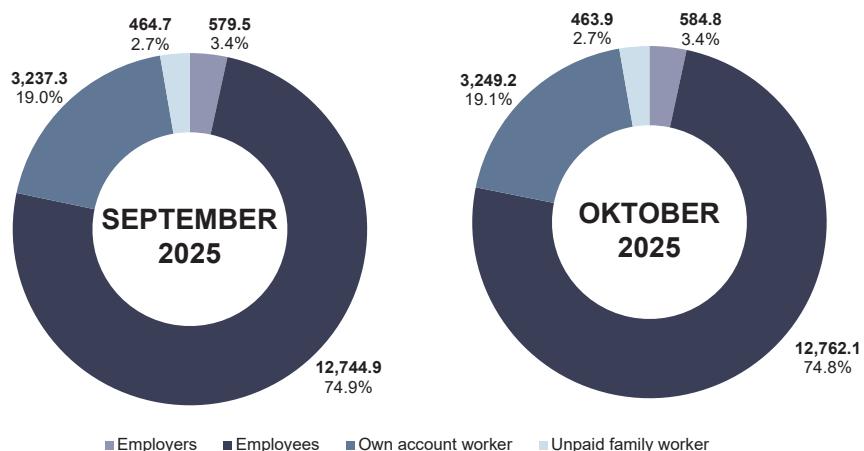


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: <sup>1</sup> Revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

In October 2025, employees remained the largest group among employed persons, accounting for 74.8 per cent. This category increased slightly by 0.1 per cent (+17.2 thousand persons) to 12.76 million persons, compared with 12.74 million persons in September 2025. Meanwhile, the number of own-account workers rose by 0.4 per cent (+11.9 thousand persons) to 3.25 million persons, up from 3.24 million persons in the previous month. This category mainly consists of daily income earners engaged in small-scale enterprises, including retailers, hawkers, market and stall vendors, as well as smallholders (Chart 21).

Chart 21: Employed Person by Status in Employment, September 2025 and October 2025



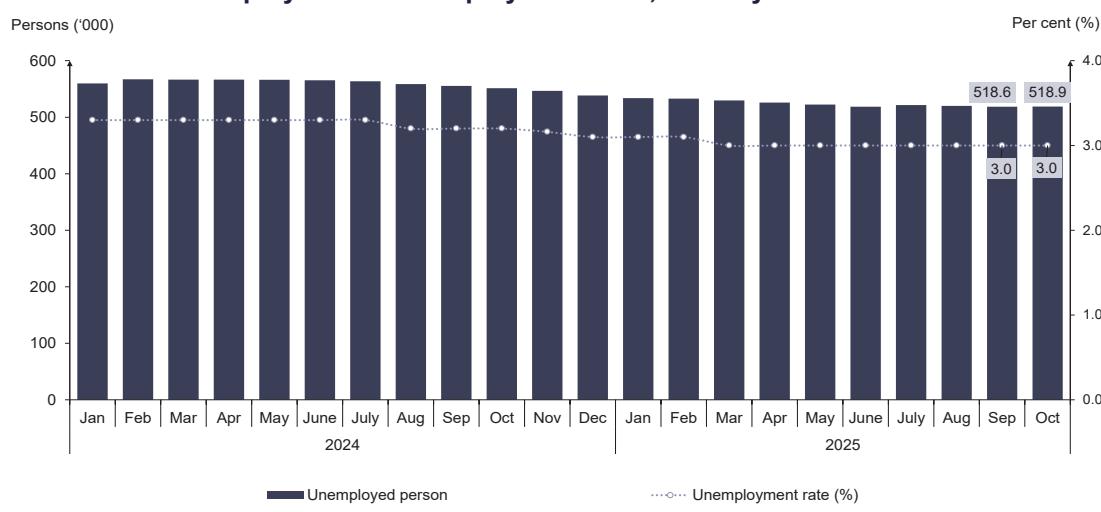
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working decreased by 3.2 thousand persons (-2.6%) in October 2025 to 80.3 thousand persons, compared with September 2025. On an annual basis, this group increased by 6.7 thousand persons (5.0%) from 75.2 thousand persons in October 2024. This group comprises individuals who were temporarily not working but were not classified as unemployed, as they had work to return to.

Moreover, the number of unemployed persons in October 2025 recorded a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent (+0.3 thousand persons) to 518.9 thousand persons, compared with 518.6 thousand persons in the previous month. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.0 per cent. In terms of seasonally adjusted data, unemployment continued to edged up by 0.3 per cent, while the unemployment rate stood at 3.0 per cent.

Compared to the same month one year prior, the number of unemployed persons declined by 4.9 per cent (-26.8 thousand persons) compared with October 2024. Consequently, the unemployment rate fell by 0.2 percentage points from 3.2 per cent in the same month last year (**Chart 22**).

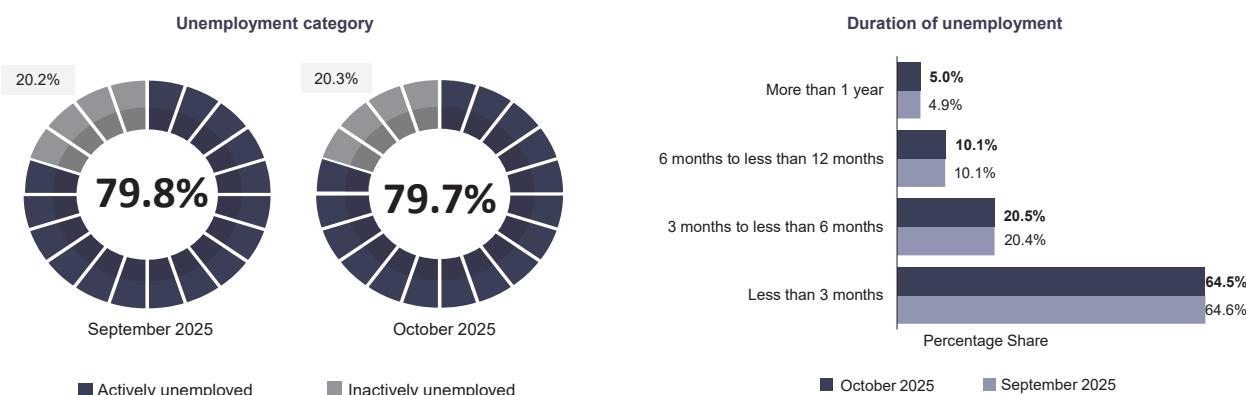
**Chart 22: Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, January 2024 – October 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

By unemployment category, actively unemployed persons, those who were available for work and actively seeking employment, accounted for 79.7 per cent of total unemployed persons in October 2025. This group recorded a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent (+0.03 thousand persons) to 413.8 thousand persons, compared with 413.6 thousand persons in September 2025. Among the actively unemployed, the majority (64.5 per cent) had been unemployed for less than three months, while 5.0 per cent were classified as long-term unemployed, indicating that they had been unemployed for more than a year (**Chart 23**).

**Chart 23: Unemployed Category and Duration of Unemployment, September 2025 and October 2025**



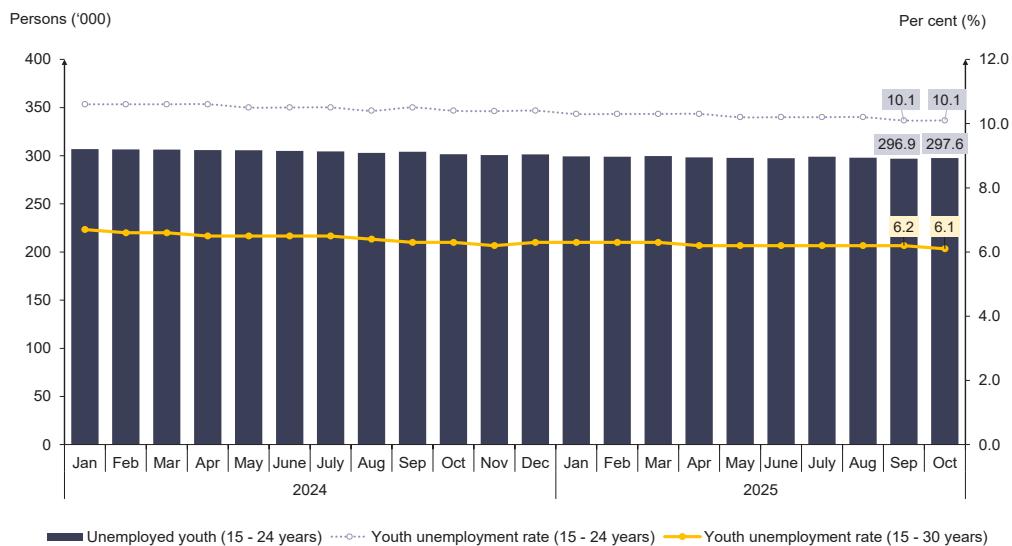
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## LABOUR SCENARIO

Meanwhile, the number of inactively unemployed persons, those who believed that no jobs were available, increased marginally by 0.2 per cent month-on-month (+0.2 thousand persons) to 105.1 thousand persons, compared with 104.9 thousand persons in September 2025.

Additionally, the unemployment rate among youths aged 15 to 24 remained unchanged at 10.1 per cent, involving 297.6 thousand unemployed youths (September 2025: 10.1%; 296.9 thousand persons). Likewise, the unemployment rate for youths aged 15 to 30 declined slightly by 0.1 percentage points to 6.1 per cent, with 398.5 thousand unemployed youths (September 2025: 6.2%; 398.1 thousand persons) (Chart 24).

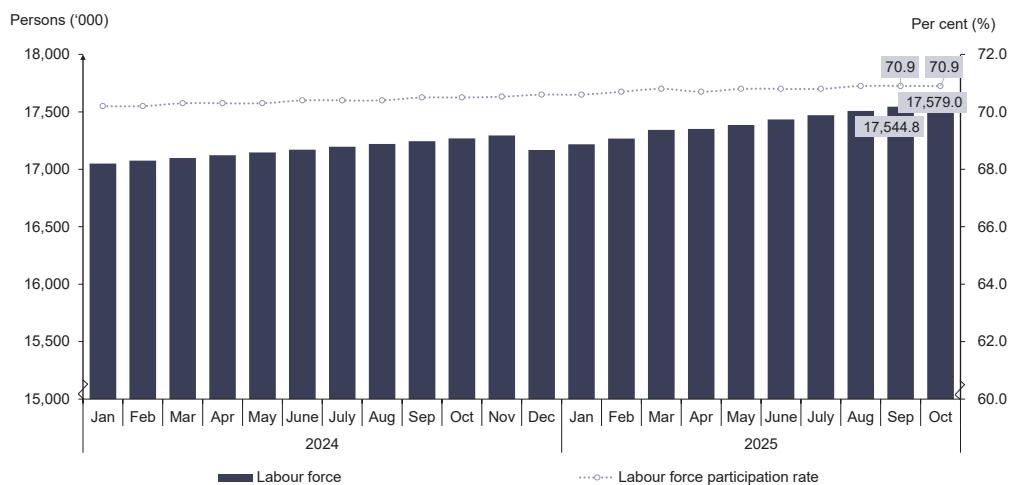
**Chart 24: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January 2024 – October 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The labour force maintained its upward trend in October 2025, increasing by 0.2 per cent month-on-month (+34.2 thousand persons) to 17.58 million persons, compared with 17.54 million persons in September 2025. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained unchanged at 70.9 per cent. Based on seasonally adjusted figures, the labour force continued to record positive growth, rising by 0.1 per cent, while the LFPR was stable at 70.9 per cent. On a year -on -year basis the labour force edged up by 2.8 per cent, adding 483.5 thousand persons from 17.10 million persons in October 2024. Consequently, the LFPR increased by 0.3 percentage points to 70.9 per cent (Chart 6).

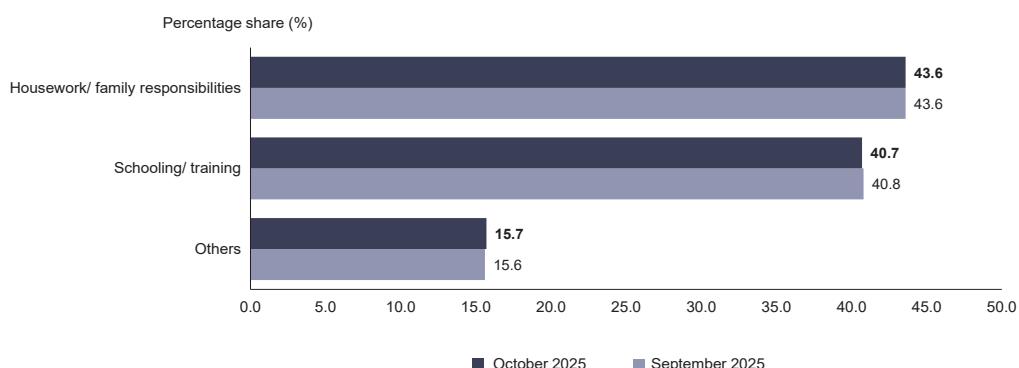
**Chart 25: Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), January 2024 – October 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of persons outside the labour force increased in October 2025, rising by 8.9 thousand persons (0.1 per cent) to 7.22 million, compared with 7.21 million in September 2025. On a year-on-year basis, this group expanded by 83.5 thousand persons (1.2 per cent) from 7.13 million in October 2024. The largest share of persons outside the labour force were engaged in housework or family responsibilities (43.6%), followed by those involved in schooling or training (40.7%) (Chart 26).

**Chart 26: Share of Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, September 2025 and October 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's economy in October 2025 remains resilient, marked by a trade surplus for 66 consecutive months and record-high exports, which rose by 15.7 per cent to RM148.32 billion. This economic strength has had a positive impact on the labour market, reflected in stable employment rate, low unemployment, and growing demand for workers in key sectors like manufacturing, logistics, and international trade. Additionally, the country's push towards a digital and green economy is expected to create new opportunities in technology and renewable energy, especially as Malaysia chairs ASEAN in 2025.

Government initiatives, including support for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) through special funds, tax incentives, and digitalisation programs, are also driving productivity and job creation. These efforts are complemented by initiatives to empower youth and women through vocational training, entrepreneurship, and financial support, which aimed at increasing workforce participation and reducing gender imbalances. Collectively, these measures strengthen the labour market and promote a more inclusive and diverse workforce.

Overall, Malaysia's labour market outlook in the coming months is expected to remain positive and resilient, supported by moderate economic growth, strategic investments, and human capital development. While global challenges such as trade volatility and slowing external demand may pose pressures, Malaysia's labour market is expected to stay competitive, inclusive, and stable.

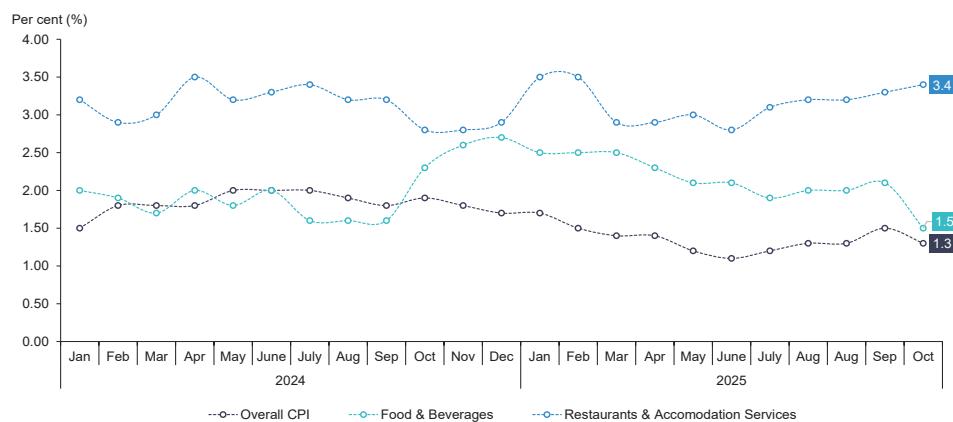
## Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation moderated to 1.3 per cent in October 2025, as compared to September 2025 (1.5%) (Chart 27). The increase was mainly contributed by a slower increase in the group of Food & Beverages, 1.5 per cent (September 2025: 2.1%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.1 per cent (September 2025: 1.5%). Meanwhile, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services increased 6.0 per cent (September 2025: 4.8%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services 3.4 per cent (September 2025: 3.3%); Health 1.5 per cent (September 2025: 1.3%); Recreation, Sport & Culture 1.2 per cent (September 2025: 0.9%); and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance 0.3 per cent (September 2025: 0.2%), recorded a higher increase as compared to the previous month.

In addition, Insurance & Financial Services (5.6%), Education (2.4%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.3%) remained at the same rate as recorded in September 2025. However, Information & Communication, Clothing & Footwear and Transport recorded declines of 2.4 per cent, 0.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively.

Monthly headline inflation in October 2025 declined by 0.1 per cent (September 2025: 0.2%) despite increases in the group of Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services at 1.4 per cent (September 2025: 0.8%), followed by Food & Beverages; Restaurant & Accommodation Services; Recreation, Sport & Culture; Health and Education each of which increased by 0.2 per cent. However, the overall monthly inflation was offset by declines in Transport, negative 0.9 per cent (September 2025: 0.2%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, negative 0.5 per cent (September 2025: 0.3%) and Clothing & Footwear, negative 0.1 per cent (September 2025: -0.1%).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

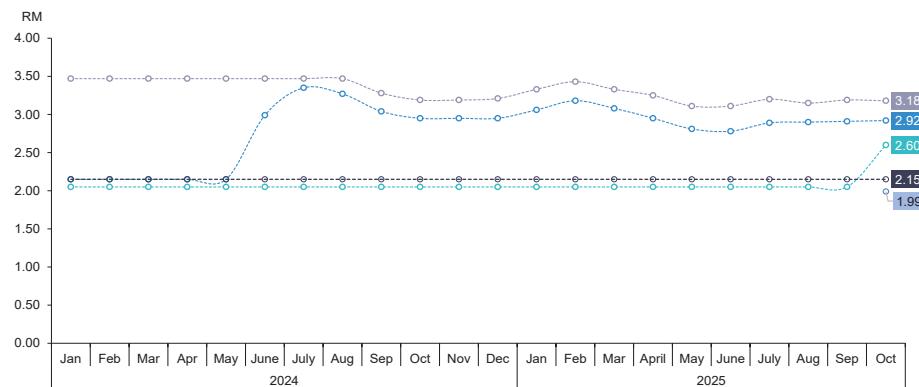
Inflation for the group of Transport decreased 0.1 per cent in October 2025 as compared to 0.7 per cent in September 2025. The decrease was attributed to the inflation of Transport services of goods, negative 1.3 per cent (September 2025: -0.8%) and Operation of personal transport equipment, negative 0.3 per cent (September 2025: 0.8%). However, increases in the subgroup of Public transport services and Purchase of vehicles, which rose 2.8 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively, partially offset the overall decline in the Transport group.

The average price of RON97 unleaded petrol in October 2025 recorded RM3.18 per litre as compared to RM3.19 per litre in September 2025 (October 2024: RM3.19). Meanwhile, the average price for Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia was RM2.92 per litre as compared to RM2.91 per litre in September 2025 (October 2024: RM2.95). However, the average price of Diesel for Sabah, Sarawak and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan remained at RM2.15 per litre (Chart 28).

Effective September 30, 2025, Malaysia transitioned to a targeted subsidy system for RON95 petrol, known as BUDI MADANI RON95 (BUDI95) whereby approximately 16 million Malaysians aged 16 and above, who have a valid MyKad and an active driving licence are eligible to enjoy RON95 petrol at a subsidised price of RM1.99 per

litre as compared to the current market price of RM2.60 per litre. The impact of the implementation of BUDI95 was reflected in inflation in the Transport group, which recorded a decline in October 2025. Nonetheless, the Ministry of Finance continues to adjust retail fuel prices in accordance with global oil market using the Automatic Pricing Mechanism (APM) formula.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & Beverages group which contributes for 29.8 per cent of the total CPI weight, moderated to 1.5 per cent as against September 2025 (2.1%). Inflation of the subgroup of Food at home remained unchanged from the previous month. Meanwhile, the subgroup of Food away from home recorded a slower increase of 2.9 per cent as against 4.4 per cent in September 2025 (Table 6). Among the subgroup of Food away from home items that recorded a slower increase were Cooked chicken (3.0%), Cooked vegetables (2.9%), Cooked fish (2.2%) and Cake (0.7%).

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

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) October 2025
<b>Food &amp; Beverages</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Food away from home</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>2.9</b>
<b>Food at home</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	-0.5
Meat	2.3	-0.7
Fish & other seafood	3.9	1.7
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	0.6
Oils & fats	0.7	1.5
Fruits & nuts	1.1	1.0
Vegetables	1.8	-6.0
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	0.9
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	2.5
<b>Non-alcoholic beverages</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>3.8</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia  
W.P.: Wilayah Persekutuan

Following the Government's announcement in Budget 2026 to increase excise duties on cigarettes by two sen per stick effective November 2025, this initiative is expected to exert upward pressure on Malaysia's inflation in November 2025, particularly in the Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco group.

Malaysia's inflation increased 1.4 per cent in November 2025 with the index points stood at 135.1 as against 133.3 in the same month of the previous year.

## Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index recording a 0.1 per cent decrease in October 2025, after a 0.8 per cent decrease in the previous month.

The Manufacturing sector declined by 0.6 per cent in October 2025 (September 2025: -2.1%), primarily due to the decreases in Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-5.1%) and Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (-1.6%) indices. The Mining sector also contracted by 1.0 per cent (September 2025: 1.1%), mainly weighed down by the Extraction of crude petroleum (-2.2%) index. Conversely, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 2.7 per cent (September 2025: 7.8%), supported by the Growing of perennial crops and Animal production (3.0%) indices. Meanwhile, in the Utilities sector, both Electricity & gas supply and Water supply indices posted increases of 4.3 per cent and 10.8 per cent, respectively.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI Local Production remained unchanged in the current month. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector rose by 0.9 per cent (September 2025: 2.1%), attributed to the increases in Animal production (2.0%). The Manufacturing sector also inclined by 0.3 per cent, similar to the previous month, due to Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (0.7%) and Manufacture of food products (0.5%) indices. The Water supply sector also went up 1.5 per cent, following a 4.8 per cent increase in the previous month. In contrast, the Mining sector declined by 4.8 per cent, from a 1.1 per cent increase in September 2025. This contraction was attributed to decreases in both Extraction of natural gas (-6.3%) and Extraction of crude petroleum (-4.1%) indices. The Electricity & gas supply sector also declined by 0.3 per cent (**Table 7**).

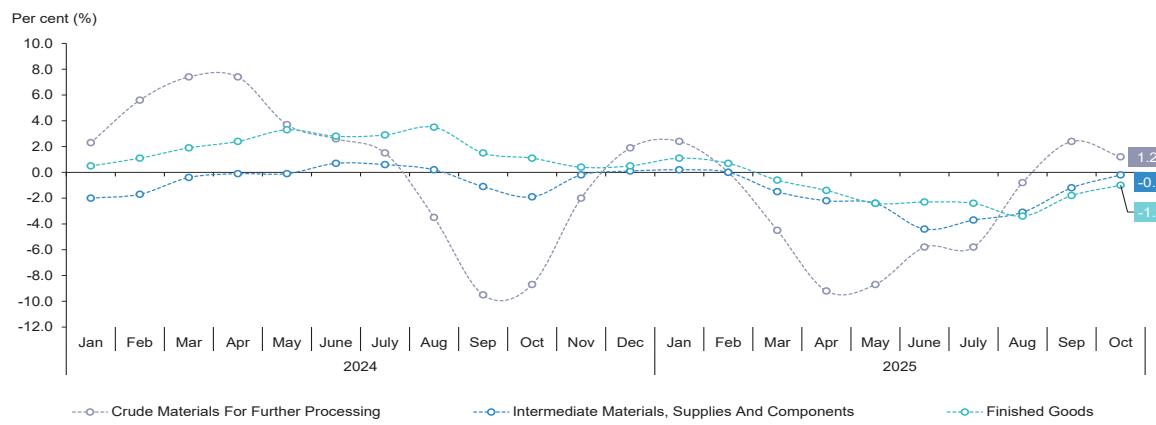
**Table 7: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia**

Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
			Oct 2025	Oct 2024	Sep 2025	Oct 2025	Oct 2024	Sep 2025	Oct 2025
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>116.0</b>	<b>-2.4</b>	<b>-0.8</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>-0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.0</b>
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	142.1	13.8	7.8	2.7	6.0	2.1	0.9
Mining	B	7.93	85.0	-17.3	1.1	-1.0	-2.7	1.1	-4.8
Manufacturing	C	81.57	116.9	-2.6	-2.1	-0.6	-1.2	0.3	0.3
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	123.5	0.8	4.6	4.3	-0.1	0.1	-0.3
Water supply	E	0.33	140.5	6.9	9.1	10.8	-0.1	4.8	1.5

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Intermediate materials, supplies & components index contracted by 0.2 per cent (September 2025: -1.2%), due to the Processed fuel & lubricants (-3.7%). The Finished goods index also recorded a decrease of 1.0 per cent (September 2025: -1.8%), weighed down by the Capital equipment (-1.8%). Meanwhile, the Crude materials for further processing index increased by 1.2 per cent (September 2025: 2.4%), attributed to the Non-food materials (0.6%) (**Chart 29**).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A comparison between selected countries showed mixed trends in the PPI for October 2025. Japan's PPI increased by 2.7 per cent, as compared to 2.8 per cent in the last month. In contrast, China remained in producer deflation, with its PPI declining by 2.1 per cent, easing from a decline of 2.3 per cent in September 2025. Similarly, Thailand's PPI contracted by 1.4 per cent, following a 2.4 per cent drop in the previous month.

According to the World Bank, the average Brent crude oil price in October 2025 stood at USD 64.54 per barrel, declining from USD 67.99 per barrel in the previous month due to bearish supply conditions and modest demand, alongside with easing geopolitical tensions. Meanwhile, the average Malaysian crude palm oil (CPO) price increased to RM 4,412.50 per tonne in October 2025, as compared to RM 4,371.50 per tonne in September 2025. The Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC) attributed this rise mainly due to tightness in competing vegetable oils and steady Malaysian export performance.

Malaysia's PPI further went down by 1.8 per cent year-on-year in November 2025, as compared to a 0.1 per cent decrease in October 2025.

## WAY FORWARD

Malaysia's economic performance is expected to remain resilient amid a challenging global environment characterised by moderating growth and heightened uncertainties. This resilience is supported by a balanced growth structure, underpinned by stable domestic demand, continued industrial activity and sustained engagement with external markets. The interplay between domestic-driven sectors and export-oriented activities continues to provide an important buffer against external headwinds.

Domestic economic activity is anticipated to remain a key pillar of growth. Household spending is supported by stable labour market conditions and ongoing government initiatives aimed at sustaining purchasing power and consumer confidence. At the same time, business activity in domestic-oriented sectors continues to benefit from policy measures that support operational continuity, investment and supply chain efficiency.

Developments in the external sector are expected to remain an important influence on overall economic conditions. Malaysia's integration into regional and global markets continues to support trade-related activities, while movements in key commodity markets provide additional support to export performance. Nevertheless, uncertainties arising from global demand conditions, geopolitical developments and supply chain adjustments may continue to pose risks, particularly to export-oriented industries.

Price conditions are expected to remain manageable, contributing to a stable operating environment for both households and businesses. Labour market conditions are also anticipated to remain supportive of economic activity, with continued demand for labour in key sectors. Structural shifts towards digitalisation, automation and green economic activities are likely to shape labour demand and productivity dynamics over the medium term.

Looking ahead, sustaining economic momentum will require continued emphasis on strengthening domestic demand, enhancing productivity and promoting economic diversification. Efforts to accelerate digital adoption, support automation, and strengthen skills development will remain important in ensuring workforce adaptability and long-term competitiveness. While external uncertainties persist, Malaysia's diversified economic base and supportive policy environment are expected to continue providing resilience against potential shocks.



# ECONOMIC INDICATOR



INDICATORS	Annual Percentage Change (%)										2025	DATA SOURCE		
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	
<b>1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.5	3.7	6.0	4.4	3.3	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.3	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.0 COMMODITIES</b>														
<b>2.1 RUBBER</b>														
2.1.1 Production	16.6	31.5	26.2	0.2	21.3	6.6	-15.6	-5.3	-12.2	-5.5	-12.9	-16.3	-22.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices	28.7	25.8	33.0	23.5	23.1	15.9	0.6	-5.7	-18.5	-6.9	-6.3	-9.6	-15.4	Malaysian Rubber Board
- SMR 20	34.5	29.6	39.5	27.4	18.9	0.3	-7.7	-20.3	-12.5	-10.6	-10.6	-12.0	-18.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	46.6	30.6	32.7	26.8	8.0	-0.9	-5.5	-15.3	4.0	10.2	4.0	-7.2	-7.2	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	40.2	24.3	30.1	15.8	1.3	-6.0	-11.8	-17.3	-27.9	-11.7	-10.2	-15.0	-23.7	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.1.3 Exports</b>	-14.7	-15.6	-2.7	2.8	-0.4	-0.9	-24.9	-29.3	-25.3	-22.8	-31.3	-16.0	10.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.2 OIL PALM</b>														
2.2.1 Exports	19.9	-5.3	-5.1	-11.3	1.1	-21.1	-9.6	-0.02	-2.1	-17.0	-8.3	-4.7	-7.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil Product	17.8	5.9	-1.6	-12.6	-2.7	-24.3	-10.7	1.6	4.2	-21.8	-13.5	-8.5	-3.3	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	64.8	8.9	8.7	-16.0	4.5	-31.7	15.3	35.5	-6.0	-18.1	26.3	-7.1	-32.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
<b>2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM</b>														
2.3.1 Prices	-16.9	-10.6	-5.2	-1.3	-10.3	-15.1	-24.8	-21.7	-13.5	-16.8	-15.7	-8.5	-14.6	World Bank
- Crude Oil, Brent	-16.3	-10.0	-3.2	1.6	-7.0	-15.7	-25.4	-22.6	-16.3	-14.5	-15.2	-8.5	-16.0	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	World Bank
<b>2.3.2 Exports</b>	-28.5	-27.9	9.1	6.2	-61.5	-34.5	15.5	-1.3	-32.8	37.9	-2.5	2.9	52.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Petroleum <sup>#</sup>	-5.5	-20.6	22.6	23.8	2.2	-24.8	13.3	-8.1	-6.9	-10.3	1.7	24.1	-3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.3.3 Imports</b>	37.7	-1.8	-19.3	-11.3	38.9	-16.7	-6.5	-13.6	-0.9	58.5	5.7	55.9	-23.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Petroleum <sup>#</sup>	37.7	-1.8	-19.3	-11.3	38.9	-16.7	-6.5	-13.6	-0.9	58.5	5.7	55.9	5.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup>	-28.0	-8.1	3.9	-14.1	-35.4	-38.0	5.9	-18.8	1.7	-2.0	18.6	-7.1	-7.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.4 LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)</b>														
2.4.1 Exports	12.9	5.3	4.0	-4.5	-11.9	-1.6	11.1	-35.7	-12.5	8.3	21.0	4.8	-2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Liquefied Natural Gas <sup>#</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.0 SECTOR</b>														
<b>3.1 MANUFACTURING</b>														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	3.3	4.6	5.8	3.7	4.8	4.0	5.6	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.8	5.0	6.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	3.0	4.5	5.7	3.5	4.7	3.7	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.5	2.7	4.3	6.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports <sup>#</sup>	1.9	5.0	18.5	0.5	8.9	8.7	18.5	-0.3	-3.3	8.7	1.5	12.8	15.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.2 CONSTRUCTION</b>														
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	4.7	59.5	67.3	21.4	7.1	8.0	14.2	-4.6	15.2	93.2	38.7	-6.8	70.7	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	-52.3	-48.4	16.4	n.a.	n.a.	National Housing Department								
<b>3.2.3 Prices</b>														
- Steel	3.4	2.1	-1.6	-2.6	-3.5	-4.7	-5.7	-6.6	-6.3	-6.4	-7.1	-6.4	-4.8	Ministry of Works
- Cement	3.7	2.9	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.5	Ministry of Works
<b>3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-1.9	-1.4	0.9	-3.1	-8.9	1.9	-6.3	-10.2	-0.01	4.3	16.8	10.2	5.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.4 UTILITIES</b>														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation	0.1	0.9	1.9	-1.2	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	-0.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.8	3.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity
a. Public Installations <sup>#</sup>	0.5	0.2	0.8	-0.1	1.3	2.2	0.8	-2.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity
b. Private Installations <sup>#</sup>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Independent Power Producer

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until August 2025

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2025

a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024										2025										DATA SOURCE			
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct											
- Local Consumption																									
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>a</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	10,731.3	10,290.9	10,547.8	10,509.5	9,883.4	10,823.7	10,573.7	11,223.1	10,658.7	11,412.5	11,247.3	10,900.5	11,314.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer										
b. Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>b</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	3,648.6	3,366.5	3,427.1	3,409.4	3,350.4	3,614.3	3,670.6	3,941.7	3,880.1	4,114.7	3,869.6	3,619.1	3,785.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer										
<b>3.5 SERVICES</b>																									
<b>3.5.1 Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</b>																									
<b>3.5.2 Volume Index</b>																									
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	146.8	145.3	144.0	148.3	147.8	150.4	154.6	153.7																
- Retail Trade Index	Point	182.0	183.9	184.9	186.4	185.2	187.2	185.8	186.3																
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	138.9	145.7	117.1	129.2	141.5	130.2	142.4	144.3																
<b>3.5.3 Motor Vehicle</b>																									
- Vehicle Production	Unit	66,906	56,898	60,130	53,794	58,606	55,301	52,925	62,291	49,075	67,075	65,153	54,738	61,192	Malaysian Automotive Association										
a. Passenger	Unit	4,290	4,029	3,832	3,239	3,762	3,388	3,703	2,992	4,364	3,675	3,938	4,034	3,938	4,034	Malaysian Automotive Association									
b. Commercial	Unit	71,196	60,927	63,962	56,899	61,545	58,063	56,313	65,994	52,067	71,439	69,111	58,413	65,226	65,226	Malaysian Automotive Association									
c. Total	Unit																								
<b>Vehicle Sales</b>																									
a. Passenger	Unit	64,322	62,425	73,052	45,339	60,189	68,174	55,971	62,757	49,804	64,438	67,302	53,352	70,321	Malaysian Automotive Association										
b. Commercial	Unit	5,557	5,107	8,683	3,383	3,717	4,556	5,028	5,619	5,138	5,138	5,138	5,138	5,138	5,138	Malaysian Automotive Association									
c. Total	Unit	71,534	69,334	81,732	65,061	72,704	60,527	68,007	54,332	70,057	73,041	58,490	75,892	75,892	75,892	Malaysian Automotive Association									
<b>3.5.4 New Vehicles Registration</b>																									
<b>3.5.5 Tourism</b>																									
- Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	Number	2,230,457	1,856,312	2,552,087	2,458,711	1,853,122	2,054,968	1,990,120	2,131,096	2,363,204	2,627,705	2,302,065	n.a	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia									
<b>3.5.6 Finance</b>																									
<b>I Money Supply</b>																									
- M1	RM Million	645,161.6	654,989.9	666,427.5	663,339.2	661,926.2	667,450.1	662,854.7	663,113.1	681,153.4	680,177.2	679,479.9	684,321.9	693,463.9	Central Bank of Malaysia										
- M2	RM Million	2,428,088.2	2,444,782.5	2,478,816.7	2,481,134.2	2,472,152.9	2,482,422.2	2,480,758.3	2,485,817.5	2,496,158.3	2,508,144.5	2,509,474.8	2,514,980.0	2,536,492.2	Central Bank of Malaysia										
- M3	RM Million	2,438,233.3	2,454,982.9	2,488,439.5	2,492,366.0	2,483,043.0	2,490,114.8	2,502,667.9	2,495,476.0	2,503,418.6	2,516,210.0	2,522,836.4	2,546,954.1	2,562,834.6	2,582,604.9	Central Bank of Malaysia									
<b>II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System</b>																									
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,287,176.3	1,293,452.8	1,30,620.0	1,303,917.4	1,321,294.6	1,309,263.3	1,306,290.8	1,309,115.4	1,321,815.9	1,321,042.9	1,327,267.2	1,329,052.2	1,329,052.2	Central Bank of Malaysia										
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	921,885.8	929,173.1	939,160.2	943,600.2	947,886.6	954,003.1	969,213.5	975,237.8	981,452.2	988,462.2	993,333.3	993,333.3	993,333.3	Central Bank of Malaysia										
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	9,313.1	9,290.1	9,294.3	9,249.5	9,294.5	9,012.1	8,816.7	8,884.5	8,841.0	8,807.1	8,876.4	8,863.7	8,863.7	Central Bank of Malaysia										
<b>III Total Deposits in Banking System</b>																									
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,648,987.5	1,655,337.1	1,669,834.4	1,669,944.7	1,681,198.0	1,684,263.9	1,687,010.2	1,674,148.4	1,677,456.6	1,700,003.5	1,700,003.5	1,700,003.5	1,700,003.5	1,700,003.5	Central Bank of Malaysia									
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	869,144.9	867,162.6	863,527.8	874,238.1	874,238.1	873,860.3	876,209.0	883,919.0	885,456.6	887,716.1	894,658.0	894,658.0	894,658.0	Central Bank of Malaysia										
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	27,966.5	27,645.7	27,812.4	28,781.4	28,383.6	27,291.0	26,208.8	25,384.6	26,366.2	25,908.7	25,409.9	27,189.9	27,189.9	Central Bank of Malaysia										
<b>IV Fixed Deposits, Tawaruz Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits</b>																									
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,117,716.6	1,119,674.9	1,123,367.4	1,125,053.0	1,127,447.0	1,131,363.7	1,135,385.3	1,136,385.3	1,139,964.8	1,142,950.8	1,145,710.6	1,145,710.6	1,145,710.6	Central Bank of Malaysia										
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	497,383.8	602,741.3	602,058.9	603,641.6	603,782.1	602,621.4	601,776.7	606,005.7	603,717.1	609,315.6	613,645.9	613,039.1	613,039.1	Central Bank of Malaysia										
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	17,788.9	18,481.4	18,068.7	18,677.4	18,605.9	18,605.9	17,552.2	18,112.9	17,505.3	16,396.7	16,396.7	15,379.2	15,379.2	15,379.2	Central Bank of Malaysia									
<b>V Savings Deposits</b>																									
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	231,680.0	233,093.4	238,801.8	240,779.6	240,758.0	242,253.2	240,758.0	237,350.7	240,758.0	240,087.9	240,087.9	239,060.5	239,060.5	239,060.5	Central Bank of Malaysia									
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	154,614.6	159,731.0	159,653.4	159,894.8	160,564.9	161,144.3	160,492.8	168,422.7	168,520.4	159,645.9	158,821.1	158,719.7	158,719.7	158,719.7	Central Bank of Malaysia									
<b>VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)</b>																									
<b>VII Average Lending/Financing Rate</b>																									
- Commercial Banks	%	5.20	5.13	5.11	5.06	5.00	4.97	4.92	4.94	4.89	4.82	4.71	4.66	4.66	Central Bank of Malaysia										
- Islamic Banks	%	5.23	5.20	5.18	5.14	5.18	5.09	5.13	5.11	5.11	5.10	4.94	4.88	4.88	Central Bank of Malaysia										
- Merchant Banks	%	6.78	6.75	6.73	6.72	6.72	6.49	6.69	6.69	6.71	6.55	6.58	6.58	6.58	6.58	Central Bank of Malaysia									
<b>VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks</b>	%	6.68	6.68	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	6.65	Central Bank of Malaysia									
<b>IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks</b>	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	Central Bank of Malaysia									

Note:

p preliminary  
1 latest until August 2025

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2025  
a. not available  
- not applicable

	INDICATORS										DATA SOURCE		
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
	Annual Percentage Change (%)												
	Local Consumption												
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>a</sup>	0.01	-1.7	0.3	-1.1	-1.3	-0.4	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.5	1.3	4.6	5.4
b. Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>b</sup>	7.2	3.1	2.6	-4.0	-8.8	-7.5	-4.9	2.5	6.7	8.4	6.9	2.1	3.8
<b>3.5 SERVICES</b>													
<b>3.5.1 Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</b>													
<b>3.5.2 Volume Index</b>													
- Wholesale Trade Index	6.1	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.4	6.3	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.6	6.7	6.5
- Retail Trade Index	5.0	4.1	3.6	4.0	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.8	4.6	4.6
- Motor Vehicle Index	1.6	0.2	5.5	-11.1	-0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.6	0.9	3.1	3.3	7.2
<b>3.5.3 Motor Vehicle</b>													
- Vehicle Production	-3.7	-9.6	-2.7	-25.9	-6.7	-13.3	-2.3	-11.7	4.6	0.8	-7.2	5.8	-8.5
a. Passenger	-9.0	-16.3	-13.0	-29.6	-20.0	-12.2	11.5	-8.4	-0.3	1.8	-8.8	0.6	-6.0
b. Commercial	-4.0	-10.1	-3.4	-26.2	-7.4	-13.2	-16	-11.5	4.3	0.8	-7.3	5.5	-8.4
c. Total													
- Vehicle Sales	-6.4	-6.2	3.1	-25.4	0.1	5.1	1.5	-2.5	-5.2	-4.5	0.4	0.8	9.3
a. Passenger	-25.7	-23.5	15.1	-44.6	-23.7	-28.8	-4.6	-10.7	-10.0	-6.8	3.1	0.5	2.4
b. Commercial	-6.1	-5.4	4.2	-27.2	0.1	2.1	1.0	-3.2	-5.7	-4.7	0.6	0.7	6.2
c. Total	0.5	-1.9	10.8	-15.3	6.7	5.7	7.6	3.6	1.3	-2.3	5.1	0.5	6.4
- New Vehicles Registration													
<b>3.5.4 Tourism</b>													
- Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	35.6	8.8	9.8	38.8	-5.1	-1.6	13.8	10.7	1.7	16.5	-3.5	n.a	n.a
<b>3.5.5 Finance</b>													
<b>I Money Supply</b>													
- M1	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	4.4	6.1	6.8	6.6	7.7	7.5	7.5
- M2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5
- M3	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5
<b>II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System</b>													
- Commercial Banks	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4
- Islamic Banks	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.3
- Merchant Banks	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.1	8.4
<b>III Total Deposits in Banking System</b>													
- Commercial Banks	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7
- Islamic Banks	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.5	2.7	3.5
- Merchant Banks	5.3	6.6	5.9	5.5	6.7	4.5	5.9	6.1	7.0	8.2	6.6	5.6	6.2
-0.04	0.3	-0.6	2.5	2.7	1.6	-2.0	-5.8	-6.0	0.5	-5.6	-10.2	-2.7	-2.7
<b>IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits</b>													
- Commercial Banks	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.7	1.3	2.5
- Islamic Banks	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	0.1	1.7	1.0	1.7
- Merchant Banks	6.4	5.8	6.4	7.7	7.4	6.3	7.6	7.6	8.2	5.0	4.0	1.7	3.3
-0.04	6.6	9.7	3.8	5.1	0.4	-4.3	-1.4	-2.0	-7.1	3.5	-2.3	-1.2	6.5
<b>V Savings Deposits</b>													
- Commercial Banks	3.2	3.2	5.5	3.4	2.4	3.8	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.9	2.2	3.7	3.2
- Islamic Banks	1.7	2.4	4.9	2.9	1.9	3.2	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.2	3.8	2.7	2.7
-6.2	6.2	5.8	4.4	3.2	5.2	3.9	1.0	3.3	3.3	2.2	3.5	4.3	4.3
<b>VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)</b>													
<b>VII Average Lending/Financing Rate</b>													
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks</b>													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks</b>													
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until August 2025

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2025

a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024										2025					DATA SOURCE
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Sep	Oct		
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate	%	0.87	0.88	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.67	
- Commercial Banks	%	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.36	
- Islamic Banks	%																
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector	RM Million	679.9	1,239.1	611.6	341.0	363.5	460.9	485.2	903.6	633.5	657.2	627.1	1,484.8	1,415.9	1,415.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,122.5	513.6	306.4	106.8	35.1	15.0	1,121.0	513.1	103.2	88.6	174.0	1,317.4	956.2	956.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	4,252.2	4,724.5	5,475.6	4,815.5	3,137.5	4,241.0	3,956.3	4,933.6	5,202.0	4,794.2	4,312.1	5,172.9	4,477.9	4,477.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	28,680.6	17,642.3	16,288.6	9,967.4	16,850.0	16,333.4	16,210.4	16,329.5	20,172.1	18,316.6	21,687.0	21,280.7	21,687.0	21,687.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	RM Million	5,548.1	8,171.3	8,181.6	4,296.4	4,154.9	10,324.9	7,544.9	5,507.4	4,214.9	9,150.0	5,744.3	5,563.5	5,563.5	5,563.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	RM Million	4,357.8	6,070.8	6,511.6	3,905.2	3,385.1	3,263.3	4,679.2	5,115.4	3,196.7	3,285.9	5,819.1	4,182.7	4,182.7	4,182.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	32,882.1	29,727.8	29,749.3	27,933.3	26,393.0	31,790.1	31,533.1	33,577.1	29,481.9	36,932.5	34,881.5	30,056.0	34,437.7	34,437.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	18.8	16.1	15.0	16.1	22.5	15.7	25.5	24.7	25.5	36.0	26.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	RM Million	77,532.0	68,104.4	67,777.6	51,308.3	54,334.8	67,084.5	69,555.7	77,904.4	63,097.9	72,980.0	72,293.0	70,350.1	75,738.5	75,738.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector	RM Million	4,022.1	4,294.6	4,455.7	3,227.9	3,146.8	3,823.9	3,172.6	4,110.9	4,127.0	3,753.3	3,654.7	3,630.3	4,028.7	4,028.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	765.8	1,182.8	1,207.6	978.2	753.6	1,272.1	2,398.1	981.4	829.9	838.6	840.7	1,584.6	1,240.3	1,240.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	41,542.4	39,091.3	46,943.9	35,319.9	32,829.1	35,801.4	35,421.9	34,871.8	33,813.7	34,264.1	34,256.2	33,894.6	34,285.5	34,285.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	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	85,553.8	87,777.7	85,584.1	92,068.8	92,068.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	RM Million	13,071.5	14,640.8	16,391.9	12,540.7	10,562.6	12,553.4	13,299.3	13,042.1	12,850.4	14,332.8	12,720.2	12,836.7	14,032.7	14,032.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	RM Million	5,100.2	5,640.0	10,355.7	6,301.4	4,913.7	7,164.3	5,986.7	6,341.9	7,444.1	6,146.4	5,894.1	5,986.9	5,986.9	5,986.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	43,491.8	41,535.5	44,582.0	46,584.7	48,751.9	41,800.4	39,908.9	41,545.6	40,681.0	44,331.2	42,924.6	41,001.3	45,579.9	45,579.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	888.4	1,602.7	577.9	847.7	944.0	1,839.2	945.7	1,139.6	1,197.6	1,789.0	977.7	623.5	1,284.2	1,284.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	RM Million	205,797.9	203,020.2	229,230.7	190,518.8	166,273.1	190,678.5	176,352.4	181,884.9	188,107.7	191,937.5	180,046.0	185,635.2	198,449.9	198,449.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose	RM Million	5,644.5	5,324.9	5,341.8	6,143.7	6,135.9	5,458.3	5,327.5	6,001.2	5,262.2	5,895.6	6,006.7	5,108.8	5,994.9	5,994.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	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	4,756.8	4,486.4	5,393.4	5,393.4	5,393.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Personal Use	RM Million	21,183.6	21,113.5	23,248.0	23,056.1	19,642.4	20,791.5	21,743.0	21,105.4	21,833.1	22,333.1	21,875.3	22,484.4	22,484.4	22,484.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Credit Cards	RM Million	10.7	7.4	6.2	5.4	4.8	7.4	5.0	3.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	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	44,331.2	42,924.6	41,001.3	45,579.9	45,579.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	103,988.1	105,037.7	95,228.5	95,307.7	95,379.3	95,211.9	95,841.4	95,705.0	95,780.4	96,043.7	96,583.5	97,816.7	98,673.2	98,673.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector	RM Million	170.4	181.6	174.9	181.6	178.7	174.9	189.3	219.1	191.4	192.6	187.3	179.7	179.7	179.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,141.5	1,128.4	1,122.3	1,122.3	1,111.0	1,118.9	1,117.4	1,128.9	1,128.9	1,128.8	1,142.6	931.3	931.3	931.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	2,277.5	2,318.5	2,377.1	2,394.2	2,402.1	2,248.6	2,245.3	2,221.8	2,242.7	2,242.7	2,242.7	2,242.7	2,242.7	2,242.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	249.8	261.2	215.5	219.3	239.6	235.2	280.2	348.5	354.7	371.0	363.9	359.4	359.4	359.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	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	4,283.0	4,217.2	4,338.4	4,338.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	4,910.7	4,882.3	4,626.2	4,646.9	4,425.4	4,391.4	4,352.7	4,467.6	4,210.5	4,684.4	4,790.4	4,496.8	4,476.8	4,476.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	RM Million	1,025.3	1,036.9	570.5	562.5	585.8	572.8	571.2	565.1	592.6	598.0	600.2	615.4	784.7	784.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	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	4,277.2	4,328.8	4,093.2	4,093.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	528.9	524.5	525.4	553.1	566.7	557.7	549.8	552.6	618.0	624.3	611.0	611.0	619.1	619.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	14,773.3	14,334.9	14,317.6	14,841.1	14,865.1	14,487.9	14,730.0	15,117.4	14,815.5	14,645.1	14,648.7	14,729.4	14,781.9	14,781.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	52.0	48.9	37.1	36.3	36.4	37.9	34.4	36.7	37.8	33.8	33.7	36.2	37.5	37.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	RM Million	33,840.6	33,720.4	32,469.5	32,921.1	32,817.4	32,178.2	32,384.6	33,145.3	32,681.3	33,174.4	33,147.8	32,788.1	32,546.5	32,546.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.0 OTHERS																	
4.1 LABOUR																	
4.1.1 Labour Force	(000)	17,095.5	17,127.5	17,168.4	17,218.2	17,286.9	17,308.1	17,344.5	17,384.8	17,430.4	17,470.5	17,508.0	17,544.8	17,573.0	17,573.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
a. Employed	(000)	16,549.8	16,585.7	16,628.9	16,644.4	16,734.1	16,778.5	16,818.6	16,862.4	16,915.3	16,948.9	16,988.0	17,026.3	17,060.1	17,060.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
b. Unemployed	(000)	545.7	541.8	538.5	533.8	532.8	528.6	525.9	518.7	521.6	521.6	520.0	518.6	518.9	518.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	%	70.6	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number	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	6,365.0	6,683.0	5,928.0	7,019.0	7,019.0	Social Security Organisation	
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION																	
4.2.1 Local	Number	4,946	4,832	4,902	4,663	3,894	5,205	5,174	5,612	5,005	6,193	5,384	4,844	5,169	5,169	Companies Commission of Malaysia	
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	4	2	4	3	0	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	0	0	Companies Commission of Malaysia	

X	INDICATORS	2024										2025										DATA SOURCE		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct										
X	Savings Deposits Interest Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
XI	Loan/Financing Approved by Sector	-25.8	79.5	-25.0	-5.5	-35.2	-62.2	15.3	41.4	33.7	-2.8	-44.7	115.9	108.3	254.6	-15.0	5.3	22.6	33.9	254.6	-15.0	5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	15.9	29.1	-30.0	-81.3	-89.1	-79.2	71.0	89.4	-89.4	-76.4	-76.4	-27.2	-27.2	-27.2	-17.0	14.7	-15.9	-15.9	-15.9	-15.9	-15.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Mining & Quarrying	-24.5	-6.2	-11.7	-16.4	24.2	-10.0	-9.4	-15.6	20.0	20.6	20.6	-17.0	-17.0	-17.0	-20.2	22.9	5.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Manufacturing	-3.0	-11.5	-23.1	-72.3	72.8	9.2	1.8	77.5	8.0	2.2	60.2	-29.2	-29.2	-29.2	-47.0	-36.6	-36.6	-36.6	-36.6	-36.6	-36.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Services	-1.4	73.9	57.0	-19.6	23.0	146.3	50.9	14.6	14.6	14.6	-27.0	-27.0	-27.0	-27.0	-27.0	-27.0	-27.0	-27.0	-27.0	-27.0	-27.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Construction	6.2	44.8	43.3	17.7	-16.8	-36.6	38.3	1.8	5.1	-2.5	-1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Real Estate Activities	0.8	-1.7	-20.2	-8.3	8.5	-1.7	5.1	1.8	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Household Sector	-35.7	-5.0	-2.7	15.8	-23.8	-8.5	-4.7	15.0	47.3	90.8	19.2	37.7	37.7	37.7	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Other Sector	-2.6	4.4	-11.0	-13.7	20.8	9.2	7.9	17.3	-1.1	-4.5	-0.2	3.6	3.6	3.6	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	-47.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XII	Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector	-25.1	-8.1	-21.1	-35.5	-14.4	-15.0	-24.1	-12.8	-12.2	-23.2	-14.7	-16.0	-16.0	-16.0	-34.5	-31.4	-31.4	-31.4	-31.4	-31.4	-31.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-20.7	-4.4	-50.4	-34.8	-53.9	-33.1	119.3	-27.5	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	-37.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Mining & Quarrying	7.6	16	29.7	0.4	-15.6	-11.5	-3.2	-1.9	-3.7	-12.2	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-14.2	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	-13.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Manufacturing	-7.4	-12.3	0.4	-15.9	-17.2	-8.5	-7.2	-16.1	-11.1	-7.5	-6.6	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Services	-17.8	3.4	-4.3	-15.9	-27.8	-16.4	-2.8	-3.2	-3.2	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	-15.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Construction	-9.4	-8.0	63.1	1.2	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	-13.3	-13.3	-13.3	-13.3	-13.3	-13.3	-13.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Real Estate Activities	1.1	1.2	-46.8	-14.0	63.5	21.6	13.2	37.2	-2.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	-10.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Household Sector	-17.7	42.7	-4.4	-5.7	6.1	-9.7	-9.2	-5.7	-7.6	-7.9	-6.0	-9.2	-9.2	-9.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	-7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIII	Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose	-4.0	-7.6	-3.1	-7.7	-15.0	3.6	-5.7	1.8	2.7	2.7	-0.4	3.7	-1.5	-1.5	-1.5	-16.9	-16.9	-16.9	-16.9	-16.9	-16.9	-16.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Purchase of Passenger Cars	8.4	2.8	10.0	14.1	-11.2	-4.1	-3.4	-6.6	3.3	3.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-5.9	-5.9	-5.9	-5.9	-5.9	-5.9	-5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Personal Uses	6.3	5.1	6.3	7.0	11.4	1.4	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.3	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Credit Cards	-40.7	-51.3	-47.5	-71.0	-70.3	-53.9	-29.9	-66.7	-30.2	-42.6	-42.6	-42.6	-42.6	-42.6	-42.6	-46.5	-46.5	-46.5	-46.5	-46.5	-46.5	-46.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	1.1	1.2	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	-4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Household Sector	2.3	3.7	-7.3	6.7	-7.5	-8.3	-7.6	-7.0	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	-8.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIV	Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	-75.1	-73.0	-73.6	-1.8	-4.8	-6.1	0.1	17.9	2.1	3.8	3.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	-34.9	-34.9	-34.9	-34.9	-34.9	-34.9	-34.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Impaired/LoanFinancing by Sector	-16.8	-17.3	-17.5	-18.2	-18.4	-18.1	-18.1	-16.8	-16.8	-16.8	-16.8	-16.8	-16.8	-16.8	-16.8	-17.8	-17.8	-17.8	-17.8	-17.8	-17.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-16.7	-12.8	-8.2	-6.6	-7.7	-13.1	-13.1	-15.7	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-11.6	-9.1	-9.1	-9.1	-9.1	-9.1	-9.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Mining & Quarrying	12.0	19.1	-1.9	-3.0	4.8	3.0	22.7	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	48.6	-5.7	-5.7	-5.7	-5.7	-5.7	-5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Manufacturing	6.7	3.9	-0.1	-1.0	-3.3	-1.8	-3.3	-1.9	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	1.5	-1.3	-49.2	-48.7	-39.3	-41.9	-49.5	-42.4	-39.8	-39.8	-39.8	-39.8	-39.8	-39.8	-39.8	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	-40.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3.7	1.2	-0.1	0.7	3.1	1.0	1.5	-4.8	-3.7	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	-3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Construction	-14.4	-13.4	-14.5	-15.0	-10.4	-16	-3.4	0.7	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	-16.3	-16.3	-16.3	-16.3	-16.3	-16.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	-5.9	-6.9	-5.7	-6.7	-7.4	-6.0	-6.7	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	-28.9	-28.9	-28.9	-28.9	-28.9	-28.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	-33.6	-33.8	-46.6	-47.4	-47.7	-46.0	-59.0	-53.5	-54.3	-54.3	-54.3	-54.3	-54.3	-54.3	-54.3	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	-3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Education, Health & Others	-5.2	-5.1	-7.9	-6.0	-7.1	-8.0	-8.1	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-6.0	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	-3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Household Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Other Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
-	Total Impaired Loan/Financing	-42.9	-50.0	0.0	200.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-66.7	-66.7	-66.7	-66.7	-66.7	-66.7	-66.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	

#### 4.0 OTHERS

##### 4.1 LABOUR

###### 4.1.1 Labour Force

###### 4.1.1.1 a. Employed

###### 4.1.1.2 b. Unemployed

###### 4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

###### 4.1.3 Unemployment Rate

###### 4.1.4 Loss of Employment

##### 4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION

###### 4.2.1 Local

###### 4.2.2 Foreign

##### 4.3 COMPANIES COMMISSION OF MALAYSIA

##### 4.4 COMPANIES COMMISSION OF MALAYSIA

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until August 2025

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2025

a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024										2025										DATA SOURCE		
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct										
<b>4.3 STOCK MARKET</b>																								
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,601.9	1,594.3	1,642.3	1,566.9	1,574.7	1,513.7	1,540.2	1,508.4	1,533.0	1,513.3	1,575.1	1,611.9	1,609.2	Bursa Malaysia									
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	59.4	64.7	60.5	54.3	50.2	57.3	48.1	51.5	43.1	60.6	63.9	50.5	74.3	Bursa Malaysia									
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	2,009.0	2,080.5	1,971.0	1,923.7	1,871.1	1,878.5	1,873.0	1,904.5	1,913.3	1,950.3	2,016.0	2,035.6	2,035.6	Bursa Malaysia									
<b>4.4 EXCHANGE RATE</b>																								
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4,2954	4,4356	4,4604	4,4740	4,4418	4,4358	4,4168	4,4249	4,2363	4,2266	4,2126	4,2160	4,2160	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5,6125	5,6361	5,6393	5,6229	5,6593	5,7197	5,6745	5,7242	5,6797	5,6863	5,6351	5,6351	5,6351	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5,7533	5,8516	5,8446	5,8195	5,8902	5,9473	5,7681	5,7039	5,8043	5,7796	5,7753	5,7496	5,7496	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3,2814	3,3188	3,3034	3,2836	3,2991	3,3191	3,3373	3,3039	3,3076	3,2878	3,2878	3,2551	3,2551	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.5 EUR - Euro	RM per 100 Units	4,6850	4,7159	4,6713	4,6272	4,6823	4,6272	4,6822	4,8108	4,9568	4,9435	4,9435	4,9098	4,9098	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	499,2367	503,9607	500,5317	491,4700	501,4895	530,1279	514,3393	520,4304	551,0066	524,0069	528,9877	528,6250	528,6250	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	2,8742	2,8867	2,9050	2,8656	2,9267	2,9750	3,0672	2,9492	2,9354	2,8853	2,8467	2,7863	2,7863	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	55,2816	57,0173	57,3781	57,4794	57,0800	57,0800	56,8801	54,6285	54,0004	53,9674	54,1152	54,2239	54,2239	Central Bank of Malaysia									
<b>5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES</b>																								
<b>5.1 TRADE</b>																								
5.1.1 Exports	RM Billion	128.2	126.1	138.6	122.8	118.2	137.3	133.5	126.6	121.5	140.1	131.3	139.0	148.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia									
- Malaysia #	SGD Billion	56.1	58.3	60.1	59.5	54.0	58.3	68.1	58.2	64.2	64.2	56.8	62.3	70.1	Statistics Singapore									
- Singapore	USD Billion	308.9	311.9	335.6	324.3	314.8	313.1	315.1	315.7	325.0	321.4	321.6	328.6	305.4	National Bureau of Statistics of China									
- China	JPY Billion	9,425.7	9,152.0	9,910.6	7,863.7	9,191.1	9,652.6	9,157.2	9,162.6	9,359.1	8,155.0	8,425.2	9,413.7	9,766.3	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan									
- Japan	USD Billion	228.9	223.6	209.6	201.3	225.6	256.0	219.2	218.3	214.9	229.2	180.1	177.6	227.5	European Statistics									
- USA	USD Billion	177.6	174.4	166.0	164.9	167.6	191.4	189.7	183.1	175.1	175.1	177.6	n.a	n.a	United States Census Bureau									
5.1.2 Imports	RM Billion	116.3	111.3	119.3	119.2	105.6	112.5	128.4	113.1	125.5	115.5	118.8	127.9	127.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia									
- Malaysia #	SGD Billion	51.4	51.8	56.1	54.3	46.4	56.4	53.4	52.3	48.6	51.9	56.3	62.2	62.2	Statistics Singapore									
- Singapore	USD Billion	213.1	214.6	230.5	186.3	211.1	219.2	212.8	210.6	223.5	219.4	219.4	215.3	215.3	National Bureau of Statistics of China									
- China	JPY Billion	9,272.8	9,779.7	10,622.5	8,602.5	9,283.2	9,273.0	8,776.6	9,009.5	9,476.6	8,677.7	9,648.3	9,998.4	9,998.4	Statistics Bureau of Japan									
- Japan	USD Billion	225.8	211.8	195.6	215.8	202.8	221.9	210.9	204.9	207.9	217.1	191.0	213.4	213.4	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan									
- EU	USD Billion	288.8	274.3	284.9	317.2	288.2	342.7	276.1	276.4	265.5	292.2	261.7	n.a	n.a	United States Census Bureau									
- USA	USD Billion	135.8	136.5	136.0	135.5	126.3	138.1	127.1	128.5	138.3	137.7	141.0	141.0	143.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia									
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																								
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	133.5	130.2	133.4	127.5	113.1	126.9	122.6	119.5	127.2	135.2	120.3	158.7	172.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia									
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	115.0	113.9	121.5	103.6	106.3	117.0	116.4	112.6	114.3	114.5	110.9	120.6	105.7	Modis Analytics, South Korea									
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	107.2	103.4	104.1	94.4	97.3	111.1	101.0	95.0	103.7	107.4	89.9	107.5	107.5	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan									
5.2.4 Japan	Point	102.1	102.3	103.2	100.1	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.0	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.3	101.3	Office for National Statistics									
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX																								
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	182.0	181.7	183.9	184.9	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	187.2	185.8	186.3	189.7	189.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia									
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	104.9	107.4	118.4	114.2	91.9	104.4	95.6	102.8	95.9	102.5	106.3	99.6	99.6	Singapore Department of Statistics									
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	107.9	104.4	107.7	116.5	96.4	98.4	93.9	102.5	97.9	96.9	99.3	102.0	102.0	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong									
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	100.6	109.5	119.8	89.5	93.4	96.6	100.0	98.5	98.0	100.2	97.0	97.0	97.0	Special Administrative Region									
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																								
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	133.4	133.3	133.6	134.1	134.1	134.3	134.4	134.5	134.7	134.9	135.2	135.2	135.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia									
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	108.6	108.5	108.3	108.4	100.6	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.2	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	Trading Economics									
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.0	106.3	106.6	106.0	105.6	107.2	108.5	108.1	108.3	108.6	108.7	108.7	108.7	Trading Economics									
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	126.5	127.0	127.7	128.4	128.1	127.8	127.2	127.3	127.7	127.7	128.5	128.5	128.5	Trading Economics									
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	116.8	117.2	99.9	100.7	100.6	100.6	101.1	100.9	100.4	101.0	101.0	101.3	101.3	Trading Economics									
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																								
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	116.1	117.7	118.6	118.9	119.0	98.6	98.4	97.9	98.0	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia									
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	98.6	99.2	103.5	107.2	104.5	102.2	104.5	102.2	104.5	102.2	102.2	102.6	102.6	Trading Economics									
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	97.5	97.5	119.1	119.5	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.5	120.5	Trading Economics									
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	119.0	119.1	119.5	120.5	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.1	120.5	120.5	Trading Economics									
5.5.5 China	Point	105.6	105.7	106.5	105.3	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	104.8	103.2	103.2	Trading Economics									
5.5.6 Japan	Point	124.0	124.4	124.9	125.3	125.5	126.1	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	127.6	127.6	Trading Economics									
5.5.7 USA	Point	146.2	147.1	148.1	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	149.3	149.3	149.3	Trading Economics								

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until August 2025

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2025

a. not available

- not applicable

	INDICATORS	2024										2025										DATA SOURCE				
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct												
<b>4.3 STOCK MARKET</b>																										
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index		11.1	9.7	12.9	2.9	-1.5	-2.3	-5.5	-3.6	-6.9	-6.2	-2.2	0.5	Bursa Malaysia												
4.3.2 Value Traded		20.6	-1.6	7.2	-22.2	-10.4	-11.2	-42.9	-44.9	-27.2	-24.3	-33.3	25.2	Bursa Malaysia												
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation		13.7	13.0	15.8	6.1	1.8	-1.9	-4.4	-7.4	-6.1	-7.3	-4.2	-10.0	Bursa Malaysia												
<b>4.4 EXCHANGE RATE</b>																										
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar		10.5	5.7	4.5	4.7	7.4	6.3	8.0	10.7	11.0	10.5	4.5	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia												
4.4.2 GBP - UK Pound		2.9	2.9	4.6	7.7	8.2	4.8	2.7	4.5	4.3	5.1	0.6	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia												
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right		8.3	6.0	6.3	7.4	9.0	6.4	5.7	8.1	7.5	6.6	2.3	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia												
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar		5.7	4.8	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.0	2.1	0.3	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia											
4.4.5 EUR - EURO		7.0	7.5	8.8	10.4	11.3	7.2	3.0	6.0	3.9	2.4	-1.0	-4.3	-4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia											
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc		5.2	4.4	7.5	11.0	10.7	6.0	-1.1	0.9	1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-4.9	-5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia											
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen		10.4	8.5	11.3	12.4	9.0	5.9	1.0	2.7	1.6	2.7	5.5	4.5	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia											
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar		9.7	5.3	4.0	4.2	6.9	5.6	7.0	10.6	11.6	11.0	4.9	1.1	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia											
<b>5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES</b>																										
<b>5.1 TRADE</b>																										
5.1.1 Exports		1.6	3.7	17.0	0.4	6.1	6.5	15.9	-1.2	-3.6	6.5	1.7	12.5	15.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia											
- Malaysia <sup>#</sup>		5.0	14.6	3.1	5.6	2.3	22.0	2.4	10.3	8.4	1.8	14.5	25.0	26.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia											
- Singapore		-3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	National Bureau of Statistics of China											
- China		12.6	6.6	10.7	5.9	-3.1	12.2	8.0	4.7	5.8	7.1	4.3	8.3	8.3	Statistics Bureau of Japan											
- Japan		3.1	3.8	2.8	7.2	11.4	4.0	2.0	-1.7	-0.5	-2.6	-0.1	4.2	3.6	European Statistics											
- EU		1.8	-1.0	4.0	4.9	6.9	15.5	-2.1	0.4	0.3	-0.4	7.1	n.a	n.a	United States Census Bureau											
- USA		0.0	5.4	-1.1	2.7	0.2	6.7	10.6	5.8	3.5	3.7	-1.4	n.a	n.a	United States Census Bureau											
5.1.2 Imports		2.7	1.6	11.9	6.2	5.5	-2.9	19.9	6.6	1.3	0.6	-5.9	7.2	10.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia											
- Malaysia <sup>#</sup>		-0.9	4.9	24.0	10.4	3.2	4.0	6.6	-0.7	-0.5	7.8	4.0	14.8	20.9	Statistics Singapore											
- Singapore		-2.4	-4.0	0.8	-16.3	1.6	-4.3	-0.3	-3.4	1.1	4.1	1.2	7.4	1.0	National Bureau of Statistics of China											
- China		0.8	-3.7	1.8	-16.7	-0.7	1.8	-2.2	-7.7	0.2	-7.5	-5.2	3.3	0.7	Statistics Bureau of Japan											
- Japan		-4.3	1.5	11.5	6.9	11.0	-0.3	-2.3	7.1	1.6	-4.5	4.6	n.a	n.a	European Statistics											
- EU		4.5	7.2	15.1	25.0	18.8	32.3	1.7	0.5	-0.2	1.4	-5.6	n.a	n.a	United States Census Bureau											
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX		2.2	3.4	4.6	2.1	1.5	3.2	2.7	0.3	3.0	4.2	4.9	5.7	6.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia											
5.2.1 Malaysia		1.2	10.8	5.0	5.5	1.3	7.8	4.6	3.7	7.8	7.8	-9.0	16.2	29.1	Singapore Economic Development Board											
5.2.2 Singapore		6.4	-0.3	4.4	-5.0	6.5	4.5	5.1	-0.3	1.6	5.0	n.a	11.9	-8.1	Moody's Analytics, South Korea											
5.2.3 South Korea		0.8	-3.3	-2.2	2.2	0.1	0.5	-2.4	4.4	-0.4	-1.6	n.a	3.8	1.5	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan											
5.2.4 Japan		-0.5	-0.6	0.5	-1.4	-1.6	-1.4	-1.2	-1.9	-1.8	-0.9	-1.6	n.a	n.a	Federal Reserve Board, USA											
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX		5.0	4.1	3.6	6.6	4.0	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.8	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia											
5.3.1 Malaysia		-5.6	-6.4	-9.7	3.6	-8.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-1.1	3.0	3.4	0.1	1.0	Singapore Department of Statistics											
5.3.2 Singapore		4.9	-8.4	-11.3	-5.1	-15.1	-4.7	-3.3	1.9	-0.3	0.9	3.4	4.8	5.4	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong											
5.3.3 Hong Kong		-0.9	-4.3	2.5	-1.5	0.3	-0.2	5.4	-2.5	0.0	-0.9	-0.8	0.9	0.4	Office for National Statistics											
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX		2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.6	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.7	-0.8	-0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia											
5.4.1 Malaysia		1.6	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.9	Trading Economics											
5.4.2 Thailand		2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	Trading Economics											
5.4.3 Singapore		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	Trading Economics											
5.4.4 Indonesia		1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.6	Trading Economics										
5.4.5 Philippines		-2.9	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.5	-2.7	-3.3	-3.6	-3.6	-2.9	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	Trading Economics										
5.4.6 Philippines		3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	Trading Economics										
5.4.7 Singapore		2.9	3.5	3.0	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	Office for National Statistics										
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX		-2.4	-0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	-1.9	-3.4	-3.6	-4.2	-3.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	-2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia										
5.5.1 Malaysia		-0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.3	Trading Economics									
5.5.2 Thailand		-6.2	-4.0	2.7	6.1	6.0	3.0	3.2	1.1	1.6	1.6	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3	6.9	Trading Economics									
5.5.3 Singapore		5.5.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	Trading Economics								
5.5.4 Philippines		5.5.4	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	Trading Economics								
5.5.5 South Korea		5.5.5	-2.9	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.5	-2.7	-3.3	-3.6	-3.6	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.3	Trading Economics								
5.5.6 China		5.5.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	Trading Economics								
5.5.7 USA		2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	Trading Economics								

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until August 2025

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2025

a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024										2025										DATA SOURCE				
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May					
<b>5.6 LABOUR FORCE</b>																										
5.6.1 Participation Rate	%	70.6	70.5	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9			
- Malaysia	%	64.4	64.4	64.7	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4		
- South Korea	%	63.3	64.6	65.1	63.9	64.5	62.9	63.7	64.8	63.7	64.8	63.7	65.7	60.7	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5	64.5		
- Philippines	%	67.0	66.9	67.1	67.2	66.8	66.7	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0		
- Australia	%	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.4	63.2	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	63.3	64.0	64.2	64.0	64.0	64.0	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	
- Japan	%	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.7	78.7	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	
- United Kingdom	%	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.6	62.6	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.4	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	62.3	
- USA	%	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.5	65.3	65.2	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.2	65.1	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	
- Canada	%	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.4	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	
- Sweden	%	67.7	67.2	66.8	67.8	67.8	68.0	68.0	69.1	70.4	70.4	71.2	71.2	69.8	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7	68.7
- Finland	%																									
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate	%	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
- Malaysia	%	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9
- Philippines	%	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
- South Korea	%	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2
- Russia	%	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
- Australia	%	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
- Japan	%	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7
- United Kingdom	%	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
- USA	%	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9
- Canada	%	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7
- Sweden	%	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.4	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9
- Finland	%																									

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until August 2025

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2025

a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024												2025												DATA SOURCE
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
<b>5.6 LABOUR FORCE</b>																										
<b>5.6.1 Participation Rate</b>																										
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>5.6.2 Unemployment Rate</b>																										
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trading Economics
Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Bureau Japan
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2024				2025				DATA SOURCE	
		Q2		Q3		Q4		Value		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Q1	Q2	Q3		
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	RM Million	401,672.3	420,353.9	430,476.8	415,337.6	419,420.2	442,017.4	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices																			
2.0 COMMODITIES																			
2.1 RUBBER																			
2.1.1 Exports																			
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	138,393.3	145,616.3	136,042.0	151,715.1	101,557.9	110,263.2	111.9	-12.4	-11.5	-3.5	-28.6	-28.6	-28.6	-28.6	-28.6	-28.6	-28.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.2 OIL PALM																			
2.2.1 Exports																			
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,245,420.0	7,286,163.0	7,071,230.0	5,386,852.0	6,007,790.0	6,540,855.0	16.5	17.9	3.2	-3.8	-10.2	-10.2	-10.2	-10.2	-10.2	-10.2	-10.2 Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Oil	Tonne	3,831,911.0	4,191,309.0	4,576,244.0	3,182,801.0	3,772,890.0	4,081,823.0	14.7	26.4	7.6	-1.5	-14.8	-14.8	-14.8	-14.8	-14.8	-14.8	-14.8 Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	266,131.0	323,769.0	354,685.0	172,013.0	304,851.0	317,911.0	9.9	27.5	27.1	-16.7	-14.5	-14.5	-14.5	-14.5	-14.5	-14.5 Malaysian Palm Oil Board		
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																			
2.3.1 Prices	USD/Barrel	84.65	79.84	74.61	75.81	68.01	68.97	8.2	-8.0	-11.2	-8.8	-19.7	-19.7	-19.7	-19.7	-19.7	-19.7	-19.7 World Bank	
2.3.2 Exports	USD/Barrel	81.71	76.24	70.69	71.84	64.63	65.74	10.8	-7.5	-9.8	-6.8	-20.9	-20.9	-20.9	-20.9	-20.9	-20.9	-20.9 World Bank	
2.3.3 Imports	'000 Tonne	2,167.1	1,706.9	1,982.8	1,757.3	2,070.3	1,936.7	5.0	-31.6	-15.6	-4.1	-4.5	-13.5	-13.5	-13.5	-13.5	-13.5	-13.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.4 LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)																			
2.4.1 Exports	'000 Tonne	5,948.4	4,890.2	5,954.5	5,169.0	5,507.6	6,326.1	10.3	14.6	5.3	-0.5	-7.4	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5	-4.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.4.2 Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	8,438.8	8,846.4	8,863.9	7,704.6	8,059.0	9,042.1	-16.9	-13.3	-29.7	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9	-11.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.0 SECTOR																			
3.1 MANUFACTURING																			
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	141.5	150.5	149.7	146.4	147.0	156.6	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.2 Sales #	RM '000	484,219,115.3	483,215,390.6	481,788,235.8	475,567,770.9	480,201,992.4	500,078,229.7	5.7	6.5	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	317,750,459.0	330,995,490.0	334,103,892.9	324,744,653.1	331,814,443.2	356,092,208.1	5.4	7.8	8.3	6.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project																			
- Investment																			
a. Projects Number	Number	268	281	308	207	311	367	17.0	46.4	14.1	-17.5	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0 Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
b. Projects Domestic #	RM Million	7,740	9,323	9,712	4,937	10,153	5,621	-2.9	219.2	1.0	2.5	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.2 Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	9,727	19,333	21,953	25,523	27,425	19,743	-54.3	-43.0	-48.2	-32.6	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.1	186.1 Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
d. Total	RM Million	17,467	28,856	31,684	30,460	37,977	25,364	-40.3	-48.0	-39.1	-28.7	117.4	117.4	117.4	117.4	117.4	117.4	117.4 Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																			
3.2.1 Quarry Construction	RM	38,890.1	41,077.7	42,049.1	42,894.7	43,925.0	45,417.2	20.2	22.9	23.1	16.6	12.9	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	152.9	134.7	134.3	134.3	134.8	135.7	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8 National Housing Department	
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing	Unit	397.0	361.0	505.0	382.0	426.0	594.0	-11.2	-12.4	39.1	12.7	7.3	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6	39.6 National Housing Department	
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing (Renewals Permit)	Unit	107.0	134.0	286.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	-58.8	-61.0	-27.4	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a. National Housing Department	
3.2.5 Prices																			
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	3,483.95	3,494.33	3,427.12	3,319.97	3,268.05	3,262.52	-0.4	3.6	1.3	-3.6	-6.2	-6.2	-6.2	-6.2	-6.2	-6.2	-6.2 Ministry of Works	
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.75	22.90	22.89	23.32	23.57	5.0	4.4	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5 Ministry of Works	
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																			
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	92.3	86.5	100.1	99.1	87.3	93.8	2.4	-4.6	-1.1	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.4 UTILITIES																			
3.4.1 Electricity																			
- Local Generation																			
a. Public Installations #	Million Kilowatt-Hours	48,768.5	46,770.7	47,033.5	44,849.4	46,844.5	47,640.9	5.1	4.6	5.3	-2.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2 Terengganu Berhad, Sabah Electricity	
b. Private Installations #	Million Kilowatt-Hours	569.4	573.2	573.2	570.5	568.9	2.3	3.6	2.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2 Terengganu Berhad, Sabah Electricity	

Note:

p preliminary  
1 latest data until Third Quarter 2025  
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a. not applicable  
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024	2025	2024				2024				2025				Annual Percentage Change (%)	DATA SOURCE
				Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q2	Q3	Q4	Value		
- Local Consumption																	
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	32,132.7	32,658.2	31,569.9	31,216.6	32,455.5	33,560.3	5.5	5.1	-0.5	-0.9	1.0	2.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sabah, Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			
b. Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	11,344.1	10,982.8	10,442.3	10,374.1	11,492.3	11,603.3	5.6	4.8	4.3	-6.8	1.3	5.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sabah, Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			
<b>3.5 SERVICES</b>																	
<b>3.5.1 Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</b>																	
<b>3.5.2 Volume Index</b>																	
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	141.0	146.2	145.9	146.1	148.7	154.9	3.1	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Retail Trade Index	Point	179.4	179.6	182.5	184.3	187.3	187.3	5.5	4.1	4.2	5.2	3.7	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	132.0	136.2	139.7	129.3	132.3	139.5	9.0	3.7	2.5	-3.6	0.2	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
<b>3.5.3 Motor Vehicle</b>																	
<b>3.5.4 Tourism</b>																	
- Index of Services	Unit	171,657	187,364	183,934	167,701	164,291	186,966	11.7	-1.8	-5.3	-4.3	-4.3	-0.2	Malaysian Automotive Association			
- Index of Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	Unit	172,084	184,340	189,799	173,702	168,152	185,092	13.0	0.1	-3.1	-6.5	-2.1	-0.4	Malaysian Automotive Association			
- Index of Services	Unit	16,237	16,584	19,327	11,640	14,834	16,496	-13.3	-13.7	-10.8	-32.9	-8.6	-0.5	Malaysian Automotive Association			
- Total	Unit	188,301	204,186	222,603	186,497	201,588	203,366	8.5	-0.8	-2.3	-2.6	-2.6	-0.5	Malaysian Automotive Association			
- New Vehicles Registration Number	Number	369,208	404,383	411,850	380,738	384,426	408,684	2.7	5.0	3.1	-1.1	4.1	1.1	Road Transport Department Malaysia			
<b>3.5.5 Transport</b>																	
- Index of Services	Point	158.9	165.2	173.9	175.4	180.6	187.5	12.4	12.4	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	Point	5,986,937	6,638,905	6,638,856	6,386,807	6,684,420	n.a.	25.7	23.8	17.0	9.5	6.1	n.a.	Tourism Malaysia			
<b>3.5.6 Information &amp; Communication</b>																	
- Index of Services	Point	164.5	168.3	173.0	174.8	178.3	181.2	10.5	10.6	10.7	9.5	8.4	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Penetration Rate	Point	170.2	171.8	174.5	174.5	175.9	178.4	3.1	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
<b>3.5.7 Finance</b>																	
- Index of Services	Point	147.3	146.4	145.4	146.0	144.9	n.a.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>i. Money Supply</b>																	
- M1	RM Million	642,137.8	644,918.2	666,427.5	667,450.1	681,563.4	694,321.9	6.4	6.0	4.4	4.4	6.1	6.1	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- M2	RM Million	2,416,558.2	2,409,738.8	2,486,816.7	2,480,758.3	2,454,158.3	2,454,158.3	2,522,988.0	5.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.7	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- M3	RM Million	2,426,401.3	2,417,121.6	2,488,430.0	2,490,114.6	2,503,714.6	2,503,714.6	2,522,934.6	5.2	4.2	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
<b>ii. Total Banking in Banking System</b>																	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,185,256.4	2,203,619.7	2,249,086.9	2,273,419.7	2,237,091.2	2,237,091.2	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,277,679.3	1,327,950.3	1,300,620.0	1,319,928.3	1,319,928.3	1,322,267.7	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	89,840.23	91,406.5	93,902.9	93,154.8	93,154.8	94,481.10	9.7	9.0	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.1	Central Bank of Malaysia			
<b>iii. Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)</b>																	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,516,997.6	2,512,137.7	2,561,195.8	2,561,195.8	2,593,814.7	2,611,292.2	4.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,643,930.6	1,643,931.8	1,658,834.4	1,654,823.9	1,679,985.2	1,700,033.5	4.2	1.7	2.3	2.3	3.5	3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	82,6394.7	84,0819.4	86,3716.2	88,7716.1	88,918.0	88,918.0	5.2	6.3	5.9	5.9	7.0	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia			
<b>N</b>																	
<b>Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits</b>																	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,10,816.6	1,11,5,157.5	1,12,3,367.4	1,13,1,363.7	1,13,1,363.7	1,13,1,363.7	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	610,460.3	610,460.3	602,745.5	602,059.9	602,621.4	603,717.1	1.1	-0.2	-1.2	-1.1	-1.1	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	47,220.14	47,121.37	49,781.6	50,3,238.8	51,119.0	51,03,721	2.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	7.1	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	17,654.9	17,630.4	18,068.7	18,755.2	18,755.2	18,755.2	9.9	9.7	3.6	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	232,986.9	231,538.4	238,501.8	242,253.2	242,253.2	242,253.2	240,087.0	1.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	156,223.9	154,192.3	159,765.4	161,144.3	161,144.3	161,144.3	160,600.9	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
<b>VI</b>																	
<b>VI. Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)</b>																	
<b>VII</b>																	
<b>Average Lending Rate (CFM)</b>																	
- Commercial Banks	%	5.34	5.27	5.15	5.01	4.92	4.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Islamic Banks	%	5.26	5.23	5.20	5.14	5.12	5.12	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			
- Merchant Banks	%	6.81	6.94	6.76	6.65	6.60	6.60	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			
<b>VIII</b>																	
<b>Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks</b>	%	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			
<b>IX</b>																	
<b>Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks</b>	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia			

Note:

p preliminary  
1 latest data until Third Quarter 2025  
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2025

a. not available  
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2024				2025				DATA SOURCE	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Q1	Q2	Q3	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate	%	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.89	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Commercial Banks	%	0.42	0.45	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector	RM Million	1,553.5	2,498.8	2,539.6	1,165.5	2,022.4	2,772.7	-12.4	-67.5	-1.3	-45.6	31.9	56.4	11.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,901.3	1,942.5	2,059.7	1,462.5	1,982.1	1,580.1	17.27	127.4	-11.5	-81.9	3.6	14,580.6	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	14,580.6	13,740.3	14,652.6	12,194.0	14,091.8	14,204.4	9.7	-21.1	-14.3	-6.2	-3.2	65.912.8	65.912.8	7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Manufacturing	RM Million	43,811.5	62,811.5	43,140.7	43,140.7	60,713.4	63,712.0	17.267.3	-1.5	14.5	11.5	27.4	14,474.4	14,474.4	19.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Services	RM Million	15,592.9	22,537.6	19,206.1	18,485.2	20,408.6	17,267.3	10.553.7	49.9	47.4	7.7	47.4	12,228.3	12,228.3	6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Construction	RM Million	16,820.2	16,820.2	16,820.2	16,820.2	17,267.3	17,267.3	12,981.4	-1.7	32.2	32.0	-23.0	98,200.5	98,200.5	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	98,200.5	92,389.2	86,116.4	94,592.1	101,130.7	101,130.7	4.2	-7.8	-1.7	-1.7	-1.7	98,993.1	98,993.1	44.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Household Sector	RM Million	64.5	60.7	49.9	55.2	87.8	143.8	-73.0	-94.5	-19.0	-5.8	-5.8	190,948.7	190,948.7	122.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Other Sectors	RM Million	216,283.9	213,414.0	172,727.6	206,558.0	215,133.2	206,558.0	5.3	3.5	-3.4	4.1	8.2	172,727.6	172,727.6	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Total	RM Million	13,587.0	13,490.5	12,772.4	10,200.6	11,410.5	11,038.3	-0.2	-4.4	-4.4	-18.6	-22.6	37.6	37.6	-18.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector	RM Million	3,763.6	3,486.0	3,156.1	3,003.9	4,210.4	3,263.9	-9.2	-31.9	-9.2	-8.7	-12.7	114,027.0	114,027.0	11.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	117,692.0	127,381.6	103,950.4	104,107.4	102,774.9	7.2	7.6	12.6	-2.8	-11.6	-11.6	275,054.7	275,054.7	-9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	273,614.7	266,720.4	245,485.3	242,223.3	250,285.6	250,285.6	-5.7	-11.9	-6.5	-11.5	-11.5	42,223.6	42,223.6	-7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Manufacturing	RM Million	37,139.7	44,104.2	35,665.8	39,192.0	39,689.7	18,418.9	-14.4	-19.2	-6.5	-16.5	-16.5	19,776.3	19,776.3	-6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Construction	RM Million	122,387.8	130,115.6	21,095.9	19,782.8	122,137.0	122,137.0	3,688.0	128,557.1	8.5	2.1	2.1	12,228.3	12,228.3	24.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	3,087.2	3,087.2	3,087.2	3,087.2	3,283.1	3,390.2	11.1	-18.3	-6.7	17.7	17.7	130,115.6	130,115.6	9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Household Sector	RM Million	598,506.9	599,822.0	63,804.9	547,471.3	546,345.0	557,618.6	0.0	-4.8	-1.3	-8.2	-7.2	598,506.9	598,506.9	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Other Sectors	RM Million	16,672.9	16,899.4	16,311.2	16,837.9	16,590.9	17,011.1	4.7	2.1	-4.9	-6.2	-6.2	34,197.1	34,197.1	0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Total	RM Million	13,171.9	14,951.5	14,822.4	14,138.7	12,854.8	12,854.8	2.6	5.7	7.2	7.1	7.1	31,229.6	31,229.6	-8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose	RM Million	61,515.3	65,545.1	63,732.0	63,639.9	66,042.3	71	7.4	5.9	2.5	7.2	7.2	122,387.8	122,387.8	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Purchases of Passenger Cars	RM Million	27.0	28.1	24.2	17.5	14.7	14.3	-48.3	-50.0	-6.1	-65.4	-65.4	130,115.6	130,115.6	-45.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Personal Uses	RM Million	104,940.3	103,761.3	95,225.5	96,211.9	95,779.5	97,779.5	3.4	1.8	6.3	-0.6	-0.6	104,940.3	104,940.3	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Credit Cards	RM Million	52,750.4	52,195.7	46,997.5	41,845.2	49,602.5	53,681.6	7.9	6.1	4.2	1.2	1.2	34,197.1	34,197.1	-6.0	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	-	-	-
- Purchases of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	122,387.8	130,115.6	129,549.3	127,137.0	122,137.0	122,137.0	3,688.0	128,557.1	8.5	3.4	3.4	133.6	133.6	-5.0	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	-	-	-
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	3,518.8	3,518.8	3,518.8	3,518.8	3,518.8	3,518.8	0.0	-	-	-	-	161.8	161.8	11.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling	RM Million	52,750.4	52,195.7	46,997.5	41,845.2	49,602.5	53,681.6	7.9	6.1	4.2	1.2	1.2	31,229.6	31,229.6	-3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
- Loan/Financing Approved for Residential	RM Million	31,229.6	32,904.6	30,888.6	29,902.1	31,229.6	9.4	1.5	1.5	-5.0	-4.3	-4.3	3.5.9 Real Estate	3.5.9 Real Estate	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
3.5.10 Health	Point	133.6	140.5	144.0	144.8	144.8	150.2	12.4	13.8	12.5	8.4	8.4	161.8	161.8	11.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
3.5.11 Education	Point	133.7	137.2	138.5	139.2	143.1	144.3	8.0	8.4	8.8	9.1	7.4	133.7	133.7	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
4.0 OTHERS																			
4.1 LABOUR																			
4.1.1 Labour Supply																			
- Working Age (15-64)	(000)	23,929.2	24,067.6	24,208.6	24,355.4	24,524.9	24,669.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.5	16,913.0	16,986.7	17,097.9	17,229.3	17,369.9	17,486.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	(000)	16,368.3	16,455.7	16,538.1	16,645.0	16,703.0	16,849.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.9	54.46	54.46	54.46	54.46	54.46	54.46	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Employed	(000)	432.3	429.2	427.8	421.3	418.1	417.3	520.9	519.9	519.9	3.0	3.0	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	112.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployed	(000)	111.8	111.0	104.8	102.9	102.6	102.6	124.3	124.3	124.3	-4.4	-4.4	7,106.2	7,106.2	7,106.2	7,106.2	7,106.2	7,106.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Actively Unemployed	(000)	7,106.2	7,107.9	7,110.7	7,112.1	7,114.9	7,114.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	-3.9	-3.9	191.5	191.5	191.5	191.5	191.5	191.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Inactively Unemployed	(000)	7,106.2	7,107.9	7,110.7	7,112.1	7,114.9	7,114.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	-3.3	-3.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	(000)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	-8.4	-8.4	31.46	31.46	31.46	31.46	31.46	31.46	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participation Rate	(000)	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	-	-	-	-8.4	-8.4	31.46	31.46	31.46	31.46	31.46	31.46	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	(000)	9,054.2	9,051.7	9,051.7	9,054.2	9,054.2	9,057.3	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	8,763.6	8,763.6	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs	(000)	8,860.7	8,860.7	8,860.7	8,860.7	8,860.7	8,865.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	8,860.7	8,860.7	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	(000)	8,860.7	8,860.7	8,860.7	8,860.7	8,860.7	8,865.7	-	-	-	-	-	8,860.7	8,860.7	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	(000)	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	191.5	191.5	194.9	194.9	194.9	194.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	(000)	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	31.46	31.46	32.22	32.22	32.22	32.22	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	(000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	(000)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- not applicable		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2024				2025				DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3		
<b>4.1.3 Labour Productivity</b>																		
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	41.8	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.2	45.1	45.1	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.4	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. By Economic Activity																		
a. Agriculture	RM	24.3	28.1	25.1	23.4	25.3	28.5	28.5	6.2	3.8	-1.9	0.4	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	514.2	476.4	550.9	551.1	489.0	522.5	57.6	3.7	-4.7	-2.4	-0.9	-5.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	55.6	57.2	56.2	56.9	59.6	59.6	21.4	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.8	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	19.6	20.9	20.5	20.9	23.0	23.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	18.7	11.3	9.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	39.6	41.1	40.9	41.0	42.3	42.3	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.0	3.6	3.6	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Value Added per Employment	RM	24,210.0	25,148.0	25,635.0	24,668.0	24,989.0	26,052.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity																		
a. Agriculture	RM	13,249.0	15,235.0	13,686.0	12,646.0	13,695.0	15,090.0	6.4	2.6	-1.9	0.6	2.7	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	310,13.0	291,687.0	341,522.0	322,946.0	292,813.0	317,934.0	2.5	-2.9	-1.1	-3.2	-5.8	-5.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	33,060.0	34,158.0	34,712.0	33,620.0	33,972.0	35,357.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	11,465.0	12,418.0	12,275.0	12,519.0	12,728.0	13,754.0	16.2	18.9	19.7	13.2	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	22,975.0	23,761.0	24,298.0	23,650.0	23,642.0	24,433.0	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification</b>																		
- Non Tertiary	%	20.0	20.3	19.8	19.4	19.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Tertiary	%	74.0	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.0	76.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Postgraduate	%	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>4.2 STOCK MARKET</b>																		
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,590.1	1,648.9	1,642.3	1,533.0	1,611.9	15.5	15.8	12.9	-1.5	-3.6	-3.6	-2.2	Bursa Malaysia				
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	229.8	243.4	184.6	162.3	142.7	175.1	104.7	75.1	7.7	-15.0	-37.9	-37.9	Bursa Malaysia				
<b>4.3 EXCHANGE RATE</b>																		
4.3.1 USD - US Dollar	RM per Unit	4,731.8	4,453.2	4,397.1	4,450.6	4,307.4	4,225.2	-4.3	3.9	6.8	6.1	9.9	9.9	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - UK Pound	RM per Unit	5,972.2	5,786.5	5,636.0	5,604.0	5,757.6	5,698.7	-5.1	1.3	6.9	6.9	9.9	9.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5,944.1	5,816.5	5,833.1	5,839.8	5,783.4	5,839.8	-2.8	3.7	6.9	7.6	7.1	7.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3,486.4	3,372.8	3,301.2	3,300.6	3,291.1	3,291.1	-3.3	-3.3	1.7	5.4	5.6	5.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - Euro	RM per Unit	5,039.4	4,890.7	4,680.7	4,680.7	4,885.4	4,885.4	-3.3	3.0	7.8	9.6	4.3	4.3	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	523,501.4	513,938.2	501,239.7	494,926.3	521,632.5	528,037.1	-3.8	2.0	5.7	9.2	0.4	0.4	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3,036.3	2,985.2	2,888.6	2,919.1	2,983.9	2,886.7	-8.7	7.3	10.1	9.1	1.8	1.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	60,535.0	57,100.6	56,559.0	57,209.5	55,189.7	54,028.3	-4.6	3.6	6.3	5.6	9.7	9.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia

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