



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 1 | 2026



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census 2026 (BE2026), themed “*Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat*”. The sixth Economic Census, running from 5th January to 31st October 2026. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive, structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation’s economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the top position globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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

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Malaysia Economic Statistics Review (MESR) continues to serve as a key reference in providing a comprehensive overview of the nation's economic performance and direction. On behalf of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), I welcome readers to explore the latest findings and analyses featured in the January 2026 edition, which presents selected statistics for the final months of 2025 as well as early developments in the current economic landscape.

The January 2026 edition also features a special article entitled Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI): A Reflection of Daily Life, an International Benchmark and RMK13 Policy Implications. This article highlights the Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI) as a comprehensive measure of the well-being of the population, encompassing the dimensions of health, education and standard of living. It further underscores the need to strengthen the education dimension to ensure that Malaysia remains competitive against regional and global benchmarks.

At the global level, the world economy continues to operate in a challenging environment, yet demonstrates greater resilience than expected. The latest World Bank projections estimate global economic growth at 2.7 per cent in 2025, moderating to 2.6 per cent in 2026, reflecting the impact of subdued trade activity and a moderation in domestic activity across most major economies. Growth in advanced economies is expected to remain moderate, while emerging market and developing economies continue to be the main drivers of global growth, particularly in the Asian region.

Domestically, Malaysia's economy continues to record robust growth, with the Advance Gross Domestic Product Estimate expanding by 5.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, reflecting sustained growth momentum. This performance was supported by expansion across the main economic sectors, with the Services sector as the catalyst, followed by stronger growth in the Manufacturing sector. Overall, this performance reflects the resilience of the domestic economy, underpinned by domestic demand and diversified economic activities.

Malaysia's external sector continued to demonstrate stability amid a challenging global trade environment, with trade performance remaining positive towards the end of 2025. Trade activity recorded a notable increase in December, supported by stronger growth in both exports and imports, thereby sustaining a healthy trade surplus. In summary, these developments indicate that the external sector continues to play an important role in supporting the nation's economic momentum despite ongoing global uncertainties.

Price movements in Malaysia remained well contained towards the end of 2025, reflecting a stable inflationary environment within the domestic economy. Consumer inflation remained at a moderate level, while producer price movements were in negative territory in line with lower global commodity prices, particularly crude oil and crude palm oil. These lower production cost pressures helped to maintain price stability at the consumer level and supported a more conducive economic environment.

Forward-looking indicators of Malaysia's economy remained stable, as the Leading Index (LI) recorded a growth of 0.2 per cent to 113.2 points in November 2025 compared to the previous year, driven by domestic demand as the core of economic activity. From a broader perspective, the performance of the Leading Index signals that Malaysia's economic outlook is expected to remain positive, supported by stable domestic factors, despite a challenging global environment.

Taking all indicators into account, Malaysia's economy remains on a stable and well-managed growth trajectory. In a challenging global environment, the country's ability to adapt through strengthening domestic fundamentals, enhancing productivity and empowering high-value-added sectors will continue to be crucial in ensuring sustainable and inclusive growth in the years ahead.

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DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician of Malaysia

Department of Statistics Malaysia

January 2026

KEY REVIEW

- The Global Economic Prospects published in January 2026 reported that the global economy proved to be more resilient than expected in 2025, averaging an estimated growth of 2.7 per cent, despite significant trade tensions and policy uncertainty. This outcome exceeded the June projections by 0.4 percentage points. Growth is projected to ease to 2.6 per cent in 2026 as supportive factors fade and demand for traded goods weakens before recovering to 2.7 per cent in 2027 driven by strengthening domestic demand benefiting from earlier monetary policy easing and improving trade amid declining uncertainty.
- Malaysia's advance Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimates expanded by 5.7 per cent in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2025 compared with 5.2 per cent in the preceding quarter. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the economy grew by 3.0 per cent moderating from 5.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2025.
- Natural Rubber (NR) production decreased by 48.2 per cent year-on-year to 20,891 tonnes in November 2025 (November 2024: 40,341 tonnes) and fell by 29.6 per cent month-on-month from 29,673 tonnes in October 2025. Meanwhile, fresh fruit bunches (FFB) production decreased by 4.2 per cent month-on-month to 9,274,985 tonnes in December 2025 but recorded a strong year-on-year increase of 19.1 per cent compared with December 2024 (7,786,714 tonnes).
- Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) maintained positive momentum with a year-on-year growth of 4.3 per cent, supported by expansion in the Manufacturing (4.9%), Electricity (2.7%) and Mining (2.3%) sectors. However, on a month-on-month basis, the IPI declined by 1.1 per cent, reversing the 2.1 per cent growth recorded in October 2025.
- The Manufacturing sector's sales value grew 4.6 per cent in November 2025 (October 2025: 6.3%), reaching RM169.4 billion. This growth was primarily led by the Electrical & Electronics (E&E) sub-sector, which expanded 10.8 per cent, with additional support from Food, Beverages & Tobacco (7.7%) and Non-metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products (3.4%). However, on a month-on-month basis, sales declined by 1.3 per cent from RM171.6 billion in October 2025. For the eleven-month period from January to November 2025, the Manufacturing sector recorded cumulative sales of RM1.8 trillion, representing 4.0 per cent growth compared to the same period in 2024 (January-November 2024: 4.5%).
- Wholesale and retail trade recorded total sales of RM158.9 billion in November 2025, marking year-on-year growth of 6.4 per cent, with all major sub-sectors contributing to the expansion led by Retail Trade followed by Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles. However, on a month-on-month basis, sales contracted 1.2 per cent with declines across all groups; Wholesale Trade (-1.4%), Motor Vehicles (-3.0%) and Retail Trade (-0.4%).
- Malaysia's inflation rate edged up from 1.3 per cent in October 2025 to 1.4 per cent in November, primarily driven by price increases in Education (2.6%), Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (2.4%) and Transport (0.2%). Food & Beverages inflation held steady at 1.5 per cent, while Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels moderated to 0.7 per cent. Meanwhile, Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear continued to experience deflation. In December 2025, inflation rose further to 1.6 per cent, with the CPI standing at 135.5 points, driven mainly by higher prices in Personal Care, Social Protection and Miscellaneous Goods & Services, as well as Education.
- Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) declined by 1.8 per cent year-on-year in November 2025, deepening from October's marginal 0.1 per cent decrease. The contraction was primarily driven by sharp drops in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (-9.7%) and Mining (-7.2%), while Manufacturing also fell moderately by 0.6 per cent. In contrast, the Electricity & Gas Supply and Water Supply sectors posted increases. On a month-on-month basis, the PPI for local production contracted by 0.3 per cent. In December 2025, Malaysia's PPI continued to decline by 2.7 per cent.

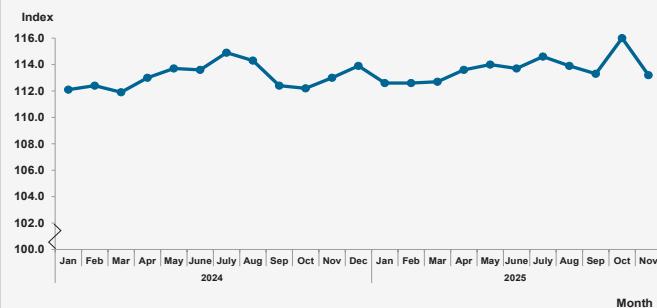
- Malaysia's merchandise trade continued to record positive growth in November 2025, with total trade, exports and imports expanding by 11.1 per cent, 7.0 per cent and 15.8 per cent year-on-year, respectively, although the trade balance declined by 58.8 per cent. Merchandise exports maintained positive momentum, rising to RM135.0 billion, supported mainly by growth in Electrical & electronics (E&E) products and Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus. Imports also remained on a positive trend, increasing to RM128.9 billion, driven primarily by E&E goods. On a month-on-month basis, total trade (-4.5%) and exports (-9.0%) fell while imports edged up marginally by 0.7 per cent. Malaysia's trade performance continued to strengthen in December 2025, expanding by 11.1 per cent year-on-year.
- In November 2025, Malaysia's labour market remained resilient with employment rising by 3.1 per cent to 17.09 million and the labour force increasing by 2.8 per cent to 17.61 million. The employment-to-population ratio held steady at 68.8 per cent, up 0.5 percentage points from a year earlier while the labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained unchanged at 70.9 per cent reflecting continued stability in labour market conditions.
- Malaysia's economic outlook showed signs of moderation as the Leading Index (LI) increased marginally by 0.2 per cent year-on-year to 113.2 points supported mainly by a sharp rise in the Number of Housing Units Approved for Construction (67.5%) and stable growth in Real Money Supply, M1 (5.5%). However, on a month-on-month basis the LI declined by 2.4 per cent due to weaker imports of semiconductors and non-ferrous metals, indicating that while domestic demand remains resilient, overall economic growth is expected to soften amid external uncertainties.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Leading Index

113.2 point

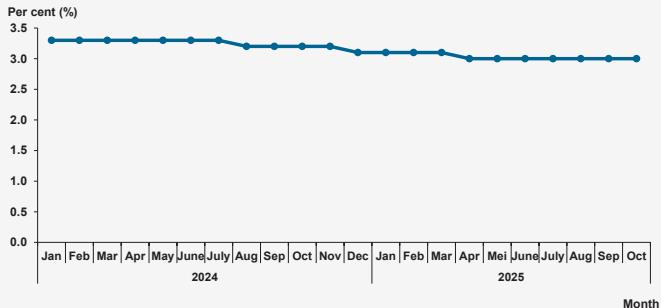
November 2025



Unemployment Rate

2.9%

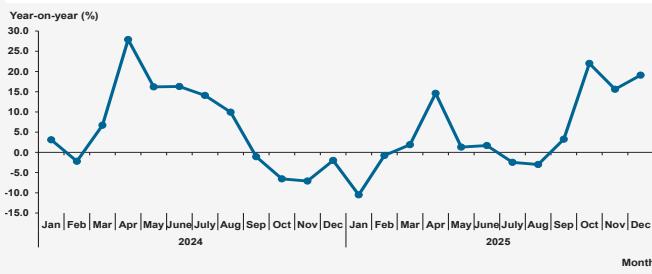
November 2025



Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

19.1%

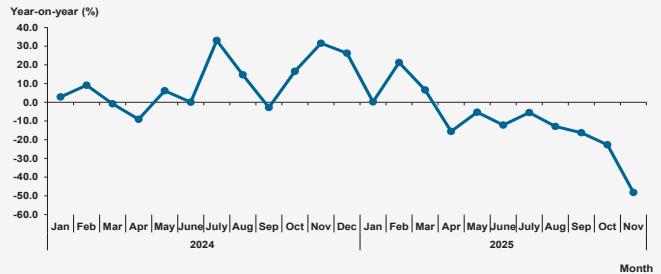
December 2025



Production of Natural Rubber

-48.2%

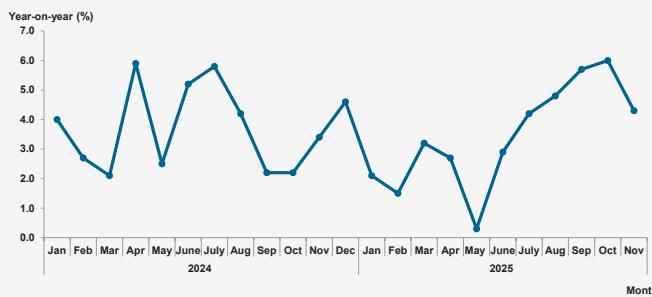
November 2025



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

4.3%

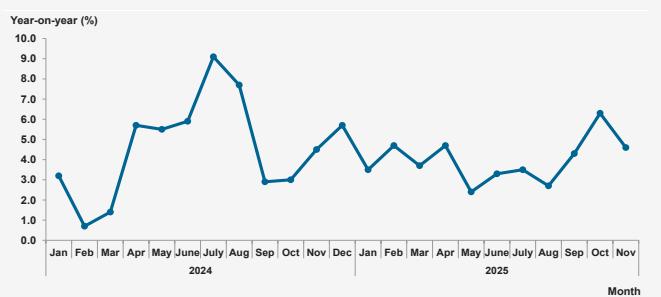
November 2025



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

4.6%

November 2025

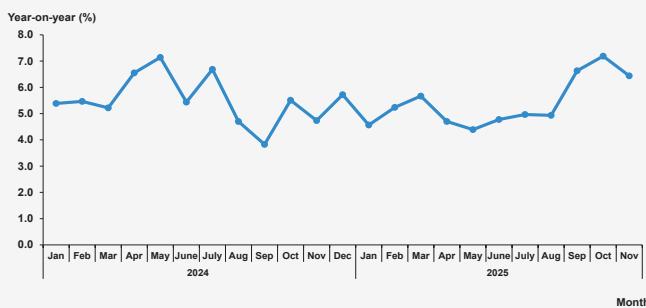


Note:

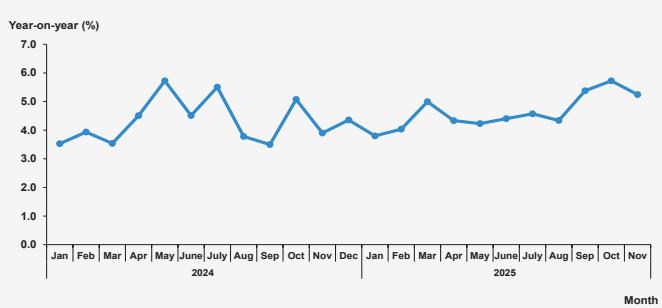
- 1) Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed in age.
- 2) The remaining indicators are expressed in year-on-year percentage change



Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade
6.4%
November 2025

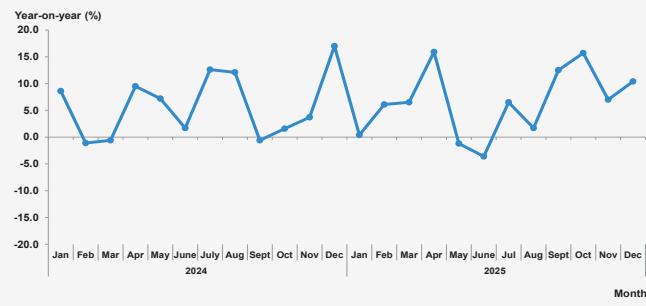


Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade
5.2%
November 2025



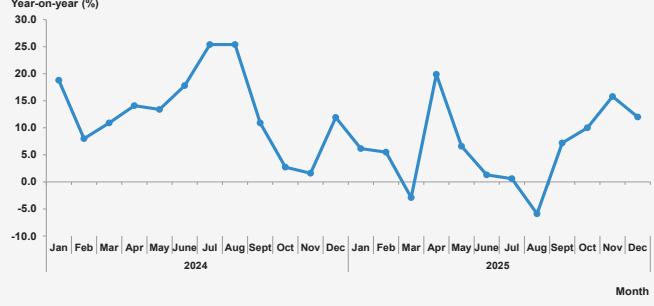
Exports

10.4%
December 2025

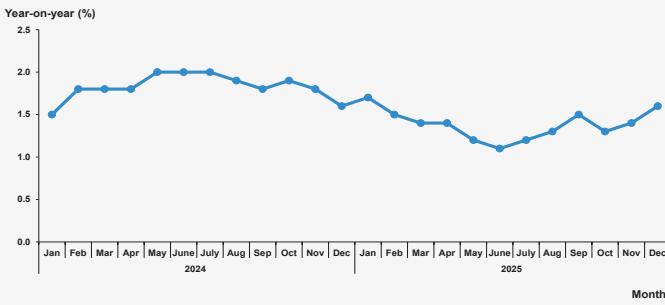


Imports

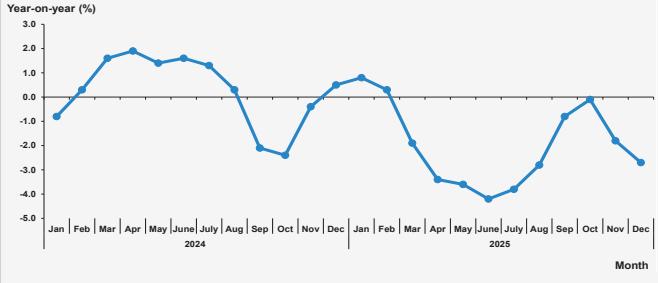
12.0%
December 2025



Consumer Price Index (CPI)
1.6%
December 2025



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production
-2.7%
December 2025



World Economy

According to the Global Economy Prospects published in January 2026, reported global economy has been markedly more resilient than expected, despite last year's historic escalation in trade tensions and policy uncertainty. The global growth in 2025 is estimated to have averaged 2.7 per cent, exceeding the June projections by 0.4 percentage point, partly due to stronger than expected performance in major economies. As supportive factors fade, growth is forecast to edge down to 2.6 per cent in 2026, driven by a notable slowdown in demand for traded goods and softening domestic demand in many major economies. It is then set to pick up slightly to 2.7 per cent in 2027 as domestic demand benefits from earlier monetary policy easing and trade improves amid declining uncertainty (**Table 1**).

Growth in advanced economies is expected to edge down to 1.6 per cent this year, as the effects of higher trade barriers weigh on activity and remain at that pace in 2027. Meanwhile Growth in EMDEs was stronger than expected in 2025, at an estimated 4.2 per cent. Activity in China proved more robust than anticipated, mostly on account of fiscal stimulus and increased shipments to non-U.S. markets.

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

Country	2023	2024	2025 ^e	2026 ^f	2027 ^f
World	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7
Advanced Economy	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6
United States	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.9
Euro Area	0.5	0.9	1.4	0.9	1.2
Japan	0.7	-0.2	1.3	0.8	0.8
Emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs)	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1
China	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.2
Indonesia	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2
Thailand	2.0	2.5	2.0	1.8	2.5
Russian Federation	4.1	4.3	0.9	0.8	1.0
Turkiye	5.0	3.3	3.5	3.7	4.4
Poland	0.2	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9
Brazil	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.0	2.3
Mexico	3.4	1.4	0.2	1.3	1.8
Argentina	-1.9	-1.3	4.6	4.0	4.0
Saudi Arabia	0.5	2.7	3.8	4.3	4.4
Sri Lanka	-2.3	5.0	4.6	3.5	3.1
Nigeria	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.4	4.4
South Africa	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.5

Source: Global Economy Prospect, January 2026

Note: e = estimate; f = forecast

Singapore economy expanded by 5.7 per cent on a year-on-year growth in the fourth quarter of 2025, faster than 4.3 per cent growth in the previous quarter. In term of seasonally adjusted basis, the economy grew by 1.9 per cent, easing from the 2.4 per cent expansion in the third quarter. Overall for 2025, the economy grew by 4.8 per cent, continuing the 4.4 per cent growth recorded in 2024.

Vietnam's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at 8.46 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 compared to the same quarter of the previous year. Hence, Vietnam's economy maintained strong growth in 2025 despite severe natural disasters and an uncertain global environment, with Gross Domestic Product (GDP) estimated to grow 8.02 per cent year-on-year.

Based on preliminary estimates, China's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) recorded real growth of 5.0 per cent compared to the previous year. In quarterly terms, China's GDP grew 4.5 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter, moderating from the 4.8 per cent growth recorded in the third quarter. GDP for the fourth quarter also increased 1.2 per cent quarter-on-quarter.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's advance GDP estimates expanded by 5.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 as compared to 5.2 per cent in the preceding quarter. Throughout this quarter, all main sectors showed expansion with Services and Manufacturing sectors continued to propel the overall performance. In terms of quarter-on-quarter performance, Malaysia's economy increased by 3.0 per cent as compared to 5.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2025.

Overall, Malaysia's economy estimated to grow by 4.9 per cent for the year 2025 from 5.1 per cent recorded in the previous year, with all sectors showing positive growth. The Services sector rose by 5.1 per cent in 2025, followed by the Manufacturing (4.5%) and Construction (12.4%) sectors. Additionally, the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors eased to 2.2 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively. The overall growth was supported by the strong performance of the main economic sectors and robust domestic demand (**Table 2**).

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

Kind of Economic Activity	2024	2025	2024				2025			
			ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4*
Agriculture	3.1	2.2	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.5	0.4	5.1
Mining & quarrying	0.9	0.5	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2	9.7	1.1
Manufacturing	4.2	4.5	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.1	6.0
Construction	17.5	12.4	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1	11.8	11.9
Services	5.3	5.1	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.4
GDP	5.1	4.9	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.2	5.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: *advance estimates

The **Services** sector expanded by 5.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 from 5.0 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. The growth was attributed by the Wholesale & retail trade, Transportation & storage and Food & beverages and accommodation sub-sectors. Nevertheless, the Finance & insurance sub-sector declined in this quarter.

The **Manufacturing** sector surged to 6.0 per cent in this quarter after recorded a growth of 4.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2025. The favourable performance was underpinned by the production of Electrical, electronic & optical products; Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products. Nonetheless, Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products showed decreases in this quarter.

The **Construction** sector remained a strong growth of 11.9 per cent, as compared to 11.8 per cent in the preceding quarter. The expansion was mainly supported by Non-residential buildings and Specialised construction activities. Meanwhile, Residential buildings and Civil engineering moderated in this quarter.

The **Agriculture** sector accelerated to 5.1 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, as compared to a marginal growth of 0.4 per cent in the previous quarter. The performance was contributed by the growth of the Oil palm and Livestock sub-sectors. Meanwhile, Rubber and Fishing sub-sectors displayed negative growth in this quarter.

OVERVIEW

The **Mining and quarrying** sector eased to 1.1 per cent from 9.7 per cent growth in the third quarter of 2025. The moderation of this sector was underpinned by the performance in Crude oil & condensate sub-sector, while the Natural gas sub-sector contracted during this quarter.

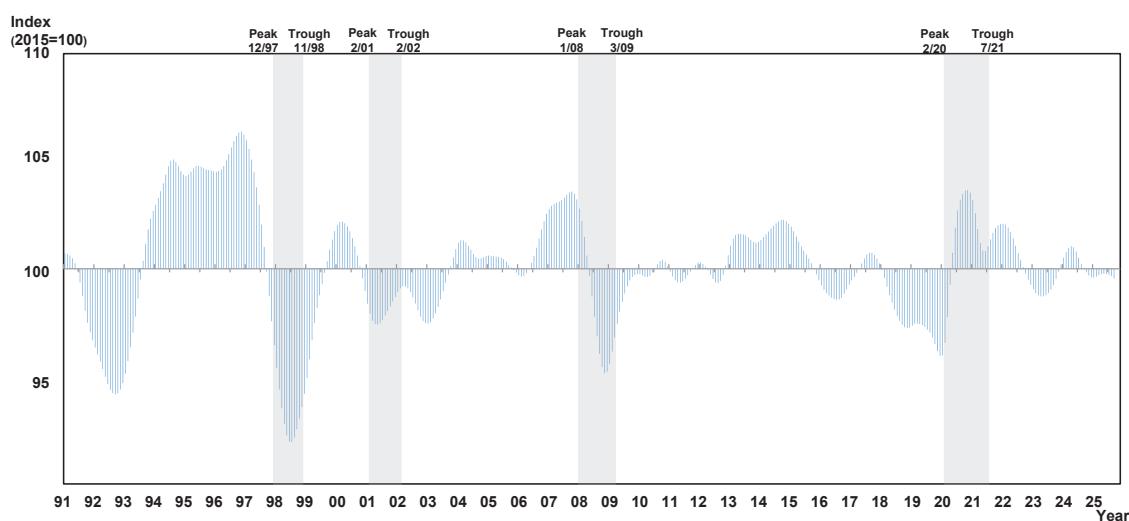
In November 2025, Malaysia's economic outlook moderated with the Leading Index (LI) recording 0.2 per cent, reaching 113.2 points as compared to 113.0 points in the corresponding period of the previous year. The Number of Housing Units Approved for Construction was the main contributor to the increase this month with 67.5 per cent, alongside the Real Money Supply, M1 (5.5%), which remained stable. Collectively, these performances suggest that domestic activities continue to support the overall economic momentum despite signs of moderation. On a month-on-month basis, the LI declined 2.4 per cent, influenced by the Real Imports of Semi Conductors (-0.9%) and Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (-0.7%). The smoothed long-term trend of the LI in November 2025 was below 100.0 points. Malaysia's economy is expected to continue expanding in the near future, albeit at a softer pace with domestic demand remains as the backbone of growth. Nevertheless, external uncertainty poses potential downside risks that could weigh on Malaysia's overall economic prospects.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI): A Reflection of Daily Life, International Benchmarking and Policy Implications under RMK13

Fuziah binti Md. Amin, Wan Syakirah binti Wan Jamil

Manpower and Social Statistics Division

Introduction

The Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI) is a composite indicator developed by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) to assess the level of human development in Malaysia and has been published since 2023. It incorporates three key dimensions: health and life expectancy, access to knowledge through education and standard of living measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita.

MHDI is widely used by policymakers to monitor national achievements; it can also serve as a practical guide for individuals in planning their daily lives. At the same time, MHDI provides a solid foundation for international benchmarking and strategic alignment under the 13th Malaysia Plan (RMK13), ensuring that human development remains inclusive, balanced and sustainable.

Malaysia's Current Performance

Malaysia's MHDI score increased from 0.819 in 2023 to 0.826 in 2024, maintaining its "very high" status (**Table 1a**). These improvements reflect a balanced post-pandemic recovery, with income being the strongest contributing dimension, followed by health, while education continues to require the most strategic attention (**Table 1b**).

Table 1a: Malaysia's MHDI Trend

Year	MHDI Score	Status
2023	0.82	Very High
2024	0.83	Very High

Table 1b: Malaysia's MHDI 2024 Dimension Scores

Dimension	Score	Brief Interpretation
Health	0.84	Life expectancy recovered and stabilized post-pandemic
Education	0.76	Continuous improvement, but still relatively lagging
Income	0.89	Strong living standards, inequality issues need attention

International Benchmarking

Regionally and globally, Malaysia is positioned among upper-middle-income countries with a very high human development score. This position is competitive within ASEAN, although gaps remain that can be addressed through strengthening education and reducing inequality.

Table 1c: Regional Comparison of HDI in ASEAN, 2023

Country/ Block	HDI 2023 Score	Relative Position	Key Improvement Focus
Malaysia	0.82	Very High	Education, inequality
Singapore	0.95	Very High, Highest in ASEAN	Excellent education, high income
Brunei Darussalam	0.84	Very High	Economic diversification, skills
Thailand	0.80	High	Technical education, productivity
Vietnam	0.77	High	Income, education access
Indonesia	0.73	High	Education, health access
Philippines	0.72	High	Income, education quality
Myanmar	0.61	Medium	Health, education access
Cambodia	0.61	Medium	Education, income growth
OECD (World)	0.76	High, Global benchmark	Education quality, social protection

Source: Human Development Report 2025

The key takeaway is that Malaysia builds a strong foundation in health and income. However, to match leading global benchmarks, such as Singapore and OECD countries, improvements in education quality particularly digital literacy, STEM and lifelong learning, must serve as the main strategic driver.

MHDI as a Compass for Daily Life

MHDI can be translated into more informed everyday decisions. The health dimension encourages planning for a healthy lifestyle, regular health check-ups and insurance or retirement savings based on life expectancy. The education dimension motivates individuals to pursue lifelong learning, identify future skills and plan children's education aligned with the digital economy. The income dimension guides financial management, including budgeting, saving and investing while also encouraging work-life balance for sustainable productivity.

When these three dimensions are consciously managed, individuals and families build socio-economic resilience that contributes back to the nation's overall MHDI improvement.

RMK13 Policy Implications

RMK13 requires a holistic approach that connects MHDI with cross-sectoral policy targets. Strategic alignment focuses on interventions that strengthen weaker dimensions while sustaining momentum in stronger ones.

Education must be the main strategic driver, with emphasis on teacher quality, future-ready curricula (STEM, data literacy, AI) and universal digital access. Health should be reinforced through primary care, early screening and lifestyle promotion, including mental health support. Income, while strong, must be balanced by reducing regional and social inequality through local economic empowerment, access to quality jobs and an adaptive social protection mechanism.

MHDI should be integrated into RMK13 dashboards as an outcome-based indicator across ministries. Regular monitoring at state and district levels enables targeted interventions, while open data fosters collaboration among academia, industry and communities for evidence-based solutions.

Conclusion

MHDI provides a holistic picture of human well-being, but its true value lies in how it is translated into action. At the individual level, it serves as a compass for planning health, education and finances consciously. At the policy level, it guides RMK13 priorities so that Malaysia's human development is not only high on paper but also experienced equitably and sustainably.

By centering education as the main driver, strengthening community health, reducing inequality and monitoring progress through transparent data, Malaysia can close international benchmarking gaps and elevate the quality of life for its people in a comprehensive manner.

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 1/2026

PRODUCTION

Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)

	Dec 2025: 9,274,985 tonnes	▲ 19.1%
	Nov 2025: 9,678,566 tonnes	▲ 15.6%

Production of Natural Rubber

	Nov 2025: 20,891 tonnes	▼ -48.2%
	Oct 2025: 29,673 tonnes	▼ -22.7%

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

	Nov 2025: ▲ 4.3%
	Oct 2025: ▲ 6.0%

Sales Value of Manufacturing

	Nov 2025: RM169.4b	▲ 4.6%
	Oct 2025: RM171.6b	▲ 6.3%

Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

	Nov 2025: RM158.9b	▲ 6.4%
	Oct 2025: RM160.9b	▲ 7.2%

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Dec 2025:	▲ 1.6%
Nov 2025:	▲ 1.4%
Oct 2025:	▲ 1.3%

Producer Price Index (PPI)

Dec 2025:	▼ -2.7%
Nov 2025:	▼ -1.8%
Oct 2025:	▼ -0.1%

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exports

Dec 2025:	RM153.0b	▲ 10.4%
*Nov 2025:	RM135.0b	▲ 7.0%
Oct 2025:	RM148.3b	▲ 15.7%

Imports

Dec 2025:	RM133.7b	▲ 12.0%
*Nov 2025:	RM128.9b	▲ 15.8%
Oct 2025:	RM127.9b	▲ 10.0%

*As published for corresponding month

LABOUR FORCE

Number of Employment Persons

Nov 2025:	17.09 mil persons	▲ 3.1%
Oct 2025:	17.06 mil persons	▲ 3.1%



Unemployment Rate

Nov 2025:	▲ 2.9%
Oct 2025:	▲ 3.0%

b: billion
Percentage Change: Year-on-Year
Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 1/2026,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)



@StatsMalaysia

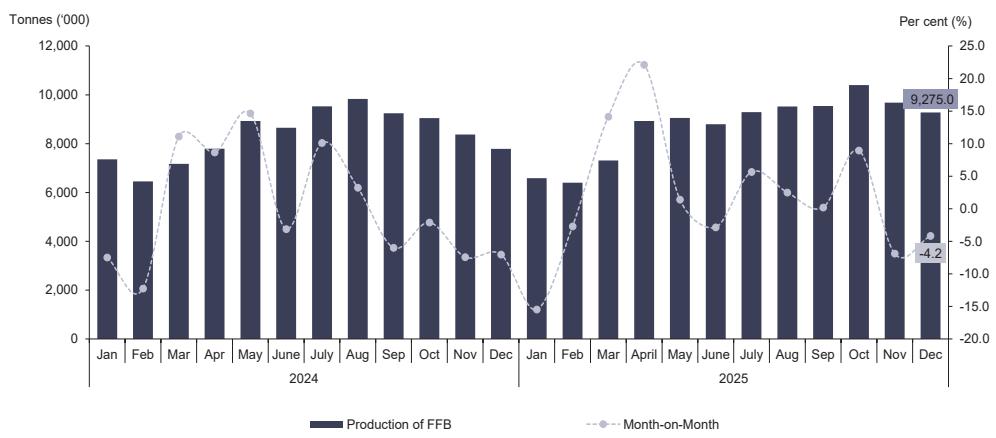


AGRICULTURE

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in December 2025 decreased by 4.2 per cent to 9,274,985 tonnes as compared to November 2025 (9,678,566 tonnes) (Chart 3). However, on year-on-year comparison showed an increase of 19.1 per cent as compared to December 2024 (7,786,714 tonnes).

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



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

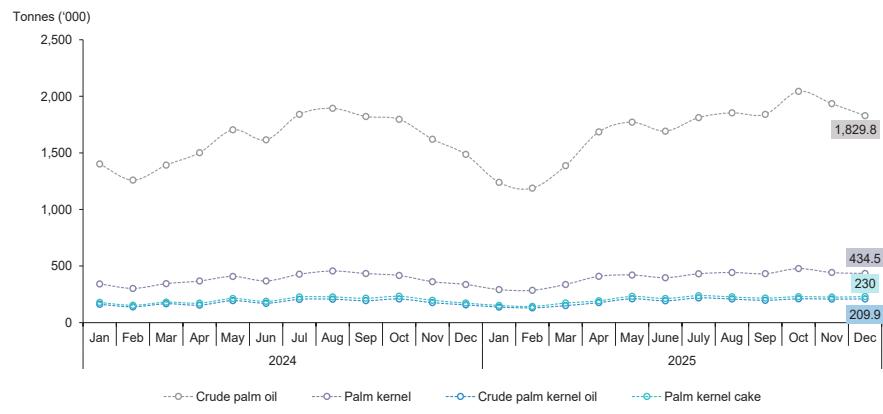
The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates in December 2025 decreased 4.7 per cent to 1.61 tonnes/ha as compared to November 2025 (1.69 tonnes/ha) (Table 3). The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia decreased 7.3 per cent to 1.66 tonnes/ha (November 2025: 1.79 tonnes/ha) and Sabah/Sarawak decreased 2.5 per cent to 1.57 tonnes/ha (November 2025: 1.61 tonnes/ha).

Table 3: Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2024 – December 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	Dec
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	1.49	1.45	1.54	1.63	1.65	1.80	1.69	1.61
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	1.91	1.85	1.94	1.79	1.66
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	1.36	1.36	1.27	1.24	1.41	1.49	1.69	1.61	1.57

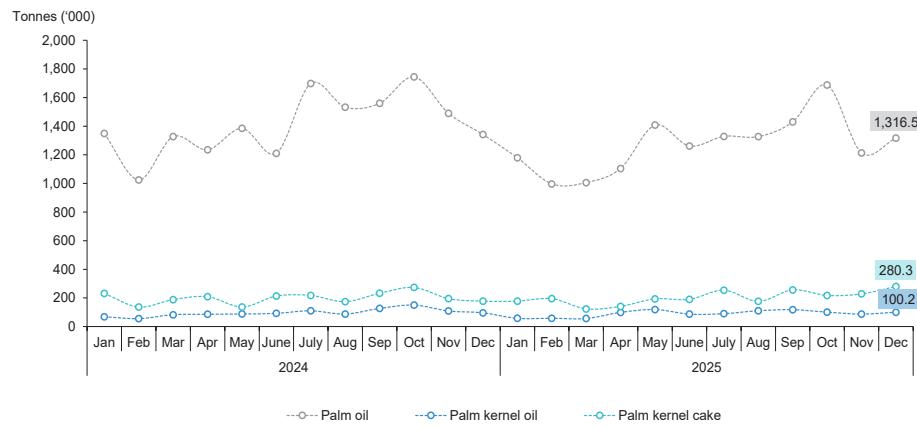
Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel decreased by 5.5 per cent (December 2025: 1,829,761 tonnes, November 2025: 1,935,510 tonnes) and 1.7 per cent (December 2025: 434,539 tonnes, November 2025: 442,266 tonnes) respectively. Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake showed an increase of 1.0 per cent (December 2025: 209,856 tonnes, November 2025: 207,679 tonnes) and 2.1 per cent (December 2025: 229,985 tonnes, November 2025: 225,357 tonnes) respectively.

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


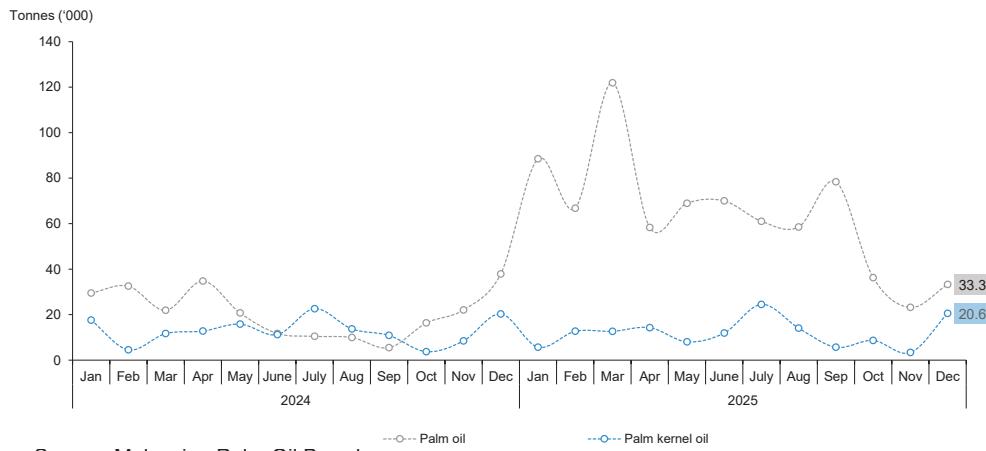
Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil increased by 8.5 per cent (December 2025: 1,316,522 tonnes, November 2025: 1,213,130 tonnes). Exports of palm kernel oil showed an increasing trend by 14.9 per cent (December 2025: 100,224 tonnes, November 2025: 87,265 tonnes) and palm kernel cake increased by 22.8 per cent (December 2025: 280,296 tonnes, November 2025: 228,295 tonnes).

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


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil increased by 43.6 per cent to 33,292 tonnes in December 2025 as compared to 23,176 tonnes recorded in the previous month. Imports of palm kernel oil showed an increase of 511.2 per cent to 20,567 tonnes (November 2025: 3,365 tonnes).

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


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

AGRICULTURE

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 (CO₂). 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 being 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 CO₂ emissions.

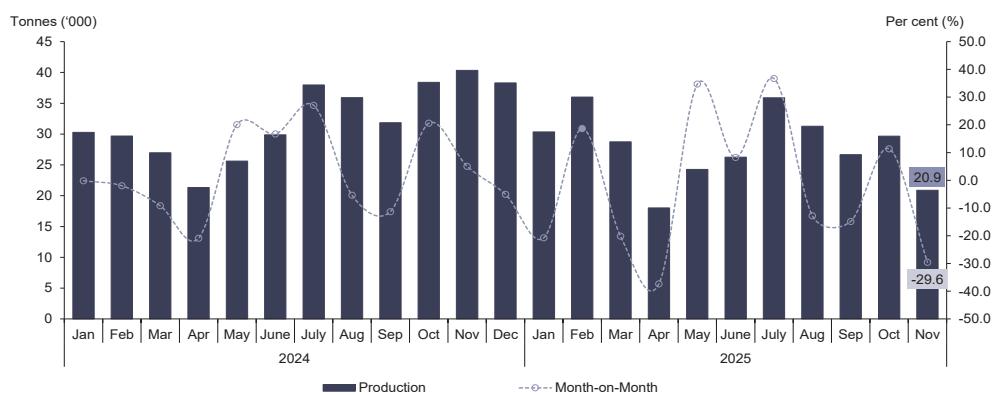
The participation of smallholders in carbon projects is equally vital, as they manage more than a quarter of the country's oil palm plantation area. With clear guidelines, simplified methodologies and the adoption of digital monitoring, reporting and verification tools, smallholder involvement can generate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

Source: 'Minyak sawit pacu agenda sifar bersih negara - MPOB', BH online 5 December 2025

Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production decreased by 29.6 per cent in November 2025 (20,891 tonnes) as compared to October 2025 (29,673 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 7**. Year-on-year comparison showed that the production of NR decreased by 48.2 per cent (November 2024: 40,341 tonnes).

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

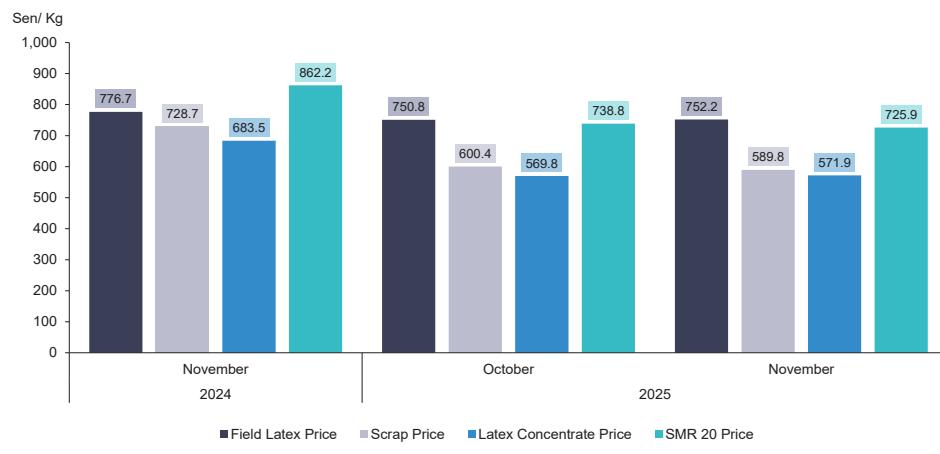


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The main contributor to the production of natural rubber in November 2025 was the smallholdings sector, encompassing 83.3 per cent (17,405 tonnes) whilst the remaining was from the estate sector, 16.7 per cent (3,485 tonnes). The month-on-month comparison of the production showed that both the smallholder and estate sectors showed a decrease of 32.2 per cent and 13.0 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the production of smallholdings and estate also showed a decrease of 51.8 per cent and 17.9 per cent respectively, as compared to November 2024.

The analysis of the average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded an increase of 0.4 per cent (November 2025: 571.93 sen per kg; October 2025: 569.84 sen per kg) while Scrap decreased by 1.8 per cent (November 2025: 589.83 sen per kg; October 2025: 600.44 sen per kg). Meanwhile, prices of various grades of Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) showed mixed trends, with some grades increasing by 0.2 per cent, while the remaining grades declined by 1.7 per cent. The World Bank Commodity Price Data reported the prices November for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) has decreased 0.2 per cent (from USD1.712/kg to USD1.708/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) increased 1.4 per cent (from USD2.00/kg to USD2.03/kg).

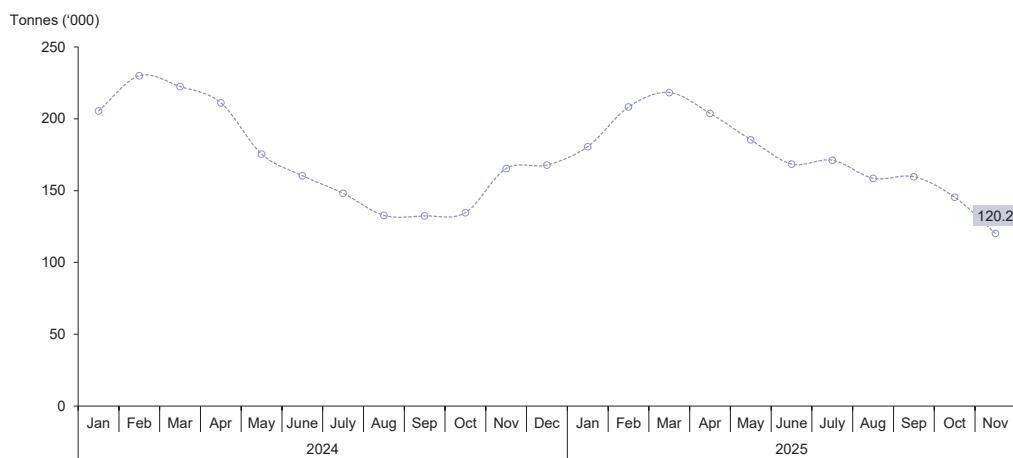
Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, November 2024 and October - November 2025



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total stocks of NR in November 2025 decreased by 17.3 per cent to 120,208 tonnes as compared to 145,422 tonnes in October 2025. Year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks decreased by 27.3 per cent against 165,384 tonnes as recorded in November 2024.

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

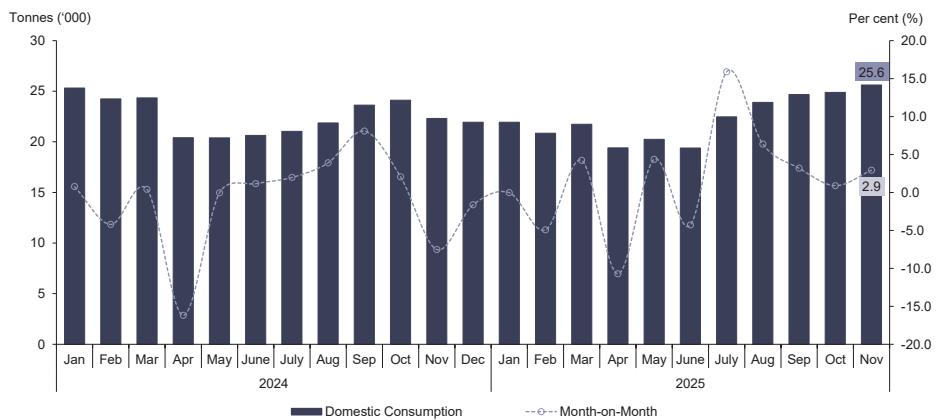


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption showed an increase of 2.9 per cent to 24,620 tonnes as compared to 24,890 tonnes in October 2025. The consumption on an annual basis showed an increase of 14.9 per cent (November 2024: 22,304 tonnes).

AGRICULTURE

Chart 10: Domestic Consumption, January 2024 – November 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's NR amounted to 37,150 tonnes in November 2025, decreased 29.8 per cent as against October 2025 (52,932 tonnes). P.R. China remained as the main destination for NR exports which accounted 50.8 per cent of total exports in November 2025 followed by Germany (15.1%), the United Arab Emirates (12.5%), the United States of America (5.7%) and Turkiye (2.2%).

The exports performance was contributed by NR-based product such as rubber gloves, tyre, tube and rubber thread. Gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with a value of RM0.9 billion in November 2025, a decrease of 25.8 per cent as compared to October 2025 (RM1.2 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 4.

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

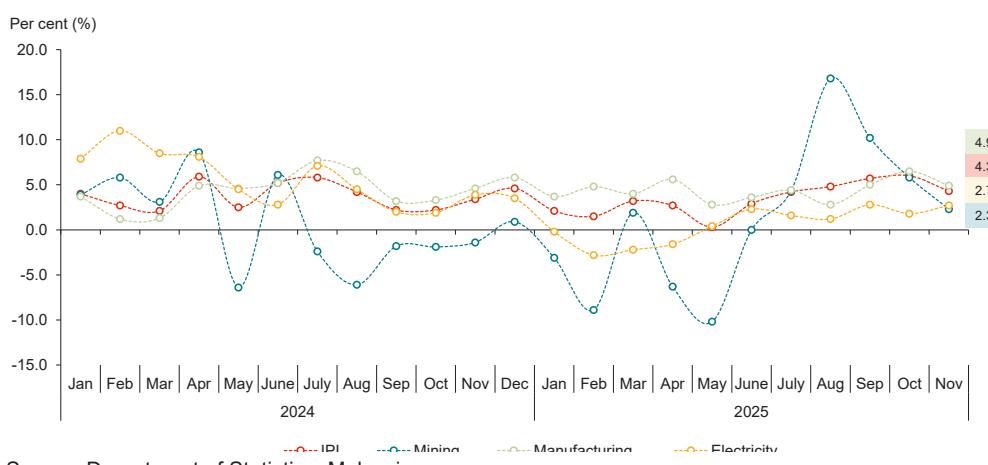
Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	October 2025	November 2025	October 2025	November 2025
United States	24,158.2	18,694.7	600,352.7	478,878.3
China	3,058.9	2,433.7	49,835.4	42,512.7
Japan	2,688.4	1,920.4	77,057.0	56,949.3
India	1,985.9	1,612.2	30,123.9	21,553.9
Germany	2,110.4	1,103.8	47,153.1	29,147.7
Turkiye	1,651.4	954.3	28,613.5	18,196.9
United Kingdom	1,252.6	922.2	29,966.6	23,068.3
Australia	1,286.2	916.2	33,853.8	24,446.9
Korea, Republic Of	796.6	689.0	19,924.2	17,857.0
France	690.5	588.6	14,571.1	14,609.8

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) remained positive in November 2025, registering a year-on-year growth of 4.3 per cent (October 2025: 6.0%). The increase was primarily driven by the Manufacturing sector, which grew up by 4.9 per cent (October 2025: 6.5%) and a 2.3 per cent grew in the Mining sector output (October 2025: 5.8%). In addition, the Electricity output rose by 2.7 per cent compared to 1.8 per cent in the previous month. However, the IPI on a month-on-month basis declined by negative 1.1 per cent from a positive 2.1 per cent in October 2025.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The steady output growth in the Manufacturing sector was supported by export-oriented industries, which increased by 5.0 per cent compared to a positive 7.2 per cent in October 2025. This increase was mostly contributed by a double-digit growth in the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products, which recorded an increase of 10.7 per cent (October 2025: 14.2%); followed by the Manufacture of electrical equipment at 13.9 per cent (October 2025: 9.3%). Moreover, the Manufacture of machinery & equipment n.e.c. is also registering a sustained positive momentum at 9.0 per cent compared to 11.3 per cent in the last month. This was consistent with the country's export performance, which registered a slower growth at 7.0 per cent in November 2025 after experiencing 15.7 per cent in the preceding month. On a month-on-month basis, export-oriented industries turned downward to negative 1.8 per cent from positive 0.9 per cent in October 2025.

In the meantime, the domestic-oriented industries grew modestly by 4.6 per cent as opposed to the increase of 4.9 per cent registered in October 2025. The sustained growth was particularly induced by the stable momentum in the Manufacture of food processing products and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment, which registered increases of 9.5 per cent and 5.1 per cent, respectively. In comparison with the preceding month, the domestic-oriented industries rebounded to 2.3 per cent, as against a negative 1.2 per cent registered in the previous month.

The production of Mining sector in November 2025, which grew at a slower pace of 2.3 per cent, was contributed by the growth in both components, where the Crude Oil & Condensate index increased by 4.3 per cent and followed by the Natural Gas index, which rose by 1.0 per cent. As compared to the previous month, the Mining index decreased by 3.1 per cent, compared to a positive 10.1 per cent in October 2025. Meanwhile, Electricity generation was up to 2.7 per cent year-on-year in November 2025. Compared to October 2025, the Electricity index decreased by 3.0 per cent.

Looking at the performance of several countries, the IPI registered a better growth in Taiwan (16.4%), Singapore (14.3%), Vietnam (10.8%) and China (4.8%) in November 2025. In contrast, South Korea (-1.4%), Japan (-2.1%) and Thailand (-4.2%) recorded declines in November 2025.

The IPI grew at a slower rate of 3.5 per cent as compared to the same period of the previous year (January - November 2024: 3.6%), influenced by the Manufacturing index (4.3%), followed by the Mining index and Electricity index with a growth of 0.9 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively.

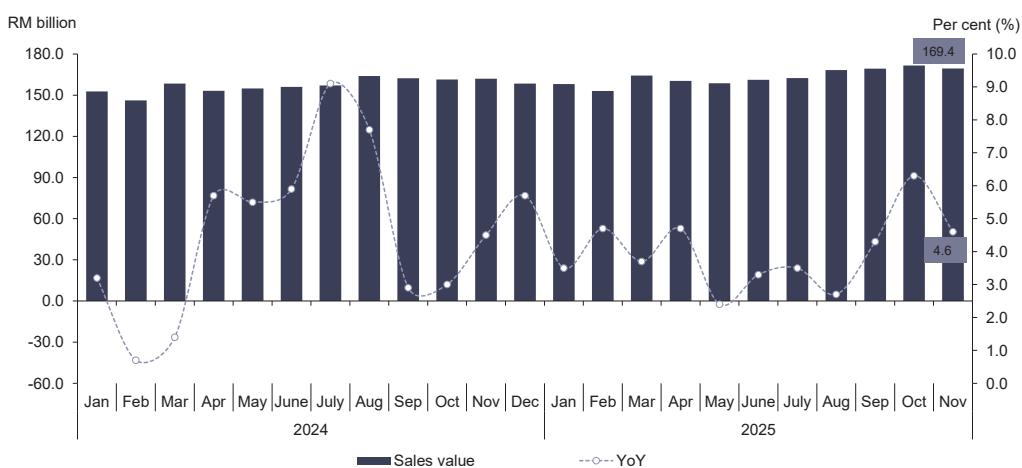
INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Manufacturing

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector rose 4.6 per cent (October 2025: 6.3%), totalled at RM169.4 billion in November 2025. The growth in sales value within the Manufacturing sector was mainly contributed by the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector, which surged by 10.8 per cent in November 2025 (October 2025: 11.6%). 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 7.7 per cent (October 2025: 11.3%) and 3.4 per cent (October 2025: 4.6%), respectively. In comparison by month-on-month, sales value declined 1.3 per cent, from RM171.6 billion recorded in October 2025.

Sales value growth in the export-oriented industries, which account for 70.7 per cent of total sales, improved by 4.6 per cent in November 2025 (October 2025: 6.9%). The performance was primarily influenced by the increase in the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products by 11.1 per cent (October 2025: 12.1%). Meanwhile, the Manufacture of electrical equipment also increased by 10.8 per cent (October 2025: 9.3%) and the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats, which grew by 6.5 per cent (October 2025: 12.9%). On a month-on-month comparison, the growth of export-oriented industries dropped 2.9 per cent (October 2025: 0.8%).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Likewise, the domestic-oriented industries increased 4.6 per cent in November 2025, after registering 4.8 per cent a month ago. The performance was supported by robust growth in the Manufacture of food processing products with 8.9 per cent in November 2025 (October 2025: 8.5%), as well as in the Manufacture of basic metals (4.5%) and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (4.1%). Furthermore, the domestic-oriented industries increased 2.8 per cent as compared to the preceding month.

A total of 2.4 million employees were recorded in this sector during November 2025, augmented by 0.8 per cent (October 2025: 1.1%). The augmentation was mainly driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco (1.7%); Electrical & electronics products (1.3%); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.0%). On a month-on-month basis, the number of employees in this sector decreased by 0.2 per cent.

Correspondingly, the salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector also posted an expansion of 1.9 per cent (October 2025: 2.4%), amounting to RM8.46 billion in November 2025. On the other hand, the salaries & wages paid decreased 0.3 per cent compared to RM8.48 billion recorded in the preceding month. Subsequently, the sales value per employee registered at RM69,949 (3.7%), while the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,492, increased by 1.1 per cent year-on-year.

For the period of January to November 2025, the Manufacturing sector recorded cumulative sales of RM1.8 trillion, grew 4.0 per cent as compared to the same period of 2024 (January – November 2024: 4.5%). The number of employees upticked by 0.8 per cent to 2.4 million persons, while salaries & wages increased by 1.9 per cent to RM92.1 billion. Moreover, the sales value per employee stood at RM742,017, grew 3.1 per cent.

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Wholesale & retail trade recorded total sales of RM158.9 billion in November, marking a year-on-year growth of 6.4 per cent. The growth was supported by performances across its key sub-sectors. Notably, Retail trade trade led the expansion, followed by gains in Wholesale trade and Motor vehicles.

Performance of Sales Value

The Retail trade recorded total sales of RM69.0 billion in this month, an increase of RM4.2 billion, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 6.4 per cent. Meanwhile, Wholesale trade registered total sales of RM70.1 billion, an increase of RM4.0 billion, with a year-on-year growth of 6.0 per cent. The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM19.8 billion, an increase of RM1.5 billion or 8.0 per cent year-on-year (**Table 5**).

Conversely, on a monthly basis, the sales value of Wholesale & retail trade contracted by 1.2 per cent, reflecting declines across all groups, namely Wholesale trade (-1.4%), Motor vehicles (-3.0%) and Retail trade (-0.4%).

Table 5: Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, November 2025

Sub-sector	Sales			Volume Index (2015=100)			Seasonally Adjusted Volume Index	
	Value (RM billion)	YoY (%)	MoM (%)	Index (points)	YoY (%)	MoM (%)	Index (points)	MoM (%)
Wholesale Trade	70.1	6.0	-1.4	154.2	6.0	-1.6	153.8	-1.1
Retail Trade	69.0	6.4	-1.4	189.5	4.3	-0.4	187.9	-0.9
Motor Vehicles	19.8	8.0	-3.0	143.7	6.8	-3.5	135.2	-7.3
Wholesale & Retail Trade	158.9	6.4	-1.2	167.0	5.2	-1.2	164.8	-2.0

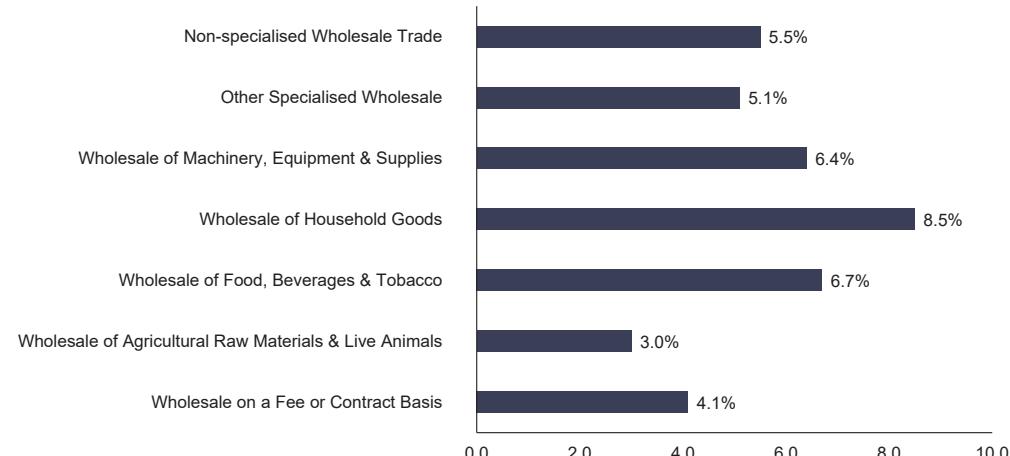
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The 6.0 per cent increase in Wholesale trade was primarily driven by Other specialised wholesale, which rose 5.1 per cent to RM25.8 billion, followed by Wholesale of household goods (8.5%), Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (6.7%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (6.4%), Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (3.0%) and Non-specialised wholesale trade (5.5%) (**Chart 13**).

However, on a month-on-month basis, Wholesale trade declined by 1.4 per cent, attributed to lower sales in the Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (-2.8%), Wholesale of household goods (-1.5%) and Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (-3.4%).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail trade subsector recorded 6.4 per cent growth in November 2025, supported by a 8.7 per cent increase in Retail sales in non-specialised stores, reaching RM26.8 billion. Other contributors to this growth included Retail sales in specialised stores (5.1%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (6.7%), Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (6.3%), Retail sales of information & communication equipment (4.9%) and Retail sales of household equipment (3.0%) as illustrated in **Chart 14**.

In contrast, on a month-on-month basis, the Retail trade subsector recorded a marginal decline of 0.4 per cent. This contraction was due to decreases in Retail sales in non-specialised stores (-1.2%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (-1.8%) and Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (-1.5%).

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



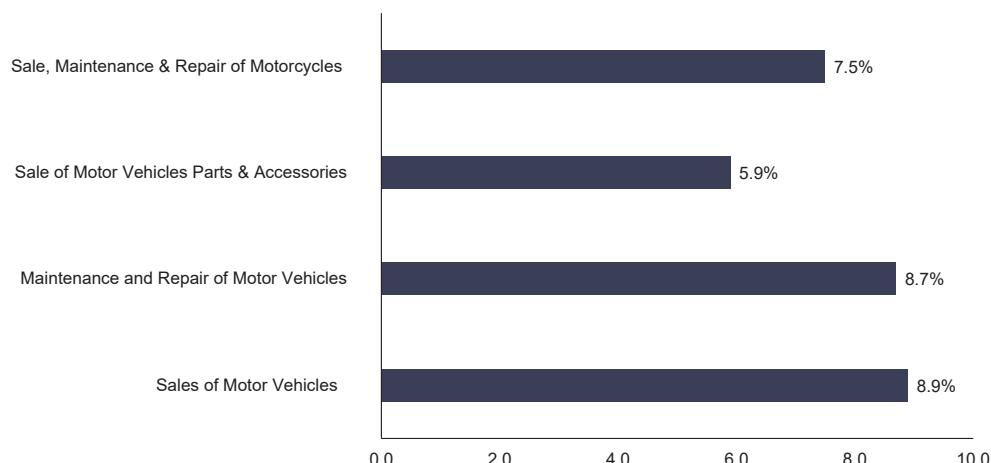
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The Motor vehicles subsector recorded total sales of RM19.8 billion, representing an increase of 8.0 per cent year-on year. The growth was contributed by Sales of motor vehicles, which increased by 8.9 per cent to RM10.4 billion. This was followed by Sales of motor vehicle parts & accessories (5.9%), Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles (8.7%) and Sales, maintenance & repair of motorcycles (7.5%) as shown in **Chart 15**.

Nevertheless, sales in this subsector fell by 3.0 per cent on a monthly basis, mainly due to a 3.8 per cent drop in Sales of motor vehicles from the previous month.

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

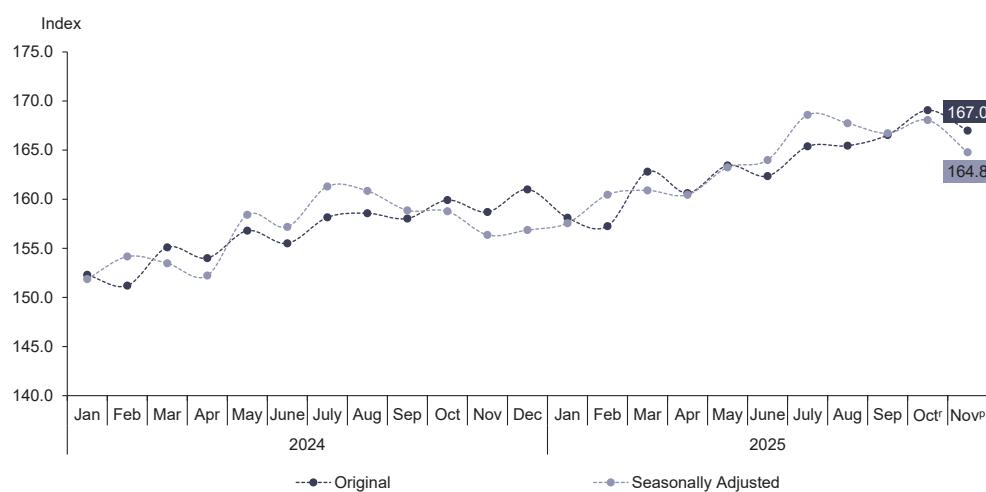


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade in November 2025 registered a year-on-year growth of 5.2 per cent to reach 167.0 points. This growth was driven by Motor vehicles which rose 6.8 per cent, followed by Wholesale trade (6.0%) and Retail trade (4.3%). However, after seasonal adjustment, the index decreased by 2.0 per cent to record 164.8 points compared with the preceding month (**Chart 16**).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

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

Hong Kong	United Kingdom	South Korea	Singapore	Indonesia
4.4	3.4	0.8	3.6	5.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In November 2025, all selected countries recorded positive growth in their retail sales index (**Table 6**). Indonesia posted a year-on-year increase of 5.9 per cent, driven primarily by higher sales of Other household equipment, Cultural & recreational goods, as well as Food, beverages & tobacco. Meanwhile, Hong Kong registered a growth of 4.4 per cent, supported by continued demand for Electrical goods, Other consumer durable goods n.e.c., Medicines & cosmetics, Optical goods and Other consumer goods n.e.c. In addition, Singapore's retail sales index expanded by 3.6 per cent, aided by stronger sales of Recreational goods, Watches & jewellery and Cosmetics, toiletries & medical goods. Similarly, the United Kingdom recorded a year-on-year growth of 3.4 per cent, underpinned by Clothing, Computer & telecommunication and Furniture.

Prospect for December 2025

Looking ahead, the wholesale and retail trade sector is expected to keep growing in December 2025, supported by increased consumer demand and spending during the Christmas festive season, the year-end school holidays for the 2025/2026 session and year-end clearance sales activities. In addition, spending on school supplies in preparation for the 'back to school' is also expected to boost the sector. Meanwhile, the ongoing redemption of the Bantuan Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA) one-off assistance of RM100 to all Malaysians aged 18 and above, which will end on 31 December 2025, is expected to further increase household purchasing power for both essential and non-essential goods. At the same time, consumer mobility and spending on fuel and automotive-related items are expected to improve through the BUDI95 programme, thereby supporting the sector's performance.

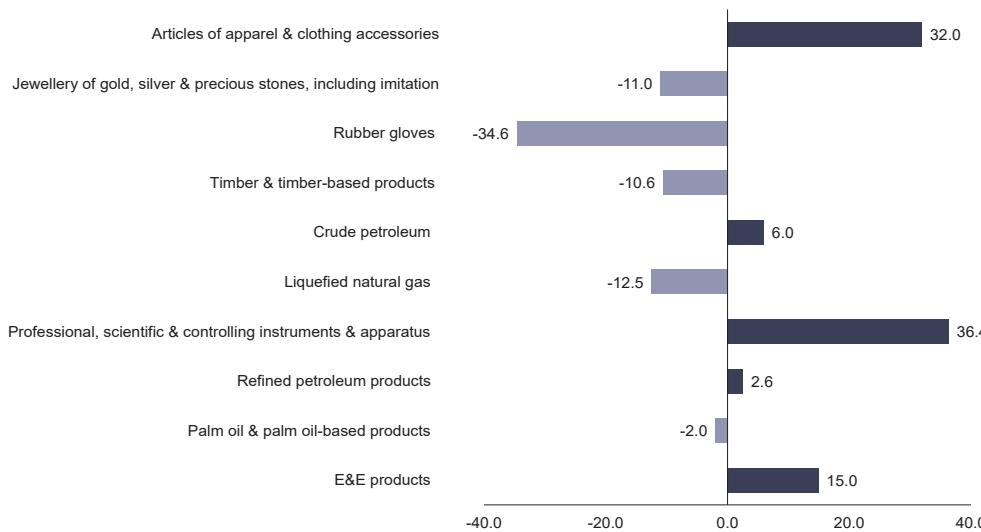
Merchandise Trade Performance

Malaysia's merchandise trade statistics continue to show a strengthening positive trajectory in November 2025. Total trade, exports and imports recorded increases of 11.1 per cent, 7.0 per cent and 15.8 per cent, respectively, as compared to the same period the previous year. Conversely, the trade balance recorded a decline of RM8.7 billion, shrinking by 58.8 per cent, marking the first decrease since July 2025. In terms of month-to-month comparison, total trade, exports and trade surplus showed declines, falling by 4.5 per cent, 9.0 per cent and 70.0 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, imports increased marginally by 0.7 per cent month-on-month compared to the previous month.

In terms of trading partner composition, export performance for November was more encouraging, primarily driven by higher exports to Taiwan (RM3.2 billion), followed by China (+RM1.4 billion), Hong Kong (+RM1.3 billion) and the European Union (EU) (+RM1.2 billion). Imports also showed a similar pattern, with significant increases from China (+RM8.7 billion), followed by Costa Rica (+RM6.6 billion), the Republic of Korea (+RM3.4 billion) and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (+RM1.3 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in November 2025 remained dominated by China, Singapore, the United States (US) and the EU, with a total contribution of 49.5 per cent of total trade (November 2024: 50.6%).

Malaysia's merchandise exports maintained positive momentum in November 2025, albeit growing at a more moderate pace, expanding 7.0 per cent year-on-year to RM135.0 billion from RM126.1 billion in the same month of the previous year. This performance was mainly supported by Electrical & Electronics (E&E) products and Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus, which maintained a positive trend, increasing by RM7.7 billion (+15.0%) and RM1.5 billion (+36.4%), respectively, as shown in **Chart 17**. Although the performance of Refined petroleum products had previously shown volatility, the trend shifted to positive in November 2025, recording a year-on-year growth rate of 2.6 per cent, reaching RM8.4 billion. Conversely, Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG) exports continued to record negative growth since May 2025, falling RM679.4 million (-12.5%) to RM4.8 billion as compared to RM5.4 billion in the same month the previous year. In addition, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Jewellery of gold, silver & precious stones, including imitation, also contributed to the instability of export performance, with decreases of RM201.6 million (-2.0%) and RM103.6 million (-11.0%), respectively. Overall, E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's main export products in November 2025, with a combined contribution of 57.1 per cent (November 2024: 55.1%).

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



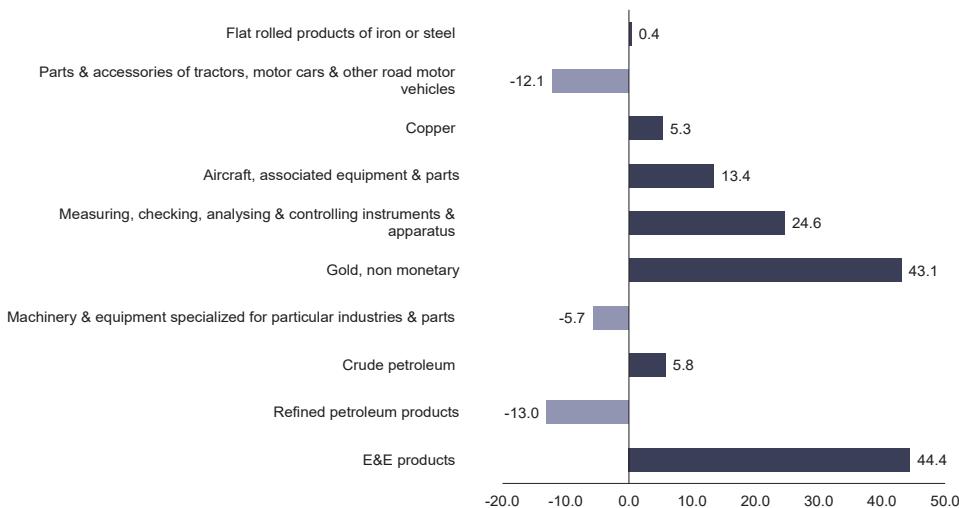
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In line with the export performance, Malaysia's merchandise imports also recorded a positive trend in November 2025, rising by a double-digit growth of 15.8 per cent to RM128.9 billion compared with RM111.3 billion in November 2024. This increase was mainly driven by E&E products, which continued to maintain a double-digit annual growth trajectory at 44.4 per cent, rising by RM17.5 billion to reach RM56.9 billion in November 2025.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

In addition, imports of Aircraft, associated equipment & parts, Crude petroleum, Copper and Flat rolled products of iron or steel returned to positive territory from negative, increasing by RM248.6 million (+13.4%), RM246.1 million (+5.8%), RM77.6 million (+5.3%) and RM5.0 million (+0.4%), respectively (**Chart 18**). On the other hand, Refined petroleum product imports continued to record a decline, with a more significant decrease of RM1.1 billion (-13.0%), in line with the downward trend since August 2024. Overall, E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's imports of goods in November 2025, with a cumulative contribution of 53.3 per cent (November 2024: 46.7%).

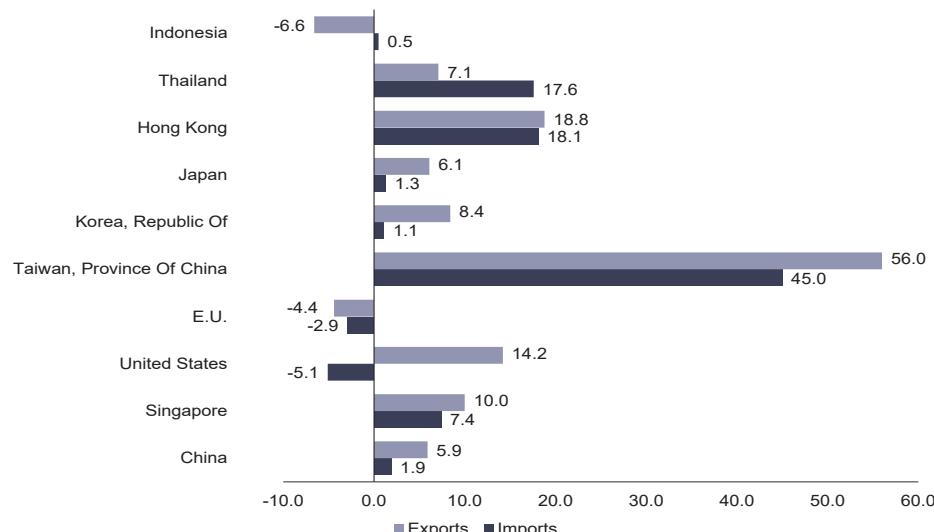
Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), November 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

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



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

Note: *October

Malaysia's trade performance continued to strengthen in December 2025, increasing by 11.1 per cent as compared to the corresponding month of the preceding year. This performance was supported by export and import growth of 10.4 per cent and 12.0 per cent, respectively. The trade surplus recorded a trend reversal from negative to positive, with a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent. In terms of month-on-month comparison, exports, imports, total trade and trade balance recorded positive growth of 13.3 per cent, 3.7 per cent, 8.6 per cent and 215.2 per cent, respectively.

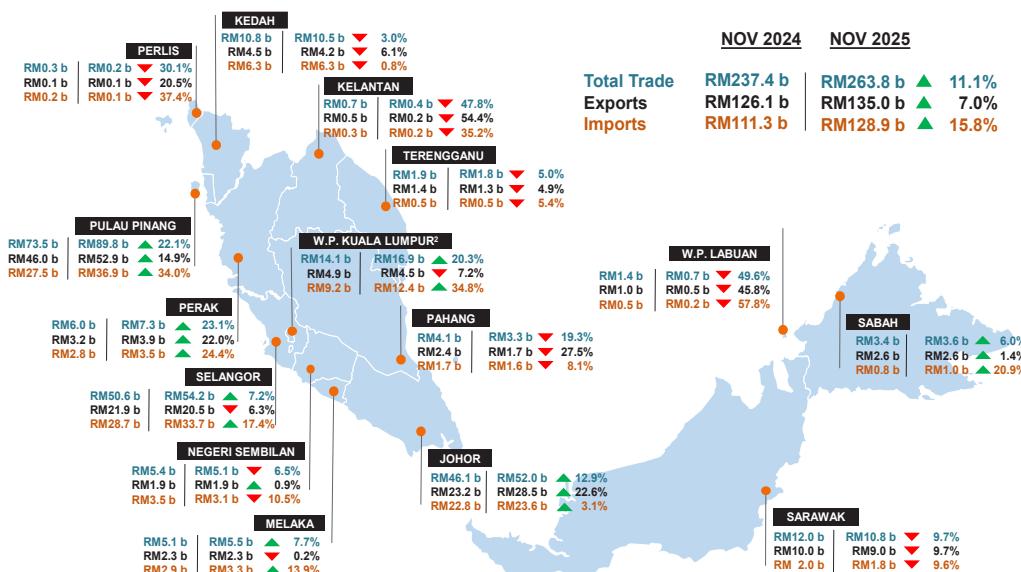
External trade statistics by state for the period of November 2025 showed that the total trade increased RM26.5 billion or 11.1 per cent to RM263.8 billion, year-on-year. The decrease in total trade was attributed by most states mainly in Pulau Pinang which rose by RM16.2 billion (+22.1%), followed by Johor RM6.0 billion (+12.9%), Selangor RM3.6 billion (+7.2%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM2.9 billion (+20.3%), Perak RM1.4 billion (+23.1%), Melaka RM393.8 million (+7.7%) and Sabah RM201.6 million (+6.0%). However, total trade decreased in Sarawak RM1.2 billion (-9.7%), Pahang RM799.6 million (-19.3%), W.P. Labuan RM712.2 million (-49.6%), Kelantan RM357.6 million (-47.8%), Negeri Sembilan RM350.5 million (-6.5%), Kedah RM321.2 million (-3.0%), Terengganu RM94.2 million (-5.0%) and Perlis RM81.3 million (-30.1%), as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

Total exports were worth RM135.0 billion in November 2025, an increase of RM8.9 billion (+7.0%) as compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in Pulau Pinang (+RM6.9 billion), Johor (+RM5.2 billion), Perak (+RM699.1 million), Sabah (+RM36.3 million) and Negeri Sembilan (+RM17.7 million). However, exports decreased in Selangor by RM1.4 billion, Sarawak (-RM969.8 million), Pahang (-RM658.8 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM445.4 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM348.0 million), Kedah (-RM272.5 million), Kelantan (-RM266.2 million), Terengganu (-RM66.9 million), Perlis (-RM23.9 million) and Melaka (-RM4.5 million).

At the same time, imports in November 2025 increased RM17.6 billion (+15.8%) as compared to the same month in year 2024. The increase in imports was attributed by the higher imports in Pulau Pinang (+RM9.4 billion), Selangor (+RM5.0 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+3.2 billion), Johor (+RM707.8 million), Perak (+RM681.3 million), Melaka (+RM398.3 million) and Sabah (+RM165.2 million). However, imports decreased in Negeri Sembilan RM368.3 million, W.P. Labuan (-RM266.8 million), Sarawak (-RM193.7 million), Pahang (-RM140.7 million), Kelantan (-RM91.3 million), Perlis (-RM57.4 million), Kedah (-RM48.6 million) and Terengganu (-RM27.3 million).

Five states contributed 85.5 per cent of total exports, with Pulau Pinang remaining the largest exporter (39.2%), followed by Johor (21.1%), Selangor (15.2%), Sarawak (6.7%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.3%). In terms of imports, Pulau Pinang recorded the highest contribution of 28.6 per cent, followed by Selangor (26.2%), Johor (18.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.6%) and Kedah (4.9%).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

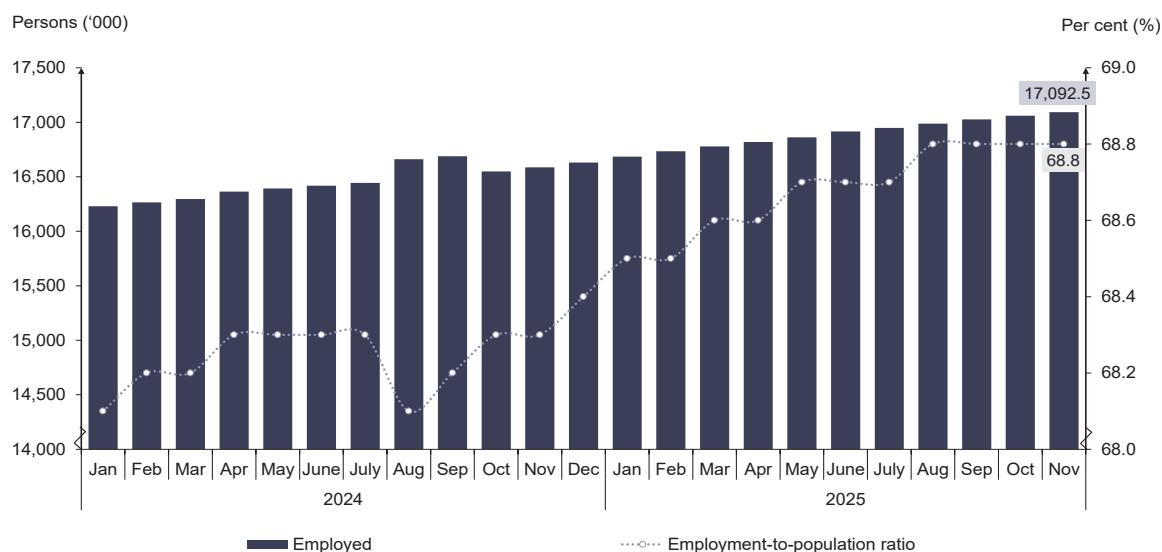
1. Exports and imports activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.
2. Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes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

LABOUR SCENARIO

Labour Scenario

Malaysia's labour market maintained its upward trajectory and steady progress in November 2025, supported with the number of employed persons increasing by 32.4 thousand persons (0.2 per cent) from October 2025 to reach 17.09 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 November 2025, remained 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 November 2024 (Chart 20).

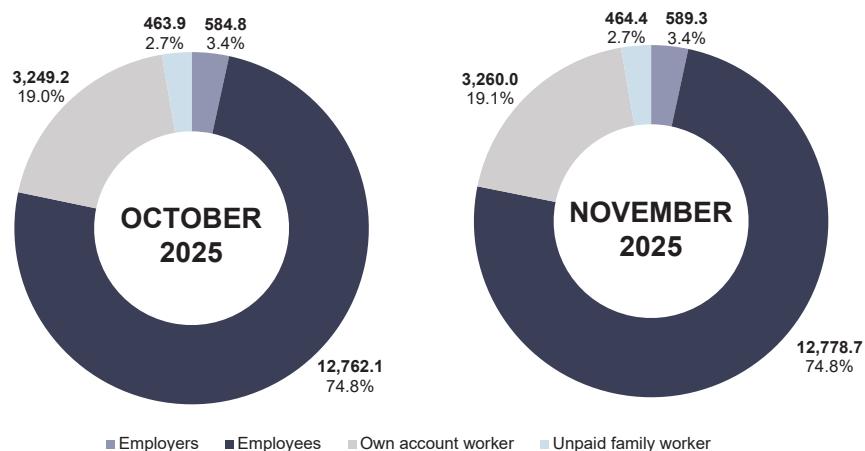
Chart 20: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2024 – November 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In November 2025, employees remained the largest group among employed persons, accounting for 74.8 per cent. This category increased slightly by 0.1 per cent (+16.6 thousand persons) to 12.78 million persons, compared with 12.76 million persons in October 2025. Meanwhile, the number of own-account workers rose by 0.3 per cent (+10.8 thousand persons) to 3.26 million persons, up from 3.25 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, October 2025 and November 2025



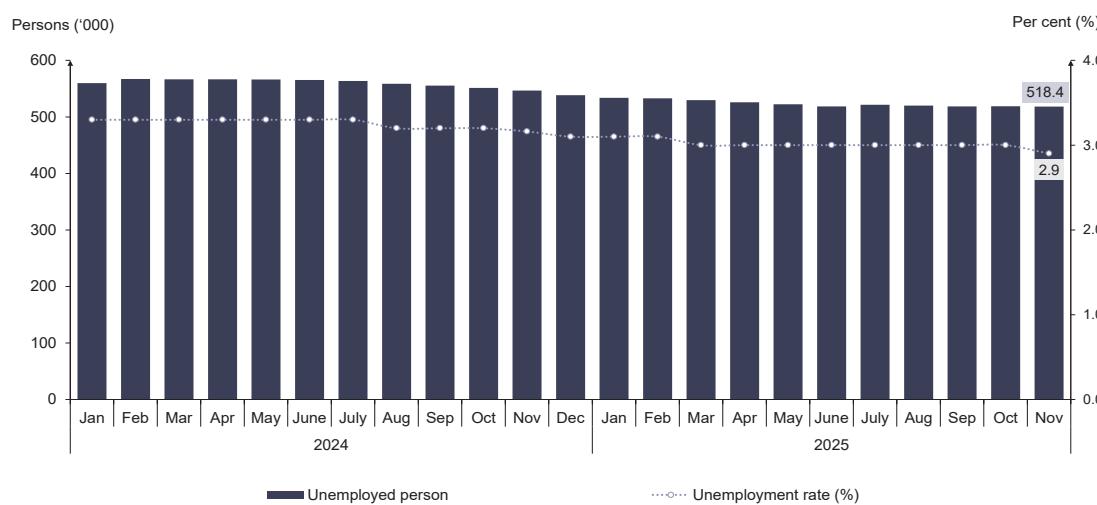
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working declined by 1.2 thousand persons (-1.5%) in November 2025 to 79.1 thousand persons, compared with October 2025. On an annual basis, this group increased by 5.3 thousand persons (7.1%) from 73.8 thousand persons in November 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 November 2025 recorded a marginal decline of 0.1 per cent (-0.5 thousand persons) to 518.4 thousand persons, compared with 518.9 thousand persons in the previous month. The unemployment rate fell to the lowest level since December 2014 at 2.9 per cent, declined 0.1 percentage points from 3.0 per cent in previous months. In terms on seasonally adjusted data, unemployment decreased by 0.2 per cent, while the unemployment rate maintained at 3.0 per cent.

As compared to the same month one year prior, the number of unemployed persons declined by 4.3 per cent (-23.4 thousand persons) compared with November 2024. Consequently, the unemployment rate fell by 0.3 percentage points from 3.2 per cent in the same month last year. (Chart 22).

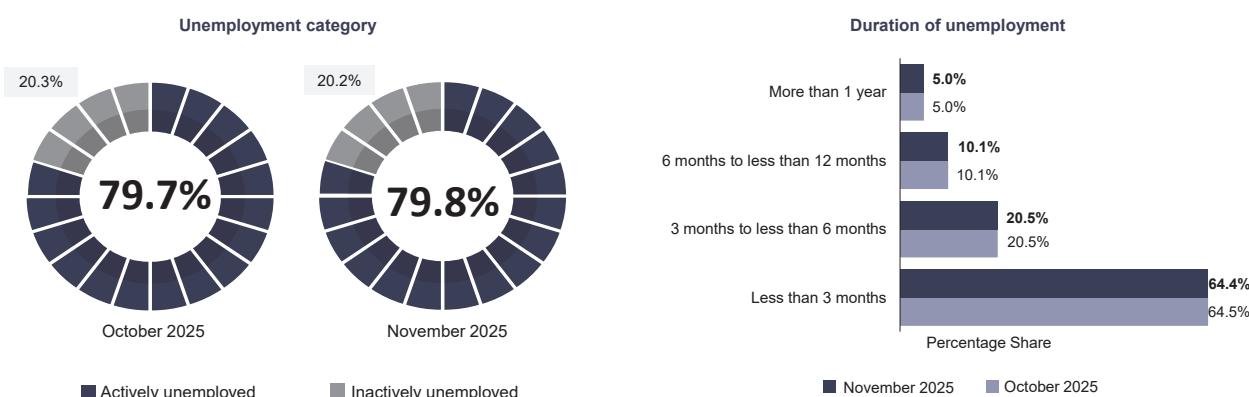
Chart 22: Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, January 2024 – November 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

By unemployment category, actively unemployed persons, those who were available for work and actively seeking employment, accounted for 79.8 per cent of total unemployed persons in November 2025. This group recorded a marginal decline of 0.1 per cent (-0.3 thousand persons) to 413.5 thousand persons, compared with 413.8 thousand persons in October 2025. Among the actively unemployed, the majority (64.4 per cent) had been unemployed for less than three months, while 5.0 per cent were classified in long-term unemployment, indicating that they had been unemployed for more than a year¹ (Chart 23).

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



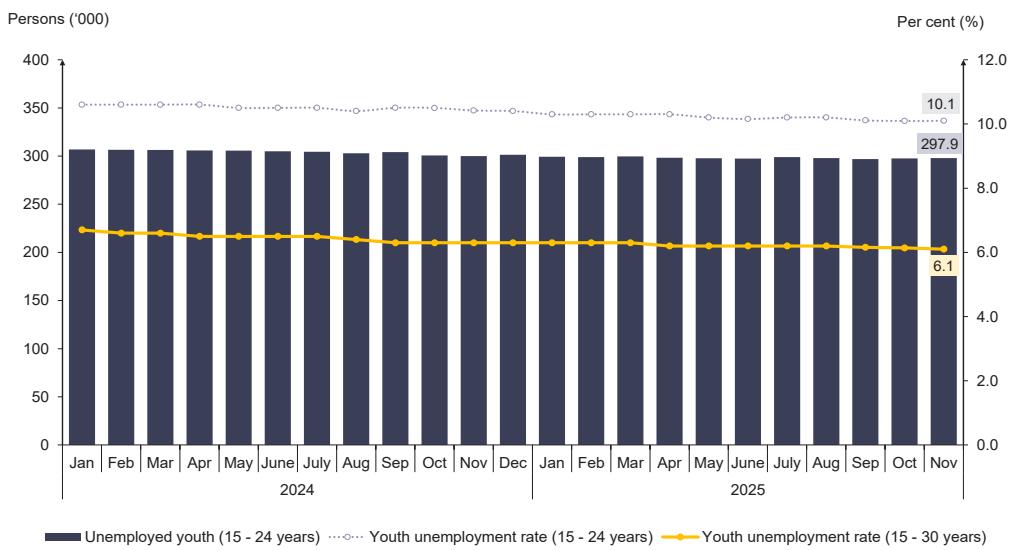
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

¹ Referring to a person who has been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM: Long-term unemployment)
https://www.io.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf

LABOUR SCENARIO

Meanwhile, the number of inactively unemployed persons, those who believed that no jobs were available, decreased by 0.2 per cent month-on-month (-0.2 thousand persons) to 104.9 thousand persons, compared with 105.1 thousand persons in October 2025. Additionally, the unemployment rate among youths aged 15 to 24 remained at 10.1 per cent, involving 297.9 thousand unemployed youths (October 2025: 10.1%; 297.6 thousand persons). Likewise, the unemployment rate for youths aged 15 to 30 also remained at 6.1 per cent, with 398.0 thousand unemployed youths (October 2025: 6.1%; 398.5 thousand persons) (Chart 24).

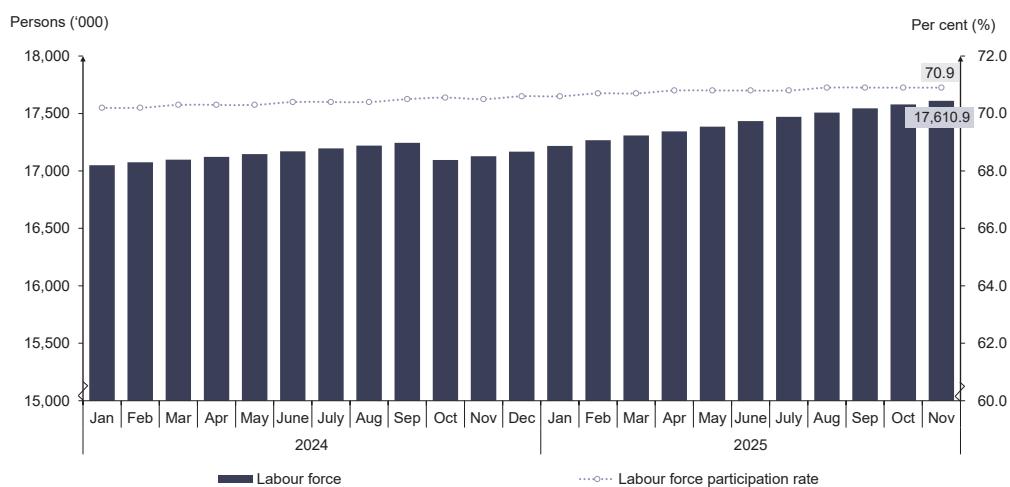
Chart 24: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January 2024 – November 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The labour force maintained its upward trend in November 2025, increasing by 0.2 per cent month-on-month (+31.9 thousand persons) to 17.61 million persons, compared with 17.58 million persons in October 2025. While the labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained at 70.9 per cent. Based on seasonally adjusted figures, the labour force continued to record positive growth, rising by 0.2 per cent, to record the LFPR at 71.0 per cent. On a yearly comparison, the labour force increased by 2.8 per cent or 483.4 thousand persons from 17.13 million persons in November 2024. Consequently, the LFPR increased by 0.4 percentage points compared with the previous year (November 2024: 70.5%), reaching 70.9 per cent in November 2025 (Chart 25).

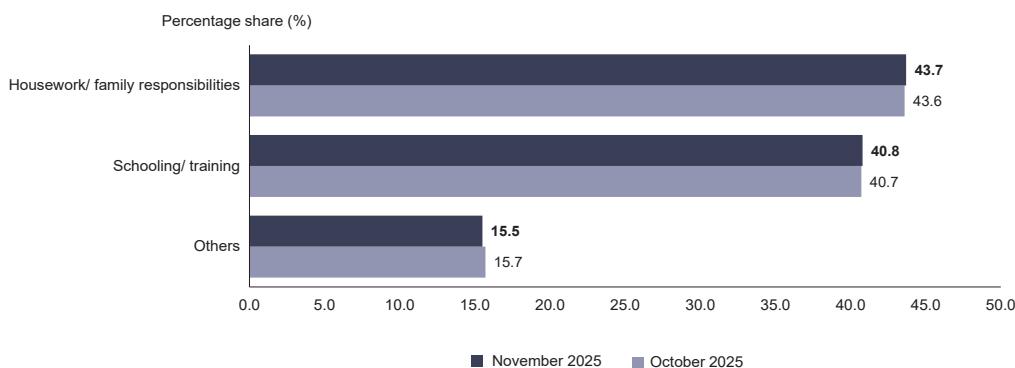
Chart 25: Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), January 2024 – November 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of persons outside the labour force increased slightly in November 2025, rose 0.7 thousand persons (0.01 per cent) to 7.22 million, compared with the previous month in October 2025. On a year-on-year basis, this group grew by 68.6 thousand persons (1.0 per cent) from 7.15 million in November 2024. The largest share of persons outside the labour force were engaged in housework or family responsibilities (43.7%), followed by those engaged in schooling or training (40.8%) (Chart 26).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's economy is expected to remain resilient, supported by sustained export performance, a continued trade surplus and stable financial conditions despite slower global demand². Growth is anticipated to be driven by strong domestic demand and private investment, with the electrical and electronics (E&E) industry remaining the largest contributor to exports³.

Ongoing infrastructure and digital development projects across Sabah, Sarawak and Peninsular Malaysia are expected to stimulate economic activity, generate employment opportunities and support more balanced regional development⁴. At the same time, increased automation and digitalisation are expected to raise demand for higher-skilled workers, contributing to productivity growth⁵.

Tourism recovery and Malaysia's positioning as a halal-friendly and ecotourism destination are expected to boost employment in services-related sectors, particularly in tourism-intensive states⁶. Meanwhile, expanding investments in renewable energy are anticipated to create sustainability-based jobs in technical, engineering and project management roles, in line with the green agenda⁷.

Overall, Malaysia's labour market is expected to remain stable, competitive and inclusive, supported by continuous reskilling and upskilling initiatives and the expansion of strategic sectors⁸.

2 <https://www.bharian.com.my/bisnes/lain-lain/2025/12/1486998/nilai-perdagangan-eksport-malaysia-terus-melonjak-pada-november>

3 <https://www.bernama.com/bm/news.php?id=2506925>

4 <https://www.astroawani.com/berita-bisnes/belanjawan-2026-rm2-bilion-perkukuh-infrastruktur-digital-semenanjung-sabah-dan-sarawak-542350>

5 https://rmk13.ekonomi.gov.my/wp-content/uploads/2025/07/Buku_Utama_RMK13.pdf

6 <https://www.bernama.com/bm/news.php?id=2478340>

7 <https://theedgemalaysia.com/node/739658>

8 <https://belanjawan.mof.gov.my/pdf/belanjawan2025/ucapan/ub25.pdf>

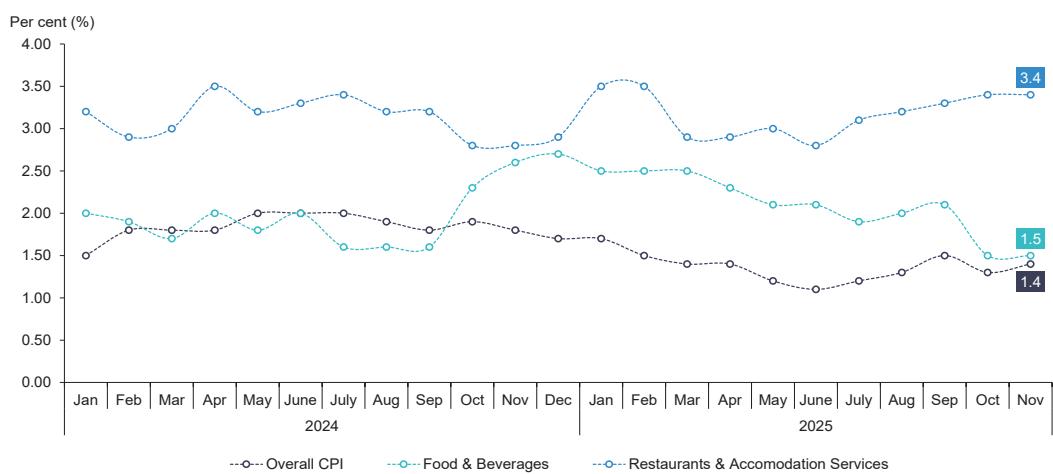
Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation increased to 1.4 per cent in November 2025, up from 1.3 per cent in the previous month, mainly in the group of Education, 2.6 per cent (October 2025: 2.4%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 2.4 per cent (October 2025: 0.3%) and Transport, 0.2 per cent (October 2025: -0.1%). Meanwhile, several categories grew at a slower pace as compared to the previous month, including Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 0.7 per cent (October 2025: 1.1%); Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 5.6 per cent (October 2025: 6.0%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.2 per cent (October 2025: 0.3%).

In addition, Insurance & Financial Services (5.6%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.4%); Food & Beverages (1.5%); Health (1.5%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture (1.2%) growth remained at the same rate as recorded in October 2025. However, Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear continued to record negative inflation at negative 1.3 per cent and negative 0.1 per cent, respectively.

The monthly headline inflation in November 2025 remained largely unchanged compared to the previous month (October 2025: -0.1%). Some groups recorded modest increases, including Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (2.1%); Education (0.2%), followed by Restaurant & Accommodation Services; Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services; Recreation, Sport & Culture and Clothing & Footwear increased at 0.1 per cent respectively. However, these were partly offset by the decreases in Information & Communication, negative 1.2 per cent (October 2025: 0.0%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, negative 0.1 per cent (October 2025: -0.5%). Meanwhile, Food & Beverages; Transport; Health; Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance and Insurance & Financial Services growth remained unchanged in November 2025.

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



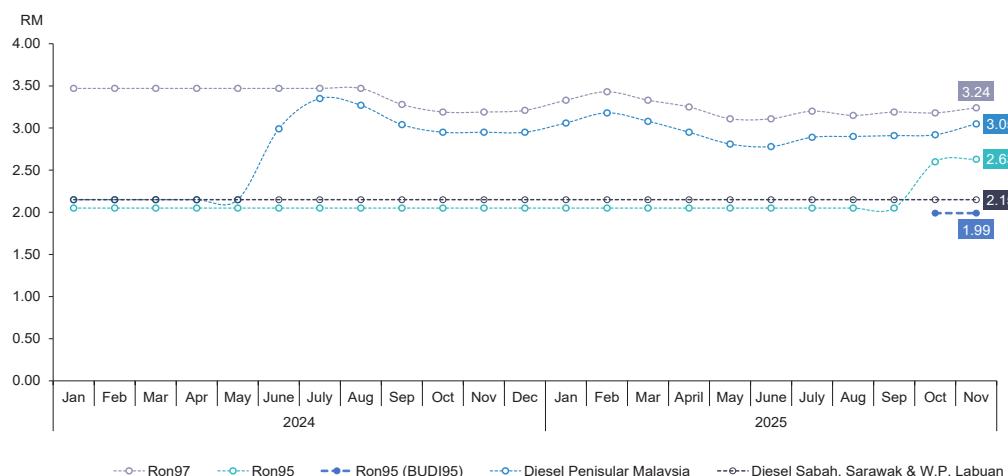
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for the group of Transport increased to 0.2 per cent in November 2025 as compared to negative 0.1 per cent in October 2025. The increase was attributed by the increases in Public transport services (2.6%) and Purchase of vehicles (0.9%). However, the subgroups Transport Services of Goods (-1.0%) and Operation of Personal Transport Equipment (-0.2%) recorded declines, partially offsetting the overall increase in this category.

The average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia increased to RM3.05 per litre (November 2024: RM2.95 per litre), while, the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 rose to RM3.24 per litre (November 2024: RM3.19 per litre). The decrease in fuel prices aligns with the decrease in Brent crude oil to US\$63.61 per barrel from US\$74.40 per barrel in November 2024 (Chart 28).

Starting from 30th September 2025, Malaysia has transitioned to a targeted petrol subsidy system for RON95 petrol, known as BUDI MADANI RON95 (BUDI95). Under this program, over 16 million Malaysians aged 16 and above with a valid MyKad and active driving licence are eligible to enjoy subsidised RON95 petrol at RM1.99 per litre, compared to the current market price of RM2.60 per litre. The implementation of BUDI95 contributed to a decline in inflation for this group in October 2025. Nevertheless, Ministry of Finance (MOF) will continue to review petrol RON97, RON95 and diesel retail prices in line with global oil markets movements using the Automatic Pricing Mechanism (APM) formula.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

W.P.: Wilayah Persekutuan

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight increased at 1.5 per cent, the same rate as recorded in October 2025. Within this group, the Food at Home subgroup increased by 0.1 per cent, while the Food Away from Home subgroup recorded a slightly slower rise of 2.8 per cent, down from 2.9 per cent in October 2025 (Table 7). Items in the Food Away from Home category with slower increases were Local Cakes (5.2%), Roasted pork rice (4.3%), Cooked vegetables (2.5%), Martabak (3.9%) and Western food-chicken (0.4%).

Table 7: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), November 2025

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) November 2025
Food & Beverages	29.8	1.5
Food	29.0	1.4
Food away from home	13.4	2.8
Food at home	15.6	0.1
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	-0.5
Meat	2.3	0.7
Fish & other seafood	3.9	2.1
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	-1.0
Oils & fats	0.7	1.3
Fruits & nuts	1.1	0.9
Vegetables	1.8	-6.1
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	0.8
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	2.2
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.8	3.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, under the Automatic Fuel Adjustment (AFA) revised rate imposed on domestic users in Peninsular Malaysia for consumption of more 600 kilowatt hours (kWh), will receive a rebate of 6.42 cents/kWh for the period between 1st to 31st December 2025. However, domestic users consuming 600 kWh and below remain unaffected by this adjustment.

Malaysia's inflation increased 1.6 per cent in December 2025 with the index points stood at 135.5, driven mainly by higher inflation for the groups of Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services and Education.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index went down further by 1.8 per cent in November from a 0.1 per cent decrease in October 2025.

The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector declined by 9.7 per cent (October 2025: 2.7%), primarily due to a double-digit decrease of 16.2 per cent in the Growing of perennial crops index. Meanwhile, the Mining sector contracted by 7.2 per cent (October 2025: -1.0%) driven by the declines in the Extraction of natural gas and Extraction of crude petroleum indices, which fell by 11.4 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively. The Manufacturing sector also registered a moderate decline of 0.6 per cent, maintaining the same rate of contraction as in the previous month, due to a decline of 6.6 per cent in the Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products index. In contrast, the Electricity & gas supply sector increased by 4.1 per cent, while the Water supply sector went up by 10.1 per cent.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI Local Production contracted by 0.3 per cent, after recording no change in October 2025. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector decreased by 4.6 per cent (October 2025: 0.9%) due to the decline in the Growing of perennial crops (-7.6%). Similarly, the Mining sector went down by 0.8 per cent (October 2025: -4.8%), owing to Extraction of natural gas (-1.2%) and Extraction of crude petroleum (-0.8%) indices. Within the utilities sector, Water supply and Electricity & gas supply sectors declined by 0.8 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively. Conversely, the Manufacturing sector recorded a modest increase of 0.3 per cent, maintaining the same rate as in the previous month. The increase was supported by Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (1.3%) and Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (0.4%) indices (**Table 8**).

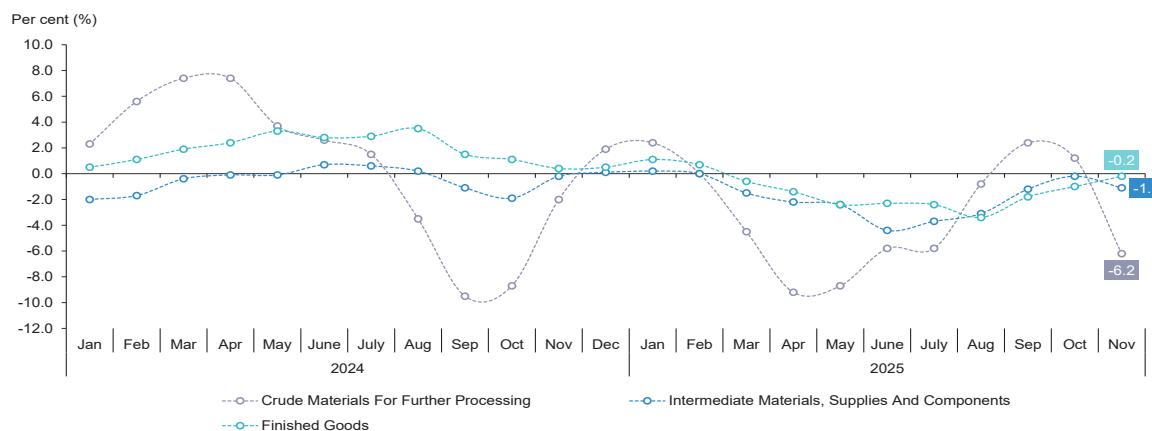
Table 8: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)						
				Year-on-year				Month-on-month		
				Nov 2025	Nov 2024	Oct 2025	Nov 2025	Nov 2024	Oct 2025	Nov 2025
TOTAL		100.00	115.6	-0.4	-0.1	-1.8	1.4	0.0	-0.3	
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	135.5	21.8	2.7	-9.7	8.5	0.9	-4.6	
Mining	B	7.93	84.3	-8.3	-1.0	-7.2	5.7	-4.8	-0.8	
Manufacturing	C	81.57	117.2	-1.8	-0.6	-0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	123.2	0.9	4.3	4.1	-0.1	-0.3	-0.2	
Water supply	E	0.33	139.4	6.6	10.8	10.1	-0.2	1.5	-0.8	

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

All stages of processing posted negative year-on-year changes in November 2025. The Crude materials for further processing index declined by 6.2 per cent (October 2025: 1.2%), affected by Non-food materials (-8.4%). Meanwhile, the Intermediate materials, supplies & components index decreased by 1.1 per cent (October 2025: -0.2%), due to Processed fuel & lubricants (-7.5%). At the same time, the Finished goods index went down by 0.2 per cent (October 2025: -1.0%), weighed down by Capital equipment (-0.1) (**Chart 29**).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A comparison across selected economies showed mixed trends in producer prices in November 2025. Japan's PPI rose by 2.7 per cent year-on-year, maintaining a similar pace as in the previous month. In contrast, China remained in producer deflation, with its PPI declining by 2.2 per cent, from a decline of 2.1 per cent in October 2025. Similarly, Thailand's PPI contracted by 1.6 per cent, following a 1.4 per cent decline in the previous month, a similar trend in Malaysia.

According to the World Bank, the average Brent crude oil price in November 2025 stood at USD 63.61 per barrel, declining from USD 64.65 per barrel in the previous month. The downward movement in global crude oil prices during November 2025 was primarily attributed to a structural imbalance between supply and demand, arising from rising global crude oil output amid moderate growth in demand. Meanwhile, Malaysia's fresh fruit bunch (FFB) and crude palm oil (CPO) prices also declined in November 2025. Data from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board showed that the average price of CPO decreased to RM 4,089.50 per tonne, down from RM 4,412.50 per tonne in October 2025, mainly due to rising palm oil inventories during the month.

Malaysia's PPI continued to decline by 2.7 per cent in December 2025, following a 1.8 per cent decrease in the previous month.

Malaysia's economic performance is expected to remain resilient, supported by firm domestic demand, stable labour market conditions and continued export activity, despite a moderation in global growth momentum. While the external environment is projected to remain challenging amid softer global demand and persistent trade uncertainties, Malaysia's economic fundamentals are anticipated to continue providing a stable foundation for growth in the near term.

From the external sector perspective, Malaysia's trade performance is expected to remain supportive of overall economic activity, albeit at a more moderate pace. Export growth is anticipated to continue to be underpinned by the Electrical and Electronics (E&E) industry, reflecting Malaysia's strong integration within regional and global production networks. At the same time, efforts to diversify export markets and products, alongside a gradual shift towards higher value-added manufacturing activities, will remain important in mitigating risks arising from commodity price volatility and uneven global demand conditions. Continuous improvements in trade facilitation and logistics efficiency are also expected to support export sustainability.

Domestically, economic activity in early 2026 is projected to be driven by robust private consumption and investment-led growth, particularly within the Services, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. Ongoing infrastructure development and digitalisation initiatives are expected to stimulate economic activity, generate multiplier effects across related industries and enhance overall productivity.

As the year 2025 came to an end, economic activity remained supported by resilient domestic demand, with the Manufacturing sector recording cumulative sales of RM1.8 trillion for January to November, growing 4.0 per cent year-on-year, reflecting steady production and sustained demand. At the same time, the Wholesale and Retail Trade sector showed stronger momentum driven by broad-based expansion across all major sub-sectors. Looking ahead, this positive trajectory is expected to continue as higher consumer spending during the festive season and year-end holidays support to domestic consumption and overall economic activity.

The labour market is expected to remain stable, supported by low unemployment rates and steady labour force participation. Employment growth is likely to continue to be concentrated in services-related activities, manufacturing and construction, in line with prevailing economic conditions. Nevertheless, addressing structural labour market challenges, particularly skills mismatches and productivity gaps, will remain important. Continued emphasis on reskilling and upskilling initiatives is expected to support workforce adaptability, especially in the context of increasing automation and digital transformation.

Overall, Malaysia's economic outlook in early 2026 is expected to remain supportive, with growth anchored by domestic demand and sustained economic activities across key sectors. While external uncertainties continue to pose potential downside risks, the underlying strength of domestic fundamentals is anticipated to provide sufficient buffers to support continued economic expansion in the near term.



ECONOMIC INDICATOR

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024										2025				DATA SOURCE
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT																
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.0 COMMODITIES																
2.1 RUBBER																
2.1.1 Production	- Rubber	Tonne	40,341.1	38,298.8	30,357.5	36,004.7	28,738.6	18,008.2	24,256.3	26,248.5	35,883.6	31,284.6	26,666.5	29,672.8	20,890.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.1.2 Prices	RM/Kg	8.62	8.92	8.78	9.06	8.89	7.70	7.44	6.65	7.24	7.32	7.42	7.39	7.26	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	7.29	7.57	7.43	7.70	6.41	6.07	5.64	5.34	5.87	5.54	6.05	6.00	5.90	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Scrap	RM/Kg	7.76	7.89	7.94	7.76	7.67	8.22	7.86	7.53	7.49	7.65	7.51	7.52	7.52	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	6.83	6.99	6.78	6.63	6.96	6.47	6.14	5.59	5.71	5.59	5.78	5.70	5.72	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.1.3 Exports	- Natural Rubber [#]	Tonne	43,562.1	44,337.8	44,337.6	54,846.7	52,530.8	35,900.6	35,938.6	29,718.6	37,198.4	39,516.7	33,549.2	52,932.4	37,150.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.2 OIL PALM	- Natural Rubber [#]	Tonne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2.2.1 Exports	- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,233,507.0	2,091,958.0	1,962,109.0	1,779,323.0	1,645,336.0	1,841,061.0	2,236,263.0	1,930,448.0	2,160,462.0	2,090,966.0	2,292,933.0	2,543,999.0	2,079,916.0 Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,490,043.0	1,341,936.0	1,179,556.0	996,460.0	1,005,547.0	1,104,333.0	1,407,582.0	1,260,967.0	1,328,798.0	1,428,691.0	1,429,575.0	1,687,950.0	1,213,730.0 Malaysian Palm Oil Board		
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	108,819.0	95,918.0	57,554.0	56,144.0	56,315.0	99,017.0	119,020.0	86,814.0	90,028.0	110,363.0	117,520.0	100,662.0	87,265.0 Malaysian Palm Oil Board		
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																
2.3.1 Prices	USD/Barrel	74.40	73.83	79.21	76.16	72.57	67.75	64.21	71.45	70.95	68.20	67.95	64.65	63.61 World Bank		
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	69.69	69.79	75.14	71.33	67.82	63.08	61.03	67.49	67.39	64.08	63.67	60.17	59.57 World Bank		
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
2.3.2 Exports	000 Tonne	638.9	864.3	773.2	402.6	581.5	894.5	752.2	423.7	823.1	518.0	595.5	740.1	797.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Crude Petroleum [#]	000 Tonne	2,864.7	3,308.2	3,274.4	2,866.2	2,374.7	2,799.7	2,802.9	3,083.8	2,865.0	3,272.8	3,321.0	3,294.6	3,429.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Petroleum Products [#]	000 Tonne	1,682.6	1,633.8	1,672.7	1,842.1	1,654.2	2,042.0	2,033.3	2,498.9	1,557.3	2,011.5	2,041.7	2,889.9	2,001.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Crude Petroleum [#]	000 Tonne	2,838.7	2,917.4	2,903.4	2,413.1	2,388.4	2,548.7	2,469.7	3,040.6	3,101.2	3,041.7	2,889.2	2,681.3	2,841.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
2.4 LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)																
2.4.1 Exports	000 Tonne	2,576.1	2,823.1	2,494.5	2,332.5	2,636.9	2,237.6	1,217.7	1,783.7	2,314.9	2,145.4	2,060.0	2,428.8	2,790.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	000 Tonne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
3.0 SECTOR																
3.1 MANUFACTURING																
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	151.0	148.7	148.4	140.5	140.1	145.5	155.6	153.6	157.2	158.8	159.1	158.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	161,971,045.3	158,389,131.4	158,094,114.7	153,133,612.9	164,339,643.2	160,414,986.7	158,587,677.9	161,198,414.8	162,528,603.5	168,256,934.9	169,293,591.3	171,558,474.4	169,382,063.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.1.3 Exports [#]	RM '000	107,419,856.8	117,185,906.2	104,132,372.7	101,294,833.3	119,317,447.1	115,756,004.5	110,007,209.4	106,051,229.2	121,863,700.6	113,582,161.3	120,656,346.2	126,660,152.9	115,892,111.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisements (New Permit)	Unit	193	189	153	135	94	129	145	152	226	154	124	210	158 National Housing Department		
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisements (Renewals Permit)	Unit	83	163	n.a.	n.a. National Housing Department											
3.2.3 Prices	RM per Tonne	3,458.23	3,354.49	3,351.13	3,320.97	3,287.80	3,287.80	3,284.92	3,261.43	3,261.43	3,264.69	3,261.43	3,303.87	3,303.87 Ministry of Works		
- Steel	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	23.25	23.25	23.40	23.40	23.40	23.65	23.65	23.70	23.70 Ministry of Works		
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	98.8	102.8	102.3	89.5	105.4	90.8	79.2	91.8	93.8	97.7	94.8	104.4	101.1 Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.4 UTILITIES																
3.4.1 Electricity	Local Generation															
a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	14,668.8	15,014.7	14,805.9	13,865.4	15,613.4	15,120.2	16,237.0	15,487.2	16,344.8	15,999.3	15,296.8	15,985.6	15,472.6 Sdn Bhd, Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer		
b. Private Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	190.9	191.0	190.8	190.2	191.1	190.9	185.5	189.4	189.6	191.2	190.4	190.7	191.0 Sdn Bhd, Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer		

Note:

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provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2025

a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	Annual Percentage Change (%)	2025										DATA SOURCE	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT													
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	5.1	4.7	3.5	3.7	6.0	4.4	3.3	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.3	n.a	n.a Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES													
2.1 RUBBER													
2.1.1 Production	31.5	26.2	0.2	21.3	6.6	-15.6	-5.3	-12.2	-5.5	-12.9	-16.3	-22.7	-48.2 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices	25.8	33.0	23.5	23.1	15.9	0.6	-5.7	-18.5	-6.9	-6.3	-9.6	-15.4	-15.8 Malaysian Rubber Board
- SMR 20	28.6	39.5	27.4	27.4	18.9	0.3	-7.7	-20.3	-12.5	-10.6	-12.0	-18.6	-19.1 Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	30.6	32.7	26.8	8.0	-0.9	-5.5	-15.3	4.0	10.2	4.0	-7.2	-3.2	-3.6 Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	24.3	30.1	15.8	1.3	-6.0	-11.8	-17.3	-27.9	-11.7	-10.2	-15.0	-23.7	-16.3 Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.1.3 Exports	-5.6	-2.7	2.8	-0.4	-0.9	-24.9	-29.3	-25.3	-22.8	-31.3	-16.0	10.0	-14.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM													
2.2.1 Exports	-5.3	-5.1	-11.3	1.1	-21.1	-9.6	-0.02	-2.1	-17.0	-8.3	-4.7	-7.3	-6.9 Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil Product	5.9	-1.6	-12.6	-2.7	-24.3	-10.7	1.6	4.2	-21.8	-13.4	-8.4	-3.3	-18.6 Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	8.9	8.7	-16.0	4.5	-31.7	15.3	35.5	-6.0	-18.1	26.3	-7.1	-32.9	-19.8 Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM													
2.3.1 Prices	-10.6	-5.2	-1.3	-10.3	-15.1	-24.8	-21.7	-13.5	-16.8	-15.7	-8.5	-14.6	-14.5 World Bank
- Crude Oil, Brent	-10.0	-3.2	1.6	-7.0	-15.7	-25.4	-22.6	-14.5	-16.3	-15.2	-8.5	-16.0	-14.5 World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3.2 Exports	-27.9	9.1	6.2	-61.5	-34.5	15.5	-1.3	-32.8	37.9	-2.5	2.9	54.4	24.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Petroleum #	-20.6	22.6	-23.8	2.2	-24.8	13.3	-8.1	-6.9	-10.3	1.7	24.1	-3.7	19.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.3.3 Imports	-1.8	-19.3	-11.3	38.9	-16.7	-6.5	-13.6	-0.9	58.5	5.7	55.9	-23.8	18.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Petroleum #	-8.1	3.9	-14.1	-35.4	-38.0	5.9	-18.8	1.7	-2.0	18.6	-7.1	-7.8	0.1 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUEFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)													
2.4.1 Exports	5.3	4.0	-4.5	-11.9	-1.6	11.1	-35.7	-12.5	8.3	21.0	4.8	-2.4	8.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Liquefied Natural Gas #	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.0 SECTOR													
3.1 MANUFACTURING													
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	4.6	5.8	3.7	4.8	4.0	5.6	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.8	5.0	6.5	4.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	4.5	5.7	3.5	4.7	3.7	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.5	2.7	4.3	6.3	4.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	5.0	18.5	0.5	8.9	8.7	18.5	-0.3	-3.3	8.7	1.5	12.8	15.7	7.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION													
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	59.5	67.3	21.4	7.1	8.0	14.2	-4.6	15.2	93.2	38.7	-6.8	70.7	-18.1 National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	-48.4	16.4	n.a	n.a National Housing Department									
3.2.3 Prices	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Steel	2.1	-1.6	-2.6	-3.5	-4.7	-5.7	-6.6	-6.3	-6.4	-7.1	-6.4	-4.8	-4.6 Ministry of Works
- Cement	2.9	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.7 Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING													
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-1.4	0.9	-3.1	-8.9	1.9	-6.3	-10.2	-0.01	4.3	16.8	10.2	5.8	2.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES													
3.4.1 Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Local Generation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
a. Public Installations ^p	0.9	1.9	-1.2	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	-0.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.8	3.6	5.5 Sabah Electricity Board, Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations ^p	0.2	0.8	-0.1	1.3	2.2	0.8	-2.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.2	0.1 Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Board, Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	

Note:

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a. not available

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024										2025					DATA SOURCE	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov				
- Local Consumption																		
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^a	Million Kilowatt-Hours	10,290.9	10,547.8	10,498.2	9,871.3	10,812.5	10,562.4	11,211.4	10,647.3	11,401.4	11,159.4	10,812.6	11,398.7	10,369.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^a	Million Kilowatt-Hours	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	3,689.6	3,619.1	3,765.7	3,608.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			
3.5 SERVICES																		
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade																		
3.5.2 Volume Index																		
Point	145.5	145.3	146.1	144.0	148.3	147.8	150.4	151.0	154.6	153.7	156.5	154.2	156.7	154.2	56,933	Malaysian Automotive Association		
Point	181.7	183.9	184.9	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	187.2	186.8	186.3	189.7	190.4	189.5	189.5	4,034	Malaysian Automotive Association		
Point	134.5	145.7	117.1	129.2	141.5	130.2	140.6	126.2	142.4	144.3	131.9	148.9	143.7	143.7	65,476	Malaysian Automotive Association		
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle																		
Vehicle Production																		
a. Passenger	Unit	56,998	60,130	53,794	58,606	55,301	52,925	62,281	49,075	67,075	65,153	54,738	61,192	58,933	56,933	Malaysian Automotive Association		
b. Commercial	Unit	4,029	3,832	3,105	2,939	2,762	3,388	3,703	2,992	4,364	3,956	5,471	4,034	4,034	4,034	4,034	Malaysian Automotive Association	
c. Total	Unit	60,927	63,962	56,899	61,545	58,063	56,313	65,984	52,067	71,439	69,111	58,473	65,476	62,829	62,829	62,829	Malaysian Automotive Association	
3.5.4 Tourism																		
New Vehicles Registration																		
Number	62,425	73,052	45,339	60,189	68,174	59,971	62,757	49,804	64,338	67,302	53,352	70,321	67,308	67,308	67,308	Malaysian Automotive Association		
a. Passenger	Unit	5,107	8,983	3,393	3,717	4,530	4,556	5,250	5,028	5,619	5,138	5,671	5,799	5,799	5,799	5,799	Malaysian Automotive Association	
b. Commercial	Unit	69,334	81,735	48,732	65,061	72,704	60,527	68,007	54,832	70,057	73,041	58,490	75,992	72,509	72,509	72,509	Road Transport Department Malaysia	
c. Total	Unit	128,919	144,896	108,815	127,062	143,861	123,960	141,123	119,343	140,842	147,779	120,063	146,824	138,443	138,443	138,443	Road Transport Department Malaysia	
Tourism																		
Tourist Arrivals ¹																		
Number	1,856,312	2,552,087	2,458,711	1,853,122	2,054,968	1,990,120	2,131,096	2,363,204	2,627,905	2,302,065	2,002,395	2,146,625	2,079,996	2,079,996	2,079,996	2,079,996	Tourism Malaysia	
3.5.5 Finance																		
I Money Supply																		
M1	RM Million	654,989.9	666,427.5	663,339.2	661,986.2	667,450.1	662,854.7	663,113.1	681,563.4	680,177.2	679,479.9	694,321.9	693,463.9	700,509.4	700,509.4	700,509.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
M2	RM Million	2,444,722.5	2,478,816.7	2,481,134.2	2,472,152.9	2,480,758.3	2,492,422.2	2,488,817.5	2,495,167.3	2,504,474.8	2,508,980.0	2,514,988.0	2,541,012.0	2,541,012.0	2,541,012.0	2,541,012.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
M3	RM Million	2,454,982.9	2,483,430.5	2,492,236.0	2,483,043.0	2,490,114.8	2,502,667.9	2,495,760.0	2,503,418.6	2,516,210.0	2,512,109.8	2,522,346.4	2,550,062.5	2,550,062.5	2,550,062.5	2,550,062.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
M4	RM Million	2,231,916.0	2,249,086.9	2,256,002.3	2,256,275.7	2,272,313.4	2,283,043.0	2,287,091.2	2,305,950.9	2,313,409.3	2,324,605.9	2,337,091.2	2,348,620.1	2,348,620.1	2,348,620.1	2,348,620.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System																		
Commercial Banks																		
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,233,452.8	1,300,620.0	1,303,917.4	1,302,129.6	1,309,926.3	1,309,290.8	1,301,154.5	1,321,815.9	1,323,042.9	1,327,267.2	1,329,052.2	1,336,344.4	1,336,344.4	1,336,344.4	1,336,344.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	929,173.1	943,601.2	944,601.5	947,486.6	954,481.0	967,205.9	964,163.1	968,213.5	975,237.8	988,462.8	989,333.3	1,003,333.8	1,003,333.8	1,003,333.8	1,003,333.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Merchant Banks	RM Million	9,298.7	9,306.7	9,294.3	9,249.5	9,012.1	8,816.5	8,841.0	8,881.5	8,908.2	8,876.4	8,863.1	8,941.8	8,941.8	8,941.8	8,941.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
III Total Deposits in Banking System																		
Commercial Banks																		
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,655,337.1	1,669,634.4	1,669,644.7	1,681,183.0	1,694,263.9	1,698,469.0	1,680,710.2	1,677,935.2	1,674,148.4	1,677,456.6	1,700,003.5	1,690,588.0	1,694,189.9	1,694,189.9	1,694,189.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	859,141.9	863,716.2	863,271.8	871,167.2	873,880.3	876,260.9	865,598.6	865,496.6	865,716.1	864,598.6	867,716.1	862,193.2	862,193.2	862,193.2	862,193.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	27,745.2	27,645.2	27,291.4	28,871.6	28,383.2	28,291.6	28,208.8	28,394.0	28,290.8	27,189.9	24,627.9	24,627.9	24,627.9	24,627.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits																		
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits																		
Special	RM Million	1,119,674.9	1,123,367.4	1,125,053.0	1,127,447.0	1,131,363.7	1,135,687.3	1,136,385.3	1,142,968.4	1,142,960.6	1,145,710.6	1,145,710.6	1,145,710.6	1,145,710.6	1,145,710.6	1,145,710.6	1,145,710.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
General Investment Deposits	RM Million	602,741.3	602,059.9	603,641.6	603,742.1	602,621.4	607,776.7	601,005.7	603,747.1	609,315.6	613,645.9	613,039.1	613,468.1	613,468.1	613,468.1	613,468.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Commercial Banks	RM Million	498,452.2	503,238.8	502,734.0	505,059.9	511,190.1	509,797.8	512,874.4	511,605.0	512,553.8	512,111.0	503,172.1	513,729.2	512,360.7	512,360.7	512,360.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	18,491.4	18,068.7	18,677.4	18,605.6	17,552.2	18,112.9	16,396.7	17,105.3	18,095.5	17,193.9	17,425.1	17,692.7	17,692.7	17,692.7	17,692.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	233,093.4	238,501.8	239,248.3	240,779.6	242,253.2	240,758.0	231,155.9	237,350.7	238,580.9	237,795.1	240,087.0	236,372.4	236,372.4	236,372.4	236,372.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Savings Deposits	RM Million	165,731.0	159,765.4	159,949.8	160,564.9	161,144.3	160,492.8	158,222.7	158,520.4	159,645.9	158,821.1	160,060.9	156,917.9	156,917.9	156,917.9	156,917.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Commercial Banks	RM Million	77,352.4	78,736.4	79,353.5	80,214.7	81,108.9	80,265.2	75,733.3	78,830.3	78,935.1	78,974.0	80,340.7	79,462.2	79,462.2	79,462.2	79,462.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	Central Bank of Malaysia	
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)																		
VII Average Lending/Financing Rate																		
Commercial Banks	%	5.13	5.11	5.06	4.97	4.92	4.94	4.89	4.82	4.71	4.72	4.66	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	%	5.20	5.18	5.14	5.09	5.11	5.10	4.98	4.92	4.94	4.94	4.88	4.89	4.89	4.89	4.89	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	%	6.75	6.73	6.71	6.49	6.69	6.71	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.58	6.78	6.78	6.78	6.78	Central Bank of Malaysia	
Savings Deposits	%	6.68	6.68	6.67	6.67	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	Central Bank of Malaysia	
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	Central Bank of Malaysia	
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	Central Bank of Malaysia	

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p preliminary
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a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	2024											2025				DATA SOURCE
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov			
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^b	-1.7	0.3	-1.2	-1.4	-0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	2.4	0.5	3.8	6.2	0.8	0.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity - San. Bnd. Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^b	3.1	2.6	-4.0	-8.8	-7.5	-4.9	2.5	6.7	8.4	6.9	2.1	3.8	7.2	7.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity - San. Bnd. Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
3.5 SERVICES																
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade																
3.5.2 Volume Index																
- Wholesale Trade Index	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.6	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Retail Trade Index	4.1	3.6	6.6	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Motor Vehicle Index	0.2	5.5	-11.1	-0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.6	0.9	3.1	3.3	7.2	6.8	6.8	6.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle																
- Vehicle Production	-9.6	-2.7	-25.9	-6.7	-13.3	-2.3	-11.7	4.6	0.8	-7.2	5.8	-8.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
- a. Passenger	-16.3	-13.0	-23.6	-20.0	-12.2	-11.5	-8.4	-0.3	1.8	-8.8	0.6	-6.0	-3.3	-3.3	-3.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- b. Commercial	-10.1	-3.4	-26.2	-7.4	-13.2	-1.6	-11.5	4.3	0.8	-7.3	5.5	-8.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
- c. Total																
- Vehicle Sales																
- a. Passenger	-6.2	3.1	-25.4	0.1	5.1	1.5	-2.5	-5.2	-4.5	0.4	0.8	9.3	7.8	7.8	7.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
- b. Commercial	-23.5	15.1	-44.6	-23.7	-28.8	-4.6	-10.7	-10.0	-6.8	3.1	0.5	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
- c. Total	-5.4	4.2	-27.2	0.1	2.1	1.0	-3.2	-5.7	-4.7	0.6	0.7	6.2	4.6	4.6	4.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	-1.9	10.8	-16.3	6.7	5.7	7.6	3.6	1.3	-2.3	5.1	0.5	6.4	7.4	7.4	7.4	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism																
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	8.8	9.8	38.8	5.1	-1.6	13.8	10.7	1.7	16.5	-3.5	3.9	-3.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance																
I Money Supply																
- M1	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.8	3.4	4.4	6.1	6.8	6.6	6.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.9	3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System																
- Commercial Banks	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System																
- Commercial Banks	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.0	3.8	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.7	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.3	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	3.5	2.6	3.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	6.6	5.9	5.5	6.7	4.5	5.9	6.1	7.0	8.2	6.6	6.6	6.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits																
- Commercial Banks	0.3	-0.6	2.5	2.7	1.6	-2.0	-5.8	-6.0	0.5	-5.6	-10.2	-2.7	-11.2	-11.2	-11.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks																
V Savings Deposits																
- Commercial Banks	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.7	1.3	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	0.1	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)																
VII Average Lending/Financing Rate																
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Islamic Banks	9.7	3.8	5.1	0.4	-4.3	-1.4	-2.0	-7.1	3.5	-2.3	-1.2	6.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks																
- Commercial Banks	3.2	5.5	3.4	2.4	3.8	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.9	2.2	3.7	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	2.4	4.9	2.9	1.9	3.2	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.2	2.2	3.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks																
- Islamic Banks	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.2	5.2	3.9	1.0	3.3	3.5	4.3	2.7	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024										2025				DATA SOURCE					
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov							
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate	%	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.80	0.79	0.79	0.76	0.67	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.37			
- Commercial Banks	%	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.43	0.43	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34			
- Islamic Banks	%																				
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector	RM Million	1,239.1	611.6	341.0	363.5	460.9	485.2	903.6	633.5	657.2	627.1	1,488.4	1,415.9	1,447.1	1,447.1	1,447.1	1,447.1	1,447.1			
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	513.6	306.4	106.8	25.1	154.0	112.0	513.1	103.2	88.6	174.0	1,317.4	954.2	582.0	582.0	582.0	582.0	582.0			
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	5,475.8	4,615.5	3,137.5	4,241.0	4,933.6	5,202.0	4,719.4	4,312.1	4,312.1	5,172.9	4,477.9	8,232.4	Central Bank of Malaysia							
- Manufacturing	RM Million	17,642.3	16,288.6	16,333.4	16,210.4	27,295	20,172.1	18,166.6	20,089.4	21,687.4	21,687.4	21,684.6	21,684.6	Central Bank of Malaysia							
- Services	RM Million	8,171.3	8,818.1	4,426.4	4,154.9	10,824.9	5,507.4	4,214.9	9,150.0	5,444.3	5,444.3	5,514.4	5,598.4	5,598.4	Central Bank of Malaysia						
- Construction	RM Million	6,070.8	6,511.6	3,305.2	3,385.1	3,263.3	4,679.2	5,115.4	3,196.7	3,328.9	5,087.4	4,182.7	5,719.2	5,719.2	Central Bank of Malaysia						
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	29,727.8	29,749.3	27,933.3	26,330.7	31,780.1	31,533.1	33,577.1	29,481.9	36,193.2	34,881.5	30,066.0	34,837.7	34,837.7	31,021.6	31,021.6	31,021.6	31,021.6	31,021.6		
- Household Sector	RM Million	15.0	16.1	25.5	17.0	24.7	25.5	24.7	24.7	24.7	24.7	26.2	16.7	16.7	Central Bank of Malaysia						
- Other Sector	RM Million	68,104.4	67,777.6	51,308.3	54,334.8	67,084.5	65,555.7	77,904.4	63,087.9	72,490.0	72,393.0	70,350.1	75,738.5	74,389.9	Central Bank of Malaysia						
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector	RM Million	4,204.6	4,455.7	3,222.9	3,146.8	3,825.9	3,172.6	4,110.9	4,127.0	3,753.3	3,654.7	3,630.3	4,028.7	3,517.9	Central Bank of Malaysia						
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	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	1,468.7	1,468.7	1,468.7	1,468.7	1,468.7			
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	39,091.3	46,947.9	35,319.9	32,891.1	35,801.4	35,521.9	34,871.8	33,813.7	34,624.1	34,526.2	33,884.6	34,628.5	32,890.9	Central Bank of Malaysia						
- Manufacturing	RM Million	95,032.5	104,712.0	84,691.7	74,371.3	86,422.8	75,226.8	87,194.0	85,553.8	87,194.0	87,194.0	87,194.0	87,194.0	87,194.0	80,291.6	80,291.6	80,291.6	80,291.6	80,291.6		
- Services	RM Million	14,640.8	16,391.9	12,840.6	10,521.6	12,553.4	13,299.3	13,042.4	12,880.4	14,332.6	12,720.2	12,836.7	14,032.7	13,252.1	13,252.1	13,252.1	13,252.1	13,252.1	13,252.1		
- Construction	RM Million	5,640.0	10,355.7	6,301.4	4,913.7	7,164.3	5,906.7	6,341.9	7,444.1	6,414.6	5,894.1	6,110.2	5,986.9	6,110.2	4,247.5	4,247.5	4,247.5	4,247.5	4,247.5		
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	41,582.0	46,582.0	46,384.7	38,751.9	41,800.4	39,908.9	41,545.6	40,681.0	44,631.2	42,024.6	41,001.3	45,579.9	45,579.9	42,473.5	42,473.5	42,473.5	42,473.5	42,473.5		
- Household Sector	RM Million	1,602.7	577.9	874.7	944.0	1,839.2	945.7	1,139.8	1,197.6	1,197.6	977.7	623.5	1,284.2	1,284.2	1,936.3	1,936.3	1,936.3	1,936.3	1,936.3		
- Other Sector	RM Million	203,020.2	229,230.7	190,518.8	166,232.1	190,679.5	176,552.4	181,884.9	188,107.7	191,937.5	180,046.0	185,635.2	198,849.9	198,849.9	183,130.8	183,130.8	183,130.8	183,130.8	183,130.8		
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose	RM Million	5,324.9	5,341.8	6,143.7	4,556.3	6,135.9	5,327.5	6,001.2	5,262.2	5,895.6	6,006.7	5,108.8	5,984.2	5,984.2	5,353.3	5,353.3	5,353.3	5,353.3	5,353.3		
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	4,457.8	5,222.1	5,234.3	4,634.6	4,280.8	4,280.8	4,140.7	4,429.1	4,295.1	4,295.1	4,466.4	4,465.4	4,465.4	4,609.7	4,609.7	4,609.7	4,609.7	4,609.7		
- Personal Use	RM Million	21,113.5	23,248.0	23,055.1	19,624.4	20,345.4	20,791.5	21,743.0	21,105.4	21,833.9	22,333.1	21,875.3	22,330.7	22,330.7	22,330.7	22,330.7	22,330.7	22,330.7	22,330.7		
- Credit Cards	RM Million	7.4	6.2	5.4	4.8	7.4	5.0	3.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	3.9	4.6	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6		
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	41,585.5	44,582.0	46,384.7	38,751.9	41,800.4	39,908.9	41,545.6	40,681.0	44,631.2	42,024.6	41,001.3	45,579.9	45,579.9	42,473.5	42,473.5	42,473.5	42,473.5	42,473.5		
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	105,037.7	95,225.5	95,307.7	95,379.3	95,211.9	95,841.4	95,705.0	95,705.0	96,043.7	96,583.5	97,816.7	98,673.2	98,673.2	98,673.2	98,673.2	98,673.2	98,673.2	98,673.2		
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector	RM Million	181.6	174.9	181.6	178.7	174.9	188.3	219.1	191.4	192.6	187.3	179.7	252.9	252.9	Central Bank of Malaysia						
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,141.8	1,122.3	1,122.3	1,111.0	1,118.9	1,117.4	1,128.2	1,128.2	1,128.2	1,128.2	1,128.2	913.1	913.1	Central Bank of Malaysia						
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	2,318.5	2,377.9	2,394.2	2,402.1	2,428.2	2,428.2	2,243.3	2,242.7	2,242.7	2,242.7	2,242.7	2,147.4	2,147.4	2,147.4	2,147.4	2,147.4	2,147.4	2,147.4		
- Manufacturing	RM Million	261.2	215.5	219.3	239.6	235.2	280.2	348.5	354.7	371.0	363.9	359.4	345.5	345.5	345.5	345.5	345.5	345.5	345.5		
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	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	4,263.0	4,217.2	4,333.4	4,333.4	Central Bank of Malaysia						
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	4,882.3	4,626.2	4,646.9	4,495.4	4,391.4	4,352.2	4,467.6	4,210.5	4,684.4	4,790.4	4,496.8	4,496.8	4,496.8	4,445.3	4,445.3	4,445.3	4,445.3	4,445.3		
- Construction	RM Million	1,036.9	570.5	582.5	565.8	572.8	572.8	572.8	565.1	565.1	569.0	600.2	615.4	615.4	784.7	784.7	784.7	784.7	784.7		
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	4,320.0	4,250.3	4,260.4	4,286.9	4,255.1	4,294.0	4,344.2	4,382.6	4,344.1	4,277.2	4,328.8	4,093.2	4,093.2	4,249.8	4,249.8	4,249.8	4,249.8	4,249.8		
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	524.5	525.4	563.1	566.7	557.7	549.8	552.6	618.0	624.3	615.6	611.0	591.8	591.8	Central Bank of Malaysia						
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	14,834.9	14,517.6	14,841.1	14,855.1	14,487.9	14,703.0	15,117.4	14,815.5	14,646.1	14,648.7	14,729.4	14,781.9	15,028.9	15,028.9	Central Bank of Malaysia					
- Household Sector	RM Million	48.9	37.1	36.4	37.9	34.4	36.7	34.4	36.7	33.8	33.7	36.2	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	37.5		
- Other Sector	RM Million	33,720.4	32,469.5	32,932.1	32,817.1	32,178.2	32,394.6	33,145.3	32,681.3	33,174.4	33,147.8	32,788.1	32,788.1	32,546.5	32,546.5	32,546.5	32,546.5	32,546.5	32,546.5		
XVI Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million																				
4.0 OTHERS																					
4.1 LABOUR																					
4.1.1 Labour Force	(000)	17,127.5	17,168.4	17,216.2	17,266.9	17,308.1	17,344.5	17,384.8	17,434.0	17,470.5	17,544.8	17,579.0	17,610.9	17,610.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
a. Employed	(000)	16,585.7	16,629.9	16,684.4	16,734.1	16,778.5	16,818.6	16,862.4	16,948.9	16,948.9	16,948.9	16,948.9	16,948.9	16,948.9	17,026.3	17,026.3	17,026.3	17,026.3	17,026.3		
b. Unemployed	(000)	541.8	538.5	533.8	532.8	529.6	522.4	518.7	512.6	512.6	512.6	512.6	512.6	512.6	518.9	518.9	518.9	518.9	518.9		
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	%	70.5	70.6	70.7	70.8	70.7	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		
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	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	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0		
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number	5,162.0	4,546.0	6,275.0	4,930.0	4,929.0	6,163.0	6,391.0	6,163.0	6,391.0	6,391.0	6,391.0	6,391.0	6,391.0	6,392.0	6,392.0	6,392.0	6,392.0	6,392.0		
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION																					
4.2.1 Local	Number	4,832	4,902	4,663	3,884	5,205	5,174	5,612	5,005	6,193	5,384	4,844	4,844	4,844	5,169	5,169	5,169	5,169	5,169		
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	2	4	3	0	0	4	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0		

INDICATORS	Annual Percentage Change (%)	2025											DATA SOURCE
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	79.5	-25.0	-5.5	-35.2	-62.2	15.3	41.4	33.7	-2.8	44.7	15.9	108.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	29.1	-30.0	-81.3	-89.1	-79.2	71.0	89.4	-89.4	-76.4	-33.9	254.6	-15.0	13.3
- Manufacturing	-6.2	-11.7	-16.4	24.2	-10.0	-9.4	-15.6	20.0	20.6	-27.2	32.6	5.3	74.2
- Services	-11.5	-23.1	-27.3	9.2	1.8	77.5	8.0	-17.0	-14.7	-15.9	-15.3	-4.3	-
- Construction	73.9	57.0	-19.6	23.0	146.3	50.9	2.9	2.2	60.2	22.9	5.9	0.3	30.3
- Real Estate Activities	44.8	43.3	17.7	-16.8	-36.6	38.3	14.6	-27.0	-47.0	-29.2	27.8	-3.6	-5.8
- Household Sector	-1.7	-20.2	-8.3	5.1	1.8	-2.5	-4.3	2.2	2.2	7.5	5.9	4.4	4.3
- Other Sector	-5.0	-2.7	15.8	-23.8	-8.5	-4.7	15.0	47.3	90.8	19.2	28.3	37.7	11.0
- Total	4.4	-11.0	-13.7	20.8	9.2	7.9	17.3	-1.1	4.5	-0.2	3.6	-2.3	9.2
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector	-8.1	-21.1	-35.5	-14.4	-15.0	-24.1	-12.8	-12.2	-23.2	-14.7	-16.0	0.2	-18.1
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-4.4	-50.4	-34.8	-53.9	-33.1	119.3	-27.5	-37.0	-34.5	-31.4	-65.0	62.0	24.2
- Mining & Quarrying	1.6	29.7	-3.5	-3.2	-1.9	-12.2	-10.0	-13.6	-14.2	-10.0	-16.6	-15.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-12.3	0.4	-15.6	-11.5	-7.2	-16.1	-11.1	-7.5	-6.6	-10.7	-9.8	-5.1	-15.5
- Services	3.4	-4.3	-15.9	-17.2	-8.5	-2.8	-3.2	-15.0	15.9	6.8	-0.2	7.4	-9.5
- Construction	-8.0	63.1	17.9	-27.8	-16.4	14.0	31.6	27.1	-46.5	-13.3	17.4	29.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	1.2	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.4	4.9	2.3	2.3
- Household Sector	42.7	-46.8	-14.0	63.5	21.6	13.2	37.2	-2.5	101.5	-34.6	-11.5	44.5	20.8
- Other Sector	-5.7	6.1	-9.7	-9.2	-5.7	-7.6	-7.9	-6.0	-4.7	-9.2	-7.2	-3.4	-9.8
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose	-7.6	-3.1	-7.7	-15.0	3.6	-5.7	1.8	2.7	-0.4	3.7	-1.5	6.2	0.5
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	2.8	10.0	14.1	11.2	-4.1	-3.4	-6.6	3.3	-1.6	-16.9	-5.9	11.4	3.4
- Personal Uses	5.1	6.3	7.0	-1.4	1.4	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.3	8.3	6.4	6.1	7.2
- Credit Cards	-51.3	-47.5	-71.0	-70.3	-53.9	-29.9	-66.7	-30.2	-42.6	-46.5	-63.4	-51.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	1.2	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.4	4.9	2.3	2.3
- Household Sector	3.7	7.3	6.7	-7.5	-8.3	-7.6	-7.0	-8.7	6.7	-6.2	-5.7	-5.1	5.8
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	-73.0	-73.6	-1.8	-4.8	-6.1	0.1	17.9	2.1	3.8	2.0	2.8	5.5	39.3
- Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector	-17.3	-17.5	-18.2	-18.4	-18.1	-17.3	-16.8	-16.9	-13.1	-13.2	-17.8	-34.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-12.8	-8.2	-6.6	-7.7	-13.1	-13.7	-15.7	-11.6	-10.6	-9.7	0.6	-5.7	-9.3
- Mining & Quarrying	19.1	-1.9	-3.0	4.8	3.0	22.7	48.6	48.0	53.0	21.7	44.7	38.4	32.3
- Manufacturing	-49.2	-48.7	-39.3	-41.9	-49.5	-42.4	-39.8	-39.8	-40.9	-40.9	-40.0	-23.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	3.9	-0.1	-1.0	-3.3	-1.8	-3.3	-1.9	0.2	1.7	-0.6	-0.4	2.4	5.3
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	0.1	-1.4	-1.5	-7.9	-9.6	-11.4	-10.7	-17.3	-5.4	-5.6	-9.1	-8.8	-9.0
- Construction	-1.3	-49.2	-48.7	-39.3	-41.9	-49.5	-42.4	-39.8	-39.8	-39.8	-40.9	-40.0	-24.1
- Transport, Storage and Information & Communication	1.2	-0.1	0.7	3.1	1.0	1.5	-4.8	-3.7	-4.2	-6.6	-3.2	-8.5	-1.6
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	-13.4	-14.5	-13.0	-10.4	-1.6	-3.4	0.7	13.8	16.8	16.3	17.0	12.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	-5.7	-6.9	-5.9	-7.4	-8.0	-6.7	-2.1	-2.4	-2.3	-1.6	0.1	1.3	1.3
- Household Sector	-33.8	-46.6	-47.4	-47.7	-46.0	-59.0	-55.5	-54.3	-52.6	-28.9	-27.9	-23.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-5.1	-7.9	-6.0	-7.1	-8.0	-8.1	-6.0	-6.2	-4.0	-4.3	-3.7	-3.8	-2.2
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	-50.0	0.0	200.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0	300.0	-40.0	-66.7	0.0	-100.0	-100.0	Companies Commission 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

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until November 2025

provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2025

a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024										2025										DATA SOURCE	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov									
4.3 STOCK MARKET																							
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,594.3	1,642.3	1,556.9	1,574.7	1,513.7	1,540.2	1,508.4	1,533.0	1,513.3	1,575.1	1,611.9	1,604.5	Bursa Malaysia									
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	64.7	60.5	54.8	50.2	57.3	48.1	51.5	60.6	63.9	50.5	74.3	61.5	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	Bursa Malaysia									
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE																							
4.4.1 USD - US Dollar	RM per Unit	4,4366	4,4604	4,4740	4,4448	4,4358	4,4158	4,2635	4,2429	4,2363	4,2266	4,2126	4,1559	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.2 GBP - UK Pound	RM per Unit	5,6561	5,6393	5,5229	5,5693	5,7197	5,8078	5,7006	5,7465	5,6797	5,6863	5,6351	5,4577	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5,8516	5,8446	5,8195	5,8091	5,9473	5,7681	5,8043	5,7706	5,7753	5,7496	5,6371	5,6371	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3,3188	3,3034	3,2836	3,2901	3,3191	3,3373	3,2982	3,3039	3,3076	3,2878	3,2780	3,2551	3,1892	Central Bank of Malaysia								
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per 100 Units	4,7159	4,6713	4,6283	4,6272	4,6852	4,8108	4,9682	4,9166	4,9435	4,9099	4,8028	4,8028	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	503,5507	501,5317	491,8395	491,4700	501,4699	501,1279	514,3393	520,4304	531,0266	524,0069	528,6250	516,9857	Central Bank of Malaysia									
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	2,8867	2,9050	2,8556	2,8267	2,9750	3,0672	2,9492	2,9354	2,8853	2,8621	2,8467	2,7863	2,6797	Central Bank of Malaysia								
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	57,3781	57,4794	57,0800	57,0800	56,8801	54,6285	54,0604	53,9674	54,0022	54,1152	54,2239	53,4376	Central Bank of Malaysia									
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES																							
5.1 TRADE																							
5.1.1 Exports	RM Billion	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	56.3	60.1	59.5	54.0	58.3	54.0	58.2	57.4	64.2	62.3	62.3	64.1	Statistics Singapore									
- Singapore	USD Billion	311.9	335.6	324.3	314.8	313.1	315.1	315.6	324.9	321.4	328.3	305.0	330.2	National Bureau of Statistics of China									
- China	JPY Billion	9,906.6	9,910.6	7,963.7	9,191.1	9,852.6	9,157.2	8,145.0	9,162.6	9,359.1	8,425.2	9,413.7	9,766.3	330.2	Central Bank of Malaysia								
- Japan	USD Billion	223.6	209.6	210.3	225.7	256.0	218.6	214.9	229.1	185.7	214.9	229.0	227.8	213.8	European Statistics								
- USA	USD Billion	174.0	165.4	164.9	167.6	191.4	189.7	183.1	180.1	176.2	179.6	186.9	202.8	n.a	United States Census Bureau								
5.1.2 Imports	RM Billion	111.3	119.3	119.2	105.6	112.5	128.4	125.9	113.1	125.5	115.5	118.8	127.9	128.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia								
- Malaysia #	SGD Billion	51.8	56.1	54.3	46.4	53.4	56.4	52.3	48.5	57.0	51.8	56.3	62.1	55.6	Statistics Singapore								
- Singapore	USD Billion	214.6	230.5	186.3	183.6	211.1	219.2	212.8	210.6	223.5	219.4	238.1	215.3	218.7	National Bureau of Statistics of China								
- China	JPY Billion	9,779.7	10,622.5	8,606.6	9,233.2	9,273.0	8,727.6	9,009.5	9,476.6	9,217.3	9,217.3	9,367.5	9,988.1	9,932.4	Statistics Bureau of Japan								
- Japan	USD Billion	211.8	195.6	215.8	202.8	222.0	211.1	204.9	207.9	217.3	191.3	214.3	213.5	213.5	Moody's Analytics								
- EU	USD Billion	274.3	284.9	317.2	288.2	342.7	276.1	276.4	285.5	292.2	262.8	276.5	274.2	274.2	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan								
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																							
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	136.5	135.6	126.3	138.1	127.1	127.1	128.5	138.3	137.7	141.0	141.0	144.0	142.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia								
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	130.2	133.4	127.3	121.9	126.7	122.3	119.4	127.2	134.9	120.1	158.8	172.1	148.8	Singapore Economic Development Board								
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	113.9	121.5	103.6	106.3	117.0	116.4	112.6	114.3	114.5	110.9	120.8	105.6	112.3	Census and Statistics Department, South Korea								
5.2.4 Japan	Point	103.4	104.1	94.4	97.3	111.1	101.0	95.0	103.7	107.4	89.9	107.5	108.9	101.2	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan								
5.2.5 USA	Point	102.3	103.2	100.1	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.0	101.5	101.9	101.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	Federal Reserve Board, USA								
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX																							
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	181.7	183.9	184.9	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	187.2	185.8	186.3	189.7	190.4	189.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia								
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	107.4	118.4	114.2	91.9	104.4	95.6	102.8	95.9	106.3	99.5	99.5	105.7	111.3	Census and Statistics Department, Singapore								
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	104.4	107.7	116.5	96.4	98.4	93.9	102.5	97.9	96.9	99.3	102.0	113.7	109.0	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong								
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	109.8	120.1	89.8	93.7	96.8	100.1	98.7	98.3	100.6	97.0	97.2	101.4	113.5	Office for National Statistics								
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																							
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	133.3	133.4	134.1	134.1	134.3	134.3	134.5	134.7	134.9	135.2	135.1	135.1	135.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia								
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	108.5	108.3	108.4	100.6	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	101.1	101.1	100.0	100.0	Trading Economics								
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.3	106.8	106.0	105.5	107.2	108.2	108.1	108.3	108.6	108.5	108.7	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	127.0	127.7	128.4	128.1	127.8	127.3	127.3	127.3	127.7	127.7	127.7	128.6	128.6	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	116.8	117.2	99.6	100.7	100.6	100.3	101.1	100.9	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.3	101.3	101.3	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																							
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	117.7	118.6	119.0	118.3	117.1	115.8	115.0	115.3	115.4	116.0	116.0	116.0	115.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia								
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	99.2	98.6	98.4	98.0	97.9	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.4	98.8	98.8	98.8	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	98.3	
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	97.5	103.3	107.2	107.2	104.5	105.1	102.2	101.4	101.4	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	101.5	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	119.1	119.5	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.3	119.8	119.8	120.2	120.2	120.2	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	
5.5.5 China	Point	105.7	105.6	105.4	104.8	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	104.4	103.5	103.5	103.3	103.3	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	
5.5.6 Japan	Point	124.7	124.9	125.3	125.3	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	126.4	127.0	127.0	127.0	127.0	127.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	
5.5.7 USA	Point	146.4	147.1	148.1	148.1	147.7	147.7	147.7	147.7	147.7	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	148.3	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until November 2025

provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2025

a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	2024												2025												DATA SOURCE			
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep				
4.3 STOCK MARKET																												
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	9.7	12.9	2.9	1.5	-2.3	-5.5	-3.6	6.9	-2.2	0.5	0.6	Bursa Malaysia																
4.3.2 Value Traded	-1.6	7.2	-22.2	-10.4	-11.2	-21.7	-42.9	-44.9	-27.2	-33.3	25.2	Bursa Malaysia																
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	13.0	15.8	6.1	1.8	-1.9	-4.4	-7.4	-6.1	-7.3	-1.0	1.6	Bursa Malaysia																
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE																												
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	5.7	4.5	4.7	7.4	6.3	8.0	10.7	11.0	10.5	4.5	1.2	6.7	Central Bank of Malaysia															
4.4.2 GBP - UK Pound	2.9	4.6	7.7	8.2	4.8	2.7	4.5	5.1	0.6	-1.0	-0.4	3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia															
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	6.0	6.3	7.4	9.0	6.4	5.7	8.1	7.5	6.6	2.3	-0.6	0.1	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia														
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	4.8	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.0	2.1	0.3	0.8	4.1	Central Bank of Malaysia														
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	7.5	8.8	10.4	11.3	7.2	3.0	6.0	3.9	2.4	-1.0	-4.3	-4.6	1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia														
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	4.4	7.5	11.0	10.7	6.0	-1.1	0.9	1.3	-1.8	-4.9	-5.6	-2.5	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia														
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	8.5	11.3	12.4	9.0	5.9	1.0	2.7	1.6	2.7	5.5	4.5	3.2	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia														
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	5.3	4.0	4.2	6.9	5.6	7.0	10.6	11.0	4.9	1.1	2.0	6.7	Central Bank of Malaysia															
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES																												
5.1 TRADE																												
5.1.1 Exports																												
- Malaysia [#]	3.7	17.0	0.4	6.1	6.6	15.9	-1.2	-3.6	6.5	1.7	12.5	15.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia															
- Singapore	5.0	14.6	3.1	5.6	2.3	22.0	2.4	10.3	8.4	1.8	14.5	24.9	9.9	Statistics Singapore														
- China	6.6	10.7	5.9	-3.1	12.2	8.0	4.6	5.8	7.1	4.3	8.2	12.1	5.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China														
- Japan	12.3	2.8	7.2	11.4	4.0	2.0	-1.7	-0.5	-2.6	-0.1	4.2	3.6	1.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan														
- EU	-1.0	4.0	4.9	6.9	15.6	-2.3	0.5	0.3	-0.4	-5.9	7.2	-0.5	4.4	European Statistics														
- USA	5.1	-1.4	2.9	0.1	6.7	10.8	5.6	3.5	4.4	-0.3	9.1	14.7	n.a	United States Census Bureau														
5.1.2 Imports																												
- Malaysia [#]	1.6	11.9	6.2	5.5	-2.9	19.9	6.6	1.3	0.6	-5.9	7.2	10.0	15.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia														
- Singapore	4.9	24.0	10.4	3.2	4.0	6.6	-0.8	7.7	3.8	14.7	20.8	7.3	Statistics Singapore															
- China	-4.0	0.8	-16.3	1.6	-4.3	-0.3	-3.4	1.1	4.1	1.2	7.4	1.0	1.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China														
- Japan	1.6	1.8	16.7	-0.7	1.8	-2.2	-7.7	0.2	-7.5	-5.2	3.3	0.7	4.0	Statistics Bureau of Japan														
- EU	1.5	5.5	11.5	6.9	11.0	-0.2	-2.3	7.1	1.7	-4.4	5.0	-5.5	2.9	2.9	Moody's Analytics													
- USA	7.4	15.3	25.0	19.0	32.3	1.9	0.5	-0.2	1.4	-5.2	-3.3	-5.1	n.a	United States Census Bureau														
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																												
5.2.1 Malaysia	3.4	4.6	2.1	1.5	3.2	2.7	0.3	3.0	4.2	4.9	5.7	6.0	4.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia														
5.2.2 Singapore	10.8	5.0	5.2	1.1	7.6	4.3	3.5	7.7	7.5	-9.2	16.3	28.9	14.3	Singapore Economic Development Board														
5.2.3 South Korea	-0.3	4.4	-5.0	6.5	4.5	5.1	-0.3	1.6	5.0	n.a	12.1	-8.2	-1.4	Moody's Analytics, South Korea														
5.2.4 Japan	-3.3	-2.2	2.2	0.1	0.5	0.5	-2.4	4.4	-0.4	-1.6	3.8	1.6	-2.1	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan														
5.2.5 USA	-0.6	0.5	-1.4	-1.6	-1.4	-1.2	-2.0	-1.7	-0.6	-1.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Federal Reserve Board, USA													
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX																												
5.3.1 Malaysia	4.1	3.6	6.6	4.0	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia														
5.3.2 Singapore	-6.4	-8.7	3.6	-8.1	-0.2	0.3	-0.3	-1.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	0.7	3.6	3.6	Department of Statistics, Singapore													
5.3.3 Hong Kong	-8.4	-11.3	-5.1	-15.1	-4.7	-3.3	1.9	-0.3	0.9	3.4	4.8	5.4	4.4	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong														
5.3.4 United Kingdom	4.0	2.7	-1.2	0.6	0.0	5.5	-2.3	0.3	-0.5	-0.8	0.7	0.8	3.4	3.4	Office for National Statistics													
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																												
5.4.1 Malaysia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia														
5.4.2 Thailand	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			
5.4.3 Singapore	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7			
5.4.4 Philippines	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			
5.4.5 Singapore	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7			
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																												
5.5.1 Malaysia	-0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	-1.9	-3.4	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-4.2	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia														
5.5.2 Thailand	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6			
5.5.3 Singapore	4.0	2.7	6.1	6.0	3.0	3.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8			
5.5.4 Philippines	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5			
5.5.5 South Korea	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.2	-2.5	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-2.7	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6	-3.6			
5.5.6 China	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7			
5.5.7 USA	2.9	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4			

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025										DATA SOURCE		
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
5.6 LABOUR FORCE														
5.6.1 Participation Rate	%	70.5	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9
- Malaysia	%	64.4	64.7	64.7	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.4	64.4	64.8	64.5	64.5
- South Korea	%	64.6	65.1	63.9	64.5	62.9	63.7	64.8	65.7	65.1	65.1	64.5	63.6	63.6
- Philippines	%	66.9	67.1	67.2	66.8	66.8	66.7	67.0	67.0	67.0	66.9	67.0	67.0	67.0
- Australia	%	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.3	64.0	64.2	63.9	64.0	64.2	64.2	64.2
- Japan	%	78.4	78.5	78.6	78.6	78.7	78.7	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0
- United Kingdom	%	62.5	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.3	62.3	62.4	62.4	n.a	62.4
- USA	%	66.4	65.4	65.5	65.3	65.2	65.3	65.4	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.3	65.1	65.1
- Canada	%	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.4	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.7	75.7	75.7
- Sweden	%	67.2	66.8	67.8	67.0	68.0	69.1	70.4	71.2	69.8	68.7	68.3	69.2	68.1
- Finland	%													
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate	%	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
- Malaysia	%	3.2	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	5.3	3.9	3.8	5.0	4.4
- Philippines	%	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.7
- South Korea	%	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
- Russia	%	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3
- Australia	%	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6
- Japan	%	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	n.a	4.6
- United Kingdom	%	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	n.a	4.4
- USA	%	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.9
- Canada	%	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.9	8.9
- Sweden	%	8.1	9.5	9.4	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.5	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.1
- Finland	%													

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until November 2025

provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2025

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

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	1,010.2	1,942.6	1,465.2	285.9	1,580.1	127.4	-11.5	-11.5	-81.9	-8.6	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	7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	65.912.8	62,811.5	43,140.7	43,140.6	63,712.0	60,713.4	-1.5	14.5	11.5	12.3	27.4	14,474.4	30.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Services	RM Million	14,474.4	15,592.9	22,537.6	17,206.1	17,267.3	20,408.6	49.9	-17.7	41.4	47.4	19.3	12,228.3	25.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Construction	RM Million	12,228.3	18,485.2	16,820.2	10,553.7	12,981.4	14,235.4	-1.7	32.2	32.0	6.2	-15.8	98,200.5	44.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	98,200.5	98,989.1	92,389.2	86,116.4	94,592.1	101,130.7	4.2	-7.8	1.2	-1.7	-0.7	64.5	60.7	2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Household Sector	RM Million	60.7	49.9	55.2	52.0	87.8	81.3	-7.0	-94.5	-19.0	-5.8	-12.9	44.5	40.2	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Other Sectors	RM Million	40.2	213,414.0	216,283.9	172,772.6	206,558.0	215,133.2	5.3	3.5	-3.4	4.1	8.2	190,948.7	45.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Total	RM Million	190,948.7	13,490.5	12,772.4	10,200.6	11,410.5	11,038.3	-0.2	-4.4	-18.6	-22.6	-18.1	13,587.0	18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector	RM Million	13,587.0	3,763.6	3,486.0	3,156.1	3,003.9	4,210.4	3,263.9	37.9	-9.2	-31.9	-40.4	3,003.9	11.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	3,763.6	114,027.0	117,692.0	127,581.6	103,950.4	104,107.4	102,774.9	7.2	7.6	12.6	-8.7	127,581.6	12.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	114,027.0	273,614.7	275,054.7	266,720.4	245,485.3	242,223.3	250,285.6	-5.7	-11.9	-6.5	-11.6	-11.5	90.0	90.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Manufacturing	RM Million	90.0	42,283.6	37,139.7	44,104.2	35,665.8	39,192.0	39,689.7	-1.4	-19.2	-6.5	-13.9	-7.3	15,988.2	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Construction	RM Million	15,988.2	19,776.3	21,095.9	18,379.4	19,782.8	18,418.9	18,418.9	-7.5	9.7	16.5	-11.3	24.1	22,387.8	6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	22,387.8	130,115.6	129,549.3	127,137.0	122,135.6	128,557.1	128,557.1	8.5	2.1	-0.6	-1.2	-1.2	128,557.1	9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Household Sector	RM Million	128,557.1	3,087.2	3,069.0	3,658.0	3,283.1	3,390.2	11.1	-18.3	-6.7	17.7	13.4	598,822.0	7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Other Sectors	RM Million	598,822.0	5,471.3	547,618.6	546,345.0	557,618.6	561,345.0	561,345.0	0.0	-4.8	-1.3	-8.2	-7.2	16,311.2	0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose	RM Million	16,311.2	16,899.4	16,837.9	16,590.9	17,011.1	16,837.9	17,011.1	4.7	2.1	-4.9	-6.2	-0.5	14,951.7	2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	14,951.7	61,171.9	14,387.8	14,387.9	14,387.8	14,387.8	14,387.8	-	2.6	5.7	7.2	-2.4	61,515.3	7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Personal Uses	RM Million	61,515.3	59,378.0	65,545.1	65,545.1	63,732.0	63,639.9	66,042.3	7.1	7.4	5.9	2.5	27.0	59,378.0	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
- Credit Cards	RM Million	27.0	26.1	24.2	17.5	14.7	14.3	14.3	-48.3	-46.1	-65.4	-45.7	122,387.8	45.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-	
- Purchases of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	122,387.8	130,115.6	129,549.3	127,137.0	122,135.6	128,557.1	128,557.1	8.5	6.3	-0.6	-1.2	-1.2	104,940.3	12.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	-	-	-
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	104,940.3	103,761.3	95,225.5	96,211.9	95,779.5	97,779.5	97,779.5	3.4	1.8	-7.3	-8.3	-8.7	95,779.5	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling	RM Million	95,779.5	52,750.4	46,997.5	41,845.2	49,602.5	53,681.6	53,681.6	7.9	6.1	4.2	1.2	-6.0	31,229.6	2.8	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	-	-	-
- Loan/Financing Approved for Residential	RM Million	31,229.6	34,197.1	32,904.6	30,888.6	29,902.1	31,276.0	31,276.0	9.4	1.5	-3.6	-5.0	-4.3	34,197.1	4.3	Ministry of Housing and Local Government	-	-	-
3.5.9 Real Estate Index	Point	133.6	140.5	144.0	144.8	144.8	150.2	12.4	13.8	12.5	11.7	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
3.5.10 Health Index	Point	161.8	166.7	171.9	172.0	175.4	181.4	8.4	9.1	7.4	8.4	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
3.5.11 Education Index	Point	133.7	137.2	138.5	139.2	143.1	144.3	8.0	8.4	6.7	4.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	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	2.5	2.5	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
- Labour Force	(000)	16,913.0	16,986.7	17,097.9	17,229.3	17,369.9	17,486.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
i. Employed	(000)	16,386.3	16,455.7	16,558.1	16,703.0	16,849.0	16,966.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
ii. Unemployed	(000)	544.6	541.0	538.7	526.3	519.9	520.9	-6.3	-5.6	-4.6	-4.4	-4.4	-3.9	-3.9	-3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
a. Actively Unemployed	(000)	432.3	429.2	427.8	421.3	417.3	418.1	-12.4	-8.4	-8.4	-3.3	-3.3	-2.9	-2.9	-2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
b. Inactively Unemployed	(000)	112.3	111.8	110.4	102.9	102.6	102.6	-12.6	-12.6	-12.6	-12.6	-12.6	-12.6	-12.6	-12.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
c. Outside Labour Force	(000)	7,016.2	7,070.9	7,110.7	7,126.1	7,154.9	7,182.6	-2.3	-1.6	-1.6	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	-2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
d. Labour Force Participation Rate	%	70.7	70.6	70.7	70.8	70.9	70.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
e. Unemployment Rate	%	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
4.1.2 Labour Demand																			
- Jobs	(000)	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
- Filled Jobs	(000)	8,763.6	8,780.0	8,860.7	8,860.4	8,870.3	8,902.4	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
- Rate	%	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
- Vacancies	(000)	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
- Rate	%	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-
- Jobs Created	(000)	31,866	31,179	31,446	31,922	32,322	32,300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2024				2025				DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Q1	Q2	Q3	
4.1.3 Labour Productivity																		
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	41.8	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.2	45.1	45.1	45.1	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.4	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	6.2	3.8	-1.9	0.4	3.9	1.3	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	3.7	-4.7	-2.4	-0.9	-5.1	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	55.6	57.2	56.2	56.9	57.6	59.6	2.9	3.4	2.2	2.2	3.8	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	19.6	20.9	20.5	20.9	21.4	23.0	19.0	20.0	18.7	11.3	9.3	10.2	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	49.0	0.9	1.4	2.0	0.9	3.6	2.9	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	26,652.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.6	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	0.5	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	332,946.0	292,813.0	317,934.0	2.5	-2.9	-1.1	-3.2	-5.8	8.9	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	2.8	2.8	3.5	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	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	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification																		
- 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.2 STOCK MARKET																		
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,590.1	1,648.9	1,642.3	1,642.3	1,533.0	1,611.9	15.5	15.8	12.9	-1.5	-3.6	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-2.2	-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	Bursa Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE																		
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	5.4	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	5,636.0	5,604.0	5,757.6	-5.1	1.3	6.9	6.9	3.8	1.6	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	5,846.4	3,372.8	3,301.2	5,833.1	5,783.4	-2.8	3.7	6.9	7.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	5,039.4	4,890.7	4,680.7	4,680.7	3,321.1	3,291.1	-3.3	-3.3	1.7	5.4	5.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - Euro	RM per 100 Units	523,501.4	513,938.2	501,239.7	494,926.3	521,632.5	488,954.4	-3.8	-3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	3,036.3	2,985.2	2,888.6	2,919.1	2,983.9	2,886.7	-8.7	-8.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	60,535.0	57,100.6	56,559.0	57,209.5	55,189.7	54,028.3	-4.6	-4.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units												5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:
p preliminary

1 latest data until Third Quarter 2025
provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2025
a. not available
- not applicable

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