



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 2 | 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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The Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) enters its second edition of 2026, continuing its role as a consolidated reference for Malaysia's official economic statistics. On behalf of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), I invite readers to remain actively engaged with MESR by examining the data-driven analyses and statistical insights presented in this February 2026 publication.

This edition features the latest official statistics for the fourth quarter of 2025 and the overall performance of 2025, together with selected key indicators released in December 2025 and advance developments for January 2026. Collectively, these indicators provide an integrated and up-to-date assessment of Malaysia's economic conditions, highlighting prevailing trends, sectoral dynamics and short-term signals shaping the outlook ahead.

This issue also features a special article titled "The Age Profile of Mothers and Its Impact on Fertility," which highlights Malaysia's continued decline in fertility alongside the rising age of mothers at first live birth. The article underscores how later marriages, higher educational attainment, greater female labour force participation and economic considerations are shaping the country's demographic transition.

Global economic growth remained moderate yet resilient in 2025, with the International Monetary Fund projecting global expansion of 3.3 per cent, supported by sustained technological investment and relatively accommodative financial conditions despite ongoing trade-related uncertainties. Growth performance remained uneven across regions, with advanced economies expanding at a measured pace while selected Asian economies recorded stronger momentum in the fourth quarter of 2025.

In the context of these global developments, Malaysia's economy strengthened further in the fourth quarter of 2025, expanding by 6.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 5.4%) and bringing full-year growth to 5.2 per cent. The expansion was broad-based, underpinned by sustained Services sector performance, continued manufacturing activity and resilient domestic demand.

Industrial activity remained supportive, with the Industrial Production Index recording steady growth, particularly within Manufacturing. External trade continued to reinforce overall performance, reflecting sustained demand for export-oriented products. Inflationary pressures remained manageable, with consumer prices contained within a moderate range, while producer prices reflected easing cost conditions amid softer commodity trends.

Labour market conditions remained favourable, characterised by sustained employment growth and a low unemployment rate. Productivity gains outpaced the expansion in employment and hours worked, signalling continued improvements in economic efficiency and productive capacity.

In December 2025, key high-frequency indicators signalled continued economic stability toward year-end, supported by resilient consumer demand, tourism-related activities and ongoing business expansion. External trade performance remained favourable despite global uncertainties, reflecting Malaysia's diversified economic structure.

Overall, the performance in the fourth quarter and throughout 2025 reflect resilient macroeconomic fundamentals, underpinned by steady growth, contained inflation, strengthening income trends and ongoing structural reforms. As Malaysia moves into 2026, positive business expectations across most sectors and key states provide an added layer of support to the growth outlook, despite some moderation and uneven regional performance. A sustained focus on productivity gains, digital and technological adoption, human capital enhancement and investment facilitation will be essential to reinforce economic resilience and ensure durable, inclusive growth in a dynamic global landscape.

Malaysia, for the first time, ranked as number one (1) globally in the biennial Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25 report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

The Government of Malaysia has declared October 20th as National Statistics Day (MyStats Day), with the theme 'Statistics is the Essence of Life'. Meanwhile, the Fourth World Statistics Day will be celebrated on 20th October 2025, with the theme 'Driving Change with Quality Statistics and Data for Everyone'.

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

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

February 2026

KEY REVIEW

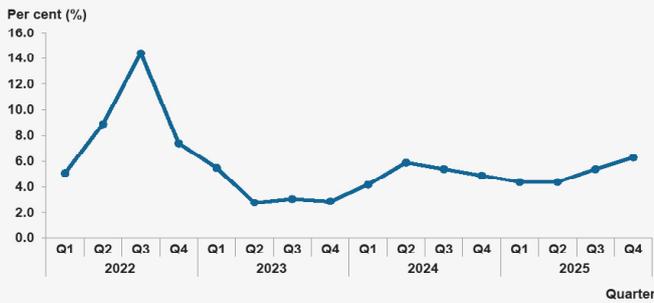
- The International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook (January 2026) reported that the global economy grew by 3.3 per cent in 2025 and is projected to expand by 3.3 per cent in 2026 and 3.2 per cent in 2027. Growth in advanced economies is expected to remain modest at 1.8 per cent in 2026 and 1.7 per cent in 2027, while Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDE) are forecast to stay resilient with growth above 4.0 per cent in both years.
- Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 6.3 per cent in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2025, the highest since Q42022, rose from 5.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Growth was primarily driven by the Services and Manufacturing sectors. On the demand side, Private final consumption expenditure and Gross fixed capital formation continued to fuel the economic activity.
- Natural Rubber (NR) production increased by 37.3 per cent in December 2025 (28,684 tonnes) as compared to November 2025 (20,891 tonnes). However, on a year-on-year basis, production declined by 25.1 per cent (December 2024: 38,299 tonnes). Meanwhile, the fresh fruit bunches (FFB) production decreased by 14.1 per cent in January 2026 to 7,966,457 tonnes as compared to December 2025 (9,274,985 tonnes). Nevertheless, on a year-on-year comparison, FFB production increase by 21.0 per cent (January 2025: 6,581,739 tonnes).
- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) grew by 4.8 per cent in December 2025, up from 4.3 per cent in November, marking two consecutive years of sustained monthly growth. The increase was driven mainly by the Manufacturing sector (+6.7%) and higher Electricity output (+3.7%), while the Mining sector contracted by 2.5 per cent. On a month-on-month basis, the IPI rebounded by 0.2 per cent (November 2025: -1.1%).
- The Manufacturing sector recorded RM1.97 trillion in sales in 2025, rising 4.2 per cent from 2024. In December 2025, sales reached RM168.6 billion (+6.4%), driven mainly by strong growth in Electrical & electronics products (+12.6%), supported by the Food, beverages & tobacco (+10.4%) and Non metallic mineral, basic metal & fabricated metal products subsectors (+5.3%). Month on month, sales slipped by 0.5 per cent compared to November. For Q4 2025, Manufacturing sales rose 5.8 per cent year on year to RM509.5 billion.
- Moving on to the Wholesale and retail trade, the total sales reached RM163.7 billion in December 2025, rising 7.6 per cent year on year and contributing to total annual sales of RM1.87 trillion, reflecting a year-on-year increase of 5.6 per cent. December's growth was mainly supported by the Wholesale and Retail trade sub sectors. Overall performance for 2025, the Retail trade grew 6.1 per cent to RM811.5 billion, Wholesale trade increased 5.8 per cent to RM827.4 billion, and Motor vehicles rose 3.2 per cent to RM226.1 billion.
- Malaysia's inflation rose marginally to 1.6 per cent in January 2026 with the index points increasing to 135.7 from 133.6 in the same month of the previous year. The increase was mainly due to higher rises in Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (6.6%), Education (3.2%), Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.2%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture (0.9%). Concurrently, on month-on-month basis, inflation in January 2026 registered an increase of 0.1 per cent as compared to 0.3 per cent in December 2025.
- Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) fell by 2.7 per cent in December 2025, extending the 1.8 per cent decline in November. The drop was driven mainly by steep contractions in Agriculture, forestry & fishing (12.1%), Mining (8.8%), and Manufacturing (1.3%). Month on month, the PPI slipped marginally by 0.2 per cent. As for Q4 2025, the PPI decreased 1.5 per cent, reflecting continued declines across the Agriculture, Mining, and Manufacturing sectors.
- Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a surplus of RM2.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 2025, supported by a larger surplus in the Services account of RM5.0 billion and net exports of Goods totalling RM23.6 billion.
-
-

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) registered a higher net inflow of RM27.8 billion (Q3 2025: net inflow of RM8.5 billion), supported by inflows in both Equity & investment fund shares and Debt instruments. At the same time, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) posted a value of RM2.8 billion in Q4 2025 (Q3 2025: net outflow of RM1.7 billion), mainly contributed by Equity injections and reinvested earnings abroad.
- Malaysia's external trade remained strong in January 2026, with total trade rising significantly at 12.6 per cent year on year to RM272.4 billion. Similarly, exports increased sharply by 19.6 per cent to RM146.9 billion, while imports grew 5.3 per cent to RM125.5 billion, resulting in a wider trade surplus of RM21.4 billion. Month on month, however, exports, imports, total trade, and the trade balance all recorded declines by 3.9 per cent, 4.0 per cent, 3.9 per cent and 3.2 per cent, respectively, compared to December 2025.
- Simultaneously, Malaysia's labour force uptick by 0.8 per cent to 17.62 million persons in Q4 2025. Meanwhile, the number of employed persons edged up by 0.8 per cent to 17.10 million persons, recording a labour force participation rate (LFPR) at 70.9 per cent. The number of unemployed persons decline by 0.4 per cent with the unemployment rate falling to 2.9 per cent (Q3 2025: 3.0%). In view of the demand side, the total number of jobs increased by 1.8 per cent, recording 9.21 million jobs in Q4 2025.
- Malaysia's economy is expected to stay resilient, supported by a slight annual rise of 0.1 per cent in the Leading Index (LI) in December 2025 and monthly improvements driven mainly by stronger Real Money Supply (M1) and the Real Imports of semiconductors. Although the smoothed long term LI remained below 100.0 points, economic prospects are still positive due to growth in the new economy and the anticipated boost from Visit Malaysia Year 2026, which is expected to stimulate business activity, tourism, and related sectors.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

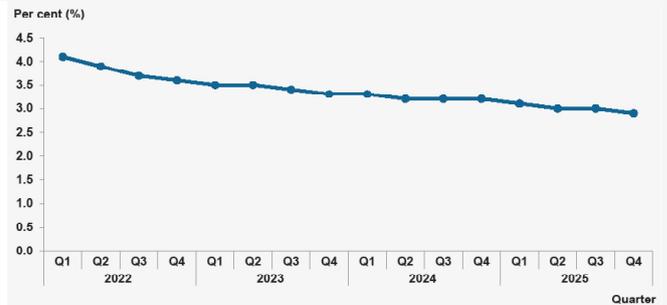
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

6.3%
Q4 2025



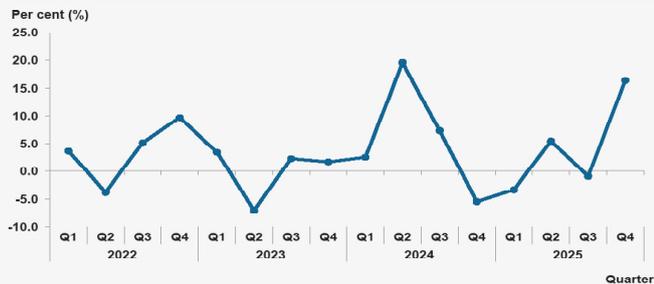
Unemployment Rate

2.9%
Q4 2025



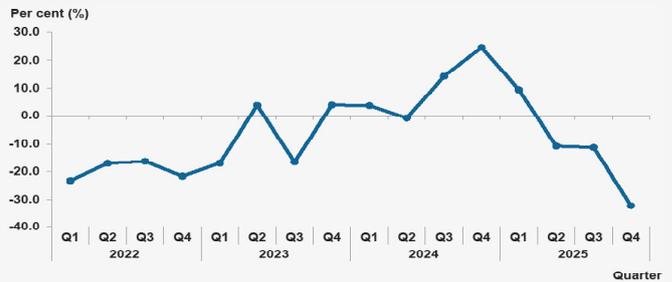
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

16.4%
Q4 2025



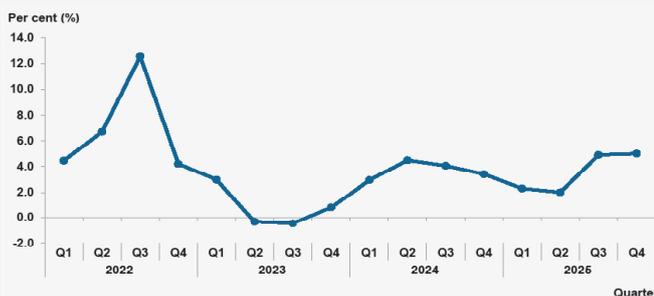
Production of Natural Rubber

-32.3%
Q4 2025



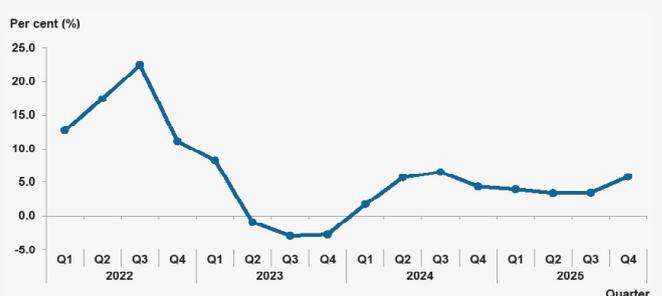
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

5.0%
Q4 2025



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

5.8%
Q4 2025

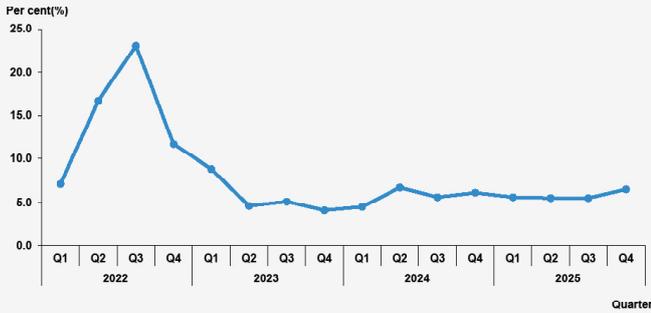


Note:

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

Index of Services

6.5%
Q4 2025



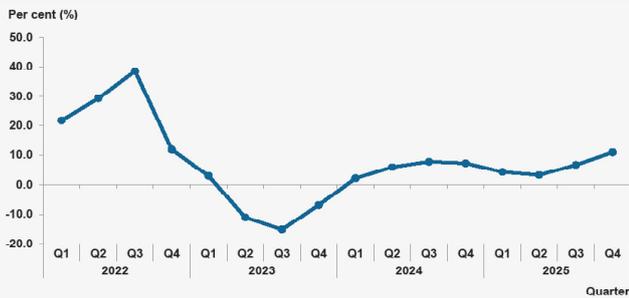
Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

5.8%
Q4 2025



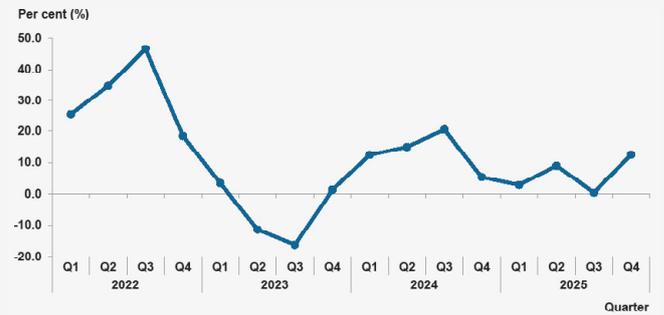
Exports

11.0%
Q4 2025



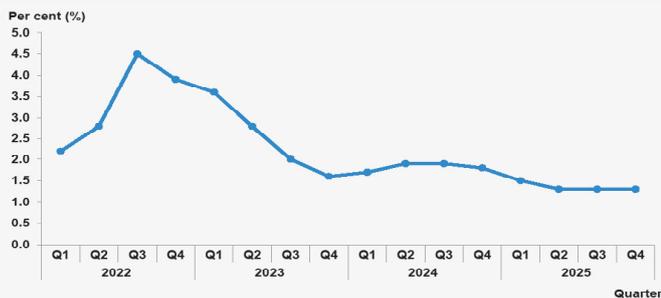
Imports

12.6%
Q4 2025



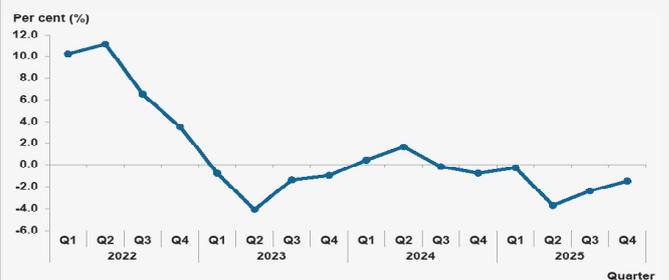
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1.3%
Q4 2025



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

-1.5%
Q4 2025



OVERVIEW

World economy

The World Economic Outlook (IMF) report, published in January 2026, indicates that the global economy expanded by 3.3 per cent in 2025 and is projected to grow by 3.3 per cent in 2026 and 3.2 per cent in 2027. The baseline projection is underpinned by sustained investment in technological innovation, particularly in artificial intelligence, supported by broadly accommodative financial conditions and continued private sector resilience and adaptability. Notwithstanding these supportive factors, potential shifts in global trade policy frameworks remain a key source of downside risk to the global growth outlook.

Growth in advanced economies is projected at 1.8 per cent in 2026 and 1.7 per cent in 2027, reflecting moderating domestic demand conditions and persistent structural constraints in several jurisdictions. In the United States, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is projected at 2.4 per cent in 2026, supported by expansionary fiscal policy settings and lower policy interest rates, alongside a gradual dissipation of the drag associated with elevated trade barriers. In contrast, growth in Emerging Market and Developing Economies (EMDE) is projected to remain relatively resilient, hovering above 4.0 per cent in both 2026 and 2027.

GDP growth in the fourth quarter of 2025 showed a varied pattern across economies, with several Asian countries outperforming advanced economies. The European Union expanded by 1.4 per cent year-on-year, reflecting modest growth. In Asia, Malaysia and Singapore recorded strong growth of 6.3 per cent and 6.9 per cent, respectively, while Vietnam led with robust growth of 8.5 per cent. The economic performance of these selected countries for the fourth quarter of 2025 is presented in **Table 1**.

Table 1: GDP Growth Rate of Selected Countries, Year-on-Year (%), 2023 – 2025

Country	2023	2024	2025	2024	2025			
				Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Malaysia	3.6	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.4	6.3
European Union	0.4	1.1	t.t	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4*
United Kingdom	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.2	1.0
United States	2.9	2.8	t.t	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	t.t
Japan	0.7	-0.2	1.1	0.6	1.6	2.0	0.6	0.1
Singapore	1.8	5.3	5.0	5.3	3.9	4.6	4.6	6.9
China	5.2	5.0	5.0	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.5
Philippines	5.5	5.6	4.4	5.3	5.4	5.5	3.9	3.0
Indonesia	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.4
Vietnam	5.1	7.1	8.0	7.6	6.9	8.0	8.3	8.5

Note : * refers to advance estimates

n.a refers to not available

Source: Official website of Selected National Statistics Office (NSO)

The global economic landscape for 2025 was marked by varying growth trajectories across major economies. The euro area and the EU are estimated to achieve annual growth rates of 1.5 per cent and 1.6 per cent, respectively. On a year-on-year basis, the fourth quarter of 2025 saw the euro area record a seasonally adjusted increase of 1.3 per cent, while the EU expanded by 1.5 per cent. These figures indicate a marginal moderation in momentum compared to the third quarter of 2025.

The United Kingdom's economy is estimated to have grown by 1.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 compared to the same period in the preceding year. From the supply-side perspective, performance in the final quarter was primarily supported by the Production sector, which recorded an increase of 1.2 per cent. In contrast, the Construction sector contracted by 2.1 per cent, while the Services sector remained stagnant with no growth during the period. For the full year of 2025, the UK economy recorded an annual growth of 1.3 per cent, surpassing the 1.1 per cent growth registered in 2024.

Indonesia's economy demonstrated resilience, achieving an annual growth rate of 5.11 per cent in 2025, a slight increase from the 5.03 per cent recorded in 2024. The growth was particularly robust in the fourth quarter, with a year-on-year expansion of 5.39 per cent. On the production side, the annual performance was driven by the Other services activities (9.93%) and Business activities (9.10%), while the Manufacturing sector grew by 5.3 per cent.

The Philippines' GDP grew by 3.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025. This growth was driven by Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (4.6%), Financial and insurance activities (5.6%), and Public administration and defence; compulsory social security (7.9%). For the full year, the Philippines' GDP grew by 4.4 per cent in 2025, compared to the 5.6 per cent expansion achieved in 2024.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's economy grew by 6.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, as compared to 5.4 per cent growth was recorded in the third quarter of 2025. In terms of quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, GDP increased marginally by 0.8 per cent (Q3 2025: 2.7%) in this quarter. The monthly economic performance grew by 6.3 per cent in October, followed by 5.4 per cent in November and further strengthened to 7.2 per cent in December 2025.

The Services sector remained the main driver of the overall performance of the supply side in this quarter, with all sectors registered positive growth, as outlined in **Table 2**.

Table 2: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2024 – 2025 and Q1 2024 – Q4 2025

Kind of Economy Activity	2023	2024	2023				2024			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Services	5.1	5.4	7.1	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5
Manufacturing	0.7	4.2	3.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.9	4.7	5.6	4.4
Construction	6.1	17.5	7.4	6.2	7.2	3.6	11.9	17.3	19.9	20.7
Agriculture	0.7	3.1	1.4	-0.7	0.3	1.9	1.7	7.3	4.0	-0.5
Mining & quarrying	0.5	0.9	1.6	-2.1	-1.1	3.5	5.7	2.7	-3.9	-0.9
GDP	3.6	5.1	5.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	5.9	5.4	5.0

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The **Services** sector expanded by 6.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 as compared to 5.5 per cent in the previous quarter. This encouraging performance was supported by positive growth across all sub-sectors, particularly Wholesale & retail trade; Information & communication; and Transportation & storage sub-sectors. In terms of seasonally adjusted, the Services sector grew by 1.2 per cent (Q3 2025: 2.2%). For annual performance, the Services sector increased 5.5 per cent in 2025 (2024: 5.3%).

The **Manufacturing** sector recorded robust growth in the fourth quarter of 2025 with growth of 6.1 per cent from an increase of 4.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2025. The growth was driven by strong performance in the Electrical, electronic and optical products; Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products; as well as Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products. In terms of seasonally adjusted, the sector grew by 0.8 per cent (Q3 2025: 1.8%). Overall, the Manufacturing sector increased by 4.5 per cent (2024: 4.2%) in 2025.

The **Construction** sector remained resilient with growth of 11.0 per cent as compared to 11.8 per cent in the preceding quarter. This strong growth was fuelled by positive performance in all segments, mainly in the Non-residential buildings and Specialised construction activities. In terms of seasonally adjusted, this sector contracted by 0.6 per cent (Q3 2025: 5.2%). The performance of Construction sector in 2025 grew by 12.2 per cent (2024: 17.5%).

OVERVIEW

The **Agriculture** sector grew by 5.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 as compared to a marginal growth of 0.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, supported by a strong performance in the Palm Oil sub-sector. The expansion of this sector was also supported by the Livestock and Other Agriculture sub-sectors. In terms of seasonally adjusted, this sector increased by 2.1 per cent (Q3 2025: -2.8%). Overall, the Agriculture sector grew 2.2 per cent in 2025 (2024: 3.1%).

The **Mining and quarrying** sector recorded slower growth of 2.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, as compared to 9.7 per cent in the previous quarter, influenced by moderate growth in the Crude oil & condensate sub-sector. In terms of seasonally adjusted, this sector declined by 3.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 13.8%). For the year 2025, the Mining and quarrying sector grew marginally at 0.7 per cent (2024: 0.9%) (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Type of Expenditure, 2024 – 2025 and Q1 2024 – Q4 2025

Type of Expenditure	2023	2024	2023				2024			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Private final consumption	4.7	5.1	6.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.7	6.0	4.8	4.9
Gross fixed capital formation	5.5	12.0	4.9	5.5	5.1	6.4	9.6	11.5	15.3	11.7
Government final consumption	3.3	4.7	-2.0	3.3	5.3	5.8	7.3	3.6	4.9	3.3
Exports	-8.1	8.5	-2.9	-9.0	-12.0	-7.9	5.2	8.4	11.8	8.5
Imports	-7.4	8.9	-6.7	-8.8	-11.3	-2.6	8.0	8.7	13.5	5.7
Net Exports	-16.2	2.2	71.2	-11.9	-19.9	-52.9	-24.5	3.4	-8.8	57.6
GDP	3.6	5.1	5.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	5.9	5.4	5.0

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

On the demand side, Private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) grew better in this quarter at 5.3 per cent as compared to 5.0 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, primarily underpinned by higher expenditures on Transport, Restaurants & hotels and Communication. In terms of seasonally adjusted, PFCE increased by 1.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 0.5%).

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) or investment in fixed assets, registered stronger growth of 9.3 per cent as compared to 7.4 per cent in the previous quarter. This performance was supported by increased investment in the Structure, Machinery & equipment and Other assets components. In terms of seasonally adjusted, GFCF grew by 2.1 per cent (Q3 2025: -0.1%).

Government final consumption expenditure (GFCE) continued to strengthen, to 8.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 as compared to 7.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, driven by higher spending on supplies and services. In terms of seasonally adjusted, Government final consumption expenditure increased marginally by 0.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 6.1%).

Net exports declined by 45.8 per cent, following a growth of 18.7 per cent recorded in the third quarter of 2025. This was driven by stronger Imports growth of 7.9 per cent (Q3 2025: 0.7%), which outpaced Exports of 3.9 per cent (Q3 2025: 1.7%), primarily due to higher imports of capital goods. In terms of seasonally adjusted, Exports grew 0.8 per cent (Q3 2025: 1.5%) and Imports recorded an increase of 4.7 per cent (Q3 2025: -2.7%).

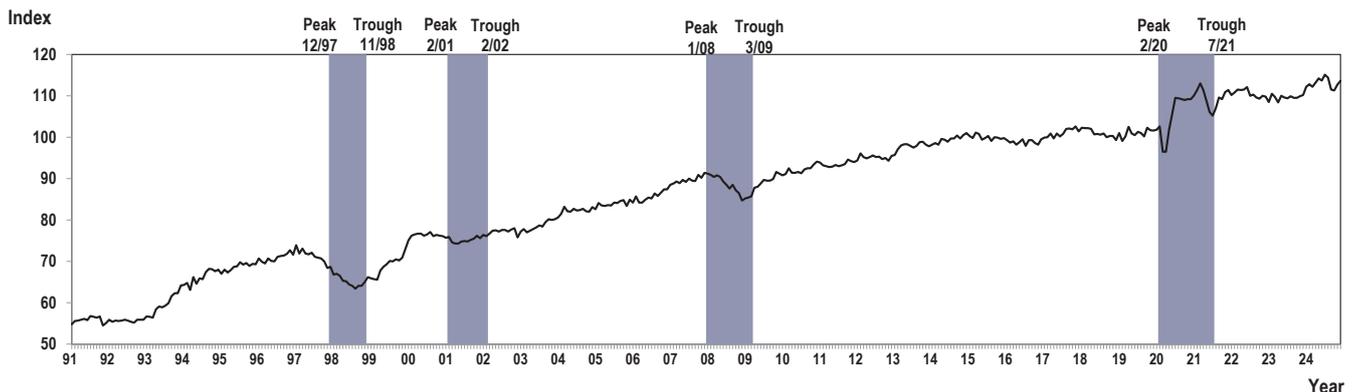
For the year as a whole, Malaysia's economy recorded growth of 5.2 per cent in 2025, exceeding the 5.1 per cent growth in 2024. All main sectors registered positive performance, led by the Services at 5.5 per cent, followed by the Manufacturing (4.5%) and Construction (12.2%) sectors. Furthermore, the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors grew by 2.2 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively.

On the demand side, Private final consumption expenditure increased by 5.2 per cent. In addition, GFCF recorded a growth of 9.6 per cent, while the Government final consumption expenditure grew by 6.6 per cent. Both Exports and Imports moderated to 3.1 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively. Thus, Net exports declined to 19.3 per cent in 2025.

Malaysia's trade performance in December 2025 continued to show stable momentum with a growth of 1.1 per cent. This increase was driven by significant growth in both export and import activities, which rose by 10.4 per cent and 12.0 per cent, respectively. This development also contributed to a smaller trade surplus, which increased by 0.1 per cent compared to the same period the previous year. Stepping into the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2025, Malaysia's merchandise trade performance is on an upward trajectory with total trade growing 11.7 per cent to RM826.7 billion compared to RM739.8 billion in the same quarter of 2024. This performance is driven by exports, which increased 11.0 per cent to RM436.2 billion, while imports recorded a higher increase of 12.6 per cent to RM390.4 billion. In line with these developments, the trade balance registered a surplus of RM45.8 billion, despite a slight decline of 0.6 per cent over the same period last year.

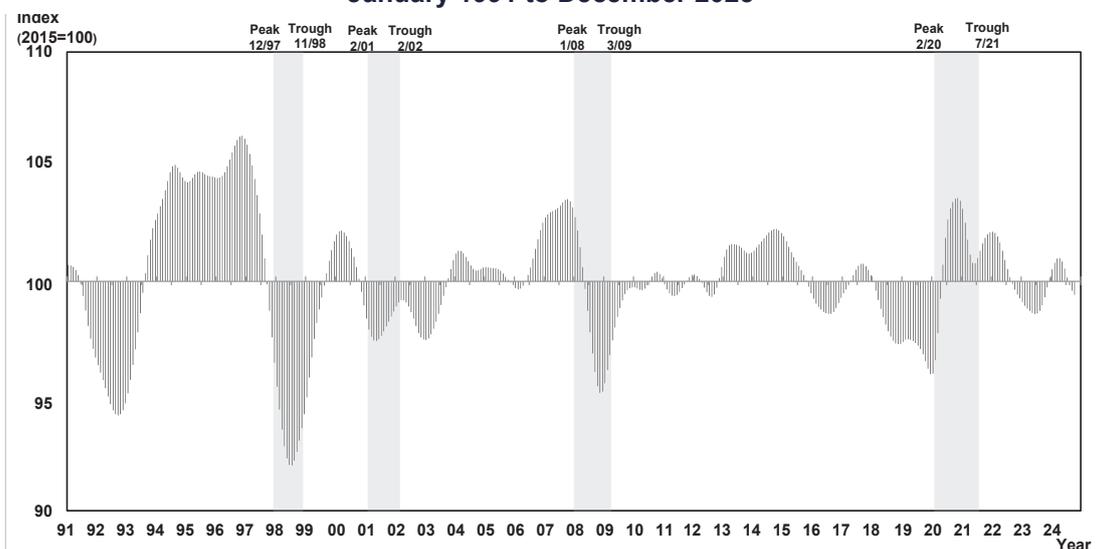
Malaysia's economy is expected to remain resilient supported by the performance of the Leading Index (LI) in December 2025, which recorded a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent to 114.0 points as compared to 113.9 points in the same period of the previous year. This performance was reinforced by increases in the Real Money Supply M1 (7.3%) and the Real Imports of Semi Conductors (4.8%), reflecting stable domestic financial liquidity as well as sustained demand for electronic components. From a monthly perspective, the LI also recorded an increase of 0.5 per cent, supported by growth in the Real Money Supply M1 (0.5%) and Expected Sales Value in Manufacturing (0.4%). Examining the smoothed long-term trend in December 2025, the LI remained below 100.0 points. However, Malaysia's economy is expected to remain resilient, supported by the progressive new economy and the Visit Malaysia Year 2026 initiative, which is anticipated to stimulate the local businesses, tourism sector and other economic activities indirectly.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

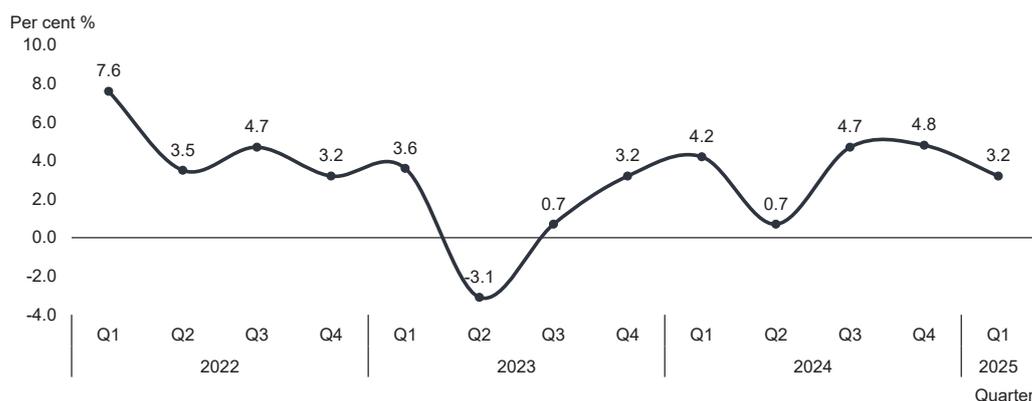


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Businesses expect a positive business environment in the first quarter of 2026, supported by a confidence indicator of +4.0 percent, compared to +6.2 percent in the previous quarter (Chart 1). Business sentiment stays positive in the first half of 2026, with a net balance of +10.8 per cent compared to +12.0 per cent previously. The positive outlook is observed across all sectors, indicating promising business conditions in the forecast period. The Services sector anticipates a favourable business situation in the coming six months, registering a net balance of +20.6 per cent as against +16.5 per cent recorded for October 2025 to March 2026. The Construction sector also foresees positive business conditions, with a net balance of +12.0 per cent compared to +11.3 per cent previously. Sentiment within the Wholesale & Retail Trade sector remains optimistic, posting a net balance of +6.9 per cent as against +10.3 per cent earlier. Similarly, the Industry sector expects an improved business situation, recording a net balance of +6.2 per cent compared to +10.0 per cent previously (Chart 2).

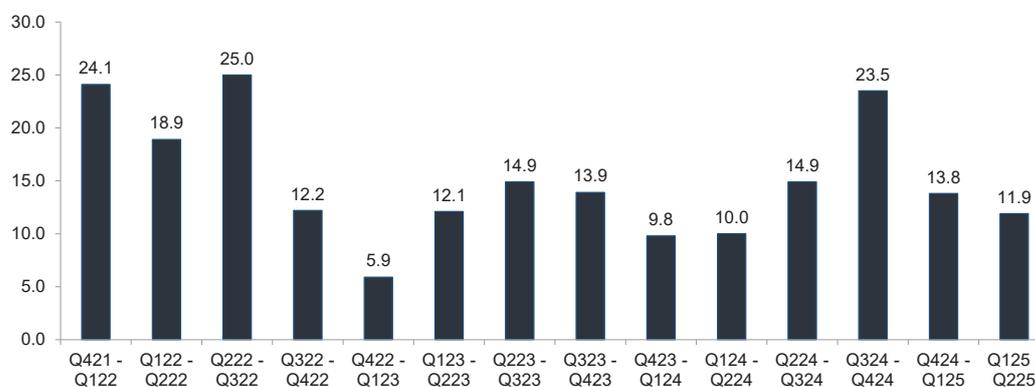
The confidence indicator for states level illustrates uneven performance among the states. Selangor registered the strongest expansion at +13.1 per cent, followed by Terengganu (+10.2%) and Negeri Sembilan (+8.0%), signalling more robust economic activity in these areas. Meanwhile, Pulau Pinang (+4.5%), Perlis (+3.7%), W.P. Putrajaya (+3.4%), Johor (+3.0%), Sabah (+2.4%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+2.0%) and W.P. Labuan (+2.0%) also posted moderate increases. On the other hand, Pahang (-9.8%) experienced the largest declines, followed by Perak (-7.5%), Kelantan (-5.3%), Melaka (-1.9%), Kedah (-0.9%) and Sarawak (-0.7%), highlighting the ongoing challenges in several states. Overall, the results show that economic performance differs from state to state, but strong growth in several key states helps support the overall situation (Chart 3).

Chart 3: Quarterly Confidence Indicator, Malaysia, Q1 2022 – Q1 2026



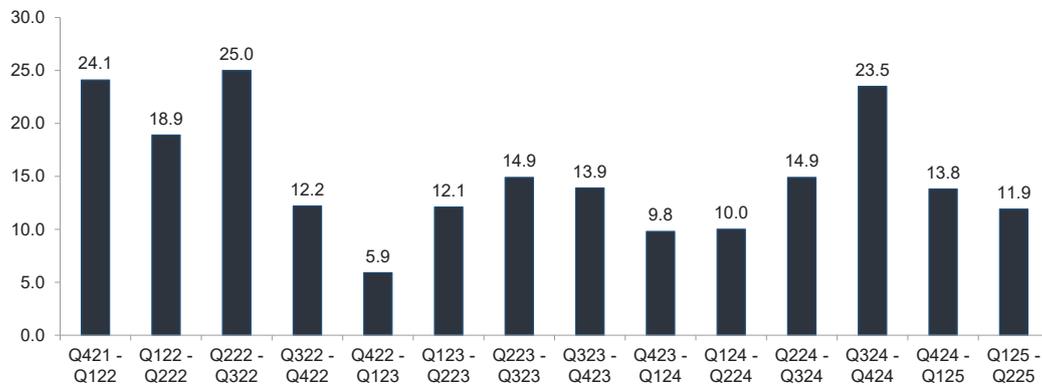
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 4: Net Balance of Business Performance Expectation for Upcoming Six Months, Malaysia 2022 – 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 5: Confidence Indicator by State for the First Quarter 2026, Malaysia



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

THE AGE PROFILE OF MOTHERS AND ITS IMPACT ON FERTILITY

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Population and Demographic Statistics Division, DOSM

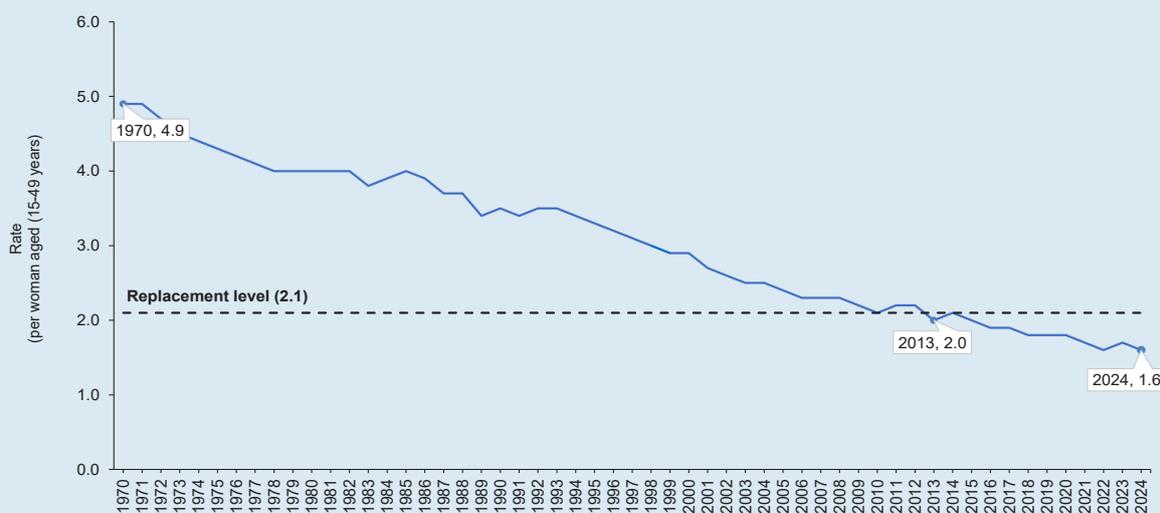
INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, marriage trends have shifted where more people are getting married in their late 20s as compared to their early 20s in the 1980s. This shift has an implication to the increase of the average age of women becoming mothers. This transition has important implication on the total number of children a woman has during their reproductive years. The total number of children born to a woman aged 15-49 years is commonly used as an indicator to measure a country's fertility level. This article will discuss the trend in mothers' age at first live birth and its impact on fertility in Malaysia.

Current scenario of fertility in Malaysia

The total fertility rate (TFR) is defined as the average number of children a woman would have if she were to live through her reproductive years (15–49 years) and bear children at each age according to the age-specific fertility rates observed in a specific year or period (Bongaarts & Feeney, 1998; Osborne et al., 2025). Over the last five decades, Malaysia's TFR has declined significantly from 4.9 children in 1970 to 1.7 children in 2023. From 1970 up to 2012, the TFR remained above the replacement level of 2.1 children per woman. However, the TFR started to decline below the replacement level from 2013 onwards. According to the United Nations (UN), the replacement level of approximately 2.1 children per woman indicates that the average number of children born per woman throughout her reproductive life has been sufficient to replace herself and her partner.

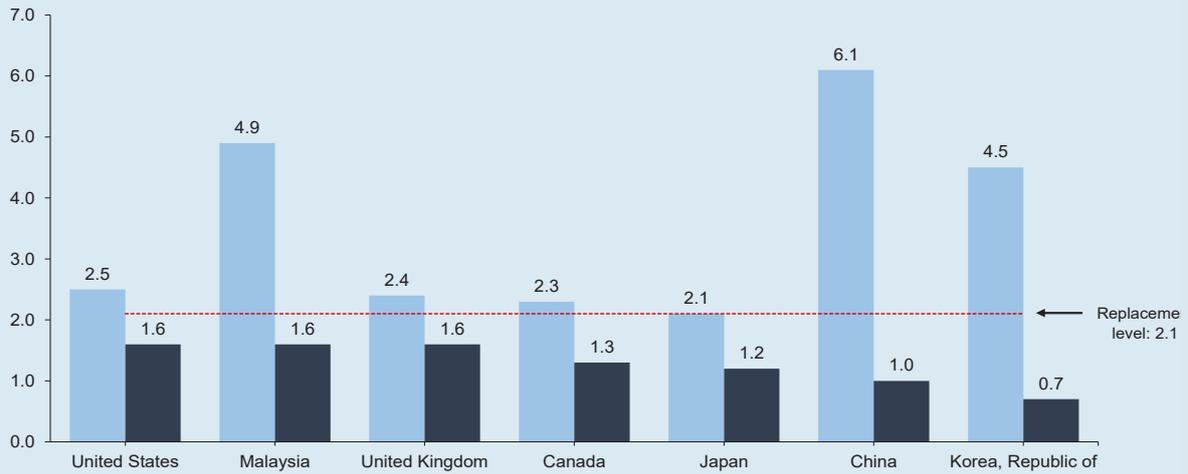
Chart 1a: Total fertility rate, Malaysia, 1970-2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

World fertility rates have also undergone a substantial decline, falling from an average of 4.5 children per woman in 1970 to 2.3 children in 2024. This downward trend has been observed across the majority of countries over the past fifty years. For example, China recorded a significant decrease in the fertility rate from 6.1 (1970) to 1.0 children (2024). materials are purchased in dollar denominations. However, global economic uncertainty is at 2.6 per cent⁹ and a global steel overproduction of 68 million metric tons helped curb inflationary pressure on construction materials¹⁰, thereby stabilising local prices of major construction materials.

Chart 1b: Total fertility rate (TFR) by selected developed countries, 1970 and 2024



Source: i) Department of Statistics Malaysia
ii) World Population Prospect 2024

THE IMPACT ON FERTILITY HAS BEGUN

Over the past century, women have increasingly chosen to enter marriage at an older age due to various of factors such as education, urbanisation, career development, labour force participation and change in lifestyle. Later marriage may affect the age of mother at first live birth as well as their fertility.

The mean age of mother at first live birth increased, it shapes fertility decline

The mean age of mother is the average of the mother’s age at time of their first live birth. The mean age of mother at first live birth increased from 27.4 years in 2000 to 28.3 years in 2024. Meanwhile, the fertility rate shows a decrease from 2.9 children in 2000 to 1.6 children in 2024. This pattern suggests a negative relationship between the mean age at first live birth and the fertility rate.

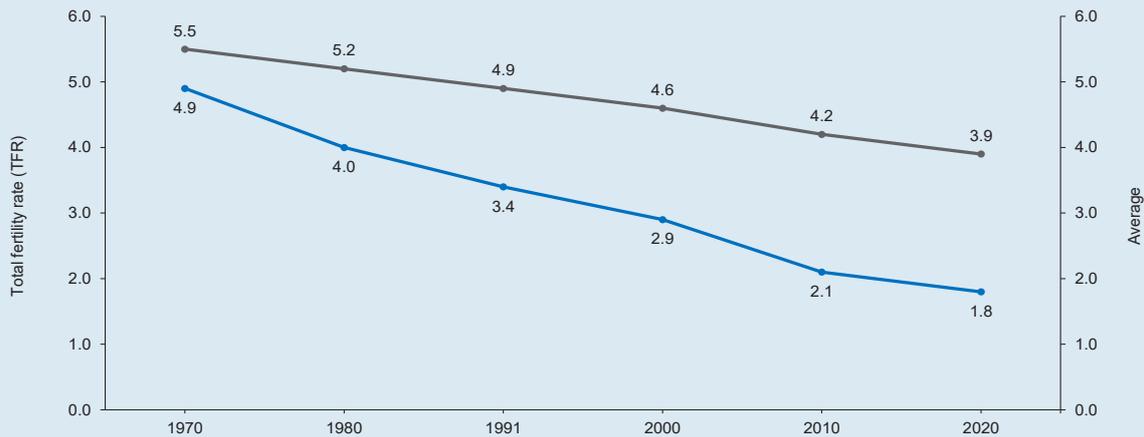
Chart 1c: Mean age of mother at first live birth and fertility rate, Malaysia, 2000-2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Other than that, if the trend of declining fertility continues, the size of Malaysian households is expected to shrink further in the future. Based on the findings of the MyCensus 2020, the average size of private households in Malaysia declined from 5.5 persons in 1970 to 3.9 persons in 2020.

Chart 1d: Total fertility rate and average private household size on census year, Malaysia



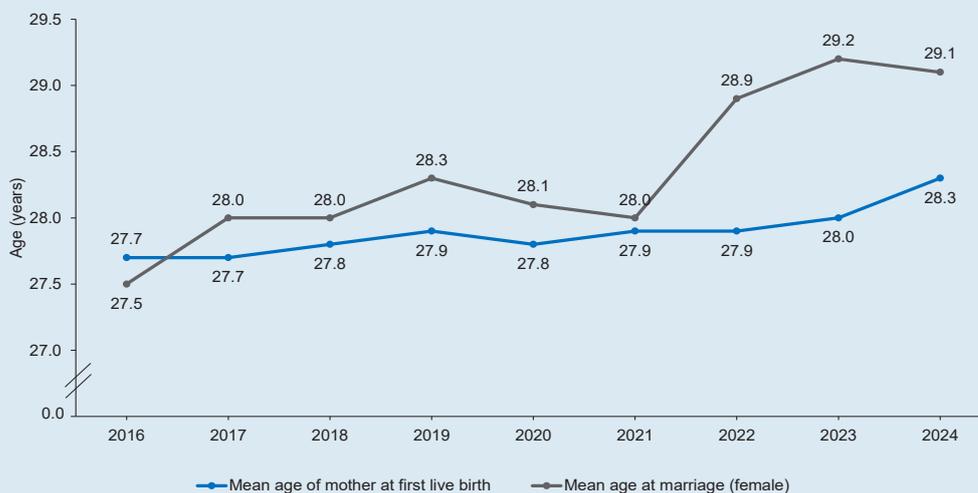
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Marriage age shift affecting mother's age at first live birth

Currently, individuals are getting married in their late 20s as compared to their early 20s in the 1980s. Based on findings from the Population Census in 1980, 2000 and 2010, the average age of first marriage for females increased from 19.4 years in 1980 to 25.1 years in 2000 and further to 25.8 years in 2010. The average age of female marriage continued to rise from 27.5 years in 2016 to 29.1 in 2024.

According to the National Population and Family Development Board (LPPKN, 2018), postponing marriage shortens the reproductive period and may lead to a decline in fertility rate. The decline in fertility is closely linked to the rising cost of living and the challenges faced by young parents which may lead them to delay marriage. This increase in the average age at marriage affect the average age of the mother at the first live birth which rose to 28.3 years in 2024 compared to 27.7 years in 2016.

Chart 1e: Mean age at marriage (female) and mean age of mother at first live birth, Malaysia, 2016-2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

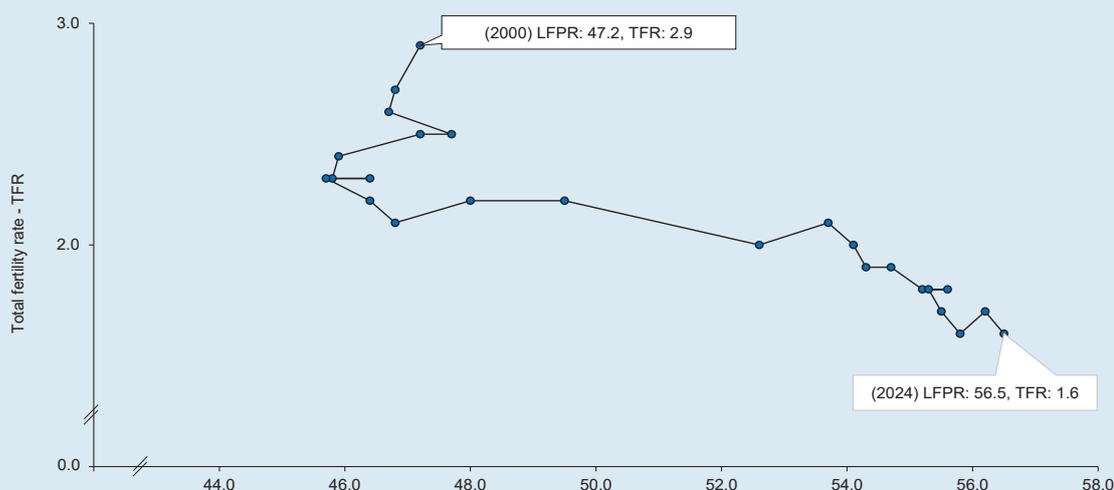
Education and career choices

Becoming a mother at an older age is often associated with factors such as higher education attainment, increased income level, job stability through employment contracts and living in a committed partnership (Molina-García L et al., 2019). Individuals who pursue higher levels of education are more likely to delay marriage, as they often prioritise entering the workforce and establishing financial stability before starting a family life.

Malaysia has adopted policies and approaches aimed at promoting women's active participation in the labour force while also addressing the issue of declining fertility rates and encouraging higher birth rates. Female labour force participation increased from 47.2 per cent in 2000 to 56.5 per cent in 2024. However, during the same period, the fertility rate declined from 2.9 children in 2000 to 1.6 children in 2024.

A study by Masako Oyama (2001) found that female labour force participation in Japan is closely related to fertility factors, indicating a negative correlation between fertility levels and women's participation in the labour market. The finding supported by Mishra, Nielsen & Smyth (2009) who examined the relationship between female labour force participation and fertility rates in the developed countries for the period 1960-2006. Their results showed that a one per cent increase in the total fertility rate will cause a reduction in the labour force participation rate women in developed countries. A similar pattern is observed in Malaysia where there a negative relationship exists between the female labour force participation and fertility rates.

Chart 1f: Female labour force participation rate and fertility rate, Malaysia, 2000-2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Financial stability

Economic stability plays a crucial role in family planning decisions. Delayed marriage often allows couples to accumulate more financial resources, which can provide a stable and supportive environment for children. Conversely, economic challenges and instability may deter couples from having children at a younger age.

The economic instability also affects those who are married because they have to bear higher costs if they choose to increase the number of children, especially in the cost of food, housing and education. According to Datuk Norma Mansor (2022), the cost of living increases by 78.0 per cent when an individual's status changes from single to married. She further found that the main contributors to this increase were food, housing and transportation costs.

Household expenditure pattern in Malaysia has shifted over the past two decades. Notably, there has been a considerable increase in the proportion of household expenditure allocated to selected goods and services, such as dining out, hotel stays, recreational and cultural activities and miscellaneous items. In contrast, the share of expenditure directed towards essential needs like home-cooked meals, clothing, housing and utilities has seen a notable decline. According to the Household Expenditure Survey Report of 2024, the allocation of household expenditure on selected goods and services increased from 23.7 per cent in 1998 to 25.8 per cent in 2024. Meanwhile, spending on basic necessities decreased from 48.2 per cent in 1998 to 41.9 per cent in 2024, as evidenced in Table 1. These shifts in spending patterns indicate a potential change in consumer behaviour and priorities within Malaysian households, with a greater allocation of resources towards non-essential items and a reduced share devoted to basic needs.

Table 1a: Time series of percentage of monthly household consumption expenditures for basic necessities and selected goods, Malaysia, 1998, 2004, 2019, 2022 and 2024

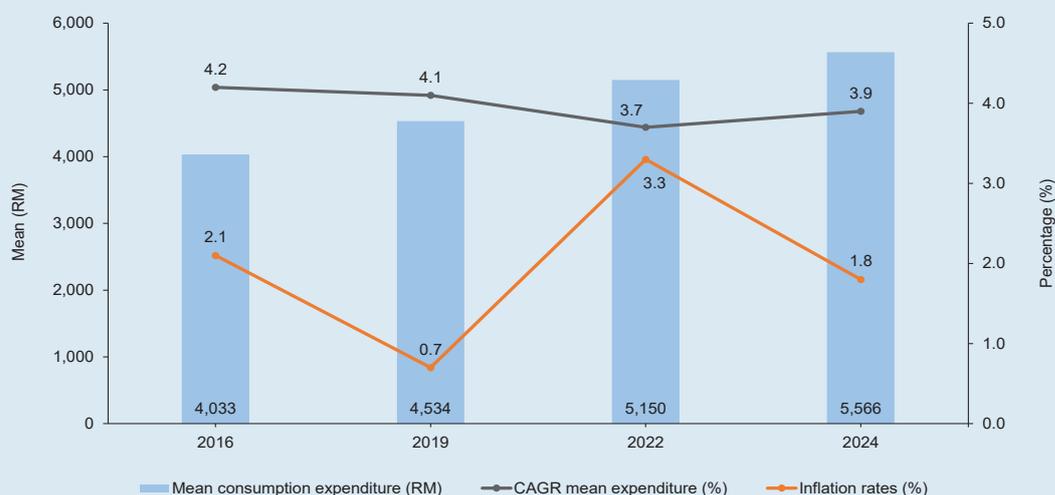
Goods	Year				
	1998	2004	2019	2022	2024
Basic Necessities	48.2	44.8	43.4	42.2	41.9
Selected Goods	23.7	24.2	22.8	25.2	25.8

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Household spending patterns can be influenced by the prices of goods and services. Typically, when the price of a particular item rises, consumers tend to decrease their demand for that item and may opt for substitutes instead. In Malaysia, the price levels of goods are assessed using the Consumer Price Index (CPI). The CPI measures the percentage change in the cost of acquiring a fixed basket of goods and services, which reflects the typical buying habits of households during a specified timeframe.

As depicted in Chart 7, there has been a slight decrease in the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR), decreased from 4.1 per cent in 2019 to 3.9 per cent in 2024. Nevertheless, inflation increased from 0.7 per cent in 2019 to 1.8 per cent in 2024.

Chart 1g: Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) for mean consumption expenditure and inflation rates, Malaysia, 2016-2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Malaysia's fertility landscape has undergone substantial changes registering a decline from 4.9 children per woman in 1970 to 1.6 children per woman in 2024, below the replacement level since 2013. These shifts are closely related to delayed marriage, as women increasingly postpone family planning due to educational and career pursuits. The average age at first marriage for females has risen significantly from 19.4 years in 1980 to 29.1 years in 2024, affecting the length of the reproductive period. Moreover, the average age of mother at first live birth has also increased. Educational and career choices, economic stability, changing household expenditure patterns, inflation and reduced purchasing power indirectly form a trend of declining fertility. These demographic shifts are crucial for policymakers, healthcare providers and demographers as they develop strategies to deal with implications and opportunities in the future.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the views of DOSM.

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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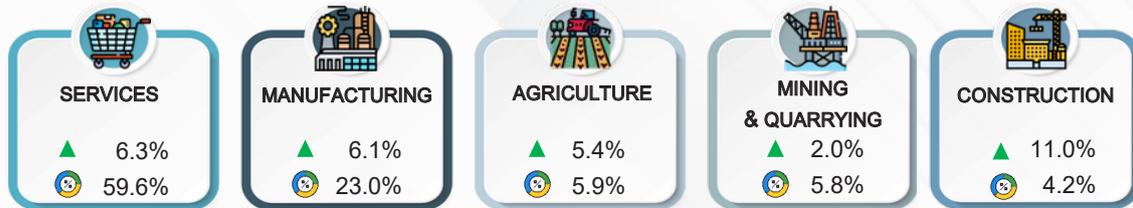


MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 2/2026

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Q4 2025: 6.3% (Q3 2025: 5.4%)



📈 Share Q4 2025

PRODUCTION



PRODUCTION OF FRESH FRUIT BUNCHES (OIL PALM)

Jan 2026: 7,966,457 tonnes ▼ -14.1 %
Dec 2025: 9,274,985 tonnes ▼ -4.2 %



PRODUCTION OF NATURAL RUBBER

Dec 2025: 28,684 tonnes ▲ 37.3 %
Nov 2025: 20,891 tonnes ▼ -29.6 %



INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX (IPI)

Q4 2025: ▲ 5.0 %
Q3 2025: ▲ 4.9 %



SALES VALUE OF MANUFACTURING

Q4 2025: RM509.5b ▲ 5.8 %
Q3 2025: RM500.1b ▲ 3.5 %



REVENUE OF SERVICES SECTOR

Q4 2025: RM677.8b ▲ 8.0 %
Q3 2025: RM659.9b ▲ 6.7 %



VOLUME INDEX OF SERVICES

Q4 2025: ▲ 6.5 %
Q3 2025: ▲ 5.5 %

LABOUR FORCE



NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS

Q4 2025: 17.10 mil persons ▲ 3.3 %
Q3 2025: 16.97 mil persons ▲ 3.1 %



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

Q4 2025: 2.9 %
Q3 2025: 3.0 %

PRICES



CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

Q4 2025: ▲ 1.3 %
Q3 2025: ▲ 1.3 %



PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)

Q4 2025: ▼ -1.5 %
Q3 2025: ▼ -2.4 %

EXTERNAL SECTOR



EXPORTS

Q4 2025: RM436.2b ▲ 11.0 %
Q3 2025: RM410.4b ▲ 6.8 %



IMPORTS

Q4 2025: RM390.4b ▲ 12.6 %
Q3 2025: RM359.7b ▲ 0.4 %

b: billion

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 2/ 2026, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

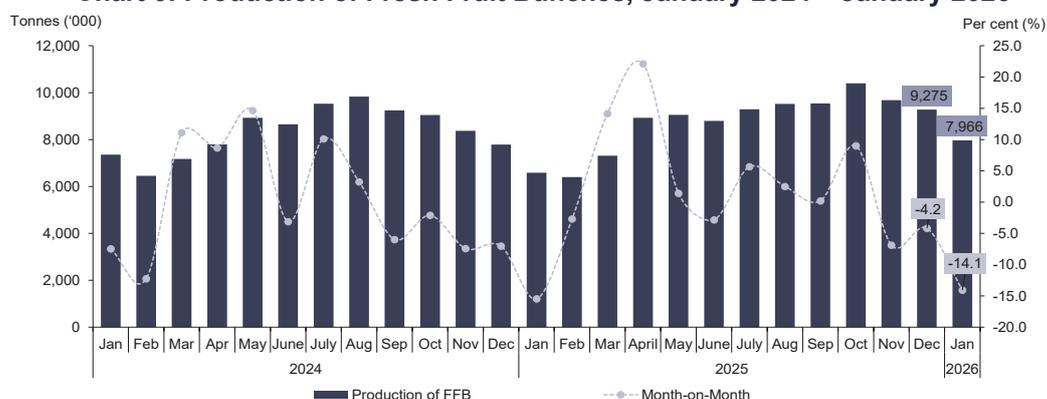


AGRICULTURE

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in January 2026 decreased by 14.1 per cent to 7,966,457 tonnes as compared to December 2025 (9,274,985 tonnes) (**Chart 6**). Year-on-year comparison showed an increase of 21.0 per cent as compared to January 2025 (6,581,739 tonnes).

Chart 6: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2024 – January 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates in January 2026 decreased by 13.7 per cent to 1.39 tonnes/ha as compared to December 2025 (1.61 tonnes/ha) (**Table 4**). The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia decreased by 15.1 per cent to 1.41 tonnes/ha (December 2025: .66 tonnes/ha) and Sabah / Sarawak decreased 12.1 per cent to 1.38 tonnes/ha (December 2025: 1.57 tonnes/ha).

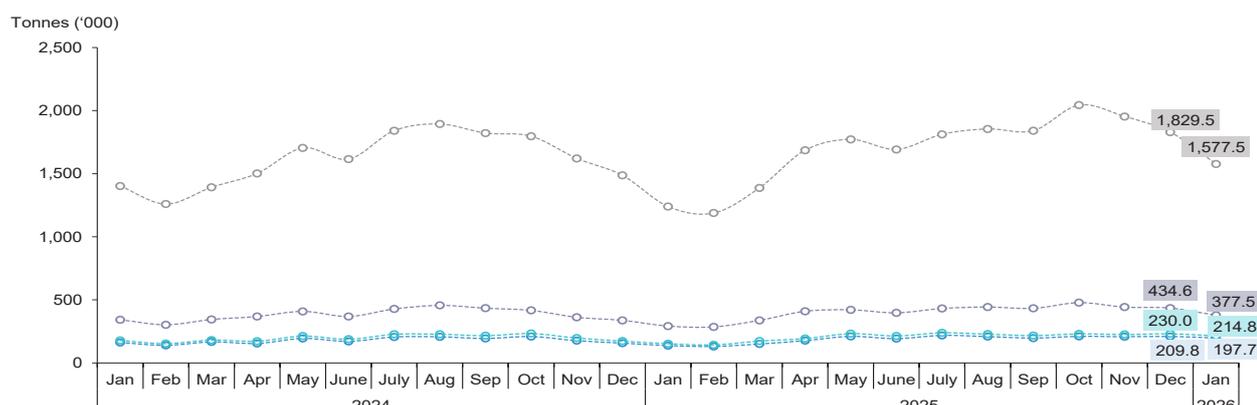
Table 4 : Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2024 – January 2026 (Tonnes/Ha)

Region	2024												2025												2026
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Malaysia	1.25	1.09	1.17	1.27	1.43	1.40	1.56	1.65	1.57	1.55	1.42	1.34	1.15	1.06	1.20	1.48	1.48	1.45	1.53	1.63	1.65	1.80	1.69	1.61	1.39
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	1.41
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.22	1.03	1.07	1.14	1.25	1.23	1.36	1.45	1.42	1.48	1.35	1.30	1.14	1.05	1.15	1.35	1.36	1.27	1.24	1.40	1.49	1.68	1.61	1.57	1.38

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel decreased by 13.8 per cent (January 2026: 1,577,454 tonnes, December 2025: 1,829,549 tonnes) and 13.1 per cent (January 2026: 377,480 tonnes, December 2025: 434,616 tonnes) respectively. Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake showed decreases of 5.8 per cent (January 2026: 197,680 tonnes, December 2025: 209,838 tonnes) and 6.6 per cent (January 2026: 214,820 tonnes, December 2025: 229,985 tonnes) respectively (**Chart 7**).

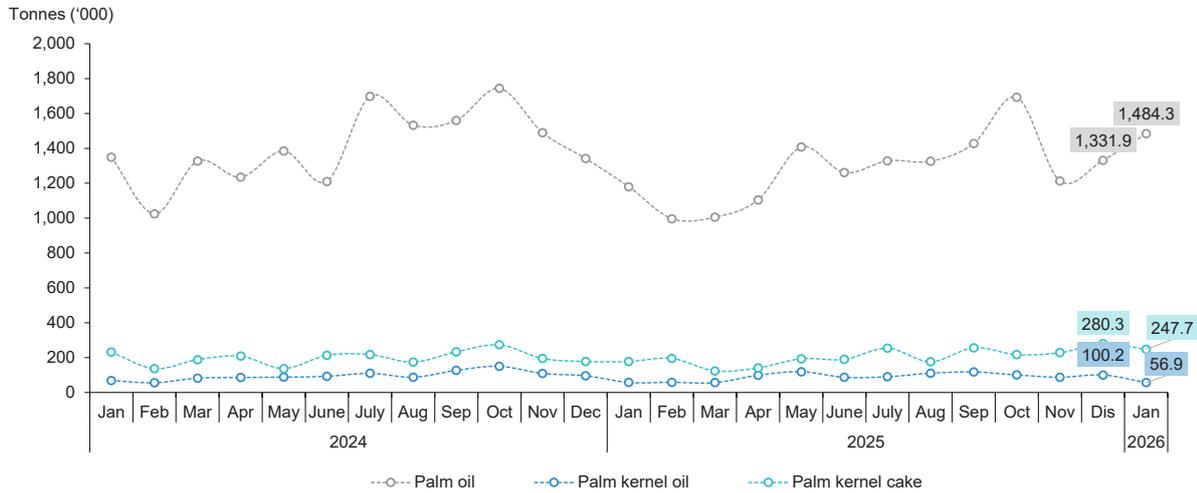
Chart 7: Production of Major Oil Palm Products January 2024 – January 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil increased 11.4 per cent (January 2026: 1,484,267 tonnes, December 2025: 1,331,894 tonnes). Exports of palm kernel oil showed a decreasing trend by 44.0 per cent (January 2026: 56,093 tonnes, December 2025: 100,224 tonnes) and palm kernel cake decreased 11.6 per cent (January 2026: 247,692 tonnes, December 2025: 280,296 tonnes) (**Chart 8**).

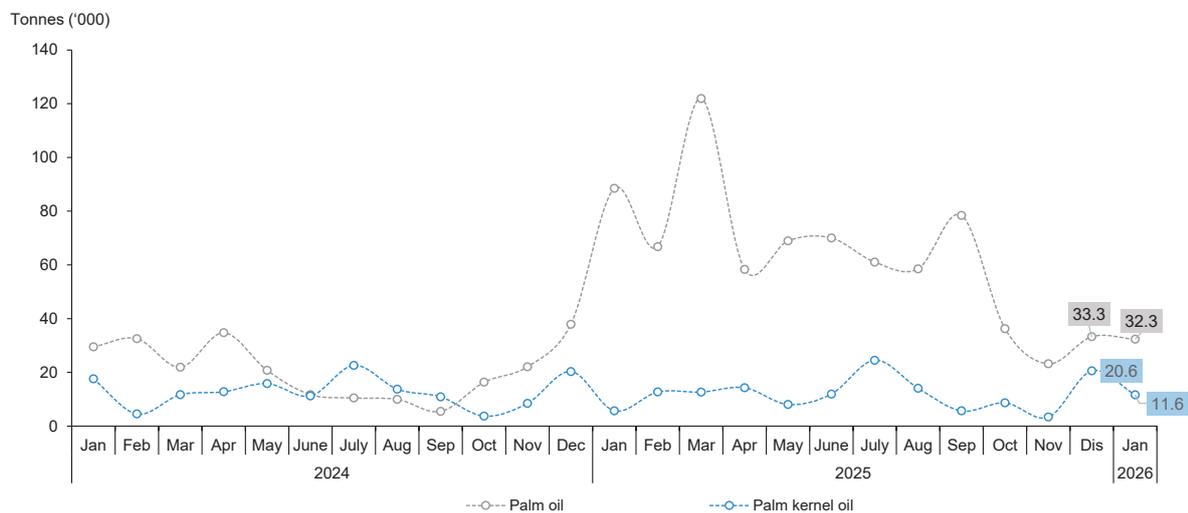
Chart 8: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, January 2024 – January 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil decreased by 2.9 per cent to 32,316 tonnes in January 2026 as compared to 33,292 tonnes which was recorded in the previous month. Imports of palm kernel oil showed a decrease from 43.4 per cent to 11,648 tonnes (December 2025: 20,567 tonnes) (**Chart 9**).

Chart 9: Imports of Oil Palm Products, January 2024 – January 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The national palm oil industry recorded a historic achievement in 2025 when crude palm oil (CPO) production reached 20.28 million tonnes, the highest level ever recorded and the first time surpassing the 20 million tonne threshold. This achievement reflects the industry's resilience despite global uncertainties, including supply chain disruptions, climate risks, and geopolitical tensions. The strong performance was driven by improved weather conditions, increased labour supply, and contributions from newly developed high-productivity plantations.

In line with the production growth, the export value of palm oil and palm-based products increased to RM112.51 billion in 2025 compared to RM109.39 billion in the previous year. This growth reflects sustained global demand and continued international market confidence in Malaysia as a stable, reliable, and quality-driven supplier. Additionally, the Malaysia–United States Reciprocal Trade Agreement (ART), which provides tariff exemptions for more than 1,700 export product lines including key commodities such as palm oil, rubber, and cocoa, further supports the development of the commodity sector.

From sustainability perspective, the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) certification remains a key national strategy, with the mandatory certification expanded to include Fresh Fruit Bunch (FFB) dealers effective 1 July 2025. This initiative aims to close traceability gaps within the supply chain while ensuring inclusivity and competitiveness among smallholders. Meanwhile, the postponement of the European Union Deforestation Regulation (EUDR) implementation provides additional time for industry players to strengthen preparedness without compromising sustainability commitments.

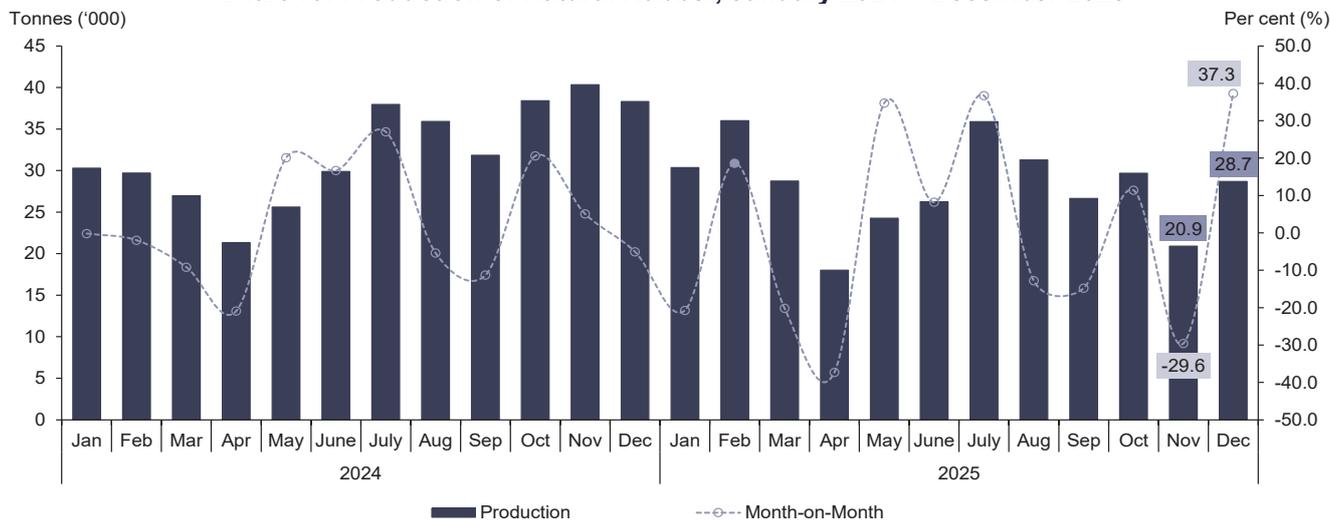
Furthermore, the global energy transition presents new opportunities through increased demand for Sustainable Aviation Fuel (SAF), which enhances the importance of renewable feedstocks such as used cooking oil. Under Budget 2026, the Government allocated RM63 million to strengthen the Anti-Palm Oil Discrimination Campaign and promote sustainable certification, as well as RM20 million to support automation and mechanisation in palm oil plantations. These initiatives aim to address long-term challenges, including ageing palm trees, labour dependency, and cost pressures, while enhancing the overall competitiveness and technological advancement of the national palm oil industry.

Source: 'Malaysia catat pengeluaran MSM tertinggi dalam sejarah pada 2025', BH online 10 February 2026

Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production increased by 37.3 per cent in December 2025 (28,684 tonnes) as compared to November 2025 (20,891 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 10**. Year-on-year comparison showed that the production of NR decreased by 25.1 per cent (December 2024: 38,299 tonnes).

Chart 10: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2024 – December 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The main contributor to the production of natural rubber in December 2025 was the smallholdings sector, encompassing 87.2 per cent (25,001 tonnes) whilst the remaining was from the estate sector, 12.8 per cent (3,683 tonnes). The month-on-month comparison of the production showed that both the smallholder and estate sectors showed an increase of 43.6 per cent and 5.7 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the production of smallholdings and estate also showed a decrease of 26.9 per cent and 9.7 per cent respectively, as compared to December 2024.

The analysis of the average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded an increase of 0.7 per cent (December 2025: 576.20 sen per kg; November 2025: 571.93 sen per kg) while Scrap increased by 0.4 per cent (December 2025: 592.08 sen per kg; November 2025: 589.83 sen per kg). Meanwhile, prices of various grades of Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) showed an increase between 0.3 per cent to 0.7 per cent. The World Bank Commodity Price Data reported the prices December for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) has increased 1.9 per cent (from USD1.71/kg to USD1.74/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) increased 1.5 per cent (from USD2.03/kg to USD2.06/kg).

Chart 11: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, December 2025

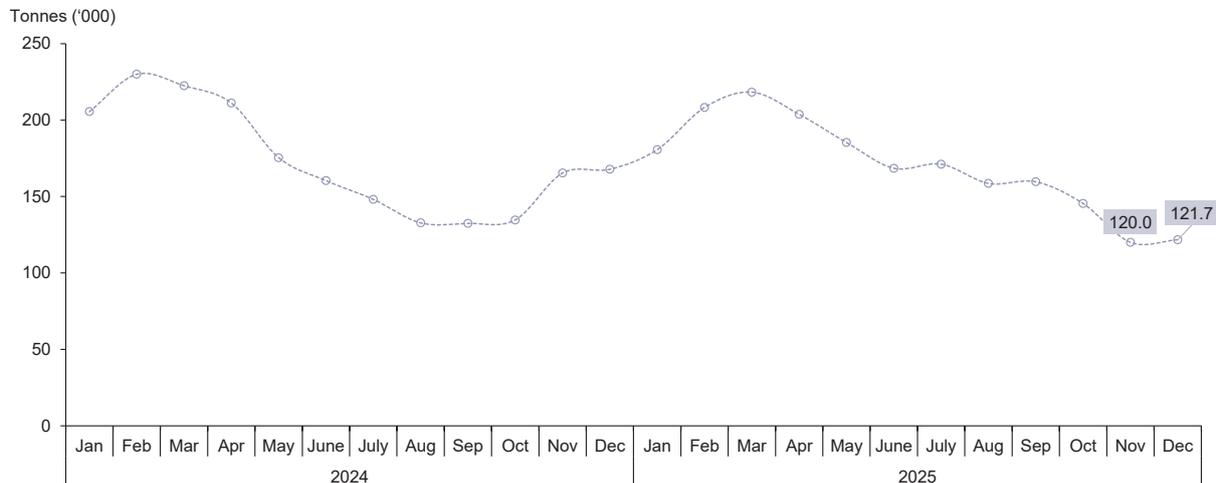


Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

AGRICULTURE

Total stocks of NR in December 2025 increased by 1.4 per cent to 121,686 tonnes as compared to 120,030 tonnes in November 2025. Year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks decreased by 27.5 per cent against 167,801 tonnes as recorded in December 2024 (Chart 12).

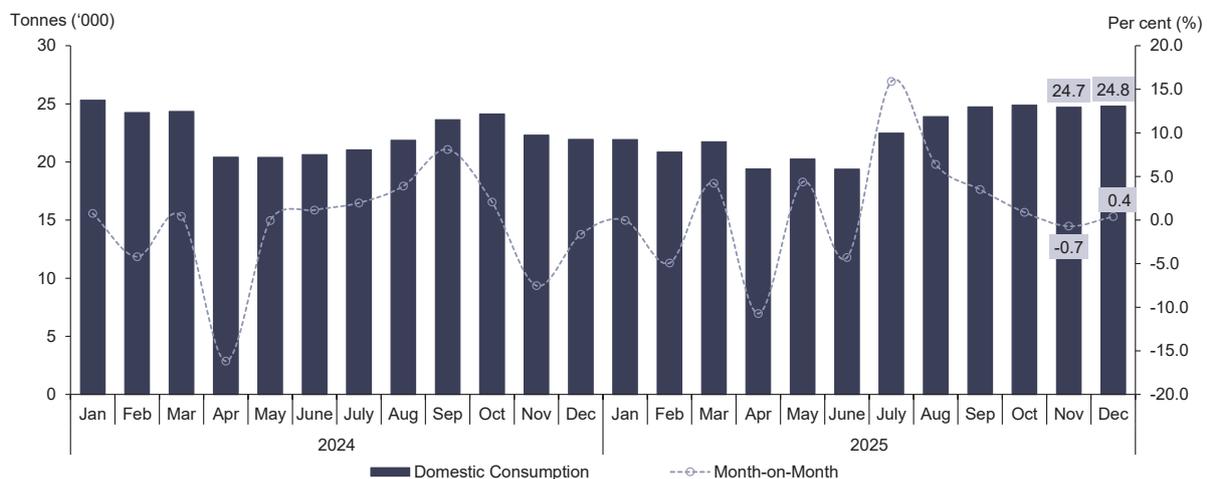
Chart 12: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2024 – December 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption showed an increase of 0.4 per cent to 24,811 tonnes as compared to 24,704 tonnes in November 2025. The consumption on an annual basis showed an increase of 13.1 per cent (December 2024: 21,939 tonnes) (Chart 13).

Chart 13: Domestic Consumption, January 2024 – December 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's NR amounted to 32,139 tonnes in December 2025, decreased 12.7 per cent as against November 2025 (36,820 tonnes). P.R. China remained as the main destination for NR exports which accounted 49.9 per cent of total exports in December 2025 followed by Germany (16.4%), the United Arab Emirates (4.8%), Portugal (3.9%) and Egypt (3.7%).

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 RM1.3 billion in December 2025, an increase of 37.3 per cent as compared to November 2025 (RM0.9 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were U.S.A (24,668.5 tonnes), China (3,510.0 tonnes) and Turkiye (2,685.6 tonnes) as shown in Table 5.

Table 5: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, November 2025 and December 2025

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	November 2025	December 2025	November 2025	December 2025
United States	18,694.7	24,668.5	478,878.3	587,564.9
China	2,433.7	3,510.0	42,512.7	53,085.6
Turkiye	954.3	2,685.6	18,196.9	42,531.9
Japan	1,920.4	2,337.5	56,949.3	69,477.9
United Kingdom	922.2	1,990.9	23,068.3	43,932.3
Germany	1,103.8	1,973.5	29,147.7	47,977.6
India	1,612.2	1,613.3	21,553.9	22,190.8
Korea, Republic Of	689.0	1,116.6	17,857.0	28,678.4
Russian Federation	76.1	969.8	1,489.2	17,908.5
Canada	539.9	927.8	12,514.8	20,969.9

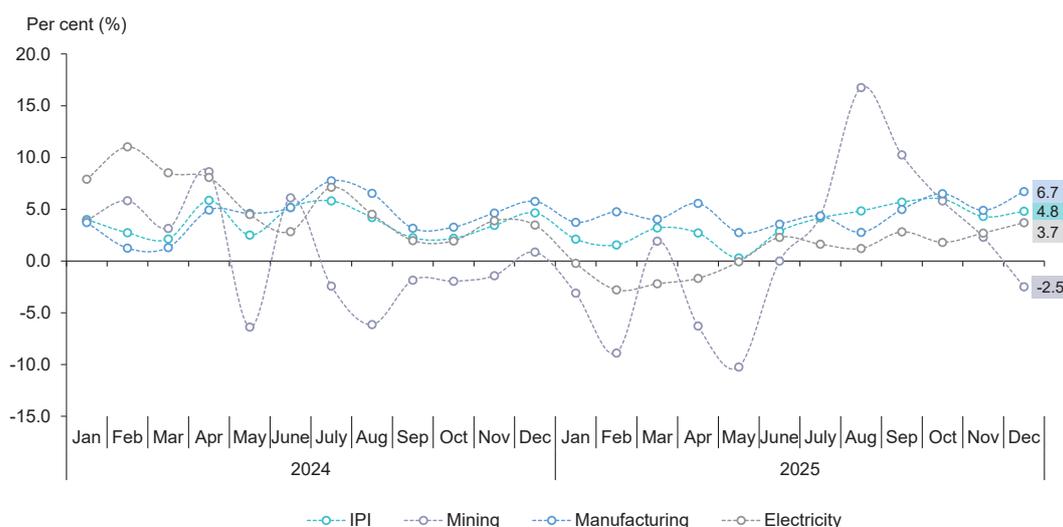
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

According to the Malaysia Rubber Board Digest published in December 2025, the Kuala Lumpur rubber market opened on a mixed note in December, supported by concerns over natural rubber (NR) supply disruptions due to heavy rains in major producing countries, positive developments in the global automotive industry, and renewed optimism following the Chinese government's reiterated plans to revitalise its economy. Market sentiment was further underpinned by the recent U.S. Federal Reserve interest rate cut and an improving global trade outlook. In addition, a stronger ringgit against the U.S. dollar, lower crude oil prices and the one-year postponement of the EUDR

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The IPI's growth further by 4.8 per cent in December 2025, after registering 4.3 per cent in November, sustaining a positive momentum for two consecutive years. The expansion was supported by the Manufacturing sector, which expanded by 6.7 per cent (November 2025: 4.9%), coupled with the rise of 3.7 per cent in Electricity output (November 2025: 2.7%). However, the Mining sector production decreased by 2.5 per cent in December 2025 (November 2025: 2.3%). In terms of month-on-month, the IPI rebounded to 0.2 per cent from a negative 1.1 per cent registered in November 2025 (**Chart 14**).

Chart 14: Industrial Production Index (Year-on-Year), January 2024 – December 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

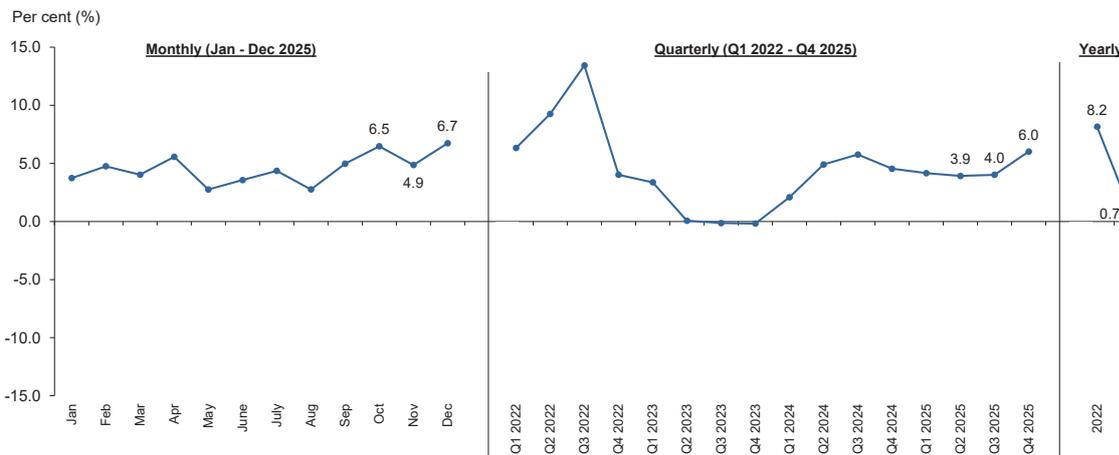
The output for the export-oriented industries, which accounted for two-thirds of the Manufacturing sector, expanded by 7.5 per cent in December 2025 as compared to 5.0 per cent registered in the previous month. The expansion was supported mainly by the Manufacture of computers, electronics & optical products, which augmented by 13.2 per cent; followed by the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats at 18.1 per cent. The year-on-year expansion was in line with the country's export performance, which surged by 10.4 per cent in December 2025, compared to November 2025, registered a marginal decline of 0.1 per cent.

In the meantime, the domestic-oriented industries continued posted a favourable growth of 5.2 per cent after 4.6 per cent in November 2025. The increase in these industries was primarily led by the Manufacture of fabricated metal products and the Manufacture of basic metals, which grew by 7.3 per cent and 7.0 per cent respectively.

The production of Mining sector in December 2025 edged down by 2.5 per cent, influenced by a decline in the Natural Gas, which dropped by 7.9 per cent (November 2025: 1.0%) while the Crude Oil & Condensate index increased by 6.4 per cent (November 2025: 4.3%). In addition, the generation of Electricity expanded by 3.7 per cent in December 2025 after registered an increase of 2.7 per cent in the preceding month. In comparison with November 2025, the Electricity index turned around by 2.0 per cent as against the negative 3.0 per cent in the previous month.

Globally, the IPI for several countries increased, including Taiwan (21.6%), Vietnam (11.8%), Singapore (8.3%), China (5.2%), Japan (2.6%) and Thailand (2.5%) in December 2025. Nevertheless, South Korea (-0.3%) and the United States (-0.8%) experienced a decline during this month (**Chart 15**).

Chart 15: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, January 2024 – December 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Overall, the performance of the IPI remained stable at 3.6 per cent in 2025 as compared to 3.7 per cent in 2024. All sectors posted positive growth, namely Manufacturing index (4.5%), Mining index (0.6%), and Electricity index (0.8%).

Manufacturing

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector in 2025 reached RM1.97 trillion, increased 4.2 per cent (2024: 4.6%), while the sales in December 2025 amounted to RM168.6 billion (6.4%). The growth of sales value in the Manufacturing sector was primarily driven by the Electrical & electronics products, which grew by 12.6 per cent in December 2025 (November 2025: 10.8%). The growth was supported by the Food, beverages & tobacco and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sectors, which increased at 10.4 per cent (November 2025: 7.7%) and 5.3 per cent (November 2025: 3.4%), respectively.

The sales growth of export-oriented industries, which represent 70.4 per cent of total sales, improved 6.8 per cent (November 2025: 4.6%) in December 2025. The performance was predominantly attributable to the increase in the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products at 13.3 per cent (November 2025: 11.1%). This was followed by Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils and fats, which grew by 11.1 per cent (November 2025: 6.5%), as well as Manufacture of electrical equipment (9.5%) (**Chart 16**).

Chart 16: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, January 2024 – December 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

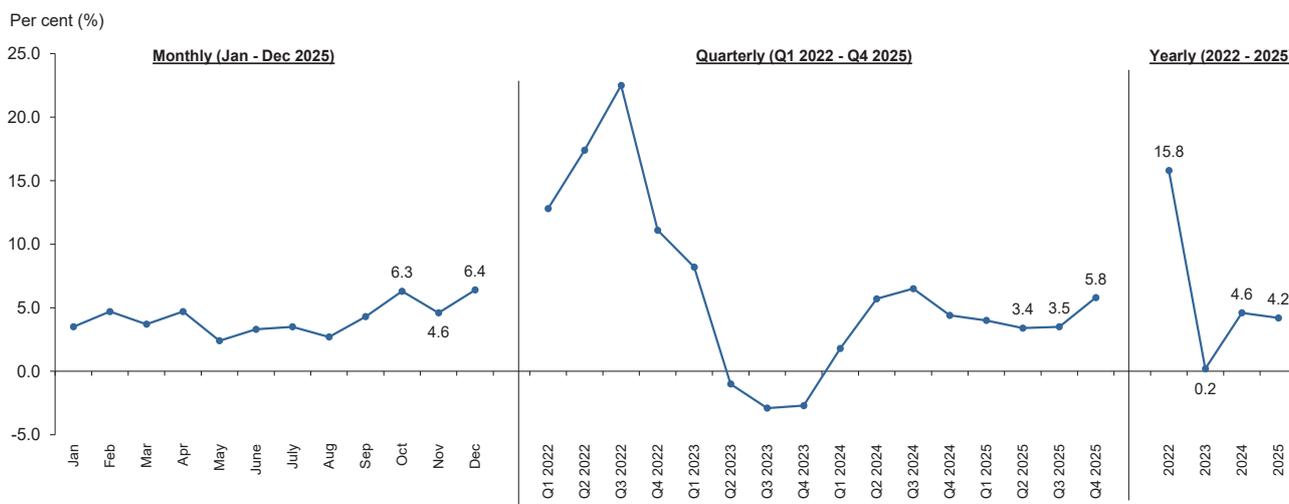
Similarly, the domestic-oriented industries increased by 5.6 per cent in December 2025, after registered 4.6 per cent a month ago. The increase was contributed by a rise in the Manufacture of food processing products at 9.6 per cent (November 2025: 8.9%) in December 2025. This was followed by Manufacture of basic metals (6.5%); and the Manufacture of fabricated metal products (5.3%) industries. Besides that, domestic-oriented industries grew by 0.7 per cent as compared to the preceding month.

There are 2.4 million persons recorded in this sector during December 2025, augmented by 1.1 per cent (November 2025: 0.8%). The addition was mainly driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco (1.9%); Electrical & electronic products (1.7%); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.2%) sub-sectors. On a month-on-month basis, the number of employees in this sector increased 0.1 per cent.

Salaries & wages in the Manufacturing sector also posted an expansion of 2.5 per cent (November 2025: 1.9%), amounting to RM9.1 billion in December 2025. Subsequently, the sales value per employees registered RM69,502 (5.3%), while the average salaries & wages per employees were RM3,756, which rose by 1.3 per cent year-on-year.

In the fourth quarter of 2025, sales value in the Manufacturing sector grew by 5.8 per cent year-on-year, amounted to RM509.5 billion (Q3 2025: RM500.1 billion, 3.5%). The growth was supported by the Food, beverages & tobacco (9.8%); Electrical & Electronics Products (11.7%); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (4.4%) sub-sectors. Meanwhile, the number of employees during the quarter improved to 1.1 per cent (Q3 2025: 1.0%), while salaries & wages grew by 2.3 per cent (**Chart 17**).

Chart 17: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



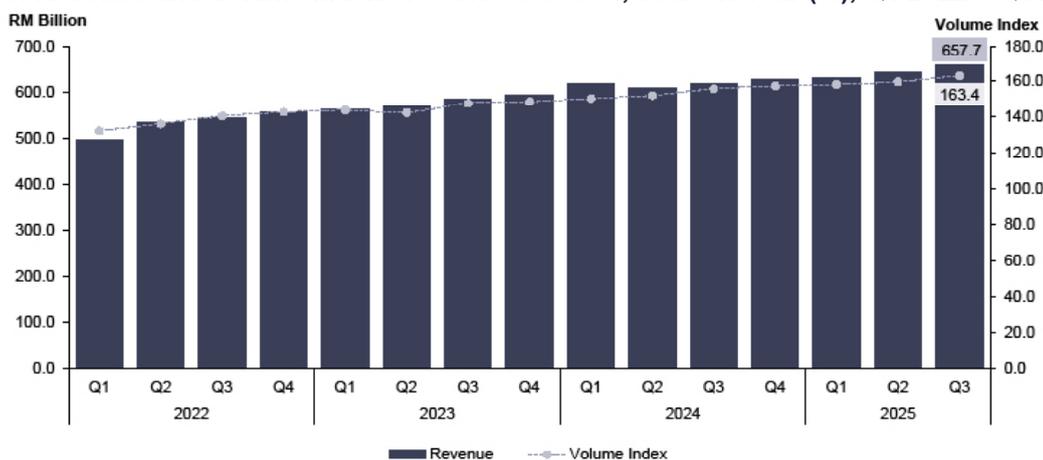
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector totalled RM1.97 trillion, surged by 4.2 per cent (2024: 4.6%) in 2025. During the year, the number of employees increased by 1.1 per cent (2024: 1.0%) or 2.40 million persons, while salaries & wages rose by 2.0 per cent (2024: 1.5%) to RM101.2 billion.

Services

In the fourth quarter of 2025, Malaysia's Services sector recorded an encouraging performance, in line with a positive growth trajectory. The sector's revenue rose to RM677.8 billion, representing 8.0 per cent year-on-year increase (**Chart 18**). Correspondingly, the Volume Index of Services increased by 6.5 per cent to 167.7 points. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, revenue expanded by 2.7 per cent, while the volume index increased by 1.9 per cent. This performance reflects the resilience and sustained growth momentum of the Services sector.

Chart 18: Revenue and Volume Index of Services Sector, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Turning to performance by segment, the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation segment grew by 7.4 per cent year-on-year to RM510.3 billion as compared to the same quarter of the previous year (**Table 6**). Growth was supported by all three major subsectors, namely Wholesale & Retail Trade (7.1%), Food & Beverage (13.2%), and Accommodation (14.7%). In line with this development, the Volume Index for this segment increased by 6.6 per cent to 167.9 points (**Table 7**).

In terms of detailed activities, sales value for Retail Trade rose by 6.7 per cent to RM208.7 billion, primarily driven by Retail Sale in Non-Specialised Stores which grew by 9.0 per cent to RM81.4 billion, followed by Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel (7.1%) and Retail Sale of Other Goods in Specialised Stores (5.3%). Similarly, sales value for Wholesale Trade increased by 6.7 per cent to RM212.4 billion, supported by Other Specialised Wholesale (5.2%), Wholesale of Household Goods (8.7%), and Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (7.7%). Meanwhile, the Motor Vehicles activity recorded a stronger growth of 9.5 per cent to RM62.5 billion compared with the same quarter last year.

Within the Food & Beverage subsector, revenue grew by 13.2 per cent year-on-year to RM21.7 billion, while its Volume Index increased by 9.4 per cent to 150.5 points. At the same time, the Accommodation subsector registered revenue growth of 14.7 per cent to RM5.0 billion, with its Volume Index rising by 15.1 per cent to 200.0 points, reflecting the strengthening of tourism activities and consumer spending.

Meanwhile, the Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage segment recorded revenue growth of 9.8 per cent to RM95.8 billion as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This expansion was driven by Transportation & Storage (10.4%) and Information & Communication (9.2%). In terms of volume, the segment grew by 8.7 per cent, with the two subsectors increasing by 8.5 per cent and 8.8 per cent, respectively compared with the fourth quarter of 2024.

For the Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, and Personal Services & Other Activities segment, total revenue increased by 11.7 per cent to RM26.4 billion in the fourth quarter of 2025. This growth was supported by expansions in Private Health (12.7%), Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (11.4%), and Private Education (9.7%).

Last but not least, the Professional, Real Estate, and Administrative & Support Services segment recorded revenue growth of 8.4 per cent year-on-year, driven by Administrative & Support Services (9.9%) and Professional Services (7.9%).

Table 6: Revenue of Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q3 2025 and Q4 2025

Segment	Quarter	Revenue ('000)	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2025	496,819,632	5.8
	Q2 2025	483,966,320	4.9
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2025	91,035,079	6.4
	Q2 2025	89,415,170	6.0
Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities	Q3 2025	25,545,407	12.4
	Q2 2025	24,622,526	12.8
Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services	Q3 2025	44,305,994	8.8
	Q2 2025	43,407,845	9.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

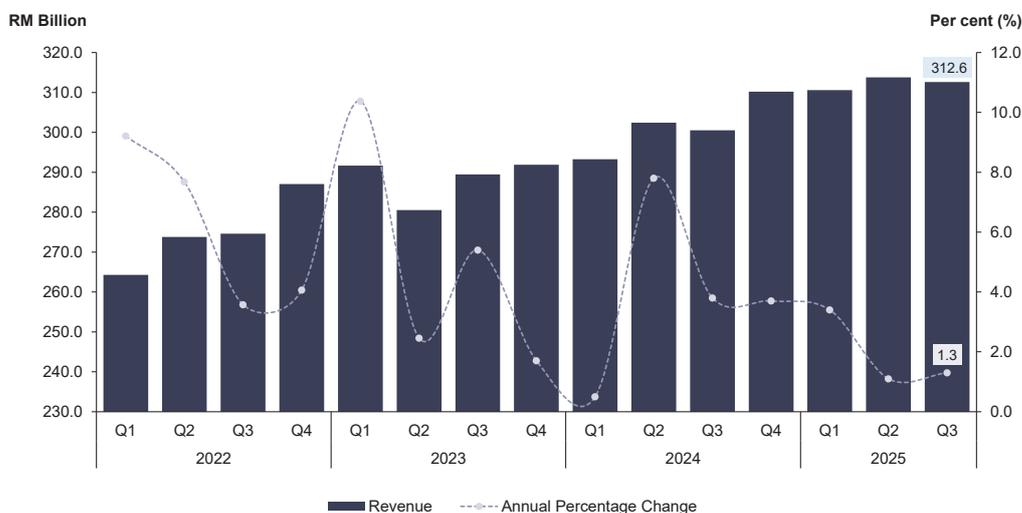
Table 7: Volume Index of Services (2015=100) by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q3 2025 and Q4 2025

Segment	Quarter	Volume Index	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2025	164.0	5.5
	Q2 2025	160.2	5.0
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2025	179.5	5.4
	Q2 2025	176.9	5.4
Business Services and Finance	Q3 2025	154.3	2.2
	Q2 2025	150.9	4.2
Other Services	Q3 2025	141.5	8.9
	Q2 2025	136.6	7.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In line with the overall development of the Services sector, e-Commerce income recorded RM316.2 billion during the quarter, increasing by 1.8 per cent year-on-year compared with the same quarter of the previous year. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, e-Commerce income expanded by 1.2 per cent (**Chart 19**).

Chart 19: e-Commerce Income, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

From the employment perspective, the total number of persons engaged in the Services sector increased by 2.5 per cent year-on-year to 4.6 million persons. This growth was mainly contributed by the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation segment, which rose by 2.8 per cent to 3.1 million persons, followed by the Professional, Real Estate, and Administrative & Support Services segment, which grew by 1.1 per cent. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, employment increased by 0.7 per cent, equivalent to an addition of 32.6 thousand persons (**Table 8**)

Table 8: Number of Persons Engaged in the Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q3 2025 and Q4 2025

Segment	Quarter	Persons Engaged	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2025	3,046,778	2.6
	Q2 2025	3,015,210	2.1
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2025	543,667	3.2
	Q2 2025	539,283	3.3
Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities	Q3 2025	411,584	1.6
	Q2 2025	410,060	1.4
Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services	Q3 2025	593,918	1.1
	Q2 2025	591,550	1.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In this quarter, the total salaries and wages in the Services sector increased by 5.0 per cent year-on-year, amounting to RM35.0 billion. This was attributed by Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation and Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities segments which rose 5.8 per cent and 5.2 percent, respectively (**Table 9**).

In line with higher employment and economic activity, total salaries and wages paid in the Services sector increased by 5.0 per cent year-on-year to RM35.0 billion. The increase was supported by the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage, and Accommodation segment, as well as the Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, and Other Personal & Miscellaneous Services segment, which grew by 5.8 per cent and 5.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 9: Total of Salaries & Wages in the Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q3 2025 and Q4 2025

Segment	Quarter	Salaries & Wages (RM '000)	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2025	18,043,224	5.1
	Q2 2025	17,674,963	4.4
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2025	5,633,870	4.1
	Q2 2025	5,581,116	4.2
Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities	Q3 2025	3,408,154	5.1
	Q2 2025	3,370,810	4.3
Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services	Q3 2025	7,447,252	4.0
	Q2 2025	7,368,591	4.0

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Prospects for the Fourth Quarter of 2025

By the first quarter of 2026, the Services sector is expected to continue to record positive annual growth. This momentum is anticipated to be driven by the implementation of Visit Malaysia Year 2026 (VM2026), which has the potential to further boost tourism activities, consumer-related expenditure and demand for support services across the sector's value chain. In line with the continued strengthening of tourism, the expansion of the digital economy and the shift towards higher value-added activities, the Services sector is expected to maintain a sustainable growth trajectory.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Merchandise Trade

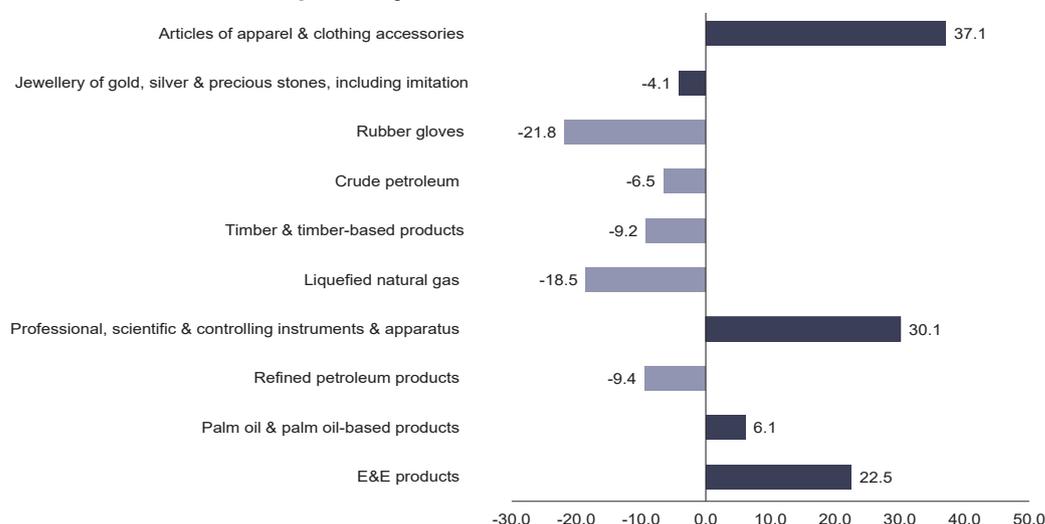
Malaysia's annual trade performance for the third quarter (Q3) of 2025 recorded a 3.7 per cent increase in tMalaysia's annual trade performance in Q4 2025 saw a significant increase, with total trade growing 11.7 per cent as compared to the same period in the previous year. Exports increased by 11.0 per cent year-on-year, while imports recorded a higher growth of 12.6 per cent as compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. However, trade surplus contracted moderately by 0.6 per cent. Compared to the third quarter of 2025, total trade, exports, and imports recorded moderate growths of 3.7 per cent, 6.8 per cent, and 0.4 per cent, respectively. Nevertheless, the trade balance growing at a significantly faster pace of 95.1 per cent, reflecting exports growing much faster than imports during the period.

In terms of monthly perspective, Malaysia's trade performance remained positive in December 2025, rising 11.1 per cent from RM257.9 billion to RM286.6 billion in the same month the previous year. This increase was driven by double-digit growth in exports of 10.4 per cent, followed by imports (12.0 %). The trade surplus recorded a surplus but increased marginally by 0.1 per cent from last year to RM45.8 billion. In month-to-month comparison, total trade, exports, imports, and the trade surplus increased by 8.7 per cent, 13.4 per cent, 3.7 per cent, and 216.8 per cent, respectively.

From the perspective of trading partners, Malaysia's export performance in Q4 2025 maintained positive momentum growth. This increase was driven primarily by higher exports to the United States (US), which recorded the largest improvement of RM8.6 billion, followed by Taiwan (+RM7.7 billion), the European Union (EU) (+RM7.0 billion), and Hong Kong (+RM5.1 billion). Imports also expanded, with a more significant increase recorded from China with an increase of RM25.3 billion, followed by Costa Rica (+RM10.9 billion), Taiwan (+RM5.6 billion), and the Republic of Korea (+RM4.9 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in Q4 2025 continued to be driven by five main trading partners, namely China, Singapore, the US, and the EU, collectively contributing 50.3 per cent (Q4 2024: 50.7%).

Malaysia's merchandise exports remained encouraging, recording an annual growth of 11.0 per cent in Q4 2025, rising from RM392.9 billion in the same quarter of the previous year to RM436.2 billion. This positive growth was mainly supported by Electrical & Electronics (E&E) products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products, which have each shown an upward trajectory since Q2 2024, increasing by RM36.6 billion (+22.5%) and RM1.9 billion (+6.1%), respectively, as shown in **Chart 20**. In addition, exports of Articles of apparel & clothing accessories also recorded a recovery, with a 37.1 per cent year-on-year increase, reaching RM2.2 billion in Q4 2025, thus contributing to the strengthening of the country's overall export performance. On the other hand, exports of Liquefied Natural Gas continued to show signs of structural slowdown after four consecutive quarters of decline, declining by RM3.1 billion with annual growth recording a significant decline of 18.5 per cent year-on-year. Overall, E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products, and Refined petroleum products remained Malaysia's top export products in Q4 2025, with an aggregate contribution of 59.0 per cent (Q4 2024: 56.3%).

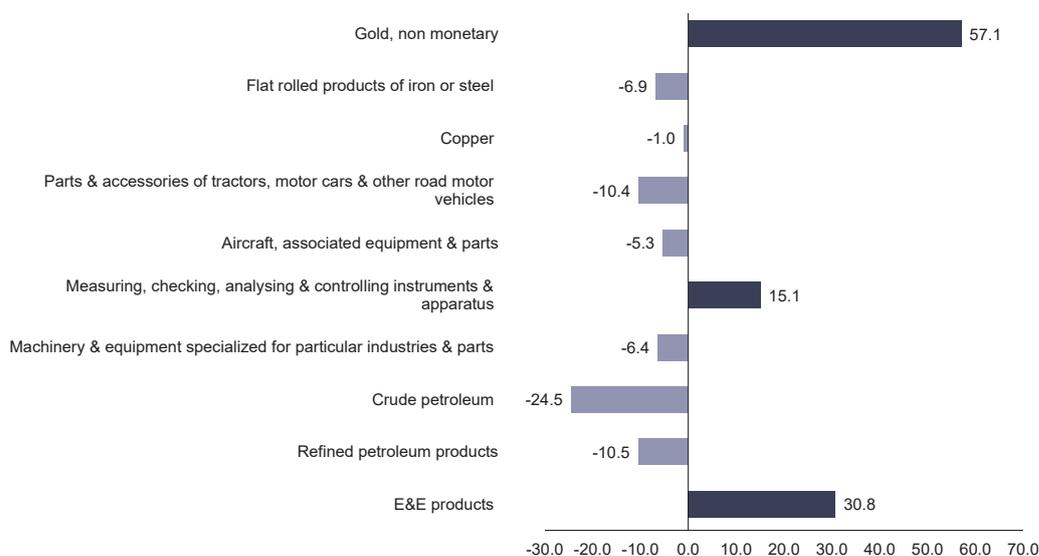
Chart 20: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's merchandise imports continued to maintain a positive trend in Q4 2025, registering a robust increase of 12.6 per cent to RM390.4 billion compared to RM346.9 billion in Q4 2024. This growth was reinforced by the performance of E&E products imports, which recorded a significant annual growth of 30.8 per cent, equivalent to an increase of RM38.0 billion. Additionally, imports of Gold, non-monetary, also showed a recovery trend, with a higher increase to RM6.3 billion in Q4 2025 compared to RM4.0 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. On the other hand, Crude petroleum imports declined sharply, recording a significant decrease of RM3.7 billion (-24.5%) in Q4 2025. In addition, Refined petroleum product imports continued to show weak performance since Q2 2024, dropping 10.5 per cent to RM22.7 billion in Q4 2025 (**Chart 21**). Overall, E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's goods imports in Q4 2025, with a cumulative contribution of 50.0 per cent (Q4 2024: 47.2%).

Chart 21: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

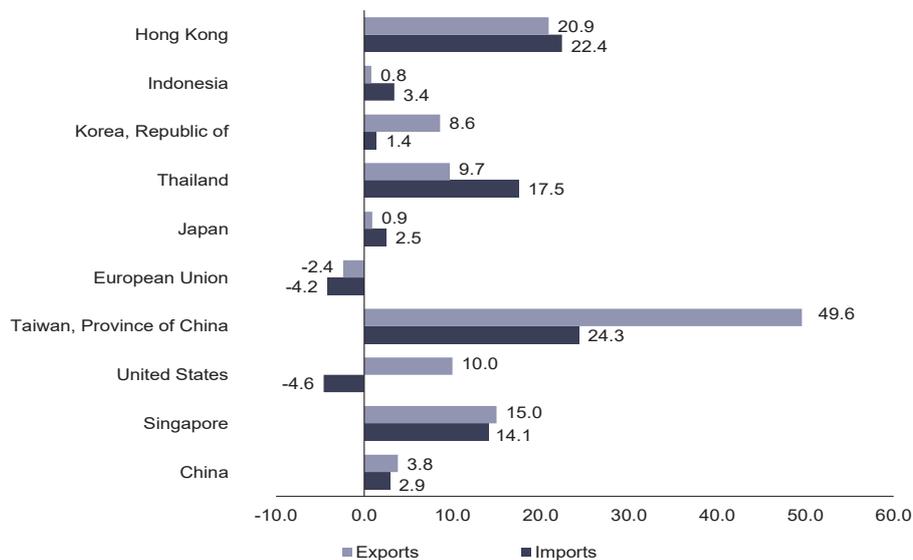
Moving into the new year, Malaysia's trade volume maintained double-digit momentum in January 2026, growing 12.6 per cent to RM272.4 billion compared to RM242.0 billion in January 2025. Exports increased 19.6 per cent to RM146.9 billion, while imports grew by 5.3 per cent to RM125.5 billion. Trade value remained in surplus at RM21.4 billion, a significant increase of 483.9 per cent from the previous year. Compared to December 2025, exports, imports, and total trade decreased by 4.0 per cent, 6.1 per cent, and 5.0 per cent respectively. However, the trade surplus recorded an increase of 10.8 per cent.

Malaysia's trade in the fourth quarter of 2025 continued to maintain stability despite being influenced by slight quarter-on-quarter fluctuations. From a trading partner perspective, the performance of trade relations with Malaysia's major trading partners overall remained strong during Q4 2025, as shown in (**Chart 22**).

Chart 22: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, Q4 2025

EXTERNAL SECTOR

External trade statistics by state for Q4 2025 showed that total trade increased RM86.9 billion or 11.7 per



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

cent to RM826.7 billion, year-on-year. The increase in total trade was attributed to the higher total trade in Pulau Pinang which increased RM52.8 billion (+23.6%) followed by Johor RM29.1 billion (+20.0%), Selangor RM7.4 billion (+4.6%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM7.2 billion (+16.9%) and Perak RM3.6 (+18.6%). However, total trade decreased in Sarawak RM3.1 billion (8.3%), Melaka

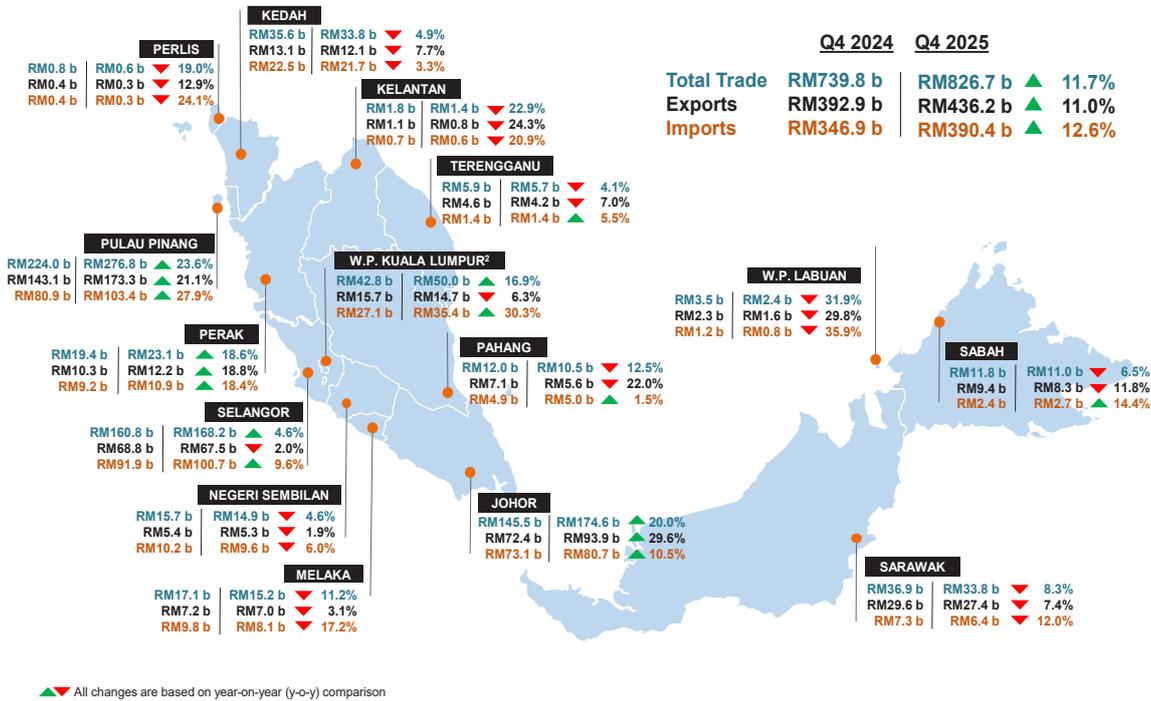
RM1.9 billion (-11.2%), Kedah RM1.8 billion (-4.9%), Pahang RM1.5 billion (-12.5%), W.P. Labuan RM1.1 billion (-31.9%), Sabah RM759.7 million (-6.5%), Negeri Sembilan RM720.8 million (-4.6%), Kelantan RM413.5 million (-22.9%), Terengganu RM245.5 million (-4.1%) and Perlis RM146.0 million (-19.0%), as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Total exports increased RM43.3 billion or 11.0 per cent to RM436.2 billion as compared to the same period last year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in Pulau Pinang (+RM30.2 billion), Johor (+RM21.4 billion) and Perak (+RM1.9 billion). However, exports decreased in Sarawak (-RM2.2 billion), Pahang (-RM1.6 billion), Selangor (-RM1.4 billion), Sabah (-RM1.1 billion), Kedah (-RM1.0 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM1.0 billion), W.P. Labuan (-RM695.1 million), Terengganu (-RM321.2 million), Kelantan (-RM262.5 million), Melaka (-RM222.3 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM104.9 million) and Perlis (-RM45.4 million).

At the same time, imports also increased RM43.6 billion or 12.6 per cent to RM390.4 billion. The increase in imports was contributed by the higher imports in Pulau Pinang (+RM22.5 billion), Selangor (+RM8.8 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM8.2 billion), Johor (+RM7.7 billion), Perak (+RM1.7 billion), Sabah (+RM344.0 million), Terengganu (+RM75.7 million) or Pahang (+RM71.1 million). However, imports decreased in Melaka (-RM1.7 billion), Sarawak (-RM872.0 million), Kedah (-RM741.5 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM616.0 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM428.8 million), Kelantan (-RM151.0 million) and Perlis (-RM100.5 million).

Five states continue to dominate the country's exports, contributing 86.4 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang is the main exporter with a contribution of 39.7 per cent, followed by Johor (21.5%), Selangor (15.5%), Sarawak (6.3%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.4%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Pulau Pinang become the largest contributor with a share of 26.5 per cent, followed by Selangor (25.8%), Johor (20.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.1%) and Kedah (5.6%).

Exhibit 1: Exports and Imports by State, Q4 2024 and Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

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

Malaysia’s overall external trade performance in 2025 remained strong, recording an all-time high of RM3.06 trillion. This achievement was mainly contributed by the performance in Q4 2025 which sustained strong growth momentum. The expansion was further supported by strong demand for key exports such as electrical and electronics (E&E) and commodity-based products including rubber and palm oil. In addition, the Government’s initiatives to strengthen the country’s trade policy has enhanced the confidence of trade industry players, thus contributing to Malaysia’s very encouraging trade performance in 2025.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

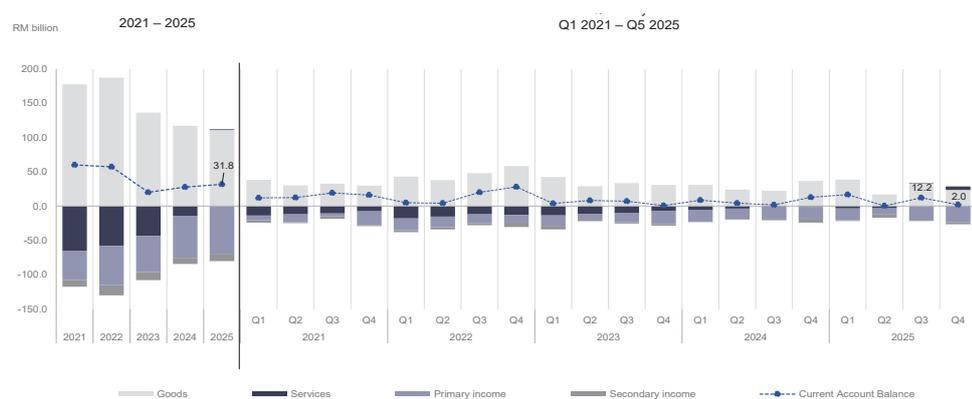
Balance of Payments

Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) maintained a surplus of RM2.0 billion in the fourth quarter of 2025 (Q4 2025), as against RM12.9 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. The sustained surplus during this quarter was underpinned by a robust performance in Services and a steady trade surplus in Goods (**Chart 23**).

Malaysia's CAB continued its positive surplus momentum for over two decades by recording RM31.8 billion in 2025. The performance was underpinned by sustained net exports of goods and a stronger services surplus. The services trade shifted to a surplus of RM1.2 billion in 2025 from a deficit of RM11.7 billion in 2024, reflecting improving external services performance.

The Goods account recorded a net export of RM23.6 billion in the fourth quarter 2025, compared to RM36.9 billion in the same quarter of 2024. Exports of goods expanded by 3.6 per cent to RM305.8 billion (Q4 2024: RM295.0 billion). Meanwhile, imports of goods rose by 9.3 per cent to RM282.1 billion (Q4 2024: RM258.1 billion). For the year 2025, the account registered net exports of RM110.9 billion as compared to RM114.5 billion in the previous year. Both exports and imports showed an upward trend, recording RM1.16 trillion and RM1.05 trillion, respectively. Malaysia's primary export commodities were Electrical & electronics (E&E), Petroleum products and Palm oil & Palm oil-based products, showing high demand from major trading partners, particularly Singapore, the United States of America (USA) and China. Similarly, imports, which grew by 3.1 per cent year-on-year were contributed by Intermediate goods, Capital goods and Consumption goods. China, Singapore and Taiwan are Malaysia's major import partners.

Chart 23: Current Account, 2022 – 2025 and Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Services account shifted to a surplus of RM5.0 billion in Q4 2025 from a deficit of RM1.0 billion during Q4 2024. The improvement was mainly driven by higher receipts in Travel, Telecommunications, computer, & information services and Transport. Both services exports and imports showed year-on-year growth of 14.6 per cent and 5.2 per cent to RM74.6 billion and RM69.6 billion, respectively.

Travel remained the largest export component, amounting to RM31.2 billion or 41.8 per cent of total Services exports, followed by Other business services (RM12.9 billion) and Transport (RM10.1 billion). Meanwhile, Transport recorded the highest value of services imports at RM17.1 billion, largely attributed to freight transportation. These were followed by Travel (RM16.7 billion) and Other business services (RM15.2 billion).

Meanwhile, Transport recorded the highest value of services imports at RM17.1 billion, largely attributed to freight transportation. These were followed by Travel (RM16.7 billion) and Other business services (RM15.2 billion).

In 2025, the Services account shifted RM1.2 billion surplus from a deficit of RM11.8 billion in 2024. The positive performance in this account was driven by a higher surplus in Travel and Telecommunications, Computer and Information services, alongside with a lower deficit in Charges for the use of intellectual property rights.

Exports of Services increased by RM29.2 billion to RM272.1 billion, while imports stood at RM270.9 billion, an increase of RM16.4 billion from 2024. Travel recorded the highest exports amounting to RM110.6 billion. The second highest export was Other business services (RM48.7 billion), followed by Transport (RM36.7 billion). Meanwhile, imports of services were mainly contributed by Transport (RM66.2 billion), Travel (RM61.4 billion) and Other business services (RM58.4 billion)

Table 10: Summary on Balance of Payments. Q4 2024 and Q4 2025

	Q4 2025	Q4 2024
Current Account Balance	Surplus RM2.0b	Surplus RM12.9b
Goods	Surplus RM23.6b	Surplus RM36.9b
Services	Surplus RM5.0b	Deficit RM1.0b
Primary Income	Deficit RM23.5b	Deficit RM17.1b
Secondary Income	Deficit RM3.1b	Deficit RM5.9b
Financial Account	Net inflow RM12.3b	Net outflow RM9.3b
Reserve Assets (as at end)	RM509.7b	RM520.1b

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Primary Income account recorded a larger deficit of RM23.5 billion in the fourth quarter of 2025 (Q4 2024: RM17.1 billion), as presented in **Table 10**. This deficit was due to higher earnings by foreign companies operating in Malaysia.

Meanwhile, the Secondary income account posted a narrower deficit of RM3.1 billion in Q4 2025, compared with RM5.9 billion in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The deficit was owing to the higher payments amounting to RM14.2 billion, alongside lower receipts of RM11.1 billion.

Performance of Investments

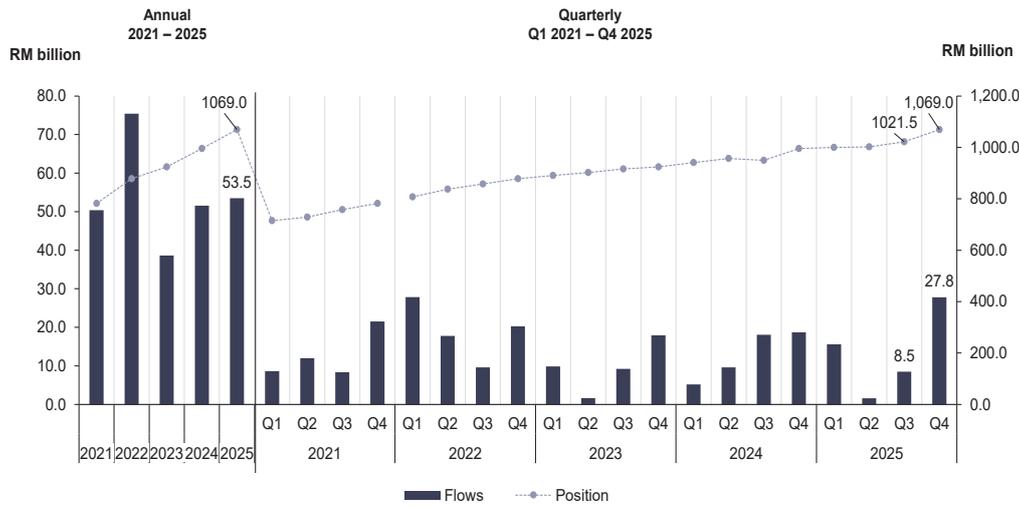
In the fourth quarter of 2025, Direct investment recorded a turnaround to a net inflow of RM12.3 billion, from a net outflow of RM9.3 billion in the same quarter of the previous year.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia registered a net inflow of RM27.8 billion in Q4 2025, up from RM18.7 billion in the corresponding period of the previous year, driven by inflows in Equity & investment fund shares and Debt instruments from foreign investors (**Chart 24**). For the full year, FDI recorded a stronger net inflow of RM53.5 billion in 2025, as against RM51.5 billion in 2024. Asia remained the largest source of FDI inflows during the quarter, followed by Europe and the Americas. By sector, the Services sector, particularly the Information & communication subsector and Financial activities, continued to be the main recipients of FDI inflows, followed by Manufacturing and Mining & quarrying.

As at the end of Q4 2025, FDI position expanded by RM73.5 billion, rising from 995.5 billion in 2024 to RM1,069.0 billion. The Services sector continued as the largest recipient of FDI, accounting for RM587.5 billion, followed by Manufacturing (RM408.9 billion) and Mining & quarrying (RM43.0 billion). The sources for FDI Position were predominantly from Asia region, mainly Singapore and Hong Kong.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Chart 24: Foreign Direct Investment in Malaysia, 2022 – 2025 and Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

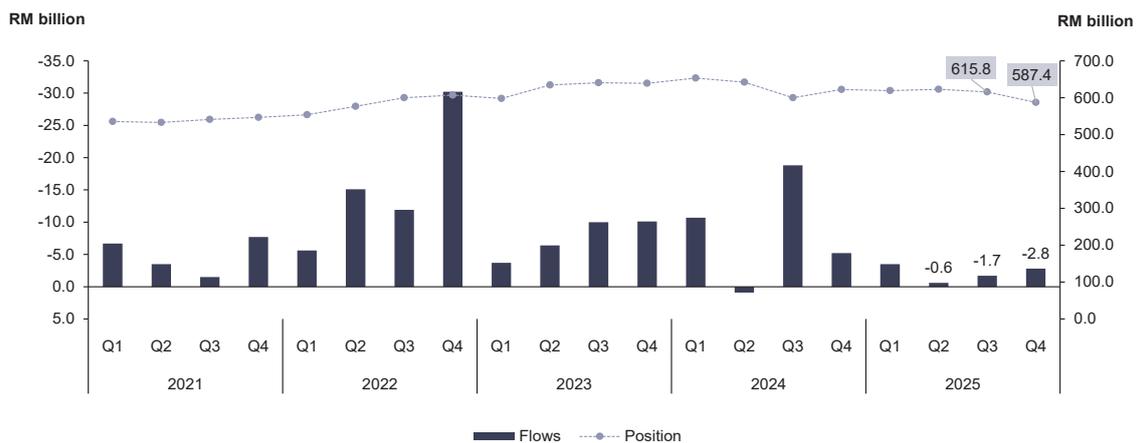


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) by Malaysian investors recorded a lower net outflow of RM2.8 billion in Q4 2025, compared with RM5.2 billion in the same period of the previous year (**Chart 25**). Similarly, on the annual basis, DIA posted a significantly smaller net outflow of RM7.4 billion in 2025 (2024: RM33.9 billion). The Services sector was the primary driver of DIA outflows during the quarter, particularly Financial activities, followed by Agriculture and Construction sectors. Key destinations for Malaysia's DIA were Mauritius, Singapore and the Philippines.

Malaysia's DIA position declined to RM587.4 billion as at Q4 2025, from RM622.1 billion in the previous year. Malaysia's direct investments were largely channelled to the Asia region, with the largest flows directed to Singapore and Indonesia, followed by the Americas and Europe. The Services sector remained the largest contributors to the DIA position, primarily in the Financial activities subsector, followed by Mining & quarrying and Agriculture

Chart 25: Direct Investment Abroad Flows in Malaysia, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



As at the end of Q4 2025, Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP) recorded lower net liabilities of RM9.6 billion, compared with RM11.7 billion in 2024. The total financial assets position stood at RM2.56 trillion, while total liabilities amounted to RM2.57 trillion. In addition, Malaysia's International Reserves were valued at RM509.7 billion as at December 2025.

Malaysia's Labour Market Scenario

Malaysia's labour market continued to strengthen in the fourth quarter of 2025, in line with the country's strong economic performance as GDP expanded by 6.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 5.4%). Growth was recorded across all supply-side sectors during the quarter, with the Services and Manufacturing sectors continued to drive the overall economic performance. Strong domestic activity, resilient external demand and sustained investment supported business expansion and labour demand throughout the period.

Economic momentum was further reinforced by developments at both national and regional levels. Export-oriented companies continued to penetrate new international markets, while entrepreneurship and coaching programmes contributed to business revenue growth and job creation. Community-based initiatives and state-led programmes also supported small businesses and improved income opportunities, particularly among local entrepreneurs and the B40 group, while career placement platforms continued to enhance job matching and labour market efficiency.

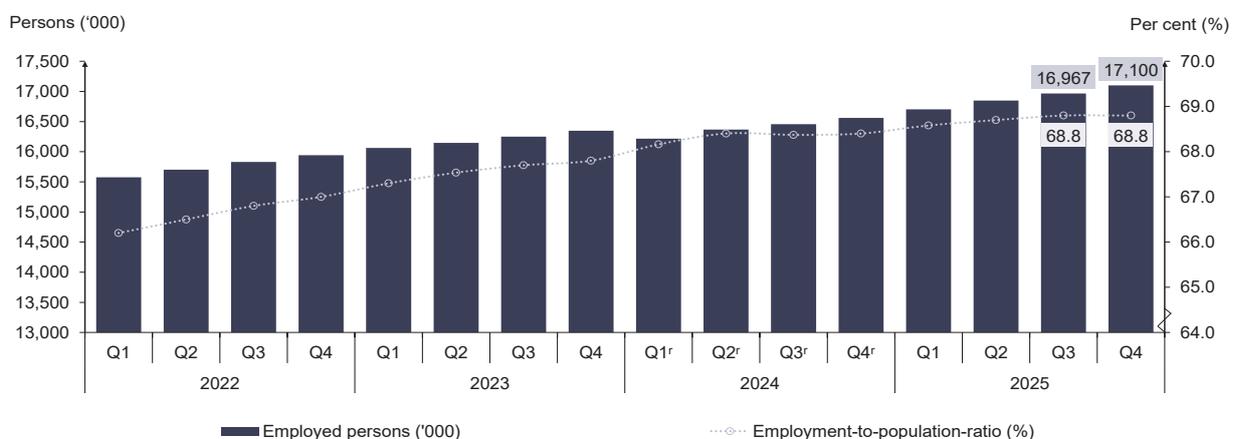
Malaysia's external trade remained strong, driven by strong manufacturing exports and sustained global demand. Key manufacturing hubs such as Johor, Pulau Pinang, Perak and Selangor continued to anchor export performance, contributing positively to economic growth and employment. At the same time, new foreign investment commitments in the manufacturing sector strengthened Malaysia's position as a strategic production hub and supported the expansion of export-oriented industries.

Overall, these developments reinforced a favourable economic environment and supported steady labour market conditions in the fourth quarter of 2025, with continued job creation, business expansion and sustained demand for labour across sectors.

Labour Supply

The number of employed persons continued to record positive performance in the fourth quarter of 2025, increasing by 0.8 per cent quarter-on-quarter (+133.5 thousand persons) to 17.10 million persons (Q3 2025: 16.97 million persons). On a year-on-year basis, total employment edged up by 3.3 per cent, equivalent to an increase of 541.1 thousand persons compared with the fourth quarter of 2024 (Q4 2024: 16.56 million persons). The employment-to-population ratio, which indicates an economy's ability to create employment, remained at 68.8 per cent (Q3 2025: 68.8%) (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26: Employed Persons & Employment-to-Population Ratio, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

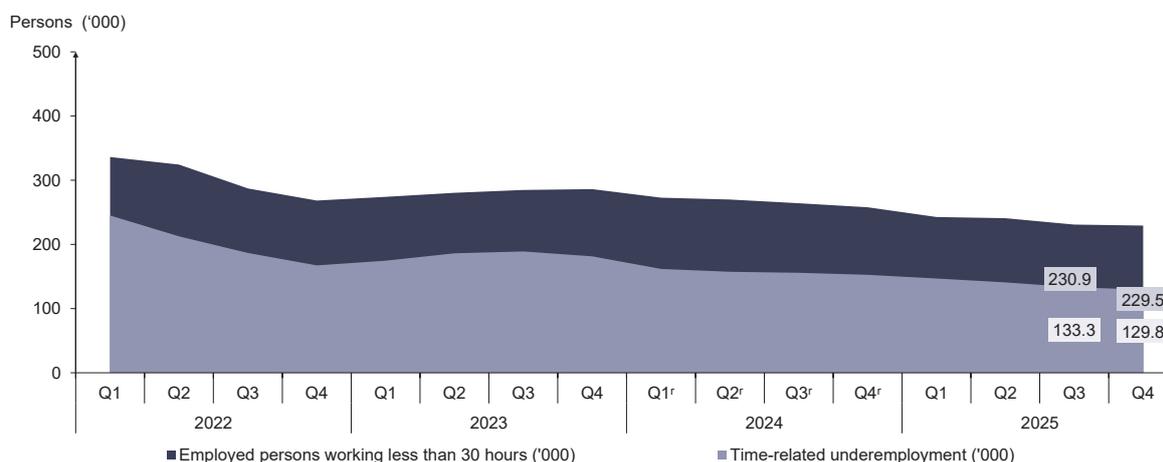
LABOUR SCENARIO

A comprehensive assessment of the labour market requires looking beyond unemployment figures and examining additional indicators that offer deeper insight into labour supply conditions. Measures such as employed persons working less than 30 hours per week, time-related underemployment and skill-related underemployment help reflect the extent of labour utilisation in line with the current economic conditions.

Employed persons working less than 30 hours per week which refers to those who worked less than 30 hours during the reference week because of the nature of their work or due insufficient work decline in Q4 2025. In the fourth quarter of 2025, the number of persons in this category decreased by 0.6 per cent to 229.5 thousand persons (Q3 2025: 230.9 thousand persons). Hence, the rate of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week declined to 1.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 (Q3 2025: 1.4%).

Time-related underemployment which refers to individuals working less than 30 hours per week and who were able and willing to work additional hours, decreased to 129.8 thousand persons. This category accounted for 0.8 per cent of total employment, remaining stable as in the previous quarter (Q3 2025: 133.3 thousand persons; 0.8%) (**Chart 27**).

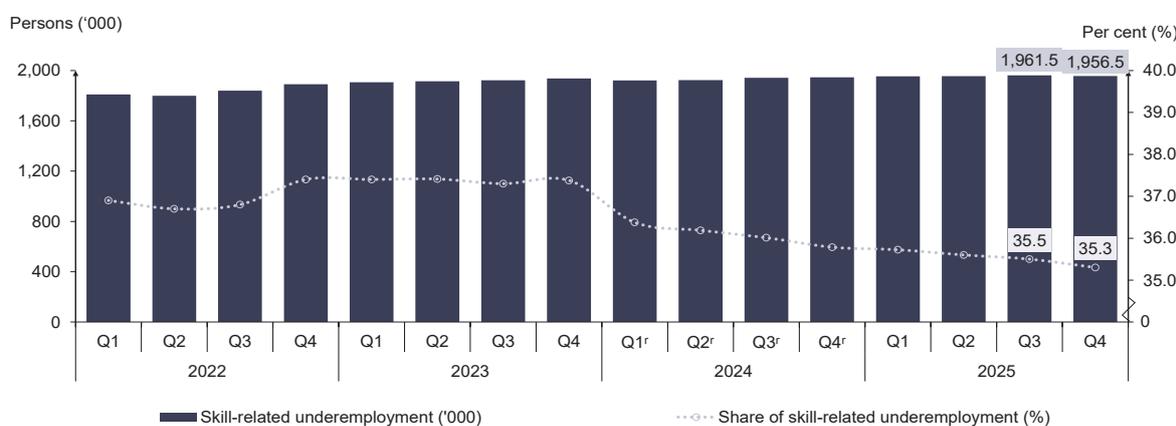
Chart 27: Employed Person Working Less Than 30 Hours Per Week and Time-Related Underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Skill-related underemployment, which refers to employed persons with tertiary education working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations, declined by 0.3 per cent (-5.0 thousand persons) to 1.96 million persons. Correspondingly, the rate of skill-related underemployment among tertiary-educated employed persons decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 35.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 35.5 per cent) (**Chart 28**).

Chart 28: Skill-Related Underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

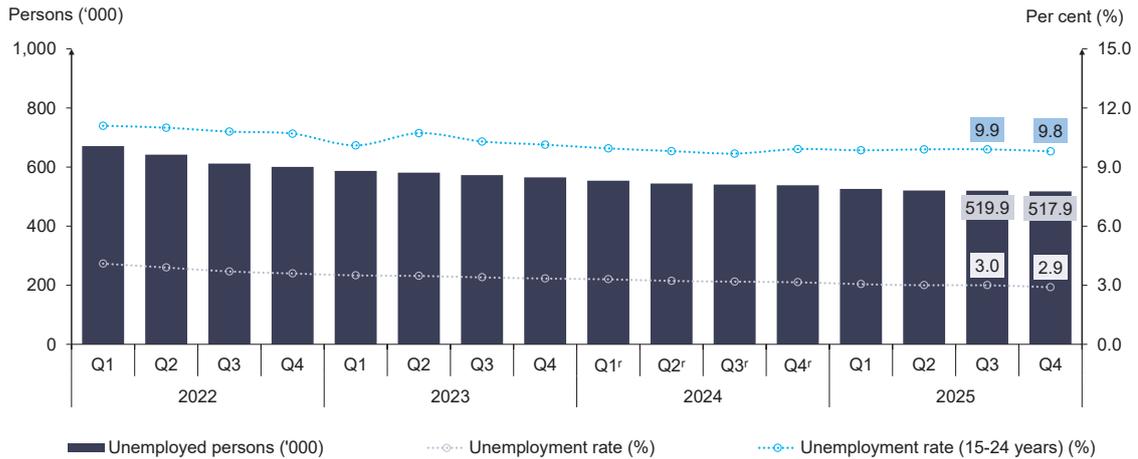


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of unemployed persons in the fourth quarter of 2025 continued its downward trend, declining by 0.4 per cent (-2.0 thousand persons) to 517.9 thousand persons from 519.9 thousand in the previous quarter. The unemployment rate also fell by 0.1 percentage points to 2.9 per cent, marking its lowest level since the second quarter of 2014.

On a year-on-year basis, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 20.8 thousand persons, or 3.9 per cent, resulting in a lower unemployment rate of 2.9 per cent compared with 3.2 per cent recorded in the same quarter of 2024 (Chart 29).

Chart 29: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

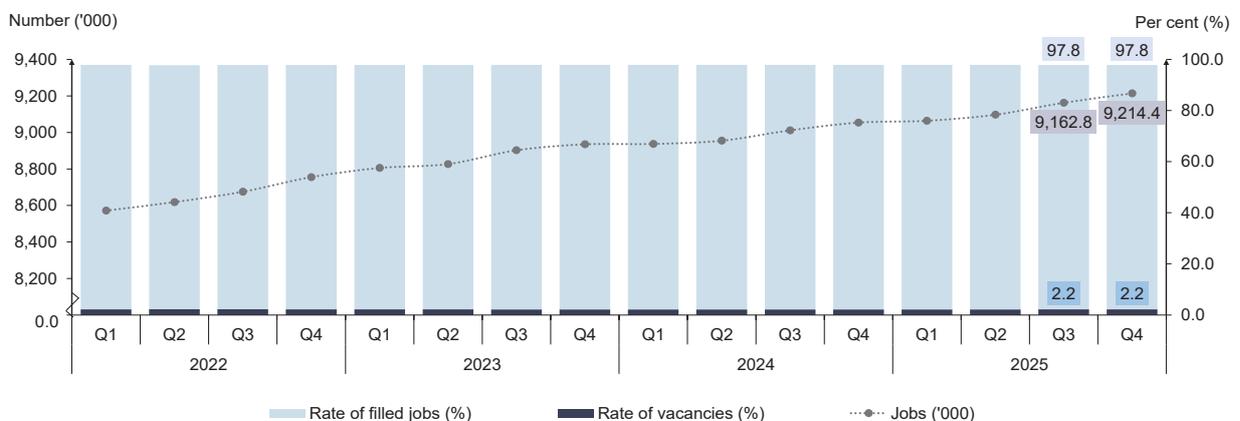


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour Demand

The economic sector in Malaysia pursued a stable growth with the total number of jobs increasing by 1.8 per cent to 9,214.4 thousand, indicating an additional of 160 thousand jobs (Q4 2024: 9,054.2 thousand jobs) during the fourth quarter of 2025. Furthermore, the rate of filled jobs remained the same at 97.8 per cent which was equivalent to 9,016.3 thousand filled jobs. Likewise, the job vacancies rate stood at 2.2 per cent, representing 198.1 thousand vacancies (Chart 30).

Chart 30: Jobs and Rate of Filled Jobs & Jobs Vacancy, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



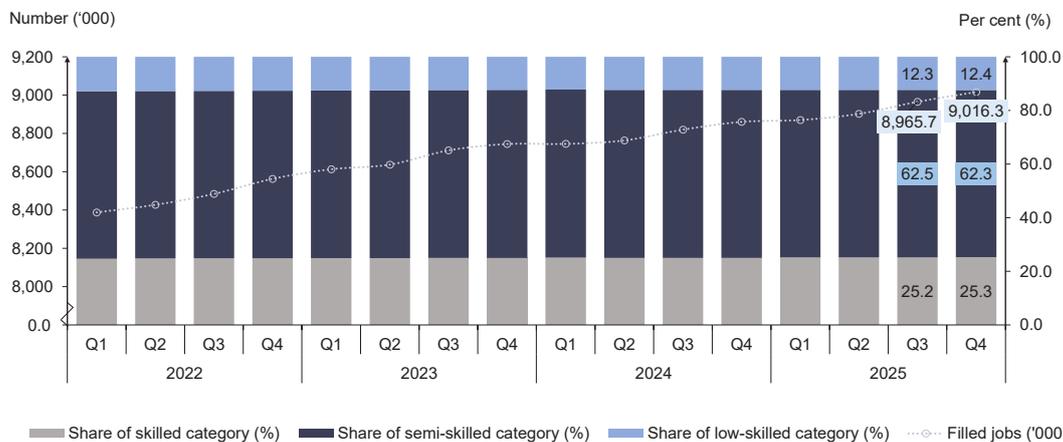
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The semi-skilled category continued to make up largest share of filled jobs in Q4 2025, comprising 62.3 per cent (5,621.5 thousand filled jobs), with a rate of 98.1 per cent. This was followed by the skilled category, which recorded 2,274.4 thousand filled jobs (25.3%), while the low-skilled category accounted for 1,120.4 thousand filled jobs (12.4%).

LABOUR SCENARIO

The Services sector remained the main contributor to filled jobs, accounting for 53.1 per cent or 4,791.4 thousand jobs. This was followed by the Manufacturing sector with 26.9 per cent (2,422.3 thousand jobs), while the Construction sector contributed 13.9 per cent (1,252.3 thousand jobs) of total filled jobs (Chart 31).

Chart 31: Filled Jobs by Skills Category, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

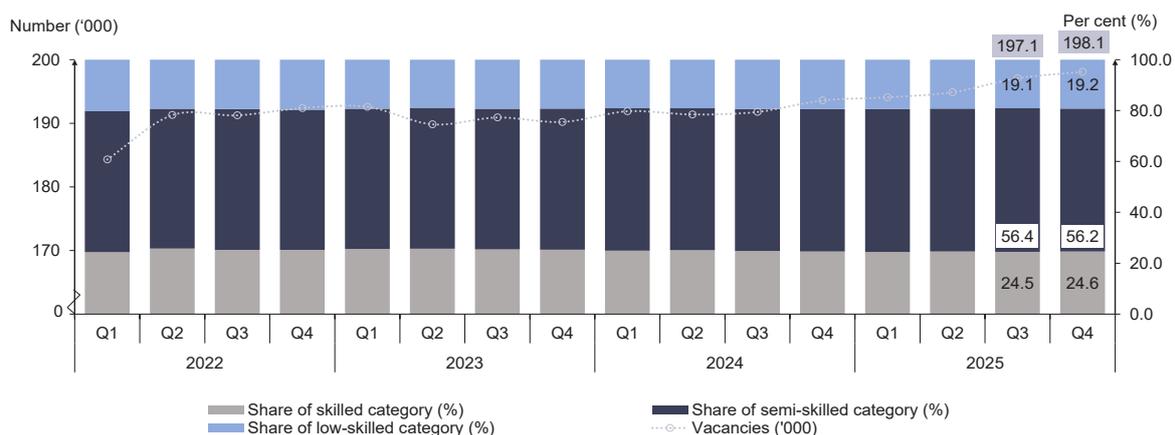


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In terms of job vacancies by skills category, the semi-skilled group recorded the largest share, accounting for 56.2 per cent (111.3 thousand). This was followed by the skilled category at 24.6 per cent (48.7 thousand) and the low-skilled category at 19.2 per cent (38.2 thousand).

The Manufacturing sector recorded the largest share of job vacancies, accounting for 58.4 per cent (115.8 thousand vacancies). This was followed by the Agriculture sector at 16.2 per cent (32.0 thousand vacancies), while the Services sector ranked third with 12.6 per cent (25.0 thousand vacancies) (Chart 32).

Chart 32: Vacancies by Skills Category, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025

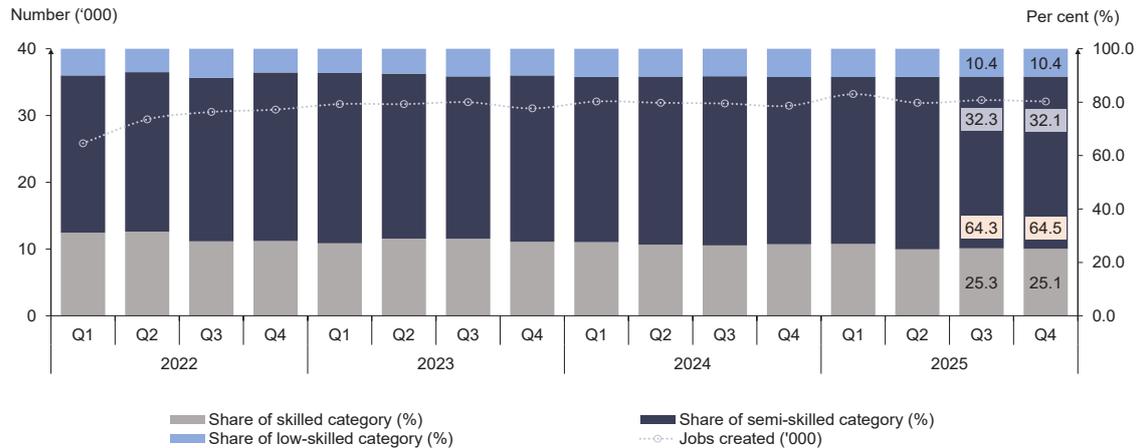


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Jobs created in Q4 2025 were led by the semi-skilled category, which accounted for 64.5 per cent or 20.7 thousand new jobs. This was followed by the skilled category at 25.1 per cent (8.1 thousand), while the low-skilled category contributed 10.4 per cent, equivalent to 3.4 thousand jobs created.

Services sector recorded the largest share of jobs created at 47.9 per cent (15.4 thousand), followed by the Manufacturing sector at 37.7 per cent (12.1 thousand) and the Construction sector at 9.6 per cent (3.1 thousand) (Chart 33).

Chart 33: Jobs Created by Skills Category, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025

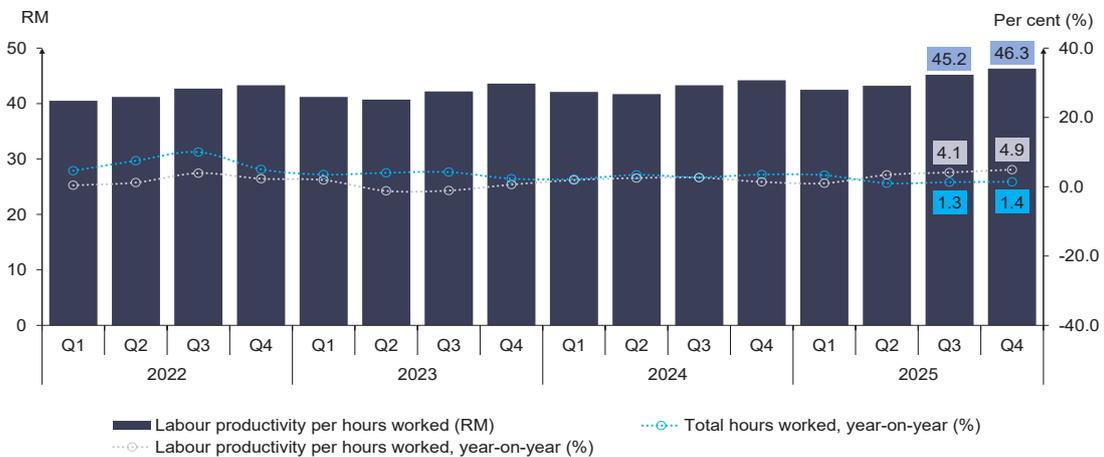


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour Productivity

Labour productivity per hour worked in the fourth quarter 2025 increased by 4.9 per cent, compared with 4.1 per cent in Q3 2025, as value added per hour worked rose to RM46.3 from RM45.2 in the preceding quarter. Meanwhile, total hours worked expanded by 1.4 per cent to 9,880 million hours, up from 9,795 million hours recorded in Q3 2025 (Q3 2025:1.3%) (Chart 34).

Chart 34: Labour Productivity, Value Added per Hour Worked, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025

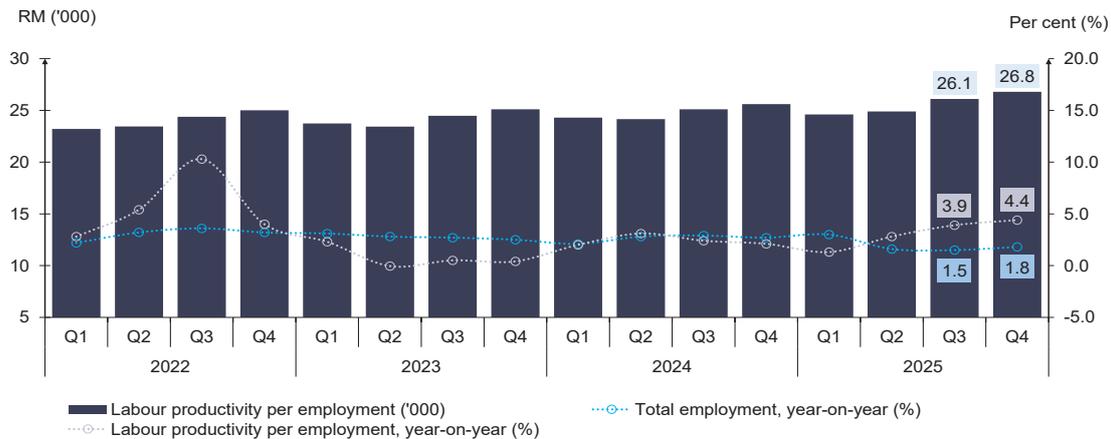


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, labour productivity per employment grew by 4.4 per cent in Q4 2025, with value added per employment recorded at RM26,765 per person. This performance was supported by a 1.8 per cent increase in total employment, which rose to 17,100 thousand persons (Q3 2025: 1.5%; 16,967 thousand persons) (Chart 35).

LABOUR SCENARIO

Chart 35: Labour Productivity, Value Added per Employment, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Conclusion

Malaysia’s labour market in the fourth quarter 2025 remained strong and was well-supported by robust economic expansion, with GDP growth of 6.3 per cent and broad-based improvements across all supply-side sectors. Employment continued to rise, unemployment declined to its lowest level in a decade, and key underemployment indicators showed further improvement, reflecting better labour utilisation. The total number of jobs expanded, with a high rate of filled positions, while job creation was largely driven by the semi-skilled category and anchored by the Services and Manufacturing sectors. Sustained domestic demand, resilient external trade, growing export performance, and continued foreign investment reinforced labour demand across major economic activities. Overall, these developments underscored a stable and dynamic labour market environment, supporting income growth, productive capacity, and Malaysia’s continued economic resilience.

Consumer Price Index

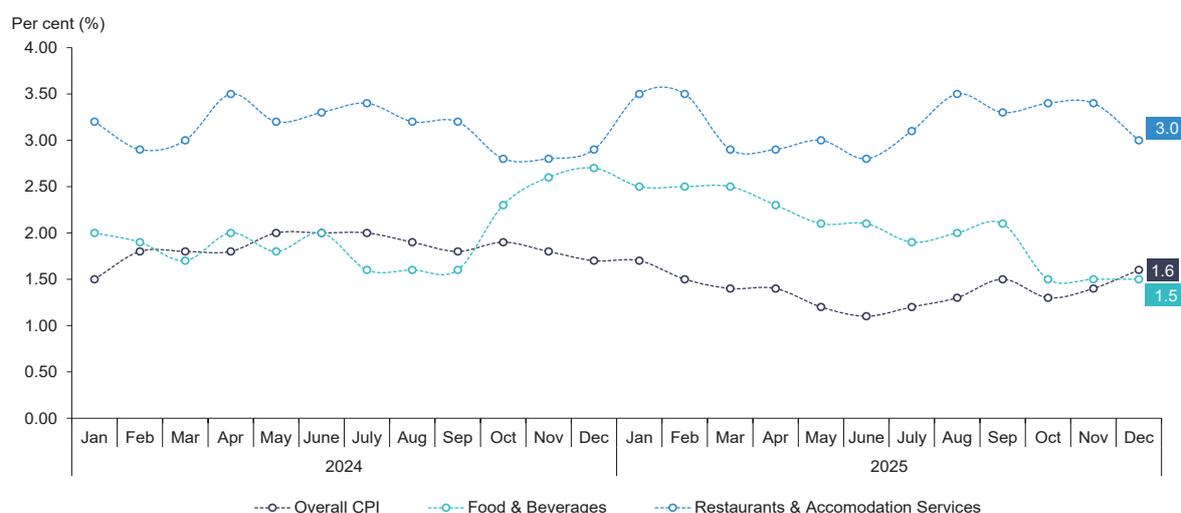
Malaysia's inflation increased to 1.6 per cent in December 2025 compared to 1.4 per cent in November 2025 (**Chart 36**). The increase was mainly driven by a higher increase in the group of Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 5.7 per cent (November 2025: 5.6%); Education, 2.8 per cent (November 2025: 2.6%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 2.5 per cent (November 2025: 2.4%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 0.9 per cent (November 2025: 0.7%); Information & Communication,

0.9 per cent (November 2025: -1.3%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.3 per cent (November 2025: 0.2%) and Clothing & Footwear, 0.1 per cent (November 2025: -0.1%). Meanwhile, Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.1 per cent (November 2025: 3.4%); Recreation, Sport & Culture, 0.8 per cent (November 2025: 1.2%) and Transport, 0.1 per cent (November 2025: 0.2%) recorded slower increases compared to the previous month. In addition, Insurance & Financial Services (5.6%); Food & Beverages (1.5%) and Health (1.5%) recorded the same rate as in November 2025.

The monthly headline inflation in December 2025 recorded an increase of 0.3 per cent as compared to the previous month (November 2025: 0.0%). The increase were attributed to Information & Communication, 0.6 per cent (November 2025: -1.2%) and Food & Beverages, 0.4 per cent (November 2025: 0.0%). In addition, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels; Transport; Education and Health increased 0.2 per cent, respectively, as compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services increased 0.1 per cent, the same rate as recorded in the preceding month. However, the monthly inflation was offset by a decline in Recreation, Sport & Culture, (-0.2%). Meanwhile, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance; Clothing & Footwear; Restaurant & Accommodation Services and Insurance & Financial Services remained unchanged in December 2025.

Headline inflation in 2025 moderated to 1.4 per cent as against 1.8 per cent in 2024. The slower increase was mainly due to moderating inflation in Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.6%); Health (1.2%); Transport (0.4%); Recreation, Sport & Culture (1.1%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.2%). Meanwhile, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (4.4%); Insurance & Financial Services (3.4%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.2%); Education (2.3%); Food & Beverages (2.1%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.9%) recorded a higher increase as compared to the same period of 2024. Meanwhile, Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear contracted 4.3 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively.

Chart 36: Overall CPI, Food & Beverages and Restaurant & Accommodation Services, Year-on-Year (%), January 2024 – December 2025



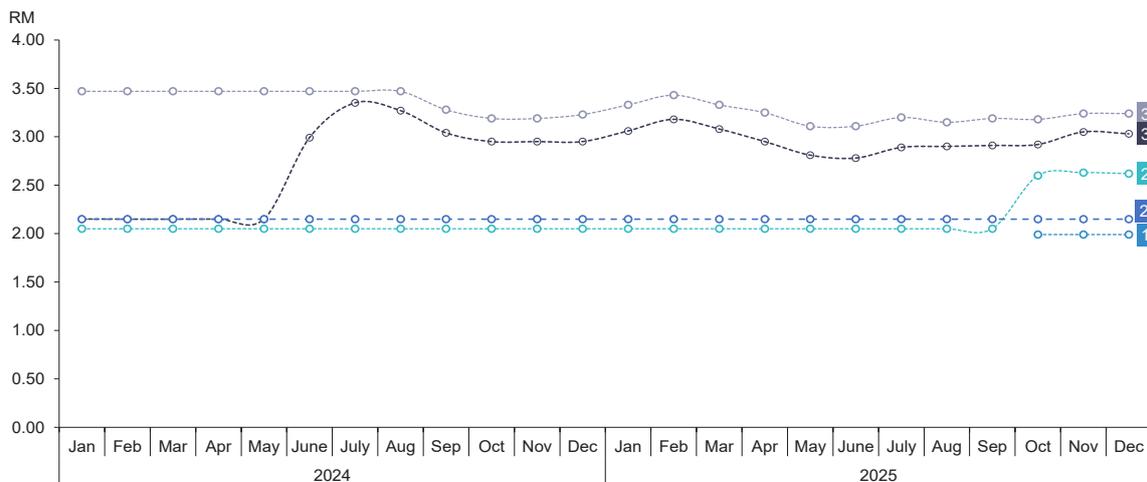
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

PRICES

Inflation in the Transport group moderated to 0.1 per cent in December 2025 compared to 0.2 per cent in November 2025. The increase was attributed to the increase in Public transport services (2.5%) and Purchase of vehicles (0.9%). However, subgroup of Transport services of goods and Operation of personal transport equipment recorded a decrease by 1.4 per cent and 0.3 per cent, respectively, which partially mitigated the inflationary increase of this group.

The average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia increased to RM3.03 per litre (December 2024: RM2.95 per litre), while, the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 increased to RM3.24 per litre (December 2024: RM3.21 per litre). The decrease in fuel prices was in line with the decline in Brent crude oil, which recorded to US\$62.72 per barrel as compared to December 2024 (US\$73.83 per barrel) (**Chart 37**).

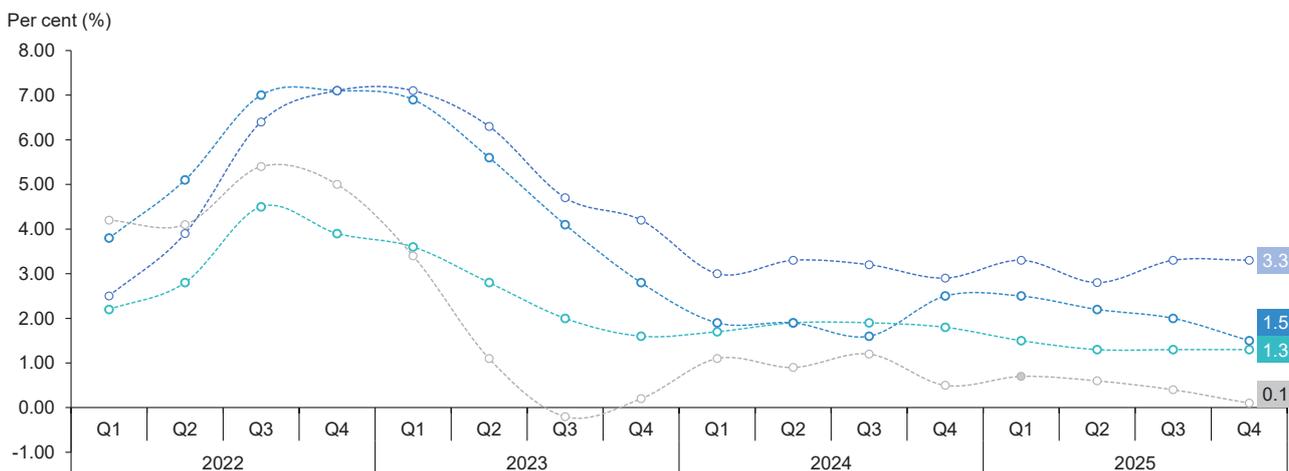
Chart 37: Average Price of Fuel, January 2024 – December 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The inflation for the fourth quarter of 2025 increased 1.3 per cent as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year (Q3 2025: 1.3%). The increase was attributed by to Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 5.8 per cent (Q3 2025: 4.2%); Insurance & Financial Services, 5.6 per cent (Q3 2025: 5.6%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 3.3%); Education, 2.6 per cent (Q3 2025: 2.3%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 1.7 per cent (Q3 2025: 0.5%); Health, 1.5 per cent (Q3 2025: 1.2%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture, 1.1 per cent (Q3 2025: 0.8%). Nevertheless, Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear remained in the negative territory, declining by at 1.0 per cent (Q3 2025: -5.5%) and 0.1 per cent (Q3 2025: -0.1%), respectively, easing further inflationary pressure.. On a quarterly basis, inflation marginally increase of 0.2 per cent, as compared to the third quarter of 2025 (Q3 2025: 0.4%) (**Chart 38**).

Chart 38: Consumer Price Index, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight, increased by 1.5 per cent, the same rate as recorded in November 2025. Out of 247 Food items, 158 items (64.0%) recorded increases as compared to December 2024. The subgroup of Food away from home which recorded a slower increase to 2.7 per cent as against 2.8 per cent in November 2025 was the main contributor to the increase of this group. In addition, the subgroup of Food at home recorded a 0.3 per cent increase also attributed to the increase of inflation in the Food & Beverages group (**Table 11**).

Inflation for the subgroup of Food at home in December 2025 increased by 0.3 per cent as compared to November 2025 (0.1%). The increase was contributed by the increased in the subgroup of Fish & other seafood (2.2%); Oils & fats (0.9%); Fruits & nuts (0.9%); Meat (0.7%) and Sugar, confectionery & desserts (0.7%). However, there were several expenditure classes that recorded a decrease, namely Vegetables (-4.2%); Cereals & cereal products (-0.5%) and Milk, other dairy products & eggs (-1.0%)

Table 11: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), December 2025

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) December 2025
Food & Beverages	29.8	1.5
Food	29.0	1.5
Food away from home	13.4	2.7
Food at home	15.6	0.3
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	-0.5
Meat	2.3	0.7
Fish & other seafood	3.9	2.2
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	-0.1
Oils & fats	0.7	0.9
Fruits & nuts	1.1	0.9
Vegetables	1.8	-4.2
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	0.7
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	1.7
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.8	3.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Automatic Fuel Adjustment (AFA) rate imposed on domestic users in Peninsular Malaysia for electricity consumption of more 600 kilowatt hours (kWh) will receive a rebate of 4.99 cents/kWh for the period between 1st to 31st January 2026 as compared with the AFA applied for the period between 1st to 31st December 2025 (6.42 cents/kWh). This adjustment is expected to affect the average electricity tariff as compared to the previous period. However, domestic users with electricity consumption of 600 kWh and below remained unaffected.

In addition, the increase in the monthly sewerage charges for domestic premises and Government quarters under categories A, B, C, D and E which rose to RM15.32 effective January 2026 compared to RM12.32 in the previous month, is expected to exert some upward pressure on Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels. The revision was implemented to accommodate higher operational and maintenance costs of public sewage treatment plants.

PRICES

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index continued to decline by 2.7 per cent in December 2025, following a 1.8 per cent decrease in the previous month. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector decreased by 12.1 per cent (November 2025: -9.7%), mainly due to a 19.6 per cent decline in the Growing of perennial crops index. The Mining sector went down by 8.8 per cent (November 2025: -7.2%), affected by declines in both Extraction of natural gas (-11.5%) and Extraction of crude petroleum (-7.8%) indices. The Manufacturing sector also contracted by 1.3 per cent (November 2025: -0.6%), with the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products index declining by 6.2 per cent. In contrast, the Electricity & gas supply and Water supply sectors increased by 4.1 per cent and 10.9 per cent, respectively.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI Local Production recorded a marginal decline of 0.2 per cent in December 2025 (November 2025: -0.3%). The Mining sector decreased by 2.0 per cent (November 2025: -0.8%), owing to the contractions in both Extraction of natural gas (-2.4%) and Extraction of crude petroleum (-1.9%) indices. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector also declined by 1.1 per cent (November 2025: -4.6%) due to the Growing of perennial crops (-2.0%) index. Conversely, the Manufacturing sector increased marginally by 0.1 per cent (November 2025: 0.3%), supported by increases in Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (0.7%) and Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (0.2%) indices. The Water supply index increased 0.4 per cent, while the Electricity & gas supply index declined by 0.2 per cent in this month (**Table 12**).

Table 12: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

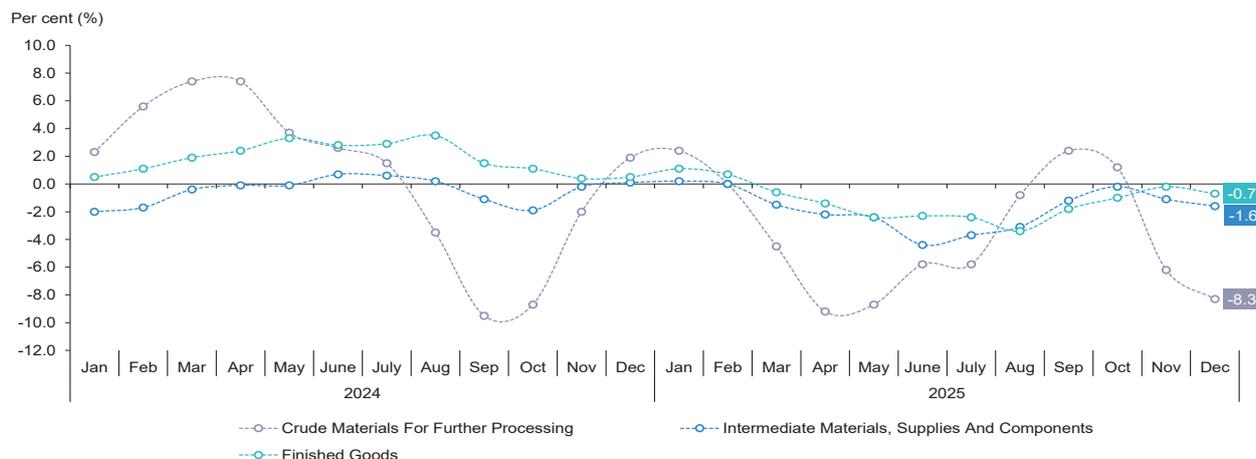
Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
				Dec 2025	Dec 2024	Nov 2025	Dec 2025	Dec 2024	Nov 2025
TOTAL		100.00	115.4	0.5	-1.8	-2.7	0.8	-0.3	-0.2
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	134.0	23.8	-9.7	-12.1	1.6	-4.6	-1.1
Mining	B	7.93	82.6	-7.0	-7.2	-8.8	-0.2	-0.8	-2.0
Manufacturing	C	81.57	117.3	-1.0	-0.6	-1.3	0.8	0.3	0.1
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	122.9	0.9	4.1	4.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2
Water supply	E	0.33	139.9	6.7	10.1	10.9	-0.3	-0.8	0.4

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

All stages of processing posted negative year-on-year changes in December 2025. The Crude materials for further processing index decreased by 8.3 per cent (November 2025: -6.2%), mainly due to the decrease in Non-food materials (-11.0%). Meanwhile, the Intermediate materials, supplies & components index down by 1.6 per cent (November 2025: -1.1%), due to Processed fuel & lubricants (-6.7%). At the same time, the Finished goods index declined by 0.7 per cent (November 2025: -0.2%), weighed down by Capital equipment (-1.1%) (**Chart 39**).

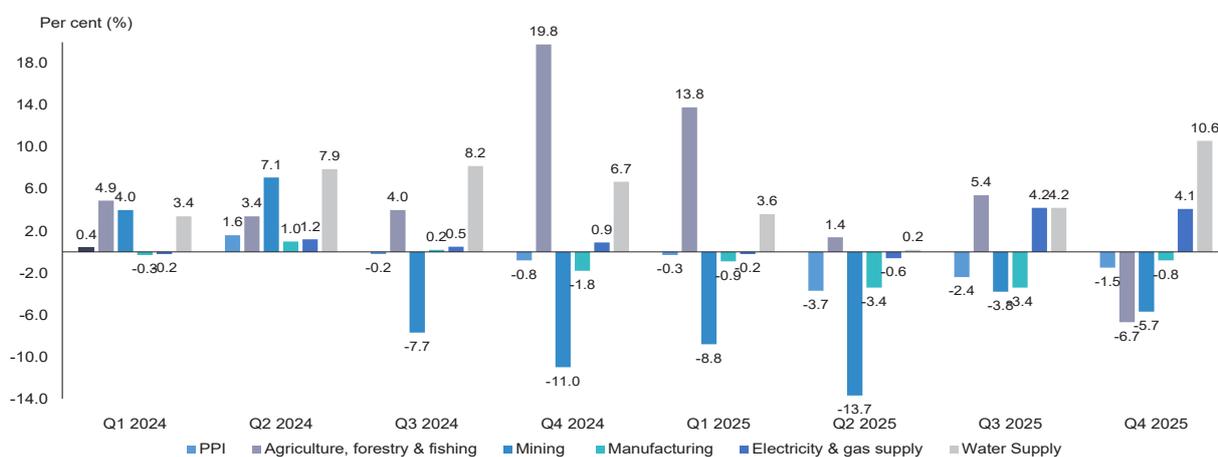
The PPI Local Production continued to decline by 1.5 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, from 2.4 per cent decrease in the third quarter of 2025. The decline was due to Agriculture, forestry & fishing (-6.7%), Mining (-5.7%) and Manufacturing (-0.8%) sectors. However, the Electricity & gas and Water supply sectors recorded increases of 4.1 per cent and 10.6 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, the PPI registered a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent (Q3 2025: -0.3%) supported by Manufacturing (0.6%) and Water supply (5.2%) sectors (**Chart 40**).

Chart 39: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), January 2024 – December 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 40: Producer Price Index Local Production, Year-on-Year (%), Q2 2024 – Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A comparison across selected economies showed mixed trends in producer prices in December 2025. Japan's PPI increased by 2.4 per cent year-on-year, moderating from a 2.7 increase in the previous month. In contrast, P.R. China remained in producer deflation, with its PPI declining by 1.9 per cent, easing from a decline of 2.2 per cent in November 2025. Similarly, Thailand's PPI decreased by 1.8 per cent, following a 1.6 per cent decline in the previous month. This marked the tenth straight month of year-on-year negative producer inflation, a similar trend in Malaysia.

According to the World Bank, the average Brent crude oil price in December 2025 stood at USD 62.72 per barrel, declining from USD 63.61 per barrel in the previous month. The decline in global crude oil prices during the month was primarily attributed to persistent oversupply conditions and weak demand growth across global markets. In addition, Brent crude oil prices in 2025 were generally lower than in 2024, reflecting softer demand and ongoing supply pressures. Meanwhile, Malaysia's oil palm fresh fruit bunch (FFB) and crude palm oil (CPO) prices also declined in December 2025. Data from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board showed that the average price of CPO decreased to RM 4,042.50 per tonne, down from RM 4,089.50 per tonne in November 2025, mainly due to rising palm oil inventories during the month.

WAY FORWARD

The Global Economic Prospects report published in January 2026 highlights that the global economic landscape remains challenging yet resilient, with growth expected to moderate in the near term before gradually improving as global uncertainties ease and policy support takes effect. In this context, the ability of economies to adapt, diversify sources of growth and strengthen domestic demand will be critical in sustaining growth momentum.

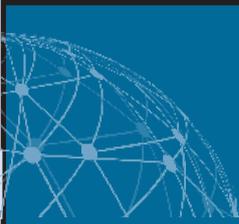
Against a backdrop of a steadily expanding global economy, with resilient growth in emerging markets and moderate expansion in advanced economies, Malaysia is well-positioned to sustain its growth momentum, underpinned by the persistent strength of the Services and Manufacturing sectors and resilient domestic demand. Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by 6.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025, marking the strongest growth since the fourth quarter of 2022 and an acceleration from the preceding quarter. As for the year 2025, Malaysia's economy recorded a growth of 5.2 per cent, exceeding the 5.1 per cent growth in 2024 with all main sectors registered positive performance and led by the Services.

Consistent with the improving domestic outlook, Malaysia's external position continued to show positive developments. Malaysia's trade statistics continued to reflect a strengthening trend in December 2025, supported by double-digit growth in both exports and imports. The trade balance remained in surplus, albeit with only a marginal improvement compared to the previous year. Meanwhile, Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) remained in surplus in the fourth quarter of 2025, though at a lower level compared to the corresponding period of previous year. For the year as a whole, the CAB continued to record a surplus, extending its positive streak for more than two decades, underpinned by sustained net exports of goods and a marked improvement in services trade that shifted into surplus, reflecting strengthening external services performance.

Industrial activity remained in positive territory in December 2025, as reflected by the Industrial Production Index (IPI), supported by continued year-on-year expansion. The increase was primarily driven by the Manufacturing sector, alongside improved output in the Electricity. On a monthly basis, the IPI recovered in December 2025 following a decline in the preceding month. In terms of cross-country performance, industrial production recorded stronger growth in several regional economies, including Taiwan, Vietnam, Singapore, China, Japan and Thailand in December 2025.

Meanwhile, the Services sector continued to play a pivotal role in supporting economic growth. In the fourth quarter of 2025, Malaysia's Services sector recorded an encouraging performance, maintaining a positive growth trajectory. The sector continued to register year on year expansion in both revenue and activity, alongside further improvements on a quarter on quarter basis. This performance underscores the resilience of the Services sector and the sustainability of its growth momentum.

Looking ahead, Malaysia's economic momentum will be supported by stronger domestic demand, higher productivity and greater economic diversification. Continued emphasis on digitalisation, automation and skills development will enhance Malaysia's economic resilience amid global uncertainties.



ECONOMIC INDICATORS



INDICATORS	2025												DATA SOURCE				
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		Nov	Dec		
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT																	
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	4.7	3.5	3.7	3.3	4.4	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
2.0 COMMODITIES																	
2.1 RUBBER																	
2.1.1 Production																	
- Rubber	262	0.2	21.3	-15.6	6.6	-5.3	-12.2	-5.5	-12.9	-18.3	-22.7	-48.2	-25.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
2.1.2 Prices																	
- SMR 20	33.0	23.5	23.1	0.6	15.9	-5.7	-18.5	-6.9	-6.3	-9.6	-15.4	-15.8	-18.4	Malaysian Rubber Board			
- Scrap	39.5	27.4	27.4	0.3	18.9	-7.7	-20.3	-12.5	-10.6	-12.0	-18.6	-19.1	-21.8	Malaysian Rubber Board			
- Field Latex	32.7	26.8	8.0	-0.9	-4.5	-6.5	-15.3	4.0	10.2	4.0	-7.2	-3.2	-3.7	Malaysian Rubber Board			
- Latex Concentrate	30.1	15.8	1.3	-6.0	-11.8	-17.3	-27.9	-11.7	-10.2	-15.0	-23.7	-16.3	-17.6	Malaysian Rubber Board			
2.1.3 Exports																	
- Natural Rubber [#]	-2.7	2.8	-0.4	-24.9	-10.9	-29.3	-25.3	-22.8	-31.3	-18.0	10.0	-15.5	-27.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
2.2 OIL PALM																	
2.2.1 Exports																	
- Palm Oil Product	-5.1	-11.3	1.1	-9.6	-21.1	-0.2	-2.1	-17.0	-8.3	-4.7	-7.3	-6.9	7.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board			
- Palm Oil	-1.6	-12.6	-2.7	-10.7	-24.3	1.6	4.2	-21.8	-13.4	-8.4	-3.3	-18.6	-1.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board			
- Palm Kernel Oil	8.7	-16.0	4.5	15.3	-31.7	35.5	-6.0	-18.1	26.3	-7.1	-32.9	-19.8	4.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board			
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																	
2.3.1 Prices																	
- Crude Oil, Brent	-5.2	-1.3	-10.3	-24.8	-15.1	-21.7	-13.5	-16.8	-15.7	-8.5	-14.6	-14.5	-15.0	World Bank			
- Crude Oil, WTI	-3.2	1.6	-7.0	-25.4	-15.7	-22.6	-14.5	-16.3	-15.2	-8.5	-16.0	-14.5	-17.0	World Bank			
2.3.2 Exports																	
- Crude Petroleum [#]	9.1	6.2	-61.5	15.5	-34.5	-1.3	-32.8	37.9	-2.5	2.9	54.4	24.9	-23.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Petroleum Products [#]	22.6	-23.8	2.2	13.3	-24.8	-8.1	-6.9	-10.3	1.7	24.1	-3.7	19.7	-8.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
2.3.3 Imports																	
- Crude Petroleum [#]	-19.3	-11.3	38.9	-6.5	-16.7	-13.6	-0.9	58.5	5.7	55.9	-23.8	18.9	-34.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Petroleum Products [#]	3.9	-14.1	-35.4	5.9	-38.0	-18.8	1.7	-2.0	18.6	-7.1	-7.8	0.1	9.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)																	
2.4.1 Exports																	
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	4.0	-4.5	-11.9	11.1	-1.6	-35.7	-12.5	8.3	21.0	4.8	-2.4	8.3	-8.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
3.0 SECTOR																	
3.1 MANUFACTURING																	
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	5.8	3.7	4.8	5.6	4.0	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.8	5.0	6.5	4.9	6.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
3.1.2 Sales	5.7	3.5	4.7	4.7	3.7	2.4	3.3	3.5	2.7	4.3	6.3	4.6	6.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
3.1.3 Exports [#]	18.5	0.5	8.9	18.5	8.7	-0.3	-3.3	8.7	1.5	12.8	15.7	7.9	13.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																	
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	67.3	21.4	7.1	14.2	8.0	-4.6	15.2	93.2	38.7	-6.8	70.7	-18.1	-41.8	National Housing Department			
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	16.4	n.a	National Housing Department														
3.2.3 Prices																	
- Steel	-1.6	-2.6	-3.5	-5.7	-4.7	-6.6	-6.3	-6.4	-7.1	-6.4	-4.8	-4.6	-1.6	Ministry of Works			
- Cement	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.8	Ministry of Works			
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																	
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	0.9	-3.1	-8.9	-6.3	1.9	-10.2	-0.1	4.3	16.8	10.2	5.8	2.3	-2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
3.4 UTILITIES																	
3.4.1 Electricity																	
- Local Generation																	
a. Public Installations ^p	1.9	-1.2	-3.5	-1.7	-2.2	-0.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.8	3.6	6.3	5.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			
b. Private Installations ^p	0.8	-0.1	1.3	0.8	2.2	-2.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until December 2025
provisional data based on External Trade Publication December 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025												DATA SOURCE					
		2024	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		Dec				
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate																			
- Commercial Banks	%	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.80	0.79	0.76	0.67	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	%	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.37	0.34	0.36	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector																			
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	611.6	341.0	363.5	460.9	485.2	633.5	657.2	627.1	1,486.4	1,415.9	1,447.1	966.4	966.4	966.4	966.4	966.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	306.4	106.8	88.6	1,121.0	1,121.0	154.0	103.2	154.0	1,121.0	1,121.0	1,121.0	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	105.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	4,825.8	3,137.5	4,815.5	3,956.3	3,956.3	5,202.0	4,719.4	4,719.4	5,172.9	4,777.9	4,777.9	4,862.6	4,862.6	4,862.6	4,862.6	4,862.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	RM Million	16,288.6	9,957.4	16,850.0	16,333.4	16,210.4	20,172.1	18,316.6	20,705.4	21,887.4	24,280.7	21,684.6	23,347.2	23,347.2	23,347.2	23,347.2	23,347.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	RM Million	8,616.1	4,226.4	4,154.9	10,824.9	7,544.9	4,214.9	9,150.0	5,744.3	5,614.4	5,663.5	5,666.4	5,408.2	5,408.2	5,408.2	5,408.2	5,408.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	6,511.6	3,905.2	3,385.1	3,263.3	4,679.2	3,196.7	3,329.9	5,819.1	4,182.7	4,182.7	5,719.2	7,412.0	7,412.0	7,412.0	7,412.0	7,412.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	29,749.3	27,933.3	26,393.0	31,790.1	31,533.1	29,481.9	36,193.2	34,881.5	30,056.0	34,837.7	31,021.6	32,021.2	32,021.2	32,021.2	32,021.2	32,021.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	RM Million	16.1	22.5	15.7	17.0	25.5	93.6	38.0	25.5	25.5	25.9	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	RM Million	67,777.6	51,306.3	54,334.8	67,084.5	65,555.7	77,904.4	72,490.0	72,293.0	70,350.1	75,738.5	74,399.9	74,139.7	74,139.7	74,139.7	74,139.7	74,139.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector																			
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	4,455.7	3,227.9	3,146.8	3,825.9	3,172.6	4,110.9	3,753.3	3,654.7	3,603.3	4,028.7	3,517.9	3,904.1	3,904.1	3,904.1	3,904.1	3,904.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,207.6	976.2	753.6	1,272.1	2,989.1	829.9	836.6	840.7	1,584.6	1,240.3	1,468.7	842.3	842.3	842.3	842.3	842.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	46,947.9	35,319.9	32,829.1	35,801.4	34,621.9	33,813.7	34,624.1	34,256.2	33,880.6	34,628.5	32,890.9	37,590.9	37,590.9	37,590.9	37,590.9	37,590.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	RM Million	104,712.0	84,891.2	74,371.3	86,422.8	75,208.1	79,851.1	85,553.8	78,777.7	85,954.1	92,068.8	80,291.6	86,754.1	86,754.1	86,754.1	86,754.1	86,754.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	RM Million	16,391.9	12,540.7	10,562.6	12,553.4	13,299.3	12,850.4	12,720.2	12,837.8	14,032.7	13,252.1	13,252.1	16,091.1	16,091.1	16,091.1	16,091.1	16,091.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	10,355.7	6,301.4	4,913.7	7,164.3	5,996.7	6,341.9	7,444.1	5,894.1	6,110.2	5,986.9	7,294.8	8,947.4	8,947.4	8,947.4	8,947.4	8,947.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	44,592.0	46,584.7	38,751.9	41,800.4	39,908.9	41,545.6	40,681.0	42,924.6	41,001.3	45,579.9	42,478.5	45,666.8	45,666.8	45,666.8	45,666.8	45,666.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	RM Million	577.9	874.7	944.0	1,839.2	945.7	1,138.8	1,789.0	977.7	623.5	1,284.2	1,368.3	2,449.0	2,449.0	2,449.0	2,449.0	2,449.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	RM Million	229,220.7	190,516.8	186,273.1	194,679.5	176,352.4	181,884.9	191,937.5	180,046.0	185,635.2	198,649.9	183,130.8	204,215.7	204,215.7	204,215.7	204,215.7	204,215.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose																			
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	5,341.8	6,143.7	4,583.3	6,135.9	5,327.5	6,001.2	5,262.2	6,066.7	5,108.8	5,994.2	5,353.3	5,936.5	5,936.5	5,936.5	5,936.5	5,936.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Personal Uses	RM Million	5,222.1	5,234.3	4,643.6	4,260.8	4,140.7	4,293.1	4,285.1	4,466.4	4,466.4	4,609.7	4,609.7	5,250.0	5,250.0	5,250.0	5,250.0	5,250.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Credit Cards	RM Million	23,248.0	23,055.1	19,642.4	21,034.5	20,791.5	21,743.0	21,105.4	22,333.1	21,875.3	22,484.4	22,630.7	24,100.8	24,100.8	24,100.8	24,100.8	24,100.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	6.2	5.4	4.8	7.4	5.0	5.8	4.6	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	44,592.0	46,584.7	38,751.9	41,800.4	39,908.9	41,545.6	40,681.0	42,924.6	41,001.3	45,579.9	42,478.5	45,666.8	45,666.8	45,666.8	45,666.8	45,666.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	RM Million	95,225.5	95,307.7	95,379.3	95,211.9	95,841.4	95,705.0	95,780.4	96,043.7	97,816.7	98,673.2	98,394.7	101,545.7	101,545.7	101,545.7	101,545.7	101,545.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector																			
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	174.9	181.6	176.7	174.9	189.3	219.1	192.6	187.3	179.7	179.7	252.9	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	256.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,128.4	1,123.3	1,110.0	1,128.4	1,117.4	1,128.9	1,128.2	1,142.8	1,142.8	746.6	746.4	721.8	721.8	721.8	721.8	721.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,377.9	2,394.2	2,402.1	2,248.2	2,245.3	2,218.8	2,209.3	2,247.2	2,293.4	2,147.9	2,101.8	2,044.6	2,044.6	2,044.6	2,044.6	2,044.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	215.5	219.3	239.6	235.2	280.2	348.5	371.0	353.9	359.4	345.8	345.5	339.3	339.3	339.3	339.3	339.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	4,045.7	4,094.3	4,129.3	4,088.4	4,057.7	4,143.3	4,100.7	4,263.0	4,216.6	4,333.4	4,392.0	4,290.3	4,290.3	4,290.3	4,290.3	4,290.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	RM Million	4,626.2	4,646.9	4,425.4	4,391.4	4,352.2	4,467.6	4,210.5	4,496.8	4,496.8	4,476.8	4,465.3	4,441.0	4,441.0	4,441.0	4,441.0	4,441.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	570.5	582.5	585.8	572.8	571.2	585.1	592.6	600.2	615.4	784.7	786.7	785.0	785.0	785.0	785.0	785.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	4,250.3	4,260.4	4,286.9	4,255.1	4,294.0	4,344.2	4,362.6	4,277.2	4,326.8	4,093.2	4,249.8	4,216.2	4,216.2	4,216.2	4,216.2	4,216.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	525.4	553.1	566.7	557.7	549.8	552.6	618.0	624.3	615.6	619.1	591.8	579.6	579.6	579.6	579.6	579.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	14,517.6	14,841.1	14,855.1	14,487.9	14,703.0	15,117.4	14,815.5	14,645.1	14,720.4	14,781.9	15,028.9	14,580.7	14,580.7	14,580.7	14,580.7	14,580.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	RM Million	37.1	36.3	36.4	37.9	34.4	36.7	37.8	35.7	36.2	37.5	37.6	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	37.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million	32,469.5	32,952.1	32,817.1	32,178.2	32,394.6	33,145.3	32,661.3	33,147.8	32,786.1	32,546.5	32,976.6	32,292.2	32,292.2	32,292.2	32,292.2	32,292.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.0 OTHERS																			
4.1 LABOUR																			
4.1.1 Labour Force																			
a. Employed	'000	17,168.4	17,182.2	17,266.9	17,308.1	17,344.5	17,394.8	17,434.0	17,479.5	17,544.8	17,579.0	17,610.9	17,647.1	17,647.1	17,647.1	17,647.1	17,647.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
b. Unemployed	'000	16,620.9	16,844.4	16,734.1	16,778.5	16,818.6	16,882.4	16,915.3	16,948.9	17,025.3	17,060.1	17,082.5	17,129.5	17,129.5	17,129.5	17,129.5	17,129.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	%	538.5	538.8	532.8	528.6	525.9	522.4	518.7	521.6	516.6	518.9	518.4	517.7	517.7	517.7	517.7	517.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
	Number of Cases	4,546.0	6,275.0	4,970.0	4,929.0	6,391.0	6,163.0	5,227.0	6,365.0	5,822.0	7,019.0	6,923.0	7,918.0	7,918.0	7,918.0	7,918.0	7,918.0	Social Security Organisation	
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION																			
4.2.1 Local	Number	4,902	4,663	3,884	5,205	5,174	5,612	5,005	6,193	4,844	5,169	4,494	5,054	5,054	5,054	5,054	5,054	Companies Commission of Malaysia	
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	4	3	0	3	4	4	4	3	4	0	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	Companies Commission of Malaysia

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025												DATA SOURCE				
		2024	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		Dec			
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate																		
- Commercial Banks	%	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.													

INDICATORS	2025												DATA SOURCE	
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		Nov
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-250	-55	-35.2	-82.2	15.3	41.4	33.7	-2.8	-44.7	115.9	108.3	16.8	-	-
- Mining & Quarrying	-300	-81.3	-89.1	-79.2	71.0	89.4	-89.4	-76.4	-33.9	254.6	-15.0	13.3	-	-
- Manufacturing	-117	-18.4	24.2	-10.0	-15.6	20.0	20.6	20.6	-27.2	32.6	5.3	74.2	-	-
- Services	-23.1	-27.3	72.8	9.2	1.8	77.5	8.0	-17.0	14.7	-15.9	-15.3	22.9	-	-
- Construction	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	43.3	17.7	-16.8	-36.6	38.3	14.6	-27.0	-47.0	-22.2	27.8	-3.6	-5.8	-	-
- Household Sector	-202	-8.3	8.5	5.1	1.8	-2.5	-4.3	-1.9	2.2	7.5	5.9	4.4	-	-
- Other Sector	-27	15.8	-23.8	-8.5	-4.7	15.0	474.3	90.8	192	28.3	37.7	11.0	-	-
- Total	-110	-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														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-21.1	-35.5	-14.4	-15.0	-24.1	-12.8	-12.2	-23.2	-14.7	-16.0	0.2	-18.1	-	-
- Mining & Quarrying	-50.4	-34.8	-53.9	-33.1	119.3	-27.5	-37.0	-34.5	-31.4	65.0	62.0	24.2	-	-
- Manufacturing	29.7	-3.5	-3.2	-1.9	-3.7	-12.2	-10.0	-13.6	-14.2	-10.0	-16.6	-15.9	-	-
- Services	0.4	-15.6	-11.5	-7.2	-16.1	-11.1	-7.5	-6.6	-10.7	-9.8	-5.1	-15.5	-	-
- Construction	-4.3	-15.9	-17.2	-8.5	-2.8	-3.2	-15.0	15.9	6.8	-0.2	7.4	-9.5	-	-
- Real Estate Activities	63.1	17.9	-27.8	-16.4	14.0	31.6	27.1	2.5	-5.9	-13.3	17.4	29.3	-	-
- Household Sector	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.4	-0.4	4.9	2.3	-	-
- Other Sector	-46.8	-14.0	63.5	21.6	13.2	37.2	-2.5	101.5	-34.6	-11.5	44.5	20.8	-	-
- Total	6.1	-8.7	-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														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	-3.1	-7.7	-15.0	3.6	-5.7	1.8	2.7	-0.4	3.7	-1.5	6.2	0.5	-	-
- Personal Uses	100	14.1	11.2	-4.1	-3.4	-6.6	3.3	-1.6	-16.9	-5.9	11.4	3.4	-	-
- Credit Cards	6.3	7.0	-1.4	1.4	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.3	8.3	6.4	6.1	7.2	-	-
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	-47.5	-71.0	-70.3	-53.9	-29.9	-66.7	-30.2	-42.6	-46.5	-46.3	-63.4	-51.0	-	-
- Household Sector	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.4	-0.4	4.9	2.3	-	-
- Total	-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														
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-73.6	-1.8	-4.8	-6.1	0.1	17.9	2.1	3.8	2.0	2.8	5.5	39.3	-	-
- Mining & Quarrying	-17.5	-18.2	-18.4	-18.1	-17.3	-16.8	-16.9	-1.3	-0.2	-17.8	-34.9	-34.6	-	-
- Manufacturing	-8.2	-6.6	-7.7	-13.1	-13.7	-15.7	-11.6	-10.8	-9.7	0.6	-5.7	-9.3	-	-
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-19	-3.0	4.8	3.0	22.7	48.6	48.0	53.0	21.7	44.7	38.4	32.3	-	-
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	-0.1	-1.0	-3.3	-1.8	-3.3	-1.9	0.2	1.7	-0.6	-0.5	2.4	5.3	-	-
- Construction	-14	-1.5	-7.9	-9.6	-11.4	-10.7	-17.3	-5.4	-5.6	-9.1	-8.8	-9.0	-	-
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	-49.2	-48.7	-39.3	-41.9	-49.5	-42.4	-39.8	-39.8	-40.9	-40.0	-23.5	-24.1	-	-
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	-0.1	0.7	3.1	1.0	1.5	-4.8	-3.7	-4.2	-6.6	-3.2	-8.5	-1.6	-	-
- Education, Health & Others	-14.5	-13.0	-10.4	-1.6	-3.4	0.7	13.8	13.8	16.8	16.3	17.0	12.8	-	-
- Household Sector	-6.9	-5.9	-7.4	-8.0	-6.7	-2.1	-2.4	-3.2	-1.6	-1.6	0.1	1.3	-	-
- Other Sector	-46.6	-47.4	-47.7	-46.0	-59.0	-55.5	-53.4	-54.3	-52.6	-28.9	-27.9	-23.0	-	-
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	-7.9	-6.0	-7.1	-8.0	-8.1	-6.0	-6.2	-4.0	-4.3	-3.7	-3.8	-2.2	-	-
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force	0.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
a. Employed	1.0	2.6	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
b. Unemployed	-0.2	-	-4.7	-4.3	-4.9	-5.5	-5.7	-5.7	-6.0	-5.5	-4.9	-4.3	-4.3	-4.3
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	-17	8.6	35.9	20.3	64.5	25.9	50.2	22.8	34.4	12.3	2.5	34.1	-	-
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	15.8	1.1	9.5	11.1	23.5	16.2	20.3	18.7	-0.7	14.9	4.5	-7.0	-	-
4.2.2 Foreign	0.0	200.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	300.0	-40.0	-66.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0	-	-

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until December 2025
provisional data based on External Trade Publication December 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025												DATA SOURCE						
		Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		Dec					
4.3 STOCK MARKET																				
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	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	1,609.2	1,604.5	1,604.5	1,604.5	1,604.5	1,604.5	1,604.5	Bursa Malaysia	
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	60.5	54.8	50.2	57.3	48.1	51.5	43.1	60.6	63.9	50.5	74.3	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.5	Bursa Malaysia	
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	2,080.5	1,971.0	1,923.7	1,871.1	1,878.5	1,873.0	1,904.5	1,913.3	1,950.3	2,016.0	2,035.6	2,005.9	2,005.9	2,005.9	2,005.9	2,005.9	2,005.9	Bursa Malaysia	
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE																				
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.4804	4.4740	4.4418	4.4358	4.4158	4.2835	4.2429	4.2383	4.2266	4.2126	4.2160	4.1559	4.1559	4.1559	4.1559	4.1559	4.1559	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.6393	5.5229	5.5693	5.7197	5.8078	5.7006	5.7465	5.7242	5.6797	5.6663	5.6351	5.4739	5.4739	5.4739	5.4739	5.4739	5.4739	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.3 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	5.9446	5.8195	5.8091	5.8602	5.9473	5.7681	5.7639	5.8043	5.7706	5.7486	5.7486	5.6371	5.6371	5.6371	5.6371	5.6371	5.6371	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.4 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	3.3034	3.2836	3.2991	3.3191	3.3373	3.2952	3.3039	3.3076	3.2878	3.2780	3.2551	3.1882	3.1882	3.1882	3.1882	3.1882	3.1882	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.5 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	500.5317	491.8395	491.4700	501.4695	530.1279	514.3393	520.4304	531.0286	524.0089	528.9877	528.6250	516.9857	516.9857	516.9857	516.9857	516.9857	516.9857	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.6 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	2.9050	2.8556	2.9267	2.9750	3.0572	2.9492	2.9354	2.8853	2.8621	2.8467	2.7697	2.6263	2.6263	2.6263	2.6263	2.6263	2.6263	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	57.3781	57.4794	57.0800	57.0690	56.8801	54.6285	54.0604	53.9674	54.0022	54.1152	54.2239	53.4376	53.4376	53.4376	53.4376	53.4376	53.4376	Central Bank of Malaysia	
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES																				
5.1 TRADE																				
5.1.1 Exports																				
- Malaysia*	RM Billion	138.6	122.8	118.2	137.3	133.5	126.6	121.5	140.1	131.3	139.0	148.3	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	134.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Singapore	SGD Billion	60.1	59.5	54.0	58.3	68.1	58.2	57.4	64.2	56.8	62.3	70.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	64.1	Statistics Singapore	
- China	USD Billion	335.6	324.3	214.8	313.1	315.1	315.6	324.9	321.4	321.4	328.3	305.0	330.2	330.2	330.2	330.2	330.2	330.2	National Bureau of Statistics of China	
- Japan	JPY Billion	9,006.6	7,865.2	9,191.1	9,852.6	9,157.2	8,135.0	9,162.6	9,359.1	8,425.2	9,413.7	9,766.3	9,714.2	9,714.2	9,714.2	9,714.2	9,714.2	9,714.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
- EU	USD Billion	210.2	210.2	225.7	256.0	218.6	218.0	214.9	229.1	185.4	220.0	230.0	214.2	214.2	214.2	214.2	214.2	214.2	European Statistics	
- USA	USD Billion	163.4	164.9	167.6	191.4	189.7	183.1	176.2	179.6	179.6	169.9	203.6	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.1	183.1	United States Census Bureau	
5.1.2 Imports																				
- Malaysia*	RM Billion	119.3	119.2	105.6	112.5	128.4	125.9	113.1	125.5	115.5	118.8	127.9	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	128.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Singapore	SGD Billion	56.1	54.3	46.4	53.4	56.3	52.3	48.5	57.0	51.8	55.6	62.1	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.6	Statistics Singapore	
- China	USD Billion	230.5	186.3	183.6	211.1	219.3	212.9	210.8	223.9	219.8	238.0	215.1	218.6	218.6	218.6	218.6	218.6	218.6	National Bureau of Statistics of China	
- Japan	JPY Billion	9,786.3	10,606.9	8,606.3	9,293.2	9,273.0	8,772.6	9,009.5	9,476.6	8,697.7	9,648.3	9,998.1	9,392.4	9,392.4	9,392.4	9,392.4	9,392.4	9,392.4	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
- EU	USD Billion	195.9	215.6	202.8	222.0	211.1	205.0	208.0	217.3	191.3	214.7	207.4	207.4	207.4	207.4	207.4	207.4	207.4	European Statistics	
- USA	USD Billion	284.9	317.2	288.2	342.7	276.1	276.4	265.5	292.2	262.8	276.5	274.9	260.8	260.8	260.8	260.8	260.8	260.8	United States Census Bureau	
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																				
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	136.0	135.5	126.3	138.1	127.1	128.5	138.3	137.7	141.0	141.0	144.0	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	142.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	133.4	127.1	112.9	126.7	122.2	119.3	127.1	134.9	120.2	160.1	173.3	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	153.9	Singapore Economic Development Board	
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	121.5	103.6	106.3	117.0	116.4	112.6	114.3	110.9	114.5	120.8	105.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	112.5	Moody's Analytics, South Korea	
5.2.4 Japan	Point	104.1	94.4	97.3	111.1	101.0	95.0	103.7	107.4	89.9	107.5	108.9	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	101.1	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan	
5.2.5 USA	Point	103.2	100.1	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.0	101.5	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	Federal Reserve Board, USA	
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX																				
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	183.9	184.9	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	187.2	185.8	186.3	189.7	190.4	189.7	189.7	189.7	189.7	189.7	189.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	118.4	114.1	91.9	104.3	95.5	102.7	95.9	102.6	106.3	99.5	105.8	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.3	111.3	Singapore Department of Statistics	
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	107.7	116.5	96.4	98.4	93.9	102.5	97.9	96.9	99.3	102.0	113.7	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	109.0	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	120.1	89.9	93.9	97.2	100.6	99.4	99.2	102.5	98.0	98.4	102.7	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	114.8	Office for National Statistics	
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																				
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	133.4	133.6	134.1	134.1	134.3	134.4	134.5	134.7	134.9	135.2	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	135.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	106.3	106.4	100.6	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.1	100.0	100.0	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	Trading Economics	
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.8	106.0	105.5	107.2	108.5	108.1	108.3	108.6	108.5	108.7	108.6	109.2	109.2	109.2	109.2	109.2	109.2	Trading Economics	
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	127.7	128.4	128.1	127.8	127.3	127.2	127.3	127.3	127.7	128.5	128.6	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	128.9	Trading Economics	
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	117.2	99.9	100.7	100.6	100.3	101.1	100.9	100.4	101.0	101.3	101.3	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	101.6	Trading Economics	
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																				
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	116.6	116.9	119.0	118.3	117.1	115.8	115.0	115.3	115.4	116.0	116.0	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	115.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	98.6	98.4	98.2	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.8	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	99.3	Trading Economics	
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	103.5	107.2	104.5	105.1	105.1	102.2	101.4	100.5	101.5	101.5	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	Trading Economics	
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	119.5	120.3	120.3	119.6	120.1	119.8	120.2	120.3	120.1	120.9	120.9	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	121.3	Trading Economics	
5.5.5 China	Point	105.6	105.4	105.3	104.8	104.4	103.9	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.2	103.3	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.4	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	Point	124.9	125.3	125.5	126.1	126.5	126.4	126.6	126.7	126.5	127.0	127.6	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	128.0	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	Point	147.1	148.1	148.3	148.1	147.7	148.2	148.4	149.5	149.3	150.2	150.4	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	150.7	Trading Economics

Note:

p preliminary

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n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	2025												DATA SOURCE	
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		Dec
4.3 STOCK MARKET														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	12.9	2.9	7.4	6.3	8.0	10.7	11.0	10.5	4.5	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.6	2.3
4.3.2 Value Traded	7.2	-22.2	-10.4	-11.2	-21.7	-42.9	-44.9	-27.2	-24.3	-33.3	25.2	-4.9	-4.9	-5.9
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	15.8	6.1	1.8	-1.9	-4.4	-7.4	-6.1	-7.3	-4.2	-1.0	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	4.5	4.7	7.4	6.3	8.0	10.7	11.0	10.5	4.5	1.2	1.9	0.5	0.6	9.0
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	4.6	7.7	8.2	4.8	2.7	4.5	4.3	5.1	0.6	-1.0	-0.4	-0.4	3.6	3.0
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	6.3	7.4	9.0	6.4	5.7	8.1	7.5	6.6	2.3	-0.6	0.1	0.1	3.8	4.6
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.0	2.1	0.3	0.8	0.6	4.1	4.3
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	8.8	10.4	11.3	7.2	3.0	6.0	6.0	2.4	-1.0	-4.3	-4.6	-1.8	-1.8	-2.5
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	7.5	11.0	10.7	10.1	-1.1	0.9	1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-4.9	-5.6	-2.5	7.7	10.6
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	11.3	12.4	9.0	5.9	1.0	2.7	1.6	2.7	5.5	4.5	4.5	2.0	2.0	9.1
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	4.0	4.2	6.9	5.6	7.0	10.6	11.6	11.0	4.9	1.1	2.0	6.7	6.7	9.1
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia #	17.0	0.4	6.1	6.5	15.9	-1.2	-3.6	6.5	1.7	12.5	15.7	7.0	7.0	10.2
- Singapore	14.6	3.1	5.6	2.3	22.0	2.4	10.3	8.4	1.8	14.5	24.9	9.9	9.9	10.6
- China	10.7	5.9	-3.1	12.2	8.0	4.6	5.8	7.1	4.3	8.2	-1.2	5.9	5.9	6.6
- Japan	2.7	7.3	11.4	4.0	2.0	-1.7	-0.5	-2.6	-0.1	4.2	3.6	6.1	6.1	5.1
- EU	4.8	6.9	4.3	15.4	-2.4	0.3	0.2	-0.6	-6.1	7.1	-0.1	-4.4	-4.4	2.2
- USA	-1.4	2.9	0.1	6.7	10.8	5.8	3.5	4.4	-0.3	9.1	15.2	5.2	5.2	8.3
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia #	11.9	6.2	5.5	-2.9	19.9	6.6	1.3	0.6	-5.9	7.2	10.0	15.8	15.8	9.5
- Singapore	24.0	10.4	3.2	4.0	6.6	-3.8	-0.8	7.7	3.8	14.7	20.8	7.3	7.3	14.2
- China	0.8	-16.3	1.6	-4.3	-0.3	-3.3	1.2	4.2	1.4	7.4	0.9	1.9	1.9	5.7
- Japan	1.8	16.6	-0.7	1.8	-2.2	-7.7	0.2	-7.5	-5.2	3.3	0.7	1.3	1.3	5.3
- EU	5.7	11.2	6.7	10.9	-4.5	-2.4	6.9	1.5	-4.5	5.0	-2.3	-2.3	-2.3	3.0
- USA	15.3	25.0	19.0	32.3	1.9	0.5	-0.2	1.4	-5.2	-3.3	-4.8	-4.9	-4.9	-0.9
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia	4.6	2.1	1.5	3.2	2.7	0.3	3.0	4.2	4.9	5.7	6.0	4.3	4.3	4.8
5.2.2 Singapore	5.0	5.1	1.1	7.6	4.2	3.5	7.7	7.5	-9.1	17.2	29.8	18.2	18.2	8.3
5.2.3 South Korea	4.4	-5.0	6.5	4.5	5.1	-0.3	1.6	5.0	0.9	12.1	-8.3	-1.2	-1.2	-0.3
5.2.4 Japan	-2.2	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	-2.4	4.4	-0.4	-1.6	3.8	1.6	-2.2	-2.2	2.6
5.2.5 USA	0.5	-1.4	-1.6	-1.4	-1.2	-2.0	-1.7	-0.6	-1.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia	3.6	6.6	4.0	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.9
5.3.2 Singapore	-9.7	3.5	-8.1	-0.3	0.2	-0.4	-1.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	0.8	3.6	3.6	-0.2
5.3.3 Hong Kong	-11.3	-5.1	-15.1	-4.7	-3.3	1.9	-0.3	0.9	3.4	4.8	5.4	4.4	4.4	5.1
5.3.4 United Kingdom	2.7	-1.1	0.9	0.4	6.0	-1.6	1.2	1.4	0.2	2.0	2.1	4.6	4.6	-0.3
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6
5.4.2 Thailand	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	-0.3
5.4.3 Indonesia	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.9
5.4.4 Philippines	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8
5.4.5 Singapore	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia	0.5	0.8	0.3	-1.9	-3.4	-3.6	-4.2	-3.8	-2.8	-0.8	-0.1	-1.8	-1.8	-2.7
5.5.2 Philippines	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.9
5.5.3 Singapore	2.7	6.1	6.0	3.0	3.2	1.1	-0.1	1.6	6.0	7.3	7.1	5.4	5.4	-2.2
5.5.4 South Korea	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9
5.5.5 China	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.5	-2.7	-3.3	-3.6	-3.6	-2.9	-2.3	-2.1	-2.2	-2.2	-1.9
5.5.6 Japan	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.4
5.5.7 USA	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.0	3.0	3.0

Note:

p preliminary

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provisional data based on External Trade Publication December 2025

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	2025												DATA SOURCE		
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		Nov	Dec
5.6 LABOUR FORCE															
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia															
- South Korea															
- Philippines															
- Australia															
- Japan															
- United Kingdom															
- USA															
- Canada															
- Sweden															
- Finland															
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia															
- Philippines															
- South Korea															
- Russia															
- Australia															
- Japan															
- United Kingdom															
- USA															
- Canada															
- Sweden															
- Finland															

- Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Statistics Korea
- Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Statistics of Bureau Japan
- Office for National Statistics
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Statistics Canada
- Statistics Sweden
- Statistics Finland
- Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines Statistics Authority
- Statistics Korea
- Trading Economics
- Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Statistics of Bureau Japan
- Office for National Statistics
- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Statistics Canada
- Statistics Sweden
- Statistics Finland

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2025				DATA SOURCE	
		Value				Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)					
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	RM Million	420,353.9	430,476.8	415,337.6	419,420.2	443,206.4	457,080.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.4	6.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Exports															
- Natural Rubber [#]	Tonne	145,616.3	136,042.0	151,715.1	101,557.9	110,253.2	121,081.4	-12.4	-11.5	-3.5	-26.6	-24.3	-10.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	7,286,163.0	7,071,230.0	5,386,952.0	6,007,790.0	6,540,855.0	6,861,466.0	17.9	3.2	-11.1	-3.8	-10.2	-3.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,791,309.0	4,576,244.0	3,182,001.0	3,772,890.0	4,081,828.0	4,217,147.0	26.4	7.6	-14.1	-1.5	-14.8	-7.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	323,769.0	354,665.0	172,013.0	304,851.0	317,911.0	288,151.0	27.5	27.1	-16.7	14.5	-1.8	-18.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil Brent	USD/Barrel	79.84	74.61	75.81	68.01	68.97	63.63	-8.0	-11.2	-8.8	-19.7	-13.6	-14.7	World Bank	
- Crude Oil WTI	USD/Barrel	76.24	70.69	71.84	64.63	65.74	59.64	-7.5	-9.8	-6.8	-20.9	-13.8	-15.6	World Bank	
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	1,706.9	1,892.8	1,757.3	2,070.3	1,936.7	2,195.9	-31.6	-15.6	-34.0	-4.5	13.5	10.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	9,085.6	9,595.1	8,545.3	8,686.4	9,458.8	9,757.9	-4.1	-3.4	-17.0	-1.7	4.1	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	4,890.2	5,954.5	5,169.0	5,507.6	6,926.1	5,088.8	14.6	5.3	-0.5	-7.4	41.6	-14.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	8,846.4	8,664.9	7,704.6	8,059.0	9,042.1	8,722.4	-3.3	-13.3	-29.7	-4.5	2.2	0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	'000 Tonne	5,875.5	7,886.9	7,463.8	5,239.0	6,520.3	7,608.2	-3.4	7.1	-6.0	-11.9	11.0	-1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	150.5	148.7	146.4	147.0	156.6	158.7	5.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	6.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	483,215,390.6	481,788,235.8	475,567,770.9	480,201,992.4	500,078,229.7	509,526,409.2	6.5	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.5	5.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.3 Exports [#]	RM '000	330,895,490.0	334,103,892.9	324,744,653.1	331,814,443.2	356,092,208.1	376,646,431.6	7.8	8.3	6.0	4.4	7.6	12.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project															
- Investment															
a. Projects Number	Number	281	308	207	311	367	n.a	46.4	14.1	-17.5	16.0	30.6	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
b. Projects Domestic	RM Million	9,323	9,712	4,937	10,153	5,621	n.a	219.2	1.0	2.5	31.2	-39.7	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	19,333	21,953	25,523	27,625	19,743	n.a	-63.0	-48.2	-32.6	186.1	2.1	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
d. Total	RM Million	28,656	31,664	30,460	37,977	25,364	n.a	-48.0	-39.1	-28.7	117.4	-11.5	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	41,077.7	42,049.1	42,894.7	43,925.0	46,417.2	46,383.3	22.9	23.1	16.6	12.9	10.6	10.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	134.7	134.3	134.3	134.8	135.7	137.1	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	2.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	381.0	595.0	382.0	426.0	504.0	478.0	-12.4	39.1	12.7	7.3	39.6	-5.3	National Housing Department	
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	134.0	299.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-61.0	-27.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department	
3.2.5 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	3,494.33	3,427.12	3,319.97	3,265.05	3,262.52	3,301.67	3.6	1.3	-3.6	-6.2	-6.6	-3.7	Ministry of Works	
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.90	22.89	23.02	23.32	23.57	23.80	4.4	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	4.0	Ministry of Works	
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	86.5	100.1	99.1	87.3	95.4	101.9	-4.6	-1.1	-3.3	-5.5	10.3	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	46,770.7	47,033.5	44,284.7	46,844.5	47,640.9	47,309.4	4.6	5.3	-2.3	0.2	1.9	0.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
b. Private Installations ^p	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	573.2	575.0	572.0	565.8	571.1	572.4	3.6	2.3	1.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2025				DATA SOURCE	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q3	Q4		
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.89	0.78	0.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.45	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	2,498.8	2,530.6	1,165.5	2,022.4	2,772.7	3,829.4	-1.3	-45.6	31.9	11.0	51.3	11.0	51.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,010.2	1,942.6	295.9	1,797.3	1,590.1	1,641.6	-11.5	-81.9	-8.6	56.4	-15.5	56.4	-15.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	13,740.3	14,562.5	12,194.0	14,091.8	14,204.4	17,572.9	-14.3	-6.2	-3.2	3.4	-21.1	-3.2	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	65,972.8	62,611.5	43,140.8	63,712.0	60,713.4	69,312.6	-11.5	12.3	27.4	-7.9	10.7	-7.9	10.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	15,892.8	22,837.6	19,206.1	17,267.3	20,408.6	16,666.1	41.4	47.4	19.3	30.9	18.3	30.9	18.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	18,485.2	16,920.2	10,553.7	12,991.4	14,235.4	17,313.9	32.2	-15.8	6.2	-23.0	6.2	-23.0	6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	99,993.1	92,959.2	86,116.4	94,592.1	101,130.7	97,890.5	3.5	-7.8	-1.7	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	60.7	49.9	55.2	143.8	87.8	59.2	-19.0	-5.8	122.9	44.5	122.9	44.5	122.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	216,293.9	213,414.0	172,727.6	206,598.0	215,133.2	224,278.2	3.5	-3.4	8.2	-0.5	8.2	-0.5	8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	13,490.5	12,772.4	10,200.6	11,410.5	11,038.3	11,450.7	-4.4	-18.6	-18.1	-18.2	-4.4	-18.1	-18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	3,466.0	3,156.1	3,063.9	4,210.4	3,263.9	3,851.3	-9.2	-31.9	11.9	-5.8	-40.4	11.9	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	17,692.0	17,381.6	103,969.4	104,107.4	102,774.9	105,080.2	7.6	12.6	-8.7	-12.7	-2.8	-8.7	-12.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	275,054.7	286,120.4	245,465.3	282,223.3	250,285.6	261,114.5	-11.9	-11.6	-11.5	-9.0	-11.6	-11.5	-9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	37,139.7	44,104.2	35,666.8	38,192.0	39,889.7	43,375.9	-19.2	-6.5	-7.3	7.4	-13.9	-7.3	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	19,776.3	21,095.9	18,379.4	19,782.8	18,418.9	22,228.1	9.7	16.5	24.1	-6.9	-11.3	24.1	-6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	130,115.6	129,549.3	127,137.0	122,135.6	128,557.1	133,725.3	6.3	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	3,087.2	3,069.0	3,659.0	3,283.1	3,390.2	5,669.5	-18.3	17.7	13.4	9.8	17.7	13.4	9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	599,822.0	638,048.9	547,471.3	546,345.0	557,616.6	586,196.4	-4.8	-1.3	-7.2	-7.0	-8.2	-7.2	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose															
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	16,899.4	16,311.2	16,837.9	16,590.9	17,011.1	17,284.1	2.1	-4.9	-0.5	0.7	-6.2	-0.5	0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	14,951.5	14,322.4	14,138.7	12,854.8	13,690.6	15,253.2	7.1	5.7	-2.4	-8.4	7.2	-2.4	-8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	61,515.3	65,545.1	63,732.0	63,639.9	66,042.3	69,216.0	7.4	5.9	7.2	7.4	2.5	7.2	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	26.1	24.2	17.5	14.7	14.3	11.9	-50.0	-46.1	-45.7	-45.1	-46.1	-45.7	-45.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	130,115.6	129,549.3	127,137.0	122,135.6	128,557.1	133,725.3	6.3	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	103,761.3	95,225.5	95,211.9	95,780.4	97,816.7	101,545.7	1.8	-7.3	-8.7	-5.7	-8.3	-8.7	-5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling															
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	52,195.7	46,897.5	41,845.2	49,602.5	53,681.6	48,952.7	6.1	4.2	-6.0	2.8	1.2	-6.0	2.8	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	34,197.1	32,304.6	30,888.6	29,902.1	31,276.0	11,020.7	1.5	-3.6	-4.3	-8.5	-5.0	-4.3	-8.5	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate															
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	140.5	144.0	144.8	144.8	150.2	155.6	13.8	12.5	8.4	6.9	11.7	8.4	6.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health															
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	166.7	171.9	172.0	175.4	181.4	189.6	8.8	9.1	8.4	8.8	7.4	8.4	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education															
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	137.2	138.5	144.2	146.0	149.8	150.7	8.4	6.7	9.2	9.2	8.6	9.2	9.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS															
4.1 Labour															
4.1.1 Labour Supply															
- Working Age (15-64)	'000	24,067.6	24,208.6	24,355.4	24,524.9	24,669.1	24,842.7	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	'000	16,996.7	17,097.9	17,229.3	17,369.9	17,486.6	17,618.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. Employed	'000	16,455.7	16,559.1	16,703.0	16,849.0	16,966.7	17,100.2	1.3	1.3	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. Unemployed	'000	541.0	538.7	526.3	520.9	519.9	517.9	-5.6	-4.6	-5.0	-4.4	-4.6	-4.4	-3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	'000	429.2	427.8	421.5	418.1	417.3	415.4	-8.4	-7.2	-2.9	-2.8	-2.9	-2.8	-2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	'000	111.8	110.9	104.8	102.9	102.6	102.5	7.0	104.8	-12.6	-8.2	-12.6	-8.4	-8.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	'000	7,070.9	7,110.7	7,126.1	7,154.9	7,182.6	7,224.6	-1.6	-1.2	1.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participation Rate	%	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8	70.9	70.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand															
- Jobs	'000	9,011.7	9,064.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.9	9,214.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	'000	8,620.0	8,660.7	8,670.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	9,016.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	'000	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	198.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	'000	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	32.30	32.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:
p preliminary
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n.a. not available
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INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2025				DATA SOURCE		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3	Q4
4.1.3 Labour Productivity																
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.2	45.2	46.3	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.4	4.1	4.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
i. By Economic Activity																
a. Agriculture	RM	28.1	25.1	23.4	25.3	28.4	26.5	3.8	-1.9	0.4	3.9	1.0	5.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	476.4	550.9	551.1	488.0	522.4	579.1	-4.7	-2.4	-0.9	-5.1	9.7	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
c. Manufacturing	RM	57.2	58.2	56.9	57.6	59.6	61.9	3.4	2.2	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
d. Construction	RM	20.9	20.5	20.9	21.4	23.0	22.6	20.1	18.7	11.3	9.3	10.2	10.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
e. Services	RM	41.1	41.9	40.9	41.0	42.5	43.6	1.4	0.9	2.0	3.6	3.4	4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Value Added per Employment	RM	25,148.0	25,635.0	24,866.0	24,630.0	26,122.0	26,765.0	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.9	4.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
ii. By Economic Activity																
a. Agriculture	RM	15,235.0	13,696.0	12,846.0	13,050.0	15,284.0	14,430.0	2.6	-1.9	0.6	2.7	0.2	5.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	291,697.0	341,622.0	332,846.0	292,813.0	317,634.0	346,036.0	-2.9	-1.1	-3.2	-5.8	8.9	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
c. Manufacturing	RM	34,158.0	34,712.0	33,620.0	33,972.0	35,357.0	36,479.0	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.5	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
d. Construction	RM	12,418.0	12,275.0	12,519.0	12,728.0	13,754.0	13,510.0	18.9	19.7	13.2	11.0	10.8	10.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
e. Services	RM	23,761.0	24,298.0	23,650.0	23,642.0	24,562.0	25,197.0	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification																
- Non Tertiary	%	20.3	19.8	19.4	19.0	18.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet		
- Tertiary	%	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.0	76.0	83.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet		
- Postgraduate	%	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet		
4.2 STOCK MARKET																
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,648.9	1,642.3	1,513.7	1,533.0	1,611.9	1,680.1	15.8	12.9	-1.5	-3.6	-2.2	2.3	Bursa Malaysia		
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	243.4	184.6	182.3	142.7	175.1	192.8	75.1	7.7	-15.0	-37.9	-28.1	4.4	Bursa Malaysia		
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE																
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4,453.2	4,397.1	4,450.6	4,307.4	4,225.2	4,154.6	3.9	6.8	6.1	9.9	6.4	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5,796.5	5,636.0	5,604.0	5,751.6	5,696.7	5,522.2	3.5	3.5	3.8	3.8	1.6	2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5,944.1	5,816.5	5,839.6	5,831.1	5,783.4	5,657.9	3.7	6.9	7.6	7.1	2.8	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3,372.8	3,301.2	3,300.6	3,312.1	3,291.1	3,204.1	1.7	5.4	6.8	5.6	2.5	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4,890.7	4,690.7	4,690.7	4,865.4	4,937.5	4,834.2	3.0	7.8	9.6	4.3	-0.9	-3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	513,938.2	501,239.7	494,926.3	521,632.5	528,077.1	519,686.5	2.0	5.7	9.2	0.4	-2.7	-3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	2,885.2	2,888.6	2,919.1	2,883.9	2,864.7	2,897.5	7.3	10.1	9.1	1.8	4.2	7.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	57,100.6	56,559.0	57,209.5	55,189.7	54,023.3	53,417.0	3.6	6.3	5.6	9.7	5.7	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until Fourth Quarter 2025

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n.a. not available

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