MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 4 | 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://www.dosm.gov.my

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

The Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) continues to play a vital role in monitoring Malaysia's economic performance by providing insights that support informed decision-making among policymakers, industry players, and the wider data community. As the year progresses amid ongoing geopolitical uncertainties, Malaysia's economic performance remain stable, supported by sound economic fundamentals.

In this edition, a feature article highlights the impact of electric vehicles (EVs) on domestic vehicle production. Rising EV adoption, alongside declining non-electric vehicle output, has contributed to a lower factory sales value, largely due to the high share of imported EVs.

At the global level, the economic outlook for 2026 remains modest, supported by moderating inflation, resilient consumer demand, and continued recovery in the services and technology-driven sectors. However, risks stemming from policy uncertainty, financial market volatility, and trade tensions continue to persist at a moderate pace.

Domestically, economic performance across sectors remained mixed but generally positive. The Manufacturing sector and trade activity continued to expand, albeit steadily, while Agriculture recorded fluctuations due to commodity-related factors. The Services sector remained a key driver of growth, supported by improving domestic demand.

Inflation remained broadly manageable, while labour market conditions continued to improve, reflected in higher employment and stable labour force participation. External trade stayed resilient, with sustained export and import performance despite some short-term fluctuations.

Looking ahead, Leading Index suggest an easing in economic momentum, pointing to a more measured growth trajectory moving forward. In navigating this environment, fiscal policy will remain supportive of growth while preserving fiscal sustainability. Policy priorities will continue to centre on strengthening economic fundamentals and building resilience against external shocks. Overall, mitigation strategies are aimed at reinforcing economic stability, supporting domestic demand, and ensuring that growth is sustainable. While external uncertainties persist, Malaysia's economic outlook remains underpinned by diversified growth drivers, prudent policy management and continued structural reforms.

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.

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

April 2026

KEY REVIEW

- The global economic outlook in 2026 remains moderate, underpinned by easing inflation and resilient demand. In its World Economic Outlook Update (January 2026), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projected global growth at 3.3 per cent in 2026, broadly in line with the estimated 3.3 per cent recorded in 2025. According to the IMF, this steady performance from fiscal monetary support, recovery in services activity, and sustained investment in technology-related sectors. Nevertheless, downside risks persist, stemming from policy uncertainty, financial market volatility, and the potential escalation of trade tensions.

- Malaysia's advance GDP estimates indicate that the economy expanded by 5.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2026, moderating from 6.3 per cent in the preceding quarter. Economic growth during the quarter was underpinned by continued expansion in the Services, Manufacturing, Construction and Agriculture sectors. However, the Mining and quarrying sector recorded a contraction. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the economy declined by 4.4 per cent, reversing the 3.3 per cent growth registered in the fourth quarter of 2025.

- From the perspective of Agricultural performance, Natural Rubber (NR) production recorded a notable decline of 24.1 per cent in February 2026 (21,705 tonnes) compared to January 2026 (28,579 tonnes). On a year-on-year basis, production also dropped significantly by 39.7 per cent (February 2025: 36,005 tonnes). Meanwhile, the fresh fruit bunches production in March 2026 increased by 4.5 per cent to 6,894,017 tonnes compared to February 2026 (6,597,473 tonnes). However, on a year-on-year basis, production declined by 5.7 per cent relative to March 2025 (7,309,776 tonnes).

- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) remained in positive territory in February 2026, recording a-year-on year growth of 3.1 per cent, moderating from 5.9 per cent in January 2026. The expansion was mainly supported by the Manufacturing sector, which grew by 4.2 per cent (January 2026: 7.3%), and an increase in Electricity output of 4.6 per cent (January 2026: 6.2%). In contrast, output in the Mining sector contracted by 2.0 per cent, reversing the marginal growth of 0.1 per cent observed in January 2026. On a month-on-month basis, the IPI dropped by 9.2 per cent, compared with a growth of 0.6 per cent in the previous month.

- In February 2026, the Manufacturing sector recorded sales of RM159.2 billion, reflecting a slower year-on-year growth of 3.9 per cent compared with 7.1 per cent in January. The expansion was primarily driven by the Electrical and Electronics sub-sector, which grew by 13.8 per cent. Additional support came from the Non-metallic mineral, basic and fabricated metal products sub-sector, as well as the Food, beverages and tobacco sub-sector, which posted moderate growth. However, on a month-on-month basis, total manufacturing sales declined by 6.0 per cent from RM169.2 billion in January 2026.

- On Malaysia's Wholesale and Retail Trade, a total sales value of RM156.3 billion was registered in February 2026, marking a year-on-year expansion of 5.3 per cent. The growth was primarily driven by the Retail and Wholesale trade sub-sectors. Retail trade achieved sales of RM70.1 billion, increasing by RM5.0 billion and recording a robust annual growth of 7.7 per cent. Meanwhile, Wholesale trade generated RM69.5 billion in sales, up by RM3.7 billion, corresponding to a year-on-year growth of 5.7 per cent. In contrast, the Motor Vehicles sub-sector recorded a decline of RM0.9 billion, bringing its total sales to RM16.7 billion.

- Malaysia's inflation moderated to 1.4 per cent year-on-year in February 2026, due to more moderate price increases across most consumer categories. The largest increases were observed in Insurance & Financial Services, Education, and Restaurant & Accommodation Services, while smaller rises occurred in Food & Beverages, Health, Housing-related costs, and Information & Communication. On a month-on-month basis, headline inflation edged up slightly by 0.2 per cent, driven mainly by higher Housing-related costs, Transport, and Clothing & Footwear. Meanwhile, the inflation in March 2026 increased at 1.7 per cent with the index points increased to 136.4 from 134.1 in the same month of the previous year.

KEY REVIEW

- Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) continued to fall, contracting by 3.4 per cent year-on-year in February 2026, a sharper decline than the 2.9 per cent contraction recorded in January 2026. The contraction was mainly driven by ongoing price drops in major sectors, particularly Agriculture, Mining, and Manufacturing. On a month-on-month basis, the PPI for local production slipped by 0.5 per cent in February, reversing the 0.1 per cent increase recorded in January. This decline was largely due to weaker Manufacturing prices, along with modest reductions in Water and Electricity & Gas supply, although increases in Mining and Agriculture helped cushion the overall fall. In addition, Malaysia's PPI increased by 1.1 per cent in March 2026, marking its first increase since March 2025.

- Looking at the external sector, Malaysia's external trade recorded strong year-on-year growth in February 2026, rising by 9.5 per cent to RM245.2 billion, supported by a 10.8 per cent increase in exports and an 8.2 per cent expansion in imports. Consequently, the trade surplus widened to RM16.7 billion, an increase of RM4.1 billion compared with the same period last year. However, on a month-on-month basis, exports, imports, total trade, and the trade surplus all registered declines relative to January 2026. As for March 2026, Malaysia's trade grew by 9.3 per cent to RM273.0 billion, supported by stronger exports (+8.3%) and imports (+10.4%) flows.

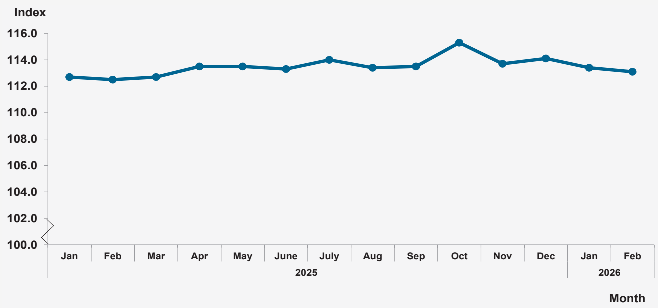
- Labour market conditions continued to improve in February 2026, with the labour force edging up by 0.1 per cent to 17.30 million persons, compared with 17.28 million in January. The labour force participation rate remained unchanged at 70.9 per cent. During the month, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 0.6 per cent to 506.8 thousand persons (January 2026: 509.6 thousand), while the unemployment rate stayed unchanged at 2.9 per cent. Employment also showed a positive trend, rising marginally by 0.1 per cent to 16.79 million persons from 16.77 million in the previous month.

- Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) continued to register positive annual growth, rising by 0.5 per cent in February 2026 to 113.1 points, supported by Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals which grew by 18.7 per cent. On a month-on-month basis, however, the LI declined marginally by 0.3 per cent, reflecting moderation across several components. The decline was mainly attributable to weaker performance in Real Imports of Semiconductors and the Number of New Companies Registered, both of which contracted by 0.6 per cent during the month.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

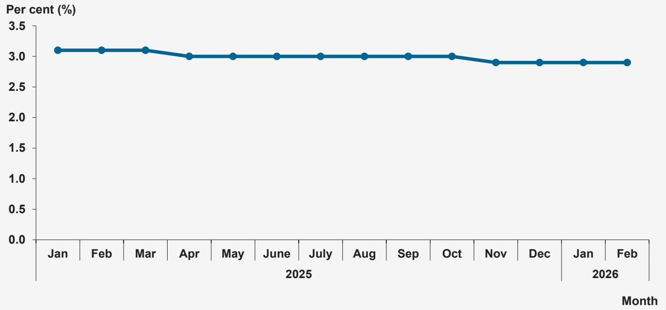
Leading Index

113.1 point
February 2026



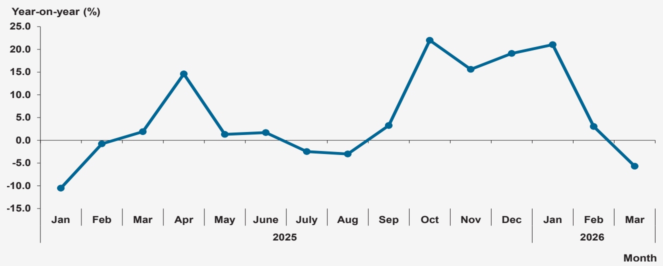
Unemployment Rate

2.9%
February 2026



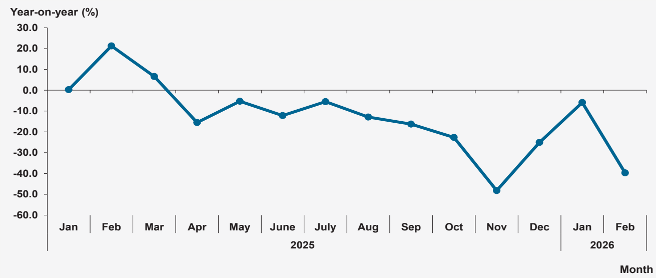
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

-5.7%
March 2026



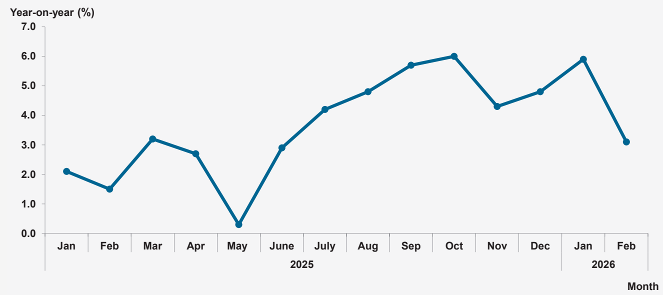
Production of Natural Rubber

-39.7%
February 2026



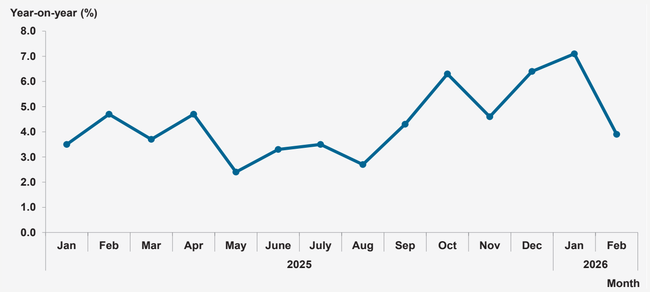
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

3.1%
February 2026



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

3.9%
February 2026

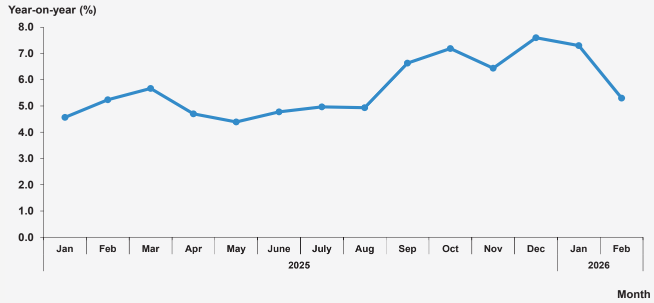


Note:
1) Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed in 7age.
2) The remaining indicators are expressed in year-on-year percentage change

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

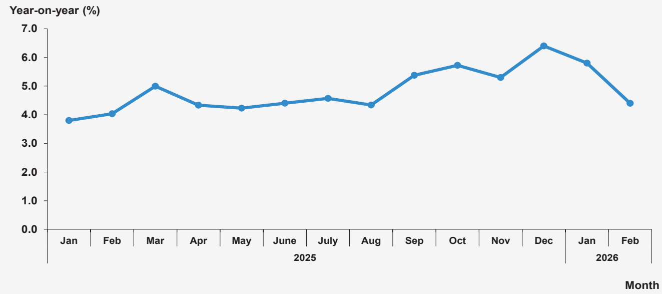
Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

5.3%
February 2026



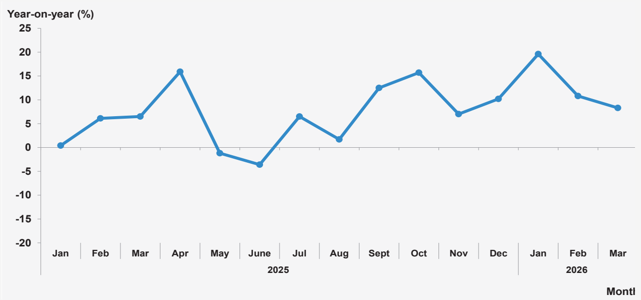
Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

4.4%
February 2026



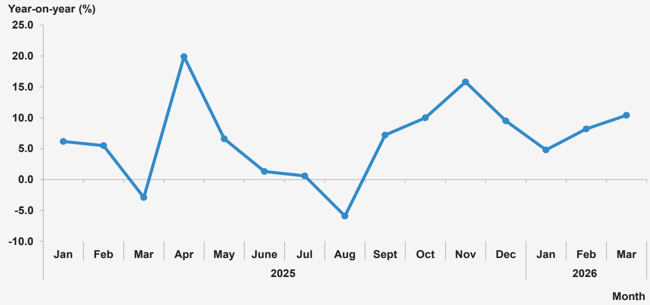
Exports

8.3%
March 2026



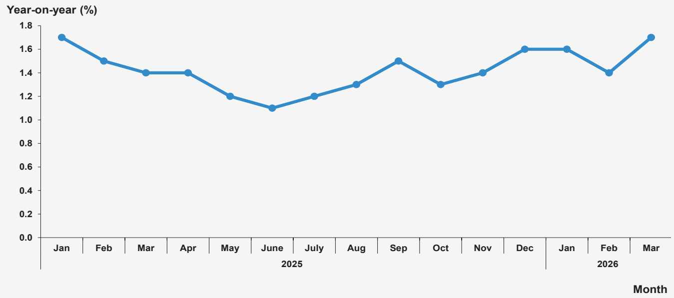
Imports

10.4%
March 2026



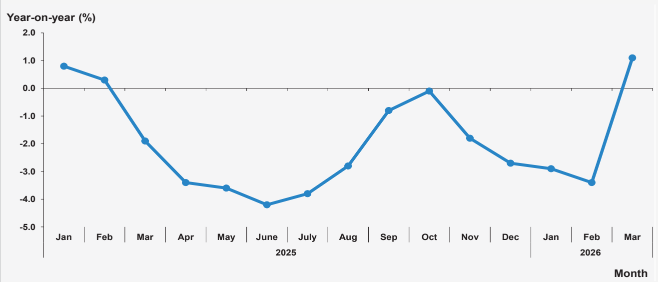
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1.7%
March 2026



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

1.1%
March 2026



World Economy

The global economic outlook remains moderate in 2026 with growth supported by easing inflation and resilient demand conditions. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) in its World Economic Outlook Update (January 2026) projected global growth at 3.3 per cent in 2026 slightly higher than 3.2 per cent in 2025. The IMF highlighted that the expansion is driven by improved real incomes, recovery in services activity and continued investment in technology-related sectors. However, risks remain tilted to the downside due to policy uncertainty, financial market volatility and potential escalation in trade tensions.

According to the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) in its World Economic Situation and Prospects 2026, global growth is expected to moderate to 2.7 per cent in 2026 compared to 2.8 per cent in 2025, remaining below the pre-pandemic average. The report also indicated that global trade growth is projected to slow to around 2.2 per cent, reflecting weakening external demand and rising protectionist measures. While inflation is expected to ease further, high debt levels and subdued investment continue to constrain the global outlook.

At the regional level, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) in its Asian Development Outlook, April 2026, projected that developing Asia and the Pacific will grow by 5.1 per cent in 2026 moderating from 5.4 per cent in 2025. The region's growth continues to be supported by domestic demand and expansion in the manufacturing and services sectors, particularly in electronics and digital-related industries. Nevertheless, the outlook is subject to downside risks from weaker global trade, higher energy prices and geopolitical tensions.

Recent economic performance in the region showed mixed momentum. In Singapore, the economy expanded by 4.6 per cent year-on-year in the first quarter of 2026, moderating from 5.7 per cent in the previous quarter. However, on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted basis, GDP contracted by 0.3 per cent indicating softer momentum amid external uncertainties. Growth was supported by the services sector (4.7%) and manufacturing (5.0%) although the pace of expansion slowed compared to late 2025.

In China, economic growth remained steady despite ongoing structural challenges. According to the National Bureau of Statistics, China's economy expanded by 5.0 per cent in 2025 with growth moderating to around 5.0 per cent year-on-year in the first quarter of 2026. The performance was supported by continued policy measures, resilient domestic demand and recovery in industrial production although pressures from the property sector and weaker external demand continued to weigh on overall momentum

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's advance GDP estimates recorded a growth of 5.3 per cent in the first quarter of 2026 as compared to 6.3 per cent in the preceding quarter, as presented in **Table 1**. The economic performance was supported by expansions in the Services, Manufacturing, Construction and Agriculture sectors. Nevertheless, the Mining and quarrying sector registered a decline during the quarter.

Table 1: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2024 – 2025 and Q1 2024 – Q1 2026

Kind of Economy Activity	2024	2025	2024				2025				2026
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1*
Services	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.3	5.4
Manufacturing	4.2	4.5	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.1	6.1	5.8
Mining & Quarrying	0.9	0.7	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2	9.7	2.0	-1.1
Agriculture	3.1	2.2	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.5	0.1	5.4	2.8
Construction	17.5	12.2	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1	11.8	11.0	7.8
GDP at Purchasers' Prices	**5.1**	**5.2**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**5.4**	**6.3**	**5.3**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Note: *advance estimates

The Services sector expanded by 5.4 per cent in this quarter as compared to 6.3 per cent in the previous quarter. This growth was primarily supported by the performance of the Wholesale & retail trade, Information & communication and Transportation & storage sub-sectors.

The Manufacturing sector also recorded a growth of 5.8 per cent (Q4 2025: 6.1%), largely supported by strong output in the Electrical, electronic & optical products as well as the Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing.

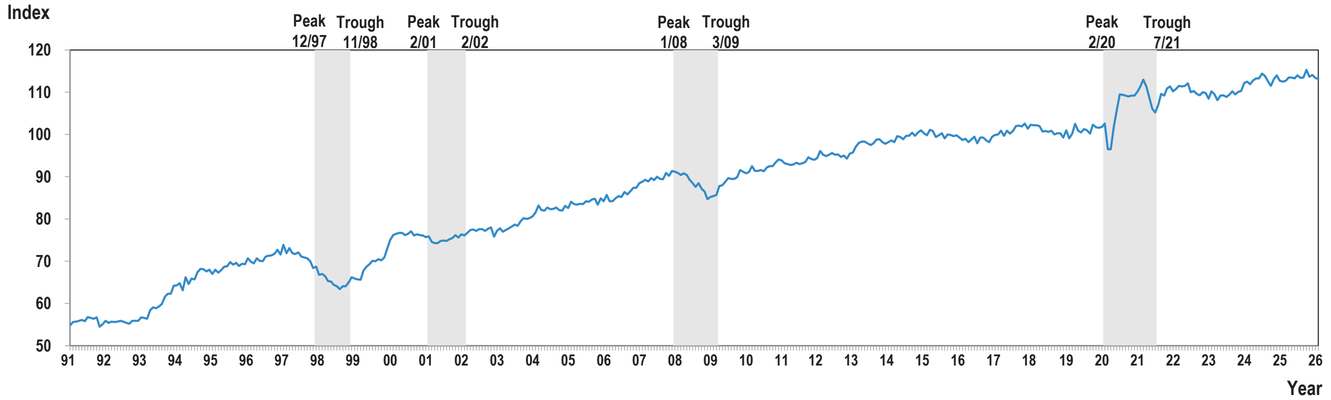
The Mining and quarrying sector contracted by 1.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2026 as against an increase of 2.0 per cent in the previous quarter. This decline was mainly attributed to lower production in the Crude oil & condensate and Natural gas sub-sectors in this quarter

The Agriculture sector registered a growth of 2.8 per cent in this quarter, moderating from 5.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025. The performance was driven by the Oil palm and Livestock sub-sectors. Meanwhile, the Rubber and Fishing sub-sectors experienced a contraction during the quarter.

The Construction sector grew at a slower pace of 7.8 per cent in the first quarter of 2026 (Q4 2025: 11.0%). The growth was underpinned by positive performance across all segments, with Specialised construction activities and Non-residential buildings emerging as the main contributors.

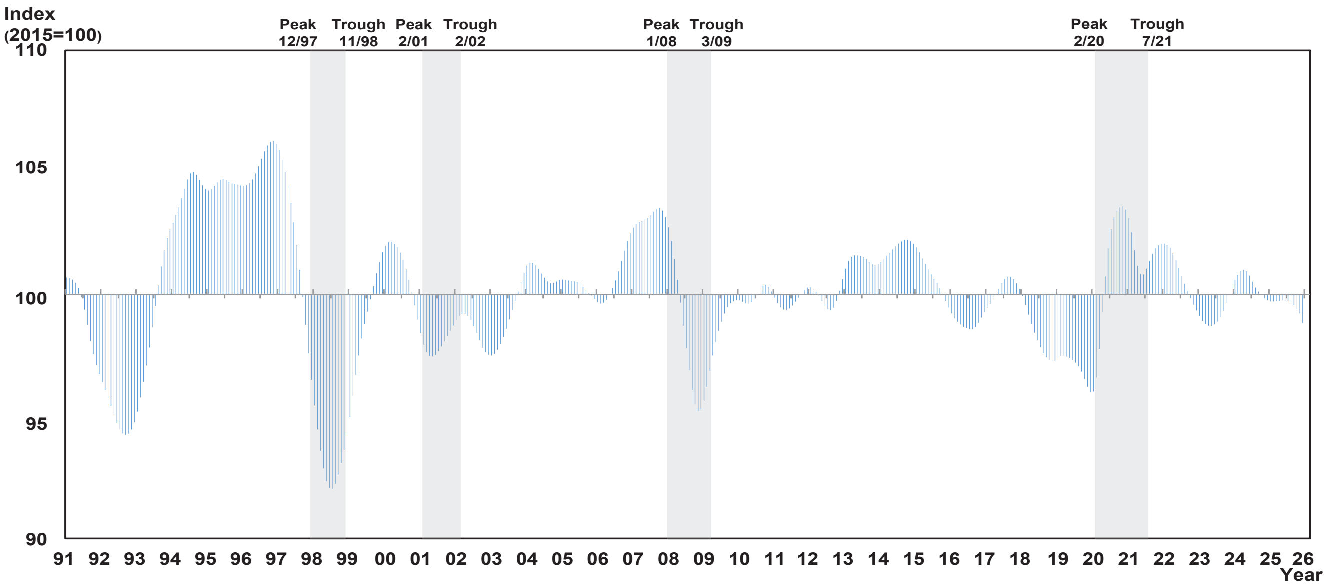
In February 2026, the annual growth of Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) remained positive, recording 0.5 per cent, reaching 113.1 points as compared to 112.5 points in the same month of the previous year. The Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (18.7%) was the main contributor to this increase. However, overall performance was also influenced by declines in five out of seven components, notably the Number of Housing Units Approved (-22.2%). In terms of monthly performance, the LI edged down 0.3 per cent, due to moderation in several components, particularly the Real Imports of Semiconductors and the Number of New Companies Registered, each of which decreased by 0.6 per cent. The smoothed long-term trend of the LI in February 2026 remained below 100.0 points, reflecting a moderate near-term economic growth, supported by resilient domestic fundamentals. Nevertheless, persistent geopolitical tensions, alongside fluctuations in global commodity and crude oil prices, could affect trade activity, although the overall impact is expected to remain contained.

Chart 1: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 2: Leading Composite Index (Long Term Trend = 100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

BOX ARTICLE

IMPACT OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES ON DOMESTIC VEHICLE PRODUCTION

Fareza Mohamed Sani, Muhammad Ilham Aiman Mohd Rafie, Yuganishaa Munusamy, Danish Hazrin Saipul Ekmal and Dina Khairina Zafarin

Industrial Production and Construction Statistics Division

INTRODUCTION

The history of the world's first production of a vehicle dates back to 1886 by Karl Benz in line with the development of the automotive industry since the late 19th century. However, based on informal sources, the automotive industry in Malaysia began in the 1960s to 1970s, with the industry being involved in Completely Knocked Down (CKD) assembly activities. Later, this industry played an important role in the country's economic development, especially through the establishment of national car companies such as Proton Holdings Berhad in 1983 and Perusahaan Otomobil Kedua Sendirian Berhad in 1993. The establishment of these two entities was a strategic move by the government in develop the capabilities of the local manufacturing industry, as well as reducing dependence on foreign vehicle imports. Proton was established as the leader of the country's automotive industry with an emphasis on technological development and strengthening the national brand, while Perodua focused on the production of compact and affordable vehicles to meet the needs of domestic consumers (Proton, 2023; Perodua, 2023). The role of these two companies not only contributes to economic growth but also strengthens the local automotive industry ecosystem through technology transfer and skilled workforce development.

Although both companies operate in the same industry, their market segment are different but complementary each other. Proton tends to focus on developing technology-based products and strengthening its international competitiveness, while Perodua consistently dominates the domestic market by offering economical, practical and high-value vehicles. Perodua's dominance in the local market is often attributed to its competitive pricing strategy and the high demand for compact segment vehicles, especially among middle-income consumers. Proton, on the other hand, plays a key role in expanding the industry's capabilities through innovation and strategic collaboration with global partners. This difference reflects the dynamic structure of the Malaysian automotive market and is influenced by economic factors, consumer preferences and national industrial policies.

Along with the changing global landscape, the emergence of electric vehicles (EVs) has become one of the key developments in the Malaysian automotive industry. The wider introduction of EVs around 2024 to 2025 is driven by the need to reduce carbon emissions, increase energy efficiency and support the country's sustainable development agenda (Reuters, 2024). Current statistics show a significant increase in EV adoption in the local market, reflecting changing consumer demand patterns towards more environmentally friendly technologies. However, this rapid growth in EV production raises questions about the development of non-EV automotive production in Malaysia.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR

The Services sector was the largest contributor in Malaysia's economy, posted a growth of 5.3 per cent in 2024. This was followed by the Manufacturing sector which grew at 4.2 percent from a marginal growth of 0.7 per cent in 2023.

Table 1a: Malaysia's GDP by Economic Sectors – Annual Percentage Change at Constant Prices

Economic Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Agriculture	-3.7	5.9	0.1	1.9	-2.4	-0.3	1.3	0.2	3.1
Manufacturing	4.4	6.0	5.0	3.8	-2.7	9.5	8.2	0.7	4.2
Construction	7.4	6.7	4.2	0.4	-19.3	-5.2	5.1	6.0	17.5
Mining and Quarrying	2.2	0.4	-2.2	-0.6	-9.7	0.9	3.5	0.5	0.9
Service	5.7	6.3	6.9	6.2	-5.2	2.2	11.3	5.1	5.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Table 1b: GDP Percentage Change for Year 2016 – 2024

Yearly Percentage Change (%)									
Year	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
GDP at constant price 2015	4.4	5.8	4.8	4.4	-5.5	3.3	9.0	3.5	5.1

Chart 1a: Performance of Malaysia's GDP and Manufacturing Sector, 2016 to 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 1a shows annual percentage change of Malaysia's GDP and Manufacturing sector performance for the period 2016 to 2024 and the movement pattern for both indicators is almost parallel. In the period 2016 to 2019, economic growth was moderate and stable when overall GDP increased from 4.4 per cent in 2016 to 5.8 per cent in 2017 before decreasing to 4.8 per cent in 2018 and 4.4 per cent in 2019, while the Manufacturing sector also recorded the same trend with GDP.

However, in 2020, both indicators experienced a significant decline, with overall GDP and the Manufacturing sector recorded a decreased of 5.5 per cent and -2.7 per cent respectivelt. This was due to the global economic disruption of the Covid 19 pandemic. Subsequently, a strong recovery was observed in 2021 and 2022 when overall GDP increased to 3.3 per cent and 9.0 per cent, while the Manufacturing sector accelerated to 9.5 per cent and 8.2 per cent. However, growth moderated again in 2023 with overall GDP growing to 3.5 per cent and the Manufacturing sector declining to 0.7 per cent before both increased in 2024 with 5.1 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively.

PERFORMANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT SUBSECTOR

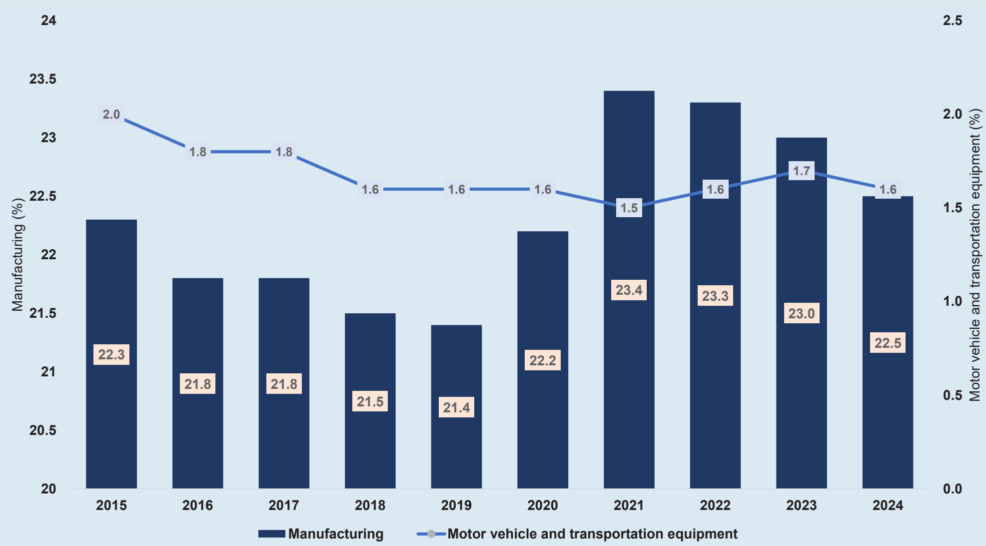
The automotive manufacturing sector is one of the strategic industries in Malaysia that contributes to economic growth, technological development, and employment opportunities. This industry encompasses activities such as vehicle assembly (CKD/CBU), the manufacturing of automotive components, and research and development (R&D).

The development of Malaysia's automotive sector is driven by government policies such as the National Automotive Policy, which emphasizes the transformation of the automotive industry towards high technology, electric vehicles, and a sustainability. In addition, industrial investment has been strengthened through the establishment of two main national automotive pillars, namely PROTON and PERODUA.

Malaysia has been developing its automotive industry since the 1980s and is now transitioning towards electric vehicle (EV) technology and automation. Electric vehicles (EVs) are a key innovation in the global automotive industry supporting the reduction of carbon emissions and the shift towards sustainable energy. In Malaysia, the development of EVs is gaining increasing attention in line with government efforts to reduce carbon emissions and achieve sustainable development.

Chart 1b shows a comparison of the percentage contribution to GDP by the Manufacturing sector and the Motor Vehicles and Transport Equipment subsector for the period from 2015 to 2024. Overall, the percentage contribution of the Manufacturing sector to GDP exceeded 21.0 per cent throughout the period, starting at 22.3 per cent in 2015, declining to 21.4 per cent in 2019, then increasing again to 23.4 per cent in 2021, before slowing to 22.5 per cent in 2024.

Chart 1b: Percentage to GDP (at current prices) for Manufacturing Sector and Motor Vehicle and Transportation Equipment Subsector, 2015 – 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

For the Motor Vehicles and Transport Equipment subsector, the GDP contribution shows a slowing trend from 2.0 per cent in 2015 to around 1.8 per cent in 2016 to 2017, further slowing to 1.6 per cent from 2018 to 2020, and reaching its lowest level of 1.5 per cent in 2021. However, the subsector showed slight increase to 1.6 per cent in 2022 and increased to 1.7 per cent in 2023, before slowing again to 1.6 per cent in 2024. Therefore, this study focuses on analysing the extent to which this industry continues to grow in a market environment increasingly influenced by the shift towards electric vehicle technology.

Table 1c: Percentage to GDP (at current prices) for Manufacturing Sector and Motor Vehicle and Transportation Equipment Subsector

GDP Percentage Contribution (%)										
Year	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**	**2021**	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
Manufacturing	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.5	21.4	22.2	23.4	23.3	23	22.5
Subsector: ***Motor vehicle and transportation equipment***	2	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6

METHODOLOGY

This study uses the following data:

i. Economic Census for the period 2010 to 2023;

ii. Industrial Production Index (IPI) from January 2024 to December 2025;

iii. Monthly Manufacturing Survey (MM) from January 2024 to December 2025;

iv. Malaysia Automotive Association (MAA) from January 2024 to December 2025; and Road Transport Department (JPJ) from 2015 to 2025

v. Road Transport Department (JPJ) from 2015 to 2025

This study aims to analyse the development of the automotive industry in Malaysia over the period 2015 to 2025. The scope of the study covers the performance of the automotive industry at the national level, focusing on several key indicators such as total vehicle production, total new registrations, sales value, as well as the industry's contribution to the national economy.

FINDINGS

Table 1d: Key Statistics for the Manufacturing Sector and the Motor Vehicles and Transport Equipment Manufacturing Subsector, Economic Census 2011, 2016 and 2023

Sector/ Subsector	Reference Year	No. of Establishment	Gross Output (RM '000)	Intermediate Input (RM '000)	Added Value (RM '000)	No. of Workers	Salaries & Wages (RM '000)	Fixed Assets (RM '000)
Manufacturing Sector	2010	39,699	836,494	665,821	170,673	1,812,360	43,745	210,406
	2015	49,101	1,141,963	884,845	257,118	8,119,158	65,495	296,801
	2022	54,505	1,893,704	1,478,802	414,901	2,346,253	97,219	377,891
Subsector Manufacture of Motor Vehicles (MSIC 3D: 291)	2010	37	22,506,086	19,003,464	3,502,622	27,455	877,918	379,397
	2015	78	31,809,974	25,562,674	6,247,299	28,585	1,372,292	5,735,750
	2022	22	41,460,159	32,077,984	9,382,175	29,184	1,544,052	9,971,546

Source: Economic Census

Table 1d above presents the key statistical findings for the manufacturing sector and the motor vehicle manufacturing subsector from the Economic Census 2011, 2016 and 2023. Based on the recorded data:

i. A total of 54,505 establishments in 2022 were involved in Malaysia's manufacturing sector, of which 22 establishments were from the motor vehicle manufacturing subsector;

ii. The gross output of the manufacturing sector in 2022 amounted to RM1,893.7 billion, increasing by 7.5 per cent annually from RM1,142.0 billion in 2015, while the motor vehicle manufacturing subsector recorded RM41,460.1 billion;

iii. Intermediate input for the manufacturing sector in 2022 increased from RM1,142.0 billion to RM1,893.7 billion (2015), with the intermediate input value for the motor vehicle manufacturing subsector also rising annually to RM32,077.9 billion (2015: RM25,562.7 billion);

iv. Value added for the manufacturing sector in 2022 increased from RM257.1 million to RM414.9 million, while the value added for the motor vehicle manufacturing subsector rose to RM9,382.2 billion in 2022;

v. A total of 29,184 employees was working in this subsector, higher than the 28,585 persons recorded in 2015;

vi. Salaries and wages in the motor vehicle manufacturing subsector also increased from RM1,372.3 billion in 2015 to RM1,544.1 billion in 2022; and

vii. Fixed assets in the motor vehicle manufacturing subsector also recorded an average annual increase amounting to RM9,971.5 billion.

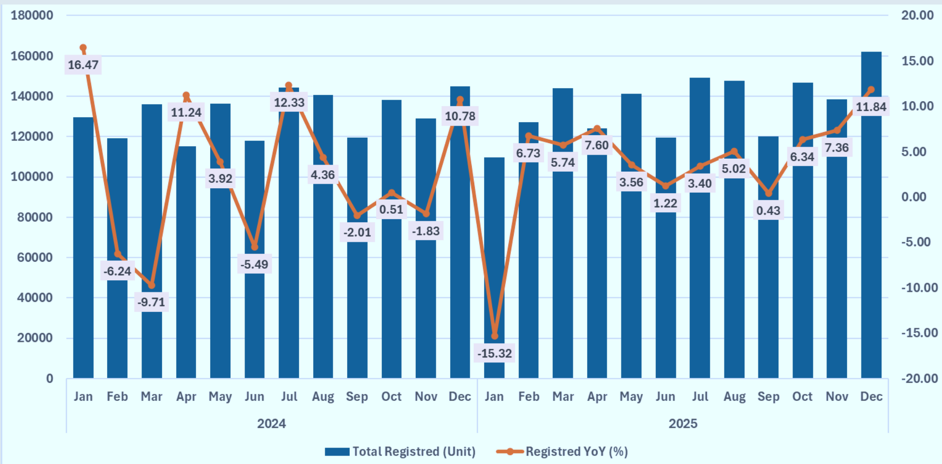
Table 1e: Analysis of the Industrial Production Index (IPI), Vehicle Registrations, and MAA Vehicle Production, for January 2024 to 2025 for the Motor Vehicle and Transport Equipment Manufacturing Subsector

Year	Month	Registeration (JPJ)		Output MAA						IPP (MM)
		Overall (Unit)	YoY	Passenger (Unit)	YoY	Commercial (Unit)	YoY	Total (Unit)	YoY	YoY
2024	January	129,676	16.5	72,641	32.9	4,411	14.2	77,052	31.7	12.1
	February	119,048	-6.2	62,788	4.9	3,676	-7.1	66,464	4.2	2.9
	March	136,057	-9.7	63,778	-11.1	3,145	-27.5	66,923	-12.0	-10.0
	April	115,213	11.2	54,170	40.4	3,038	17.5	57,208	39.0	20.2
	May	136,270	3.9	70,567	16.9	4,042	-10.9	74,609	14.9	10.3
	June	117,906	-5.5	46,920	-14.1	3,000	-12.0	49,920	-14.0	-10.7
	July	144,275	12.3	66,557	6.4	4,285	-0.4	70,842	6.0	3.9
	August	140,710	4.4	70,214	11.0	4,342	-7.0	74,556	9.8	7.7
	September	119,552	-2.0	51,730	-20.4	3,653	-11.1	55,383	-19.9	-14.9
	October	138,076	0.5	66,906	-3.7	4,290	-9.0	71,196	-4.0	-3.4
	November	128,956	-1.8	56,898	-9.6	4,029	-16.3	60,927	-10.1	-10.9
	December	144,931	10.8	60,130	-2.7	3,832	-13.0	63,962	-3.4	-6.9
	Total	**1,570,670**	**2.4**	**743,299**	**2.5**	**45,743**	**-8.0**	**789,042**	**1.9**	**0.1**
2025	January	109,815	-15.3	54,345	-25.2	3,105	-29.6	57,450	-25.4	-17.3
	February	127,062	6.7	59,151	-5.8	2,939	-20.0	62,090	-6.6	-9.0
	March	143,861	5.7	55,301	-13.3	2,762	-12.2	58,063	-13.2	-10.8
	April	123,964	7.6	53,214	-1.8	3,388	11.5	56,602	-1.1	-3.9
	May	141,124	3.6	62,651	-11.2	3,703	-8.4	66,354	-11.1	-10.1
	June	119,343	1.2	49,075	4.6	2,992	-0.3	52,067	4.3	3.4
	July	149,176	3.4	67,375	1.2	4,364	1.8	71,739	1.3	1.0
	August	147,780	5.0	65,393	-6.9	3,958	-8.8	69,351	-7.0	-5.1
	September	120,066	0.4	54,738	5.8	3,675	0.6	58,413	5.5	4.5
	October	146,828	6.3	61,541	-8.0	4,023	-6.2	65,564	-7.9	-3.3
	November	138,443	7.4	59,014	3.7	3,896	-3.3	62,910	3.3	1.2
	December	162,090	11.8	62,805	4.4	4,372	14.1	67,177	5.0	1.8
	Total	**1,629,552**	**3.7**	**704,603**	**-5.2**	**43,177**	**-5.6**	**747,780**	**-5.2**	**-4.6**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Road Transportation Department and Malaysian Automotive Association

Based on **Table 1e**, there was an increase in vehicle registrations from 2024 to 2025, rising from 1,570,670 units to 1,629,552 units. However, a divergence is observed in the findings, as vehicle production and the Industrial Production Index (IPI) both showed a decline in 2025 compared to 2024, with production decreasing to 747,780 units. The decline in 2025 was attributed by both segments, namely passenger vehicles (704,603 units) and commercial vehicles (43,177 units).

Chart 1c: Time Series of Vehicle Registrations from January 2024 to December 2025



Source: Road Transportation Department

Chart 1c illustrates the total number of vehicle registrations from the Road Transport Department Malaysia for the period 2024 to 2025, covering the number of vehicles registered as well as the year-on-year (YoY%) percentage change. Overall, vehicle registrations exhibited a fluctuating trend, beginning at 129,676 units in early 2024 and increasing to 144,931 units by the end of 2024, before recording a significant decline to 109,815 units in January 2025, representing a decrease of 15.32% compared to the same period in the previous year. This was followed by a recovery, rising to 162,090 units by the end of 2025, marking an increase of 11.84% compared to the same period in 2024.

Table 1f: Passenger Vehicle Registrations by Electric and Non-Electric Segments

Year	Registered Vehicles					
	Electric (Unit)	YoY (%)	Non-Electric (Unit)	YoY (%)	Total	YoY (%)
2015	55	103.7	678,060	0.1	678,115	0.1
2016	41	-25.5	588,085	-13.3	588,126	-13.3
2017	25	-39.0	579,606	-1.4	579,631	-1.4
2018	10	-60.0	608,984	5.1	608,994	5.1
2019	44	340.0	612,929	0.6	612,973	0.7
2020	71	61.4	552,288	-9.9	552,359	-9.9
2021	257	262.0	529,800	-4.1	530,057	-4.0
2022	3,129	1117.5	741,633	40.0	744,762	40.5
2023	13,301	325.1	819,046	10.4	832,347	11.8
2024	21,789	63.8	834,503	1.9	856,292	2.9
2025	44,813	105.7	825,514	-1.1	870,327	1.6

Based on **Table 1f** above, the increase in vehicle registrations can be clearly observed in 2022, following the government's initiative to extend the Sales and Services Tax (SST) exemption-100.0 per cent for locally assembled (CKD) vehicles and 50.0 per cent for completely built-up (CBU) imported vehicles until 30th June 2022.

The total number of vehicles registered in 2025 was 870,327 units, accounting for 53.4 per cent of the total vehicles registered with the Road Transport Department (JPJ). From this total, the trend of electric vehicle (EV) registrations showed a significant upward trajectory, while registrations for non-electric vehicles began declining in 2025.

The findings in **Table 1f** are also consistent with those in **Table 1e**, where vehicle production in 2025 showed a decline. This is largely because most electric vehicles are not produced domestically but are instead imported into Malaysia.

Table 1g: Total Registered Vehicles and Sales Volume of Proton Electric Vehicles in 2025

Year	Month	Registered (JPJ)	Electric (Unit)	Sales Quantity Proton EV (Unit)	
				e.MAS 7	e.MAS 5
2025	**Jan**	53,930	1,691	421	-
	Feb	67,327	2,160	580	-
	Mac	77,121	2,976	797	-
	Apr	65,200	2,892	863	-
	Mei	74,393	4,152	916	-
	Jun	58,858	3,272	638	-
	Jul	75,663	2,792	706	-
	August	78,978	3,461	852	-
	Sep	62,598	3,532	845	-
	Okt	81,413	4,345	758	-
	Nov	77,876	5,417	830	44
	Dis	96,970	8,123	-	-
Total		**870,327**	**44,813**	**8,206**	**44**

Source: Road Transportation Department

Proton first launched its electric vehicle project, the Proton e.MAS 7, on 16th December 2024. This initiative reflects Proton's commitment to the Malaysian Government's Electric Vehicle (EV) agenda. Following the success of the e.MAS 7 as one of the leading EVs in Malaysia, Proton later introduced its second EV model, the Proton e.MAS 5, on 30th October 2025. This model was designed to promote more affordable, city-oriented electric mobility. With over 5,000 early bookings recorded within three weeks, public confidence in EV ownership is clearly increasing, supporting the nation's aspiration towards sustainable mobility and achieving net-zero carbon emissions by 2050.

Based on **Table 1g**, the local brand Proton recorded total EV sales of 8,250 units in 2025, accounting for 18.4 per cent of the total passenger vehicles registered that year. The Proton e.Mas 7, initially contributed 421 units out of 1,691 EV registrations in January 2025, representing approximately 25.0 per cent of total EV registrations in January 2025. The model continued to receive strong demand throughout 2025, but the growing demand for EVs signalled an opportunity for Proton to introduce the more affordable Proton e.Mas 5, making EV ownership more accessible to the public. This initiative encourages consumers to support local EV brands while contributing to environmental sustainability efforts

Table 1h: Industrial Production Index (IPI) and Factory Sales Value of Vehicles from January 2024 to December 2025

Year	Month	IPI (MM)	Sales (MM)	IPI (MM)
		YoY	RM Million	YoY
2024	January	4.0	9,877,380	19.8
	February	2.8	8,717,709	13.2
	Mac	2.3	8,493,727	-2.4
	April	5.8	8,193,125	23.1
	May	2.8	9,156,862	12.9
	Jun	5.4	7,058,248	-5.2
	July	6.1	8,944,093	6.2
	August	4.1	9,014,566	10.4
	September	2.6	7,712,413	-7.3
	October	2.4	8,824,602	-3.6
	November	3.6	9,125,585	-13.0
	December	4.7	8,873,544	-10.0
	Total	**3.9**	**103,991,854**	**2.7**
2025	January	2.2	8,139,815	-17.6
	February	1.5	7,475,872	-14.2
	Mac	3.0	7,235,849	-14.8
	April	2.8	7,682,292	-6.2
	May	0.04	8,181,096	-10.7
	Jun	2.7	7,144,588	1.2
	July	3.9	9,086,676	1.6
	August	4.9	8,844,538	-1.9
	September	5.3	8,011,761	3.9
	October	5.8	8,680,162	-1.6
	November	4.1	9,195,881	0.8
	December	4.8	9,131,054	2.9
	Total	**3.4**	**98,809,583**	**-5.0**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on **Table 1h** above, the decline in domestic vehicle production has had a direct impact on the factory sales value of vehicles. This is evidenced by the decrease in the Industrial Production Index (IPI) in 2025, which in turn affected vehicle sales value at the factory level. In 2025, both indicators recorded declines, with the IPI contracting by 6.5 per cent and sales value decreasing by 1.7 per cent compared to 2024.

CONCLUSION

The GDP growth of the Motor Vehicles and Transport Equipment subsector in 2024 recorded a modest growth of 1.6 per cent, slightly lower than 1.7 per cent in 2023.

The analysis of vehicle registration data in 2025 shows an increase compared to 2024, with the passenger vehicle segment continuing to dominate the domestic market over the commercial segment. In addition, the findings indicate that electric vehicle (EV) registrations have surged since 2022, while registrations of non-electric vehicles began to decline in 2025. This trend is consistent with the production data reported by MAA and the IPI in 2025. The decline in vehicle production has consequently impacted factory sales value, largely due to the fact that most electric vehicles are not produced domestically but are instead imported into Malaysia.

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 4/2026

PRODUCTION

Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)
Mar 2026: 6,894,017 tonnes
Feb 2026: 6,597,473 tonnes

Production of Natural Rubber
Feb 2026: 21,705 tonnes
Jan 2026: 28,579 tonnes

Industrial Production Index (IPI)
Feb 2026 : 3.1%
Jan 2026 : 5.9%

Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade
Feb 2026: RM156.3b
Jan 2026: RM159.8b

Sales Value of Manufacturing
Feb 2026: RM159.2b
Jan 2026: RM169.2b

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exports
Mar 2026: RM148.8b ▲ 8.3%
*Feb 2026: RM131.0b ▲ 10.8%
Jan 2026: RM146.8b ▲ 19.6%

Imports
Mar 2026: RM124.2b ▲ 10.4%
*Feb 2026: RM114.2b ▲ 8.2%
Jan 2026: RM124.9b ▲ 4.8%

*As published for corresponding month

LABOUR FORCE

Number of Employed Persons
Feb 2026: 16.79 mil persons
Jan 2026: 16.77 mil persons

Unemployment Rate
Feb 2026: 2.9%
Jan 2026 : 2.9%

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)
Mar 2026: ▲ 1.7%
Feb 2026: ▲ 1.4%
Jan 2026: ▲ 1.6%

Producer Price Index (PPI)
Mar 2026: ▲ 1.1%
Feb 2026: ▼ -3.4%
Jan 2026: ▼ -2.9%

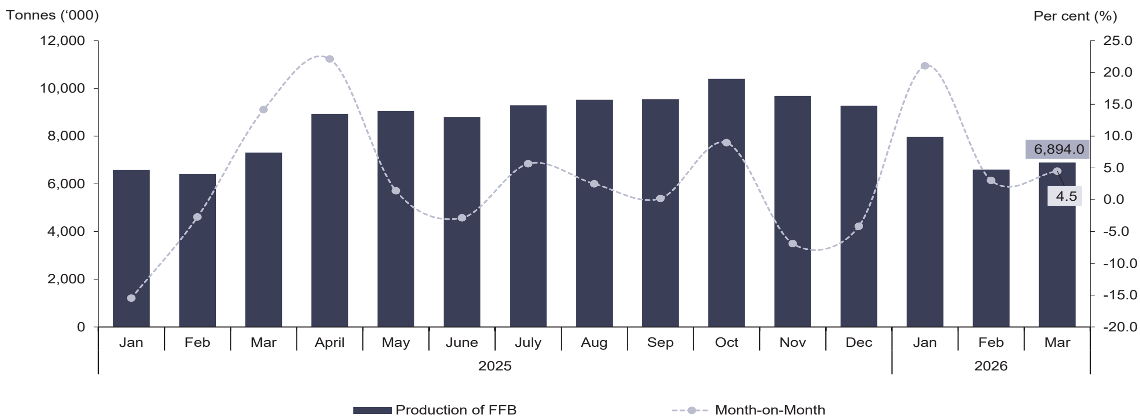
b: billion
Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 4/ 2026, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in March 2026 increased by 4.5 per cent to 6,894,017 tonnes as compared to February 2026 (6,597,473 tonnes) (**Chart 3**). Year-on-year comparison showed a decrease of 5.7 per cent as compared to March 2025 (7,309,776 tonnes).

Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2025 – March 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates in March 2026 increased 4.4 per cent to 1.19 tonnes/ha as compared to February 2026 (1.14 tonnes/ha) (**Table 2**). The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia recorded 1.19 tonnes/ha (February 2026: 1.19 tonnes/ha) while yields in Sabah/Sarawak increased 6.3 per cent to 1.18 tonnes/ha (February 2026: 1.11 tonnes/ha).

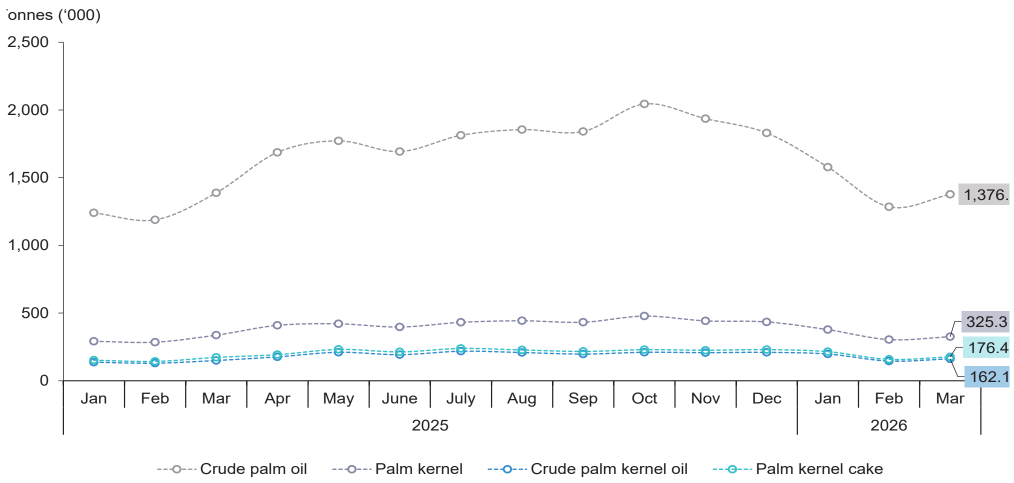
Table 2: Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2025 – March 2026 (Tonnes/Ha)

Region	2025												2026		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Malaysia	**1.15**	**1.06**	**1.20**	**1.48**	**1.49**	**1.45**	**1.54**	**1.63**	**1.65**	**1.80**	**1.69**	**1.61**	**1.38**	**1.14**	**1.19**
Peninsular Malaysia	1.16	1.08	1.26	1.64	1.64	1.67	1.89	1.91	1.85	1.94	1.79	1.66	1.40	1.18	1.19
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.14	1.05	1.15	1.36	1.36	1.27	1.24	1.41	1.49	1.69	1.61	1.57	1.37	1.11	1.18

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel increased by 7.2 per cent (March 2026: 1,376,849 tonnes, February 2026: 1,284,268 tonnes) and 7.0 per cent (March 2026: 325,320 tonnes, February 2026: 303,962 tonnes) respectively. Production of crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake showed an increase of 11.3 per cent (March 2026: 162,127 tonnes, February 2026: 145,716 tonnes) and 11.5 per cent (March 2026: 176,406 tonnes, February 2026: 158,237 tonnes) respectively.

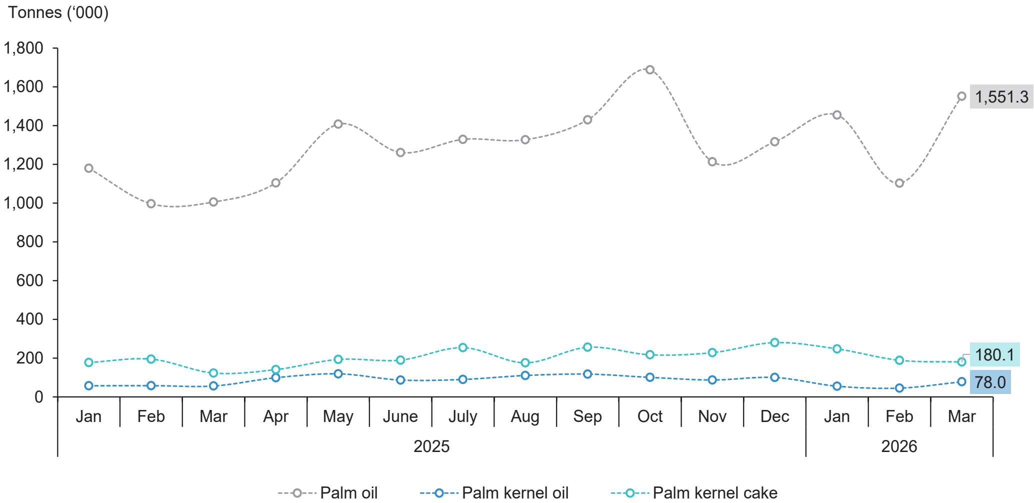
Chart 4: Production of Major Oil Palm Products January 2025 – March 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil increased 40.7 per cent (March 2026: 1,551,264 tonnes, February 2026: 1,102,587 tonnes). Exports of palm kernel oil showed an increased by 71.9 per cent (March 2026: 78,033 tonnes, February 2026: 45,400 tonnes) and palm kernel cake decreased 4.6 per cent (March 2026: 180,104 tonnes, February 2026: 188,746 tonnes).

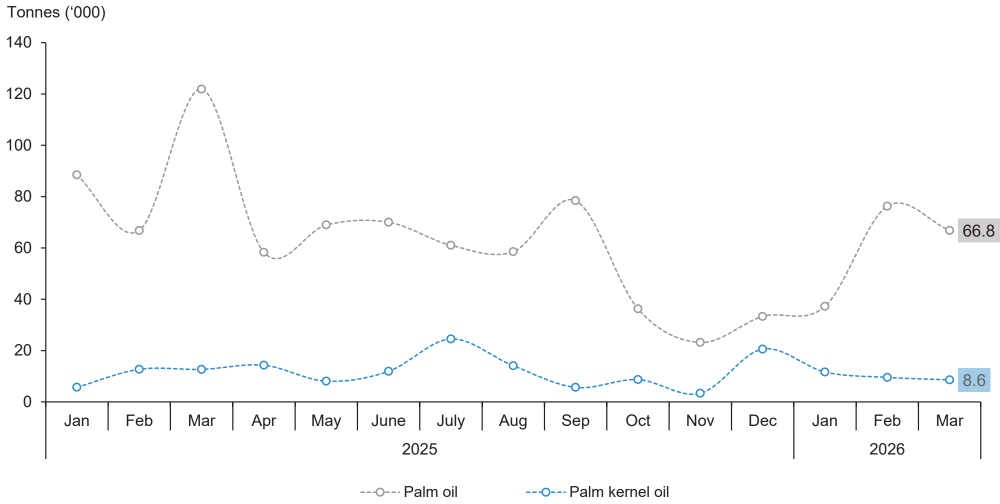
Chart 5: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, January 2025 – March 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil decreased by 12.4 per cent to 66,801 tonnes in March 2026 as compared to 76,276 tonnes which was recorded in the previous month. Imports of palm kernel oil showed a decreased of 10.0 per cent to 8,598 tonnes (February 2026: 9,553 tonnes).

Chart 6: Imports of Oil Palm Products, January 2025 – March 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Malaysia is facing renewed pressure to expand the use of palm-based biodiesel following the escalation of the Iran war fuel crisis 2026, which has driven up global fuel prices and heightened risks of supply disruptions. The country's continued reliance on imported petroleum and exposure to key transit routes have increased vulnerability to external shocks, resulting in a rising fuel subsidy burden and broader fiscal pressures.

Despite this, palm biodiesel is unlikely to provide immediate relief in addressing current energy challenges. Industry and academic observers highlight structural constraints, including high infrastructure costs, limited blending and distribution capacity, and the gradual pace of programme implementation. These factors restrict the rapid scaling of higher biodiesel blends, indicating that existing production capacity alone is insufficient to offset short-term fuel supply disruptions.

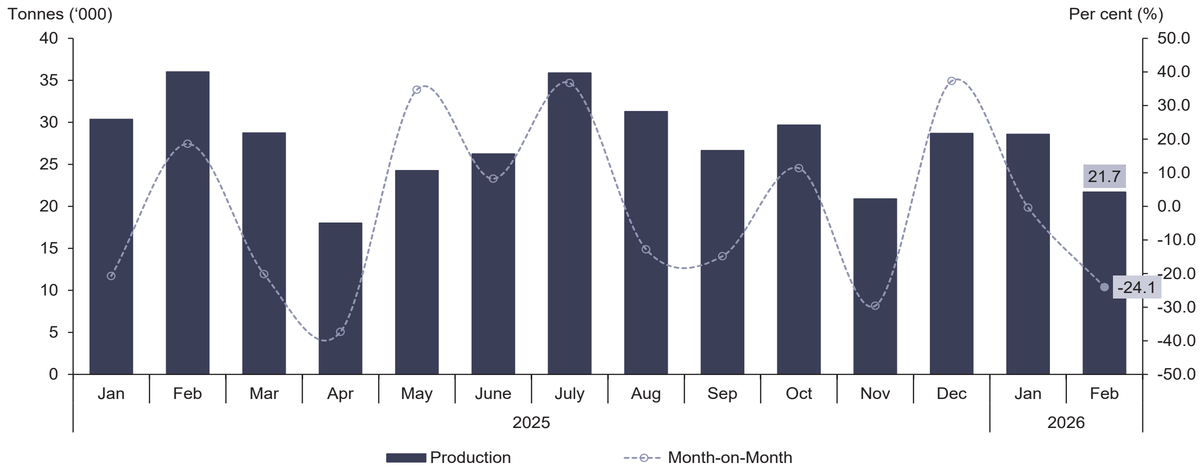
In the medium to long term, however, palm biodiesel remains a strategic option to enhance energy security and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. The ongoing geopolitical tensions underscore the importance of diversifying energy sources and accelerating the transition towards renewable energy. Nevertheless, the effectiveness of biodiesel in stabilising domestic fuel prices and mitigating immediate economic impacts is expected to remain limited in the near term.

Source: 'Can palm biodiesel provide quick relief for Malaysia amid Iran war?', South China Morning Post online 6th April 2026

Rubber

The production of Natural Rubber (NR) decreased by 24.1 per cent in February 2026 (21,705 tonnes) as compared to January 2026 (28,579 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 7**. Year-on-year comparison showed that the production of NR decreased by 39.7 per cent (February 2025: 36,005 tonnes).

Chart 7: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2025 – February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The main contributor to the production of natural rubber in February 2026 was the smallholdings sector, accounting for 87.0 per cent (18,874 tonnes) whilst the remaining was from the estate sector, 13.0 per cent (2,831 tonnes). On a month-on-month basis, production from smallholdings decreased by 25.0 per cent, while the estate sectors declined by 16.9 per cent, respectively. Similarly, the production of smallholdings and estate also showed a decrease of 40.3 per cent and 35.5 per cent respectively, as compared to February 2025.

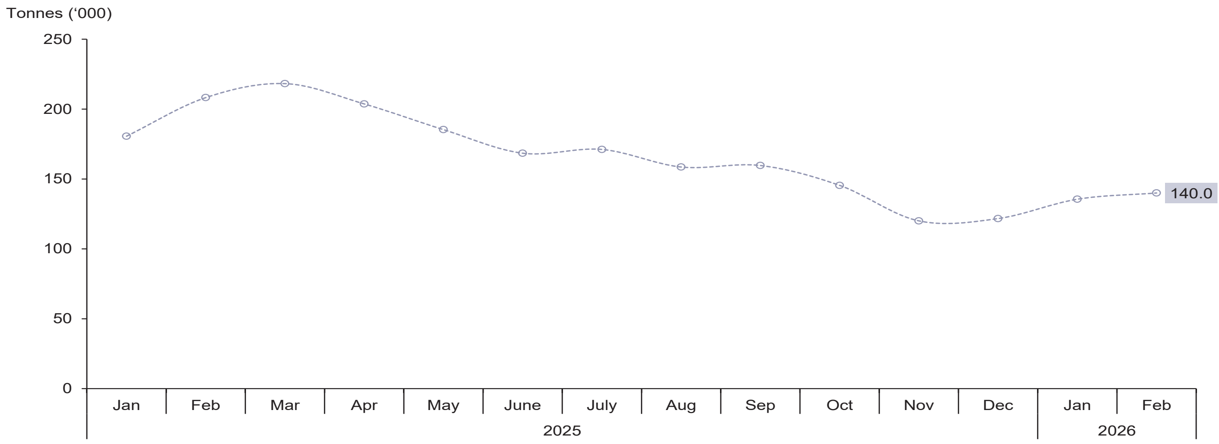
The analysis of the average monthly price showed that concentrated latex recorded an increase of 1.8 per cent (February 2026: 586.69 cent per kg; January 2026: 576.14 cent per kg) while scrap increased by 2.0 per cent (February 2026: 631.13 cent per kg; January 2026: 618.72 cent per kg). The World Bank Commodity Price Data reported the prices in February for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) increased by 4.5 per cent (from USD1.84/kg to USD1.93/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) increased by 5.4 per cent (from USD2.14/kg to USD2.26/kg).

Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, February 2026

Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total stocks of NR in February 2026 increased by 3.3 per cent to 139,985 tonnes as compared to 135,534 tonnes in January 2026. Year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks decreased by 32.8 per cent against 208,238 tonnes as recorded in February 2025.

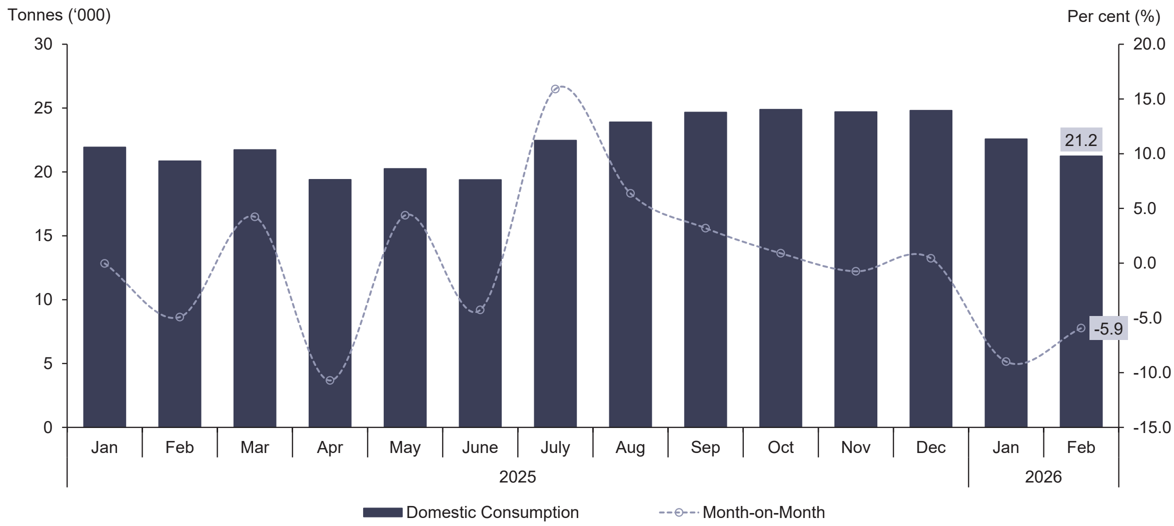
Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2025 – February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption showed a decrease of 5.9 per cent to 21,238 tonnes as compared to 22,579 tonnes in January 2026. The consumption on an annual basis showed an increase of 1.9 per cent (February 2025: 20,852 tonnes).

Chart 10: Domestic Consumption, January 2025 – February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's NR amounted to 33,897 tonnes in February 2026, decreased 20.0 per cent as against January 2026 (42,386 tonnes). P.R. China remained as the main destination for NR exports which accounted for 48.9 per cent of total exports in February 2026, followed by Germany (17.8%), the Saudi Arabia (10.1%), Portugal (3.5%) and Brazil (3.2%).

Exports performance was driven by NR-based products such as rubber gloves, tyre, tube and rubber thread. Rubber gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with a value of RM0.9 billion in February 2026, a decrease of 23.9 per cent as compared to January 2026 (RM1.3 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were United States (18,480.9 tonnes), Japan (1,975.0 tonnes) and China (1,968.1 tonnes) as shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, January 2026 and February 2026

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	January 2026	February 2026	January 2026	February 2026
United States	23,262.1	18,480.9	545,665.3	447,302.1
Japan	2,000.4	1,975.0	52,972.6	52,314.4
China	2,665.3	1,968.1	44,863.8	29,543.2
Germany	1,482.7	1,462.8	35,802.1	33,629.3
United Kingdom	1,831.3	1,334.5	38,699.4	30,464.9
India	1,233.4	1,029.1	17,309.2	13,923.0
Brazil	1,035.5	1,000.9	14,694.1	12,911.6
Canada	1,080.6	934.5	24,210.2	19,520.7
Australia	709.1	774.4	19,261.7	19,846.3
Sweden	840.1	767.3	20,832.5	19,292.2

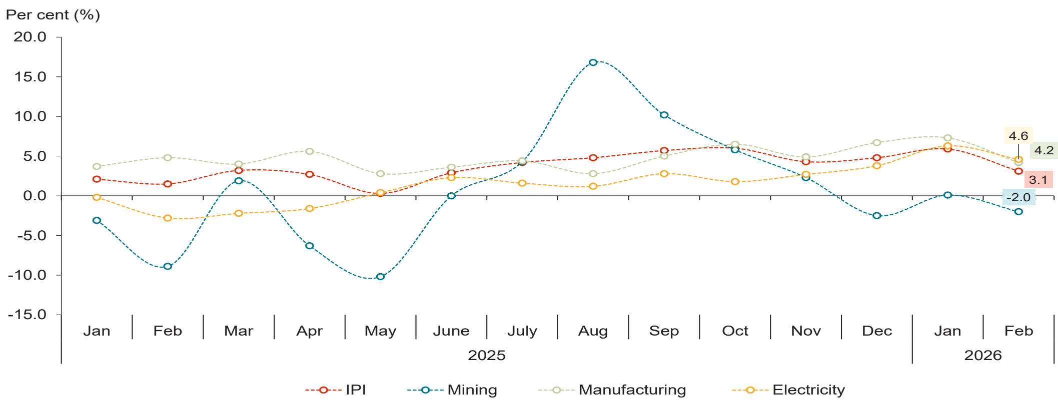
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

According to the Malaysia Rubber Board Digest published in February 2026, the Kuala Lumpur rubber market saw mixed performance during February 2026. Positive sentiment was supported by the year-on-year decline in Malaysia's natural rubber production, tightening global supply. Demand is also expected to exceed supply again in 2026, providing underlying support. Stable economic signals, including steady growth expectations in China and rising crude oil prices, further bolstered market sentiment. However, demand from the automotive sector remained soft, as China's tyre production slowed during the Lunar New Year holiday and auto sales declined, including weaker electric vehicle sales. In addition, trade uncertainties increased due to plans to raise import tariffs, while United States–Iran geopolitical tensions added further downside pressure to the market.

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) continued to grow in February 2026, with a year-on-year growth of 3.1 per cent (January 2026: 5.9%). The increase was primarily driven by the Manufacturing sector, which grew by 4.2 per cent (January 2026: 7.3%) and 4.6 per cent increase in Electricity output (January 2026: 6.2%). However, the Mining sector output turned downward by 2.0 per cent, after a marginal growth of 0.1 per cent recorded in January 2026. Compared to the previous month, the IPI sluggish to 9.2 per cent.

Chart 11: Industrial Production Index (Year-on-Year), January 2025 – February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The output in the Manufacturing sector was induced by continuous positive growth in export-oriented industries, which rose by 5.0 per cent (January 2026: 7.8%). The performance was driven primarily by a double-digit growth in the Manufacture of computer, electronics and optical products at 15.7 per cent (January 2026: 17.2%) and followed by 3.5 per cent increase in the Manufacture of electrical equipment (January 2026: 6.1%). The growth was reflected in the country's manufactured goods export performance, which grew by 7.1 per cent in February 2026 (January 2026: 11.9%). On a month-on-month basis, export-oriented industries decreased by 8.1 per cent from a decrease of 0.7 per cent in January 2026.

In the meantime, the growth of domestic-oriented industries' output moderated to 2.7 per cent after registering 6.4 per cent in January 2026. The Manufacture of food processing products contributed significantly recording an increase of 8.4 per cent (January 2026: 8.9%); followed by Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment, with a growth of 3.6 per cent (January 2026: 8.5%). Compared to the previous month, the domestic-oriented industries declined by 8.1 per cent (January 2026: 2.4%).

The decrease of 2.0 per cent in the Mining sector in February 2026 was due to a decline in Crude Oil & Condensate production by 4.3 per cent (January 2026: 3.8%). Furthermore, Natural Gas output recorded a slight decrease of 0.4 per cent (January 2026: -2.1%). Likewise, the Mining index plummeted by 14.3 per cent after a 2.1 per cent rise in the preceding month. Meanwhile, the generation of Electricity grew by 4.6 per cent year-on-year in February 2026 (January 2026: 6.2%). On a month-on-month basis, the Electricity index decreased by 8.0 per cent (January 2026: 0.1%).

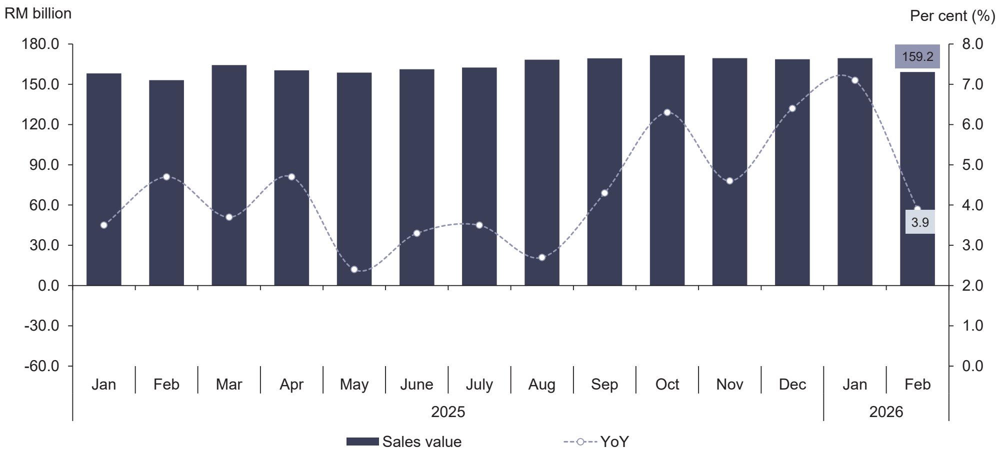
Globally, the IPI for several countries were observed to grow at a slower rate, including Taiwan, Province of China (17.8%), United States (1.4%), Viet Nam (1.0%) and Japan (0.3%), while decreases were recorded for Korea, Republic of (-2.2%), Singapore (-0.05%) and Thailand (-0.04%). Meanwhile, China (6.3%) experienced a sustained increase during the month of February 2026.

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector posted a sales value of RM159.2 billion in February 2026, grew 3.9 per cent (January 2026: 7.1%). The growth was mainly contributed by the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector, rose 13.8 per cent (January 2026: 15.6%) in February 2026. Additionally, the growth was further supported by the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sector and Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector, which increased by 3.2 per cent (January 2026: 5.7%) and 2.8 per cent (January 2026: 12.4%), respectively. In comparison, by month-on-month, sales value declined 6.0 per cent, from RM169.2 billion recorded in January 2026.

Sales value growth in the export-oriented industries, which account for 70.4 per cent of total sales, expanded by 4.5 per cent in February 2026 (January 2026: 7.1%). The performance was led by the increase in the Electrical & Electronic sub-sector, which Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products increased by 16.1 per cent (January 2026: 17.9%). Besides that, Manufacture of electrical equipment also registered an increment at 1.3 per cent (January 2026: 3.0%), while Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. grew 1.5 per cent (January 2026: 7.7%). As compared to the sales value in the preceding month, the export-oriented industries dropped 5.6 per cent.

Chart 12: Sales Value of the Manufacturing Sector, January 2025 – February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the meantime, the domestic-oriented industries increased 2.7 per cent in February 2026 after registering a growth of 6.9 per cent in the previous month. The performance was mainly supported by the growth in the Manufacture of food processing products industry at 6.3 per cent (January 2026: 11.6%) in February 2026; as well as in the Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (4.3%) and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (3.8%). Furthermore, the domestic-oriented industries contracted 6.7 per cent, based on month-on-month growth.

A total of 2.4 million employees were recorded in this sector during February 2026, augmented by 1.0 per cent (January 2026: 1.3%). The augmentation was attributed to Food, beverages & tobacco (1.9%); Electrical & electronics products (1.5%); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.1%) sub-sectors. Meanwhile, the number of employees in this sector decreased 0.4 per cent on a month-on-month comparison.

Correspondingly, the salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector also posted an expansion of 2.0 per cent (January 2026: 2.8%), amounted RM8.58 billion in February 2026. As compared to the amount recorded in the prior month, the salaries & wages paid declined 1.5 per cent. Subsequently, the sales value per employee registered at RM65,870 (3.0%), while the average salaries & wages per employee were RM3,550, increase of by 1.1 per cent year-on-year.

For the period of January to February 2026, the Manufacturing sector recorded a cumulative sales value of RM328.4 billion, which grew to 5.5 per cent as compared to the same period of 2025 (January – February 2025: 4.1%). The number of employees upticked by 1.0 per cent to 2.4 million persons, while salaries & wages increased by 2.4 per cent to RM17.3 billion. Moreover, the sales value per employee stood at RM135,908, increased 4.5 per cent.

Wholesale & Retail Trade

Wholesale & retail trade registered total sales of RM156.3 billion in February, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 5.3 per cent. This expansion was primarily supported by the Retail and Wholesale trade sub-sectors.

Performance of Sales Value

Retail trade recorded total sales of RM70.1 billion, increasing by RM5.0 billion, or 7.7 per cent year-on-year. Meanwhile, Wholesale trade posted total sales of RM69.5 billion, rising by RM3.7 billion, with a year-on-year growth of 5.7 per cent. In contrast, the Motor Vehicles sub-sector registered total sales of RM16.7 billion, a decline of RM0.9 billion or 5.3 per cent compared to the same period last year (**Table 4**).

On a month-on-month basis, however, the sales value of Wholesale and retail trade declined by 2.2 per cent, reflecting contractions across all sub-sectors, namely Motor vehicles (-11.1%), Wholesale trade (-1.8%), and Retail trade (-0.2%).

Table 4: Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, February 2026

Sub-sector	Sales			Volume Index (2015=100)			Seasonally Adjusted Volume Index	
	Value (RM billion)	YoY (%)	MoM (%)	Index (points)	YoY (%)	MoM (%)	Index (points)	MoM (%)
Wholesale Trade	69.5	5.7	-1.8	152.9	6.2	-1.4	152.9	-1.4
Retail Trade	70.1	7.7	-0.2	191.2	5.4	-0.3	191.2	-0.3
Motor Vehicles	16.7	-5.3	-11.1	120.8	-6.5	-11.0	120.8	-11.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	**156.3**	**5.3**	**-2.2**	**164.2**	**4.4**	**-1.8**	**164.2**	**-1.8**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The growth of 5.7 per cent in Wholesale trade was mainly supported by the Wholesale of household goods, which increased by 9.6 per cent to RM15.0 billion. This was followed by Other specialised wholesale (3.7%), Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (5.7%), Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (4.7%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (5.0%), and Non-specialised Wholesale trade (7.6%) (**Chart 13**).

However, on a month-on-month basis, Wholesale trade decreased by 1.8 per cent, primarily due to lower sales in the Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (-4.1%) and Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (-4.8%).

Chart 13: Performance of Wholesale Trade Sub-sector, February 2026

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

In February 2026, the Retail trade sub-sector registered a growth of 7.7 per cent, primarily driven by a 10.4 per cent increase in Retail sales in non-specialised stores, which amounted to RM27.6 billion. This expansion was further supported by positive performance across several other groups, including Retail sales in specialised stores (7.4%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (6.2%), Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (7.7%), Retail sales of household equipment (4.3%), and Retail sales of information & communication equipment (4.1%), as illustrated in **Chart 14**.

Nevertheless, on a month-on-month basis, the Retail trade sub-sector recorded a marginal decline of 0.2 per cent, primarily driven by a decrease in Retail sales of automotive fuel (-1.7%).

Chart 14: Performance of Retail Trade Sub-sector, February 2026

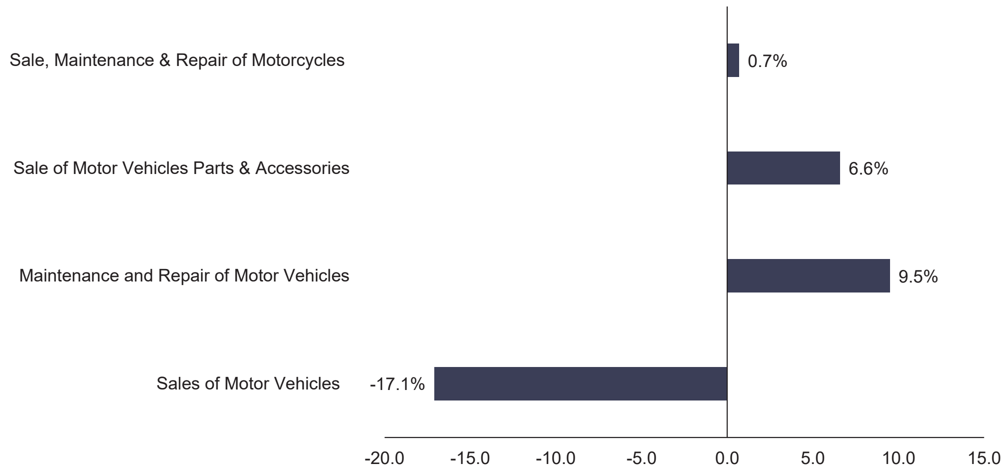
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The Motor Vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM16.7 billion, reflecting a year-on-year decline of 5.3 per cent. This decrease was mainly attributed to a contraction in Sales of motor vehicles, which fell by 17.1 per cent to RM7.3 billion. In contrast, other groups registered positive growth, including Sales of motor vehicle parts & accessories (6.6%), Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles (9.5%), as well as Sales, maintenance & repair of motorcycles (0.7%), as shown in **Chart 15**.

Similarly, on a month-on-month basis, sales in this sub-sector decreased by 11.1 per cent, mainly due to an 18.5 per cent decline in Sales of motor vehicles compared to the preceding month.

Chart 15: Performance of Motor Vehicles Sub-sector, February 2026

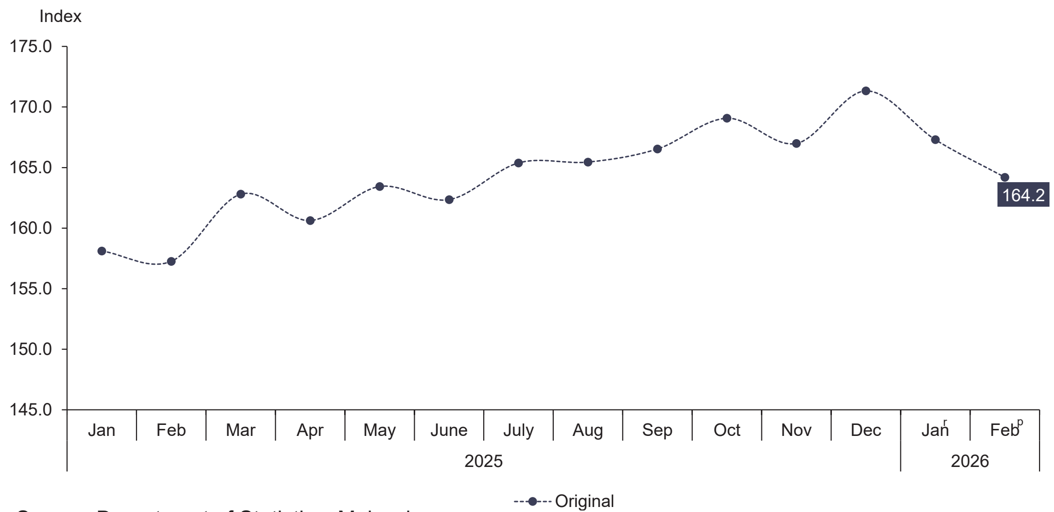


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of the volume index, Wholesale & retail trade in February 2026 recorded a year-on-year increase of 4.4 per cent, reaching 164.2 points. This growth was driven by the Wholesale and Retail trade sub-sectors, which expanded by 6.2 per cent and 5.4 per cent, respectively. However, on a month-on-month basis, the index declined by 1.8 per cent compared to the preceding month **(Chart 16)**.

Chart 16: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January 2025 – February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Table 5: Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, February 2026 (Year-on-Year)

Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Korea, Republic of	Singapore	Indonesia
17.5	2.3	4.7	12.2	6.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In February 2026, all countries recorded positive growth in the retail sales index, underpinned by increased consumer spending associated with the Chinese New Year 2026 celebrations (**Table 5**). Hong Kong posted the highest year-on-year increase of 17.5 per cent, driven primarily by higher sales of footwear, department stores, and alcohol drinks & tobacco. Meanwhile, Singapore registered a growth of 12.2 per cent, supported by supermarkets & hypermarkets, recreational goods, and department stores. In addition, Indonesia's retail sales index expanded by 6.9 per cent, aided by stronger sales of household equipment and clothing. Concurrently, Korea, Republic of retail sales index grew by 4.7 per cent.

Prospect for March 2026

Malaysia's retail sector is projected to record strong growth in March 2026, primarily supported by resilient domestic demand. Government initiatives, such as BUDI95 and the SARA one-off cash assistance, are anticipated to strengthen household purchasing power, particularly for essential goods. In addition, seasonal factors, notably the Hari Raya Aidilfitri celebrations and school holidays, are likely to stimulate consumer spending across key retail categories, resulting in a broad-based expansion in retail activity. Nevertheless, external risks, particularly the Middle East conflict, may exert upward pressure on costs through higher oil prices and potential supply chain disruptions. This could, in turn, slightly weigh on consumer sentiment and moderate spending on non-essential items.

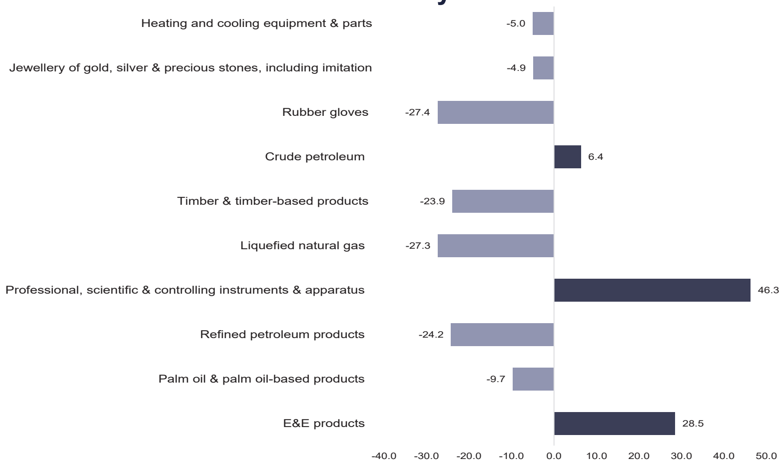
Merchandise Trade

Malaysia's merchandise trade performance remained strong in February 2026, recording positive year-on-year growth. Total trade increased by 9.5 per cent compared to the previous year, reaching RM245.2 billion, supported by increases in both exports and imports, which rose 10.8 per cent to RM131.0 billion and 8.2 per cent to RM114.2 billion, respectively. Consequently, the trade surplus contributed to a double-digit increase, 32.5 per cent to RM16.7 billion.

From the perspective of trading partners, export growth in February 2026 recorded a more encouraging increase, mainly driven by higher exports to the United States, rising by RM7.4 billion, followed by Taiwan, Province of China (+RM3.3 billion), the European Union (+RM3.2 billion) and Hong Kong (+RM2.2 billion). Along with the export developments, imports also recorded an upward trend, mainly from China (+RM6.1 billion), followed by the Korea, Republic of (+RM3.6 billion), Taiwan, Province of China (+RM3.3 billion) and Costa Rica (+RM1.1 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in February 2026 continued to be dominated by China, United States, Singapore, Taiwan, Province of China and the European Union, with a total contribution of 58.9 per cent (February 2025: 55.5%).

Malaysia's merchandise exports continued to record strong performance expanding by 10.8 per cent year-on-year, an increase of RM12.7 billion in February 2026. The export value rose from RM118.2 billion in the same month last year to RM131.0 billion. This performance was primarily driven by sustained expansion in Electrical & Electronics (E&E) products and Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus, with each recording increases of RM13.5 billion (+28.5%) and RM2.0 billion (+46.3%) in the current month, as shown in **Chart 17**. At the same time, Crude petroleum contributed to exports growth, shifting from a negative momentum to positive growth at a rate of 6.4 per cent, with a value reaching RM1.2 billion in February 2026. In contrast, Refined petroleum products and Liquefied natural gas showed a more pronounced declining trend, recording decreases of RM2.1 billion (-24.2%) and RM1.3 billion (-27.3%), respectively. E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products, and Refined petroleum products were among Malaysia's main export products in February 2026, with a combined contribution of 57.9 per cent (February 2025: 55.3%).

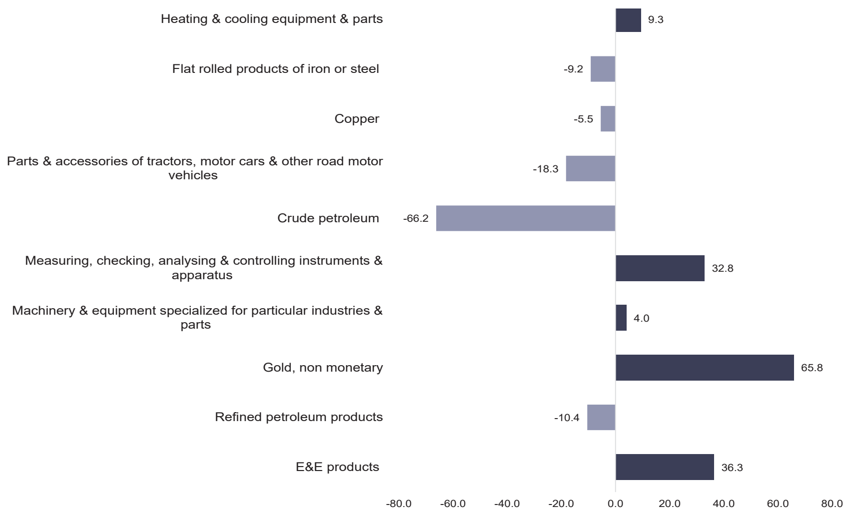
Chart 17: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's merchandise imports recorded stronger growth in February 2026, rising by 8.2 per cent to RM114.2 billion compared to RM105.6 billion in the same period last year. This increase was mainly driven by E&E products and Gold, non-monetary, with both registering stronger growth, increasing by RM13.3 billion (+36.3%) and RM1.0 billion (+65.8%), respectively, in February 2026 **(Chart 18)**. In addition, Heating & cooling equipment & parts also contributed to the increase in imports, with a year-on-year growth rate of 9.3 per cent, reaching RM1.0 billion from RM0.9 billion in the same month of 2025. Meanwhile, Crude petroleum declined sharply by RM3.3 billion (-66.2%). At the same time, Refined petroleum products also followed the same trend, continuing the downward trend since August 2024 to date, reaching RM6.9 billion compared to RM7.7 billion in February 2025 (-10.4%). E&E products, Refined petroleum products, and Gold, non-monetary, were among the main contributors to Malaysia's goods imports in February 2026, with a cumulative contribution of 51.8 per cent (February 2025: 43.3%).

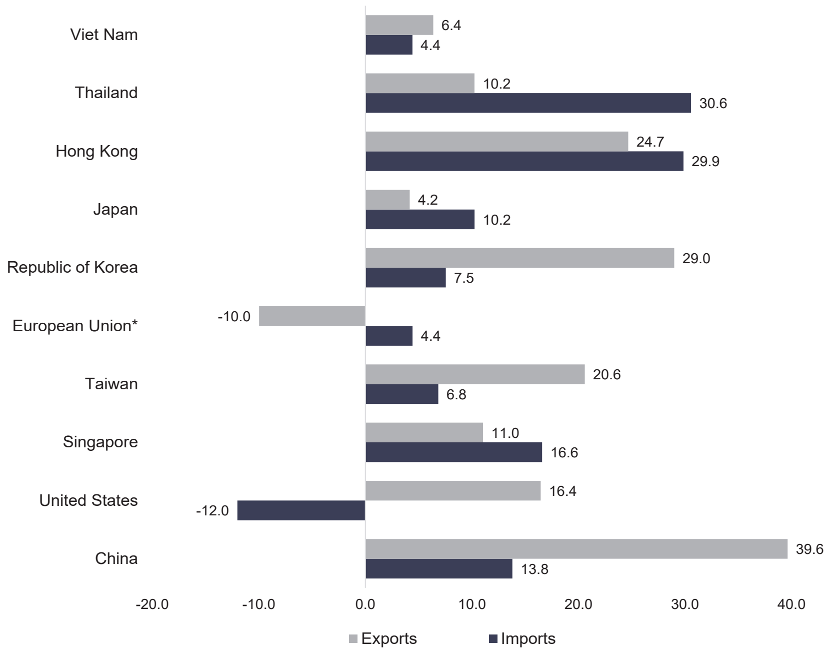
Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change (%) Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's trade performance in February 2026 demonstrated strong resilience and sustainability. While overall momentum remained favourable, Malaysia's trade relations with its key partner countries continued to reflect encouraging progress, with positive signals evident as illustrated in **Chart 19**.

Chart 19: Annual Percentage Change (%) Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, February 2026



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

Malaysia's trade performance in March 2026 continued to record consistent growth, increasing by 9.3 per cent. Exports continued to show positive momentum with an increase of 8.3 per cent while imports grew at a faster pace of 10.4 per cent, further supporting overall trade expansion. However, the trade surplus showed a trend change from positive to negative, with a marginal decline of 0.9 per cent. On a month-to-month comparison, exports, imports, total trade, and trade balance recorded positive growth of 13.6 per cent, 8.7 per cent, 11.3 per cent, and 46.9 per cent, respectively.

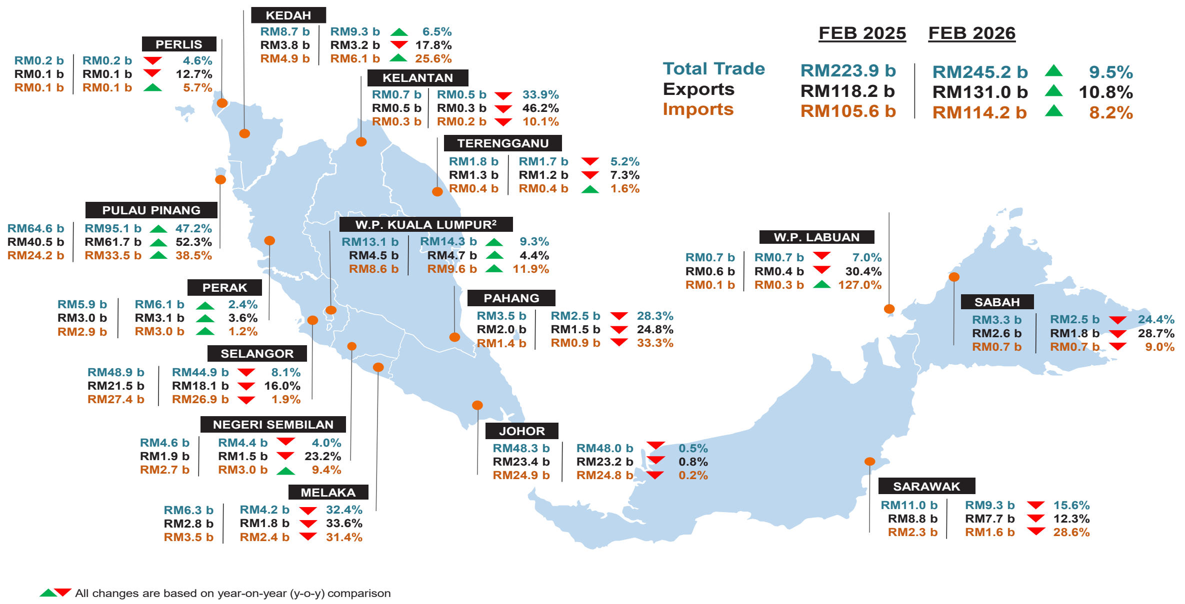
External trade statistics by state for the period of February 2026 showed that the total trade increased RM21.3 billion or 9.5 per cent to RM245.2 billion, year-on-year. The increase in total trade was attributed by most states mainly in Pulau Pinang which rose by RM30.5 billion (+47.2%) followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM1.2 billion (+9.3%), Kedah RM564.4 million (+6.5%) and Perak RM144.0 million (+2.4%). However, total trade decreased in Selangor RM4.0 billion (-8.1%), Melaka RM2.0 billion (-32.4%), Sarawak RM1.7 billion (-15.6%), Pahang RM1.0 billion (-28.3%), Sabah RM809.7 million (-24.4%), Kelantan RM250.8 million (-33.9%), Johor RM248.4 million (-0.5%), Negeri Sembilan RM186.6 million (-4.0%), Terengganu RM91.3 million (-5.2%), W.P Labuan RM51.5 million (-7.0%) and Perlis RM9.0 million (-4.6%)

Total exports was valued at RM131.0 billion in February 2026, increased RM12.7 billion (+10.8%) as compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in Pulau Pinang (+RM21.2 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM198.1 million), Johor (+RM197.0 million) W.P Labuan (+RM191.9 million), Terengganu (+98.0 million) and Perak (+RM108.1 million). However, exports decreased in Selangor by RM3.4 billion, Sarawak (-RM1.1 billion), Melaka (-RM928.2 million), Sabah (-RM743.7 million), Kedah (-RM682.1 million), Pahang (RM505.9 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM442.0 million), Kelantan (-RM225.3 million), and Perlis (-RM14.0 million).

At the same time, imports in February 2026 increased RM8.6 billion (+8.2%) as compared to the same month in year 2025. The increase in imports was attributed by the higher imports in most states such as Pulau Pinang (+RM9.3 billion), Kedah (+RM1.2 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM1.0 billion), Negeri Sembilan (+RM255.4 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM140.4 million), Perak (+RM35.9 million), Terengganu (+RM6.8 million) and Perlis (+RM5.0 million). However, imports decreased in Melaka by RM1.1 billion, Sarawak (-RM645.3 million), Selangor (-RM519.8 million), Pahang (-RM472.2 million), Sabah (-RM66.0 million), Johor (-RM51.4 million) and Kelantan (-RM25.5 million).

Five states accounted for 88.1 per cent of total exports, with Pulau Pinang remained as the largest exporter, contributing 47.1 per cent, followed by Johor (17.7%), Selangor (13.8%), Sarawak (5.9%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.6%). In terms of imports, Pulau Pinang recorded the highest share of 29.3 per cent, followed by Selangor (23.5%), Johor (21.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (8.4%) and Kedah (5.4%).

Exhibit 1: Exports and Imports by State, February 2025 and 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

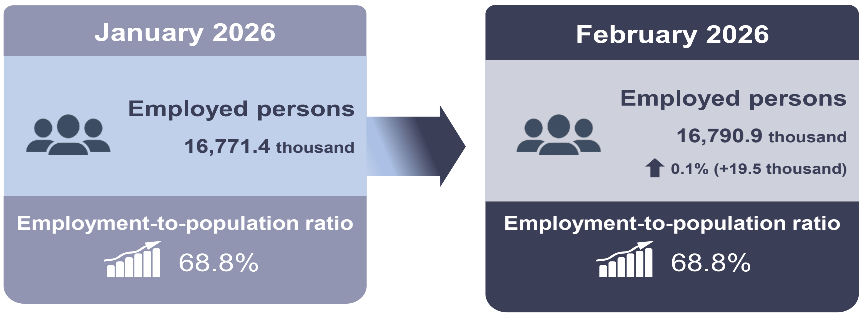
Notes:

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

Labour Scenario

Malaysia's labour market maintained its upward momentum in February 2026, as the number of employed persons grew by 0.1 per cent (+19.5 thousand persons) to 16.79 million persons (January 2026: 16.77 million persons). The employment-to-population ratio, which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment, stood at 68.8 per cent in February 2026, remained unchanged from the previous month **(Exhibit 2)**.

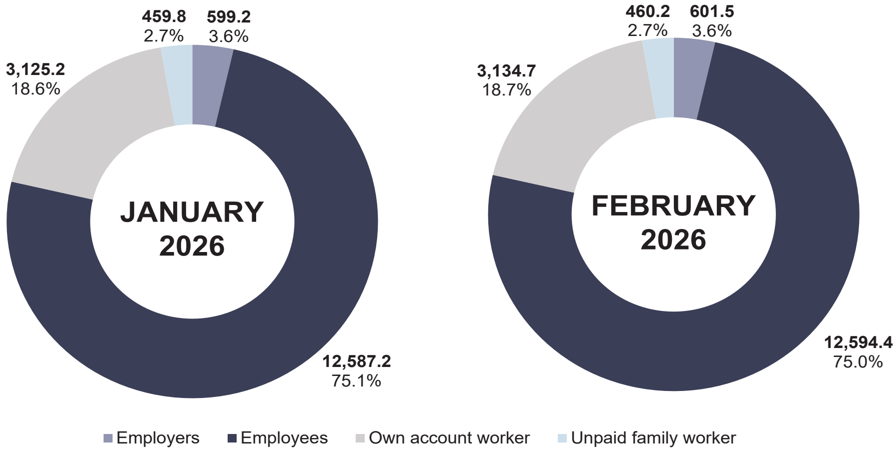
Exhibit 2: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January and February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

During the same period, the employees' category accounted for 75.0 per cent of the total employed persons. This category increased by 0.1 per cent (+7.2 thousand persons) to 12.59 million persons, compared with 12.59 million persons in January 2026. The number of own-account workers edged up by 0.3 per cent (+9.5 thousand persons) to 3.13 million persons, against previous month (3.13 million persons). This category consists of daily income earners engaged in small-scale activities such as retailing, hawking, market and stall trading, and smallholders **(Chart 20)**.

Chart 20: Employed Persons by Status in Employment, January and February 2026

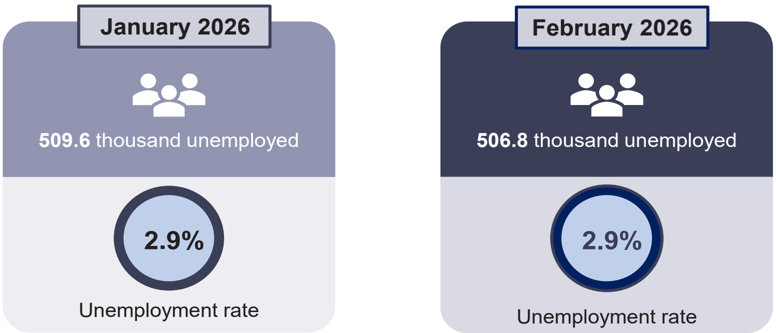


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

In addition, the number of employed persons who were temporarily not working went down by 3.1 per cent (-2.8 thousand persons) to 88.4 thousand persons, as against last month (January 2026: 91.3 thousand persons). This group consists of individuals who were temporarily not working but were not classified as unemployed, as they had jobs to return to.

The number of unemployed persons in February 2026 declined by 0.6 per cent or equivalent to 2.8 thousand persons to 506.8 thousand persons (January 2026: 509.6 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 2.9 per cent. In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of unemployed persons dropped by 1.2 per cent and accordingly, the unemployment rate fell 0.1 percentage points to record 2.9 per cent **(Exhibit 3)**.

Exhibit 3: Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, January and February 2026

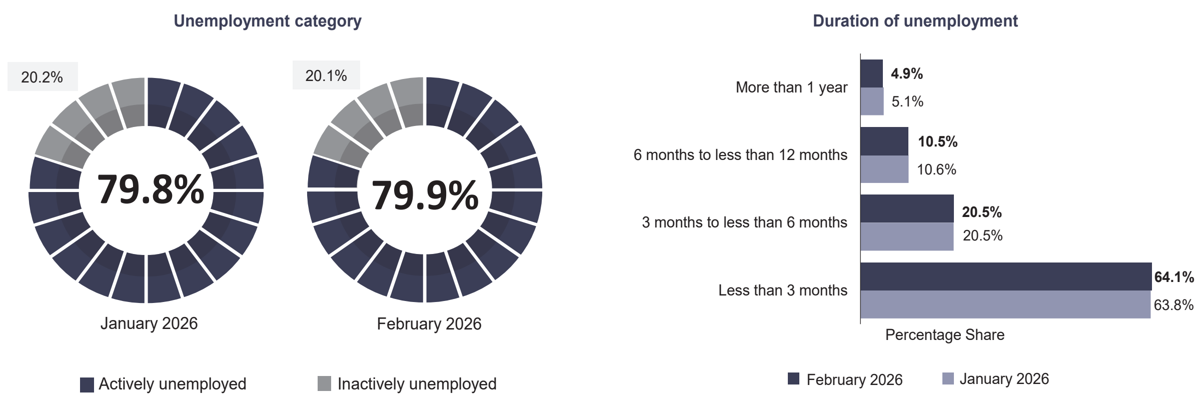


Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

The actively unemployed or those actively seeking employment made up the majority at 79.9 per cent of the total unemployed persons in February 2026. The number in this category decreased by 0.5 per cent (-2.2 thousand persons) to 404.7 thousand persons from 406.9 thousand persons in January 2026. Among the actively unemployed, 64.1 per cent were unemployed for less than three months, while those in long-term unemployment for more than a year comprised 4.9 per cent.

Similarly, the inactively unemployed, or those who believed that there no jobs were available, comprised 20.1 per cent of the remaining total unemployed persons. This category edged down by 0.7 per cent (-0.7 thousand persons) to 102.1 thousand persons (January 2026: 102.8 thousand perrsons) **(Chart 21)**.

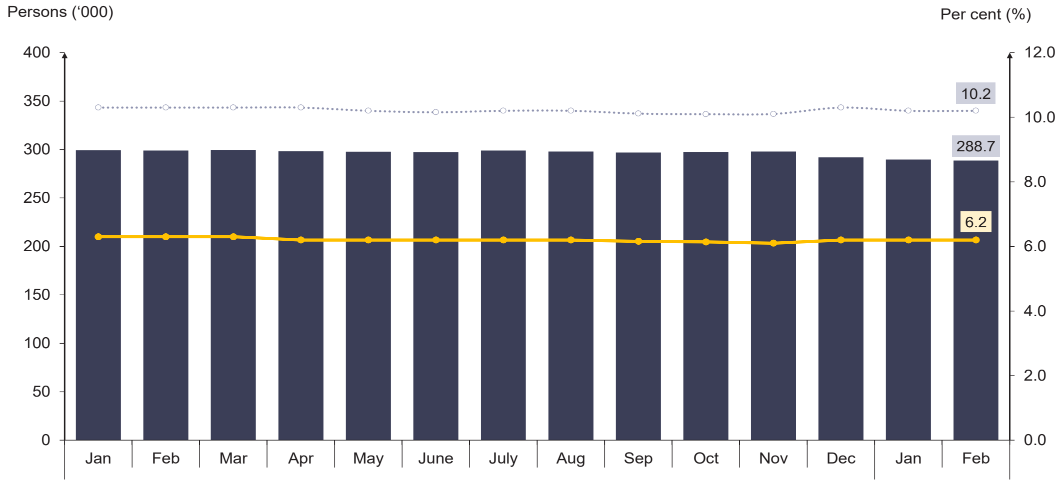
Chart 21: Unemployed Category and Duration of Unemployment, January and February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Furthermore, the unemployment rate for youths aged 15 to 24 years held steady at 10.2 per cent, with 288.7 thousand unemployed youths (January 2026: 10.2%; 289.7 thousand persons). Similarly, the unemployment rate for youths aged 15 to 30 years stood at 6.2 per cent, registering 389.5 thousand unemployed youths as against 390.5 thousand persons in January 2026 **(Chart 22)**.

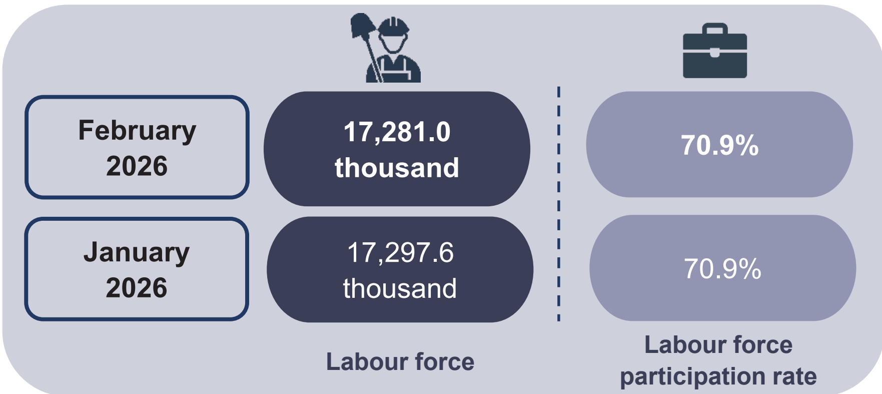
Chart 22: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January and February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The labour force portrayed further enhancement in February 2026, rising by 0.1 per cent (+16.6 thousand persons) to 17.30 million persons (January 2026: 17.28 million persons). February's labour force participation rate (LFPR) posted 70.9 per cent, remain unchanged as in January 2026. In contrast, seasonally adjusted estimates indicated a slight decline of 0.1 per cent in the labour force, while the LFPR was unchanged at 70.9 per cent **(Exhibit 4)**.

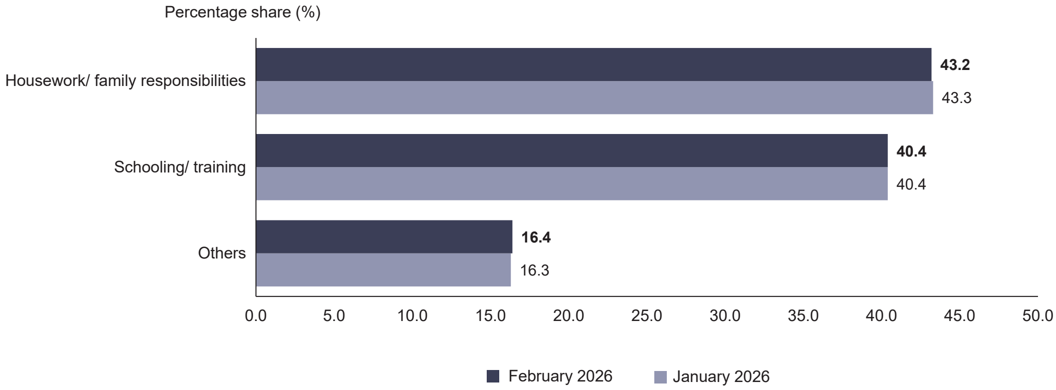
Exhibit 4: Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), January and February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of persons outside the labour force decreased marginally by 0.04 per cent (-2.7 thousand persons) in February 2026 to 7.10 million persons down from 7.11 million persons in January 2026. Housework/family responsibilities were the main reason for being outside the labour force, comprising 43.2 per cent, while the schooling/training category ranked second at 40.4 per cent **(Chart 23)**.

Chart 23: Share of Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, January and February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Overall, Malaysia's labour market in February 2026 remained stable with an increase in the number of employed persons while, the unemployment rate persisted at a low rate. The situation was also driven by the tourism sector, which plays a significant role in stimulating the national economy through the Visit Malaysia 2026 initiative, thereby indirectly creating various employment opportunities for the population.

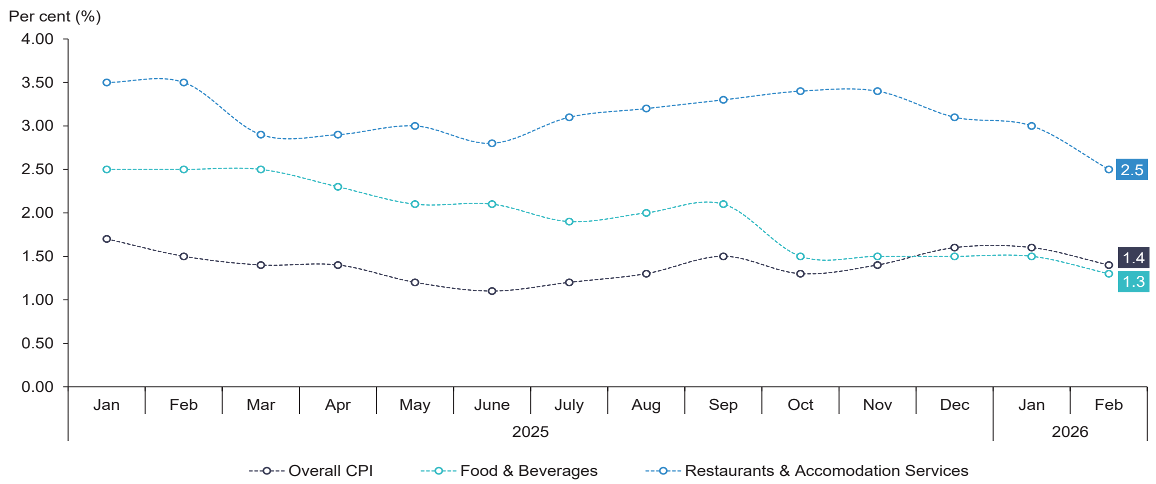
Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation increased 1.4 per cent in February 2026 as compared to 1.6 per cent recorded in January 2026 **(Chart 24)**. The increase was driven by inflation in the groups of Insurance & Financial Services, 4.7 per cent (January 2026: 5.5%); Education, 2.8 per cent (January 2026: 3.2%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 2.5 per cent (January 2026: 3.0%); Food & Beverages, 1.3 per cent (January 2026: 1.5%); Health, 1.2 per cent (January 2026: 1.4%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.1 per cent (January 2026: 1.2%); Recreation, Sport & Culture, 0.8 per cent (January 2026: 0.9%) and Information & Communication, 0.5 per cent (January 2026: 0.7%).

Meanwhile, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 6.9 per cent (January 2026: 6.6%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 2.6 per cent (January 2026: 2.5%) recorded a higher increase as compared to the previous month. However, the headline monthly inflation was offset by a decline in the Transport to negative 0.7 per cent, the same rate as recorded in January 2026. In addition, Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance increased at 0.2 per cent and Clothing & Footwear (0.0%) remained unchange as compared to the previous month.

The monthly headline inflation in February 2026 recorded an increase of 0.2 per cent as compared to the previous month (January 2026: 0.1%). This increase was attributed to Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 0.7 per cent (January 2026: 0.3%) and Transport, 0.2 per cent (January 2026: -0.4%). Meanwhile, Restaurant & Accommodation Services; Education; Clothing & Footwear and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco recorded modest increases of 0.1 per cent. Meanwhile, Food & Beverages; Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance; Health; Recreation, Sport & Culture and Insurance & Financial remained unchanged during the month.

Chart 24: Overall CPI, Food & Beverages and Restaurant & Accommodation Services, Year-on-Year (%), January 2025 – February 2026

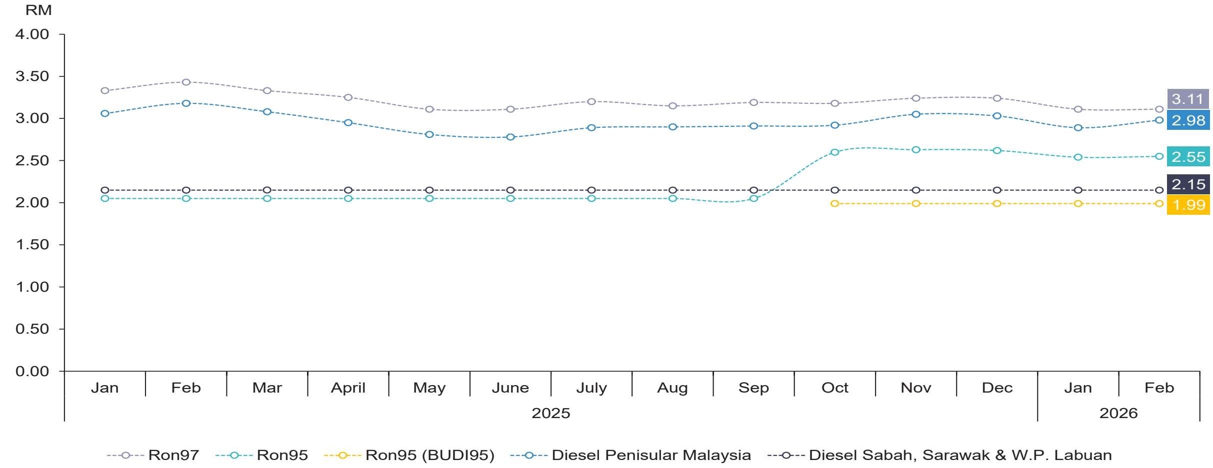


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for the group of Transport remained at negative 0.7 per cent in February 2026, the same rate as recorded in the previous month. The decline was driven by the subgroup of Transport services of goods (-1.9%), Operation of personal transport equipment (-1.2%) and Purchase of vehicles (-0.4%) which remained in the negative territory. However, the subgroup of Public transport services recorded an increase of 3.8 per cent, partially offsetting the overall decline in the Transport group.

The average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia increased to RM2.98 per litre (February 2025: RM3.18 per litre), while the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 increased to RM3.11 per litre (February 2025: RM3.43 per litre). The average price of subsidised Unleaded petrol RON95 (BUDI95) remained at RM1.99 per litre, while the average price of non-subsidise Unleaded petrol RON95 inclined to RM2.55 per litre (January 2026: RM2.54 per litre). The decrease in fuel prices was in line with the decrease in Brent crude oil to USD71.11 per barrel (January 2026 (USD75.16 per barrel) **(Chart 25)**.

Chart 25: Average Price of Fuel, January 2025 – February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight increased to 1.3 per cent as compared to 1.5 per cent in January 2026. Out of 247 Food items, 146 items (59.1%) recorded increases as compared to February 2025. The inflation in this group was driven by the increases in the subgroup of Food away from home, 2.4 per cent (January 2026: 2.5%) and Food a home, 0.3 per cent (January 2026: 0.6%) were attributed to the inflation in this group **(Table 6)**. Among the subgroup of Food away from home items recorded slower in increases in February 2026 were Cooked beef, 4.6 per cent (January 2026: 5.3%); Roasted pork rice, 3.9 per cent (January 2026: 4.1%); Seafood dishes other than fish, 3.2 per cent (January 2026: 3.7%); Satay, 2.6 per cent (January 2026: 3.7%) and Briyani rice, 2.4 per cent (January 2026: 2.7%).

Inflation for the subgroup of Food at home in February 2026 increased to 0.3 per cent as compared to January 2026 (0.6%). The increase was contributed by the increase in the subgroup of Fish & other seafood, 2.5 per cent (January 2026: 2.2%); Meat, 1.7 per cent (January 2026: 1.3%) and Milk, other dairy products & eggs, 0.1 per cent (January 2026: 0.3%). However, several expenditure classes recorded declines, which partially offset further increases in this subgroup. These included Vegetables, which decreased further to negative 6.0 per cent (January 2026: -3.0%); Cereals & cereal products, negative 0.5 per cent (January 2026: -0.3%) and Oils & fats, negative 0.2 per cent (January 2026: 0.3%). Meanwhile, Fruits & nuts (0.0%) did not record any increase in February 2026.

Table 6: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), February 2026

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) February 2026
Food & Beverages	**29.8**	**1.3**
Food	**29.0**	**1.3**
Food away from home	**13.4**	**2.4**
Food at home	**15.6**	**0.3**
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	-0.5
Meat	2.3	1.7
Fish & other seafood	3.9	2.5
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	0.1
Oils & fats	0.7	-0.2
Fruits & nuts	1.1	0.0
Vegetables	1.8	-6.0
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	0.5
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	1.0
Non-alcoholic beverages	**0.8**	**2.3**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The ongoing global energy crisis from the US-Iran conflicts which began on 28 February 2026, has continued to exert pressure on crude oil prices. Global oil prices surged by more than 40 per cent, surpassing USD100 per barrel, thereby increasing the risk of disruptions to global oil supply. Therefore, the Government, through the Ministry of Finance, has maintained the subsidised RON95 price at RM1.99 per litre under the BUDI MADANI RON95 (BUDI95) initiative to cushion the impact on consumers. Meanwhile, prices of other fuels are being adjusted gradually in line with rising global prices. Moving forward, Malaysia's inflation rate in the coming months is expected to rise in the following months, driven by higher fuel prices, particularly inflation in the transport group.

In March 2026, Malaysia's inflation increased at 1.7 per cent with the index points increased to 136.4 from 134.1 in the same month of the previous year.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) contracted by 3.4 per cent in February 2026, following a 2.9 per cent decrease in the previous month. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector decreased by 8.7 per cent (January 2026: -8.3%), affected by a 15.1 per cent decline in the Growing of perennial crops index. The Mining sector continued its downward trend, decreasing by 8.5 per cent (January 2026: -11.7%), weighed down by Extraction of natural gas (-14.2%) and Extraction of crude petroleum (-6.4%) indices. The Manufacturing sector also decreased by 2.7 per cent (January 2026: -1.7), primarily affected by the declines in Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-10.6%) and Manufacture of food products (-5.2%) indices. In contrast, the Water supply index increased by 11.9 per cent, while the Electricity & gas supply index went up by 4.7 per cent.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI Local Production marginally decreased by 0.5 per cent, following an increase of 0.1 per cent in January 2026. The Manufacturing sector declined by 0.8 per cent (January 2026: -0.2%), mainly due to decreases in the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-4.2%) and Manufacture of food products (-0.7%) indices. The Water supply index edged down by 0.3 per cent, while the Electricity & gas supply index went down by 0.1 per cent. Meanwhile, the Mining sector recorded a slower increase of 0.4 per cent (January 2026: 1.9%), driven by Extraction of crude petroleum (2.7%) index. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector also went up by 1.0 per cent (January 2026: 0.3%), supported by Growing of perennial crops (1.1%) index **(Table 7)**.

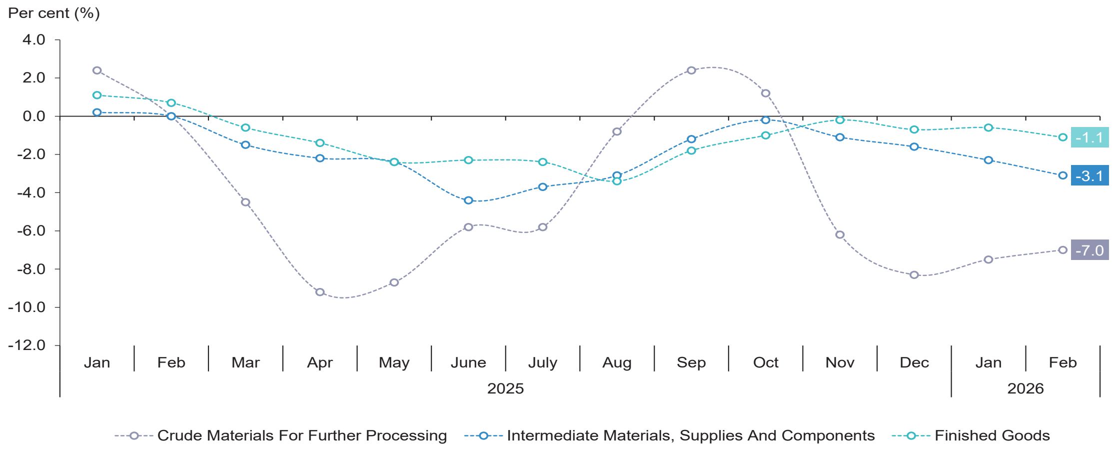
Table 7: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
			Feb 2026	Feb 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026	Feb 2025	Jan 2026	Feb 2026
TOTAL		**100.00**	**114.9**	**0.3**	**-2.9**	**-3.4**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**-0.5**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	135.7	15.2	-8.3	-8.7	1.4	0.3	1.0
Mining	B	7.93	84.5	-9.7	-11.7	-8.5	-3.2	1.9	0.4
Manufacturing	C	81.57	116.2	-0.3	-1.7	-2.7	0.3	-0.2	-0.8
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	123.3	-0.3	4.9	4.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
Water supply	E	0.33	140.3	2.9	10.2	11.9	-1.8	0.6	-0.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

All stages of processing continued to record negative year-on-year changes in February 2026. The Crude materials for further processing index decreased by 7.0 per cent (January 2026: -7.5%), due to the decline in Non-food materials (-9.5%). The Intermediate materials, supplies & components index contracted by 3.1 per cent (January 2026: -2.3%), primarily weighed down by Processed fuel & lubricants (-9.3%). The Finished goods index decreased by 1.1 per cent (January 2026: -0.6%), affected by the decline in Capital equipment (-2.3%) **(Chart 29)**.

Chart 26: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (year-on-year) January 2025 – February 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A comparison across selected economies indicated mixed trends in producer prices in February 2026. Japan recorded a 2.0 per cent year-on-year increase in PPI, slightly moderating from 2.3 per cent in the previous month. In contrast, P.R. China remained in producer deflation, with its PPI declining by 0.9 per cent, easing from a decline of 1.4 per cent in February 2026, marking the 41st consecutive month of decline. Similarly, Thailand's PPI declined by 0.5 per cent, after decreasing by 1.6 per cent in the previous month. This represented the twelfth 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 February 2026 stood at USD 71.11 per barrel, rising from USD 66.77 per barrel in the previous month. The increase was driven by favourable market conditions and geopolitical risks, which supported prices in this month. However, on a year-on-year basis, prices were slightly lower than USD 75.16 per barrel in February 2025. Meanwhile, Malaysia's oil palm fresh fruit bunches and crude palm oil (CPO) prices recorded increases in February 2026. Data from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board showed that the average price of CPO increased to RM 4,077.50 per tonne, from RM 4,018.50 per tonne in January 2026. The increase was mainly attributed to higher palm oil inventories during the month, marked the first price increase since November 2025.

WAY FORWARD

Malaysia's economy remains resilient amid growing global uncertainties, anchored by strong domestic fundamentals and sustained economic activity. The global energy crisis has intensified cost pressures through higher crude oil prices and heightened risks of supply disruptions, with implications for domestic inflation, particularly within the transport component. While government measures such as the BUDI95 programme continue to cushion the immediate impact on consumers, fiscal pressures and external uncertainties remain key risks. In this context, palm based biodiesel is viewed as a strategic medium to long term solution to strengthen energy security and diversify energy sources, although its near term impact remains constrained by structural limitations.

Overall, Malaysia's economic performance in the first quarter of 2026 reflects continued resilience with moderating momentum, supported by broad-based sectoral contributions and strong domestic fundamentals, while downside risks remain largely concentrated in external-oriented and commodity-based activities. The moderation in growth does not indicate a weakening in fundamentals but rather reflects normalisation amid external uncertainties and base effects from earlier quarters. Domestic demand-oriented sectors, particularly Services and Construction, continue to provide resilience to the economy, supported by improving labour market conditions and steady investment activity. At the same time, the performance of Manufacturing highlights Malaysia's continued integration into global supply chains, particularly in higher value added industries, although growth remains sensitive to global demand conditions.

From a sectoral perspective, the manufacturing and external trade continue to demonstrate encouraging momentum, supported by sustained global demand and improved operational efficiency. The Retail sector is also expected to expand, driven by domestic demand and seasonal factors such as Hari Raya Aidilfitri, although rising cost pressures and external uncertainties may weigh on consumer sentiment. Meanwhile, the rubber market remains mixed, supported by tighter global supply conditions but moderated by weaker demand from the automotive sector and ongoing global trade tensions.

Malaysia's labour market remains stable, signified by rising employment and low unemployment, supported by the recovery of the tourism sector through initiatives such as Visit Malaysia Year 2026, which continues to generate employment opportunities. Moving forward, addressing structural challenges such as skills mismatches and productivity gaps will be crucial in ensuring more inclusive and sustainable growth.

Moving ahead, Malaysia's economic trajectory will hinge on its ability to sustain domestic strengths, enhance resilience against external shocks and accelerate the transition towards a higher value added and more advanced economy. Sustaining the efforts to diversify energy sources, strengthen supply chains, improve productivity and sustain trade momentum will be critical in fostering stable and sustainable growth. In navigating an increasingly uncertain global environment, a balanced approach that reinforces domestic drivers while advancing structural improvements will be key to ensuring long-term economic resilience and inclusivity.

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ECONOMIC INDICATOR

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025 Feb	2025 Mar	2025 Apr	2025 May	2025 Jun	2025 Jul	2025 Aug	2025 Sep	2025 Oct	2025 Nov	2025 Dec	2026 Jan	2026 Feb	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production															
- Rubber	Tonne	36,004.7	28,738.6	18,008.2	24,256.3	26,248.5	35,883.6	31,284.6	26,646.5	29,672.8	20,890.7	28,683.6	28,579.3	21,705.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	9.06	8.89	7.70	7.44	6.65	7.24	7.32	7.42	7.39	7.26	7.28	7.55	7.70	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	7.70	7.62	6.41	6.07	5.64	5.87	5.94	6.05	6.00	5.90	5.92	6.19	6.31	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	7.76	7.67	7.70	8.22	7.86	7.53	7.49	7.65	7.51	7.52	7.61	7.60	7.74	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	6.93	6.96	6.47	6.14	5.59	5.71	5.69	5.78	5.70	5.72	5.76	5.76	5.87	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	54,846.7	52,530.8	35,900.6	35,938.6	29,718.6	37,198.4	39,516.7	33,549.2	52,932.4	36,819.8	32,139.3	42,386.0	33,897.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1,779,333.0	1,645,453.0	1,841,087.0	2,236,266.0	1,930,448.0	2,160,462.0	2,090,996.0	2,292,933.0	2,543,999.0	2,079,916.0	2,237,551.0	2,442,087.0	1,905,063.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	996,463.0	1,005,664.0	1,104,359.0	1,407,603.0	1,260,957.0	1,328,798.0	1,326,991.0	1,429,575.0	1,687,495.0	1,213,130.0	1,316,522.0	1,484,267.0	1,102,587.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	58,144.0	56,315.0	99,017.0	119,020.0	86,814.0	90,028.0	110,363.0	117,520.0	100,662.0	87,265.0	100,224.0	56,093.0	45,400.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	75.16	72.57	67.75	64.21	71.45	70.95	68.20	67.95	64.65	63.61	62.72	66.77	71.11	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	71.33	67.82	63.08	61.03	67.49	67.39	64.08	63.67	60.17	59.57	57.94	60.28	64.57	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	402.6	581.5	894.5	752.2	423.7	823.1	518.0	595.5	740.1	797.8	657.9	576.9	559.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	2,896.2	2,374.7	2,799.7	2,802.9	3,083.8	2,855.0	3,272.8	3,331.0	3,294.6	3,429.5	3,033.7	3,190.7	2,757.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	1,842.1	1,654.2	1,432.4	2,042.0	2,033.3	2,498.9	1,557.3	2,869.9	2,011.5	2,001.3	1,076.0	1,885.9	778.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	2,413.1	2,388.1	2,548.7	2,469.7	3,040.6	3,101.2	3,041.7	2,899.2	2,681.3	2,841.8	3,262.0	3,224.9	2,868.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	2,332.5	2,636.9	2,237.6	1,217.7	1,783.7	2,314.9	2,145.4	2,060.0	2,428.8	2,790.5	2,589.0	2,818.8	2,107.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	140.5	150.5	140.1	145.5	155.6	153.6	157.2	158.8	159.1	158.3	158.7	159.3	146.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	153,133,312.9	164,339,643.2	160,414,899.7	158,587,677.9	161,199,414.8	162,528,603.5	168,256,034.9	169,293,591.3	171,558,747.4	169,382,106.3	168,585,555.5	169,247,869.4	159,175,972.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	101,294,833.3	119,317,447.1	115,756,004.5	110,007,209.4	106,051,229.2	121,853,700.6	113,582,161.3	120,656,346.2	126,660,152.9	115,894,257.3	132,923,584.5	127,343,769.2	114,211,797.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	135	94	129	145	152	226	154	124	210	158	110	83	74	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	66	75	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Tonne	3,320.97	3,287.80	3,287.80	3,254.92	3,261.43	3,261.43	3,261.43	3,264.69	3,303.87	3,300.57	3,300.57	3,280.76	3,307.01	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.90	23.25	23.25	23.30	23.40	23.40	23.65	23.65	23.70	23.70	24.00	24.00	24.05	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	89.5	105.4	90.8	79.2	91.8	93.8	97.7	94.8	104.4	101.1	100.2	102.3	87.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	13,865.4	15,613.4	15,120.2	16,237.0	15,487.2	16,344.8	15,999.3	15,296.8	15,985.6	15,506.7	15,830.0	15,872.5	14,607.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	535.4	538.0	537.4	522.3	533.3	533.8	538.2	536.0	536.9	536.8	538.0	539.1	n.a	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until December 2025
provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2026
n.a. not available
- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2025 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2026 Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	3.7	6.0	4.4	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	n.a	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Production														
- Rubber	21.3	6.6	-15.6	-5.3	-12.2	-5.5	-12.9	-16.3	-22.7	-48.2	-25.1	-5.9	-39.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices														
- SMR 20	23.1	15.9	0.6	-5.7	-18.5	-6.9	-6.3	-9.6	-15.4	-15.8	-18.4	-14.0	-15.0	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	27.4	18.9	0.3	-7.7	-20.3	-12.5	-10.6	-12.0	-18.6	-19.1	-21.8	-16.8	-18.1	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	8.0	-0.9	-5.5	-6.5	-15.3	4.0	10.2	4.0	-7.2	-3.2	-3.7	-4.2	-0.3	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	1.3	-6.0	-11.8	-17.3	-27.9	-11.7	-10.2	-15.0	-23.7	-16.3	-17.6	-15.1	-15.4	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	-0.4	-10.9	-24.9	-29.3	-25.3	-22.8	-31.3	-16.0	10.0	-15.5	-27.5	-4.4	-38.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Palm Oil Product	1.1	-21.1	-9.6	-0.02	-2.1	-17.0	-8.3	-4.7	-7.3	-6.9	7.0	24.5	7.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	-2.7	-24.3	-10.7	1.6	4.2	-21.8	-13.4	-8.4	-3.3	-18.6	-1.9	25.8	10.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	4.5	-31.7	15.3	35.5	-6.0	-18.1	26.3	-7.1	-32.9	-19.8	4.5	-2.5	-21.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	-10.3	-15.1	-24.8	-21.7	-13.5	-16.8	-15.7	-8.5	-14.6	-14.5	-15.0	-15.7	-5.4	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	-7.0	-15.7	-25.4	-22.6	-14.5	-16.3	-15.2	-8.5	-16.0	-14.5	-17.0	-19.8	-9.5	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	-61.5	-34.5	15.5	-1.3	-32.8	37.9	-2.5	2.9	54.4	24.9	-23.9	-25.4	39.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	2.2	-24.8	13.3	-8.1	-6.9	-10.3	1.7	24.1	-3.7	19.7	-8.3	-2.6	-4.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	38.9	-16.7	-6.5	-13.6	-0.9	58.5	5.7	55.9	-23.8	18.9	-34.1	12.7	-57.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	-35.4	-38.0	5.9	-18.8	1.7	-2.0	18.6	-7.1	-7.8	0.1	11.8	11.1	18.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquified Natural Gas #	-11.9	-1.6	11.1	-35.7	-12.5	8.3	21.0	4.8	-2.4	8.3	-8.3	13.0	-9.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	4.8	4.0	5.6	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.8	5.0	6.5	4.9	6.7	7.3	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	4.7	3.7	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.5	2.7	4.3	6.3	4.6	6.4	7.1	3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	8.9	8.7	18.5	-0.3	-3.3	8.7	1.5	12.8	15.7	7.9	13.4	22.3	12.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	7.1	8.0	14.2	-4.6	15.2	93.2	38.7	-6.8	70.7	-18.1	-41.8	-45.8	-45.2	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices														
- Steel	-3.5	-4.7	-5.7	-6.6	-6.3	-6.4	-7.1	-6.4	-4.8	-4.6	-1.6	-2.1	-0.4	Ministry of Works
- Cement	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.8	4.8	5.0	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-8.7	1.7	-5.2	-10.9	-0.20	3.4	18.3	8.7	4.5	1.1	-2.5	0.1	-2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations p	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	-0.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.8	3.6	5.7	5.4	7.2	5.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations p	3.5	4.4	3.0	-0.2	1.9	1.2	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	0.4	n.a	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 February 2026
n.a. not available
- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2026 Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	9,915.5	10,815.4	10,600.1	11,221.0	10,745.8	11,319.0	11,083.8	10,352.7	11,880.7	11,010.8	11,406.9	11,375.0	10,376.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	3,447.4	3,656.5	3,746.8	3,997.9	3,869.7	4,038.1	3,763.8	3,660.1	3,768.0	3,499.8	3,531.3	3,679.1	3,684.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES															
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade															
3.5.2 Volume Index															
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	144.0	148.3	147.8	150.4	151.0	154.6	153.7	156.5	156.7	154.2	155.5	155.1	152.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	187.2	185.8	186.3	189.7	190.4	189.7	192.9	191.7	191.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	129.2	141.5	130.2	140.6	126.2	142.4	144.3	131.9	148.9	143.7	161.7	135.8	120.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger	Unit	59,151	55,301	53,214	62,651	49,075	67,375	65,393	54,738	61,541	59,014	62,805	57,367	46,808	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	2,939	2,762	3,388	3,703	2,992	4,364	3,958	3,675	4,023	3,896	4,372	3,499	2,933	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	62,090	58,063	56,602	66,354	52,067	71,739	69,351	58,413	65,564	62,910	67,177	60,866	49,741	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales															
a. Passenger	Unit	61,320	68,375	57,231	64,324	49,961	65,800	68,740	53,352	71,524	68,304	83,148	60,369	48,748	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	3,732	4,556	4,576	5,283	5,097	5,663	5,739	5,138	5,671	5,201	7,568	3,929	3,666	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	65,052	72,931	61,807	69,607	55,058	71,463	74,479	58,490	77,195	73,505	90,716	64,298	52,414	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	127,062	143,861	123,960	141,123	119,343	140,842	147,779	120,063	146,824	138,443	162,090	141,075	116,152	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	Number	1,853,122	2,054,968	1,990,120	2,131,096	2,363,204	2,627,905	2,302,065	2,002,395	2,146,625	2,079,996	2,603,390	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance															
I Money Supply															
- M1	RM Million	661,926.2	667,450.1	662,854.7	663,113.1	681,563.4	680,177.2	679,479.9	694,321.9	693,463.9	700,509.4	726,315.1	722,244.3	727,810.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,472,152.9	2,480,758.3	2,492,422.2	2,485,817.5	2,496,158.3	2,508,144.5	2,504,474.8	2,514,998.0	2,536,492.2	2,541,012.0	2,583,795.8	2,571,857.9	2,582,531.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,483,043.0	2,490,114.8	2,502,667.9	2,495,476.0	2,503,418.6	2,516,210.0	2,512,109.8	2,522,834.6	2,546,954.1	2,550,062.5	2,591,321.8	2,578,208.9	2,589,555.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	2,259,275.9	2,273,419.3	2,272,313.4	2,282,043.2	2,297,091.2	2,305,953.6	2,313,412.9	2,324,606.3	2,337,246.2	2,348,620.1	2,357,599.0	2,362,576.1	2,370,854.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,302,129.8	1,309,926.3	1,306,290.8	1,309,115.6	1,319,036.7	1,321,818.6	1,323,046.5	1,327,267.7	1,329,049.2	1,336,344.4	1,335,235.2	1,336,111.2	1,337,143.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	947,896.6	954,481.0	957,205.9	964,063.1	969,213.5	975,237.8	981,458.2	988,462.2	999,333.3	1,003,333.8	1,013,377.3	1,017,298.1	1,024,539.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	9,249.5	9,012.1	8,816.7	8,864.5	8,841.0	8,897.1	8,908.2	8,876.4	8,863.7	8,941.8	8,986.5	9,166.9	9,172.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	RM Million	2,584,307.7	2,593,814.7	2,599,640.2	2,585,179.8	2,588,668.2	2,595,573.2	2,588,964.1	2,613,129.2	2,612,615.9	2,611,011.0	2,648,531.8	2,632,773.1	2,651,105.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,681,198.0	1,694,263.9	1,698,469.0	1,680,710.2	1,679,365.2	1,674,148.4	1,677,456.6	1,700,003.5	1,690,568.0	1,694,189.9	1,717,791.4	1,698,574.4	1,708,050.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	874,238.1	871,167.2	873,880.3	878,260.9	883,919.0	894,456.6	885,598.8	887,716.1	894,858.0	892,193.2	906,508.5	910,149.4	918,603.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	28,871.6	28,383.6	27,291.0	26,208.8	25,384.0	26,968.2	25,908.7	25,409.5	27,189.9	24,627.9	24,231.9	24,049.3	24,451.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	1,127,447.0	1,131,363.7	1,135,687.3	1,136,385.3	1,131,798.8	1,139,964.8	1,142,950.8	1,129,234.2	1,145,710.6	1,143,521.5	1,141,070.6	1,137,054.5	1,142,976.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	603,782.1	602,621.4	607,776.7	606,005.7	603,717.1	609,315.6	613,645.9	608,636.9	613,039.1	613,468.1	614,229.6	614,981.6	615,470.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	505,059.9	511,190.1	509,797.8	512,874.4	511,685.0	512,553.8	512,111.0	503,172.1	513,729.2	512,360.7	510,411.8	505,689.7	510,909.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	18,605.0	17,552.2	18,112.9	17,505.3	16,396.7	18,095.5	17,193.9	17,425.1	18,942.2	17,692.7	16,429.2	16,383.2	16,596.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	240,779.6	242,253.2	240,758.0	237,155.9	237,350.7	238,580.9	237,795.1	240,087.0	239,060.5	236,372.4	241,487.1	243,124.1	246,544.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	160,564.9	161,144.3	160,492.8	158,422.7	158,520.4	159,645.9	158,821.1	160,060.9	158,719.7	156,910.2	160,064.9	161,447.8	163,528.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	80,214.7	81,108.9	80,265.2	78,733.3	78,830.3	78,935.1	78,974.0	80,026.0	80,340.7	79,462.2	81,422.2	81,676.2	83,015.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	5.00	4.97	4.92	4.94	4.89	4.82	4.71	4.72	4.66	4.60	4.59	4.55	4.55	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.18	5.09	5.13	5.11	5.10	4.98	4.92	4.94	4.88	4.89	4.86	4.83	4.88	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	6.72	6.49	6.69	6.69	6.71	6.55	6.59	6.58	6.58	6.78	6.50	6.48	6.45	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.67	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.45	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	Central Bank of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2025 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2026 Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining p	-1.0	-0.5	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.6	-0.2	-0.7	10.7	7.0	8.1	8.6	4.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting p	-6.2	-6.4	-2.9	3.9	6.4	6.4	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.0	7.3	6.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
- Wholesale Trade Index	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.6	6.7	6.0	7.0	6.1	6.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	4.0	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.9	3.7	5.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	-0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.6	0.9	3.1	3.3	7.2	6.8	11.0	15.9	-6.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	-5.8	-13.3	-1.8	-11.2	4.6	1.2	-6.9	5.8	-8.0	3.7	4.4	5.6	-20.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-20.0	-12.2	11.5	-8.4	-0.3	1.8	-8.8	0.6	-6.2	-3.3	14.1	12.7	-0.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	-6.6	-13.2	-1.1	-11.1	4.3	1.3	-7.0	5.5	-7.9	3.3	5.0	5.9	-19.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	2.0	5.5	3.8	-0.1	-4.9	-2.5	2.6	0.8	11.2	9.4	13.2	28.4	-20.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-23.4	-28.4	-4.1	-10.1	-8.8	-6.1	3.1	0.5	2.4	1.8	-13.8	14.5	-1.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	0.1	2.4	3.2	-0.9	-5.3	-2.8	2.6	0.8	10.5	8.8	10.3	27.5	-19.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	6.7	5.7	7.6	3.6	1.3	-2.3	5.1	0.5	6.4	7.4	11.9	28.5	-8.6	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	-5.1	-1.6	13.8	10.7	1.7	16.5	-3.5	3.9	-3.8	12.0	2.0	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.4	6.1	6.8	6.6	7.7	7.5	6.9	9.0	8.9	10.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.2	3.7	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.1	3.4	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.0	7.9	7.8	8.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	3.6	0.2	-3.5	-3.4	-3.4	-2.3	-2.6	-4.2	-4.8	-3.7	-3.4	-0.6	-0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	2.7	3.4	2.8	2.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.9	1.7	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	6.7	4.5	5.9	6.1	7.0	8.2	6.6	5.6	6.2	3.8	5.0	5.4	5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	2.7	1.6	-2.0	-5.8	-6.0	0.5	-5.6	-10.2	-2.7	-11.2	-12.3	-13.6	-15.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.7	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	0.1	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	7.4	7.1	6.3	7.6	8.2	5.0	4.0	1.7	3.3	2.8	1.4	0.6	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	0.4	-4.3	-1.4	-2.0	-7.1	3.5	-2.3	-1.2	6.5	-4.3	-9.1	-12.3	-10.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	2.4	3.8	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.9	2.2	3.7	3.2	1.4	1.3	1.6	2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.2	3.8	2.7	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	3.2	5.2	3.9	1.0	3.3	3.3	2.2	3.5	4.3	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until December 2025
provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2026
n.a. not available
- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2026 Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.80	0.79	0.76	0.67	0.67	0.71	0.71	0.71	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.37	0.36	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.33	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	363.5	460.6	484.8	903.7	736.1	657.1	626.9	1,490.2	1,416.4	1,449.7	966.7	280.3	622.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	35.1	154.0	1,120.0	513.0	103.2	88.7	174.0	1,313.5	954.5	582.3	104.9	919.2	149.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	3,136.8	4,240.2	3,956.0	4,882.0	5,110.0	4,722.3	4,314.0	5,164.9	4,477.3	8,225.2	4,863.6	4,443.1	3,777.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	16,856.3	16,336.5	16,193.0	27,309.1	20,167.6	18,340.4	20,682.1	21,541.0	24,248.9	21,691.6	23,351.4	17,133.0	17,622.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	4,141.4	10,841.6	7,541.3	5,511.9	4,297.5	9,128.7	5,999.9	5,516.9	5,561.0	5,693.2	5,408.2	5,399.1	5,227.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	3,384.9	3,269.7	4,669.4	4,612.5	3,183.1	3,327.6	5,572.4	5,225.9	4,190.9	5,716.0	7,412.0	5,081.4	3,456.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	26,378.1	31,770.5	31,517.4	33,534.9	29,446.9	36,178.8	34,820.8	30,041.2	34,825.3	31,006.0	32,021.3	31,744.0	23,678.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	15.5	16.9	25.2	21.2	18.4	35.8	25.4	26.9	25.9	16.5	16.6	20.4	23.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	54,311.7	67,090.0	65,507.1	77,288.1	63,062.9	72,479.4	72,215.7	70,320.3	75,700.2	74,380.5	74,144.7	65,020.5	54,556.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	3,146.8	3,825.9	3,172.6	4,110.9	4,127.0	3,753.3	3,654.7	3,630.7	4,028.7	3,512.9	3,904.1	3,512.3	3,066.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	753.6	1,272.1	2,399.1	981.4	829.9	838.6	840.7	1,584.7	1,240.3	1,468.6	846.5	767.3	667.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	32,811.9	35,801.4	35,415.6	34,871.8	33,814.3	34,624.1	34,256.2	33,894.6	34,628.5	32,860.0	37,562.4	35,136.0	28,752.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	74,373.4	86,422.9	75,209.9	79,851.9	87,164.7	85,553.8	78,777.7	85,933.8	92,065.8	80,427.0	88,748.7	78,728.9	73,721.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	10,562.5	12,553.4	13,300.0	13,042.7	12,850.5	14,332.8	12,721.0	12,841.0	14,032.8	13,249.8	16,092.3	13,889.4	13,897.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	5,001.6	7,164.3	5,996.7	6,341.9	7,444.1	6,414.6	5,894.1	6,126.9	5,986.9	7,311.3	8,947.4	18,291.8	6,845.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	38,779.6	41,801.0	39,915.9	41,546.5	40,682.4	44,634.5	42,929.5	41,005.1	45,579.9	42,479.1	45,667.1	46,648.2	39,102.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	843.9	1,838.7	942.7	1,138.0	1,194.9	1,789.0	977.0	622.1	1,284.0	1,822.1	2,447.3	980.9	1,228.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	166,273.2	190,679.8	176,352.5	181,885.2	188,107.8	191,940.8	180,050.9	185,639.0	198,846.9	183,130.8	204,215.7	197,954.9	167,280.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose															
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	4,558.3	6,135.9	5,327.5	6,001.2	5,262.2	5,895.6	6,006.7	5,108.8	5,994.2	5,353.3	5,936.5	6,621.7	4,518.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	4,643.8	4,261.1	4,140.8	4,424.7	4,285.3	4,762.1	4,471.2	4,469.3	5,393.4	4,608.2	5,249.6	5,648.5	5,108.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	19,642.4	21,034.5	20,791.5	21,743.0	21,105.4	21,833.9	22,333.1	21,875.3	22,484.4	22,630.7	24,100.8	23,455.7	20,944.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	4.8	7.4	5.0	3.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.6	3.9	3.6	4.3	5.0	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	38,779.6	41,801.0	39,915.9	41,546.5	40,682.4	44,634.5	42,929.5	41,005.1	45,579.9	42,479.1	45,667.1	46,648.2	39,102.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	95,379.0	95,211.6	95,841.9	95,705.8	95,782.1	96,044.6	96,584.9	97,818.3	98,674.8	98,902.5	101,557.6	101,977.0	102,756.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	178.7	174.6	189.1	219.1	191.1	192.6	187.3	179.7	179.7	252.9	256.2	249.4	260.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,111.0	1,118.9	1,117.4	1,128.9	1,128.2	1,128.8	1,142.6	931.3	746.6	746.4	721.8	723.2	724.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,402.1	2,248.2	2,245.3	2,221.7	2,209.3	2,242.7	2,225.2	2,283.3	2,147.9	2,101.8	2,044.6	2,022.1	2,055.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	239.6	235.2	280.2	348.5	354.7	371.0	363.9	359.4	345.8	345.5	339.3	341.3	331.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	4,129.3	4,098.4	4,057.7	4,143.3	4,160.7	4,308.6	4,263.0	4,216.6	4,333.4	4,392.0	4,290.3	4,428.8	4,552.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	4,425.4	4,391.4	4,352.2	4,467.6	4,210.5	4,684.4	4,790.4	4,496.8	4,476.8	4,445.3	4,441.0	4,611.4	4,708.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	585.8	572.8	571.2	565.1	592.6	599.0	600.2	615.4	784.7	786.7	785.0	784.0	818.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	4,286.9	4,255.1	4,294.0	4,344.2	4,362.6	4,344.1	4,277.2	4,328.8	4,093.2	4,249.8	4,216.2	4,181.0	4,235.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	566.7	557.7	549.8	552.6	618.0	624.3	615.6	611.0	619.1	591.8	579.6	627.8	630.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	14,855.2	14,487.9	14,703.0	15,117.5	14,815.6	14,645.1	14,648.7	14,729.4	14,782.0	15,026.9	14,580.8	14,964.3	15,282.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	36.4	37.9	34.4	36.7	37.8	33.8	33.7	36.2	37.5	37.6	37.4	38.9	38.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million	32,817.1	32,177.9	32,394.4	33,145.3	32,681.0	33,174.4	33,147.8	32,788.1	32,546.5	32,976.6	32,292.2	32,972.2	33,638.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS															
4.1 LABOUR															
4.1.1 Labour Force	('000)	17,266.9	17,308.1	17,344.5	17,384.8	17,434.0	17,470.5	17,508.0	17,544.8	17,579.0	17,610.9	17,272.3	17,281.0	17,297.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	('000)	16,734.1	16,778.5	16,818.6	16,862.4	16,915.3	16,948.9	16,988.0	17,026.3	17,060.1	17,092.5	16,764.3	16,771.4	16,790.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	('000)	532.8	529.6	525.9	522.4	518.7	521.6	520.0	518.6	518.9	518.4	508.0	509.6	506.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.8	70.9	70.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	4,970.0	4,929.0	6,391.0	6,163.0	5,227.0	6,365.0	6,683.0	5,928.0	7,019.0	6,923.0	7,918.0	10,658.0	7,512.0	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
4.2.1 Local	Number	3,884	5,205	5,174	5,612	5,005	6,193	5,384	4,844	5,169	4,494	5,054	4,728	3,573	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	0	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	0	2	4	3	7	Companies Commission of Malaysia

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2025 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2026 Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-35.2	-62.3	15.2	41.4	55.2	-2.9	-44.7	116.2	102.3	17.0	58.1	-17.8	71.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-89.1	-79.3	70.9	89.3	-89.4	-76.4	-33.9	253.5	-15.0	12.7	-65.8	760.4	324.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	24.2	-10.1	-9.5	-16.5	18.3	21.5	-27.1	32.4	5.3	73.9	-10.6	-7.9	20.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	72.6	9.1	-0.4	77.2	7.8	-17.1	12.6	-16.7	-15.4	22.9	43.0	72.1	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	22.2	146.2	50.8	3.0	4.1	59.9	27.9	5.9	0.2	-30.3	-38.7	27.6	26.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	-16.8	-36.5	51.2	3.2	-27.3	-47.0	-32.1	32.9	-3.3	-5.9	13.3	30.1	2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	8.4	4.9	1.6	-2.6	-4.4	-1.9	2.0	7.5	5.9	4.2	7.6	13.6	-10.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-9.3	-10.6	-2.7	-14.6	-18.3	104.7	26.8	20.5	15.9	-9.9	-69.9	-9.3	51.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	20.7	9.1	7.7	16.3	-1.2	-4.6	-0.7	3.5	-2.4	9.1	9.3	26.7	0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	3.6	-0.6	-9.5	3.1	2.2	-11.6	4.2	8.6	19.7	-1.9	6.3	8.8	-2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-18.2	-14.6	248.6	0.6	-9.6	-27.5	-24.1	75.6	79.6	32.2	-16.6	-21.6	-11.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	9.1	10.5	10.4	0.0	1.7	-1.4	-2.9	3.7	-4.1	-3.4	-9.4	-0.5	-12.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-4.1	0.4	-9.4	-2.6	-0.3	2.0	-2.2	-2.3	4.1	-6.4	-7.9	-7.0	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	1.8	11.3	18.9	18.0	-1.3	39.6	25.8	13.9	29.2	4.1	13.6	10.8	31.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	-25.3	-15.8	18.0	35.4	29.5	4.9	-15.2	-7.6	21.5	37.8	-7.0	190.3	36.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-2.4	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.3	-0.4	5.0	2.3	2.4	0.1	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	49.6	56.3	40.1	62.7	-2.7	96.2	17.5	-25.7	28.9	-9.0	322.8	14.3	45.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	-1.6	1.9	0.3	0.5	1.3	3.4	-1.7	0.5	5.3	-1.6	-3.4	3.9	0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	-15.0	3.6	-5.7	1.8	2.7	-0.4	3.7	-1.5	6.2	0.5	11.1	7.8	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	11.2	-4.1	-3.4	-6.7	3.3	-1.5	-16.8	-5.8	11.4	3.4	0.5	7.9	10.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	-1.4	1.4	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.3	8.3	6.4	6.1	7.2	3.7	1.7	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	-70.3	-53.9	-29.9	-66.7	-30.2	-42.6	-46.5	-46.3	-63.4	-51.0	-29.4	-7.6	-16.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-2.4	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.4	-0.4	4.9	2.3	2.4	0.1	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	-7.5	-8.3	-7.6	-7.0	-8.7	-6.7	-6.2	-5.7	-5.1	-5.8	6.6	7.0	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-4.8	-6.2	-0.1	17.9	1.9	3.8	2.0	2.8	5.5	39.3	46.5	37.3	46.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-18.4	-18.1	-17.5	-17.0	-17.2	-1.3	-0.2	-17.8	-34.9	-34.6	-36.0	-35.6	-34.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-7.7	-13.1	-13.7	-15.7	-11.6	-10.8	-9.7	0.6	-5.7	-9.4	-14.0	-15.5	-14.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	4.6	2.8	22.7	48.6	48.0	53.0	21.7	44.7	38.4	32.3	57.4	55.6	38.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	-3.3	-1.8	-3.3	-1.9	0.2	1.7	-0.6	-0.5	2.4	5.3	6.0	8.2	10.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	-7.9	-9.6	-11.3	-10.7	-17.3	-5.4	-5.7	-9.1	-8.8	-9.0	-4.0	-0.8	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	-39.4	-42.0	-49.5	-42.5	-39.9	-39.9	-40.9	-40.0	-23.5	-24.2	37.5	34.6	39.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	3.1	1.0	1.6	-4.8	-3.7	-4.2	-6.6	-3.1	-8.5	-1.6	-0.8	-1.9	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	-10.5	-1.7	-3.4	0.7	13.7	13.7	16.7	16.3	17.0	12.8	10.3	13.5	11.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-7.5	-8.1	-6.7	-2.2	-2.5	-3.3	-2.4	-1.7	-0.1	1.2	0.3	0.8	2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-46.7	-45.0	-55.7	-51.9	-49.6	-53.7	-50.0	-23.3	-23.0	-18.1	9.3	6.9	5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	-7.1	-8.1	-8.1	-6.0	-6.3	-4.1	-4.4	-3.7	-3.9	-2.3	-0.6	0.1	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.6	1.1	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.8	1.3	0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	-4.3	-4.9	-5.5	-5.7	-6.3	-5.7	-6.0	-5.5	-4.9	-4.3	-5.7	-4.2	-4.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	35.9	20.3	64.5	25.9	50.2	22.8	34.4	12.3	2.5	34.1	74.2	69.8	51.1	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	9.5	11.1	23.5	16.2	20.3	18.7	-0.7	14.9	4.5	-7.0	3.1	1.4	-8.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	-100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	300.0	-40.0	-66.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025											2026		DATA SOURCE
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
4.3 STOCK MARKET															
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	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	1,680.1	1,740.9	1,716.6	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	50.2	57.3	48.1	51.5	43.1	60.6	63.9	50.5	74.3	61.5	56.9	71.4	53.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	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	2,064.4	2,144.8	2,120.2	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE															
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.4418	4.4358	4.4158	4.2635	4.2429	4.2363	4.2266	4.2126	4.2160	4.1559	4.0919	4.0283	3.9146	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.5693	5.7197	5.8078	5.7006	5.7465	5.7242	5.6797	5.6863	5.6351	5.4577	5.4739	5.4462	5.3171	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8091	5.8902	5.9473	5.7681	5.7839	5.8043	5.7706	5.7753	5.7496	5.6371	5.5870	5.5074	5.3818	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.2991	3.3191	3.3373	3.2952	3.3039	3.3076	3.2878	3.2780	3.2551	3.1892	3.1681	3.1462	3.0900	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.6272	4.7852	4.9632	4.8108	4.8822	4.9568	4.9166	4.9435	4.9099	4.8028	4.7900	4.7280	4.6300	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	491.4700	501.4695	530.1279	514.3393	520.4304	531.0266	524.0069	528.9877	528.6250	516.9857	513.4549	509.7676	506.3841	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	2.9267	2.9750	3.0672	2.9492	2.9354	2.8853	2.8621	2.8467	2.7863	2.6797	2.6263	2.5690	2.5238	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	57.0800	57.0690	56.8801	54.6285	54.0604	53.9674	54.0022	54.1152	54.2239	53.4376	52.5896	51.6738	50.0837	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES															
5.1 TRADE															
5.1.1 Exports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	118.2	137.3	133.5	126.6	121.5	140.1	131.3	139.0	148.3	134.9	152.8	146.8	131.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	54.0	58.3	68.1	58.2	57.4	64.2	56.8	62.3	70.1	64.1	66.5	77.5	59.9	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	214.8	313.1	315.1	315.6	324.7	321.2	321.3	328.2	304.9	330.0	357.4	356.7	299.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	9,189.8	9,852.6	9,157.2	8,135.0	9,162.6	9,359.1	8,425.2	9,413.7	9,766.3	9,714.7	10,411.5	9,185.1	9,571.6	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	225.8	256.1	218.6	218.0	214.5	228.9	185.6	229.2	228.4	214.1	214.5	189.6	204.7	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	167.6	191.4	189.7	183.1	180.1	176.2	179.6	186.9	203.6	183.1	179.0	186.3	195.1	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	105.6	112.5	128.4	125.9	113.1	125.5	115.5	118.8	127.9	128.8	130.7	124.9	114.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	46.4	53.4	56.4	52.3	48.5	57.0	51.8	56.3	62.1	55.6	64.1	63.4	54.1	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	183.6	211.2	219.2	212.9	210.8	223.7	220.0	238.5	215.5	218.4	243.3	234.1	208.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	8,630.6	9,293.2	9,273.0	8,772.6	9,009.5	9,476.6	8,667.7	9,648.3	9,998.1	9,392.4	10,305.8	10,348.6	9,514.3	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	202.8	222.1	211.1	204.9	208.2	217.9	191.4	214.8	214.7	208.8	202.1	195.2	195.7	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	288.2	342.7	276.1	276.4	265.5	292.2	262.8	276.5	274.9	260.8	282.2	260.6	253.6	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	126.3	138.1	127.1	128.5	138.1	137.7	141.0	141.0	144.0	142.3	142.6	143.5	130.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	86.0	96.8	94.7	92.2	99.7	104.8	93.1	107.1	113.6	104.2	109.5	111.3	85.9	Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	106.4	118.1	116.1	113.5	116.3	116.2	112.6	123.3	106.5	114.2	124.0	112.0	104.1	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	Point	97.5	110.0	99.8	94.5	102.7	106.2	88.4	105.9	107.3	99.1	105.0	95.0	97.8	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	Point	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.0	101.5	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.3	102.4	102.6	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	187.2	185.8	186.3	189.7	190.4	189.7	192.9	191.7	191.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	87.7	100.4	91.4	98.9	92.6	99.4	103.0	94.9	101.9	106.0	113.9	107.2	98.4	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	96.4	98.4	93.9	102.5	97.9	96.9	99.3	102.0	113.7	109.0	113.1	120.5	113.3	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	94.0	97.4	100.8	99.5	99.4	102.3	98.0	98.3	102.6	114.4	118.3	94.9	96.2	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	133.6	134.1	134.1	134.3	134.4	134.5	134.7	134.9	135.2	135.1	135.1	135.5	135.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	108.4	100.6	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.1	100.1	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.9	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.0	105.5	107.2	108.5	108.1	108.3	108.6	108.5	108.7	109.0	109.2	109.9	110.5	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	128.4	128.1	127.8	127.3	127.2	127.3	127.7	127.7	128.5	128.6	128.9	130.0	131.0	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	99.9	100.7	100.6	100.3	101.1	100.9	100.4	101.0	101.3	101.3	101.6	101.9	101.3	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	119.0	118.3	117.1	115.8	115.0	115.3	115.4	116.0	116.0	115.6	115.4	115.5	114.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	98.2	98.0	98.1	98.0	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.4	99.1	99.2	99.5	99.7	99.5	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	107.2	101.8	101.1	97.5	97.8	97.3	97.5	98.1	98.6	99.8	98.2	98.1	101.3	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	120.3	120.3	120.1	119.6	119.8	120.2	120.1	120.5	120.9	121.3	121.8	122.6	123.3	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	Point	105.3	104.8	104.4	103.9	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.2	103.3	103.4	103.6	100.1	100.5	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	Point	125.5	126.1	126.5	126.4	126.6	126.7	126.5	127.0	127.6	128.0	128.1	128.4	128.5	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	Point	148.3	148.1	147.7	148.2	148.4	149.6	149.3	150.2	150.4	151.1	151.6	152.5	153.2	Trading Economics

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)		2025											2026		DATA SOURCE
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
4.3	**STOCK MARKET**														
4.3.1	Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1.5	-1.5	-2.3	-5.5	-3.6	-6.9	-6.2	-2.2	0.5	0.6	2.3	11.8	9.0	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2	Value Traded	-10.4	-11.2	-21.7	-42.9	-44.9	-27.2	-24.3	-33.3	25.2	-4.9	-5.9	30.4	6.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3	Market Capitalisation	1.8	-1.9	-4.4	-7.4	-6.1	-7.3	-4.2	-1.0	1.6	-0.2	-0.8	8.8	10.2	Bursa Malaysia
4.4	**EXCHANGE RATE**														
4.4.1	USD - U.S. Dollar	7.4	6.3	8.0	10.7	11.0	10.5	4.5	1.2	1.9	6.7	9.0	11.1	13.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2	GBP - U.K. Pound	8.2	4.8	2.7	4.5	4.3	5.1	0.6	-1.0	-0.4	3.6	3.0	1.4	4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3	SDR - Special Drawing Right	9.0	6.4	5.7	8.1	7.5	6.6	2.3	-0.6	0.1	3.8	4.6	5.7	7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4	SGD - Singapore Dollar	7.6	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.0	2.1	0.3	0.8	4.1	4.3	4.4	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5	EUR - EURO	11.3	7.2	3.0	6.0	3.9	2.4	-1.0	-4.3	-4.6	-1.8	-2.5	-2.1	-0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6	CHF - Swiss Franc	10.7	6.0	-1.1	0.9	1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-4.9	-5.6	-2.5	-2.5	-3.5	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7	JPY - Japanese Yen	9.0	5.9	1.0	2.7	1.6	2.7	5.5	4.5	3.2	7.7	10.6	11.2	16.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8	HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	6.9	5.6	7.0	10.6	11.6	11.0	4.9	1.1	2.0	6.7	9.1	11.2	14.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0	**SELECTED COUNTRIES**														
5.1	**TRADE**														
5.1.1	**Exports**														
	- Malaysia #	6.1	6.5	15.9	-1.2	-3.6	6.5	1.7	12.5	15.7	7.0	10.2	19.6	10.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Singapore	5.6	2.3	22.0	2.4	10.3	8.4	1.8	14.5	24.9	9.9	10.6	30.3	11.0	Statistics Singapore
	- China	-3.1	12.2	8.0	4.6	5.7	7.0	4.2	8.2	-1.3	5.8	6.5	10.0	39.6	National Bureau of Statistics of China
	- Japan	11.4	4.0	2.0	-1.7	-0.5	-2.6	-0.1	4.2	3.6	6.1	5.1	16.8	4.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan
	- EU	7.2	15.4	-2.4	0.3	0.04	-0.6	-6.0	7.2	-0.4	-4.4	2.1	-9.8	-9.3	European Statistics
	- USA	0.1	6.7	10.8	5.8	3.5	4.4	-0.3	9.1	15.2	5.2	8.2	13.0	16.4	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2	**Imports**														
	- Malaysia #	5.5	-2.9	19.9	6.6	1.3	0.6	-5.9	7.2	10.0	15.8	9.5	4.8	8.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Singapore	3.2	4.0	6.6	-0.8	-0.8	7.7	3.8	14.7	20.8	7.3	14.2	16.6	16.5	Statistics Singapore
	- China	1.6	-4.3	-0.3	-3.3	1.3	4.2	1.5	7.6	1.1	1.8	5.6	25.6	13.8	National Bureau of Statistics of China
	- Japan	-0.4	1.8	-2.2	-7.7	0.2	-7.5	-5.2	3.3	0.7	1.3	5.3	-2.4	10.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan
	- EU	7.4	10.9	-0.2	-2.4	7.0	1.8	-4.5	5.1	-5.1	-1.6	3.2	-9.5	-3.5	European Statistics
	- USA	19.0	32.3	1.9	0.5	-0.2	1.4	-5.2	-3.3	-4.8	-4.9	-1.0	-17.9	-12.0	United States Census Bureau
5.2	**INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX**														
5.2.1	Malaysia	1.5	3.0	2.8	0.04	2.7	3.9	4.9	5.3	5.8	4.1	4.8	5.9	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2	Singapore	4.2	11.1	9.2	8.1	14.1	12.8	-4.9	6.0	15.0	8.2	10.9	12.9	-0.05	Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.3	South Korea	6.9	5.6	5.0	0.7	3.7	6.9	2.2	14.4	-7.6	0.0	1.6	6.8	-2.2	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4	Japan	0.3	0.0	-0.7	-2.9	3.4	-1.5	-3.3	2.2	0.1	-4.2	0.9	0.7	0.3	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5	USA	-1.6	-1.4	-1.2	-2.0	-1.7	-0.6	-1.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.3	-0.8	2.3	1.4	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3	**RETAIL TRADE INDEX**														
5.3.1	Malaysia	4.0	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.9	3.7	5.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2	Singapore	-12.3	-4.0	-4.1	-4.0	-4.5	-0.2	0.2	-4.6	-2.9	-1.3	-3.8	-2.5	12.2	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3	Hong Kong	-15.1	-4.7	-3.3	1.9	-0.3	0.9	3.4	4.8	5.4	4.4	5.0	3.4	17.5	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4	United Kingdom	1.0	0.6	6.2	-1.5	1.4	1.2	0.2	1.9	2.0	4.2	-1.5	5.3	2.3	Office for National Statistics
5.4	**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX**														
5.4.1	Malaysia	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2	Thailand	1.6	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.3	-0.7	-0.7	Trading Economics
5.4.3	Indonesia	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	3.6	3.6	Trading Economics
5.4.4	Philippines	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	Trading Economics
5.4.5	Singapore	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	Trading Economics
5.5	**PRODUCER PRICE INDEX**														
5.5.1	Malaysia	0.3	-1.9	-3.4	-3.6	-4.2	-3.8	-2.8	-0.8	-0.1	-1.8	-2.7	-2.9	-3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2	Philippines	0.9	0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.9	1.3	1.4	Trading Economics
5.5.3	Singapore	6.0	3.0	3.2	1.1	-0.1	1.6	6.0	7.3	7.1	5.4	-2.2	-4.9	-2.0	Trading Economics
5.5.4	South Korea	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.5	Trading Economics
5.5.5	China	-2.2	-2.5	-2.7	-3.3	-3.6	-3.6	-2.9	-2.3	-2.1	-2.2	-1.9	-1.4	-0.9	Trading Economics
5.5.6	Japan	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.1	Trading Economics
5.5.7	USA	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.4	Trading Economics

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025 Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	2026 Jan	Feb	DATA SOURCE
5.6 LABOUR FORCE															
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia	%	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.8	70.9	70.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.6	64.5	64.6	64.8	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.7	64.9	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	64.5	62.9	63.7	64.8	65.7	60.7	65.1	64.5	63.6	64.0	64.4	62.3	63.8	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	%	66.7	66.7	67.0	66.9	67.0	67.0	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.7	66.7	66.7	66.9	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	63.2	63.3	63.7	64.0	64.2	63.9	64.0	64.2	64.2	64.1	63.9	63.5	63.5	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	78.6	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.0	78.9	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.2	79.2	79.3	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	62.5	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.3	62.2	62.3	62.4	n.a	62.5	62.4	62.1	62.0	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.4	65.0	64.9	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	75.4	75.4	75.7	75.8	75.2	75.3	75.7	75.5	75.9	76.1	76.2	75.6	76.0	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	67.0	68.0	69.1	70.4	71.2	69.8	68.7	68.3	69.2	68.1	67.7	67.7	68.6	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia	%	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	5.3	3.9	3.8	5.0	4.4	4.4	5.8	5.1	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.0	2.9	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.3	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	n.a	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.4	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	8.9	8.1	8.6	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.0	8.4	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.5	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.8	10.4	10.9	Statistics Finland

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2025											2026		DATA SOURCE
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
5.6 LABOUR FORCE														
5.6.1 Participation Rate														
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate														
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trading Economics
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland

Note:
p preliminary
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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2025 Q4	DATA SOURCE
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)						
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	420,353.9	430,476.8	415,337.6	419,420.2	443,208.4	457,680.9	5.4	4.9	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	110,263.2	121,891.4	-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	1,982.8	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	8,785.1	-3.3	-13.3	-29.7	-4.5	2.2	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	5,875.5	7,886.9	7,463.8	5,239.0	6,520.3	7,808.2	-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	149.7	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	330,995,490.0	334,103,892.9	324,744,653.1	331,814,443.2	356,092,208.1	375,477,994.7	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	310	367	470	46.4	14.1	-17.5	15.7	30.6	52.6	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	9,323	9,712	4,937	10,154	5,621	10,009	219.2	1.0	2.5	31.2	-39.7	3.1	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	19,333	21,953	25,523	27,825	19,743	27,485	-63.0	-48.2	-32.6	186.1	2.1	25.2	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	28,656	31,664	30,460	37,979	25,364	37,494	-48.0	-39.1	-28.7	117.4	-11.5	18.4	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	45,417.2	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	361.0	505.0	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	3,268.05	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 Kilowatt-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 Kilowatt-Hours	573.2	573.0	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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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024		2025				2024		2025				DATA SOURCE
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)						
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	32,658.2	31,569.9	31,208.1	32,566.9	32,755.5	34,333.3	5.1	-0.5	-0.9	1.4	0.3	8.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	10,962.8	10,442.3	10,533.4	11,614.5	11,462.1	10,805.3	4.8	4.3	-5.4	2.4	4.6	3.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	146.2	145.9	146.1	149.7	154.9	155.5	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.0	6.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	179.6	182.5	184.3	186.1	187.3	191.0	4.1	4.2	5.2	3.7	4.3	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	136.2	139.7	129.3	132.3	139.5	151.4	3.7	2.5	-3.6	0.2	2.4	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	Unit	187,364	183,934	168,797	164,940	187,506	183,360	-1.8	-5.3	-15.3	-3.9	0.1	-0.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	12,280	12,151	8,806	10,083	11,997	12,291	-6.2	-12.8	-21.6	0.03	-2.30	1.15	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	199,644	196,085	177,603	175,023	199,503	195,651	-2.1	-5.8	-15.6	-3.7	-0.1	-0.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	Unit	187,411	200,185	176,714	171,516	187,892	222,976	1.8	-2.9	-4.9	-0.3	0.3	11.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	16,702	19,421	11,718	14,956	16,540	18,440	-13.0	-10.4	-32.5	-7.9	-1.0	-5.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	204,113	219,606	188,432	186,472	204,432	241,416	-0.8	-3.6	-7.2	-1.0	0.2	9.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	404,383	411,850	380,738	384,426	408,684	447,357	5.0	3.1	-1.1	4.1	1.1	8.6	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Index of Services	Point	165.2	173.9	175.4	180.6	187.5	200.0	12.4	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.5	15.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	Number	6,568,905	6,638,856	6,366,801	6,484,420	6,932,365	6,830,011	23.8	17.0	9.5	8.1	5.5	2.9	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport														
- Index of Services	Point	168.3	173.0	174.8	178.3	181.2	187.7	10.6	10.7	9.5	8.4	7.7	8.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication														
- Index of Services	Point	171.8	174.5	178.3	180.9	186.4	189.9	3.5	4.2	5.8	6.3	8.5	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Penetration Rate														
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	146.4	145.4	146.0	144.9	145.0	145.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	48.2	48.7	48.4	48.8	49.3	49.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c. Mobile-broadband per 100 inhabitants	%	132.0	131.1	130.8	129.3	131.2	130.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance														
- Index of Services	Point	144.3	138.2	135.7	136.1	142.0	139.1	3.7	4.2	1.4	1.2	-1.6	0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply														
- M1	RM Million	644,918.2	666,427.5	667,450.1	681,563.4	694,321.9	726,315.1	6.0	4.4	3.4	6.1	7.7	9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,408,238.8	2,478,816.7	2,480,758.3	2,496,158.3	2,514,998.0	2,583,795.8	4.2	3.7	2.4	3.3	4.4	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,417,121.6	2,488,430.5	2,490,114.8	2,503,418.6	2,522,834.6	2,591,321.8	4.2	3.6	2.3	3.2	4.4	4.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	2,203,640.6	2,249,118.2	2,273,419.3	2,297,091.2	2,324,606.3	2,357,599.0	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.5	4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,279,969.9	1,300,650.0	1,309,926.3	1,319,036.7	1,327,267.7	1,335,235.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.7	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	914,407.9	939,161.6	954,481.0	969,213.5	988,462.2	1,013,377.3	9.0	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	9,262.9	9,306.7	9,012.1	8,841.0	8,876.4	8,986.5	7.0	6.8	0.2	-3.4	-4.2	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	2,512,137.7	2,561,195.8	2,593,814.7	2,588,668.2	2,613,129.2	2,648,531.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.0	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,643,031.8	1,669,834.4	1,694,263.9	1,679,365.2	1,700,003.5	1,717,791.4	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.0	3.5	2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	840,819.4	863,716.2	871,167.2	883,919.0	887,716.1	906,508.5	6.3	5.9	4.5	7.0	5.6	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	28,286.5	27,645.2	28,383.6	25,384.0	25,409.5	24,231.9	3.8	-0.6	1.6	-6.0	-10.2	-12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	1,115,157.5	1,123,367.4	1,131,363.7	1,131,798.8	1,129,234.2	1,141,070.6	2.8	3.9	2.3	2.8	1.3	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	602,745.5	602,059.9	602,621.4	603,717.1	608,636.9	614,229.6	-0.2	2.0	-1.2	-1.1	1.0	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	494,781.6	503,238.8	511,190.1	511,685.0	503,172.1	510,411.8	6.4	6.4	7.1	8.2	1.7	1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	17,630.4	18,068.7	17,552.2	16,396.7	17,425.1	16,429.2	9.7	3.8	-4.3	-7.1	-1.2	-9.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	231,538.4	238,501.8	242,253.2	237,350.7	240,087.0	241,487.1	3.2	5.5	3.8	2.1	3.7	1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	154,192.3	159,765.4	161,144.3	158,520.4	160,060.9	160,064.9	1.1	4.9	3.2	1.5	3.8	0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	77,346.2	78,736.4	81,108.9	78,830.3	80,026.0	81,422.2	7.7	6.8	5.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM														
- Commercial Banks	%	5.27	5.15	5.01	4.92	4.75	4.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.23	5.20	5.14	5.12	4.95	4.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	6.94	6.76	6.65	6.69	6.57	6.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.44	6.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.55	6.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	Value 2024 Q3	Value 2024 Q4	Value 2025 Q1	Value 2025 Q2	Value 2025 Q3	Value 2025 Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2025 Q1	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2025 Q2	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2025 Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2025 Q4	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	%	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.89	0.78	0.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	2,498.7	2,550.7	1,165.1	2,124.6	2,774.2	3,832.8	-67.4	-0.6	-45.6	38.5	11.0	50.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,010.2	1,945.6	295.9	1,736.1	1,576.2	1,641.7	-11.5	7.9	-81.9	-8.7	56.0	-15.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	13,703.9	14,423.4	12,201.4	13,948.0	14,201.2	17,566.1	-21.3	-14.5	-6.2	-4.1	3.6	21.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	66,344.8	62,655.7	43,150.3	63,669.7	60,563.4	69,292.0	15.3	-11.4	12.3	26.4	-8.7	10.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	15,612.2	22,538.8	19,213.4	17,350.7	20,645.5	16,662.4	7.8	41.4	47.3	19.8	32.2	-26.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	18,423.7	16,949.1	10,559.9	12,464.9	14,125.9	17,318.9	31.8	32.2	-14.6	4.4	-23.3	2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	98,990.6	92,420.4	86,089.3	94,499.2	101,040.8	97,852.6	3.5	-7.7	1.2	-1.8	2.1	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	59.9	95.8	55.0	64.8	88.1	59.0	-94.6	55.5	-77.5	-11.5	47.2	-38.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	216,643.9	213,579.5	172,730.3	205,858.1	215,015.4	224,225.3	3.6	-3.3	4.1	7.7	-0.8	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	11,097.3	10,621.2	10,200.6	11,410.5	11,038.8	11,445.7	-21.4	-32.3	-6.9	-1.0	-0.5	7.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	3,167.5	2,817.0	3,003.9	4,210.4	3,264.1	3,555.4	-17.0	-39.3	-2.1	63.1	3.1	26.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	103,052.3	111,556.8	103,930.3	104,101.7	102,775.0	105,050.9	-5.8	-1.5	9.9	3.9	-0.3	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	252,284.2	270,648.7	245,488.4	242,226.5	250,265.3	261,241.4	-19.2	-14.7	-4.5	-4.0	-0.8	-3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	31,653.4	37,743.8	35,656.5	39,193.2	39,894.8	43,374.9	-31.2	-20.0	6.5	11.2	26.0	14.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	19,691.2	19,855.7	18,467.3	19,782.8	18,435.6	22,245.5	9.2	9.6	-9.8	27.5	-6.4	12.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	130,100.4	129,557.8	127,184.3	122,144.8	128,569.1	133,726.1	6.2	2.1	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	2,580.6	3,577.1	3,540.5	3,275.7	3,388.1	5,553.4	-31.7	8.7	42.6	26.0	31.3	55.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	553,627.0	586,378.1	547,471.9	546,345.5	557,630.7	586,193.4	-12.1	-9.3	-0.5	0.7	0.7	0.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	16,864.4	16,270.9	16,837.9	16,590.9	17,011.1	17,284.1	1.9	-5.1	-5.9	-0.3	0.9	6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	14,938.4	14,526.4	14,139.2	12,850.7	13,702.6	15,251.2	5.6	7.2	7.2	-2.4	-8.3	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	61,519.0	65,549.5	63,732.0	63,639.9	66,042.3	69,216.0	7.4	5.9	2.5	7.2	7.4	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	26.1	23.4	17.5	14.7	14.3	11.9	-50.0	-47.9	-65.4	-45.7	-45.1	-49.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	130,100.4	129,557.8	127,184.3	122,144.8	128,569.1	133,726.1	6.2	2.1	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	103,761.3	95,225.5	95,211.9	95,780.4	97,816.7	101,545.7	1.8	-7.3	-8.3	-8.7	-5.7	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling														
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	52,195.7	46,097.5	41,845.2	49,602.5	53,681.6	18,052.7	6.1	4.2	1.2	-6.0	2.8	-60.8	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	-5.0	-4.3	-8.5	-65.9	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate														
- Index of Services	Point	140.5	144.0	144.8	144.8	150.2	155.6	13.8	12.5	11.7	8.4	6.9	8.0	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	7.4	8.4	8.8	10.3	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	8.6	9.2	9.2	8.8	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	2.5	2.6	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	2.9	3.0	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	3.1	3.3	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	-3.9	-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	-3.3	-2.8	-2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	('000)	111.8	111.0	104.8	102.9	102.6	102.5	7.0	6.6	-12.6	-8.4	-8.2	-7.6	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	1.6	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participaton 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	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	9,214.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	('000)	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	9,016.3	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.8	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

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2024		2025				2024		2025				DATA SOURCE
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)						
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	24,893.0	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	13,686.0	12,646.0	13,605.0	15,264.0	14,430.0	2.6	-1.9	0.6	2.7	0.2	5.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	291,687.0	341,522.0	332,946.0	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	24,552.0	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	93.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	162.3	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	4.4532	4.3971	4.4506	4.3074	4.2252	4.1546	3.9	6.8	6.1	9.9	5.4	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.7865	5.6360	5.6040	5.7516	5.6967	5.5222	1.3	3.5	6.9	3.8	1.6	2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.9441	5.8165	5.8396	5.8331	5.7834	5.6579	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	3.3728	3.3012	3.3006	3.3121	3.2911	3.2041	1.7	5.4	6.8	5.6	2.5	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.8907	4.6907	4.6802	4.8854	4.9375	4.8342	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	513.9382	501.2397	494.9263	521.6325	528.0071	519.6885	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	2.9852	2.8886	2.9191	2.9839	2.8647	2.6975	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	57.1006	56.5590	57.2095	55.1897	54.0283	53.4170	3.6	6.3	5.6	9.7	5.7	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia

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