

MALAYSIA'S GDP PERFORMANCE **SECOND QUARTER OF 2025**

Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 4.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, maintaining the sam<mark>e gro</mark>wth rate recorded in the first quarter. The monthly economic performance grew by 4.4 per cent and 3.3 per cent in April and May, respectively, before accelerating to 5.5 per cent in June 2025.



GDP at Constant Prices

RM419.3b

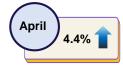
GDP at Current Prices

RM488.2b

GDP Production

terms of sectoral Services performance, the sector remained the main driver for the economic growth this quarter, with all recording other sectors positive growth except for the Mining & quarrying sector.

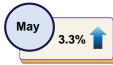
Monthly **Performance** (April-June 2025)

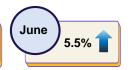


5.1%

Q1 2025: 5.0%

59.8%





Services

The performance was supported by the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sectors, followed by Transportation & storage and Food & beverage and accommodation sub-sectors.

Mining & quarrying

The contraction was influenced by continuous declines in the Natural gas and Crude oil & condensate sub-sectors.

Construction

The expansion was spurred by Non-residential buildings and Specialised

Manufacturing

The growth was driven by Electrical, electronic & optical products; followed by Vegetable and animal oils & fats; and food processing and Non-metallic mineral 23.1% products, basic metal & fabricated metal products.





3.7%

Q1 2025: 4.1%

Agriculture

The performance was supported by the Oil palm, Other agriculture and Livestock sub-sectors.



construction activities.



















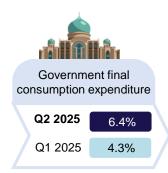


GDP Expenditure

Private final consumption expenditure and Gross fixed capital formation remained key contributors to demand-side growth for this quarter.



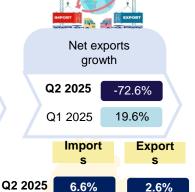
The growth was supported by higher consumption on Restaurants & hotel, Transport and Food & non-alcoholic beverages.



The growth was led by higher spending on supplies and services.



The performance was driven by Structure and Machinery & equipment. Furthermore, GFCF by sector increased in both Public and Private sectors.



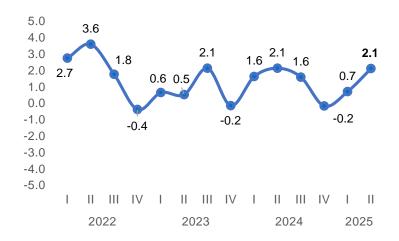
Imports rose sharply due to increased demand for capital goods, while exports grew at a slower pace, resulting in a significant contraction in net exports.

4.1%

3.1%

Seasonally Adjusted GDP

In terms of seasonally adjusted, the economy grew marginally 2.1 per cent (Q1 2025: 0.7%) in the second quarter of 2025.



Supply side

The Services sector rose by 2.3 per cent (Q1 2025: 0.7%), as did the Manufacturing and Construction sectors which rose by 2.1 per cent (Q1 2025: 1.4%) and 5.2 per cent (Q1 2025: 1.1%) respectively. Similarly, the Agriculture sector recorded positive growth of 4.0 per cent (Q1 2025: 1.2%). Meanwhile, the Mining and quarrying sector decreased by 5.5 per cent (Q1 2025:-1.9%).

Q1 2025

Demand side

Private final consumption expenditure surged by 2.1 per cent (Q1 2025: 1.5%), while Gross fixed capital formation increased by 6.5 per cent (Q1 2025: 0.8%). Additionally, Government final consumption expenditure rose by 1.4 per cent (Q1 2025: 0.1%).













GDP Performance for Selected Countries

ASEAN countries experienced healthy GDP growth momentum in the second quarter of 2025. Viet Nam recorded the highest growth at 8.0 per cent (Q1 2025: 6.9%), followed by the Philippines at 5.5 per cent (Q1 2025: 5.4%), Indonesia at 5.1 per cent (Q1 2025:4.9%), Singapore at 4.4 per cent (Q1 2025:4.1%) and Malaysia at 4.4 per cent (Q1 2025: 4.4%).

| Selected Countries | | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|-----|------|------|------|
| | | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| ASEAN COUNTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| (| Malaysia | 3.5 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 4.4 |
| (: | Singapore | 1.8 | 4.4 | 1.0 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 4.4 |
| | Brunei | 1.1 | 4.2 | 0.8 | -3.1 | -0.4 | 6.8 | 7.2 | 5.4 | 5.7 | -1.3 | -1.8 | n.a |
| | Thailand | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.1 | n.a |
| | Indonesia | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.2 | 4.9 | 5.0 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.1 |
| * | Vietnam | 5.1 | 7.1 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 5.5 | 6.7 | 6.0 | 7.3 | 7.4 | 7.6 | 6.9 | 8.0 |
| | Philippines | 5.5 | 5.7 | 6.4 | 4.3 | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 6.5 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 5.5 |
| OTHER COUNTRIES | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | United States of America | 2.9 | 2.8 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.0* |
| | European Union | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.5 |
| *** | Spain | 2.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 2.8 |
| | Italy | 0.7 | 0.7 | 2.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| | France | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.7 |
| | United Kingdom | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.7 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 1.3 | n.a |
| *) | People's Republic of China | 5.2 | 5.0 | 4.7 | 6.5 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 5.4 | 5.4 | 5.2 |
| # * | Republic of Korea | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.5 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.2 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 0.0 | 0.5* |

Notes: * refers to advance estimates.

n.a refers to not available.

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











Selected Economic Indicators

| INDICATOR | | 20 | 2025 | | | |
|---|------|-------|-------|---------------------|-------|-------|
| (Growth Rate, YoY%) | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 |
| AGRICULTURE 🗠 | | | | | | |
| Palm Oil Production | | | | | | |
| Fresh Fruit Bunches | 2.6 | 19.6 | 7.4 | -5.4 | -3.3 | 5.5 |
| Crude Palm Oil | 3.4 | 15.9 | 7.0 | -7.0 | -5.9 | 6.8 |
| Palm Kernel Oil | 0.6 | 13.0 | 5.1 | -12.4 | -7.5 | 7.3 |
| Rubber Production | 3.7 | -0.8 | 14.2 | 24.6 | 9.4 | -11.5 |
| MINING & QUARRYING % 具庙 | | | | | | |
| Index of Industrial Production - Mining | 4.3 | 2.6 | -3.5 | -0.8 | -3.3 | -5.5 |
| Crude Oil Price – Brent (USD/Barrel) | 83.1 | 84.9 | 80.2 | 74.6 | 75.6 | 67.8 |
| Crude Oil Price - WTI (USD/Barrel) | 77.0 | 80.8 | 75.2 | 70.4 | 71.4 | 63.9 |
| Export Quantity of Crude Petroleum | 10.9 | 5.0 | -31.6 | -15. <mark>6</mark> | -34.0 | -0.9 |
| Export Quantity of Refined Petroleum Product | -3.1 | -24.9 | -4.1 | -3.4 | -17.0 | -1.6 |
| Export Quantity of Li <mark>quid Natural Gas</mark> | 7.1 | -0.9 | -3.4 | 7.1 | -6.0 | -11.9 |
| MANUFACTURING | | | | | | |
| Index of Industrial Prod <mark>uction</mark> | 3.0 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 2.0 |
| Index of Industrial Produ <mark>ction - Manufacturi</mark> ng | 2.1 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 4.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Sales of Manufacturing | 1.8 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 3.4 |
| Number of Employees | 0.5 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 1.0 |
| Salaries & Wages | 1.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| CONSTRUCTION | | | | | | |
| Value of Work done | 14.2 | 20.2 | 22.9 | 23.1 | 16.6 | 12.9 |
| Steel Prices | -1.2 | -0.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 | -3.6 | -6.2 |
| Cement Prices | 13.3 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.5 |
| SERVICES | | | | | | |
| Services Volume Index | 4.5 | 6.7 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 5.0 |
| Food & Beverages | 3.7 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 5.7 | 5.6 | 7.3 |
| Accommodation | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 13.6 | 13.3 | 13.6 |
| ICT | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 3.5 | 3.4 |
| Wholesale & Retail Trade Volume Index | 3.7 | 4.9 | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.3 | 4.3 |
| Wholesale Trade | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 6.2 |
| Retail Trade | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 5.2 | 3.7 |
| Motor Vehicles | 4.7 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 2.5 | -3.6 | 0.2 |
| Services Producer Price Index | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.0 |
| Index of Industrial Production - Electricity | 9.1 | 5.1 | 4.6 | 3.1 | -1.7 | 0.7 |
| OTHERS | | | | | | |
| Labour Force Participation Rate (%) | 70.5 | 70.7 | 70.6 | 70.6 | 70.7 | 70.8 |
| Unemployment Rate (%) | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 3.0 |











SECOND QUARTER GDP 2025

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ekonomi suku kedua 4.4 peratus



KOSMO!

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国家银行指出,我国次季经 劲增长的因素,包括家庭开籍 他今天连目统计司拿督斯里 0.7%。 济增长4.4%,远低于去年次 增加、电子电气出口与旅客到 莫哈末乌兹亦召开联合记者会 季的5.9%,但与首季的4.4%持一访人数增加,以及投资活动强 上时,加此表示。

平。4月、5月和6月的增长率分 功。 不过,由于油气产出下降, 别为4.45 3.35和5.58 经季节性调整后,GDP环比 拉累了次季的经济扩张。 报李节性需要后,009年世 基于全球贸易政策的不确定 的贸易表现,走2:13、离于 性,国行政制度可以且今年的 为报题表统上调风速而进行的 以及投资资本货物进口机的 1000年年-考虑 10.

外部环境持续充满排战。下 半年出口增长将更趋温和。 另一方面, 莫哈末乌兹 尔指出, 经季节性调整, 次季经济增长势头更强劲, 按季增长2.1%, 高于首季的

他说,在供给方面,服务与 制造等行业均推动了经济增 长, 唯独矿业陷入萎缩, 按年 下跌了5.2%, 比首季的下跌 阿都拉昔指出,我国上半年 2.7%更为严重。

2007年第一年877.76。 国行总盘全备新国网基抗告 GDP增长预测,估计全年轻济等,出口前置活动,但这种增长在 了电子和电气设备出口的持续 图打造基本管用里用發化目 增长分子45至4.8%,比之前前 第二季末已明显放缓。因此 ,增长为一种电气饮食口口对对来 今日出度2004年次季经济表现 "14%,今天—148%—148版 第二季末已明显放缓。因此 增长,导致水季等出口萎缩 记者会指出,支持次季经济强 估的4.5%至5.5%增速来得低。 世预料,随著关税生效,以及 72.6%。





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