MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

## VOL. 4 | 2025

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**

*DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA*

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

**VOL. 4 | 2025**

**Announcement:**

ASEAN-Malaysia 2025 Chairmanship: Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will chair the 15th ASEAN Community Statistical System Committee (ACSS15) which aim to strengthen the statistical cooperation towards sustainable regional development.

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

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

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**
*DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA*

Published and printed by:

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

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Published in April 2025.



**eISSN 2716 - 6813**

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

# NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

I am honoured to present the fourth series of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) for the year 2025. This comprehensive report, meticulously prepared by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), offers an in-depth analysis of our economic performance in 2024 as well as provides key insights and projections for the early months of 2025. We extend our sincere appreciation for your continued support, which ensures that this critical data remains accessible to all, empowering decision-makers across all levels.

The year 2024 marked a period of robust growth for Malaysia, exceeding expectations. Our economy expanded by 5.1 per cent, a notable improvement from the 3.6 per cent growth recorded in 2023. This growth was driven by favourable developments across all major sectors. The Services sector led with a 5.4 per cent increase, underpinned by growths in wholesale trade, transportation and communication. The Manufacturing sector expanded by 4.2 per cent, while the Construction sector saw a remarkable 17.5 per cent growth, fuelled by residential and specialised building construction activities. The Agriculture sector grew by 3.1 per cent, and the Mining & Quarrying sector saw a more modest 0.9 per cent increase.

As we entered 2025, our GDP grew by 4.4 per cent in the first quarter, slower than the previous quarter but still indicative of a resilient economy. Growth was primarily driven by the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors. However, the Mining & Quarrying sector faced challenges, contracting by 4.9 per cent.

On the inflation front, Malaysia experienced a slower rise in consumer prices. In March 2025, the inflation rate stood at 1.4 per cent, a modest increase, driven by personal care, restaurant services, and housing costs. Food prices showed some fluctuations, notably in regions such as Johor, Selangor, and Putrajaya, where inflation exceeded the national average. For the first quarter of 2025, inflation remained steady at 1.5 per cent, with core inflation holding at 1.9 per cent. When compared to our regional peers, Malaysia's inflation rate remains relatively low, positioning us favourably within the Southeast Asian economy.

In February 2025, the Manufacturing sector posted a 4.7 per cent year-on-year increase in sales, reaching RM153.1 billion. This growth was fuelled by strong performances in sectors such as Food & Beverages, Electrical & Electronics, and Non-metallic Mineral Products. Employment in the Manufacturing sector rose by 1.2 per cent, bringing the total number of employees to 2.39 million, reflecting a healthy labour market.

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) grew by 1.5 per cent in February, with Manufacturing-continuing to lead the growth. However, the Mining and Electricity sectors experienced declines, which warrants close monitoring.

Regarding trade, Malaysia's total trade in March 2025 grew by 2.2 per cent, driven by a surge in exports and re-exports. Notably, the trade balance recorded a significant surplus of RM24.7 billion, an impressive 94.4 per cent increase year-on-year. Our exports grew by 6.8 per cent, with electronics continuing to be a key driver.

In the labour market, employment rose by 0.3 per cent to 16.73 million, with the unemployment rate remained steady at 3.1 per cent. However, youth unemployment posted a challenge, with the 15–24 age group facing a 10.3 per cent unemployment rate, underscoring the need for targeted policies and initiatives to improve opportunities for young Malaysians.

Looking ahead to the remainder of 2025, Malaysia's economic outlook remains one of resilience, adaptation, and opportunity. While external challenges such as the impact of U.S. tariffs and global trade uncertainties may pose risks to growth, Malaysia's diversified economy, commitment to innovation, and strategic government policies will continue to serve as key pillars of economic stability.

We remain confident that, despite the challenges, Malaysia will emerge stronger, more competitive, and better positioned on the global stage. While the road ahead may present challenges, with collective effort and determination, we will continue to build a prosperous, resilient, and forward-looking economy for Malaysia.

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# NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

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Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
27 APRIL 2025

# KEY REVIEW

- According to the OECD Economic Outlook (March 2025), global economic grew strongly at 3.2 per cent in 2024, mainly driven by the U.S. and major emerging economies, such as China. However, the growth is expected to slow slightly to 3.1 per cent in 2025 and 3.0 per cent in 2026. This moderation is due to rising trade barriers among G20 countries, policy uncertainty, and geopolitical tensions affecting investment and consumer spending.

- Malaysia's advance GDP estimates show that the economy grew by 4.4 per cent in Q1 2025, slightly lower than the 5.0 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter. This growth was mainly supported by the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors, while the Mining & Quarrying sector continued to decline. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, however, the economy contracted by 3.7 per cent, following a 2.7 per cent expansion in Q4 2024.

- Based on the agriculture statistics, the Natural Rubber (NR) production in February 2025 recorded a year-on-year increase of 21.3 per cent to 36,005 tonnes from 29,691 tonnes in February 2024. Compared to the previous month, production also grew by 18.7 per cent from 30,342 tonnes in January 2025. Meanwhile, Fresh fruit bunches (FFB) production in March 2025 rose by 1.9 per cent year-on-year to 7,309,432 tonnes (March 2024: 7,169,801 tonnes). The monthly production surged by 14.2 per cent from 6,403,272 tonnes in February 2025.

- In February 2025, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) grew by 1.5 per cent, driven primarily by a 4.8 per cent expansion in the Manufacturing sector. In contrast, the Mining and Electricity sectors showed declines of 8.9 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively. On a month-on-month basis, the IPI fell by 6.8 per cent, as compared to a smaller drop of 0.4 per cent in January 2025.

- Simultaneously, Manufacturing sector recorded a 4.7 per cent year-on-year increase in sales value in February 2025, amounting to RM153.1 billion. This was mainly supported by strong growth in the Manufacture of Food, Beverages & Tobacco sub-sector (14.6%), followed by Electrical & electronics products (7.7%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (4.4%). On a month-on-month basis, sales value declined by 3.2 per cent as compared to RM158.1 billion in January 2025.

- The Wholesale & Retail Trade sector recorded RM148.3 billion in sales in February 2025, growing 5.1 per cent from the same month last year, mainly supported by Retail trade (5.9%) and Wholesale trade (5.3%). Similarly, the volume index also rose 3.9 per cent year-on-year, contributed by Wholesale trade (4.9%) and Retail (4.3%). However, as against January 2025, overall sales dropped by 0.4 per cent, mainly due to the declines in Wholesale trade (-1.9%) and Retail trade (-1.5%).

- Looking at the prices, Malaysia's inflation rate eased to 1.5 per cent in February 2025 from 1.7 per cent in January, influenced by the slower price increase in Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (+2.3%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture (+1.5%). Meanwhile, Personal Care, Education, and Insurance recorded higher inflation, while Restaurant & Accommodation Services, Food & Beverages, and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco maintained the previous month's rates. Declines in Information & Communication (-5.3%) and Clothing & Footwear (-0.2%) also attributed to the overall inflation. On a monthly basis, inflation rose slightly by 0.1 per cent, the same rate as in January 2025.

- Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) recorded an annual increase of 0.3 per cent in February 2025 against a 0.8 per cent rise registered in January 2025. The moderate increase was backed by the continued expansion in the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sectors, despite a decline in the Mining sector. The PPI on monthly basis edged up by 0.1 per cent against 0.3 per cent.

- In February 2025, Malaysia's total trade rose by 5.9 per cent year-on-year to RM223.9 billion, driven by higher exports amounting to RM118.3 billion (+6.2%) and imports at RM105.6 billion (+5.5%). Accordingly, the trade surplus contributed to a double-digit increase of 12.2 per cent, reaching RM12.6 billion. On a month-on-month basis, total trade declined by 7.5 per cent, with both exports and imports fell by 3.7 per cent and 11.3 per cent, reflecting a temporary slowdown in trade activity.

# KEY REVIEW

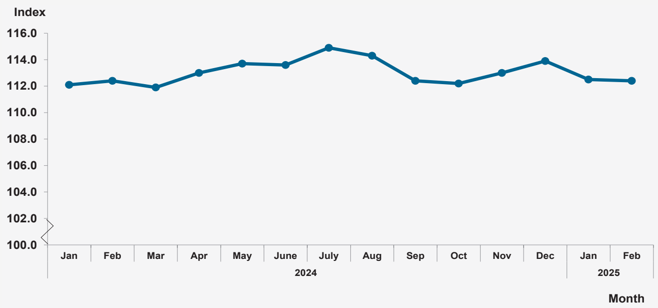
- Malaysia's labour market continued to strengthen, with the number of employed persons increasing by 2.9 per cent year-on-year to 16.73 million in February 2025, raising the employment-to-population ratio to 68.5 per cent from 68.2 per cent a year earlier. The number of unemployed persons fell by 4.3 per cent to 532.8 thousand, reducing the unemployment rate to 3.1 per cent. Meanwhile, the labour force expanded by 2.6 per cent to 17.27 million, supported by a slight increase in the labour force participation rate to 70.7 per cent.

- In February 2025, the Leading Index (LI) declined slightly year-on-year to 112.4 points, mainly due to a sharp drop in approved housing units (-34.5%). On a monthly basis, the index fell by 0.2 per cent, with the smoothed LI remaining below 100.0 points, indicating modest growth prospects amid global uncertainties.

# KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

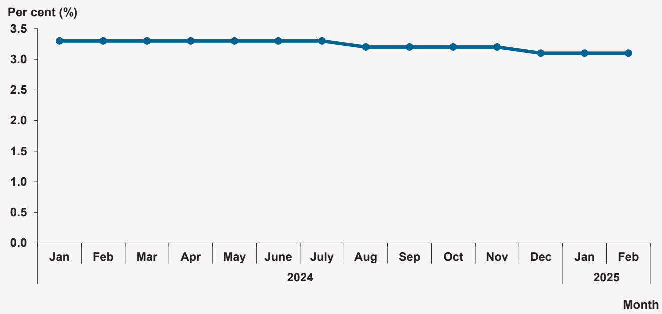
## Leading Index

**112.4**
FEB 2025



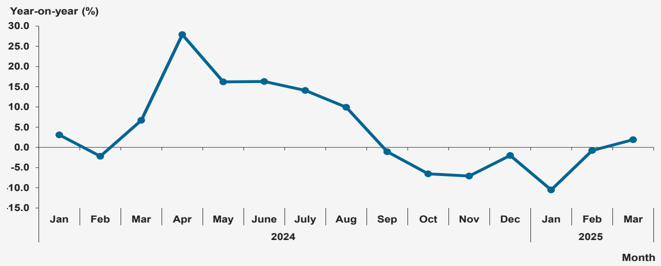

## Unemployment Rate

**3.1%**
FEB 2025



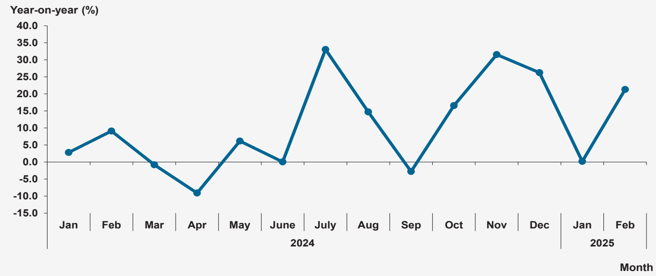

## Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

**1.9%**
MARCH 2025



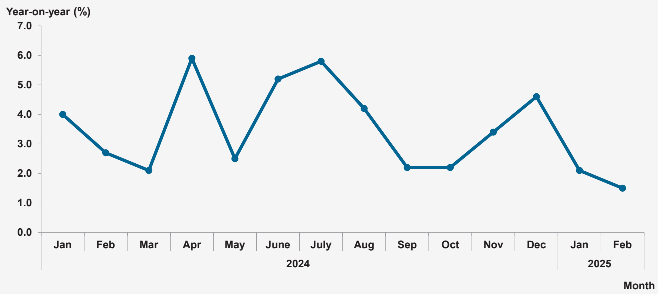

## Production of Natural Rubber

**21.3%**
FEB 2025



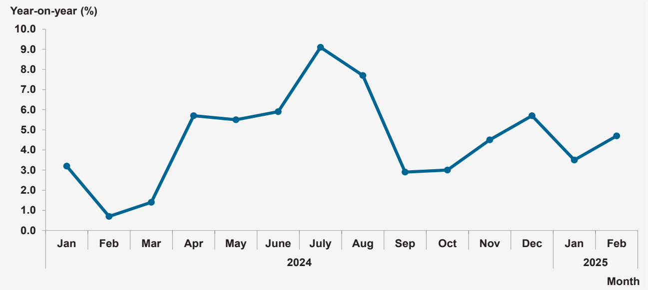

## Industrial Production Index (IPI)

**1.5%**
FEB 2025




## Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

**4.7%**
FEB 2025

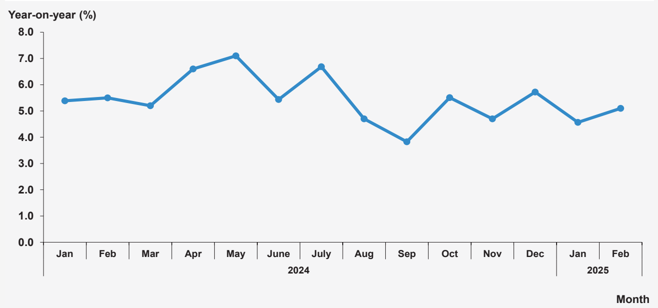



Note:
1) Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed in 7age.
2) The remaining indicators are expressed in year-on-year percentage change

# KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

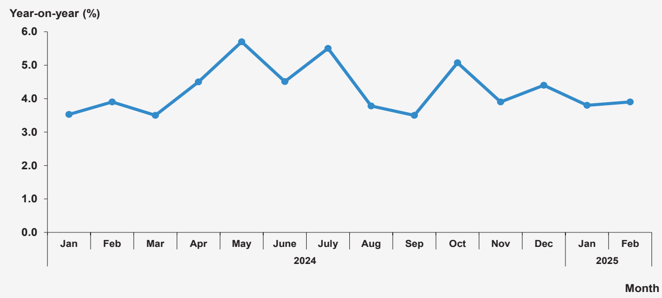
## Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

**5.1%**
FEB 2025



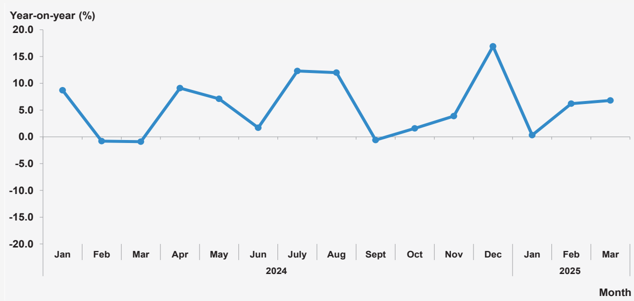

## Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

**3.9%**
FEB 2025



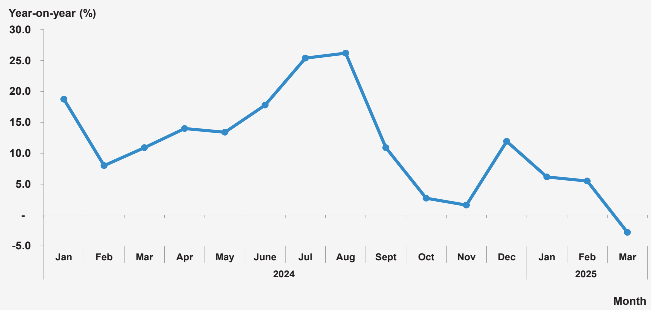

## Exports

**6.8%**
MARCH 2025



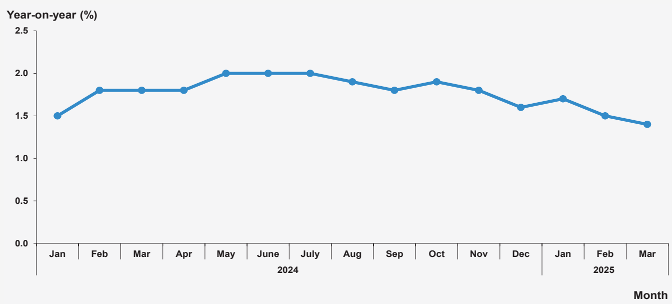

## Imports

**-2.8%**
MARCH 2025



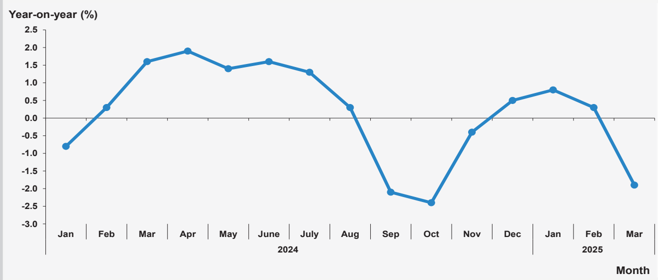

## Consumer Price Index (CPI)

**1.4%**
MARCH 2025




## Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

**-1.9%**
MARCH 2025



# World Economy

According to the OECD Economic Outlook Interim Report released in March 2025, global economic growth remained strong at 3.2 per cent in 2024, driven by the United States and several key emerging economies, including China. Projections indicate a gradual slowdown in global growth from 3.2 per cent in 2024 to 3.1 per cent in 2025 and 3.0 per cent in 2026. Key factors contributing to this moderation include rising trade barriers among G20 countries, policy uncertainties, trade obstacles and geopolitical pressures affecting investment and household spending.

The U.S. economy demonstrated strong performance in 2024, supported by resilient domestic consumption, business investment and a robust labour market. However, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth is projected to decline from 2.8 per cent in 2024 to 2.2 per cent in 2025 and 1.6 per cent in 2026, as shown in Table 1. This moderation is attributed to the lagging effects of tight monetary policy, rising trade uncertainty and weakening investor sentiment.

**Table 1: GDP Growth Projection (%), 2024-2026**

| Country/Region | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **World** | **3.2** | **3.1** | **3.0** |
| United States | 2.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 |
| Australia | 1.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Euro Area | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 |
| Germany | -0.2 | 0.4 | 1.1 |
| France | 1.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| Italy | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 |
| Spain | 3.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| China | 5.0 | 4.8 | 4.4 |
| Japan | 0.1 | 1.1 | 0.2 |
| India | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.6 |
| Indonesia | 5.0 | 4.9 | 5.0 |
| **Malaysia** | **4.9** | **4.7** | **4.4** |
| Saudi Arabia | 1.2 | 3.8 | 3.6 |

Source: OECD Interim Economic Outlook, March 2025

China continues to record strong growth in 2024, projected at 5.0 per cent, driven by fiscal policy support, consumer sector recovery and public investment. However, the growth is expected to ease gradually to 4.8 per cent in 2025 and 4.4 per cent in 2026. This slowdown is driven by weak global demand, prolonged trade tensions and internal structural challenges such as real estate sector debt and an aging population.

Inflation is projected to be higher than earlier estimates, although it continues to moderate as growth softens. Headline inflation in the G20 economies is expected to decline from 3.8 per cent in 2025 to 3.2 per cent in 2026. These projections assume a 25 percentage increase in bilateral tariffs between Canada and the United States, as well as between Mexico and the United States, with almost all merchandise imports beginning April. Economy activity would be stronger and inflation lower in all three economies if these tariff increases were smaller or confined to a narrower range of goods. Nonetheless, global growth would still remain below earlier expectations.

Global risks remain elevated, particularly due to economic fragmentation and rising trade barriers, which threaten growth and fuel inflation. Higher inflation may trigger tighter monetary policies and market volatility. Conversely, the implementation of stable policies, tariff reductions, structural reforms, and defence spending could boost economic growth, although the long-term fiscal pressures increase.

In the first quarter of 2025, according to preliminary estimates, China's GDP reached 31,875.8 billion yuan, growing by 5.4 per cent year-on-year and 1.2 per cent compared to the fourth quarter of 2024. This reflects a robust economic recovery and resilience, as growth surpassed market expectations and was driven by strong exports, industrial output and retail sales. In contrast, Singapore's economy grew by 3.8 per cent year-on-year but contracted by 0.8 quarter-on-quarter. As a result, the Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI) revised its 2025 GDP growth forecast downward to a range of 0.0 per cent to 2.0 per cent. Meanwhile, Vietnam's GDP is estimated to have surged by 6.93 per cent year-on-year, marking the strongest first-quarter growth from 2020 to 2025 showcasing resilience in its economic performance.

## Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's advance GDP estimates expanded by 4.4 per cent in the first quarter of 2025, compared to 5.0 per cent in the preceding quarter, as presented in **Table 2**. This growth was mainly supported by the Services, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. Conversely, the Mining & Quarrying sector remained in contraction during this quarter. In terms of quarter-on-quarter performance, Malaysia's economy contracted by 3.7 per cent, following 2.7 per cent growth in the fourth quarter of 2024.

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

| Kind of Economic Activity | 2023 | 2024 | 2023 | | | | 2024 | | | | 2025 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1 | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1* |
| Services | 5.1 | 5.4 | 7.1 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 5.2 | 5.5 | 5.2 |
| Manufacturing | 0.7 | 4.2 | 3.2 | 0.1 | -0.1 | -0.3 | 1.9 | 4.7 | 5.6 | 4.4 | 4.2 |
| Mining and quarrying | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.6 | -2.1 | -1.1 | 3.5 | 5.7 | 2.7 | -3.9 | -0.9 | -4.9 |
| Agriculture | 0.7 | 3.1 | 1.4 | -0.7 | 0.3 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 7.3 | 4.0 | -0.5 | 0.7 |
| Construction | 6.1 | 17.5 | 7.4 | 6.2 | 7.2 | 3.6 | 11.9 | 17.3 | 19.9 | 20.7 | 14.5 |
| **GDP** | **3.6** | **5.1** | **5.5** | **2.8** | **3.1** | **2.9** | **4.2** | **5.9** | **5.4** | **5.0** | **4.4** |

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

The **Services** sector grew by 5.2 per cent, compared to 5.5 per cent recorded in the fourth quarter of 2024. The performance was driven by positive growth across all sub-sectors, notably the Wholesale & retail trade, Transportation & storage and Information & communication sub-sectors.

The **Manufacturing** sector grew by 4.2 per cent, marking a slight deceleration from the 4.4 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. The growth was supported by stronger performance in Electrical, electronic & optical products; Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing; as well as Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products.

The **Mining & quarrying** sector remained in decline, contracting by 4.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2025, compared to a 0.9 per cent decline in the fourth quarter of 2024. The weak performance was primarily due to lower production in the Crude oil & condensate and Natural gas sub-sectors during this quarter.

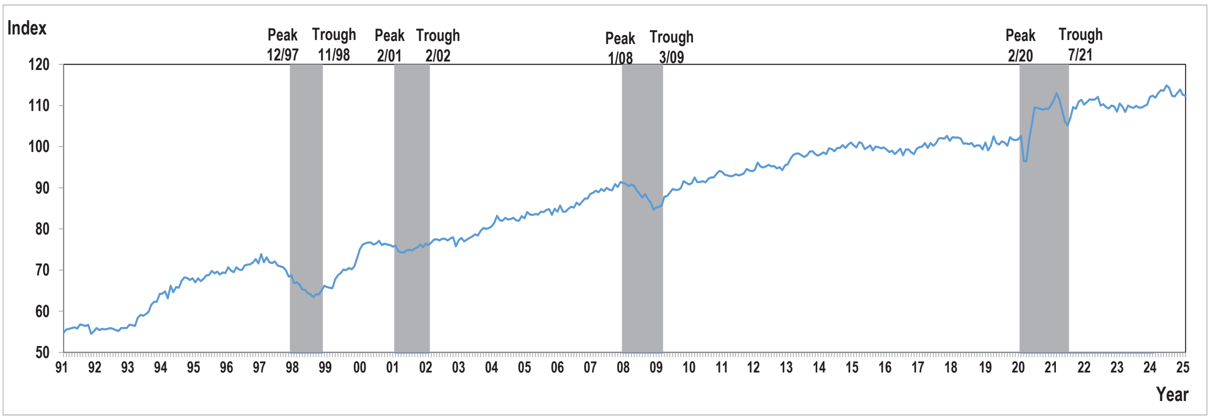
The **Agriculture** sector grew marginally by 0.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2025, rebounding from 0.5 per cent contraction in the previous quarter. This growth was driven by stronger performance in the Fishing and Other agriculture sub-sectors. In contrast, the Oil palm sub-sector experienced a downturn in this quarter.

The **Construction** sector posted strong growth of 14.5 per cent in the first quarter of 2025, compared to 20.7 per cent in the previous quarter. The sector's performance was driven by moderate growth across all segments, led by Specialised construction activities and Residential buildings.-

## Malaysia Economic Indicators - Leading Index

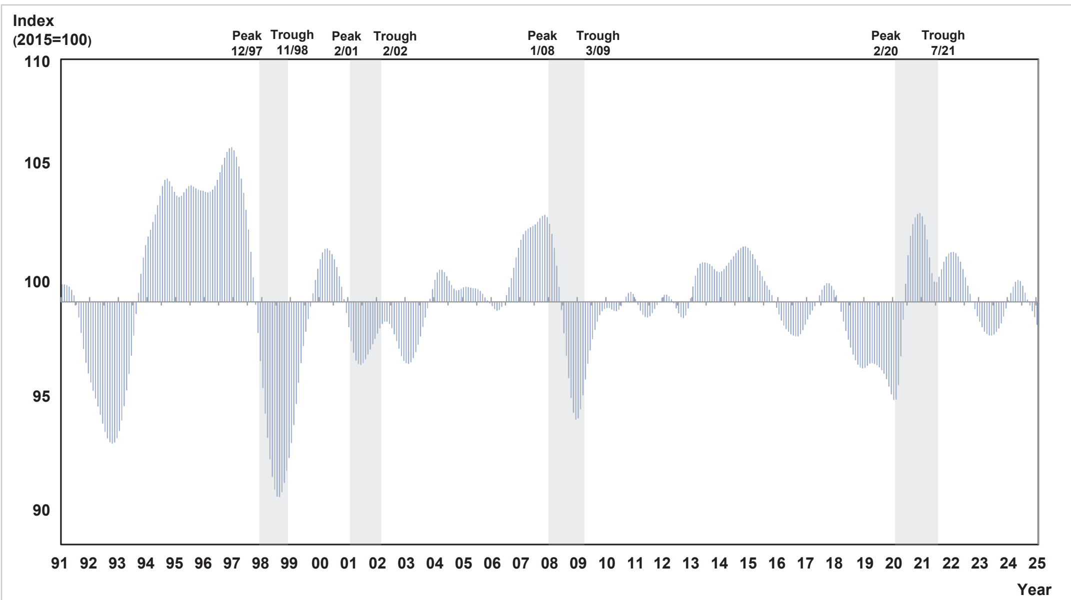
The annual performance of the Leading Index (LI) registered 112.4 points in February 2025, reflecting a marginal decline of 0.004 points, primarily attributable to a substantial contraction in the Number of Housing Units Approved (-34.5%). In terms of monthly performance, the LI recorded a decline of 0.2 per cent in February 2025, indicating modest negative as compared to the previous month (January 2025: -1.1%). This was primarily bolstered by a 0.5 per cent increase in Real Imports of Semi Conductors. Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in February 2025, the LI remained below 100.0 points. Nevertheless, Malaysia's economy is expected to remain moderate supported by strong economic fundamentals despite facing global uncertainties, leading to complex spillover effects.

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




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# MALAYSIA'S CONSTRUCTION SECTOR PERFORMANCE: A STATE-LEVEL ANALYSIS OF TOP PERFORMERS

Siti Nuraishah Mohd Khair, Nur Atikah Abdul Aziz, Komathi Pindaya, and Sharuddin Shafie

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## INTRODUCTION

Malaysia's construction industry has played a pivotal role in the country's development, contributing significantly to infrastructure expansion, economic growth, and job creation. However, the pace of construction growth has not been uniform across the country. States such as Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, Johor, Penang, and Sarawak have consistently led in construction output, driven by their stronger economies, rapid urbanisation, and government-backed development projects (Department of Statistics Malaysia [DOSM], 2023). The growth trajectories in these states not only reflect economic strength but also underscore the potential of well-planned regional development in shaping vibrant, economically competitive areas. While the construction sector serves as a cornerstone of Malaysia's broader economic development, the scale and pace of construction activities have varied considerably across the nation's 13 states and three federal territories. Abdullah, Kamar, and Azis (2011) highlighted that construction activities tend to concentrate in economically vibrant states, driven by investment flows, rapid urban migration, and targeted development policies. This disparity is influenced by regional economic structures, demographic patterns, and government policies. Understanding the dynamics of these states' construction sectors is crucial for informing future policy decisions and investment strategies aimed at fostering balanced growth across Malaysia.

This article provides an in-depth analysis of the regional dynamics in Malaysia's construction industry between 2010 and 2022, focusing on five leading states: Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, Sarawak, Johor, and Penang. Drawing on data from DOSM, the study explores how factors such as major infrastructure projects, federal investments, and the strategic importance of each state have influenced construction growth over the years. Notable examples include the Iskandar Malaysia development in Johor (Economic Planning Unit, 2010) and urban transport expansions in Klang Valley (Oxford Business Group, 2016), both of which have been pivotal drivers of growth in their respective regions. In 2022, these five states emerged as the top contributors to national construction output, reflecting their stronger economic bases and the impact of ongoing infrastructure initiatives. Selangor led with 25.4 per cent of Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), followed by Kuala Lumpur (15.9 per cent), Johor (9.4 per cent), Sarawak (9.3 per cent), and Penang (7.4 per cent) (DOSM, 2023). These regional disparities underscore the varying levels of construction activity, driven by both strategic projects and broader state growth patterns.

This paper provides an analysis of the top five performing states in Malaysia's construction sector performance between 2010 and 2022, drawing on data from DOSM, including the Economic Census and related statistical reports. The study begins by examining general construction trends across all Malaysian states before narrowing the focus to five key high-performing regions: Selangor, Kuala Lumpur, Sarawak, Johor, and Penang. By analysing these state-level patterns, the research seeks to identify the key drivers of construction performance, such as major infrastructure projects, federal investments, and each state's strategic importance. The study also explores how these states emerged as top contributors to national construction output in 2022, with Selangor leading at RM64.2 billion in 2022, followed by Kuala Lumpur, Sarawak, Johor, and Penang. By comparing these high-performing states, this paper aims to offer valuable insights for future policy-making and investment strategies, focusing on fostering more balanced growth across the country (World Bank, 2020).

## THE PERFORMANCE OF STATE-LEVEL VARIATIONS IN MALAYSIA'S CONSTRUCTION SECTOR (2010-2022)

From 2010 to 2022, Malaysia's construction sector saw impressive growth in both the number of businesses and the value they generated. The number of construction establishments rose significantly from just over 22,000 in 2010 to more than 71,000 in 2022. Over the same period, the sector's total gross output more than doubled, rising from RM91.3 billion to RM205.1 billion. Selangor consistently led the sector, producing the highest output at RM64.2 billion in 2022, up from RM28.3 billion in 2010. Kuala Lumpur followed closely with an increase from RM16.1 billion to RM33.2 billion, while Johor also demonstrate strong growth, climbing from RM8.9 billion to RM23.7 billion.

Other states such as Sarawak and Pulau Pinang also recorded notable gains. Sarawak's gross output rose from RM6.6 billion in 2010 to RM17.6 billion in 2022, while Pulau Pinang grew from RM5.2 billion to RM12.8 billion over the same period. States like Perak, Sabah, and Pahang showed steady improvements as well. In contrast, smaller states including Perlis, Labuan, and Putrajaya contributed relatively little to the national total, each generating less than RM1.1 billion in 2022. Overall, the data highlights a strong concentration of construction activity in urban and rapidly developing areas, reflecting Malaysia's continued investment in infrastructure and urban expansion.

**Table 1a: No. of Establishment, Value of Gross Output and Percentage Share to Malaysia GDP in Construction Sector by States, 2010 – 2022**

| State | Year | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2010 | | | 2015 | | | 2022 | | |
| | No. of Establishment | Gross Output (RM '000) | Percentage Share to Malaysia GDP (%) | No. of Establishment | Gross Output (RM '000) | Percentage Share to Malaysia GDP (%) | No. of Establishment | Gross Output (RM '000) | Percentage Share to Malaysia GDP (%)[e] |
| Selangor | 6,980 | 28,278,955 | 21.6 | 7,995 | 46,923,025 | 22.8 | 19,770 | 64,172,202 | 25.4 |
| Kuala Lumpur | 2,339 | 16,052,805 | 13.8* | 5,609 | 27,191,226 | 15.4* | 4,473 | 33,159,318 | 15.9* |
| Johor | 2,666 | 8,931,622 | 9.0 | 5,023 | 35,825,335 | 9.3 | 9,577 | 23,703,038 | 9.4 |
| Sarawak | 1,132 | 6,582,442 | 10.6 | 1,818 | 12,159,350 | 10.3 | 3,294 | 17,583,245 | 9.3 |
| Pulau Pinang | 1,197 | 5,248,097 | 6.4 | 2,888 | 9,872,524 | 6.6 | 5,704 | 12,792,761 | 7.4 |
| Sabah | 1,299 | 7,416,361 | 7.1 | 2,513 | 8,162,547 | 6.3 | 2,132 | 11,060,164 | 5.4 |
| Perak | 1,976 | 4,390,258 | 5.3 | 3,169 | 7,877,901 | 5.4 | 5,085 | 8,933,903 | 5.3 |
| Pahang | 800 | 2,387,818 | 4.4 | 2,305 | 7,836,115 | 4.2 | 3,027 | 6,966,142 | 4.1 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 1,051 | 2,332,429 | 3.7 | 3,001 | 5,147,960 | 3.4 | 5,227 | 5,995,725 | 3.4 |
| Terengganu | 722 | 2,352,676 | 2.8 | 1,422 | 4,601,924 | 2.6 | 2,633 | 5,512,701 | 2.5 |
| Kedah | 610 | 1,598,808 | 3.3 | 1,515 | 3,280,185 | 3.4 | 3,570 | 6,498,098 | 3.4 |
| Kelantan | 330 | 1,207,699 | 1.9 | 696 | 3,036,700 | 1.8 | 2,542 | 3,872,503 | 1.8 |
| Melaka | 661 | 1,855,681 | 2.9 | 1,457 | 2,959,870 | 3.1 | 2,956 | 2,968,672 | 3.0 |
| Putrajaya | 64 | 1,940,803 | * | 271 | 2,208,066 | * | 149 | 1,097,987 | * |
| Perlis | 225 | 505,088 | 0.5 | 706 | 434,551 | 0.5 | 649 | 384,834 | 0.4 |
| Labuan | 88 | 260,143 | 0.4 | 170 | 421,417 | 0.5 | 274 | 351,774 | 0.5 |
| **MALAYSIA** | **22,140** | **91,341,685** | **100.0** | **40,558** | **177,938,694** | **100.0** | **71,062** | **205,053,067** | **100.0** |

*Kuala Lumpur GDP includes Putrajaya
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

In terms of contribution to the national GDP from construction, Selangor once again took the lead, with its share rising from 21.6 per cent in 2010 to 25.4 per cent in 2022. Kuala Lumpur followed with 15.9 per cent, up from 13.8 per cent, while Johor's contribution increased from 9.0 per cent to 9.4 per cent. Sarawak and Pulau Pinang also showed strong performances, each contributing over 7.0 per cent by 2022. In contrast, states like Perlis and Labuan maintained relatively low shares, each under 1.0 per cent. These figures reinforce the trend that construction activities are heavily concentrated in key economic and urban hubs, contributing significantly to Malaysia's overall development.

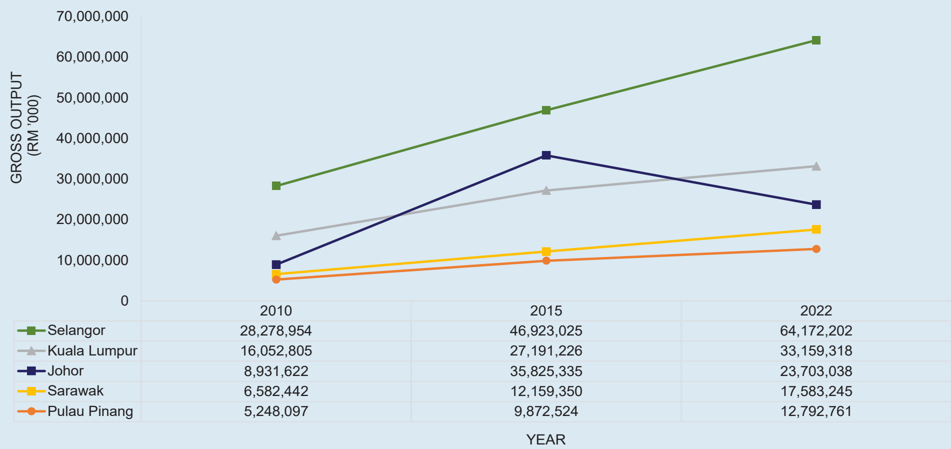
## Top 5 States Analysis by Gross Construction Output

Between 2010 and 2022, Selangor consistently dominated Malaysia's construction sector, with gross output registering an increase of over twofold, rising from RM28.2 billion to RM64.2 billion. This sustained dominance highlights the state's strategic role as the country's main economic engine, supported by ongoing civil engineering, commercial buildings, and special trade sub-sectors (DOSM, 2023). Kuala Lumpur consistently ranked second with high construction output, bolstered by commercial development, public transport upgrades such as MRT and LRT networks and urban renewal programmes, particularly within civil engineering and non-residential construction segments.

Johor experienced the most dramatic growth surge, with gross output increasing over 300% between 2010 to 2015, largely driven by massive investments under Iskandar Malaysia, a government-led economic corridor. The launch and active implementation of large-scale development projects including Medini, Legoland Malaysia, Educity, and high-end residential zones spurred a construction boom across various sub-sectors, particularly in special trade activities and residential buildings. Foreign direct investments, especially from Singapore and China, played a significant role in boosting gross output during this period (Khazanah Nasional, 2015; Knight Frank, 2018; JLL, 2016). However, by 2022, Johor's output had moderated, signalling the completion of earlier phases and a recalibration of the state's construction landscape.

Meanwhile, Sarawak and Pulau Pinang displayed stable and gradual growth, reflecting steady government-led infrastructure development and industrial expansion tailored to local needs. Sarawak's construction output was buoyed by infrastructure initiatives such as the Pan Borneo Highway, rural connectivity programs, and energy projects, notably in hydroelectric power. Pulau Pinang's development path has been driven by the expansion of industrial zones, residential projects, and increasing investment in high-tech industries, especially on the mainland. These trends were most evident in the building construction and special trade sub-sectors.

**Chart 1a: Construction Growth Trends in the Top Five States, 2010 – 2022**




| | 2010 | 2015 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Selangor | 28,278,954 | 46,923,025 | 64,172,202 |
| Kuala Lumpur | 16,052,805 | 27,191,226 | 33,159,318 |
| Johor | 8,931,622 | 35,825,335 | 23,703,038 |
| Sarawak | 6,582,442 | 12,159,350 | 17,583,245 |
| Pulau Pinang | 5,248,097 | 9,872,524 | 12,792,761 |

Source: Economic Census 2023, DOSM

## Top Performing States based on Quarterly Construction Statistics: A Consistent Trend (2015 – 2022)

The patterns observed in the Quarterly Construction Statistics—which capture the value of construction work completed on a quarterly basis—corroborate the trends identified in annual datasets. Although slight variations in annual rankings occurred, the dominance of Selangor, Wilayah Persekutuan, Johor, Sarawak, and Pulau Pinang remained unchanged throughout 2015 to 2022. These changes reflect the evolving focus of construction activities across states, influenced by factors such as public infrastructure development, private investment, and urban expansion. Nonetheless, the same five states have consistently led the sector in both statistical perspectives. Despite these shifts, Selangor consistently remained the main contributor to the national Construction sector throughout the period driven by ongoing infrastructure development, rapid urbanisation, and substantial public and private investment.

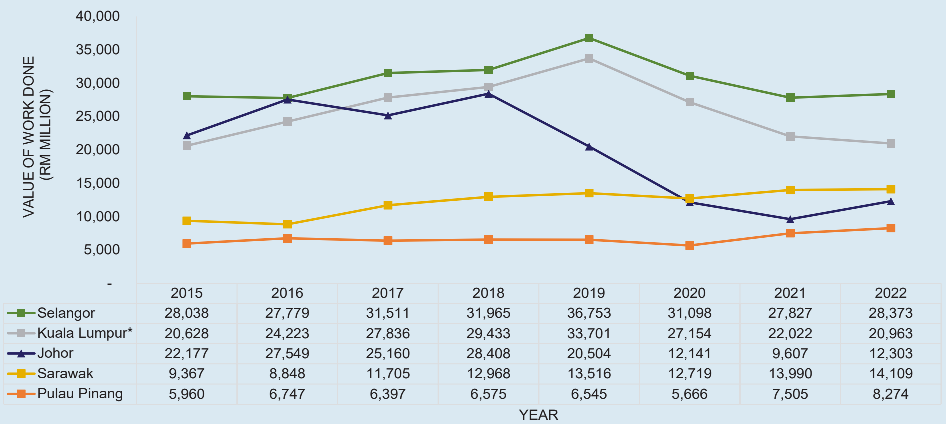
## Table 1b: Value of Work Done by State, 2015 - 2022

| States | Year | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 |
| Johor | 22,177 | 27,549 | 25,160 | 28,408 | 20,504 | 12,141 | 9,607 | 12,303 |
| Kedah | 2,351 | 2,822 | 2,747 | 2,734 | 2,763 | 3,072 | 2,867 | 5,397 |
| Kelantan | 1,228 | 1,790 | 1,707 | 1,054 | 1,181 | 1,602 | 1,608 | 3,111 |
| Melaka | 2,379 | 2,413 | 5,222 | 4,374 | 4,105 | 2,784 | 2,462 | 2,854 |
| Negeri Sembilan | 3,867 | 4,416 | 5,440 | 6,652 | 6,362 | 4,654 | 4,649 | 4,721 |
| Pahang | 5,269 | 6,490 | 7,951 | 5,714 | 4,107 | 3,473 | 4,871 | 4,820 |
| Perak | 5,028 | 5,563 | 3,814 | 5,392 | 5,832 | 4,251 | 3,991 | 4,975 |
| Perlis | 371 | 330 | 227 | 287 | 268 | 308 | 422 | 433 |
| Pulau Pinang | 5,960 | 6,747 | 6,397 | 6,575 | 6,545 | 5,666 | 7,505 | 8,274 |
| Sabah | 5,875 | 5,583 | 5,428 | 6,899 | 7,338 | 5,709 | 6,751 | 7,562 |
| Sarawak | 9,367 | 8,848 | 11,705 | 12,968 | 13,516 | 12,719 | 13,990 | 14,109 |
| Selangor | 28,038 | 27,779 | 31,511 | 31,965 | 36,753 | 31,098 | 27,827 | 28,373 |
| Terengganu | 2,403 | 2,285 | 3,306 | 3,093 | 3,290 | 3,285 | 3,411 | 3,996 |
| Kuala Lumpur* | 20,628 | 24,223 | 27,836 | 29,433 | 33,701 | 27,154 | 22,022 | 20,963 |
| **MALAYSIA** | **114,943** | **126,838** | **138,452** | **145,547** | **146,267** | **117,918** | **111,982** | **121,889** |

* includes Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya and Labuan

Source: Quarterly Construction Survey 2015 - 2022, DOSM

## Chart 1b: Trends in Value of Work Done in the Top Five States, 2010 – 2022



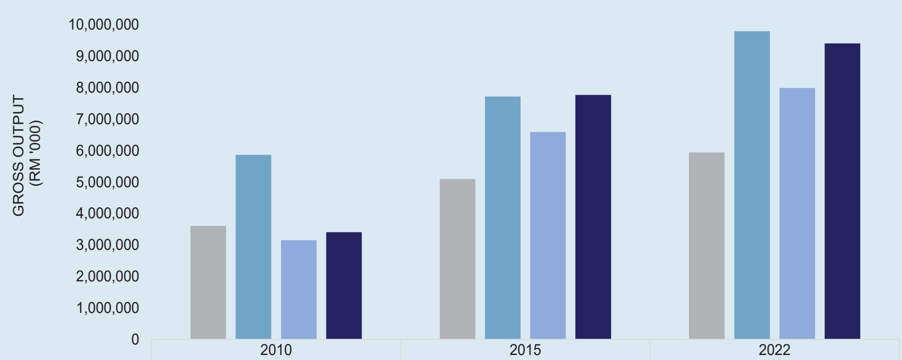

Source: Quarterly Construction Survey 2015 - 2022, DOSM

## CONSTRUCTION PATTERN ACROSS MALAYSIA'S TOP FIVE STATES BY SUB-SECTOR

### Selangor

Selangor's construction sector has shown significant growth from 2010 to 2022, with notable increases in output across various sub-sectors. The residential building sub-sector, while growing steadily from RM5.74 billion in 2010 to RM10.39 billion in 2022, has experienced slower growth in recent years, suggesting a potential stabilisation in the market. In contrast, the non-residential buildings, civil engineering, and special trade activities sub-sectors have seen rapid growth. Notably, the civil engineering sub-sector expanded dramatically from RM6.65 billion in 2010 to RM16.58 billion in 2022, signalling increased investments in infrastructure DOSM, 2022). This trend aligns with broader global patterns in the construction industry growth patterns, where infrastructure developments have become a priority in emerging economies (Smyth & Pryke, 2020).

**Chart 1c: Selangor Gross Output by Sub sector, 2010 – 2022**




| | 2010 | 2015 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Building | 3,612,883 | 5,098,739 | 5,947,665 |
| Non-Residential Building | 5,871,904 | 7,722,583 | 9,800,870 |
| Civil Engineering | 3,156,672 | 6,595,256 | 7,997,841 |
| Special Trade Activities | 3,411,347 | 7,774,647 | 9,412,942 |

YEAR

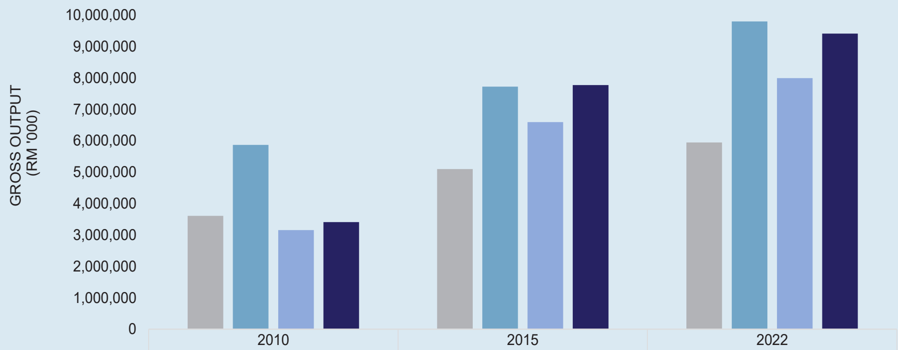
Source: Economic Census 2023, DOSM

Research indicates that the shift towards large-scale infrastructure projects is not unique to Selangor but reflects a global trend, with many regions prioritising investments in infrastructure to support urbanisation and economic growth (Wells, 2018). In Malaysia, similar patterns have been observed, where infrastructure development has played a pivotal role in boosting economic activities and addressing growing urban needs (Ismail & Sulaiman, 2021). The growth in specialised trade activities further complements this shift, highlighting the need for advanced technical skills in supporting complex construction projects. As the sector continues to expand, the demand for skilled labour and specialised services is expected to rise, reinforcing the importance of infrastructure in long-term economic development (Wells, 2018).

### Kuala Lumpur

Kuala Lumpur's construction sector has demonstrated steady growth across all sub-sectors between 2010 to 2022, reflecting the city's continuous urban transformation. The residential building sub-sector grew from RM3.61 billion in 2010 to RM5.95 billion in 2022, indicating consistent housing demand, although the growth rate moderated after 2015.

**Chart 1d: Kuala Lumpur's Gross Output by Sub sector, 2010 – 2022**




| | 2010 | 2015 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Building | 3,612,883 | 5,098,739 | 5,947,665 |
| Non-Residential Building | 5,871,904 | 7,722,583 | 9,800,870 |
| Civil Engineering | 3,156,672 | 6,595,256 | 7,997,841 |
| Special Trade Activities | 3,411,347 | 7,774,647 | 9,412,942 |

YEAR

Source: Economic Census 2023, DOSM

The non-residential building sub-sector rose from RM5.87 billion in 2010 to RM9.80 billion in 2022, driven by the city's expansion in commercial and industrial infrastructure. The civil engineering sub-sector also recorded notable growth, rising from RM3.16 billion in 2010 to RM7.99 billion in 2022, signalling an increase in investments in public infrastructure. Meanwhile, the special trade sub-sector grew significantly from RM3.41 billion to RM9.41 billion, suggesting a demand for specialised services required for more complex construction projects.

Overall, Kuala Lumpur's construction sector experienced significant growth, with total output rising from RM16.05 billion in 2010 to RM33.16 billion in 2022, demonstrating a clear and consistent upward trend. This growth mirrors national trends whereby the construction industry remains the key to economic development, particularly in urban centres like Kuala Lumpur, where infrastructure development and specialisation are critical for meeting growing urban demands (DOSM, 2022). The city's focus on large-scale infrastructure projects aligns with global construction trends, where infrastructure is increasingly prioritised to support economic growth and urbanisation (Wells, 2018).

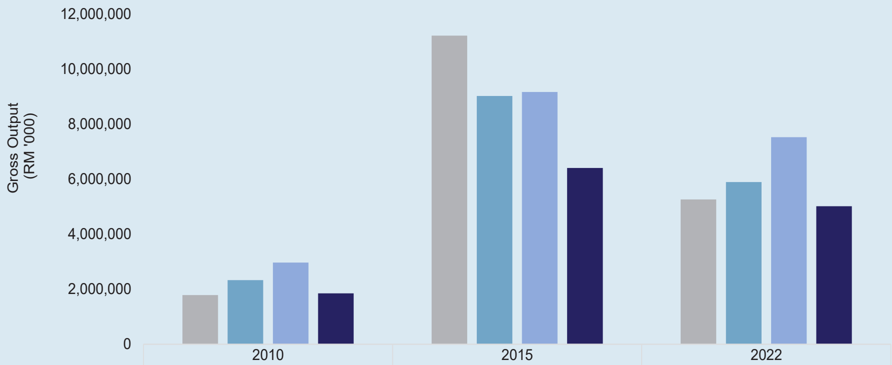
## Johor

Johor's construction sector experienced significant growth between 2010 and 2015, primarily driven by large-scaled developments such as Iskandar Malaysia and Forest City. The Iskandar Malaysia development, launched in 2006, attracted large investments, spurring growth in residential, commercial, and industrial construction (Hassan & Lee, 2020). Likewise, the Forest City project, a large-scale mixed-use development spanning over 1,386 hectares, has contributed to the region's rapid urbanisation, positioning Johor as a key player in sustainable city development (Tan, 2017). These mega projects prompted substantial growth in residential and non-residential building sub-sectors, significantly increasing the construction output during this period.

By 2022, however, Johor experienced a slowdown in construction activity, particularly in residential and non-residential building sub-sectors, when compared to 2015 levels. Residential building output declined significantly from RM11.22 billion in 2015 to RM5.27 billion, while non-residential building output also registered a decrease.

Despite this, civil engineering output remained strong, driven by infrastructure projects like the High-Speed Rail (HSR), which aims to improve connectivity between Kuala Lumpur and Singapore. Although the HSR project has faced delays, it remains a cornerstone initiative for Johor's long-term growth (Zainudin, 2018). This shift from residential to infrastructure-focused development reflects global trends in the construction industry, where many regions prioritise large-scale infrastructure to support urbanisation and stimulate economic growth (Wells, 2018).

**Chart 1e: Johor's Gross Output by Sub sector, 2010 – 2022**




| | 2010 | 2015 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Building | 1,784,525 | 11,220,015 | 5,266,568 |
| Non-Residential Building | 2,328,206 | 9,023,321 | 5,893,682 |
| Civil Engineering | 2,970,185 | 9,173,515 | 7,525,844 |
| Special Trade Activities | 1,848,707 | 6,408,483 | 5,016,944 |

YEAR

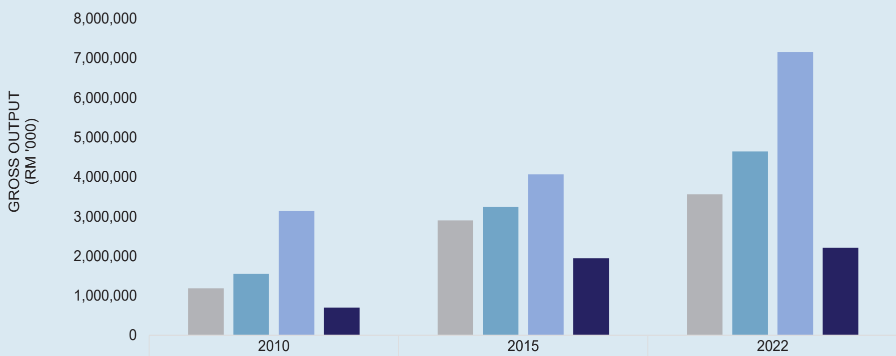
Source: Economic Census 2023, DOSM

## Sarawak

Sarawak's commitment to urbanisation and infrastructure development is reflected in its strategic investments aimed at improving connectivity, enhancing urban living, and stimulating economic growth. The state government has prioritised infrastructure projects as part of its long-term development plans, such as the Sarawak Corridor of Renewable Energy (SCORE), launched in 2008, which aims to boost industrial growth and energy production. The development of road networks, public transportation systems, and utilities like water and electricity has been crucial in supporting the state's growing population and the demands of both rural and urban areas (Sarawak State Government, 2021).

In addition, the state has been actively transforming its urban landscape through large-scale residential and commercial projects, particularly in cities like Kuching and Miri. For instance, the development of smart cities and integrated transport systems aims to improve urban mobility and infrastructure efficiency. These projects align with the Malaysia Vision 2020 and the 12th Malaysia Plan (2021-2025), which focus on improving regional infrastructure to support economic diversification and urban development (Malaysia Ministry of Finance, 2021). By continuing to prioritise infrastructure, Sarawak is positioning itself for sustainable economic advancement while ensuring a better quality of life for its residents (Government of Sarawak, 2021).

**Chart 1f: Sarawak's Gross Output by Sub sector, 2010 – 2022**




| | 2010 | 2015 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Building | 1,189,241 | 2,901,641 | 3,562,731 |
| Non-Residential Building | 1,551,228 | 3,245,815 | 4,645,258 |
| Civil Engineering | 3,141,290 | 4,066,635 | 7,159,707 |
| Special Trade Activities | 700,684 | 1,945,260 | 2,215,549 |

YEAR

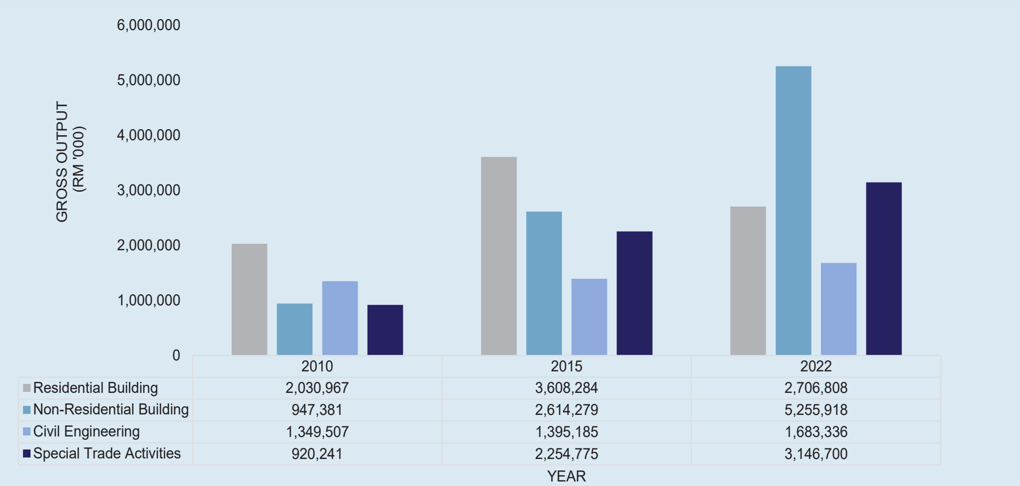
Source: Economic Census 2023, DOSM

## Pulau Pinang

Pulau Pinang's construction sector experienced notable growth between 2010 and 2022, reflecting a significant shift in the distribution of residential, non-residential, and infrastructure projects. In 2010, the total construction output in Pulau Pinang was RM5.25 billion, with contributions from the residential building sub-sector (RM2.03 billion), non-residential buildings (RM947 million), and civil engineering (RM1.35 billion). By 2015, a substantial increase in construction activity was seen, driven by both residential and non-residential projects. The total output increased to RM9.87 billion, with the residential building sub-sector rising to RM3.61 billion, and the non-residential building sub-sector experiencing a sharp rise to RM2.61 billion. This surge was largely attributed to the growing demand for commercial and industrial properties.

In 2022, the construction sector in Pulau Pinang continued its upward trajectory, with total output increasing to RM12.79 billion. On the other hand, there was a noticeable decrease in the residential building sub-sector, which fell to RM2.71 billion, reflecting a slowdown in housing development. However, the non-residential building sub-sector surged to RM5.26 billion, driven by increased demand for commercial, retail, and industrial properties. The civil engineering sub-sector also grew to RM1.68 billion, indicating ongoing investments in infrastructure. The special trade activities rose to RM3.15 billion, reflecting an increasing demand for specialised construction services.

**Chart 1g: Pulau Pinang's Gross Output by Sub sector, 2010 – 2022**




| | 2010 | 2015 | 2022 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Residential Building | 2,030,967 | 3,608,284 | 2,706,808 |
| Non-Residential Building | 947,381 | 2,614,279 | 5,255,918 |
| Civil Engineering | 1,349,507 | 1,395,185 | 1,683,336 |
| Special Trade Activities | 920,241 | 2,254,775 | 3,146,700 |

Source: Economic Census 2023, DOSM

This increase in non-residential building output is largely driven by the state's continued urbanisation and development as a key economic zone. Penang's strategic position as a hub for electronics and high-tech industries, alongside major infrastructure projects such as the Penang Transport Master Plan and the expansion of industrial parks, further cements its role as an essential player in Malaysia's economic landscape (Penang Institute, 2021; The Standard, 2024).

## CONCLUSION

Malaysia's construction sector demonstrates diverse growth trajectories across its states, each shaped by unique regional factors and development strategies. Selangor and Kuala Lumpur continue to lead with urban construction, driven by rapid population growth and infrastructure demands. Johor stands out with its large-scale initiatives, including Iskandar Malaysia and Forest City, positioning the state as a key player in visionary development projects. In Sarawak, the focus on infrastructure development, particularly in rural and industrial areas, plays a critical role in the state's economic expansion. Meanwhile, Penang is capitalising on its transformation into an economic hub, supported by industrial growth and strategic infrastructure projects.

As the sector continues to evolve, the observed growth trajectories in these states highlight the importance of sustained investments, clear policy direction and an emphasis on innovation. Emerging challenges including environmental sustainability and technological advancements, must be addressed. Moving forward, fostering public-private partnerships, improving construction technologies, and ensuring effective urban planning will be essential. By maintaining collaboration between government bodies, private developers, and other stakeholders, Malaysia's construction sector will continue to be a cornerstone of economic development, driving inclusive and sustainable growth across the nation.

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# SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 4/ 2025

## PRODUCTION

**Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)**
Mar 2025: 7,309,432 tonnes ▲ 1.9%
Feb 2025: 6,403,272 tonnes ▼ -0.8%

**Production of Natural Rubber**
Feb 2025: 36,005 tonnes ▲ 21.3%
Jan 2025: 30,342 tonnes ▲ 0.2%

**Industrial Production Index (IPI)**
Feb 2025: ▲ 1.5%
Jan 2025: ▲ 2.1%

**Sales Value of Manufacturing**
Feb 2025: RM153.1b ▲ 4.7%
Jan 2025: RM158.1b ▲ 3.5%

**Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade**
Feb 2025: RM148.3b ▲ 5.1%
Jan 2025: RM148.9b ▲ 4.6%

## EXTERNAL SECTOR

**Exports**
Mar 2025: RM137.3b ▲ 6.8%
*Feb 2025: RM118.3b ▲ 6.2%
Jan 2025: RM122.8b ▲ 0.3%

**Imports**
Mar 2025: RM112.6b ▼ -2.8%
*Feb 2025: RM105.6b ▲ 5.5%
Jan 2025: RM119.2b ▲ 6.2%

* As published for the corresponding month

## PRICES

**Consumer Price Index (CPI)**
Mar 2025: ▲ 1.4%
Feb 2025: ▲ 1.5%
Jan 2025: ▲ 1.7%

**Producer Price Index (PPI)**
Mar 2025: ▼ -1.9%
Feb 2025: ▲ 0.3%
Jan 2025: ▲ 0.8%

## LABOUR FORCE

**Number of Employed Persons**
Feb 2025: 16.73 mil persons ▲ 2.9%
Jan 2025: 16.68 mil persons ▲ 2.8%

**Unemployment Rate**
Feb 2025: 3.1%
Jan 2025: 3.1%

JOBLESS

b: billion
Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 4/ 2025, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

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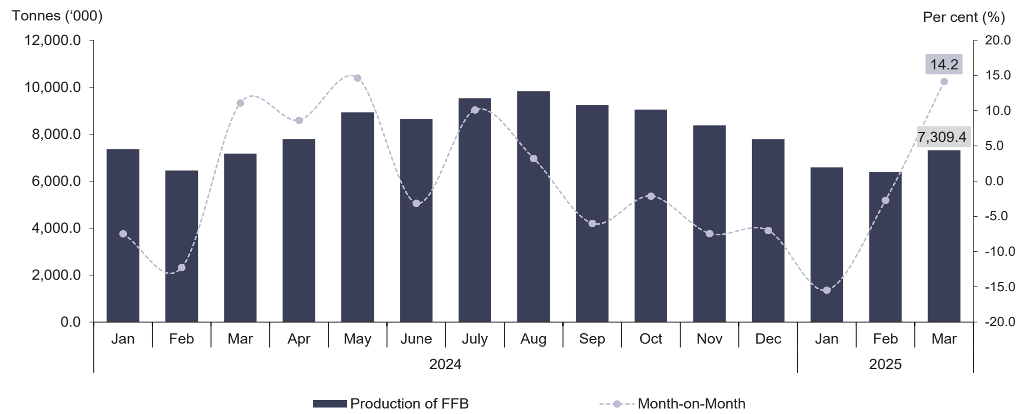
MALAYSIA MADANI kemampanan
ASEAN MALAYSIA 2025 INCLUSIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY
20 October
2016 - 2030

## Oil Palm

The production of fresh fruit bunches in March 2025 increased by 14.2 per cent to 7,309,432 tonnes as compared to February 2025 (6,403,272 tonnes) (**Chart 3**). Year-on-year comparison also showed an increase of 1.9 per cent compared to March 2024 (7,169,801 tonnes).

**Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2024 - March 2025**




Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average yield of fresh fruit bunches by estates in March 2025 increased 13.2 per cent to 1.20 tonnes/ha as compared to February 2025 (1.06 tonnes/ha) (**Table 3**). The average yield by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia rose by 16.7 per cent to 1.26 tonnes per hectare (February 2025: 1.08 tonnes/ha), while Sabah and Sarawak increased by 9.5 per cent to 1.15 tonnes/ha (February 2025: 1.05/ha).

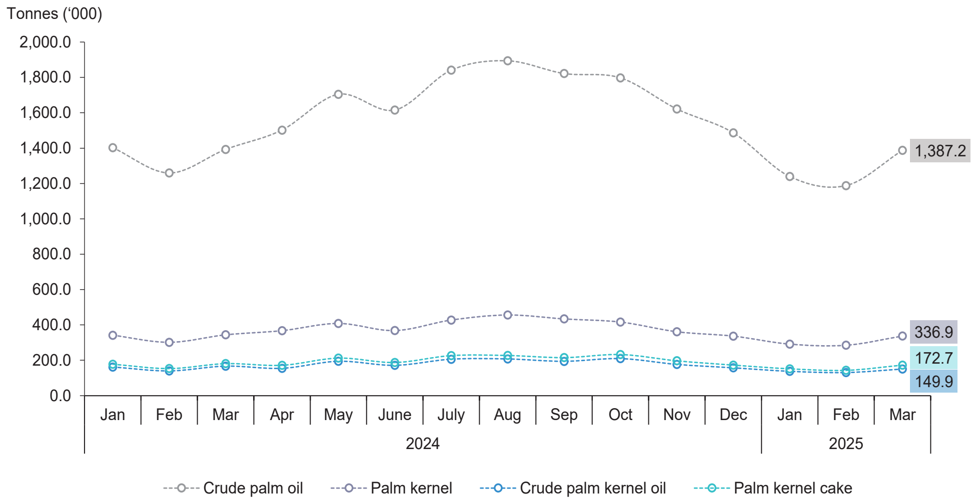
**Table 3: Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2024 - March 2025 (Tonnes/Ha)**

| Region | 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2025 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | Mar |
| **Malaysia** | **1.25** | **1.09** | **1.17** | **1.27** | **1.43** | **1.40** | **1.56** | **1.65** | **1.57** | **1.55** | **1.42** | **1.34** | **1.15** | **1.06** | **1.20** |
| Peninsular Malaysia | 1.29 | 1.16 | 1.30 | 1.43 | 1.66 | 1.61 | 1.81 | 1.89 | 1.76 | 1.63 | 1.51 | 1.38 | 1.16 | 1.08 | 1.26 |
| Sabah/ Sarawak | 1.22 | 1.03 | 1.07 | 1.14 | 1.25 | 1.23 | 1.36 | 1.45 | 1.42 | 1.48 | 1.35 | 1.30 | 1.14 | 1.05 | 1.15 |

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The production of crude palm oil and palm kernel increased by 16.8 per cent (Mac 2025: 1,387,193 tonnes, February 2025: 1,188,029 tonnes) and 18.2 per cent (March 2025: 336,918 tonnes, February 2025: 284,959 tonnes) respectively. Similarly, the production of crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake rose by 15.2 per cent (March 2025: 149,923 tonnes, February 2025: 130,146 tonnes) and 20.7 per cent (March 2025: 172,655 tonnes, February 2025: 142,997 tonnes) respectively.

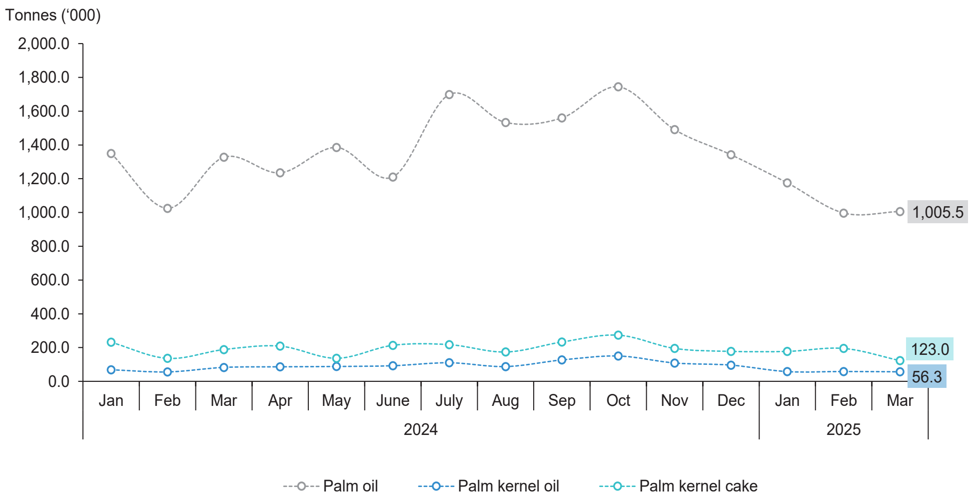
**Chart 4: Production of Major Oil Palm Products, January 2024 - March 2025**




Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil increased 0.9 per cent (March 2025: 1,005,547 tonnes, February 2025: 996,460 tonnes). In contrast, exports of palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake declined by 3.1 per cent (March 2025: 56,333 tonnes, February 2025: 58,144 tonnes) and 36.9 per cent (March 2025: 122,977 tonnes, February 2025: 194,894 tonnes) respectively.

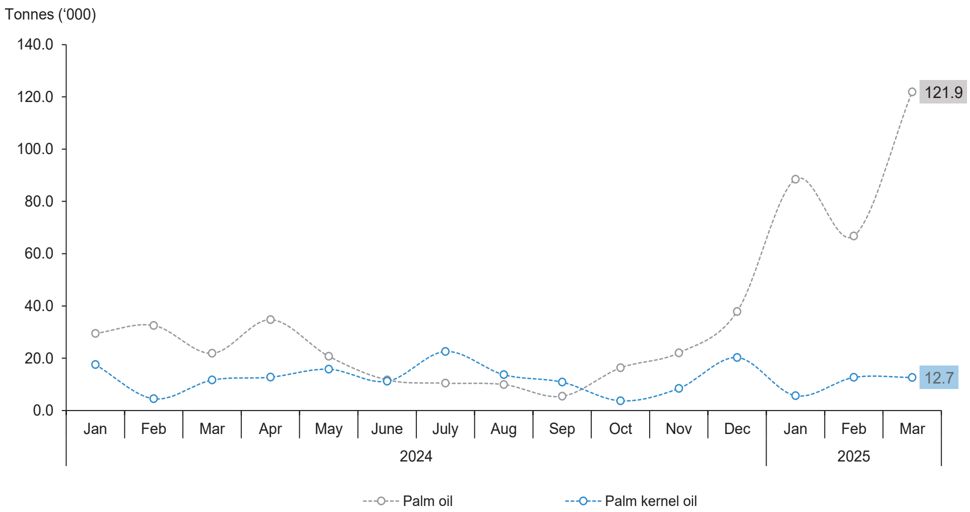
**Chart 5: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, January 2024 - March 2025**




Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil surged by 82.5 per cent to 121,886 tonnes in March 2025 as compared to 66,784 tonnes recorded in the previous month. Meanwhile, imports of palm kernel oil decreased slightly by 0.2 per cent to 12,678 tonnes (February 2025: 12,699 tonnes).

**Chart 6: Imports of Oil Palm Products, January 2024 - March 2025**




Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The Ministry of Plantation and Commodities (MPC) is urging plantation owners and companies to implement scheduled oil palm replanting plans to sustain plantation productivity with mature trees that produce optimal fresh fruit bunches (FFBs).

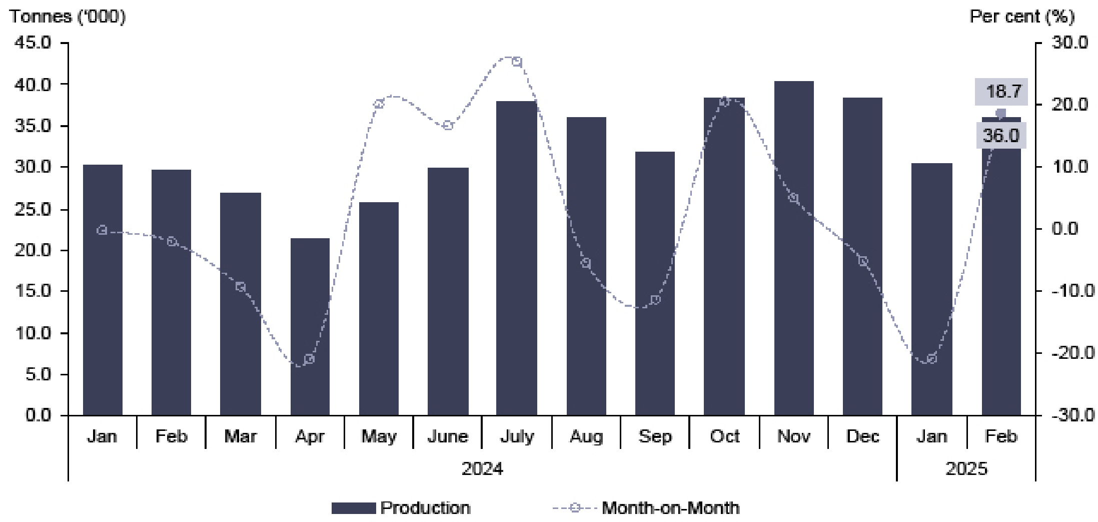
A systematic replanting programme aimed at reducing the area of old trees will help maintain productivity, with the ideal tree age being between 10 and 15 years.

Currently, the average oil palm estate replanting rate from 2014 to 2024 stands at only around 2.2 per cent, which is significantly lower than the recommended rate of four to five per cent.

# Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production increased by 18.7 per cent in February 2025 (36,005 tonnes) as compared to January 2025 (30,342 tonnes), as shown in Chart 7. A year-on-year comparison showed that NR production increased by 21.3 per cent (February 2024: 29,691 tonnes).

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

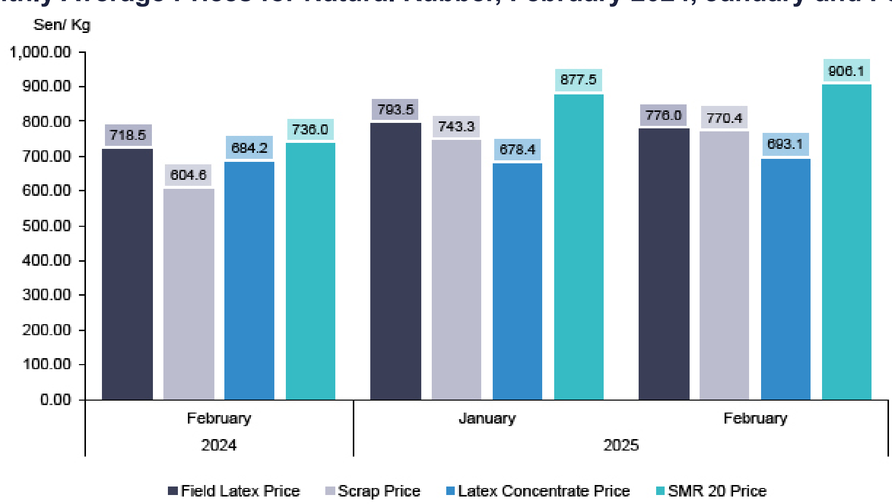



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Smallholdings sector was the main contributor to NR production in February 2025, accounting for 87.8 per cent (31,614 tonnes) and the remaining 12.2 per cent (4,390 tonnes) was from the estate sector. Month-on-month comparison in production for smallholder sector showed an increase of 19.8 per cent and the estate sector increased 11.0 per cent. Compared to February 2024, production from the smallholdings increased by 24.2 per cent and estate sector showed an increase of 3.7 per cent.

An analysis of the average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded an increase of 2.2 per cent (February 2025: 693.13 sen per kg; January 2025: 678.42 sen per kg) while Scrap increased by 3.7 per cent (February 2025: 770.44 sen per kg; January 2025: 743.27 sen per kg). The price trends for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) increased between 2.1 per cent and 3.3 per cent. According to the World Bank Commodity Price Data reported the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) has increased by 3.7 per cent (from USD1.93/kg to USD2.01/kg) while SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) rose by 1.5 per cent (from USD2.37/kg to USD2.41/kg).

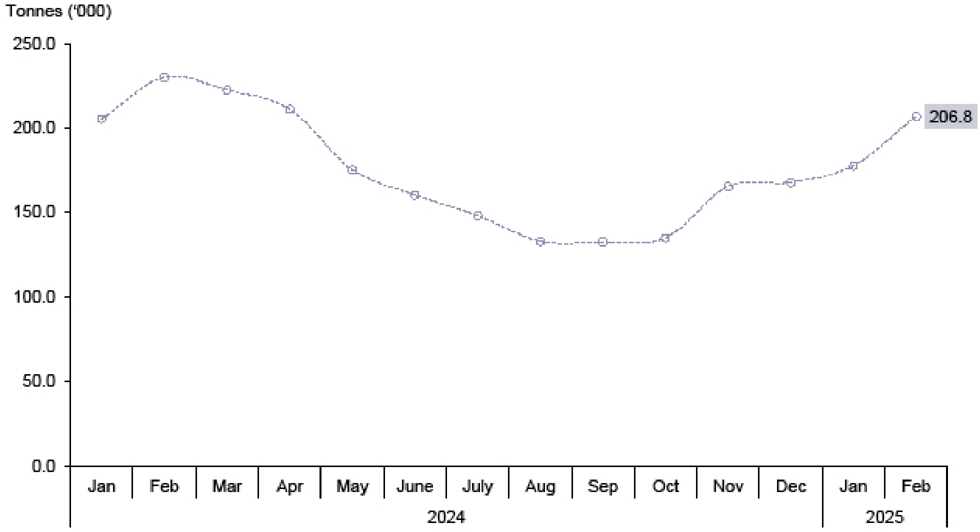
**Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, February 2024, January and February 2025**




Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total stocks of NR in February 2025 increased by 16.2 per cent to 206,762 tonnes compared to 177,935 tonnes in January 2025. However, year-on-year comparison showed a decrease of 10.1 per cent from 229,940 tonnes as recorded in February 2024.

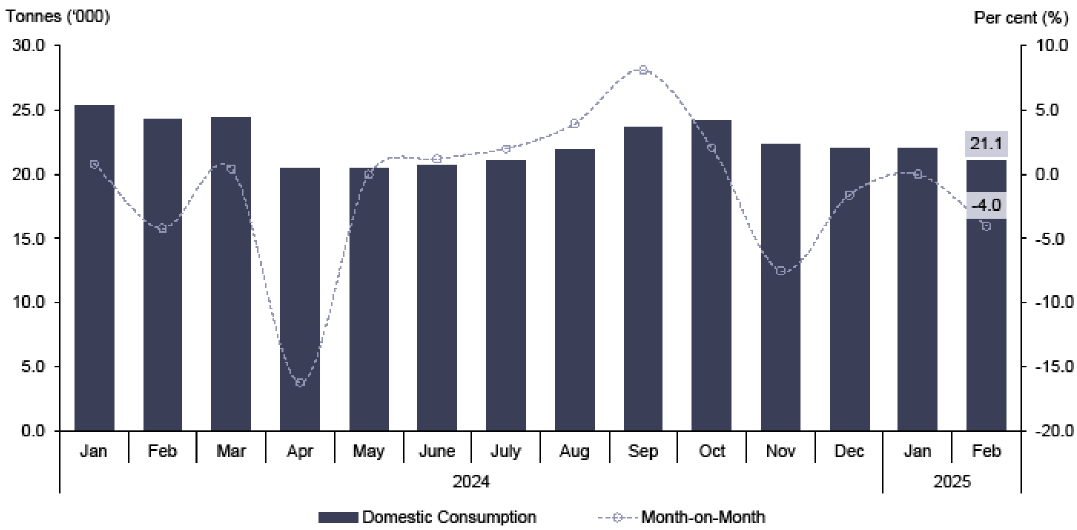
**Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2024 – February 2025**




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption decreased by of 0.4 per cent to 21,053 tonnes compared to 21,933 tonnes in January 2025. On an annual basis, consumption declined by 13.2 per cent (January 2024: 24,246 tonnes).

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




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's NR amounted to 54,847 tonnes in February 2025, an increase of 23.7 per cent as against January 2025 (44,338 tonnes). P.R. China remained the main destination for NR exports which accounted 52.4 per cent of total exports in February 2025, followed by Germany (9.0%), the United Arab Emirates (8.4%), the United States of America (4.8%) and Brazil (3.0%).

The exports performance was supported by NR-based product such as gloves, tyre, tube and rubber thread. Gloves remained the main exports of rubber-based products with a value of RM1.2 billion in February 2025, a decrease of 11.8 per cent as compared to January 2025 (RM1.4 billion). The main export destinations for rubber gloves were U.S.A (20,676.9 tonnes), China (2,687.3 tonnes) and Japan (2,210.2 tonnes) as shown in Table 4.

**Table 4: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, January and February 2025**

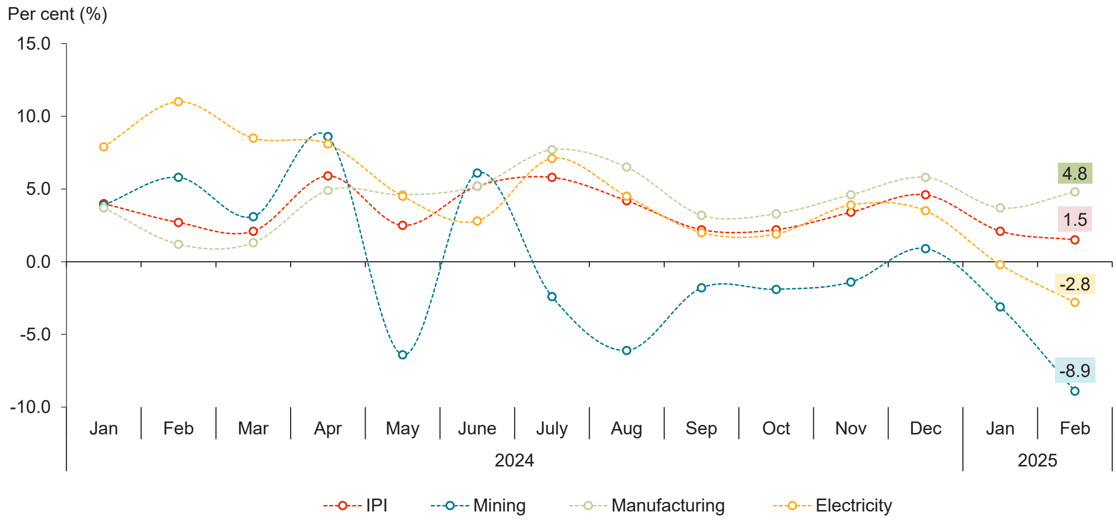
| Countries | Quantity (Tonnes) | | Value (RM million) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | January 2025 | February 2025 | January 2025 | February 2025 |
| United States | 21,311.0 | 20,676.9 | 607,799.4 | 545,013.0 |
| Germany | 2,603.7 | 2,687.3 | 49,198.7 | 57,019.4 |
| Turkiye | 2,050.8 | 2,210.2 | 66,219.6 | 68,029.1 |
| China | 2,719.7 | 2,209.4 | 57,152.4 | 46,304.2 |
| Japan | 2,838.6 | 2,083.4 | 75,353.0 | 53,415.1 |
| United Kingdom | 1,717.4 | 1,612.5 | 25,526.5 | 23,765.7 |
| India | 2,037.2 | 1,382.5 | 51,210.8 | 36,019.2 |
| Canada | 1,090.5 | 1,027.8 | 30,349.7 | 29,908.2 |
| Brazil | 914.1 | 1,014.4 | 24,997.4 | 27,509.0 |
| Australia | 1,020.9 | 909.1 | 28,318.2 | 25,070.9 |

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) for February 2025 recorded a growth of 1.5 per cent, contributed by the growth in the Manufacturing sector, which expanded by 4.8 per cent. However, the output of the Mining and Electricity sectors declined by 8.9 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively. From a monthly comparison point of view, the IPI recorded a decrease of -6.8 per cent (January 2025: -0.4%).

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




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The growth in the Manufacturing sector for February 2025 was supported by output in export-oriented industries, which grew by 5.7 per cent, as compared to 5.6 per cent in January 2025. This growth was mainly driven by the increase in the Manufacture of computers, electronic, and optical products, which rose by 8.4 per cent, followed by the Manufacture of vegetable and animal oils and fats (17.7%). Additionally, the Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products also increased with a growth rate of 5.7 per cent.

The domestic oriented industries showed a positive growth of 2.9 per cent in February 2025 as compared to a modest growth of 0.2 per cent in the previous month. This growth was driven by Manufacture of food processing products (8.6%); the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (6.4%); and Printing and reproduction of recorded media (8.7%).

The contraction of 8.9 per cent in the Mining sector in February 2025 was influenced by the decline in the output of Natural Gas and Crude Oil & Condensate, both recorded a decrease of 10.3 percent and 6.7 percent, respectively.

Meanwhile, the Electricity index fell by 2.8 per cent in February 2025 as compared to a marginal decline 0.2 per cent in the previous month. On a month-on-month comparison, the Electricity index remained in the negative territory, with a -6.6 per cent decline.

Globally, the IPI in several countries showed signs of moderation or decline in February 2025, including China (5.9%), the United States (1.4%), Japan (0.3%), Singapore (-1.3%), and Thailand (-3.9%). In contrast, Taiwan (17.9%), Vietnam (17.2%) and South Korea (7.0%) showed a significant increase in February 2025.

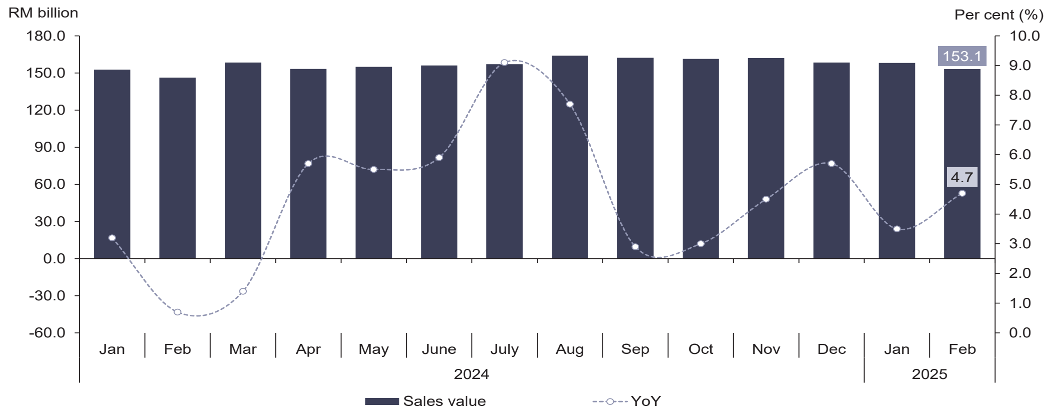
Cumulatively, throughout the first two months of this year (January – February 2025), IPI increased by 1.8 per cent as compared to the same period in 2024, with the Manufacturing sector indices showing an expansion of 4.2 per cent while the Mining and Electricity sector index showed a decrease of -5.9 per cent and -1.5 per cent, respectively.

## Manufacturing

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector improved by 4.7 per cent (January 2025: 3.5%), reaching RM153.1 billion in February 2025. This growth was mainly driven by the increase in Manufacture of food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector which recorded a favourable growth of 14.6 per cent in February 2025 (January 2025: 10.6%). This was followed by the Electrical & electronics products and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sectors at 7.7 per cent (January 2025: 7.3%) and 4.4 per cent (January 2025: 2.1%), respectively. In comparison with the preceding month, the sales value decreased by 3.2 per cent to RM153.1 billion as against RM158.1 billion recorded in the preceding month.

The sales value of export-oriented industries which representing 70.1 per cent of the total sales expanded by 5.9 per cent in February 2025 (January 2025: 5.1%). The expansion was primarily due to the increase in the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats by 18.3 per cent (January 2025: 11.1%). Furthermore, Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products also rose by 7.8 per cent (January 2025: 7.7%), while Manufacture of rubber products grew by 8.4 per cent (January 2025: 8.9%).

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




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The domestic-oriented industries grew by 2.1 per cent in February 2025, after registering a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent in January 2025. The performance was attributed to the year-on-year increase in the Manufacture of food processing products, which continuously grew at 11.3 per cent (January 2025: 10.4%); followed by the Manufacture of fabricated metal products industry except machinery & equipment (5.5%); and the Manufacture of basic metals (5.2%). On a month-on-month basis, both export and domestic-oriented industries experienced declines of 3.2 per cent and 3.1 per cent, respectively.

There are 2.39 million persons engaged in this sector during February 2025, augmented by 1.2 per cent (January 2025: 0.9%). The performance was driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco (2.2%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.7%); and Electrical & electronics products (1.2%) sub-sectors. On a month-on-month basis, the number of employees in this sector decreased by 0.1 per cent.

On the same note, the salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector also posted an increase of 2.0 per cent (January 2025: 1.5%), amounting to RM8.4 billion in February 2025. On month-on-month comparison, the salaries & wages paid dropped by -0.8 per cent. Subsequently, the sales value per employee amounted to RM63,961 (3.5%), while the average salaries & wages per employee rose by 0.8 per cent year-on-year to register RM3,513.

Throughout the first two months this year (January – February 2025), the sales value of the Manufacturing sector amounted to RM311.2 billion, increased by 4.1 per cent as compared to the same period in 2024 (January – February 2024: 1.9%). The number of employee uptick by 1.2 per cent to 2.39 million persons, while salaries & wages increased by 1.8 per cent to RM16.9 billion. Overall, the sales value per employee stood at RM130,009, grew by 2.9 per cent.

## Services

Wholesale & retail trade recorded total sales of RM148.3 billion in February, marking a year-on-year growth of 5.1 per cent. The performance of the sector demonstrated an improvement this month, underpinned by sustained positive growth in the Wholesale trade and Retail trade sub-sectors. The Motor vehicles sub-sector also rebounded during the month, recovering from a contraction in the previous month.

## Performance of Sales Value February 2025

The positive growth in this sector was mainly driven by Retail trade which recorded total sales of RM65.2 billion, an increase of RM3.6 billion, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 5.9 per cent. Meanwhile, Wholesale trade registered total sales of RM65.5 billion, increased by RM3.3 billion, with a year-on-year growth of 5.3 per cent. The Motor vehicles sub-sector rebounded with total sales of RM17.6 billion, an increase of RM0.3 billion or 1.5 per cent year-on-year **(Exhibit 1)**.

In contrast, on a monthly basis, the sales value of Wholesale & retail trade edged down -0.4 per cent, primarily due to the decline in Wholesale trade and Retail trade, which fell by -1.9 per cent and -1.5 per cent, respectively.

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

| SUBSECTOR | Sales Value | | | Volume Index (2015=100) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | RM Billion | % Changes | | Original | % Changes | | Seasonally Adjusted (SA) | % Changes |
| | February 2025 | YoY | MoM | February 2025 | YoY | MoM | February 2025 | MoM (SA) |
| WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE | 148.3 | 5.1 | -0.4 | 157.1 | 3.9 | -0.6 | 160.3 | 1.8 |
| WHOLESALE TRADE | 65.5 | 5.3 | -1.9 | 143.3 | 4.9 | -1.9 | 147.0 | 2.2 |
| RETAIL TRADE | 65.2 | 5.9 | -1.5 | 181.9 | 4.3 | -1.6 | 184.9 | 0.4 |
| MOTOR VEHICLES | 17.6 | 1.5 | 10.1 | 129.2 | -0.8 | 10.3 | 127.7 | 8.0 |

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Performance of Wholesale Trade

The 5.3 per cent increase in the Wholesale trade was primarily driven by Other specialised wholesale with 3.7 per cent to RM24.6 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (6.3%), Wholesale of household goods (5.1%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (10.3%), Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (5.3%), and Non-specialised wholesale trade (8.1%) (**Chart 13**).

However, for monthly comparison, the Wholesale trade declined -1.9 per cent, dragged down by Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (-4.4%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (-4.2%), and Wholesale of household goods (-1.5%).

**Chart 13: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, February 2025**


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail trade sub-sector recorded 5.9 per cent growth in February 2025, supported by 5.9 per cent increase in Retail sales in non-specialised stores to reach RM25.0 billion. Other contributors to this growth are Retail sales in specialised stores (5.5%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (6.2%), Retail sales of household goods (4.6%), Retail sales of information & communication equipment (5.9%), and Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (6.4%) as illustrated in **Chart 14**.

Conversely, on a monthly basis, sales in this sub-sector decreased -1.5 per cent, due to the negative growth in Retail sales in non-specialised stores (-1.8%), Retail sales in specialised stores (-1.5%), and Retail sales of household goods (-2.1%).

**Chart 14: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, February 2025**

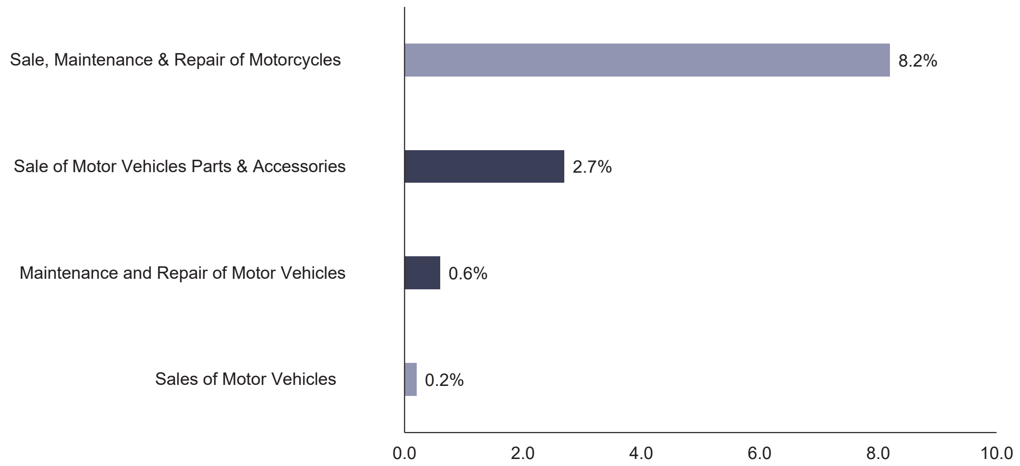

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Performance of Motor Vehicles

The total sales of Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded RM17.6 billion with a year-on year increase of 1.5 per cent, rebounded from negative growth recorded in the previous month. The increase in sales was attributed to Sales of motor vehicle parts & accessories with 2.7 per cent to stand at RM5.0 billion. This was followed by Sales, maintenance & repair of motorcycles (8.2%), Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles (0.6%) and Sales of motor vehicles (0.2%), and as shown in **Chart 15**.

On a month-on-month basis, sales in this sub-sector escalated by 10.1 per cent, primarily fuelled by a robust 23.7 per cent jump in Sales of motor vehicles and a 6.5 per cent increase in Sales, maintenance, & repair of motorcycles.

**Chart 15: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, February 2025**

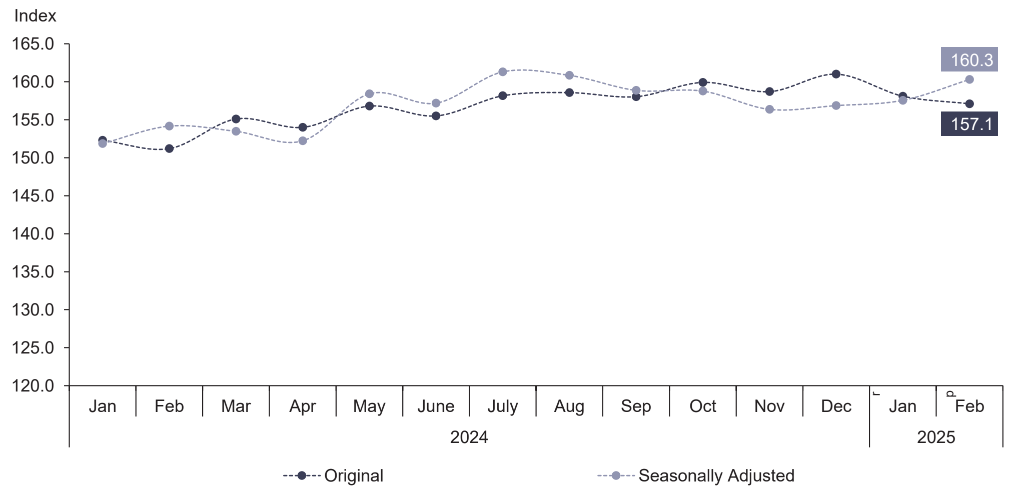



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, the Wholesale & retail trade for February 2025 registered a year-on-year growth of 3.9 per cent to reach 157.1 points. The Wholesale trade drove this growth with a 4.9 per cent rise, while Retail trade followed with a 4.3 per cent increase. For seasonally adjusted volume index, it rose 1.8 per cent to record 160.3 points as compared to the previous month **(Chart 16)**.

**Chart 16: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January 2024-February 2025**




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

# Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

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

| Taiwan | Hong Kong | United Kingdom | South Korea | Singapore | Indonesia |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| -6.0 | -15.1 | 1.8 | -2.3 | -6.7 | -0.4 |

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the performance of the retail sales index across selected countries in February 2025, the United Kingdom was the only one to register positive growth, recording an increase of 1.8 per cent (**Table 5**).

However, retail sales across several Asian economies saw notable declines in February 2025, largely influenced by the earlier timing of the Chinese New Year, which fell in late January this year compared to mid-February in 2024. Hong Kong's retail sales index dropped by -15.1 per cent, while Singapore experienced a -6.7 per cent decline as opposed to a 5.0 per cent surge in January, driven by festive spending. In Taiwan, retail sales fell by -6.0 per cent year-on-year, marking the first drop since October 2024. The downturn was primarily due to sharp decreases in sales of textiles & clothing (-21.6%), cultural & recreation goods (-7.3%), and food, beverages, & tobacco (-5.1%). Meanwhile, South Korea also recorded a -2.3 per cent decline in retail sales in this month.

# Prospect for March 2025

In March 2025, Malaysia's Wholesale & retail trade sector is projected to maintain its growth trajectory, buoyed by steady domestic consumption and seasonal festive spending associated with Ramadan and Hari Raya Aidilfitri. The sector's outlook remains optimistic in the near term, underpinned by sustained positive consumer sentiment.

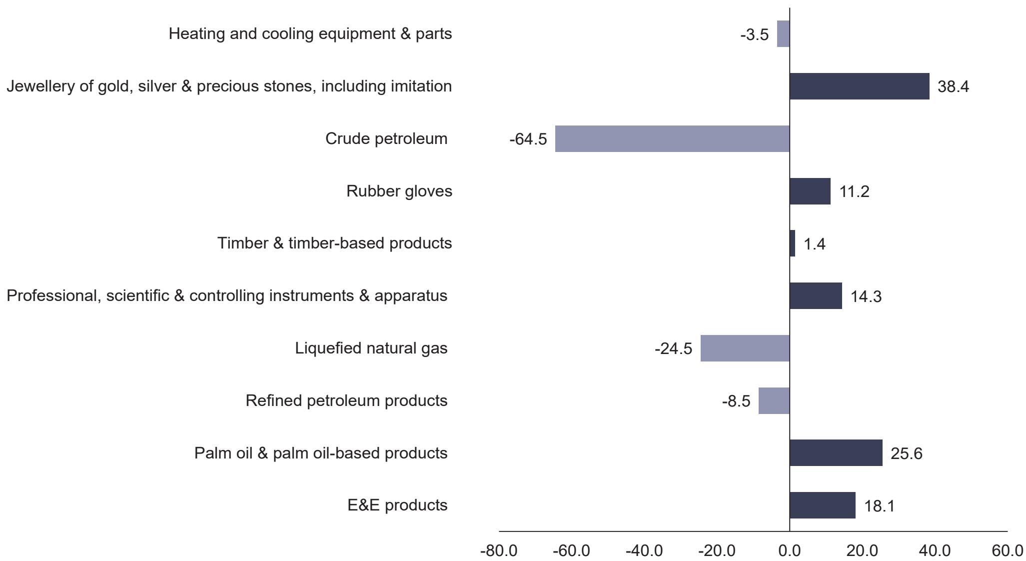
## Merchandise Trade

Malaysia's merchandise trade performance remained positive in February 2025, recording year-on-year growth. Total trade increased by 5.9 per cent compared to the previous year, reaching RM223.9 billion, supported by increases in both exports and imports, which rose by 6.2 per cent to RM118.3 billion and 5.5 per cent to RM105.6 billion, respectively. As a result, the trade surplus expanded by 12.2 per cent, reaching RM12.6 billion.

From a trading partner perspective, export growth in February 2025 was particularly encouraging, driven by increases in exports to the United States of America (USA), up RM3.9 billion, followed by Singapore (+RM2.7 billion), Hong Kong (+RM1.8 billion) and the European Union (EU) (+RM0.7 billion). In line with export growth, imports also recorded an upward trend, mainly from China (+RM2.8 billion), followed by the USA (+RM2.2 billion), Taiwan (+RM1.8 billion) and Viet Nam (+RM0.6 billion). China, Singapore, the USA, and the EU continued to dominate Malaysia's trade, collectively accounting for 49.1 per cent of total trade in February 2025, up from 47.0 per cent in February 2024.

Malaysia's merchandise exports recorded modest growth, increasing by 6.2 per cent year-on-year in February 2025, rising from RM111.4 billion in February 2024 to RM118.3 billion. This performance was mainly driven by continued positive growth in Electrical & Electronics (E&E) products since July 2024, with an increase of RM7.2 billion (+18.1%) in the current month, as shown in **Chart 17**. At the same time, Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus, Jewellery of gold, silver & precious stones, including imitation and Timber & timber-based products recovered from negative trajectory to positive momentum, with an increase of RM547.6 million (+14.3%), RM233.4 million (+38.4%) and RM24.2 million (+1.4%), respectively. Conversely, exports of Crude Petroleum experienced a significant decline, falling by 64.5 per cent year-on-year to RM1.1 billion in February 2025, compared to RM3.2 billion in February 2024.. E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products remained Malaysia's top export items, collectively contributing 55.2 per cent to total exports in February 2025, up from 51.1 per cent in the same month last year.

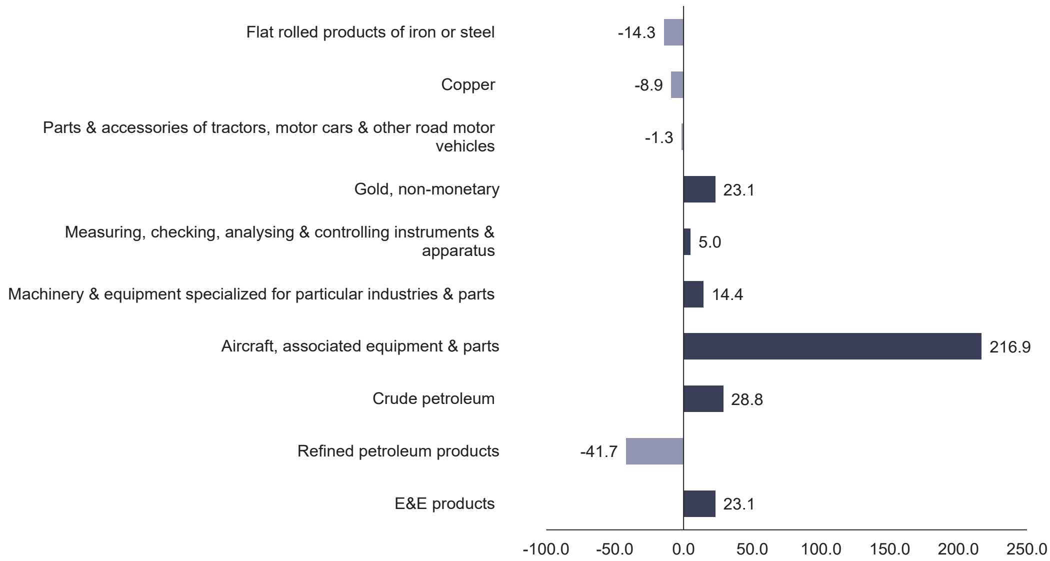
**Chart 17: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, February 2025**




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Imports continued to expand in February 2025, rising 5.5 per cent to RM105.6 billion compared to RM100.1 billion in the same month a year earlier. This increase was mainly driven by E&E products, with a strong growth of 23.1 per cent year-on-year, reaching RM36.5 billion compared to RM29.6 billion in February 2024. In addition, Aircraft, associated equipment & parts performed exceptionally well, rising sharply with a growth rate of 216.9 per cent year-on-year to reach RM2.4 billion from RM0.8 billion in the same month of 2024. In addition, Crude petroleum, Gold, non-monetary and Measuring, checking, analysing & controlling instruments & apparatus resumed positive trends, with increases of RM1.1 billion (+28.8%), RM294.3 million (+23.1%) and RM76.2 million (+5.0%), respectively (**Chart 18**). Meanwhile, Refined petroleum products declined sharply, with a decrease of RM5.5 billion (-41.7%). E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum remained the major contributors to Malaysia's goods imports in February 2025, collectively accounting for 46.5 per cent of total imports (February 2024: 46.6%).

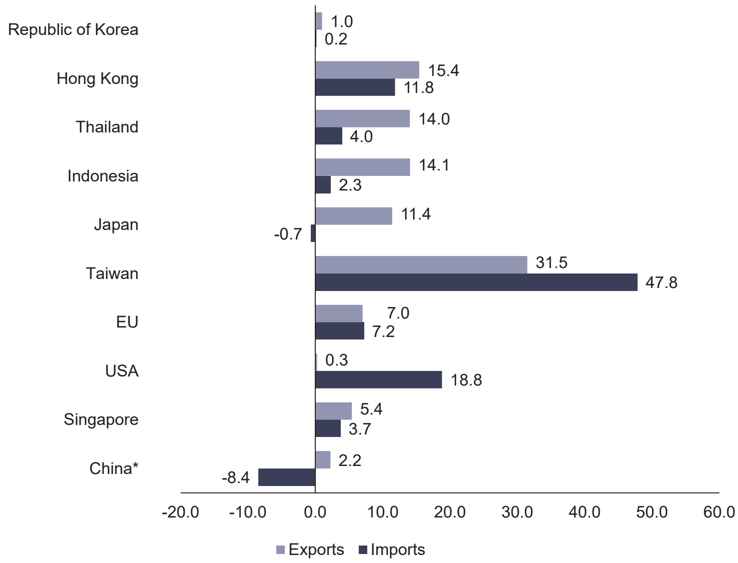
**Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, February 2025**




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Continuing the positive momentum at the beginning of 2025, the global trade in goods showed signs of improvement, mirroring Malaysia's trade performance with its main trading partners in February 2025. However, the overall trade performance remained mixed, influenced by both favourable and challenging factors as illustrated in Chart 19.

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




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

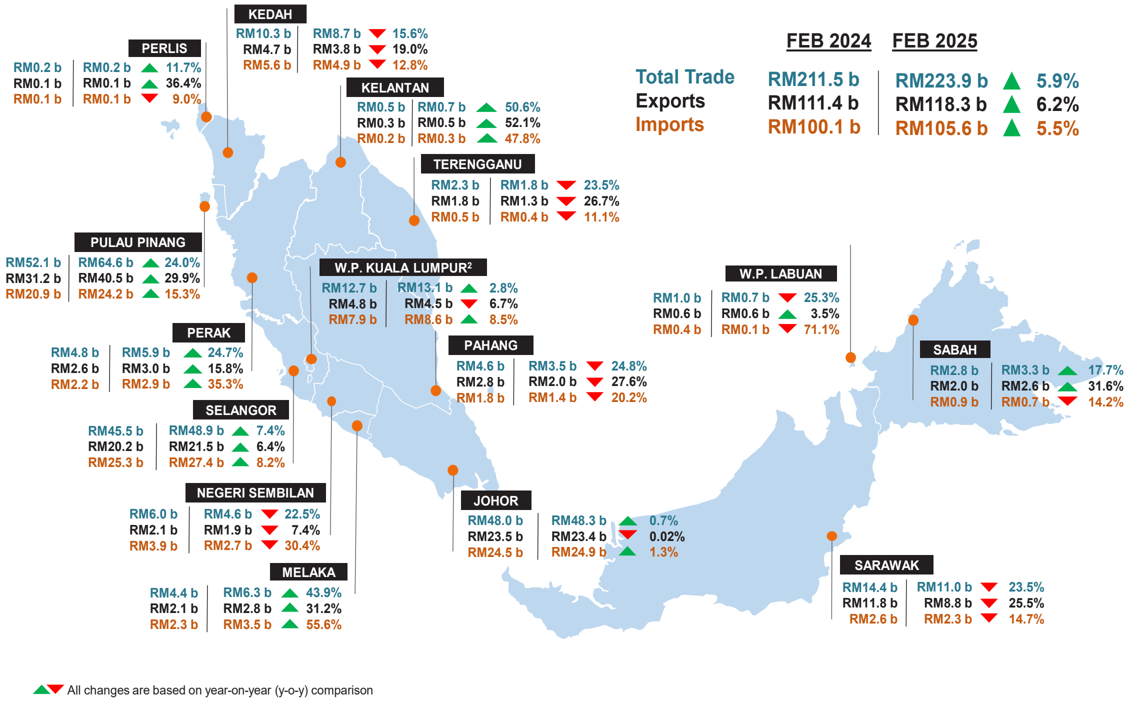
External trade statistics by state for the period of February 2025 showed that the total trade increased RM12.4 billion or 5.9 per cent to RM223.9 billion, year-on-year. The increase in total trade was attributed to most states mainly in Pulau Pinang, which rose by RM12.5 billion (+24.0%), followed by Selangor RM3.4 billion (+7.4%), Melaka RM1.9 billion (+43.9%), Perak RM1.2 billion (+24.7%), Sabah RM501.5 million (+17.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM351.1 million (+2.8%), Johor RM320.7 million (+0.7%), Kelantan RM247.4 million (+50.6%) and Perlis RM20.7 million (+11.7%). However, total trade declined in Sarawak RM3.4 billion (-23.5%), Kedah RM1.6 billion (-15.6%), Negeri Sembilan RM1.3 billion (-22.5%), Pahang RM1.1 billion (-24.8%), Terengganu RM543.9 million (-23.5%) and W.P. Labuan RM251.3 million (-25.3%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Total exports rose RM6.9 billion or 6.2 per cent to RM118.3 billion in February 2025 as compared to the same month last year. The increase in exports was influenced by the higher exports in most states namely Pulau Pinang (+RM9.3 billion), Selangor (+RM1.3 billion), Melaka (+RM656.2 million), Sabah (+RM623.1 million), Perak (+RM411.1 million), Kelantan (+RM165.5 million), Perlis (+RM29.3 million) and W.P. Labuan (+RM21.5 million). However, exports decreased in Sarawak by RM3.0 billion, Kedah (-RM900.3 million), Pahang (-RM777.5 million), Terengganu (-RM491.0 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM323.7 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM152.2 million) and Johor (-RM3.9 million).

At the same time, imports in February 2025 increased RM5.5 billion (+5.5%) as compared to the same month in year 2024. The increase in imports was supported by the higher imports in Pulau Pinang (+RM3.2 billion), Selangor (+RM2.1 billion), Melaka (+RM1.3 billion), Perak (+RM764.1 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM674.8 million), Johor (+RM324.6 million) and Kelantan (+RM81.9 million). However, imports decreased in Negeri Sembilan by RM1.2 billion, Kedah ( RM714.4 million), Sarawak (-RM389.7 million), Pahang (RM360.1 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM272.7 million), Sabah (-RM121.6 million), Terengganu (-RM52.9 million) and Perlis (-RM8.7 million).

Five states dominated the country's exports, accounting for 83.5 per cent of the total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with 34.2 per cent share, followed by Johor (19.8%), Selangor (18.2%), Sarawak (7.4%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.8%). Meanwhile, Selangor dominated Malaysia's imports with a share of 25.9 per cent, followed by Johor (23.5%), Pulau Pinang (22.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (8.1%) and Kedah (4.6%).

### Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, February 2024 and 2025




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

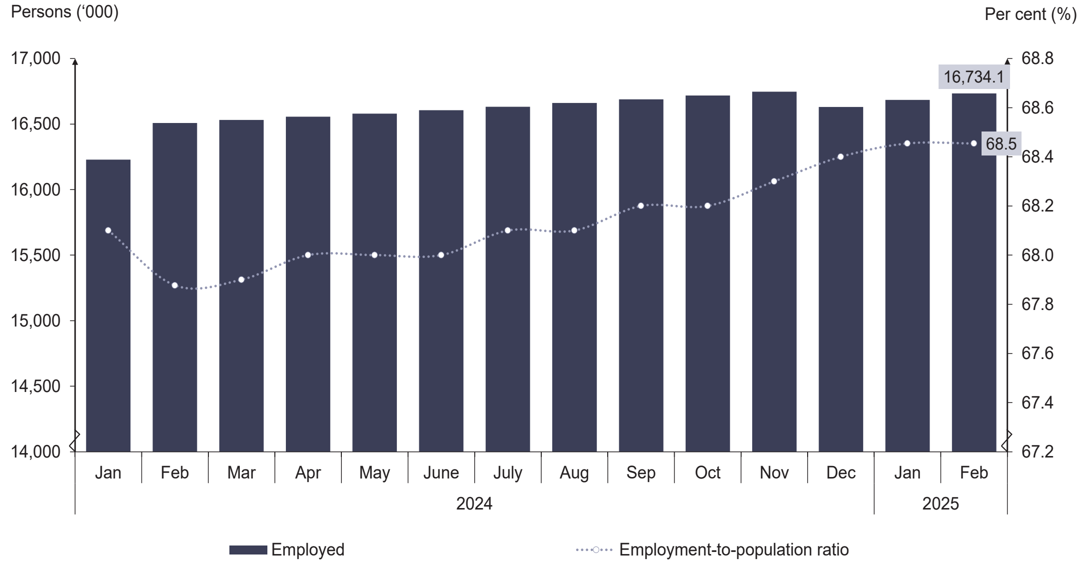
1. Exports and imports activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.
2. Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes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

## Labour

As of February 2025, the number of employed persons increased to 16.73 million, rising from 16.26 million in February 2024. This upward trend aligned with the improvement in the employment-to-population ratio, which reached 68.5 per cent in February 2025, up from 68.2 per cent in the same month last year [Chart 20].

Simultaneously, Malaysia's Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) climbed marginally to 70.7 per cent, marking continued labour market inclusivity, particularly among the working age persons. The labour force expanded from 16.82 million to 17.27 million over the same period, reinforcing economic optimism.

**Chart 20: Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, January 2024 – February 2025**

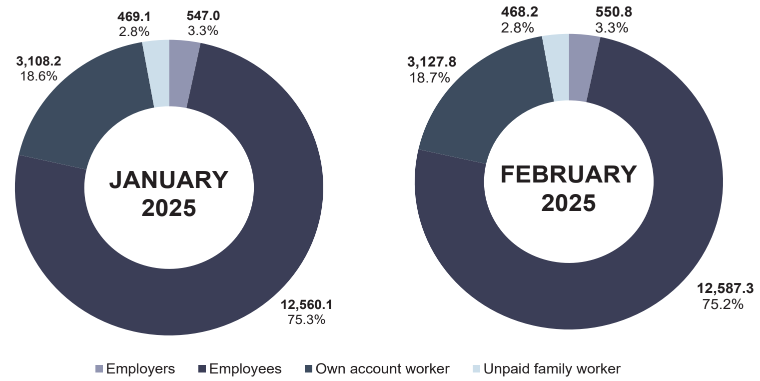



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The structure of employment remains consistent. In February 2025, employees constituted the largest share at 75.2 per cent (12.59 million persons), followed by own account workers at around 20.8 per cent, indicating a significant portion of the workforce remains engaged in informal or freelance. The proportions of employers and unpaid family workers were relatively minor but stable [Chart 21].

During the month, number of employed persons who were temporarily not working reduced to 85.4 thousand persons in February 2025, marking a 4.3 per cent decrease or 3.9 thousand persons (January 2025: 89.3 thousand persons). On a yearly comparison, this group increased by 1.2 per cent (+1.0 thousand persons) from 84.4 thousand persons in February 2024. This group includes individuals who were temporarily unable to work but were not classified as unemployed, as they had jobs to return to.

**Chart 21: Employed persons by status in employment, January and February 2025**

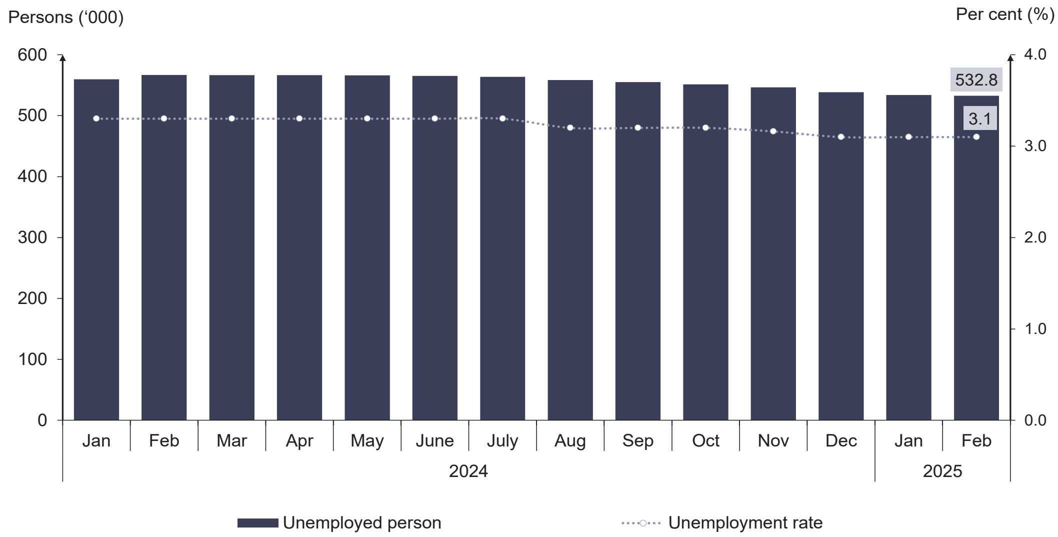



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The unemployment rate remained stable at 3.1 per cent between December 2024 and February 2025. The number of unemployed persons declined slightly from 556.9 thousand in February 2024 to 532.8 thousand in February 2025. This stability suggests a balanced labour market where job creation roughly matches new entrants and job seekers.

The number of unemployed persons reduced by 4.3 per cent (-24.1 thousand persons) year-on-year compared to 556.9 thousand persons recorded in February 2024. Accordingly, the unemployment rate declined by 0.2 percentage points as against 3.3 per cent in the same month of the previous year [Chart 22].

**Chart 22: Unemployed and unemployment rate, January 2024 – February 2025**

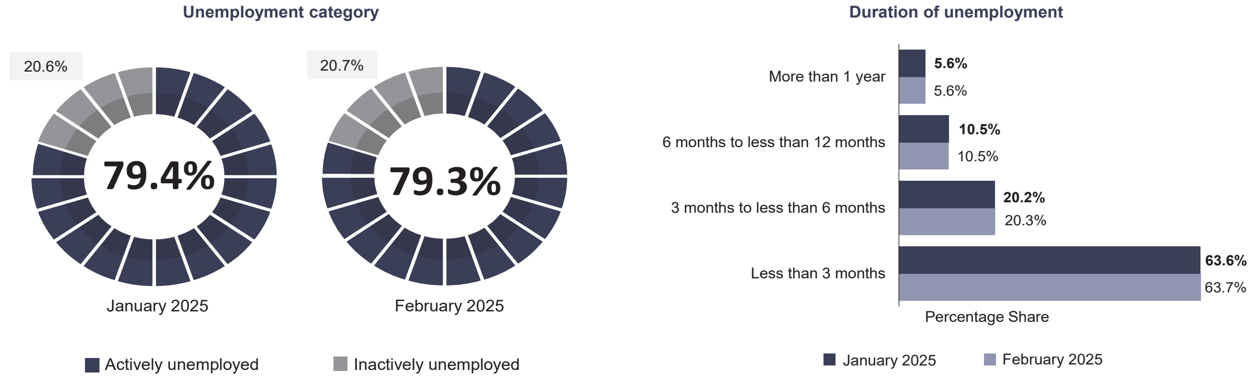



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In February 2025, 79.3 per cent of the total unemployed persons were actively seeking jobs, while 20.7 per cent were inactive job seekers. The majority of 63.7 per cent unemployed persons had been without work for less than three months, indicating short term unemployment remains predominant. Meanwhile, only 5.6 per cent experienced long term unemployment over one year, where the figure unchanged from January 2025.

On the same note, the inactively unemployed or those who believed that no jobs were available went down by 0.1 per cent (-0.1 thousand persons) to 110.1 thousand persons compared to 110.2 thousand persons as of January 2025 [Chart 23].

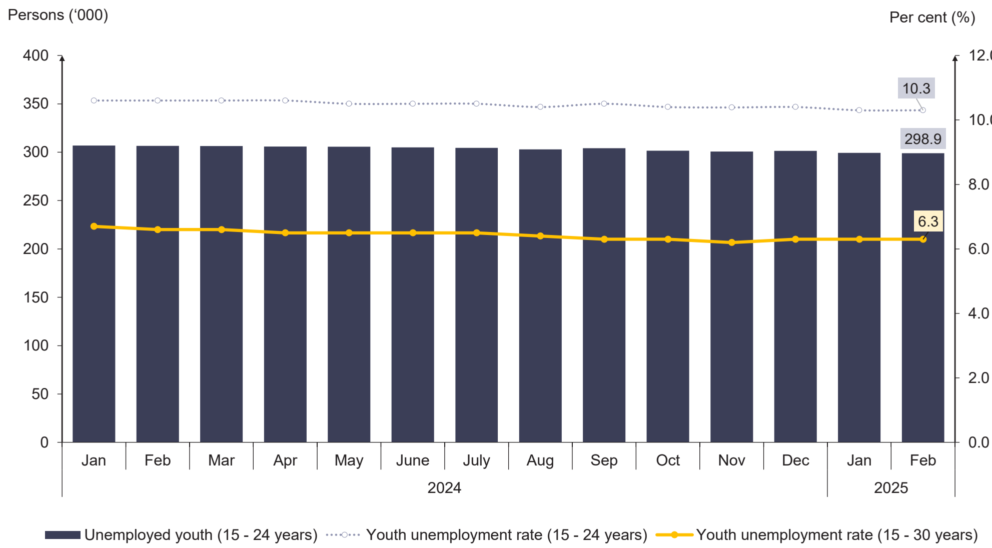
**Chart 23: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, January and February 2025**




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Despite improvements in the overall labour market, youth unemployment remains elevated. In February 2025, 298.9 thousand youth aged 15 to 24 years were unemployed, while the youth unemployment rate aged 15 to 30 years holding at 6.3 per cent, slightly down from 6.9 per cent in February 2024. Although gradually declining, this rate is still higher compared to the national average, highlighting the ongoing need for youth targeted labour policies and skills development programmes [Chart 24].

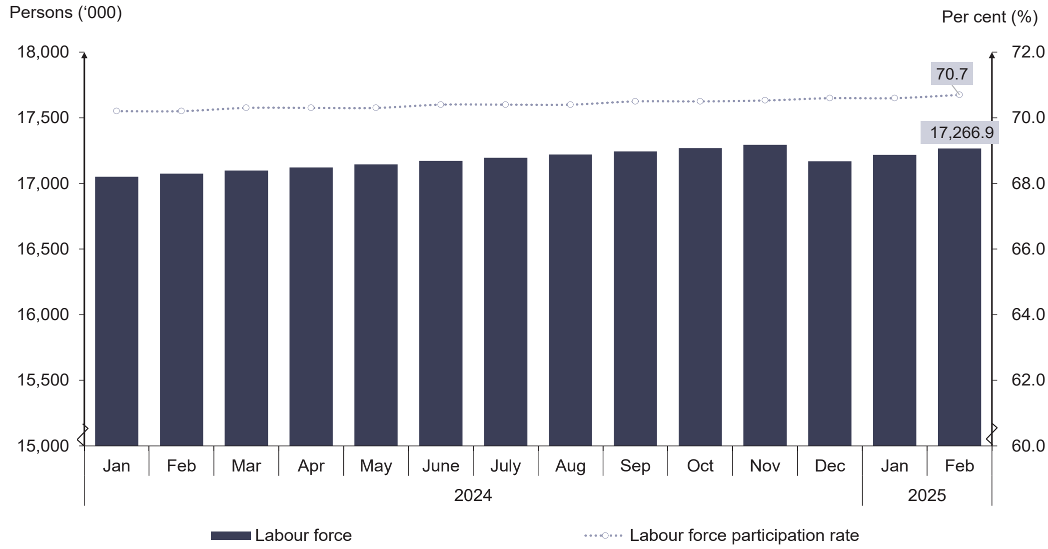
**Chart 24: Unemployed youth and youth unemployment rate, January 2024 – February 2025**




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In February 2025, the total labour force increased by 0.3 per cent (+48.7 thousand persons) to 17.27 million. The LFPR rose slightly to 70.7 per cent, up by 0.1 percentage point from the previous month. Compared to February 2024, the labour force expanded by 2.6 per cent (+444.3 thousand persons), with LFPR increased by 0.2 percentage point [Chart 25].

**Chart 25: Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR), January 2024 – February 2025**

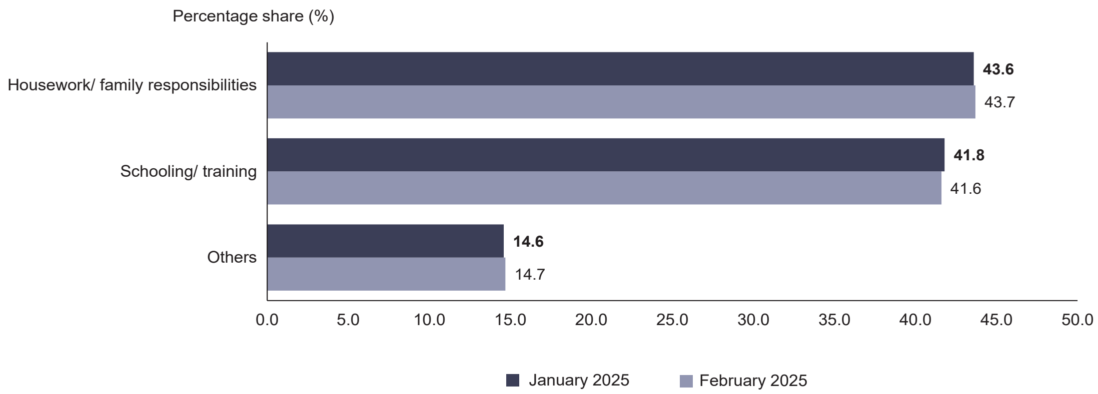



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of persons outside the labour force in February 2025 slightly decreased by 0.02 per cent (-1.7 thousand persons) to 7.15 million persons (January 2025: 7.15 million persons). Compared to the same month last year, the number of persons outside the labour force increased by 1.6 per cent or equivalent to 114.1 thousand persons (February 2024: 7.04 million persons).

Among those outside the labour force, the key reasons for not seeking employment remained unchanged. Household and family responsibilities at 43.7 per cent and schooling or training at 41.6 per cent were the top two reasons cited in February 2025. These figures suggest a significant proportion of the population remains outside the active workforce due to non-economic factors [Chart 26].

**Chart 26: Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, January and February 2025**




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's economy is projected to grow between 4.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent in 2025, driven by robust domestic demand, infrastructure projects, and improved global economic conditions. Inflation is expected to remain moderate at 2.0 per cent to 3.5 per cent. Supportive measures, as including minimum wage adjustments, civil servant salary reviews, and ongoing investments in education and workforce development under the 12th Malaysia Plan are anticipated to create more job opportunities and enhance labour market inclusivity.

A stable labour market is essential to Malaysia's economic competitiveness. With continued support and reform, the country is poised to strengthen its employment landscape and reduce disparities, particularly among youth and informal workers.

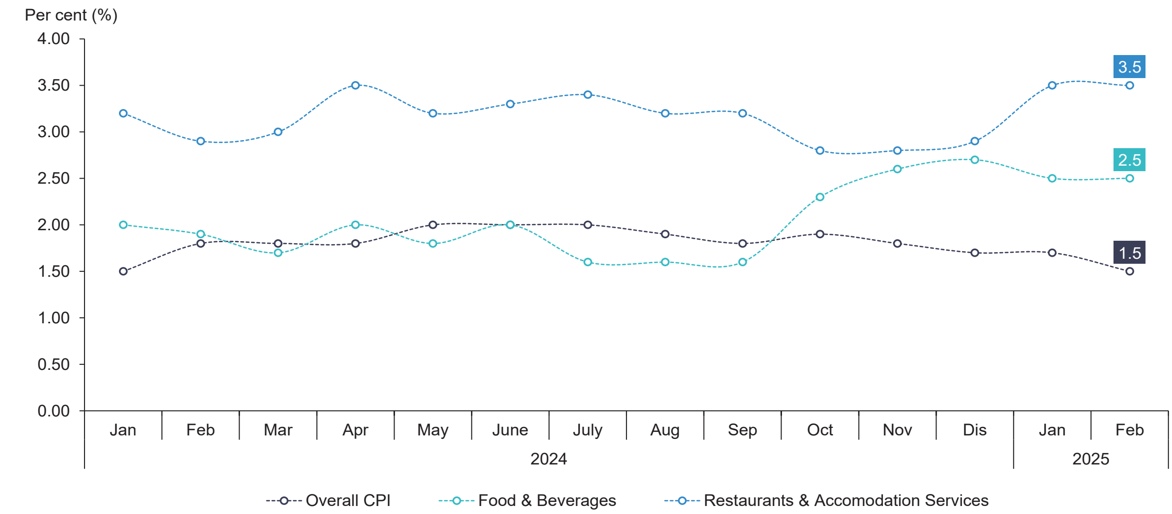
## Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation rate in February 2025 moderated to 1.5 per cent as against 1.7 per cent as recorded in January 2025 (Chart 27). The moderate increase was driven by slower inclines in the main group of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 2.3 per cent (January 2025: 2.8%); followed by Recreation, Sport & Culture, 1.5 per cent (January 2025: 1.8%); Health, 1.0 per cent (January 2025: 1.2%); Transport, 0.7 per cent (January 2025: 0.9%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.3 per cent (January 2025: 0.5%).

However, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.7%); Education (1.9%) and Insurance & Financial Services (1.5%) recorded a higher increase as against January 2025 respectively. Meanwhile, Restaurant & Accommodation Services; Food & Beverages and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco increased at 3.5 per cent, 2.5 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively, the same rate as recorded in the previous month. The Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear, remained in the negative territory with decreases of 5.3 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively.

The monthly headline inflation in February 2025 rose to 0.1 per cent and maintained since January 2025. All main groups recorded increases between 0.1 per cent and 0.8 per cent, except for Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance which recorded a decline at negative 0.1 per cent. Meanwhile, Information & Communication and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco remained unchanged as compared to the same month of the previous year.

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

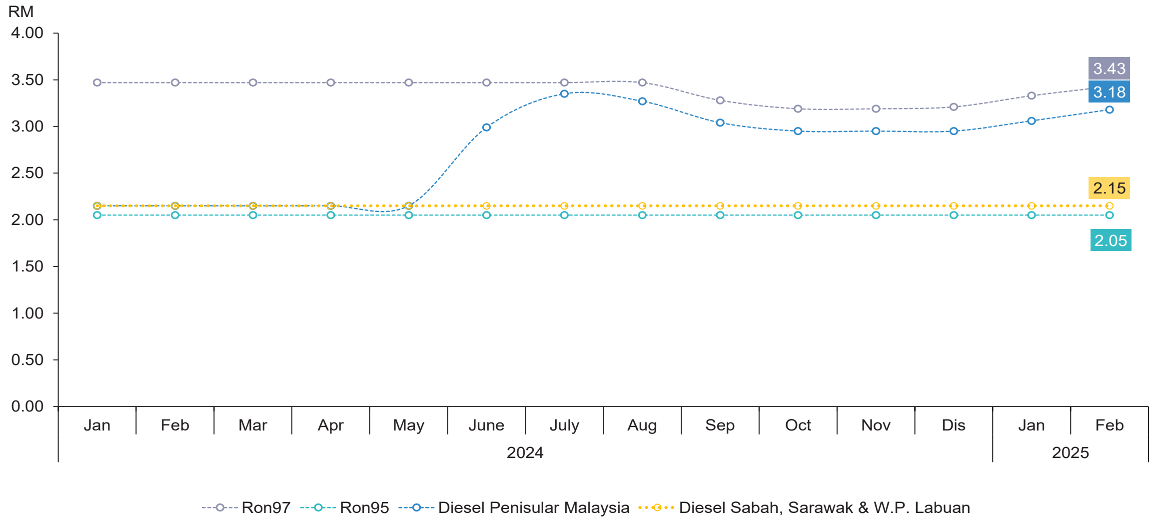



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for the main group of Transport recorded an increase at 0.7 per cent in February 2025 (January 2025: 0.9%). The increase was contributed by the subgroup of Transport services of goods (2.0%), Operation of personal transport equipment (1.6%) and Purchase of vehicles, (0.7%). However, subgroup of Public transport services remained in the negative territory at negative 8.2 per cent, to a certain extent offset the inflation of this group from increase further.

The average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia increased to RM3.18 per litre (February 2024: RM2.15 per litre), while, the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 declined to RM3.43 per litre (February 2024: RM3.47 per litre) (Chart 28).

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




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

Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight increased at 2.5 per cent, the same rate as recorded in January 2025. Out of 247 Food items, 165 items (66.8%) recorded price increases as compared to February 2024. The increase in this group was contributed by the marginal increase in the main subgroup of Food at home to 0.5 per cent as against 0.4 per cent in January 2025. However, the slower increase in the main subgroup of Food away from home to 4.6 per cent as compared to 5.0 per cent recorded in January 2025, mitigate further escalation of inflation within this group (Table 6). Furthermore, Malaysia's inflation increased at a slower rate of 1.4 per cent in March 2025 with the index points stood at 134.1 as against 132.2 in the same month of the previous year.

**Table 6: Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), February 2025**

| Main Group | Weight | Year-on-Year (%) January 2025 |
|---|---|---|
| **Food & Beverages** | **29.8** | **2.5** |
| **Food** | **29.0** | **2.4** |
| **Food away from home** | **13.4** | **4.6** |
| **Food at home** | **15.6** | **0.5** |
| Cereals & cereal products | 2.3 | 0.2 |
| Meat | 2.3 | -0.3 |
| Fish & other seafood | 3.9 | 1.2 |
| Milk, other dairy products & eggs | 1.3 | -0.8 |
| Oils & fats | 0.7 | 1.7 |
| Fruits & nuts | 1.1 | 0.3 |
| Vegetables | 1.8 | -1.0 |
| Sugar, confectionery & desserts | 0.5 | 1.1 |
| Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c. | 1.7 | 3.2 |
| **Non-alcoholic beverages** | **0.8** | **3.3** |

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Due to a shortage of coconut supply in the Malaysian market, the government, through the Federal Agricultural Marketing Authority (FAMA), has imported and distributed 1,053 tonnes of mature coconuts with a total value of RM2.42 million up to March 2025. This initiative was undertaken to ensure sufficient supply during the month of Ramadan and Aidilfitri celebrations. Indirectly, it also helped ease inflationary pressures in the Food & Beverages from rising further.

## Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index, recorded a year-on-year increase of 0.3 per cent in February 2025, easing from the 0.8 per cent rise registered in January 2025. The moderate increase was influenced by continued expansion in the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector, despite a decline in the Mining sector.

The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector remained as the primary driver of PPI Local Production, recording a 15.2 per cent increase year-on-year, as compared to a 16.5 per cent rise in January 2025. The Growing of perennial crops sub-sector led the growth, rising by 26.1 per cent. However, the Mining sector continued to contract, registering a decline of 9.7 per cent (January 2024: -1.3%), with decreases in Extraction of crude petroleum (-9.8%) and Extraction of natural gas (-9.4%). The Manufacturing sector recorded a marginal decline of 0.3 per cent, from the previous month's contraction of 0.6 per cent. The largest downward was attributed to the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-12.7%) and the Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (-3.2%). Meanwhile, the Electricity & gas supply sector recorded a slight decline of 0.2 per cent, whereas the Water supply sector continued its positive trend with a 2.9 per cent increase.

On a monthly basis PPI Local Production recorded a slight increase of 0.1 per cent in February 2025, easing from 0.3 per cent in January 2025. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 1.4 per cent from a decline of 3.9 per cent in the previous month, supported by increases in Fishing (5.9%) and Growing of perennial crops (1.6%). The Manufacturing sector rose by 0.3 per cent, maintaining the same pace as in the previous month, mainly due to Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (0.9%) and Manufacture of food products (0.7%). Conversely, the Mining sector declined by 3.2 per cent (January 2025: 5.3%), affected by decreases in Extraction of natural gas (-3.5%) and Extraction of crude petroleum (-3.2%). In the Utilities sector, the Electricity & gas supply sector increased by 0.3 per cent, while the Water supply sector experienced a decline of 1.8 per cent. [Table 7]

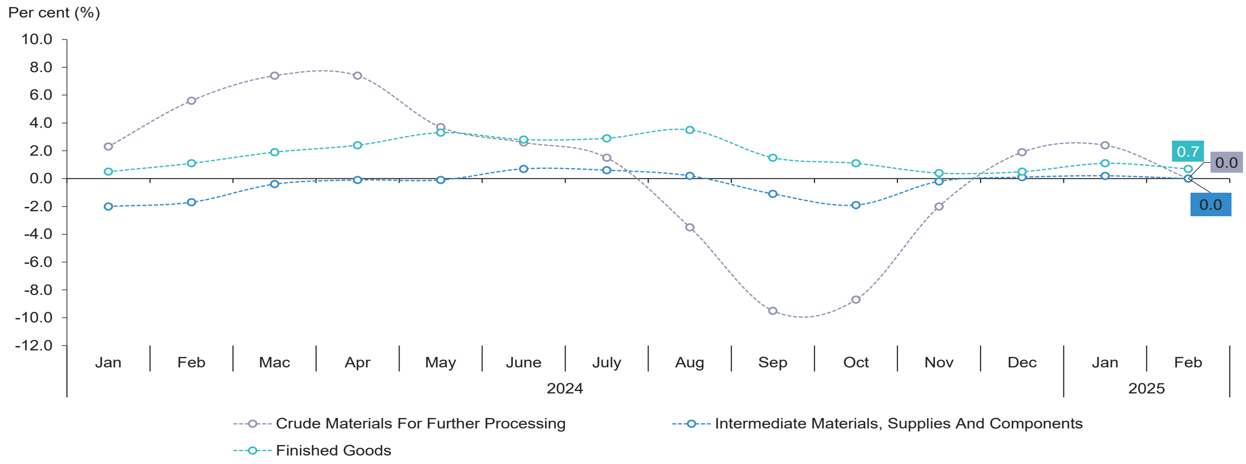
**Table 7: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia**

| Sector | Code | Weight | Index | Percentage Change (%) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Year-on-year | | | Month-on-month | | |
| | | | Feb 2025 | Feb 2024 | Jan 2025 | Feb 2025 | Feb 2024 | Jan 2025 | Feb 2025 |
| **TOTAL** | | **100.00** | **119.0** | **0.3** | **0.8** | **0.3** | **0.7** | **0.3** | **0.1** |
| Agriculture, forestry & fishing | A | 6.73 | 148.6 | 6.0 | 16.5 | 15.2 | 2.6 | -3.9 | 1.4 |
| Mining | B | 7.93 | 92.3 | 5.3 | -1.3 | -9.7 | 5.7 | 5.3 | -3.2 |
| Manufacturing | C | 81.57 | 119.4 | -0.7 | -0.6 | -0.3 | 0.0 | 0.3 | 0.3 |
| Electricity & gas supply | D | 3.44 | 117.9 | 0.1 | 0.4 | -0.2 | 0.9 | -0.4 | 0.3 |
| Water supply | E | 0.33 | 125.4 | 3.6 | 7.6 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 1.2 | -1.8 |

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Crude materials for further processing and Intermediate materials, supplies & components indices remained unchanged on a year-on-year basis. Meanwhile, the Finished goods index recorded a slight increase of 0.7 per cent, which was supported by the Capital equipment index (1.7%).

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




Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A comparison of selected countries showed mixed trends in the PPI for February 2025. The United States' PPI increased by 3.2 per cent, slowing from the 3.7 per cent rise in the previous month. Japan's PPI also increased by 4.0 per cent, slightly lower than the 4.2 per cent increase in January 2025, primarily driven by Transport equipment and Petroleum & coal sectors. In contrast, China's producer prices continued to decline by 2.2 per cent following a 2.3 per cent drop in the preceding two months. This marked the slowest decrease since August 2024. However, producer deflation persisted for the 29th consecutive month, influenced by commodity price fluctuations and the impact of the Lunar New Year break in late January 2025.

Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI), which measures price changes at the producer level, decreased by 1.9 per cent in March 2025, from a 0.3 per cent increase in February 2025.

# WAY FORWARD

Malaysia's near-term economic outlook remains moderately positive, supported by strong underlying fundamentals that continue to provide resilience amid ongoing global uncertainties and complex external spillover effects. This projection aligns with the moderate trajectory of the Leading Index, which recorded 112.4 points in February 2025, despite the smoothed long-term trend remaining below the 100.0-point threshold. When considered alongside the increases in the key economic indicators, this suggests a steady pace of economic growth in the coming months, driven by sustained domestic demand and continued performance in external trade.

Globally, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) in several countries exhibited signs of moderation or contraction in February 2025, including China (5.9%), the United States (1.4%), Japan (0.3%), Singapore (-1.3%), and Thailand (-3.9%). Conversely, Taiwan (17.9%), Vietnam (17.2%), and South Korea (7.0%) recorded substantial increases. Malaysia's own IPI expanded by 1.8 per cent in the first two months of 2025 (January–February) compared to the corresponding period in 2024, reflecting resilience in manufacturing activities. Domestically, the Wholesale & retail trade sector is projected to maintain its growth trajectory, buoyed by steady consumer spending and seasonal festive demand associated with Ramadan and Hari Raya Aidilfitri. The sector's outlook remains optimistic in the near term, underpinned by sustained positive consumer sentiment. Wholesale & retail trade recorded total sales of RM148.3 billion in February, marking a year-on-year growth of 5.1 per cent.

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Plantation and Commodities (MPC) has called on plantation owners and companies to implement structured oil palm replanting plans to sustain productivity, emphasising the need to maintain tree maturity within the optimal range of 10 to 15 years. The average replanting rate of oil palm estates between 2014 and 2024 was approximately 2.2 per cent—significantly lower than the recommended four to five per cent rate—underscoring the need for accelerated replanting efforts. In view of the production of fresh fruit bunches (FFBs) in March 2025, it rose by 14.2 per cent to 7,309,432 tonnes compared to February 2025 (6,403,272 tonnes). Encouragingly, year-on-year, production also increased by 1.9 per cent compared to March 2024 (7,169,801 tonnes).

Beyond domestic consumption, Malaysia's external sector also supports the country's growth outlook. Trade prospects for 2025 remain favourable, aligned with positive projections from global organisations such as the World Trade Organization (WTO) and national agencies like the Ministry of Finance (MOF). Malaysia's trade outlook remains optimistic in maintaining growth expectations and strengthening the country's position to navigate the challenges of the global trade landscape in 2025. In February 2025, trade performance remained positive, with total trade increasing by 5.9 per cent, exports rising by 6.2 per cent, and imports growing by 5.5 per cent, leading to a 12.2 per cent expansion in the trade surplus year-on-year. This momentum continued into March 2025, with total trade, exports, and the trade balance growing by 2.2 per cent, 6.8 per cent, and 94.4 per cent, respectively.

Looking ahead, Malaysia's economy is projected to grow between 4.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent in 2025, supported by robust domestic demand, ongoing infrastructure developments, and improving global economic conditions. Inflation is expected to remain moderate, ranging between 2.0 per cent and 3.5 per cent. Policy initiatives, including minimum wage adjustments, civil servant salary revisions, and sustained investments in education and workforce development under the 12th Malaysia Plan, are anticipated to drive job creation and enhance labour market inclusivity. A stable and inclusive labour market will be critical to sustaining Malaysia's long-term economic competitiveness and resilience. However, global uncertainties pose a downside risk that may influence the economic outlook, potentially creating challenges for growth.

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

| INDICATORS (Value) | UNIT | 2024 Feb | 2024 Mar | 2024 Apr | 2024 May | 2024 Jun | 2024 Jul | 2024 Aug | 2024 Sep | 2024 Oct | 2024 Nov | 2024 Dec | 2025 Jan | 2025 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 | 29,690.8 | 26,965.6 | 21,325.1 | 25,608.3 | 29,880.7 | 37,959.6 | 35,908.4 | 31,846.6 | 38,399.6 | 40,341.1 | 38,298.8 | 30,342.3 | 36,004.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.1.2 Prices** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - SMR 20 | RM/Kg | 7.36 | 7.67 | 7.65 | 7.90 | 8.16 | 7.77 | 7.81 | 8.21 | 8.73 | 8.62 | 8.92 | 8.78 | 9.06 | Malaysian Rubber Board |
| - Scrap | RM/Kg | 6.05 | 6.41 | 6.40 | 6.57 | 7.08 | 6.71 | 6.64 | 6.87 | 7.38 | 7.29 | 7.57 | 7.43 | 7.70 | Malaysian Rubber Board |
| - Field Latex | RM/Kg | 7.19 | 7.74 | 8.15 | 8.79 | 9.29 | 7.24 | 6.80 | 7.36 | 8.09 | 7.77 | 7.89 | 7.94 | 7.76 | Malaysian Rubber Board |
| - Latex Concentrate | RM/Kg | 6.84 | 7.40 | 7.34 | 7.42 | 7.75 | 6.47 | 6.34 | 6.80 | 7.46 | 6.83 | 6.99 | 6.78 | 6.93 | Malaysian Rubber Board |
| **2.1.3 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Natural Rubber # | Tonne | 55,082.7 | 58,965.2 | 47,795.2 | 50,797.8 | 39,803.3 | 48,204.1 | 57,482.4 | 39,929.8 | 48,142.1 | 43,562.1 | 44,337.8 | 44,337.6 | 54,846.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.2 OIL PALM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.2.1 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Palm Oil Product | Tonne | 1,759,353.0 | 2,085,960.0 | 2,036,418.0 | 2,236,654.0 | 1,972,348.0 | 2,601,677.0 | 2,279,681.0 | 2,404,805.0 | 2,745,765.0 | 2,233,507.0 | 2,091,958.0 | 1,957,109.0 | 1,779,323.0 | Malaysian Palm Oil Board |
| - Palm Oil | Tonne | 1,024,539.0 | 1,329,120.0 | 1,236,523.0 | 1,385,079.0 | 1,210,309.0 | 1,698,536.0 | 1,532,905.0 | 1,559,868.0 | 1,744,265.0 | 1,490,043.0 | 1,341,936.0 | 1,174,856.0 | 996,460.0 | Malaysian Palm Oil Board |
| - Palm Kernel Oil | Tonne | 55,639.0 | 82,409.0 | 85,901.0 | 87,827.0 | 92,403.0 | 109,908.0 | 87,355.0 | 126,506.0 | 149,928.0 | 108,819.0 | 95,918.0 | 57,554.0 | 58,144.0 | Malaysian Palm Oil Board |
| **2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.3.1 Prices** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Crude Oil, Brent | USD/Barrel | 83.76 | 85.45 | 90.05 | 82.00 | 82.56 | 85.30 | 80.86 | 74.29 | 75.66 | 74.40 | 73.83 | 79.21 | 75.16 | World Bank |
| - Crude Oil, WTI | USD/Barrel | 76.70 | 80.49 | 84.59 | 78.81 | 78.89 | 80.54 | 75.55 | 69.55 | 71.60 | 69.69 | 69.79 | 75.14 | 71.33 | World Bank |
| **2.3.2 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Crude Petroleum # | '000 Tonne | 1,045.4 | 888.0 | 774.6 | 762.2 | 630.3 | 596.8 | 531.3 | 578.8 | 479.5 | 638.9 | 864.3 | 773.2 | 391.4 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Petroleum Products # | '000 Tonne | 2,834.1 | 3,159.7 | 2,470.3 | 3,051.4 | 3,311.5 | 3,183.6 | 3,216.8 | 2,685.2 | 3,422.2 | 2,864.7 | 3,308.2 | 3,274.4 | 2,884.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.3.3 Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Crude Petroleum # | '000 Tonne | 1,326.2 | 1,984.7 | 1,531.7 | 2,364.2 | 2,052.4 | 1,576.9 | 1,472.8 | 1,840.5 | 2,638.1 | 1,682.6 | 1,633.8 | 1,672.7 | 1,842.1 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Petroleum Products # | '000 Tonne | 3,734.8 | 3,849.1 | 2,407.2 | 3,042.2 | 2,989.4 | 3,163.4 | 2,563.9 | 3,119.1 | 2,908.8 | 2,838.7 | 2,917.4 | 2,903.4 | 2,413.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.4.1 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Liquified Natural Gas # | '000 Tonne | 2,676.2 | 2,644.3 | 2,033.9 | 1,918.5 | 2,061.5 | 2,098.4 | 1,793.8 | 1,984.0 | 2,513.0 | 2,673.9 | 2,854.0 | 2,494.5 | 2,332.5 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.0 SECTOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **3.1 MANUFACTURING** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 Industrial Production Index | Point | 134.1 | 144.6 | 132.7 | 141.6 | 150.2 | 147.2 | 153.0 | 151.3 | 149.5 | 151.0 | 148.7 | 148.4 | 140.5 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 3.1.2 Sales | RM '000 | 146,190,824.0 | 158,431,261.4 | 153,227,209.9 | 154,897,422.2 | 156,094,483.2 | 157,060,003.5 | 163,893,148.6 | 162,262,238.5 | 161,428,059.0 | 161,971,045.3 | 158,389,131.4 | 158,094,814.7 | 153,102,284.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 3.1.3 Exports # | RM '000 | 93,073,775.6 | 109,552,466.9 | 97,296,346.1 | 110,383,646.3 | 109,706,141.9 | 112,080,805.0 | 111,956,268.5 | 106,967,385.4 | 109,498,127.9 | 107,419,786.9 | 117,185,915.3 | 104,132,372.7 | 101,304,550.4 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.2 CONSTRUCTION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) | Unit | 126 | 87 | 113 | 152 | 132 | 117 | 111 | 133 | 123 | 193 | 189 | n.a | n.a | National Housing Department |
| 3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) | Unit | 153 | 139 | 40 | 27 | 40 | 30 | 50 | 54 | 53 | 83 | 163 | n.a | n.a | National Housing Department |
| **3.2.3 Prices** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Steel | RM per Tonne | 3,441.43 | 3,451.75 | 3,486.27 | 3,486.27 | 3,479.30 | 3,482.78 | 3,510.64 | 3,489.58 | 3,468.64 | 3,458.23 | 3,354.49 | 3,351.13 | 3,320.97 | Ministry of Works |
| - Cement | RM per 50 Kg Bag | 22.31 | 22.54 | 22.70 | 22.70 | 22.85 | 22.90 | 22.94 | 22.86 | 22.86 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | 22.90 | Ministry of Works |
| **3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.1 Industrial Production Index | Point | 98.2 | 103.5 | 96.9 | 88.3 | 91.8 | 89.9 | 83.7 | 86.0 | 98.6 | 98.8 | 102.8 | 102.3 | 89.5 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.4 UTILITIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **3.4.1 Electricity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Local Generation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Public Installations p | Million Kilowatt-Hours | 14,370.1 | 15,965.6 | 15,378.1 | 16,248.1 | 15,233.3 | 16,064.7 | 15,764.6 | 15,156.8 | 15,702.4 | 15,097.0 | 15,251.4 | 14,951.6 | 14,271.0 | Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer |
| b. Private Installations p | Million Kilowatt-Hours | 187.8 | 187.0 | 189.4 | 190.1 | 190.0 | 191.4 | 191.2 | 190.7 | 191.1 | 190.9 | 191.1 | 191.2 | 191.0 | Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer |

Note:
p preliminary
'r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until February 2025
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

| Annual Percentage Change (%) | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Constant 2015 Prices | 5.0 | 2.9 | 6.2 | 5.9 | 5.6 | 7.4 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 5.4 | n.a | n.a | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.0 COMMODITIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.1 RUBBER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.1.1 Production** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Rubber | 9.1 | -0.8 | -9.1 | 6.1 | 0.05 | 33.0 | 14.7 | -2.8 | 16.6 | 31.5 | 26.2 | 0.2 | 21.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.1.2 Prices** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - SMR 20 | 22.0 | 29.3 | 29.1 | 30.3 | 34.1 | 30.8 | 32.4 | 25.0 | 28.7 | 25.8 | 33.0 | 23.5 | 23.1 | Malaysian Rubber Board |
| - Scrap | 27.4 | 36.7 | 37.5 | 37.5 | 46.8 | 42.4 | 43.8 | 30.7 | 34.5 | 29.6 | 39.5 | 27.4 | 27.4 | Malaysian Rubber Board |
| - Field Latex | 34.8 | 40.2 | 51.2 | 68.1 | 77.1 | 39.0 | 35.5 | 45.8 | 46.6 | 30.6 | 32.7 | 26.8 | 8.0 | Malaysian Rubber Board |
| - Latex Concentrate | 27.0 | 39.7 | 48.2 | 51.9 | 55.8 | 32.0 | 34.6 | 41.3 | 40.2 | 24.3 | 30.1 | 15.8 | 1.3 | Malaysian Rubber Board |
| **2.1.3 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Natural Rubber # | 13.8 | 28.8 | 26.7 | 37.1 | -18.5 | -6.9 | -0.01 | -30.0 | -14.7 | -15.6 | -2.7 | 2.8 | -0.4 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.2 OIL PALM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.2.1 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Palm Oil Product | -7.3 | -9.5 | 14.6 | 26.5 | 8.6 | 23.2 | 10.9 | 19.6 | 19.9 | -5.3 | -5.1 | -11.5 | 1.1 | Malaysian Palm Oil Board |
| - Palm Oil | -9.2 | -10.7 | 13.7 | 28.2 | 3.3 | 25.3 | 25.3 | 28.8 | 17.8 | 5.9 | -1.6 | -12.9 | -2.7 | Malaysian Palm Oil Board |
| - Palm Kernel Oil | -7.1 | -2.5 | 0.7 | -5.1 | 43.7 | 41.4 | -4.9 | 49.8 | 64.8 | 8.9 | 8.7 | -16.0 | 4.5 | Malaysian Palm Oil Board |
| **2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.3.1 Prices** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Crude Oil, Brent | 1.3 | 8.8 | 7.1 | 8.3 | 10.2 | 6.5 | -6.2 | -21.0 | -16.9 | -10.6 | -5.2 | -1.3 | -10.3 | World Bank |
| - Crude Oil, WTI | -0.2 | 9.7 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 12.3 | 5.4 | -7.2 | -22.4 | -16.3 | -10.0 | -3.2 | 1.6 | -7.0 | World Bank |
| **2.3.2 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Crude Petroleum # | 33.8 | -11.4 | 44.3 | -14.3 | -1.1 | -18.8 | -41.9 | -31.6 | -28.5 | -27.9 | 9.1 | 6.2 | -62.6 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Petroleum Products # | -20.5 | -13.2 | -26.9 | -28.4 | -19.6 | 0.8 | -8.1 | -4.5 | -5.5 | -20.6 | 22.6 | -23.8 | 1.8 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.3.3 Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Crude Petroleum # | -31.1 | -4.2 | -3.0 | 8.7 | 25.3 | -11.8 | -3.7 | 93.7 | 37.7 | -1.8 | -19.3 | -11.3 | 38.9 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Petroleum Products # | 6.4 | 25.1 | -27.9 | -17.3 | -4.8 | -2.8 | -5.3 | -2.2 | -29.0 | -8.1 | 3.9 | -14.1 | -35.4 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.4.1 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Liquified Natural Gas # | 14.0 | 7.8 | 13.3 | -22.2 | 18.6 | 13.1 | -23.0 | 4.7 | 14.0 | 9.3 | 5.1 | -7.6 | -12.8 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.0 SECTOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **3.1 MANUFACTURING** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 Industrial Production Index | 1.2 | 1.3 | 4.9 | 4.6 | 5.2 | 7.7 | 6.5 | 3.2 | 3.3 | 4.6 | 5.8 | 3.7 | 4.8 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 3.1.2 Sales | 0.7 | 1.4 | 5.7 | 5.5 | 5.9 | 9.1 | 7.7 | 2.9 | 3.0 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 3.5 | 4.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 3.1.3 Exports # | -2.4 | 0.7 | 7.1 | 8.1 | 0.9 | 10.6 | 14.0 | -0.5 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 18.5 | 0.5 | 8.8 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.2 CONSTRUCTION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) | -0.8 | -58.0 | -10.3 | 3.4 | -24.1 | -19.3 | -16.5 | -0.7 | -4.7 | 59.5 | 67.3 | n.a | n.a | National Housing Department |
| 3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) | -29.5 | 32.4 | -33.3 | -75.2 | -56.0 | -75.8 | -60.9 | -41.3 | -52.3 | -48.4 | 16.4 | n.a | n.a | National Housing Department |
| **3.2.3 Prices** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Steel | -1.9 | -1.3 | -0.8 | -0.8 | 0.3 | 2.7 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | 2.1 | -1.6 | -2.6 | -3.5 | Ministry of Works |
| - Cement | 13.6 | 10.4 | 8.3 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 4.6 | 3.1 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 1.1 | 2.6 | 2.6 | Ministry of Works |
| **3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.1 Industrial Production Index | 5.8 | 3.1 | 8.6 | -6.4 | 6.1 | -2.4 | -6.1 | -1.8 | -1.9 | -1.4 | 0.9 | -3.1 | -8.9 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.4 UTILITIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **3.4.1 Electricity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Local Generation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Public Installations p | 11.0 | 8.5 | 8.1 | 4.5 | 3.5 | 7.0 | 4.2 | 3.9 | 1.9 | 3.9 | 3.5 | -0.2 | -0.7 | Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer |
| b. Private Installations p | 0.8 | -0.9 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.2 | 0.9 | 0.2 | 1.7 | Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer |

Note:
p preliminary
'r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until February 2025
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

| INDICATORS (Value) | UNIT | 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | 2025 | | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | |
| - Local Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p] | Million Kilowatt-Hours | 10,086.2 | 10,938.0 | 10,528.2 | 11,209.0 | 10,703.7 | 11,262.0 | 11,193.3 | 10,781.7 | 11,178.7 | 10,725.8 | 10,451.9 | 10,583.3 | 9,957.2 | Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer |
| b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p] | Million Kilowatt-Hours | 3,675.5 | 3,907.8 | 3,860.4 | 3,820.3 | 3,621.9 | 3,798.3 | 3,624.1 | 3,541.4 | 3,644.0 | 3,380.9 | 3,431.2 | 3,409.4 | 3,350.4 | 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 | 136.6 | 139.5 | 138.7 | 141.9 | 142.3 | 146.0 | 145.7 | 146.7 | 146.8 | 145.5 | 145.3 | 146.1 | 143.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Retail Trade Index | Point | 174.5 | 177.6 | 179.2 | 179.3 | 179.8 | 178.1 | 179.7 | 181.0 | 182.0 | 181.7 | 183.9 | 185.0 | 181.9 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Motor Vehicle Index | Point | 130.2 | 140.2 | 129.1 | 140.1 | 126.9 | 141.1 | 139.9 | 127.6 | 138.9 | 134.5 | 145.7 | 117.1 | 129.2 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.5.3 Motor Vehicle** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Vehicle Production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Passenger | Unit | 62,788 | 63,778 | 53,857 | 70,132 | 46,811 | 66,010 | 69,624 | 51,730 | 66,906 | 56,898 | 60,130 | 53,794 | 58,606 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| b. Commercial | Unit | 3,676 | 3,145 | 3,038 | 4,042 | 3,000 | 4,285 | 4,342 | 3,653 | 4,290 | 4,029 | 3,832 | 3,105 | 2,939 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| c. Total | Unit | 66,464 | 66,923 | 56,895 | 74,174 | 49,811 | 70,295 | 73,966 | 55,383 | 71,196 | 60,927 | 63,962 | 56,899 | 61,545 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| - Vehicle Sales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Passenger | Unit | 60,144 | 64,760 | 53,253 | 62,862 | 52,487 | 65,781 | 65,637 | 52,922 | 64,322 | 62,425 | 73,052 | 45,339 | 60,189 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| b. Commercial | Unit | 4,873 | 6,292 | 4,738 | 5,803 | 5,559 | 5,949 | 5,525 | 5,110 | 5,537 | 5,107 | 8,683 | 3,393 | 3,717 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| c. Total | Unit | 65,017 | 71,103 | 59,826 | 70,137 | 58,060 | 73,702 | 72,403 | 58,081 | 71,534 | 69,334 | 81,735 | 48,732 | 63,906 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| - New Vehicles Registration | Number | 119,055 | 136,049 | 115,157 | 136,199 | 117,852 | 144,209 | 140,667 | 119,507 | 138,035 | 128,919 | 144,896 | 109,815 | 109,815 | Road Transport Department Malaysia |
| **3.5.4 Tourism** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Tourist Arrivals [1] | Number | 1,952,043 | 2,088,386 | 1,748,642 | 1,925,729 | 2,322,566 | 2,256,252 | 2,386,002 | 1,926,651 | 2,230,457 | 1,856,312 | 2,552,087 | 2,458,711 | 1,853,122 | Tourism Malaysia |
| **3.5.5 Finance** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **I Money Supply** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - M1 | RM Million | 639,881.4 | 645,343.9 | 638,476.3 | 635,361.4 | 642,137.8 | 636,762.1 | 637,546.6 | 644,918.2 | 645,161.6 | 654,989.9 | 666,471.3 | 663,339.2 | 661,926.2 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - M2 | RM Million | 2,410,934.0 | 2,423,483.7 | 2,414,039.3 | 2,419,724.7 | 2,416,358.2 | 2,412,973.1 | 2,405,108.8 | 2,408,238.8 | 2,428,088.2 | 2,444,782.5 | 2,478,860.4 | 2,481,134.2 | 2,472,152.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - M3 | RM Million | 2,423,051.6 | 2,434,180.5 | 2,425,707.1 | 2,430,427.6 | 2,426,401.3 | 2,423,037.5 | 2,414,067.5 | 2,417,121.6 | 2,438,253.3 | 2,454,992.9 | 2,488,474.2 | 2,492,236.6 | 2,483,043.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System** | RM Million | 2,146,861.2 | 2,160,179.6 | 2,161,937.1 | 2,167,822.6 | 2,185,290.7 | 2,188,451.0 | 2,194,637.0 | 2,203,619.7 | 2,218,385.1 | 2,231,916.2 | 2,249,057.0 | 2,256,780.3 | 2,259,265.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | RM Million | 1,262,054.5 | 1,266,779.9 | 1,267,942.2 | 1,269,330.0 | 1,277,696.4 | 1,276,887.9 | 1,277,483.1 | 1,279,950.3 | 1,287,176.3 | 1,293,453.0 | 1,300,590.2 | 1,303,895.5 | 1,302,119.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | RM Million | 875,876.9 | 884,403.9 | 884,855.3 | 889,315.6 | 898,439.5 | 902,454.0 | 908,007.5 | 914,406.5 | 921,895.7 | 929,173.1 | 939,160.1 | 943,660.4 | 947,896.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | RM Million | 8,929.8 | 8,995.8 | 9,139.6 | 9,177.0 | 9,154.8 | 9,109.1 | 9,146.3 | 9,262.9 | 9,313.1 | 9,290.1 | 9,306.7 | 9,224.3 | 9,249.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **III Total Deposits Banking System** | RM Million | 2,497,161.2 | 2,517,764.2 | 2,505,313.3 | 2,516,653.8 | 2,516,597.6 | 2,502,351.1 | 2,493,610.9 | 2,512,137.7 | 2,519,748.9 | 2,542,224.2 | 2,561,195.8 | 2,561,293.9 | 2,584,307.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | RM Million | 1,649,412.5 | 1,655,997.1 | 1,652,300.2 | 1,661,271.5 | 1,663,502.6 | 1,648,594.7 | 1,635,702.2 | 1,643,031.8 | 1,648,967.5 | 1,655,337.1 | 1,669,834.4 | 1,669,944.7 | 1,681,198.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | RM Million | 819,649.3 | 833,826.8 | 825,166.6 | 827,559.6 | 826,094.7 | 826,926.8 | 830,469.7 | 840,819.4 | 842,824.9 | 859,141.9 | 863,716.2 | 863,527.8 | 874,238.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | RM Million | 28,099.4 | 27,940.3 | 27,846.5 | 27,822.6 | 27,000.3 | 26,829.6 | 27,439.1 | 28,286.5 | 27,956.5 | 27,745.2 | 27,645.2 | 27,821.4 | 28,871.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits** | RM Million | 1,091,835.0 | 1,105,680.9 | 1,108,325.7 | 1,108,831.1 | 1,100,816.6 | 1,114,152.4 | 1,113,150.5 | 1,115,157.5 | 1,117,716.6 | 1,119,674.9 | 1,123,367.4 | 1,125,053.0 | 1,127,447.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | RM Million | 603,242.4 | 610,247.0 | 610,463.9 | 614,530.2 | 610,460.3 | 608,639.4 | 603,190.1 | 602,745.5 | 602,543.9 | 602,741.3 | 602,059.9 | 603,641.6 | 603,782.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | RM Million | 470,064.9 | 477,091.9 | 479,491.4 | 476,440.3 | 472,701.4 | 488,021.4 | 492,355.8 | 494,781.6 | 497,383.8 | 498,452.2 | 503,238.8 | 502,734.0 | 505,059.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | RM Million | 18,527.7 | 18,342.0 | 18,370.4 | 17,860.6 | 17,654.9 | 17,491.6 | 17,604.5 | 17,630.4 | 17,788.9 | 18,481.4 | 18,068.7 | 18,677.4 | 18,605.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **V Savings Deposits** | RM Million | 235,243.4 | 233,316.5 | 233,820.6 | 234,248.5 | 232,568.7 | 231,943.9 | 232,707.3 | 231,538.4 | 231,680.0 | 233,093.4 | 238,501.8 | 239,248.3 | 240,779.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | RM Million | 157,520.2 | 156,222.2 | 156,555.3 | 156,326.5 | 156,223.9 | 155,565.7 | 155,400.7 | 154,192.3 | 154,614.6 | 155,731.0 | 159,765.4 | 159,894.8 | 160,564.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | RM Million | 77,723.2 | 77,094.3 | 77,265.4 | 77,922.0 | 76,344.7 | 76,378.3 | 77,306.6 | 77,346.2 | 77,065.4 | 77,362.4 | 78,736.4 | 79,353.5 | 80,214.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)** | Basis Point | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Commercial Banks | % | 5.34 | 5.37 | 5.36 | 5.35 | 5.32 | 5.30 | 5.26 | 5.23 | 5.20 | 5.13 | 5.11 | 5.06 | 5.00 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | % | 5.30 | 5.22 | 5.28 | 5.25 | 5.26 | 5.24 | 5.23 | 5.23 | 5.23 | 5.20 | 5.18 | 5.14 | 5.18 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | % | 6.90 | 6.95 | 6.90 | 6.91 | 6.93 | 6.90 | 6.92 | 7.00 | 6.78 | 6.75 | 6.75 | 6.73 | 6.72 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks** | % | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.67 | 6.67 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks** | % | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | Central Bank of Malaysia |

Note:
p preliminary
'r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until February 2025
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

| INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%) | 2024 Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2025 Jan | Feb | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| - Local Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p] | 8.2 | 6.2 | 8.4 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 8.3 | 7.8 | 5.0 | 4.2 | 2.5 | -0.6 | -1.0 | -1.3 | Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer |
| b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p] | 19.9 | 16.2 | 9.8 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 8.2 | 5.8 | 1.4 | 7.0 | 3.5 | 2.8 | -4.0 | -8.8 | 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 | 4.4 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 3.2 | 5.2 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 6.1 | 4.7 | 5.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Retail Trade Index | 4.6 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.8 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 4.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Motor Vehicle Index | 2.6 | 0.3 | 17.1 | 9.6 | 1.2 | 10.8 | 2.8 | -2.4 | 1.6 | 0.2 | 5.5 | -11.1 | -0.8 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.5.3 Motor Vehicle** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Vehicle Production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Passenger | 4.9 | -11.1 | 39.6 | 16.1 | -14.3 | 5.5 | 10.1 | -20.4 | -3.7 | -9.6 | -2.7 | -25.9 | -6.7 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| b. Commercial | -7.1 | -27.5 | 17.5 | -10.9 | -12.0 | -0.4 | -7.0 | -11.1 | -9.0 | -16.3 | -13.0 | -29.6 | -20.0 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| c. Total | 4.2 | -12.0 | 38.2 | 14.2 | -14.2 | 5.1 | 8.9 | -19.9 | -4.0 | -10.1 | -3.4 | -26.2 | -7.4 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| - Vehicle Sales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Passenger | 8.3 | -8.7 | 28.7 | 14.0 | -5.8 | 13.5 | 1.6 | -14.0 | -6.4 | -6.2 | 3.1 | -25.4 | 0.1 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| b. Commercial | -31.3 | -20.3 | -8.8 | -12.9 | -19.2 | 3.7 | -19.3 | -22.9 | -25.7 | -23.5 | 15.1 | -44.6 | -23.7 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| c. Total | 2.3 | -9.9 | 25.2 | 11.1 | -7.3 | 13.8 | -0.6 | -14.8 | -6.1 | -5.4 | 4.2 | -27.2 | -1.7 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| - New Vehicles Registration | -6.2 | -9.8 | 11.2 | 3.9 | -5.5 | 12.3 | 4.3 | -2.1 | 0.5 | -1.9 | 10.8 | -15.3 | -7.8 | Road Transport Department Malaysia |
| **3.5.4 Tourism** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Tourist Arrivals [1] | 50.4 | 31.1 | 13.3 | 24.2 | 38.3 | 23.9 | 38.9 | 9.0 | 35.6 | 8.8 | 9.8 | 38.8 | -5.1 | Tourism Malaysia |
| **3.5.5 Finance** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **I Money Supply** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - M1 | 6.9 | 8.0 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 6.4 | 7.2 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 4.5 | 4.9 | 4.4 | 3.8 | 3.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - M2 | 5.6 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - M3 | 5.7 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 5.3 | 4.7 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 3.6 | 3.3 | 2.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System** | 5.8 | 6.0 | 6.1 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 6.0 | 5.8 | 5.5 | 5.7 | 5.2 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | 3.8 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.8 | 4.2 | 4.3 | 3.9 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 3.2 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | 8.9 | 9.2 | 8.9 | 8.8 | 9.7 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 9.0 | 9.0 | 8.7 | 8.2 | 8.5 | 8.2 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | 6.7 | 6.4 | 7.8 | 7.9 | 5.4 | 3.6 | 4.3 | 7.0 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 3.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **III Total Deposits Banking System** | 4.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 4.9 | 4.7 | 3.8 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 3.6 | 3.0 | 3.1 | 3.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | 3.2 | 3.7 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 4.2 | 4.0 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | 5.4 | 7.5 | 7.4 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 6.2 | 6.5 | 6.3 | 5.3 | 6.6 | 5.9 | 5.5 | 6.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | 13.5 | 15.1 | 10.4 | 12.3 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 4.8 | 3.8 | -0.04 | 0.3 | -0.6 | 2.5 | 2.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits** | 4.3 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 2.6 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.3 | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | 4.4 | 2.8 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 0.3 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 1.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 0.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | 3.5 | 4.1 | 4.7 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 5.8 | 6.4 | 7.7 | 7.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | 21.6 | 21.1 | 16.4 | 11.0 | 9.9 | 9.0 | 12.2 | 9.7 | 6.6 | 9.7 | 3.8 | 5.1 | 0.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **V Savings Deposits** | 2.5 | 1.0 | 2.7 | 3.4 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 2.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | 0.1 | -0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.2 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 4.9 | 2.9 | 1.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | 7.9 | 5.2 | 7.3 | 9.1 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 8.6 | 7.7 | 6.2 | 5.0 | 6.8 | 4.4 | 3.2 | 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
'r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until February 2025
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

| INDICATORS (Value) | UNIT | 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | 2025 | | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | |
| **X Savings Deposits Interest Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Commercial Banks | % | 0.93 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.94 | 0.88 | 0.87 | 0.86 | 0.85 | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.89 | 0.92 | 0.92 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | % | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.42 | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.49 | 0.49 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 0.47 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | RM Million | 560.7 | 1,220.9 | 420.8 | 638.7 | 474.1 | 676.5 | 1,133.0 | 689.3 | 680.0 | 1,239.2 | 611.2 | 338.4 | 360.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Mining & Quarrying | RM Million | 320.7 | 741.8 | 655.4 | 271.0 | 974.9 | 375.3 | 263.3 | 370.2 | 1,122.5 | 530.6 | 305.6 | 107.0 | 35.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Manufacturing | RM Million | 2,529.9 | 4,655.8 | 3,286.2 | 5,854.3 | 4,336.6 | 3,912.3 | 5,925.8 | 3,902.1 | 4,251.8 | 4,727.4 | 5,479.2 | 4,787.2 | 3,078.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Services | RM Million | 9,755.3 | 15,017.9 | 17,014.1 | 15,389.2 | 18,671.0 | 22,058.6 | 18,059.0 | 25,808.8 | 28,679.8 | 17,610.2 | 16,286.0 | 9,830.1 | 16,864.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Construction | RM Million | 3,381.2 | 4,398.6 | 4,998.1 | 5,351.3 | 4,129.4 | 5,705.6 | 4,673.0 | 5,208.8 | 5,561.6 | 8,166.3 | 8,826.8 | 4,233.2 | 4,189.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Real Estate Activities | RM Million | 4,066.8 | 5,148.2 | 3,384.0 | 4,463.5 | 4,383.8 | 6,284.3 | 8,219.6 | 3,981.3 | 4,331.6 | 6,068.0 | 6,503.3 | 3,836.9 | 3,337.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Household Sector | RM Million | 24,339.8 | 30,250.3 | 30,969.0 | 34,436.3 | 30,819.0 | 36,913.3 | 34,153.0 | 27,948.0 | 32,911.0 | 29,750.0 | 29,822.3 | 27,982.2 | 26,453.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Other Sector | RM Million | 20.6 | 18.6 | 30.4 | 29.5 | 16.5 | 18.8 | 21.5 | 20.8 | 18.9 | 14.8 | 15.5 | 22.8 | 16.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Total | RM Million | 44,974.9 | 61,452.0 | 60,757.9 | 66,433.7 | 63,805.4 | 75,944.6 | 72,448.3 | 67,929.3 | 77,557.2 | 68,106.5 | 67,849.9 | 51,137.7 | 54,335.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | RM Million | 3,677.9 | 4,501.8 | 4,156.7 | 4,708.2 | 4,675.9 | 4,877.6 | 4,282.2 | 4,323.3 | 4,018.7 | 4,294.5 | 4,455.6 | 4,042.4 | 3,825.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Mining & Quarrying | RM Million | 1,633.7 | 1,902.0 | 1,094.0 | 1,298.0 | 1,316.3 | 1,279.7 | 1,225.9 | 960.5 | 765.8 | 1,182.8 | 1,207.6 | 1,091.4 | 815.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Manufacturing | RM Million | 34,037.8 | 36,458.7 | 36,901.3 | 39,695.4 | 37,543.3 | 40,091.0 | 39,947.3 | 37,649.4 | 41,542.1 | 39,087.4 | 46,947.1 | 39,713.3 | 36,801.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Services | RM Million | 83,882.9 | 93,080.7 | 89,519.9 | 89,792.1 | 94,218.7 | 91,479.2 | 88,113.6 | 95,174.3 | 96,927.7 | 94,976.6 | 104,650.9 | 91,644.0 | 80,306.2 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Construction | RM Million | 12,751.7 | 13,721.8 | 13,686.3 | 13,395.6 | 15,116.5 | 12,363.1 | 11,901.4 | 12,853.2 | 13,069.7 | 14,639.4 | 16,392.5 | 14,402.2 | 11,931.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Real Estate Activities | RM Million | 6,803.0 | 8,621.9 | 5,257.9 | 4,818.3 | 5,857.6 | 6,253.4 | 6,469.0 | 7,049.5 | 5,097.8 | 5,638.5 | 10,352.4 | 6,761.4 | 5,149.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Household Sector | RM Million | 39,735.2 | 42,271.0 | 39,514.1 | 42,744.0 | 40,125.3 | 44,046.4 | 44,883.9 | 41,185.2 | 43,431.6 | 41,535.5 | 44,581.9 | 46,588.9 | 38,757.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Other Sector | RM Million | 563.1 | 1,563.6 | 819.1 | 987.3 | 1,265.8 | 1,022.9 | 1,561.2 | 828.7 | 944.4 | 1,665.6 | 642.9 | 1,059.9 | 1,339.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Total | RM Million | 183,085.3 | 202,121.5 | 190,949.3 | 197,438.8 | 200,119.4 | 201,413.4 | 198,384.5 | 200,024.3 | 205,797.9 | 203,020.2 | 229,230.7 | 205,303.5 | 178,926.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Purchase of Passenger Cars | RM Million | 5,361.7 | 5,922.7 | 5,651.3 | 5,896.2 | 5,125.3 | 5,918.3 | 5,793.5 | 5,187.6 | 5,644.5 | 5,324.9 | 5,341.8 | 6,157.4 | 4,573.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Personal Uses | RM Million | 4,175.6 | 4,445.2 | 4,285.4 | 4,740.4 | 4,146.6 | 4,835.1 | 5,372.5 | 4,744.7 | 4,842.6 | 4,458.0 | 5,223.1 | 5,238.2 | 4,647.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Credit Cards | RM Million | 19,913.9 | 20,734.6 | 19,344.3 | 20,273.9 | 19,759.8 | 20,345.7 | 20,613.0 | 20,556.5 | 21,183.6 | 21,113.5 | 23,248.0 | 23,053.6 | 19,642.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods | RM Million | 16.1 | 16.0 | 7.2 | 11.5 | 8.3 | 9.0 | 8.6 | 8.5 | 10.7 | 7.4 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 4.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Household Sector | RM Million | 39,735.2 | 42,271.0 | 39,514.1 | 42,744.0 | 40,125.3 | 44,046.4 | 44,884.1 | 41,185.4 | 43,431.8 | 41,535.6 | 44,581.8 | 46,588.5 | 38,757.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector** | RM Million | 103,075.7 | 103,850.4 | 103,727.4 | 102,863.3 | 104,932.5 | 102,853.3 | 102,894.6 | 103,665.0 | 103,861.0 | 104,954.6 | 95,160.0 | n.a | n.a | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | RM Million | 187.6 | 186.2 | 189.2 | 185.9 | 187.5 | 185.6 | 183.7 | 174.9 | 170.4 | 181.6 | 174.9 | 181.6 | 178.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Mining & Quarrying | RM Million | 1,360.9 | 1,365.7 | 1,350.6 | 1,356.3 | 1,357.4 | 1,138.7 | 1,140.6 | 1,127.6 | 1,142.7 | 1,137.0 | 1,123.9 | 1,122.3 | 1,111.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Manufacturing | RM Million | 2,603.6 | 2,587.4 | 2,602.3 | 2,634.0 | 2,498.3 | 2,515.4 | 2,464.8 | 2,269.2 | 2,277.4 | 2,318.4 | 2,377.8 | 2,394.1 | 2,402.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | RM Million | 228.7 | 228.4 | 228.3 | 234.5 | 239.7 | 242.5 | 299.1 | 248.4 | 249.8 | 261.2 | 215.5 | 219.3 | 239.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities | RM Million | 4,269.7 | 4,173.6 | 4,196.4 | 4,224.1 | 4,150.0 | 4,236.7 | 4,287.8 | 4,234.9 | 4,229.5 | 4,168.6 | 4,044.5 | 4,091.5 | 4,126.2 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Construction | RM Million | 4,803.6 | 4,855.8 | 4,909.4 | 5,004.1 | 5,093.4 | 4,953.6 | 5,077.2 | 4,945.4 | 4,910.7 | 4,882.3 | 4,626.2 | 4,647.0 | 4,425.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Transport & Storage and Information & Communication | RM Million | 965.6 | 986.3 | 1,130.2 | 981.7 | 984.9 | 995.4 | 1,014.8 | 1,025.4 | 1,025.3 | 1,036.9 | 570.5 | 582.5 | 585.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities | RM Million | 4,156.9 | 4,214.6 | 4,228.4 | 4,564.0 | 4,529.7 | 4,533.8 | 4,581.6 | 4,469.6 | 4,474.1 | 4,319.5 | 4,249.7 | 4,260.6 | 4,287.2 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Education, Health & Others | RM Million | 632.8 | 567.0 | 568.9 | 548.5 | 543.2 | 548.6 | 527.0 | 525.1 | 528.8 | 524.4 | 525.0 | 552.7 | 566.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Household Sector | RM Million | 16,046.7 | 15,755.7 | 15,753.9 | 15,449.2 | 15,184.9 | 15,133.2 | 15,000.1 | 14,965.1 | 14,773.3 | 14,834.8 | 14,517.6 | 14,821.7 | 14,845.2 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Other Sector | RM Million | 70.0 | 70.5 | 84.2 | 82.8 | 81.7 | 79.1 | 76.1 | 56.8 | 58.7 | 56.1 | 43.9 | 39.5 | 39.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Total Impaired Loan/Financing | RM Million | 35,326.0 | 34,991.1 | 35,242.0 | 35,265.1 | 34,850.7 | 34,562.7 | 34,652.9 | 34,042.4 | 33,840.6 | 33,720.7 | 32,469.5 | 32,912.7 | 32,807.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **OTHERS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.1 LABOUR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.1.1** Labour Force | ('000) | 16,822.6[r] | 17,098.7 | 17,122.1 | 17,145.9 | 17,171.1 | 17,195.7 | 17,219.9 | 17,244.3 | 17,268.9 | 17,293.8 | 17,168.4[r] | 17,218.2 | 17,266.9 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| a. Employed | ('000) | 16,265.7[r] | 16,532.2 | 16,555.7 | 16,579.9 | 16,605.7 | 16,632.0 | 16,661.4 | 16,689.0 | 16,717.5 | 16,747.0 | 16,629.9[r] | 16,684.4 | 16,734.1 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| b. Unemployed | ('000) | 556.9[r] | 566.6 | 566.4 | 566.1 | 565.3 | 563.7 | 558.5 | 555.3 | 551.4 | 546.7 | 538.5[r] | 533.8 | 532.8 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **4.1.2** Labour Force Participaton Rate | % | 70.5[r] | 70.3 | 70.3 | 70.3 | 70.4 | 70.4 | 70.4 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.6[r] | 70.6 | 70.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **4.1.3** Unemployment Rate | % | 3.3[r] | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3,2 | 3.2 | 3.1[r] | 3.1 | 3.1 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **4.1.4** Loss of Employment | Number of Cases | 3,658.0 | 4,098.0 | 3,886.0 | 4,894.0 | 3,481.0 | 5,184.0 | 4,974.0 | 5,281.0 | 6,851.0 | 5,162.0 | 4,546.0 | 6,275.0 | 4,970.0 | Social Security Organisation |
| **4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.2.1** Local | Number | 3,546 | 4,687 | 4,189 | 4,829 | 4,162 | 5,217 | 5,424 | 4,216 | 4,946 | 4,832 | 4,902 | 4,663 | 3,884 | Companies Commission of Malaysia |
| **4.2.2** Foreign | Number | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 0 | Companies Commission of Malaysia |

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- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

| INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%) | 2024 Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2025 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 | 9.2 | 223.4 | 32.5 | -33.0 | -1.1 | 82.4 | -58.0 | -85.0 | -35.8 | 79.6 | -25.1 | -6.2 | -35.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Mining & Quarrying | 51.7 | 46.9 | 209.9 | 464.8 | 69.1 | 58.3 | -65.8 | 174.5 | 15.9 | 33.4 | -30.1 | -81.2 | -88.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Manufacturing | -62.7 | 16.3 | -3.2 | -7.7 | 23.0 | -19.0 | -21.5 | -22.6 | -24.5 | -6.1 | -11.6 | -17.0 | 21.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Services | -28.6 | -21.3 | 7.0 | -22.1 | 23.8 | 28.0 | -5.9 | 22.1 | -3.0 | -11.7 | -23.1 | -28.2 | 72.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Construction | 12.9 | -32.5 | 162.3 | 23.8 | 20.6 | -2.6 | 35.2 | 0.9 | -1.1 | 73.8 | 57.1 | -19.5 | 23.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Real Estate Activities | 37.1 | 93.3 | 5.2 | 4.3 | -11.3 | 28.5 | 81.9 | -13.0 | 6.1 | 44.7 | 43.2 | 15.7 | -17.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Household Sector | -11.9 | -14.5 | 9.9 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 17.4 | -1.8 | -5.2 | 0.9 | -1.6 | -20.0 | -8.2 | 8.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Other Sector | 9.1 | -98.2 | 67.6 | -84.9 | -36.1 | -98.2 | 19.5 | -61.5 | -35.5 | -6.2 | -6.1 | 16.0 | -20.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Total | -17.9 | -11.7 | 14.3 | -4.8 | 9.4 | 15.3 | -0.7 | -3.2 | -2.6 | 4.4 | -10.9 | -14.0 | 20.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | -20.5 | -10.8 | 11.3 | -5.1 | -5.0 | 14.9 | -9.0 | -16.3 | -25.1 | -8.1 | -21.1 | -19.2 | 4.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Mining & Quarrying | 157.8 | 193.0 | 108.5 | 21.6 | 15.7 | 56.0 | 23.3 | -52.1 | -20.7 | -4.4 | -50.4 | -27.3 | -50.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Manufacturing | -1.4 | -10.5 | 9.4 | 10.4 | 2.3 | 10.9 | 8.9 | 2.9 | 7.6 | 1.5 | 29.7 | 8.7 | 8.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Services | -8.1 | -10.0 | -5.7 | -7.6 | -4.1 | -12.3 | -11.1 | -12.5 | -7.4 | -12.4 | 0.3 | -8.8 | -4.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Construction | 10.8 | -5.4 | 6.9 | -4.2 | -6.1 | -13.3 | -23.5 | -20.5 | -17.8 | 3.4 | -4.3 | -3.4 | -6.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Real Estate Activities | 37.2 | 32.2 | 9.3 | -8.0 | -18.4 | 17.1 | 0.8 | 12.3 | -9.4 | -8.1 | 63.0 | 26.5 | -24.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Household Sector | 12.6 | 2.4 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 3.1 | 14.6 | 5.3 | -0.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 1.4 | -2.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Other Sector | -18.7 | 40.4 | -7.4 | 22.8 | 38.2 | 44.1 | 12.5 | -50.7 | -12.5 | 48.3 | -40.9 | -3.0 | 137.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Total | -0.2 | -5.3 | 2.3 | -0.1 | -2.0 | -1.4 | -4.4 | -8.2 | -4.4 | -5.7 | 6.1 | -2.6 | -2.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Purchase of Passenger Cars | 17.4 | -2.7 | 7.6 | 12.6 | -5.7 | 15.6 | -3.8 | -4.0 | -4.0 | -7.6 | -3.1 | -7.5 | -14.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Personal Uses | 4.5 | -3.3 | 8.0 | 2.8 | -2.6 | 14.3 | 8.8 | -4.5 | 8.4 | 2.8 | 10.0 | 14.2 | 11.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Credit Cards | 15.7 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 7.0 | 11.7 | 5.2 | 5.7 | 6.3 | 5.1 | 6.3 | 7.0 | -1.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods | 19.2 | 20.5 | -57.8 | -27.3 | -57.1 | -50.5 | -51.7 | -47.6 | -40.7 | -51.3 | -47.6 | -71.0 | -70.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Household Sector | 12.6 | 2.4 | 11.8 | 10.8 | 3.1 | 14.6 | 5.3 | -0.5 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 4.0 | 1.4 | -2.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector** | 0.2 | 0.4 | 2.3 | 0.5 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 3.6 | -7.4 | n.a | n.a | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | -87.0 | -87.0 | -87.0 | -87.6 | -72.1 | -71.7 | -72.4 | -74.2 | -75.1 | -73.0 | -73.6 | -1.8 | -4.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Mining & Quarrying | -0.8 | -0.5 | -2.8 | -2.3 | 0.4 | -16.0 | -16.4 | -18.1 | -17.2 | -17.6 | -17.8 | -18.2 | -18.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Manufacturing | -12.5 | -13.2 | -9.2 | -8.2 | -12.5 | -14.4 | -16.8 | -23.3 | -16.7 | -12.8 | -8.2 | -6.6 | -7.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Electricity, Gas and Water Supply | -19.8 | -17.8 | -5.8 | -4.6 | 3.2 | 17.9 | 42.9 | 16.7 | 12.0 | 19.1 | -1.9 | -3.0 | 4.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities | 37.8 | 35.4 | 33.4 | 26.2 | 17.9 | 11.6 | 8.7 | 8.1 | 6.6 | 3.8 | -0.2 | -1.0 | -3.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Construction | -4.3 | -5.7 | -4.9 | -3.6 | 3.8 | -0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | -1.1 | 0.1 | -1.4 | -1.5 | -7.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Transport & Storage and Information & Communication | 13.6 | 19.1 | 34.4 | 15.2 | -3.4 | 35.6 | -8.0 | -7.3 | 1.5 | -1.3 | -49.2 | -48.7 | -39.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities | 1.1 | -2.8 | -2.5 | 8.6 | 4.4 | 3.5 | 4.2 | 1.2 | 3.7 | 1.2 | -0.1 | 0.7 | 3.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Education, Health & Others | -14.6 | -5.5 | -4.5 | -9.1 | -11.6 | -24.7 | -15.5 | -17.3 | -14.4 | -13.4 | -14.6 | -13.1 | -10.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Household Sector | 6.9 | 7.6 | 3.1 | -1.3 | -2.7 | -7.7 | -8.5 | -3.7 | -5.9 | -5.7 | -6.9 | -6.1 | -7.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Other Sector | -26.9 | -23.1 | -2.3 | -0.6 | 0.3 | 4.0 | -1.7 | -26.1 | -25.0 | -24.1 | -36.8 | -43.1 | -43.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Total Impaired Loan/Financing | 0.9 | 0.6 | -0.4 | -1.9 | -1.0 | -4.6 | -5.9 | -5.0 | -5.2 | -5.1 | -7.9 | -6.1 | -7.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **OTHERS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.1 LABOUR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.1.1** Labour Force | 0.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| a. Employed | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.8 | 2.9 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| b. Unemployed | -5.9 | -3.8 | -3.5 | -3.2 | -2.8 | -2.7 | -3.3 | -3.2 | -3.4 | -4.0 | -4.1 | -4.7 | -4.3 | 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 | 18.4 | 6.3 | 11.1 | 38.2 | 4.1 | 21.0 | 9.1 | 26.8 | 14.5 | 3.4 | -1.7 | 8.6 | 35.9 | Social Security Organisation |
| **4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.2.1** Local | -7.5 | -11.0 | 10.8 | 9.6 | -2.9 | 17.7 | 10.6 | 2.5 | 3.3 | 6.9 | 15.8 | 1.1 | 9.5 | Companies Commission of Malaysia |
| **4.2.2** Foreign | -50.0 | 200.0 | -50.0 | 0.0 | -83.3 | 0.0 | 200.0 | 0.0 | -42.9 | -50.0 | 0.0 | 200.0 | -100.0 | Companies Commission of Malaysia |

Note:
p preliminary
'r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until February 2025
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

| INDICATORS (Value) | UNIT | 2024 Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2025 Jan | Feb | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4.3 STOCK MARKET** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index | Point | 1,551.4 | 1,536.1 | 1,576.0 | 1,596.7 | 1,590.1 | 1,625.6 | 1,678.8 | 1,648.9 | 1,601.9 | 1,594.3 | 1,642.3 | 1,556.9 | 1,574.7 | Bursa Malaysia |
| 4.3.2 Value Traded | RM Billion | 56.1 | 64.5 | 61.5 | 90.2 | 78.2 | 83.3 | 84.4 | 75.7 | 59.4 | 64.7 | 60.5 | 54.8 | 50.2 | Bursa Malaysia |
| 4.3.3 Market Capitalisation | RM Billion | 1,890.0 | 1,907.3 | 1,965.3 | 2,021.8 | 2,027.9 | 2,064.8 | 2,035.6 | 2,036.1 | 2,003.8 | 2,009.0 | 2,080.5 | 1,971.0 | 1,923.7 | Bursa Malaysia |
| **4.4 EXCHANGE RATE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar | RM per Unit | 4.7723 | 4.7153 | 4.7671 | 4.7183 | 4.7101 | 4.6796 | 4.4174 | 4.2626 | 4.2954 | 4.4356 | 4.4604 | 4.4740 | 4.4740 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| 4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound | RM per Unit | 6.0261 | 5.9956 | 5.9658 | 5.9594 | 5.9914 | 6.0152 | 5.7131 | 5.6312 | 5.6125 | 5.6561 | 5.6393 | 5.5229 | 5.5229 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| 4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right | RM per Unit | 6.3293 | 6.2685 | 6.2891 | 6.2354 | 6.2156 | 6.1855 | 5.9053 | 5.7415 | 5.7533 | 5.8516 | 5.8446 | 5.8195 | 5.8195 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| 4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar | RM per Unit | 3.5488 | 3.5184 | 3.5126 | 3.4919 | 3.4846 | 3.4746 | 3.3561 | 3.2876 | 3.2814 | 3.3188 | 3.3034 | 3.2836 | 3.2836 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| 4.4.5 EUR - EURO | RM per Unit | 5.1498 | 5.1277 | 5.1116 | 5.0989 | 5.0718 | 5.0741 | 4.8653 | 4.7329 | 4.6850 | 4.7159 | 4.6713 | 4.6283 | 4.6272 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| 4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc | RM per 100 Units | 544.1038 | 531.6047 | 524.2502 | 518.8283 | 527.4256 | 524.1588 | 514.5721 | 503.0838 | 499.2367 | 503.9507 | 500.5317 | 491.8395 | 491.8395 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| 4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen | RM per 100 Units | 3.1905 | 3.1509 | 3.0985 | 3.0274 | 2.9829 | 2.9636 | 3.0183 | 2.9739 | 2.8742 | 2.8867 | 2.9050 | 2.8556 | 2.8556 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| 4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar | RM per 100 Units | 61.0142 | 60.2795 | 60.8836 | 60.4031 | 60.3183 | 59.9265 | 56.6682 | 54.7071 | 55.2816 | 57.0173 | 57.3781 | 57.4794 | 57.4794 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **SELECTED COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5.1 TRADE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5.1.1 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Malaysia # | RM Billion | 111.4 | 128.6 | 114.7 | 128.0 | 126.0 | 131.1 | 129.0 | 123.6 | 128.1 | 126.3 | 138.5 | 122.8 | 118.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Singapore | SGD Billion | 51.1 | 57.0 | 55.8 | 56.8 | 52.0 | 59.2 | 55.8 | 54.4 | 56.1 | 58.3 | 60.1 | 59.4 | 53.9 | Statistics Singapore |
| - China | USD Billion | 221.7 | 279.4 | 291.9 | 301.8 | 307.3 | 300.3 | 308.3 | 303.5 | 308.9 | 312.0 | 335.6 | n.a | n.a | National Bureau of Statistics of China |
| - Japan | JPY Billion | 8,248.9 | 9,474.9 | 8,980.1 | 8,276.9 | 9,209.1 | 9,612.7 | 8,433.5 | 9,037.9 | 9,427.0 | 9,452.3 | 9,910.6 | 7,863.7 | 9,191.1 | Statistics Bureau of Japan |
| - EU | USD Billion | 210.6 | 221.2 | 222.4 | 216.8 | 213.7 | 229.0 | 196.7 | 212.3 | 228.7 | 222.9 | 209.8 | 208.9 | 225.4 | European Statistics |
| - USA | USD Billion | 167.2 | 179.4 | 171.5 | 173.4 | 174.4 | 168.8 | 180.5 | 171.4 | 177.6 | 174.4 | 166.0 | 164.0 | 167.6 | United States Census Bureau |
| **5.1.2 Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Malaysia # | RM Billion | 100.1 | 115.8 | 107.0 | 118.1 | 111.7 | 124.7 | 123.5 | 110.8 | 116.3 | 111.3 | 119.3 | 119.2 | 105.6 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Singapore | SGD Billion | 45.0 | 51.3 | 52.9 | 52.7 | 48.8 | 53.0 | 49.9 | 49.1 | 51.4 | 51.8 | 56.1 | 54.6 | 46.7 | Statistics Singapore |
| - China | USD Billion | 180.8 | 220.8 | 219.9 | 220.0 | 208.4 | 215.0 | 217.0 | 221.8 | 213.1 | 214.7 | 230.8 | n.a | n.a | National Bureau of Statistics of China |
| - Japan | JPY Billion | 8,664.3 | 9,125.0 | 9,451.4 | 9,499.9 | 8,989.6 | 10,247.0 | 9,142.6 | 9,337.4 | 9,895.2 | 9,262.6 | 9,779.7 | 10,622.5 | 8,606.6 | Statistics Bureau of Japan |
| - EU | USD Billion | 188.8 | 198.9 | 209.7 | 207.8 | 193.4 | 213.0 | 199.7 | 203.2 | 224.8 | 211.4 | 193.8 | 214.4 | 202.4 | European Statistics |
| - USA | USD Billion | 242.6 | 259.1 | 271.4 | 275.2 | 265.6 | 288.0 | 277.6 | 286.2 | 288.8 | 274.3 | 284.9 | 317.3 | 288.2 | United States Census Bureau |
| **5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.2.1 Malaysia | Point | 124.4 | 133.8 | 123.7 | 128.1 | 134.3 | 132.2 | 134.5 | 133.5 | 135.8 | 136.5 | 136.0 | 135.5 | 126.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 5.2.2 Singapore | Point | 111.6 | 117.6 | 117.2 | 115.3 | 118.0 | 125.5 | 132.2 | 136.6 | 133.6 | 130.2 | 134.4 | 130.5 | 110.1 | Singapore Economic Development Board |
| 5.2.3 South Korea | Point | 102.7 | 102.5 | 102.4 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 102.5 | 103.0 | 102.6 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 103.2 | 103.4 | 104.2 | Moody's Analytics, South Korea |
| 5.2.4 Japan | Point | 97.2 | 110.0 | 100.5 | 97.3 | 99.3 | 107.8 | 91.4 | 103.6 | 107.2 | 103.4 | 104.1 | 94.4 | 97.5 | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan |
| 5.2.5 USA | Point | 102.7 | 102.5 | 102.4 | 103.0 | 103.3 | 102.5 | 103.0 | 102.6 | 102.1 | 102.3 | 103.2 | 103.4 | 104.2 | Federal Reserve Board, USA |
| **5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.3.1 Malaysia | Point | 174.5 | 177.6 | 179.2 | 179.3 | 179.8 | 178.1 | 179.7 | 181.0 | 182.0 | 181.7 | 183.9 | 184.9 | 181.9 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 5.3.2 Singapore | Point | 106.6 | 111.1 | 103.2 | 111.7 | 103.2 | 106.7 | 109.7 | 106.4 | 112.5 | 113.7 | 126.2 | 123.1 | 99.5 | Singapore Department of Statistics |
| 5.3.3 Hong Kong | Point | 113.5 | 103.3 | 97.1 | 100.6 | 98.2 | 96.0 | 96.0 | 97.3 | 107.9 | 104.4 | 107.7 | 116.5 | 96.4 | Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region |
| 5.3.4 United Kingdom | Point | 90.5 | 94.1 | 92.3 | 98.3 | 95.6 | 98.5 | 95.3 | 93.8 | 98.3 | 107.1 | 117.2 | 88.0 | 92.1 | Office for National Statistics |
| **5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.1 Malaysia | Point | 132.1 | 132.2 | 132.4 | 132.8 | 133.0 | 133.1 | 133.2 | 133.2 | 133.4 | 133.3 | 133.4 | 133.6 | 134.1 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 5.4.2 Thailand | Point | 107.2 | 107.3 | 108.2 | 108.8 | 108.5 | 108.7 | 108.8 | 108.7 | 108.6 | 108.5 | 108.3 | 108.4 | 100.6 | Trading Economics |
| 5.4.3 Indonesia | Point | 105.6 | 106.1 | 106.4 | 106.4 | 106.3 | 106.1 | 106.1 | 105.9 | 106.0 | 106.3 | 106.8 | 106.0 | 105.5 | Trading Economics |
| 5.4.4 Philippines | Point | 125.5 | 125.6 | 125.5 | 125.6 | 125.6 | 126.5 | 126.6 | 126.3 | 126.5 | 127.0 | 127.7 | 128.4 | 128.1 | Trading Economics |
| 5.4.5 Singapore | Point | 115.8 | 115.7 | 115.8 | 116.6 | 116.3 | 116.0 | 116.8 | 117.1 | 116.8 | 116.8 | 117.2 | 99.9 | 100.7 | Trading Economics |
| **5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.5.1 Malaysia | Point | 118.7 | 120.6 | 121.2 | 120.1 | 120.0 | 119.8 | 118.7 | 116.9 | 116.1 | 117.7 | 118.6 | 118.9 | 119.0 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 5.5.2 Philippines | Point | 97.1 | 97.3 | 97.8 | 98.1 | 98.3 | 98.3 | 98.0 | 97.7 | 98.6 | 99.1 | 98.8 | 98.2 | 97.9 | Trading Economics |
| 5.5.3 Singapore | Point | 101.1 | 101.5 | 101.9 | 101.1 | 101.5 | 98.9 | 95.7 | 94.5 | 96.0 | 97.5 | 103.5 | 107.2 | 106.7 | Trading Economics |
| 5.5.4 South Korea | Point | 118.6 | 118.8 | 119.2 | 119.3 | 119.2 | 119.6 | 119.4 | 119.2 | 119.0 | 119.1 | 119.5 | 120.3 | 120.3 | Trading Economics |
| 5.5.5 China | Point | 107.6 | 107.5 | 107.3 | 107.5 | 107.3 | 107.1 | 106.3 | 105.6 | 105.6 | 105.7 | 105.6 | 105.4 | 105.3 | Trading Economics |
| 5.5.6 Japan | Point | 120.5 | 120.9 | 121.5 | 122.4 | 122.7 | 123.4 | 123.1 | 123.5 | 124.0 | 124.4 | 124.9 | 125.3 | 125.3 | Trading Economics |
| 5.5.7 USA | Point | 143.5 | 143.5 | 144.3 | 144.3 | 144.8 | 144.9 | 145.3 | 145.7 | 146.2 | 146.4 | 147.1 | 148.0 | 148.0 | Trading Economics |

Note:
p preliminary
'r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until February 2025
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

| INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%) | | 2024 Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2025 Jan | Feb | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **4.3** | **STOCK MARKET** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.3.1** | Kuala Lumpur Composite Index | 6.7 | 8.0 | 11.3 | 15.1 | 15.5 | 11.4 | 15.6 | 15.8 | 11.1 | 9.7 | 12.9 | 2.9 | 1.5 | Bursa Malaysia |
| **4.3.2** | Value Traded | 22.3 | 27.0 | 88.9 | 116.2 | 105.4 | 100.1 | 70.8 | 57.8 | 20.6 | -1.6 | 7.2 | -22.2 | -10.4 | Bursa Malaysia |
| **4.3.3** | Market Capitalisation | 9.3 | 11.7 | 14.6 | 20.0 | 21.5 | 17.5 | 14.6 | 15.6 | 13.7 | 13.0 | 15.8 | 6.1 | 1.8 | Bursa Malaysia |
| **4.4** | **EXCHANGE RATE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.4.1** | USD - U.S. Dollar | -8.3 | -5.3 | -7.2 | -4.1 | -1.6 | -1.8 | 4.3 | 9.8 | 10.5 | 5.7 | 4.5 | 4.7 | 6.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.4.2** | GBP - U.K. Pound | -12.3 | -9.6 | -7.8 | -5.3 | -2.3 | -1.6 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 4.6 | 7.7 | 9.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.4.3** | SDR - Special Drawing Right | -7.3 | -4.8 | -5.1 | -2.7 | -0.5 | -0.4 | 4.1 | 7.7 | 8.3 | 6.0 | 6.3 | 7.4 | 8.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.4.4** | SGD - Singapore Dollar | -7.4 | -5.3 | -5.4 | -3.3 | -1.2 | -0.9 | 1.7 | 4.5 | 5.7 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 6.8 | 8.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.4.5** | EUR - EURO | -9.0 | -6.7 | -5.2 | -3.6 | -1.0 | 0.1 | 3.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 8.8 | 10.4 | 11.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.4.6** | CHF - Swiss Franc | -13.0 | -9.3 | -6.3 | -2.8 | -2.4 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 3.7 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 7.5 | 11.0 | 10.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.4.7** | JPY - Japanese Yen | 3.1 | 6.0 | 7.1 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 9.9 | 5.5 | 6.6 | 10.4 | 8.5 | 11.3 | 12.4 | 11.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.4.8** | HKD - Hong Kong Dollar | -8.6 | -5.6 | -7.5 | -4.4 | -1.9 | -1.9 | 3.9 | 9.3 | 9.7 | 5.3 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 6.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **SELECTED COUNTRIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5.1** | **TRADE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5.1.1** | **Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | - Malaysia # | -1.2 | -0.9 | 9.1 | 7.1 | 1.7 | 12.3 | 12.0 | -0.6 | 1.6 | 3.9 | 16.9 | 0.3 | 6.2 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| | - Singapore | 1.7 | -3.4 | 13.2 | 12.0 | -2.0 | 13.2 | 4.1 | 0.01 | -3.4 | 5.0 | 14.6 | 2.9 | 5.4 | Statistics Singapore |
| | - China | 6.3 | -7.6 | 1.3 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 6.9 | 8.6 | 2.4 | 12.7 | 6.6 | 10.7 | n.a | n.a | National Bureau of Statistics of China |
| | - Japan | 7.8 | 7.4 | 8.3 | 13.5 | 5.4 | 10.2 | 5.5 | -1.7 | 3.1 | 7.2 | 2.8 | 7.2 | 11.4 | Statistics Bureau of Japan |
| | - EU | 1.0 | -8.4 | 15.1 | -0.7 | -5.9 | 10.3 | -1.3 | 0.6 | 1.7 | -1.3 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 7.0 | European Statistics |
| | - USA | 5.3 | -2.2 | 5.5 | 3.9 | 4.4 | 5.4 | 4.6 | 0.2 | 0.0 | 5.4 | -1.1 | 2.1 | 0.3 | United States Census Bureau |
| **5.1.2** | **Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | - Malaysia # | 8.0 | 10.9 | 14.0 | 13.4 | 17.8 | 25.4 | 26.2 | 10.9 | 2.7 | 1.6 | 11.9 | 6.2 | 5.5 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| | - Singapore | 5.3 | -0.5 | 17.6 | 15.6 | 4.5 | 13.7 | 1.4 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 4.9 | 24.0 | 10.9 | 3.7 | Statistics Singapore |
| | - China | -8.0 | -2.0 | 8.3 | 2.0 | -2.5 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 0.2 | -2.4 | -4.0 | 1.0 | n.a | n.a | National Bureau of Statistics of China |
| | - Japan | 0.9 | -4.7 | 8.4 | 9.5 | 3.3 | 16.6 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 0.5 | -3.8 | 1.8 | 16.7 | -0.7 | Statistics Bureau of Japan |
| | - EU | -8.9 | -11.6 | 1.0 | -5.6 | -7.5 | 5.0 | 0.3 | -0.2 | 3.8 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 11.0 | 7.2 | European Statistics |
| | - USA | 5.4 | -0.9 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 3.1 | 12.7 | 4.5 | 9.6 | 4.5 | 7.2 | 15.1 | 25.0 | 18.8 | United States Census Bureau |
| **5.2** | **INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5.2.1** | Malaysia | 3.1 | 2.4 | 6.1 | 2.4 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.1 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **5.2.2** | Singapore | 5.0 | -8.5 | -1.1 | 2.8 | -3.3 | 3.0 | 22.7 | 9.2 | 1.3 | 10.8 | 5.9 | 8.0 | -1.3 | Singapore Economic Development Board |
| **5.2.3** | South Korea | 6.6 | -7.8 | -0.6 | -4.2 | -5.0 | -1.1 | -2.7 | -6.4 | -5.4 | -10.4 | -11.1 | 1.9 | 1.4 | Moody's Analytics, South Korea |
| **5.2.4** | Japan | -3.7 | -6.2 | -2.0 | 0.7 | -8.2 | 2.6 | -4.9 | -3.2 | 0.8 | -3.3 | -2.2 | 2.2 | 0.3 | Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan |
| **5.2.5** | USA | -0.1 | -0.3 | -0.8 | -0.001 | 0.9 | -0.5 | -0.08 | -0.7 | -0.5 | -0.6 | 0.5 | 1.9 | 1.4 | Federal Reserve Board, USA |
| **5.3** | **RETAIL TRADE INDEX** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5.3.1** | Malaysia | 4.6 | 5.4 | 3.5 | 6.8 | 6.3 | 4.6 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 5.0 | 4.1 | 3.6 | 6.6 | 4.2 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **5.3.2** | Singapore | 9.3 | 2.2 | -4.3 | 0.3 | -2.9 | -2.4 | -1.3 | -1.3 | 1.2 | -0.9 | -3.7 | 5.0 | -6.7 | Singapore Department of Statistics |
| **5.3.3** | Hong Kong | 0.5 | -8.7 | -16.5 | -12.7 | -11.2 | -13.2 | -11.8 | -8.7 | -4.9 | -8.4 | -11.3 | -5.1 | -15.1 | Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region |
| **5.3.4** | United Kingdom | -0.5 | 1.2 | -3.9 | 1.2 | -1.3 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 1.7 | -2.3 | 4.6 | -0.5 | 1.8 | Office for National Statistics |
| **5.4** | **CONSUMER PRICE INDEX** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5.4.1** | Malaysia | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **5.4.2** | Thailand | -0.8 | -0.5 | 0.2 | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | Trading Economics |
| **5.4.3** | Indonesia | 2.8 | 3.1 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | Trading Economics |
| **5.4.4** | Philippines | 3.4 | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 4.4 | 3.3 | 1.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.9 | Trading Economics |
| **5.4.5** | Singapore | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | Trading Economics |
| **5.5** | **PRODUCER PRICE INDEX** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **5.5.1** | Malaysia | 0.3 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 0.3 | -2.1 | -1.1 | -1.1 | -1.1 | -1.1 | -1.1 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **5.5.2** | Philippines | -1.4 | -1.2 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -0.2 | -0.3 | -1.1 | -1.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | -0.4 | Trading Economics |
| **5.5.3** | Singapore | 2.0 | 2.3 | 3.3 | 3.5 | 4.4 | 0.2 | -5.7 | -9.0 | -8.0 | -8.0 | -8.0 | -8.0 | -8.0 | Trading Economics |
| **5.5.4** | South Korea | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | Trading Economics |
| **5.5.5** | China | -2.7 | -2.8 | -2.5 | -1.4 | -0.8 | -0.8 | -1.8 | -2.8 | -1.8 | -1.8 | -1.8 | -1.8 | -1.8 | Trading Economics |
| **5.5.6** | Japan | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | 3.8 | Trading Economics |
| **5.5.7** | USA | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | Trading Economics |

Note:
p preliminary
'r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until February 2025
\# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
\- not applicable

| INDICATORS (Value) | UNIT | 2024 Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | 2025 Jan | Feb | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 LABOUR FORCE | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 5.6.1 Participation Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Malaysia | % | 70.5r | 70.3 | 70.3 | 70.3 | 70.4 | 70.4 | 70.4 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.6r | 70.6 | 70.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - South Korea | % | 64.7 | 64.6 | 64.7 | 64.5 | 64.4 | 64.2 | 64.2 | 64.3 | 64.4 | 64.4 | 64.7 | 64.7 | 64.8 | Statistics Korea |
| - Philippines | % | 64.8 | 65.3 | 64.1 | 64.8 | 66.0 | 63.5 | 64.8 | 65.7 | 63.3 | 64.6 | 65.1 | 63.9 | 64.5 | Philippines Statistics Authority |
| - Australia | % | 66.7 | 66.6 | 66.7 | 66.7 | 66.9 | 67.0 | 67.0 | 67.1 | 67.0 | 66.9 | 67.1 | 67.2 | 66.8 | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| - Japan | % | 62.8 | 62.8 | 63.1 | 63.3 | 63.7 | 63.5 | 63.6 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.5 | 63.4 | 63.2 | 63.2 | Statistics of Bureau Japan |
| - United Kingdom | % | 77.9 | 77.9 | 77.8 | 77.9 | 77.9 | 78.1 | 78.2 | 78.4 | 78.3 | 78.4 | 78.5 | 78.5 | n.a | Office for National Statistics |
| - USA | % | 62.6 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 62.6 | 62.6 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 62.7 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.5 | 62.6 | 62.4 | Bureau of Labor Statistics |
| - Canada | % | 65.6 | 65.6 | 65.7 | 65.6 | 65.5 | 65.3 | 65.4 | 65.2 | 65.2 | 65.4 | 65.4 | 65.5 | 65.3 | Statistics Canada |
| - Sweden | % | 74.5 | 75.3 | 75.6 | 74.9 | 79.0 | 77.7 | 75.6 | 74.8 | 75.3 | 75.3 | 75.3 | 75.4 | 75.5 | Statistics Sweden |
| - Finland | % | 67.8 | 67.8 | 68.7 | 70.9 | 70.8 | 70.1 | 68.2 | 67.4 | 67.7 | 67.2 | 66.8 | 67.8 | 67.0 | Statistics Finland |
| 5.6.2 Unemployment Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Malaysia | % | 3.3r | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.1r | 3.1 | 3.1 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Philippines | % | 3.5 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 3.1 | 4.7 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 3.9 | 3.2 | 3.1 | 4.3 | 3.8 | Philippines Statistics Authority |
| - South Korea | % | 2.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 3.7 | 2.9 | 2.7 | Statistics Korea |
| - Russia | % | 2.8 | 2.7 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.4 | Trading Economics |
| - Australia | % | 3.7 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.1 | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| - Japan | % | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.4 | Statistics of Bureau Japan |
| - United Kingdom | % | 4.3 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.2 | 4.4 | 4.4 | 4.5 | 4.5 | 4.5 | n.a | Office for National Statistics |
| - USA | % | 3.9 | 3.9 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 4.1 | 4.0 | 4.1 | Bureau of Labor Statistics |
| - Canada | % | 5.9 | 6.1 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 6.4 | 6.4 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | 6.9 | 6.7 | 6.6 | 6.6 | Statistics Canada |
| - Sweden | % | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 8.3 | 9.4 | 7.7 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 8.6 | 8.7 | 8.8 | 8.9 | 9.0 | Statistics Sweden |
| - Finland | % | 7.8 | 9.0 | 9.2 | 10.2 | 8.3 | 7.9 | 7.5 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 8.1 | 9.5 | 9.4 | Statistics Finland |

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1 latest data until February 2025
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

| INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%) | 2024 | | | | | | | | | | | 2025 | | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | Jun | Jul | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec | Jan | Feb | |
| **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
'r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020
1 latest data until February 2025
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

| INDICATORS | UNIT | 2023 Q3 Value | 2023 Q4 Value | 2024 Q1 Value | 2024 Q2 Value | 2024 Q3 Value | 2024 Q4 Value | 2023 Q3 Annual Percentage Change (%) | 2023 Q4 Annual Percentage Change (%) | 2024 Q1 Annual Percentage Change (%) | 2024 Q2 Annual Percentage Change (%) | 2024 Q3 Annual Percentage Change (%) | 2024 Q4 Annual Percentage Change (%) | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1.1 Constant 2015 Prices | RM Million | 397,916.3 | 410,312.8 | 397,507.1 | 400,735.9 | 419,234.5 | 430,685.5 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 4.2 | 5.9 | 5.4 | 5.0 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.0 COMMODITIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.1 RUBBER** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.1.1 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Natural Rubber # | Tonne | 166,300.5 | 153,693.8 | 157,158.5 | 138,393.3 | 145,616.3 | 136,042.0 | -1.3 | 9.4 | 16.4 | 11.9 | -12.4 | -11.5 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.2 OIL PALM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.2.1 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Oil Palm Product | Tonne | 6,178,329.0 | 6,852,730.0 | 6,057,636.0 | 6,245,420.0 | 7,286,163.0 | 7,071,230.0 | -2.4 | -1.0 | -0.6 | 16.5 | 17.9 | 3.2 | Malaysian Palm Oil Board |
| - Palm Oil | Tonne | 3,790,699.0 | 4,251,407.0 | 3,703,132.0 | 3,831,911.0 | 4,791,309.0 | 4,576,244.0 | -6.1 | -5.4 | -1.3 | 14.7 | 26.4 | 7.6 | Malaysian Palm Oil Board |
| - Palm Kernel | Tonne | 254,036.0 | 279,127.0 | 206,540.0 | 266,131.0 | 323,769.0 | 354,665.0 | -8.0 | -9.4 | 0.0 | 9.9 | 27.5 | 27.1 | Malaysian Palm Oil Board |
| **2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.3.1 Prices** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Crude Oil, Brent | USD/Barrel | 86.75 | 84.03 | 83.15 | 84.65 | 79.84 | 74.61 | -12.6 | -4.9 | 2.1 | 8.2 | -8.0 | -11.2 | World Bank |
| - Crude Oil, WTI | USD/Barrel | 82.46 | 78.36 | 77.04 | 81.71 | 76.24 | 70.69 | -10.1 | -5.4 | 1.2 | 10.8 | -7.5 | -9.8 | World Bank |
| **2.3.2 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Crude Petroleum # | '000 Tonne | 2,495.5 | 2,349.9 | 2,661.6 | 2,167.1 | 1,706.9 | 1,982.8 | 10.8 | 11.8 | 10.9 | 5.0 | -31.6 | -15.6 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Petroleum Products # | '000 Tonne | 9,469.9 | 9,929.8 | 10,291.0 | 8,833.2 | 9,085.6 | 9,595.1 | -33.6 | -12.9 | -3.1 | -24.9 | -4.1 | -3.4 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.3.3 Imports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Crude Petroleum # | '000 Tonne | 4,266.7 | 5,654.0 | 5,197.5 | 5,948.4 | 4,890.2 | 5,954.5 | -8.4 | 18.8 | -5.9 | 10.3 | 14.6 | 5.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Petroleum Products # | '000 Tonne | 9,150.6 | 9,993.6 | 10,962.3 | 8,438.8 | 8,846.4 | 8,664.9 | -17.1 | 8.9 | 20.3 | -16.9 | -3.3 | -13.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **2.4.1 Exports** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Liquified Natural Gas # | '000 Tonne | 6,080.7 | 7,364.7 | 8,020.9 | 6,013.8 | 5,876.3 | 8,040.9 | -9.9 | 5.7 | 8.1 | 0.2 | -3.4 | 9.2 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.0 SECTOR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **3.1 MANUFACTURING** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.1.1 Industrial Production Index | Point | 142.3 | 143.2 | 140.9 | 141.5 | 150.5 | 149.7 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 2.3 | 4.9 | 5.8 | 4.5 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 3.1.2 Sales | RM '000 | 453,855,668.1 | 461,548,038.5 | 457,325,859.2 | 464,219,115.3 | 483,215,390.6 | 481,788,235.8 | -2.9 | -2.7 | 1.8 | 5.7 | 6.5 | 4.4 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 3.1.3 Exports # | RM '000 | 307,103,535.1 | 308,624,014.6 | 306,288,363.0 | 317,386,134.3 | 331,004,458.9 | 334,103,830.2 | -13.2 | -6.9 | 2.4 | 5.2 | 7.8 | 8.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 3.1.4 Manufacturing Project | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Investment | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Projects Number | Number | 192 | 270 | 251 | 268 | 281 | 308 | -10.7 | 27.4 | 30.7 | 17.0 | 46.4 | 14.1 | Malaysian Investment Development Authority |
| b. Projects Domestics | RM Million | 2,921 | 9,618 | 4,817 | 7,740 | 9,323 | 9,712 | -56.3 | 156.0 | 59.6 | -2.9 | 219.2 | 1.0 | Malaysian Investment Development Authority |
| c. Projects Foreign | RM Million | 52,206 | 42,364 | 37,880 | 9,727 | 19,333 | 21,953 | 261.4 | 171.3 | 200.6 | -54.3 | -63.0 | -48.2 | Malaysian Investment Development Authority |
| d. Total | RM Million | 55,127 | 51,981 | 42,697 | 174,666 | 28,656 | 31,664 | 160.9 | 168.4 | 173.3 | 497.4 | -48.0 | -39.1 | Malaysian Investment Development Authority |
| **3.2 CONSTRUCTION** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.2.1 Quarterly Construction | RM | 33,437.2 | 34,147.0 | 36,786.1 | 38,890.1 | 41,077.7 | 42,049.1 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 14.2 | 20.2 | 22.9 | 23.1 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 | Point | 131.1 | 132.0 | 132.3 | 132.9 | 134.7 | 134.3 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 1.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) | Unit | 412.0 | 363.0 | 339.0 | 397.0 | 361.0 | 505.0 | 136.8 | 3.4 | -26.1 | -11.2 | -12.4 | 39.1 | National Housing Department |
| 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) | Unit | 344.0 | 412.0 | 441.0 | 107.0 | 134.0 | 299.0 | -25.9 | 58.5 | 0.2 | -58.8 | -61.0 | -27.4 | National Housing Department |
| **3.2.5 Prices** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Steel | RM per Metric Tonne | 3,371.57 | 3,382.63 | 3,444.87 | 3,483.95 | 3,494.33 | 3,427.12 | -8.8 | -3.3 | -1.2 | -0.4 | 3.6 | 1.3 | Ministry of Works |
| - Cement | RM per 50 Kg Bag | 21.93 | 22.31 | 22.39 | 22.75 | 22.90 | 22.89 | 17.7 | 19.9 | 13.3 | 5.0 | 4.4 | 2.6 | Ministry of Works |
| **3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100) | Point | 90.7 | 101.1 | 102.4 | 92.3 | 86.5 | 100.1 | -1.5 | 3.7 | 5.9 | 2.4 | -4.6 | -1.1 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.4 UTILITIES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **3.4.1 Electricity** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Local Generation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Public Installations p | Million Kilowatt-Hours | 44,729.4 | 44,678.5 | 45,320.6 | 46,859.5 | 46,991.9 | 46,059.2 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 9.1 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 3.1 | Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer |
| b. Private Installations p | Million Kilowatt-Hours | 555.8 | 570.1 | 571.5 | 569.4 | 573.4 | 573.2 | -1.8 | 0.4 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 0.5 | Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer |

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until Fourth Quarter 2024
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

| INDICATORS | UNIT | 2023 Q3 | 2023 Q4 | 2024 Q1 | 2024 Q2 | 2024 Q3 | 2024 Q4 | 2023 Q3 | 2023 Q4 | 2024 Q1 | 2024 Q2 | 2024 Q3 | 2024 Q4 | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value | | | | | | Annual Percentage Change (%) | | | | | | |
| - Local Consumption | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p] | Million Kilowatt-Hours | 31,040.8 | 31,715.1 | 31,722.6 | 32,441.3 | 33,237.0 | 32,356.7 | 2.4 | 5.7 | 7.7 | 6.6 | 7.1 | 2.0 | Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer |
| b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p] | Million Kilowatt-Hours | 10,428.3 | 10,009.2 | 11,134.7 | 11,302.5 | 10,963.8 | 10,456.2 | 8.6 | 9.1 | 17.7 | 5.2 | 5.1 | 4.5 | 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 | 139.7 | 138.6 | 138.7 | 141.0 | 146.2 | 145.9 | 6.1 | 4.6 | 3.5 | 3.1 | 4.6 | 5.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Retail Trade Index | Point | 172.5 | 175.1 | 175.2 | 179.4 | 179.6 | 182.5 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 3.8 | 5.5 | 4.1 | 4.2 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Motor Vehicle Index | Point | 131.4 | 136.3 | 134.1 | 132.0 | 136.2 | 139.7 | 11.2 | 9.8 | 4.7 | 9.0 | 3.7 | 2.5 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.5.3 Motor Vehicle** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Vehicle Production | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Passenger | Unit | 190,822 | 194,223 | 197,379 | 170,800 | 187,364 | 183,934 | 7.8 | 8.4 | 6.0 | 11.2 | -1.8 | -5.3 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| b. Commercial | Unit | 13,085 | 13,935 | 11,232 | 10,080 | 12,280 | 12,151 | -5.5 | -3.4 | -7.6 | -4.3 | -6.2 | -12.8 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| c. Total | Unit | 203,907 | 208,158 | 208,611 | 180,880 | 199,644 | 196,085 | 7.9 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 10.2 | -2.1 | -5.8 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| - Vehicle Sales | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Passenger | Unit | 184,120 | 206,194 | 182,133 | 168,602 | 184,340 | 199,799 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 6.4 | 10.8 | 0.1 | -3.1 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| b. Commercial | Unit | 19,208 | 21,670 | 17,251 | 16,100 | 16,584 | 19,327 | -3.2 | 2.5 | -16.1 | -14.0 | -13.7 | -10.8 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| c. Total | Unit | 205,781 | 227,864 | 202,335 | 188,023 | 204,186 | 222,603 | 11.1 | 11.6 | 5.0 | 8.3 | -0.8 | -2.3 | Malaysian Automotive Association |
| - New Vehicles Registration | Number | 385,285 | 399,576 | 384,782 | 369,208 | 404,383 | 411,850 | -4.3 | 1.8 | -1.1 | 2.7 | 5.0 | 3.1 | Road Transport Department Malaysia |
| **3.5.4 Tourism** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Index of Services | Point | 146.9 | 153.1 | 154.9 | 158.9 | 165.2 | 173.9 | 17.1 | 10.1 | 12.0 | 12.4 | 12.4 | 13.6 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Tourist Arrivals [1] | Number | 5,306,968.0 | 5,674,809.0 | 5,812,000.0 | 5,996,937.0 | 6,568,905.0 | 6,638,856.0 | 55.0 | 25.7 | 32.5 | 25.7 | 23.8 | 17.0 | Tourism Malaysia |
| **3.5.5 Transport** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Index of Services | Point | 152.2 | 156.3 | 159.7 | 164.5 | 168.3 | 173.0 | 12.6 | 12.2 | 11.0 | 10.5 | 10.6 | 10.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.5.6 Information & Communication** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Index of Services | Point | 166.0 | 167.5 | 168.5 | 170.2 | 171.8 | 174.5 | 3.5 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.1 | 3.5 | 4.2 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Penetration Rate | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants | % | 148.6 | 148.7 | 146.7 | 147.3 | 146.4 | 145.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission |
| b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises | % | 49.9 | 50.6 | 46.9 | 47.5 | 48.2 | 48.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission |
| c. Mobile-broadband per 100 inhabitants | % | 133.8 | 134.5 | 132.1 | 132.5 | 132.0 | 131.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission |
| **3.5.7 Finance** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Index of Services | Point | 139.2 | 132.6 | 133.8 | 134.5 | 144.3 | 137.9 | -0.3 | -2.5 | 2.7 | 6.2 | 3.7 | 4.0 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **I Money Supply** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - M1 | RM Million | 608,282.6 | 638,423.0 | 645,343.9 | 642,137.8 | 644,918.2 | 666,471.3 | 1.9 | 5.9 | 8.0 | 6.4 | 6.0 | 4.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - M2 | RM Million | 2,310,706.3 | 2,390,987.0 | 2,423,483.7 | 2,416,358.2 | 2,408,238.8 | 2,478,860.4 | 2.8 | 5.9 | 6.1 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - M3 | RM Million | 2,319,716.3 | 2,402,067.9 | 2,434,180.5 | 2,426,401.3 | 2,417,121.6 | 2,488,474.2 | 2.9 | 6.0 | 6.2 | 5.2 | 4.2 | 3.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System** | RM Million | 2,086,547.9 | 2,131,741.8 | 2,160,179.6 | 2,185,290.7 | 2,203,619.7 | 2,249,057.0 | 4.4 | 5.3 | 6.0 | 6.4 | 5.6 | 5.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | RM Million | 1,239,256.0 | 1,254,940.6 | 1,266,779.9 | 1,277,696.4 | 1,279,950.3 | 1,300,590.2 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 3.9 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 3.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | RM Million | 838,633.9 | 868,083.2 | 884,403.9 | 898,439.5 | 914,406.5 | 939,160.1 | 8.5 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 9.7 | 9.0 | 8.2 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | RM Million | 8,658.0 | 8,718.0 | 8,995.8 | 9,154.8 | 9,262.9 | 9,306.7 | 14.5 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 5.4 | 7.0 | 6.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)** | RM Million | 2,432,959.9 | 2,485,875.3 | 2,517,764.2 | 2,516,597.6 | 2,512,137.7 | 2,561,195.8 | 4.3 | 5.6 | 5.0 | 4.9 | 3.3 | 3.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | RM Million | 1,614,750.4 | 1,642,600.6 | 1,655,997.1 | 1,663,502.6 | 1,643,031.8 | 1,669,834.4 | 3.7 | 5.6 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | RM Million | 790,966.6 | 815,465.7 | 833,826.8 | 826,094.7 | 840,819.4 | 863,716.2 | 5.3 | 5.4 | 7.5 | 6.2 | 6.3 | 5.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | RM Million | 27,242.9 | 27,808.9 | 27,940.3 | 27,000.3 | 28,286.5 | 27,645.2 | 8.5 | 10.9 | 15.1 | 6.2 | 3.8 | -0.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits** | RM Million | 1,085,101.7 | 1,080,699.7 | 1,105,680.9 | 1,100,816.6 | 1,115,157.5 | 1,123,367.4 | 6.8 | 3.9 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 3.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | RM Million | 604,153.4 | 590,415.3 | 610,247.0 | 610,460.3 | 602,745.5 | 602,059.9 | 6.6 | 3.7 | 2.8 | 1.1 | -0.2 | 2.0 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | RM Million | 464,874.1 | 472,875.8 | 477,091.9 | 472,701.4 | 494,781.6 | 503,238.8 | 7.1 | 3.8 | 4.1 | 2.4 | 6.4 | 6.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | RM Million | 16,074.2 | 17,408.5 | 18,342.0 | 17,654.9 | 17,630.4 | 18,068.7 | 5.9 | 13.7 | 21.1 | 9.9 | 9.7 | 3.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **V Savings Deposits** | RM Million | 224,337.7 | 226,052.3 | 233,316.5 | 232,568.7 | 231,538.4 | 238,501.8 | -5.5 | -1.5 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 5.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Commercial Banks | RM Million | 152,521.4 | 152,343.2 | 156,222.2 | 156,223.9 | 154,192.3 | 159,765.4 | -7.0 | -3.8 | -0.9 | 0.2 | 1.1 | 4.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | RM Million | 71,816.3 | 73,709.1 | 77,094.3 | 76,344.7 | 77,346.2 | 78,736.4 | -2.0 | 3.8 | 5.2 | 5.6 | 7.7 | 6.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)** | Basis Point | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | 3.00 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **VII Average Lending Rate CFM** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Commercial Banks | % | 5.46 | 5.47 | 5.37 | 5.34 | 5.27 | 5.15 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | % | 5.21 | 5.22 | 5.26 | 5.26 | 5.23 | 5.20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Merchant Banks | % | 6.90 | 6.85 | 6.92 | 6.91 | 6.94 | 6.76 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks** | % | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | 6.68 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks** | % | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | 6.80 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Central Bank of Malaysia |

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until Fourth Quarter 2024
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n.a. not available
- not applicable

# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

| INDICATORS | UNIT | 2023 Q3 | 2023 Q4 | 2024 Q1 | 2024 Q2 | 2024 Q3 | 2024 Q4 | 2023 Q3 | 2023 Q4 | 2024 Q1 | 2024 Q2 | 2024 Q3 | 2024 Q4 | DATA SOURCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Value | | | | | | Annual Percentage Change (%) | | | | | | |
| **X Savings Deposits Interest Rate** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Commercial Banks | % | 0.95 | 0.94 | 0.93 | 0.92 | 0.86 | 0.88 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Islamic Banks | % | 0.40 | 0.45 | 0.45 | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.49 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | RM Million | 7,677.0 | 2,565.0 | 2,142.3 | 1,533.6 | 2,498.8 | 2,530.4 | 205.9 | -30.7 | 89.3 | -12.4 | -67.5 | -1.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Mining & Quarrying | RM Million | 1,141.1 | 1,803.5 | 1,632.0 | 1,901.3 | 1,008.9 | 1,958.7 | 17.8 | 75.4 | 71.2 | 127.4 | -11.6 | 8.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Manufacturing | RM Million | 17,420.9 | 16,870.8 | 12,952.3 | 13,477.1 | 13,740.2 | 14,458.4 | -9.9 | 23.6 | -12.3 | 1.6 | -21.1 | -14.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Services | RM Million | 57,568.8 | 70,707.7 | 38,470.5 | 51,074.4 | 65,926.4 | 62,575.9 | 3.3 | 29.1 | -12.1 | 0.7 | 14.5 | -11.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Construction | RM Million | 14,479.7 | 15,943.1 | 13,036.2 | 14,478.7 | 15,587.4 | 22,554.7 | -49.2 | 41.5 | 11.0 | 50.0 | 7.7 | 41.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Real Estate Activities | RM Million | 13,982.7 | 12,818.4 | 12,532.3 | 12,231.2 | 18,485.2 | 16,902.9 | 37.1 | 3.9 | 77.3 | -1.7 | 32.2 | 31.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Household Sector | RM Million | 95,674.0 | 100,159.3 | 85,075.6 | 96,224.4 | 99,014.2 | 92,483.3 | 3.5 | 30.6 | -0.9 | 4.2 | 3.5 | -7.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Other Sectors | RM Million | 1,108.5 | 61.6 | 58.8 | 76.4 | 61.1 | 49.2 | 435.1 | -71.4 | -94.5 | -68.0 | -94.5 | -20.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Total | RM Million | 209,052.6 | 220,929.5 | 165,899.9 | 190,997.1 | 216,322.2 | 213,513.6 | -0.4 | 27.2 | -0.3 | 5.4 | 3.5 | -3.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | RM Million | 14,116.4 | 15,689.2 | 13,181.9 | 13,540.7 | 13,483.1 | 12,768.8 | -15.1 | 16.8 | -8.5 | -0.6 | -4.5 | -18.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Mining & Quarrying | RM Million | 3,818.4 | 4,637.6 | 5,036.5 | 3,708.3 | 3,466.0 | 3,156.1 | 30.1 | 135.5 | 171.3 | 35.9 | -9.2 | -31.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Manufacturing | RM Million | 109,411.8 | 113,303.8 | 107,046.9 | 114,140.0 | 117,687.8 | 127,576.6 | -10.1 | -5.7 | -3.2 | 7.3 | 7.6 | 12.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Services | RM Million | 312,152.6 | 317,413.9 | 277,498.0 | 273,530.6 | 274,767.2 | 296,555.2 | 12.4 | 3.7 | -5.7 | -5.8 | -12.0 | -6.6 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Construction | RM Million | 45,990.2 | 47,182.7 | 41,381.8 | 42,198.4 | 37,117.8 | 44,101.7 | 23.8 | 15.7 | 4.0 | -1.6 | -19.3 | -6.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Real Estate Activities | RM Million | 18,033.8 | 18,111.2 | 20,769.5 | 15,933.8 | 19,771.9 | 21,088.7 | 19.9 | -13.0 | 22.4 | -7.5 | 9.6 | 16.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Household Sector | RM Million | 122,457.8 | 126,891.7 | 127,953.1 | 122,383.4 | 130,115.6 | 129,548.9 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 2.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Other Sectors | RM Million | 3,777.5 | 3,289.8 | 3,219.5 | 3,072.2 | 3,412.9 | 3,252.9 | -51.3 | -55.4 | 38.4 | 17.9 | -9.7 | -1.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Total | RM Million | 629,758.5 | 646,520.0 | 596,087.3 | 588,507.5 | 599,822.2 | 638,048.8 | 7.1 | 3.6 | 0.1 | 0.0 | -4.8 | -1.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Purchase of Passenger Cars | RM Million | 16,548.9 | 17,153.4 | 17,942.3 | 16,672.9 | 16,899.4 | 16,311.2 | 9.1 | 15.9 | 12.7 | 4.7 | 2.1 | -4.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Personal Uses | RM Million | 14,139.5 | 13,552.0 | 13,208.0 | 13,172.5 | 14,952.0 | 14,523.8 | 18.1 | 15.2 | 6.7 | 2.6 | 5.7 | 7.2 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Credit Cards | RM Million | 57,267.5 | 61,872.2 | 62,186.3 | 59,378.0 | 61,515.3 | 65,545.1 | 13.4 | 11.1 | 11.3 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 5.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods | RM Million | 52.2 | 44.9 | 50.6 | 27.0 | 26.1 | 24.2 | 52.1 | 13.2 | 33.9 | -48.3 | -50.0 | -46.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| - Loan Disbursed to Household Sector | RM Million | 122,457.8 | 126,891.7 | 127,953.1 | 122,383.4 | 130,115.9 | 129,549.1 | 12.4 | 11.9 | 11.1 | 8.5 | 6.3 | 2.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector** | RM Million | 101,962.3 | 102,762.6 | 103,850.4 | 104,932.5 | 103,665.0 | 95,160.0 | 0.2 | -0.9 | 0.4 | 3.4 | 1.7 | -7.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential) | RM Million | 49,205.9 | 44,223.0 | 41,358.8 | 52,762.0 | 52,203.8 | 46,148.4 | 1.3 | 13.0 | -5.1 | 8.0 | 6.1 | 4.4 | Ministry of Housing and Local Government |
| - Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential) | RM Million | 33,694.1 | 33,505.1 | 32,530.7 | 31,229.6 | 34,197.2 | 32,303.2 | 10.8 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 9.4 | 1.5 | -3.6 | Ministry of Housing and Local Government |
| **3.5.9 Real Estate** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Index of Services | Point | 123.4 | 128.0 | 129.6 | 133.6 | 140.5 | 144.0 | 8.0 | 6.8 | 9.3 | 12.4 | 13.8 | 12.5 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.5.10 Health** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Index of Services - Private Health | Point | 153.2 | 157.6 | 160.2 | 161.8 | 166.7 | 171.9 | 11.3 | 11.3 | 9.3 | 8.4 | 8.8 | 9.1 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **3.5.11 Education** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Index of Services - Private Education | Point | 126.6 | 129.8 | 132.7 | 133.7 | 137.2 | 138.5 | 4.1 | 5.6 | 7.2 | 8.0 | 8.4 | 6.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **4.0 OTHERS** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.1 LABOUR** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.1.1 Labour Supply** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Working Age (15-64) | ('000) | 24,006.2 | 24,109.3 | 24,156.3 | 24,337.7 | 24,487.7 | 24,548.3 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.8 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Labour Force | ('000) | 16,824.0 | 16,911.7 | 16,962.3 | 17,148.9 | 17,263.3 | 17,339.8 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| i. Employed | ('000) | 16,250.9 | 16,346.7 | 16,401.2 | 16,591.2 | 16,715.4 | 16,792.9 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| ii. Unemployed | ('000) | 573.1 | 565.0 | 561.1 | 557.8 | 547.9 | 546.9 | -6.3 | -5.9 | -4.4 | -4.1 | -4.4 | -3.2 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| a. Actively Unemployed | ('000) | 468.6 | 460.9 | 452.3 | 450.1 | 441.1 | 440.5 | -12.3 | -10.6 | -8.8 | -8.8 | -5.9 | -4.4 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| b. Inactively Unemployed | ('000) | 104.5 | 104.1 | 108.8 | 107.7 | 106.8 | 106.4 | 34.3 | 22.4 | 19.4 | 22.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Outside Labour Force | ('000) | 7,182.3 | 7,197.6 | 7,194.0 | 7,188.8 | 7,224.4 | 7,208.5 | -0.9 | -0.7 | -0.3 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Labour Force Participaton Rate | % | 70.1 | 70.1 | 70.2 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Unemployment Rate | % | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 3.2 | 3.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **4.1.2 Labour Demand** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Jobs | ('000) | 8,902.5 | 8,935.1 | 8,937.4 | 8,955.0 | 9,011.7 | 9,054.2 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Filled Jobs | ('000) | 8,711.6 | 8,744.9 | 8,745.5 | 8,763.6 | 8,820.0 | 8,860.7 | 2.7 | 2.1 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 1.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Rate | % | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | 97.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Vacancies | ('000) | 190.9 | 190.2 | 191.9 | 191.5 | 191.8 | 193.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Rate | % | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Jobs Created | ('000) | 31.99 | 31.06 | 32.14 | 31.86 | 31.79 | 31.46 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |

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# ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

| INDICATORS | UNIT | 2023 | | 2024 | | | | 2023 | | 2024 | | | | 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 | 42.2 | 43.6 | 42.1 | 41.7 | 43.3 | 44.2 | -1.0 | 0.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 1.4 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| i. By Economic Activity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Agriculture | RM | 27.1 | 25.8 | 23.4 | 24.4 | 28.2 | 25.4 | -1.4 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 6.0 | 4.1 | -1.8 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| b. Mining & Quarrying | RM | 504.4 | 566.5 | 555.7 | 514.9 | 475.5 | 551.3 | -1.5 | 1.5 | 2.7 | 3.7 | -5.7 | -2.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| c. Manufacturing | RM | 55.3 | 56.9 | 54.8 | 55.6 | 57.2 | 58.2 | -4.5 | -2.8 | -0.3 | 2.9 | 3.4 | 2.4 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| d. Construction | RM | 17.4 | 17.2 | 18.7 | 19.6 | 20.9 | 20.5 | 5.1 | 2.6 | 12.5 | 19.1 | 20.1 | 18.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| e. Services | RM | 40.4 | 41.5 | 40.1 | 39.4 | 40.9 | 41.9 | -0.003 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 0.9 | 1.4 | 0.9 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| - Value Added per Employment | RM | 24,486.0 | 25,101.0 | 24,236.0 | 24,154.0 | 25,081.0 | 25,647.0 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.4 | 2.2 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| ii. By Economic Activity | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| a. Agriculture | RM | 14,841.0 | 14,043.0 | 12,608.0 | 13,292.0 | 15,282.0 | 13,803.0 | -0.3 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 6.2 | 2.9 | -1.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| b. Mining & Quarrying | RM | 303,351.0 | 346,305.0 | 343,404.0 | 311,331.0 | 291,136.0 | 341,780.0 | -1.5 | 3.2 | 5.7 | 2.5 | -4.0 | -1.3 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| c. Manufacturing | RM | 32,801.0 | 33,745.0 | 32,532.0 | 33,054.0 | 34,146.0 | 34,745.0 | -3.1 | -3.2 | 0.2 | 3.1 | 4.1 | 3.0 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| d. Construction | RM | 10,452.0 | 10,254.0 | 11,057.0 | 11,466.0 | 12,423.0 | 12,274.0 | 5.7 | 2.4 | 10.7 | 16.3 | 18.9 | 19.7 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| e. Services | RM | 23,356.0 | 23,863.0 | 23,079.0 | 22,875.0 | 23,653.0 | 24,286.0 | 1.7 | 1.1 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.2 | 1.8 | Department of Statistics, Malaysia |
| **4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| - Non Tertiary | % | 20.0 | 24.0 | 20.0 | 20.0 | 20.3 | 19.8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Jobstreet |
| - Tertiary | % | 73.0 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 74.0 | 74.2 | 74.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Jobstreet |
| - Postgraduate | % | 7.0 | 2.0 | 6.0 | 6.0 | 5.6 | 5.6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | Jobstreet |
| **4.2 STOCK MARKET** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.2.1** Kuala Lumpur Composite Index | Point | 1,424.2 | 1,454.7 | 1,536.1 | 1,590.1 | 1,648.9 | 1,642.3 | 2.1 | -2.7 | 8.0 | 15.5 | 15.8 | 12.9 | Bursa Malaysia |
| **4.2.2** Value Traded | RM Billion | 139.0 | 171.4 | 191.0 | 229.8 | 243.4 | 184.6 | 26.1 | 36.5 | 39.7 | 104.7 | 75.1 | 7.7 | Bursa Malaysia |
| **4.3 EXCHANGE RATE** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **4.3.1** USD - U.S. Dollar | RM per Unit | 4.6279 | 4.6976 | 4.7235 | 4.7318 | 4.4532 | 4.3971 | -3.1 | -2.6 | -7.0 | -4.3 | 3.9 | 6.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.3.2** GBP - U.K. Pound | RM per Unit | 5.8623 | 5.8322 | 5.9904 | 5.9722 | 5.7865 | 5.6360 | -10.0 | -8.0 | -11.0 | -5.1 | 1.3 | 3.5 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.3.3** SDR - Special Drawing Right | RM per Unit | 6.1645 | 6.2155 | 6.2836 | 6.2467 | 5.9441 | 5.8165 | -4.8 | -4.1 | -6.4 | -2.8 | 3.7 | 6.9 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.3.4** SGD - Singapore Dollar | RM per Unit | 3.4297 | 3.4802 | 3.5247 | 3.4964 | 3.3728 | 3.3012 | -6.4 | -5.3 | -6.6 | -3.3 | 1.7 | 5.4 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.3.5** EUR - EURO | RM per Unit | 5.0371 | 5.0545 | 5.1292 | 5.0941 | 4.8907 | 4.6907 | -10.3 | -7.7 | -8.2 | -3.3 | 3.0 | 7.8 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.3.6** CHF - Swiss Franc | RM per 100 Units | 523.9790 | 529.7707 | 540.5786 | 523.5014 | 513.9382 | 501.2397 | -11.4 | -10.5 | -12.2 | -3.8 | 2.0 | 5.7 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.3.7** JPY - Japanese Yen | RM per 100 Units | 3.2041 | 3.1798 | 3.1837 | 3.0363 | 2.9852 | 2.8886 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 4.2 | 8.7 | 7.3 | 10.1 | Central Bank of Malaysia |
| **4.3.8** HKD - Hong Kong Dollar | RM per 100 Units | 59.1559 | 60.1245 | 60.4017 | 60.5350 | 57.1006 | 56.5590 | -3.4 | -2.7 | -7.3 | -4.6 | 3.6 | 6.3 | Central Bank of Malaysia |

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until Fourth Quarter 2024
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2025
n.a. not available
- not applicable

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# ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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