MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 11 | 2025

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

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Announcement:

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

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

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

It is with great pleasure that I introduce the eleventh edition of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) for 2025. As a key reference for understanding Malaysia's evolving economy, this publication provides narrative insights, fresh perspectives, and timely analysis that are essential for policymakers, industry leaders, and data users. I extend my deepest appreciation to the dedicated team at the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), who remain consistent in their commitment in producing the MESR each month.

This edition, highlighting Malaysia's economic performance in the third quarter (Q3) of 2025, this edition also presents selected insights for October 2025. A notable feature in this edition is the article: An Overview Of Malaysia's Building Materials Prices And Construction Sector In 2024. This issue also features a special article titled "An Overview of Malaysia's Building Materials Prices and Construction Sector in 2024." The article highlights the strong rebound of Malaysia's construction industry, driven by robust domestic demand, major public infrastructure projects, and steady private investment. It outlines how prices of key building materials -particularly steel and cement -began to stabilise following earlier global supply chain disruptions, despite ongoing external pressures such as commodity price volatility, geopolitical tensions, and a weaker ringgit. The article also discusses how moderating energy costs and global steel overproduction helped ease inflationary pressures, contributing to the sector's sustained growth and resilience throughout 2024.

Recent economic indicators suggest that Malaysia's economy maintaining steady momentum. The Leading Index recorded a moderate increase compared to the same period last year, signalling continued expansion in the near term, while industrial production and trade performance remain resilient despite global uncertainties. Strong domestic consumption, ongoing investment, and steady activity in the Services and Manufacturing sectors continue to support the economy adapt to global developments and maintain stability.

From a price perspective, inflation in October 2025 stood at 1.5 per cent, driven by moderate increases in key essentials- a trend that supports household purchasing power and enables policymakers to focus on balanced growth and affordability.

In the labour market, employment increased by 3.1 per cent to 9.16 million jobs, with the unemployment rate remaining at 3.0 per cent. These developments highlight the strength of the labour market and the importance to develop a workforce that is prepared for digital transformation, automation, and knowledge-based industries. Continued investment in skills development and workforce adaptability will be crucial to meet the evolving demands of the economy.

Looking ahead to the remainder of 2025, the focus will be on sustaining economic growth while enhancing inclusivity and long-term productivity. Continued expansion in services, technology-driven sectors, and innovation-led investment will be critical to maintaining competitiveness. At the same time, improving efficiency and resilience in key primary and manufacturing sectors, alongside embedding sustainable practices, will help secure growth that is balanced, inclusive, and capable of withstanding global uncertainties.

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

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

November 2025

KEY REVIEW

- Global economic growth is projected to slow gradually over the next few years due to ongoing challenges and uncertainties. According to the IMF's World Economic Outlook (October 2025), world growth is estimated at 3.3 per cent in 2024, easing to 3.2 per cent in 2025 and 3.1 per cent in 2026.

- Malaysia's economy grew by 5.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, improving from 4.4 per cent previously. The main contributors were the Services and Manufacturing sectors, with demand driven largely by Private final consumption and higher investment.

- Looking at the agricultural performance, Natural rubber production decreased by 16.3 per cent year-on-year to 26,647 tonnes in September 2025 (September 2024: 31,847 tonnes), and recorded a 14.8 per cent decline month-on-month (August 2025: (31,285 tonnes). Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFB) production increased by 14.9 per cent year-on-year to 10,399,437 tonnes in October 2025 (October 2024: 9,048,171 tonnes), and rose by 9.0 per cent month-on-month compared to 9,544,226 tonnes in September 2025.

- Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) expanded by 5.7 per cent year-on-year in September 2025, improving from 4.8 per cent in the previous month, supported by stronger output in the Manufacturing sector (+5.0%), the Mining sector (+10.2%), and Electricity subsector (+2.8%). On a month-on-month basis, the IPI edged down by 0.02 per cent, after registering a 2.4 per cent increase in August 2025. For the third quarter of 2025, overall IPI performance strengthened to 4.9 per cent (Q2 2025: 2.0%), while cumulatively for January to September 2025, the IPI rose by 3.1 per cent.

- In line with this, the sales value of the Manufacturing sector increased by 4.3 per cent year-on-year in September 2025, reaching RM169.3 billion compared to RM168.3 billion in the preceding month, supported by higher sales in Food, beverages & tobacco (+9.1%), Electrical & electronics products (+6.4%), and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (+2.7%). On a month-on-month basis, sales grew by 0.6 per cent, while for the third quarter of 2025, total sales expanded by 3.5 per cent to RM500.1 billion. For the cumulative period of January to September 2025, Manufacturing sales amounted to RM1.5 trillion, an increase of 3.6 per cent compared with the same period last year.

- Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade segment grew by 5.8 per cent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2025, propelled by sturdier consumer spending and tourism activity. Retail Trade increased by 5.9 per cent, driven by higher sales in non-specialised stores and automotive fuel, while Wholesale Trade rose by 5.8 per cent with strong contributions from household goods and food-related wholesale activities. Motor Vehicles sales also expanded by 3.3 per cent. Similarly, the Volume Index increased by 5.5 per cent to 164.0 points.

- Malaysia's inflation rose to 1.5 per cent year-on-year in September 2025, up from 1.3 per cent recorded in August 2025. The increase was mainly driven by higher inflation in Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (+4.8%), Food & Beverages (+2.1%), Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (+1.5%), Health (+1.3%), and Transport (+0.7%). Meanwhile, Restaurants & Accommodation Services (+3.3%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (+0.3%) posted slower increases. On a month-on-month basis, headline inflation increased 0.2 per cent (August: 0.1%), and for the third quarter of 2025, inflation increased 1.3 per cent year-on-year. In October 2025, the inflation moderated to 1.3 per cent with the index standing at 135.1 points.

- Meanwhile, Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) for Local Production decreased by 0.8 per cent year-on-year in September 2025, easing from a sharper 2.8 per cent decline in August 2025. The contraction was mainly influenced by the Manufacturing sector (-2.1%), particularly refined petroleum and electronic products. In contrast, all other sectors recorded increases, including Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (+7.8%), Electricity & Gas Supply (+4.6%), Water Supply (+9.1%) and a rebound in Mining (+1.1%) following a decline in August. On a month-on-month basis, the PPI rose 0.5 per cent, and for the third quarter of 2025, the PPI contracted 2.4 per cent, an improvement from a 3.7 per cent decline in Q2 2025. October 2025, Malaysia's PPI continued its downward trend, recording a 0.1 per cent decrease.

- From the external sector performance standpoint, Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a higher surplus of RM12.2 billion in Q3 2025, compared to RM1.8 billion in the same quarter of the previous year, largely boosted by net exports of goods.

- Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) recorded a net inflow of RM8.5 billion, driven largely by investments in the Services sector, particularly Information & Communication and Financial activities. Meanwhile, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) registered a net outflow of RM1.7 billion, with most investments channelled to the Services and Manufacturing sectors.

- Concurrently, Malaysia's total merchandise trade rose by 3.7 per cent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2025, backed by higher export activity. Exports increased by 6.7 per cent to RM410.1 billion, while imports edged up 0.4 per cent to RM359.8 billion, resulting in a 93.6 per cent larger trade surplus compared to the same quarter last year. Trade performance improved further in September 2025, with total trade surging to RM257.5 billion as exports grew 12.2 per cent and imports rose 7.3 per cent, leading to a surplus of RM19.9 billion. In October 2025, total trade continued to expand by 13.6 per cent, driven by 15.7 per cent export growth and an 11.2 per cent increase in imports, culminating in a trade surplus of RM19.0 billion.

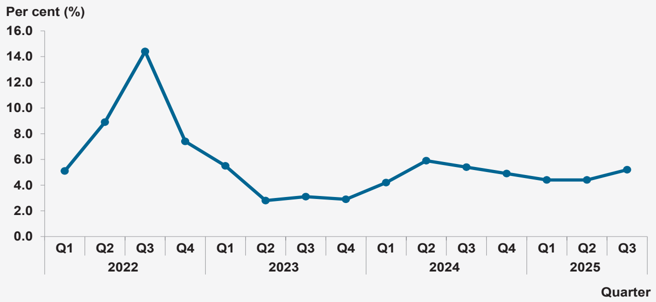
- Malaysia's labour force continued to expand in Q3 2025, with the number of employed persons rising by 3.1 per cent year-on-year to 16.97 million, pushing the employment-to-population ratio to 68.8 per cent. The labour force participation rate remained steady, while the number of unemployed persons fell to 519.9 thousand, keeping the unemployment rate at 3.0 per cent. Overall, the labour market showed continued improvement, driven by higher job creation across the Services, Manufacturing and Construction sectors.

- Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) increased by 0.8 per cent year-on-year to 113.3 points in September 2025, up from 112.4 points in the same month last year. The rise mainly reflected a higher Number of New Companies Registered (+16.0%) and Real Imports of Semi-Conductors (+15.8%). On a month-on-month basis, the LI fell by 0.5 per cent. Although the LI remained below its long-term trend of 100.0 points, Malaysia's near-term economic outlook is expected to stay stable, supported by sectoral diversity, positive trade developments and easing inflation, which help reinforce domestic economic resilience.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

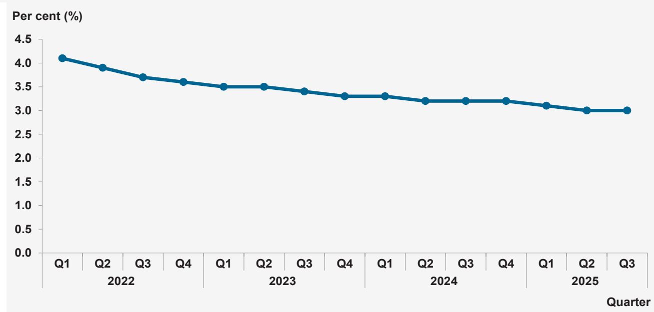
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

5.2%
Q3 2025



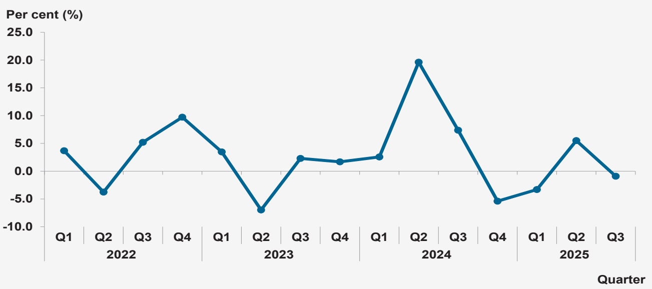
Unemployment Rate

3.0%
Q3 2025



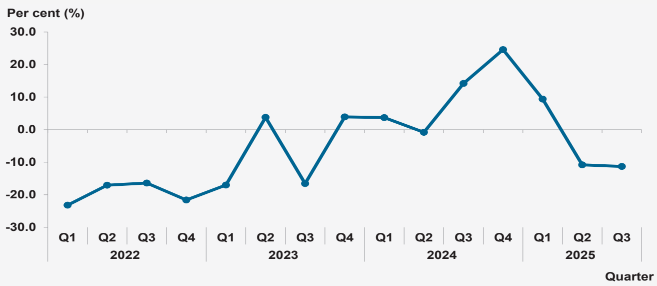
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

-0.9%
Q3 2025



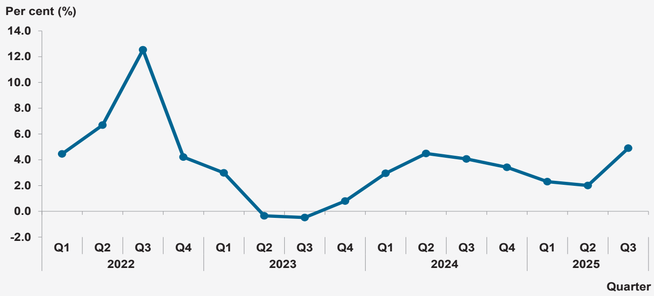
Production of Natural Rubber

-11.3%
Q3 2025



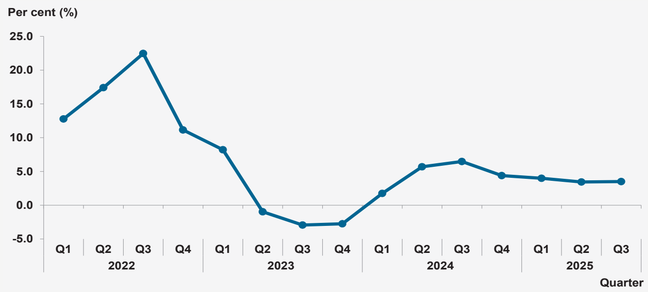
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

4.9%
Q3 2025



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

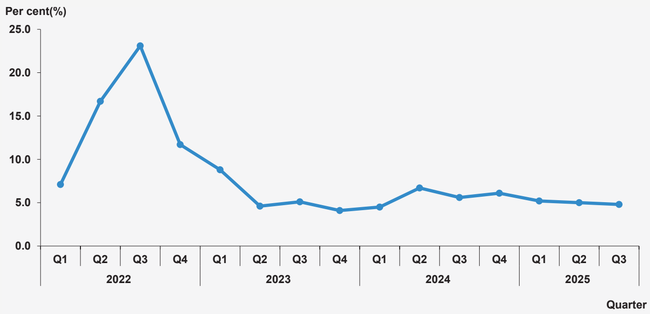
3.5%
Q3 2025



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

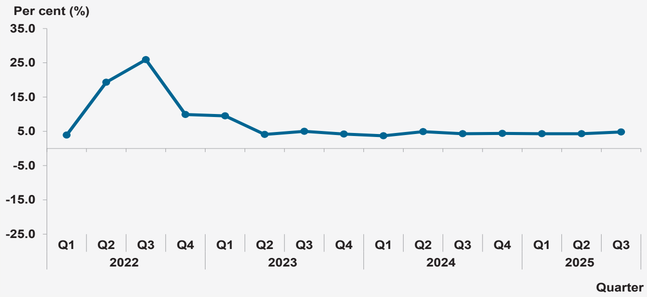
Index of Services

4.8%
Q3 2025



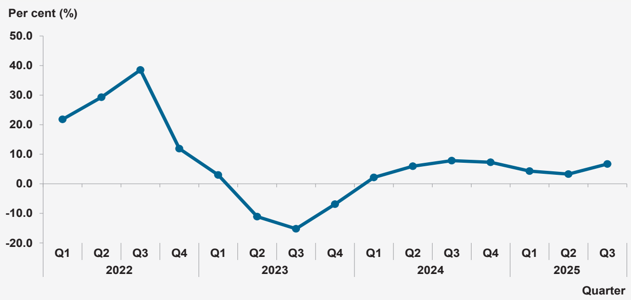
Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

4.8%
Q3 2025



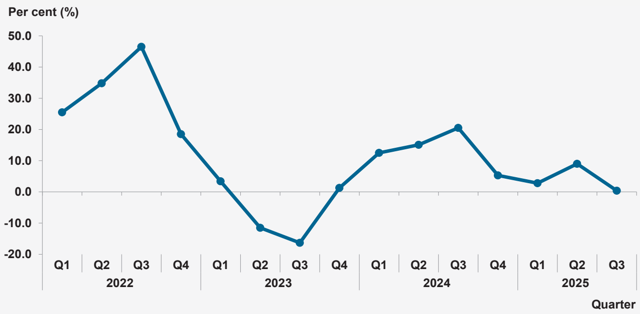
Exports

6.7%
Q3 2025



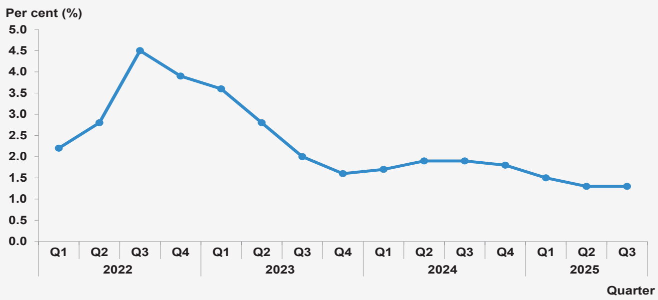
Imports

0.4%
Q3 2025



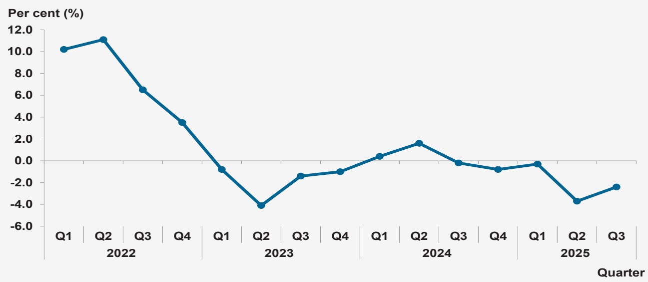
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1.3%
Q3 2025



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

-2.4%
Q3 2025



World economy

World economic growth was expected to decline gradually in the coming period, with the global economy projected to slow as various challenges and uncertainties persist. Based on the World Economic Outlook Report, October 2025 published by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the world growth rate in 2024 was estimated to be at 3.3 per cent. However, this rate is expected to decrease slightly to 3.2 per cent in 2025 and further to 3.1 per cent by 2026 as shown in **Table 1.**

Table 1: Table 1: World GDP Growth Projections, Selected Area

Area	2024	Projection	
		2025	2026
World	**3.3**	**3.2**	**3.1**
Advanced Economies	**1.8**	**1.6**	**1.6**
United States	2.8	2.0	2.1
Euro Area	0.9	1.2	1.1
Germany	-0.5	0.2	0.9
France	1.1	0.7	0.9
Italy	0.7	0.5	0.8
Spain	3.5	2.9	2.0
Japan	0.1	1.1	0.6
United Kingdom	1.1	1.3	1.3
Canada	1.6	1.2	1.5
EMDE country*	**4.3**	**4.2**	**4.0**
Emerging and Developing Asia	5.3	5.2	4.7
China	5.0	4.8	4.2
India	6.5	6.6	6.2
European Union (EU)	**1.1**	**1.4**	**1.4**
ASEAN-5**	**4.6**	**4.2**	**4.1**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
*EMDE: Emerging Market and Developing Economies
** Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

According to preliminary estimates published by Eurostat, in the third quarter of 2025, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the Euro Area and the European Union (EU) increased by 1.3 per cent and 1.5 per cent respectively, compared to growth of 1.5 per cent in the Euro Area and 1.6 per cent in the EU in the same quarter of the previous year (seasonally adjusted).

The United Kingdom (UK) economic growth in the third quarter of 2025 increased by 0.1 per cent as compared to an increase of 0.3 per cent in the previous quarter. On an annual basis, the UK's GDP was 1.3 per cent higher than the same quarter of the previous year. This growth was driven by increases of 0.2 per cent in the Services sector and 0.1 per cent in the Construction sector, while the Manufacturing sector fell by 0.5 per cent.

South Korea's GDP also increased by 1.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, contributed by the Manufacturing sector, which grew by 1.2 per cent, supported by the manufacture of transport equipment and computer, electronic & optical products. Growth was also seen recorded in Electricity, gas & water supply sector, which expanded by 5.6 per cent due to higher electricity production. Meanwhile, the Japanese economy contracted by0.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2025 after recording marginal growth of 0.6 per cent in the previous quarter.

Thailand's economy grew by 1.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, slowing from 2.8 per cent in the second quarter of 2025, due to declines in the Agriculture and non-agricultural sectors. The slowdown in the non-agricultural sector was partly due to a decline in manufacturing and construction production, along with sluggish tourism-related services.

Malaysia’s Economy

Malaysia’s economy expanded by 5.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to 4.4 per cent in the previous quarter (**Table 2**). On the supply side, growth was mainly supported by the Services and Manufacturing. Meanwhile, on the demand side, Private final consumption expenditure remained the main driver, followed by Gross fixed capital formation**.**

Table 2: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia’s GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2023 – 2024 and Q1 2024 – Q3 2025

Kind of Economy Activity	2023	2024	2024				2025		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Services	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.0
Manufacturing	0.7	4.2	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.1
Agriculture	0.2	3.1	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.1	0.4
Mining and quarrying	0.5	0.9	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2	9.7
Construction	6.0	17.5	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1	11.8
GDP	**3.5**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**5.2**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Services sector grew by 5.0 per cent, compared to 5.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2025. Growth was driven by the Wholesale & retail trade sub-sector, which increased 4.8 per cent (Q2 2025: 4.3%). Meanwhile, Transportation & storage and Food & beverage and accommodation sub-sectors showed a strong growth of 7.8 per cent (Q2 2025: 8.6%) and 9.5 per cent (Q2 2025: 9.0%), respectively.

The Manufacturing sector rose by 4.1 per cent from the 3.7 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. Performance was underpinned by Electrical, electronic & optical products, which expanded by 8.4 per cent (Q2 2025: 7.3%). This was followed by Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing grew by 6.8 per cent (Q2 2025: 11.8%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products at 3.6 per cent (Q2 2025: 3.8%).

The Agriculture sector grew marginally by 0.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to 2.5 per cent in the preceding quarter. The sector’s performance was influenced by growth in the Other agriculture sub-sector at 1.5 per cent (Q2 2025: 2.0%) and the Livestock sub-sector, which grew by 2.1 per cent (Q2 2025: 1.7%). Conversely, the Oil palm and Rubber sub-sectors recorded declines during the quarter.

The Mining & quarrying sector rebounded to 9.7 per cent, compared to a contraction of 5.2 per cent in the preceding quarter. The improved performance was primarily supported by a recovery in the Natural gas segment, which strengthened by 11.6 per cent (Q2 2025: -8.1%). This was followed by Crude oil & condensate segment which increased by 8.3 per cent (Q2 2025: -1.6%) and Other mining & quarrying and supporting services grew at 5.3 per cent (Q2 2025: -2.9%) in this quarter.

The Construction sector maintained strong momentum, recording growth of 11.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, compared to 12.1 per cent in the previous quarter. Growth was supported all segments, led by Civil engineering which recorded double-digit growth 13.3 per cent (Q2 2025: 9.4%) and Specialised construction activities increased by 10.5 per cent (Q2 2025: 10.6%). Furthermore, the Non-residential buildings and Residential building segments also registered growth of 11.3 per cent (Q2 2025: 17.0%) and 12.0 per cent (Q2 2025: 12.2%), respectively (**Table 3**).

Table 3: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Type of Expenditure, 2023 – 2024 and Q1 2024 – Q3 2025

Type of Expenditure	2023	2024	2024				2025		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Private final consumption	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0
Government final consumption	3.4	4.7	7.3	1.8	6.0	4.0	4.3	6.4	7.4
Gross fixed capital formation	5.4	12.0	9.6	11.5	15.3	11.8	9.7	12.1	7.1
Exports	-7.9	8.3	4.2	8.5	11.7	8.7	4.1	2.6	1.4
Imports	-6.8	8.2	5.2	9.0	13.0	5.9	3.1	6.6	0.4
Net Exports	-22.2	9.2	-8.3	0.3	-5.3	63.6	19.6	-72.6	17.7
GDP	**3.5**	**5.1**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**5.4**	**4.9**	**4.4**	**4.4**	**5.2**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

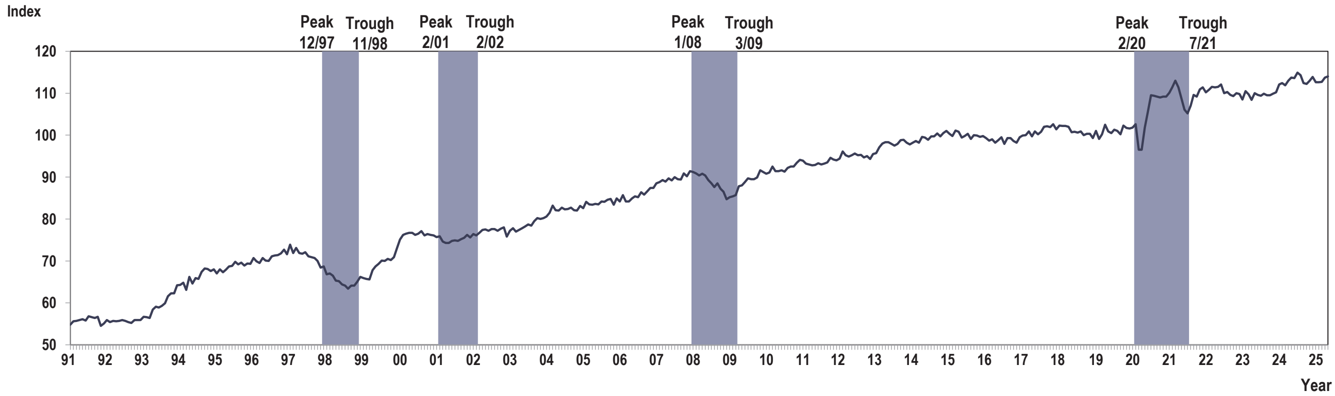
On the demand side, **Private final consumption expenditure** expanded by 5.0 per cent (Q2 2025: 5.3%) in third quarter of 2025. Growth was supported by higher consumption in Restaurants & hotel and Transport. **Government final consumption expenditure** strengthened to 7.1 per cent, up from 6.4 per cent in Q2 2025, supported by higher spending on supplies and services.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) expanded by 7.4 per cent, compared to 12.1 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. GFCF performance was underpinned by Structure and Machinery & equipment, which expanded by 10.4 per cent (Q2 2025: 10.5%) and 4.3 per cent (Q2 2025: 16.6%), respectively. Other assets also rose by 3.0 per cent an improvement from 0.3 per cent in the previous quarter. By sector, GFCF in the Private sector (share: 80.0%) increased by 7.3 per cent (Q2 2025: 11.8%), while Public sector GFCF expanded by 7.4 per cent as (Q2 2025:13.6%).

For the external sector, **Exports** rose at a higher rate than **Imports**, increasing by 1.4 per cent (Q2 2025: 2.6%) and 0.4 per cent (Q2 2025: 6.6%), respectively. Consequently, Net exports rebounded strongly, surging by 17.7 per cent, after having declined by 72.6 per cent in the previous quarter.

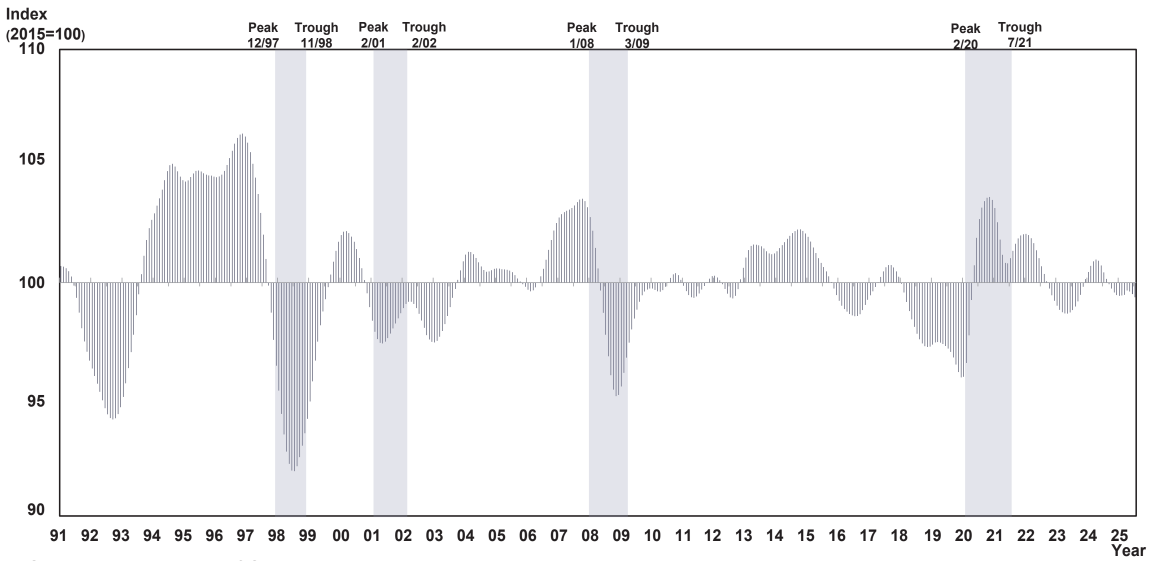
Meanwhile, Malaysia's Economic Indicators for September 2025 demonstrated an improved performance with the Leading Index (LI) registering a turnaround of 0.8 per cent to 113.3 points as compared to 112.4 points in the same month last year. This positive trajectory was supported by strong double-digit growth in the Number of New Companies Registered (16.0%) and Real Imports of Semi Conductors (15.8%). Nevertheless, on a monthly basis the LI declined by 0.5 per cent, weighed down by the Number of Housing Units Approved (-0.7%) and Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (-0.5%). Despite the LI's smoothed long-term trend remaining below the 100.0 points in September 2025, the Malaysian economy is expected to continue expanding, underpinned by sectoral diversity and a robust domestic foundation. Positive trade performance, encouraging investment and easing inflation continue to strengthen domestic resilience, acting as an effective buffer against global headwinds and alleviating cost of living pressures.as an effective buffer against global headwinds and alleviating cost of living pressures.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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

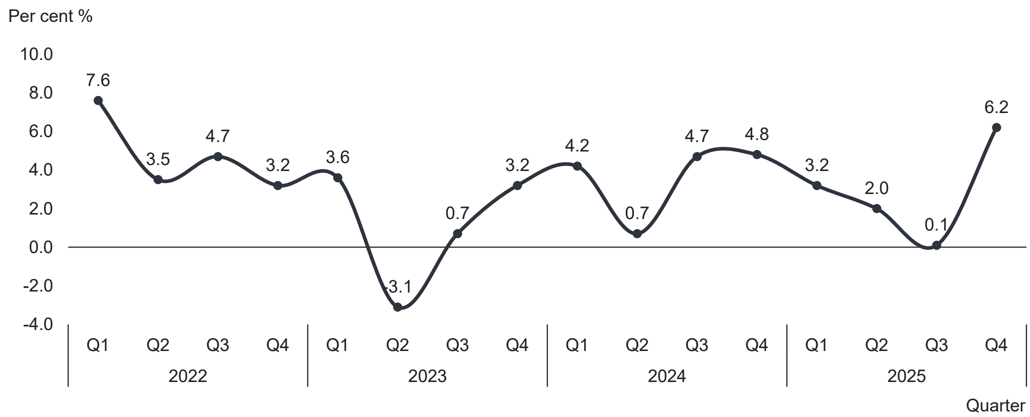


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the fourth quarter of 2025, businesses anticipate a favourable business environment, supported by a positive confidence indicator that shows optimism across key sectors compared with the previous quarter (**Chart 1**). For the six-month period (October 2025 – March 2026), overall business sentiment remains positive, posting a net balance of +12.0 per cent versus +9.9 per cent previously. Wholesale and Retail Trade shows the biggest improvement, moving from -10.5 per cent to +10.3 per cent, while Services, Construction, and Industry continue to project optimistic views. High forward-looking sentiment in Services is led by Education (+42.3%) and Food & Beverage (+41.2%), although Other Services records a cautious -15.4 per cent (**Chart 2**).

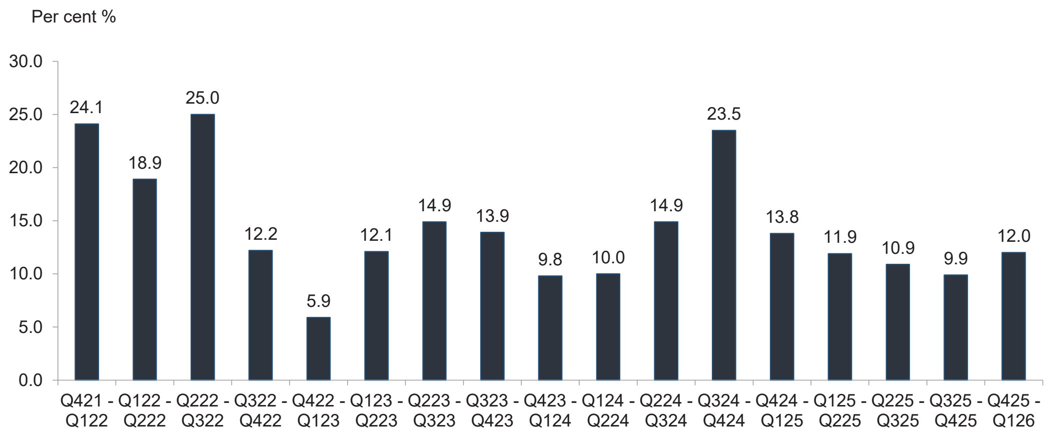
In the fourth quarter of 2025, the state-level Business Confidence Indicator reflects a varied performance across the country. Several states registered noticeable improvements, including Johor (+8.7%), Kedah (+4.2%), Kelantan (+10.4%), Negeri Sembilan (+4.7%), Pahang (+2.9%), Selangor (+8.0%), Terengganu (+7.3%), Sabah (+0.9%), Sarawak (+5.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+7.0%), W.P. Labuan (+0.2%) and W.P. Putrajaya (+3.8%). In contrast, Melaka (-6.0%), Pulau Pinang (-0.7%), Perak (-1.4%) and Perlis (-0.5%) recorded declines, signalling that while many states are seeing stronger confidence, a number of others continue to face challenges that are dampening their business outlook (**Chart 3**).

Chart 3: Quarterly Confidence Indicator, Malaysia, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 4: Net Balance of Business Performance Expectation for Upcoming Six Months, Malaysia, 2022 – 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 5: Confidence Indicator by state for the Fourth Quarter 2025, Malaysia

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

BOX ARTICLE

AN OVERVIEW OF MALAYSIA'S BUILDING MATERIALS PRICES AND CONSTRUCTION SECTOR IN 2024

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Introduction

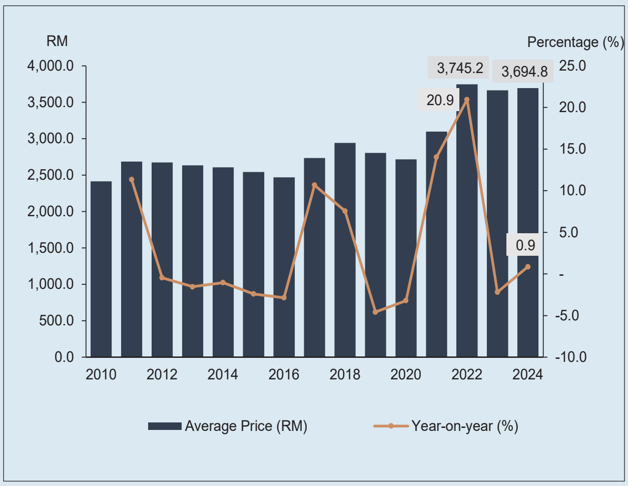
The price and market for building materials play a crucial role in the stability of the construction sector and the ability to implement national development projects. In the context of a global economy facing cost pressures and geopolitical risks, Malaysia's ability to maintain a balance between external impacts and domestic demand strength is key to the industry's sustainability. This article focuses on two main building materials; steel and cement.

Global Risks to the Malaysian Building Materials Market

Based on the GDP performance, the construction sector in 2024 recorded a growth of 17.5 per cent, up from 6.0 per cent in the previous year. This robust increase was supported by double-digit growth in all subsectors, particularly special trade construction activities, civil engineering, and residential buildings, which rose to 21.0 per cent (2023: 6.6%), 16.3 per cent (2023: 14.5%), and 18.8 per cent (2023: 2.4%) respectively[1]. Meanwhile, the average price of building materials in Malaysia in 2024 remained relatively stable despite facing external pressures. Prices for mild steel round bars and cement showed a slight moderation after a period of continuous increase since 2021[2], influenced by the decline in iron ore and coal prices in the global market. According to CIDB, construction tender prices increased by approximately 3.0 per cent, indicating that the construction materials market is beginning to stabilise following to the balance between global pressures and continued domestic support[3]. However, prices remained higher than average pre-pandemic, indicating that production and transportation cost structures have not yet returned to normal levels. At the same time, the momentum of domestic demand continued to be supported by the implementation of public infrastructure projects, the recovery of housing activities, and development expenditure under the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMKe-12), which helped curb the risk of a sudden price decline[4].

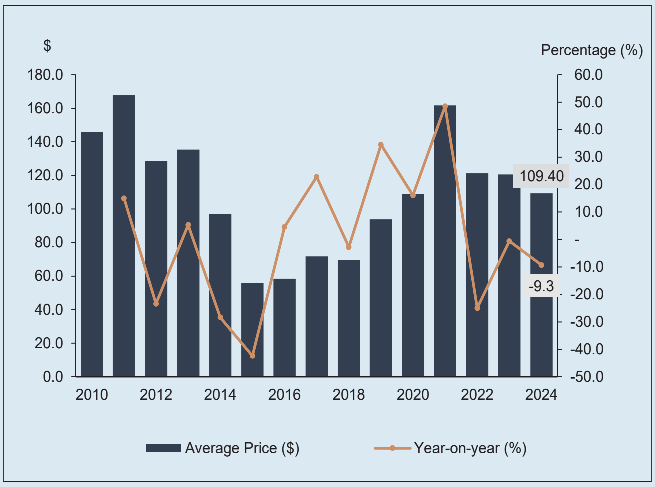
The average prices of major building materials such as steel, consisting of mild steel round bars and Mycon 60 high tensile deformed bars in Malaysia showed significant fluctuations between 2010 and 2024. The price of steel in Malaysia reached the highest price of RM3,745.17 with a 20.9 per cent increase in 2022 (**Chart 1a**). The average price of steel in Malaysia increased slower by 0.9 percent (RM3,694.84) in 2024 and was in tandem with the decline of iron ore price[5] (**Chart 1b**).

Chart 1a: Average Price of Steel, Malaysia, 2010 - 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 1b: Global Average Price of Iron Ore, 2010 - 2024

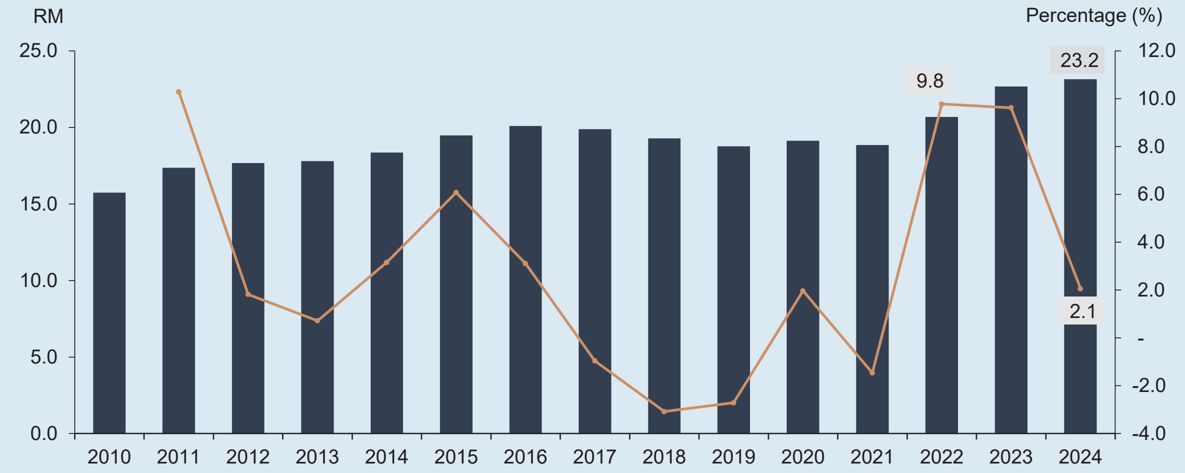


Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data

1 Annual Gross Domestic Product Report, 2015-2024, May 2025, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)
2 Special Release 1, December 2024, Department of Statistics (DOSM)
3 "Malaysian Construction Tender Prices Increase 3% in 2024", May 2024Construction Industry Development Board Malaysia (CIDB)
4 Mid-Term Review of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMKe-12) Report, September 2023, Ministry of Economy Malaysia

5 World Bank Commodity Price Data, Annual Prices, November 2025

Chart 1c: Average Cement Price (Ordinary Portland), Malaysia, 2010-2024

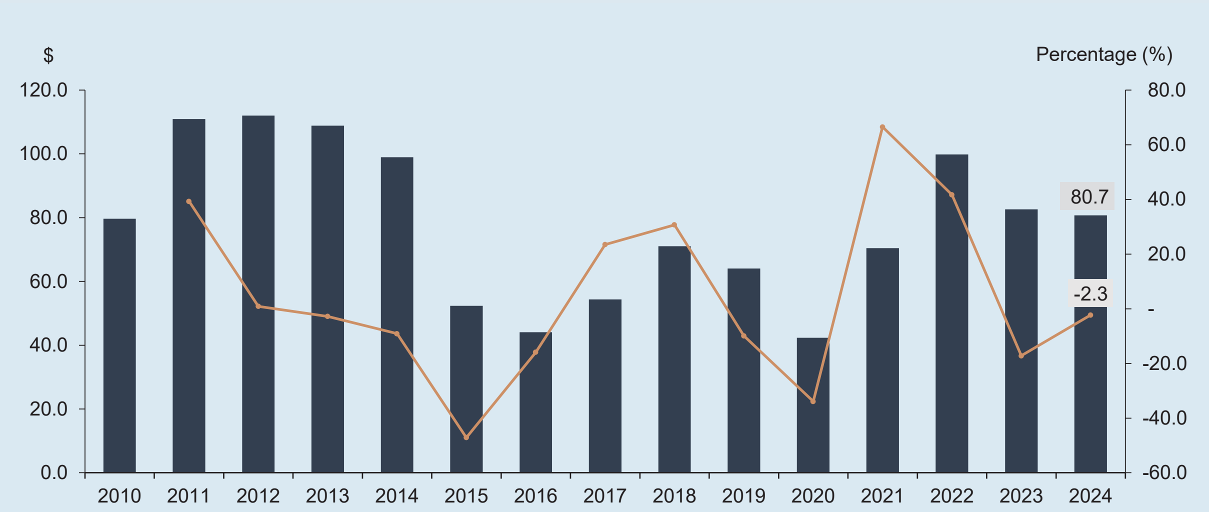


Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data

Another important raw material in the construction sector is cement. **Chart 1c** shows the changes in cement prices from 2010 to 2024, with a significant increase of 9.8 per cent in 2022. This increase was influenced by the energy crisis, geopolitical conflict, and supply chain disruptions, which raised production and transportation costs[6] mainly due to Covid-19 pandemic.

The decline in price of Brent crude oil by USD 80.70 (-2.3%) (**Chart 1d**) is often linked to geopolitical tensions among members of the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries Plus (OPEC+)[7]. In addition, the depreciation of the ringgit (such as an approximate 8.1 per cent drop against the US dollar in the fourth quarter of 2024)[8] has increased the cost burden of importing raw materials like coal and fuel, since many of these materials are purchased in dollar denominations. However, global economic uncertainty is at 2.6 per cent[9] and a global steel overproduction of 68 million metric tons helped curb inflationary pressure on construction materials[10], thereby stabilising local prices of major construction materials.

Chart 1d: Average Global Brent Crude Oil Prices, 2010-2024



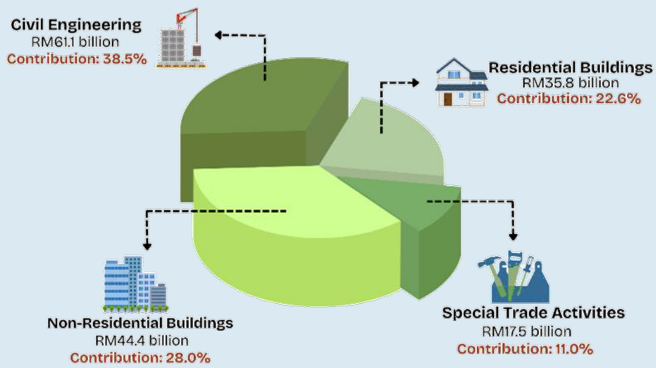
Source: World Bank Commodity Price Data

Geopolitical Dynamics: Impacts on Malaysia's Construction Material Prices, March 2025, Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB)
7 World Economic Outlook, October 2024, International Monetary Fund (IMF)
8 Economic and Financial Developments in Malaysia in the Fourth Quarter of 2024, February 2025, Malaysia World Bank
9 Global Growth is Stabilizing for the First Time in Three Years, June 2024, World Bank
10 Latest developments in steelmaking capacity and outlook", June 2024, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)

Construction Sector in Malaysia

The value of construction work done throughout 2024 recorded a 20.2 per cent increase, reaching RM158.8 billion. This growth was supported by strong performance in the civil engineering subsector (38.5%) valued at RM61.1 billion, non-residential buildings (28.0%) valued at RM44.4 billion, residential buildings (22.6%) totalling RM35.8 billion, and special trade activities (11.0%) with a value of RM17.5 billion. The private sector is also a major contributor, accounting for approximately 62.0 per cent of the total value of construction work, indicating stable and robust domestic demand despite facing global cost pressures[11].

Exhibit 1a: Construction work value by subsector, 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Conclusion

The price of building materials such as steel and cement are very much influenced by global market commodities prices. Overall, Malaysia's building materials market remained stable in 2024 despite global pressures, supported by the moderation in steel and cement prices, lower global commodity costs, and strengthened domestic demand. The construction sector recorded strong double-digit growth driven by public infrastructure projects, housing activities, and private investment. Although prices remain above pre-pandemic levels, factors such as global steel overproduction and lower energy prices have helped contain cost pressures, ensuring the continued resilience of the construction industry.

Disclaimer

The views presented in this article are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM).

11 Quarterly Construction Report, Fourth Quarter 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 11/ 2025

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

Q3 2025: 5.2% (Q2 2025: 4.4%)

	SERVICES	MANUFACTURING	AGRICULTURE	MINING & QUARRYING	CONSTRUCTION
Growth	▲ 5.0 %	▲ 4.1 %	▲ 0.4 %	▲ 9.7 %	▲ 11.8 %
SHARE Q3 2025	59.1%	22.9%	6.6 %	5.5 %	4.4 %

PRODUCTION

PRODUCTION OF FRESH FRUIT BUNCHES (OIL PALM)
Oct 2025: 10,399,437 tonnes ▲ 9.0 %
Sept 2025: 9,544,226 tonnes ▲ 0.2 %

PRODUCTION OF NATURAL RUBBER
Sept 2025: 26,647 tonnes ▼ -14.8 %
Aug 2025: 31,285 tonnes ▼ -12.8 %

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX (IPI)
Q3 2025: ▲ 4.9 %
Q2 2025: ▲ 2.0 %

SALES VALUE OF MANUFACTURING
Q3 2025: RM500.1b ▲ 3.5 %
Q2 2025: RM480.2 b ▲ 3.4 %

REVENUE OF SERVICES SECTOR
Q3 2025: RM657.7 b ▲ 6.3 %
Q2 2025: RM641.4 b ▲ 5.7 %

VOLUME INDEX OF SERVICES
Q3 2025: ▲ 4.8 %
Q2 2025: ▲ 5.1 %

LABOUR FORCE

NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONS
Q3 2025: 16.97 mil persons ▲ 0.7 %
Q2 2025: 16.85 mil persons ▲ 2.9 %

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
Q3 2025: 3.0 %
Q2 2025: 3.0 %

PRICES

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)
Q3 2025: ▲ 1.3 %
Q2 2025: ▲ 1.3 %

PRODUCER PRICE INDEX (PPI)
Q3 2025: ▼ -2.4 %
Q2 2025: ▼ -3.7 %

EXTERNAL SECTOR

EXPORTS
Q3 2025: RM410.1 b ▲ 6.7 %
Q2 2025: RM381.8 b ▲ 3.3 %

IMPORTS
Q3 2025: RM359.8 b ▲ 0.4 %
Q2 2025: RM367.4 b ▲ 9.0 %

B: BILLION
PERCENTAGE SHARE: YEAR-ON-YEAR

SOURCE: MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW, VOL. 11/ 2025, DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA (DOSM)

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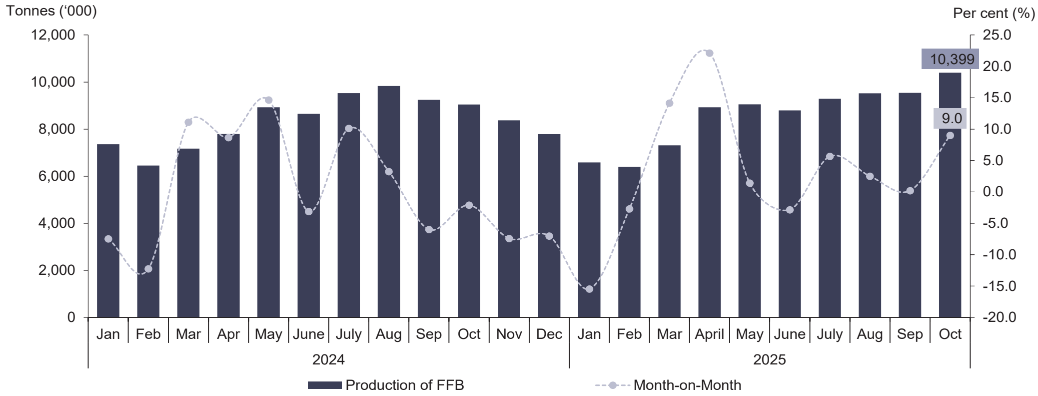
ASEAN MALAYSIA 2025 INCLUSIVITY AND SUSTAINABILITY · MALAYSIA MADANI kemampanan · ODIN MALAYSIA NUMBER ONE IN THE WORLD · 20 October · 2016 - 2030

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches production in October 2025 increased by 9.0 per cent to 10,399,437 tonnes as compared to 9,544,226 tonnes in September 2025 (**Chart 6**). On a year-on-year comparison showed an increase of 14.9 per cent as compared to October 2024 (9,048,171 tonnes).

Chart 6: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2024 – October 2025



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

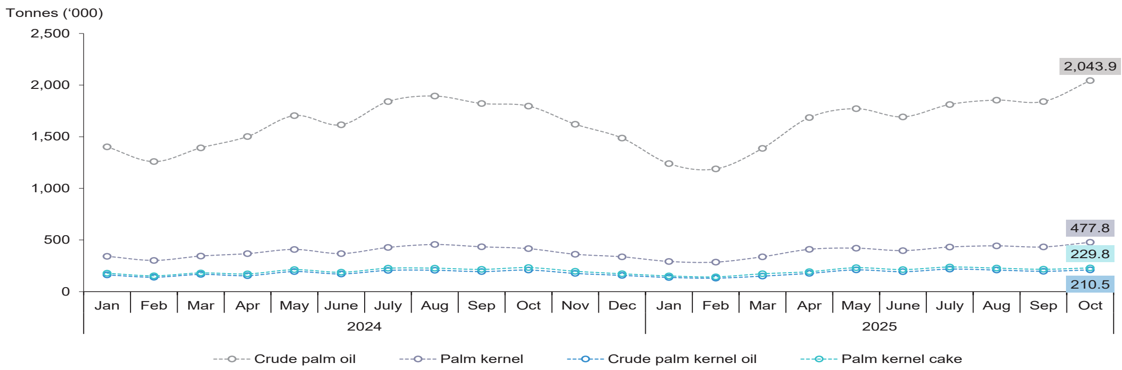
The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates in October 2025 increased by 9.1 per cent to 1.80 tonnes/ha as compared to September 2025 (1.65 tonnes/ha) (**Table 4**). The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia increased 4.9 per cent to 1.94 tonnes/ha (September 2025: 1.85 tonnes/ha) and Sabah / Sarawak rose by 12.8 per cent to 1.68 tonnes/ha (September 2025: 1.49 tonnes/ha).

Region	2024												2025									
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct
Malaysia	**1.25**	**1.09**	**1.17**	**1.27**	**1.43**	**1.40**	**1.56**	**1.65**	**1.57**	**1.55**	**1.42**	**1.34**	**1.15**	**1.06**	**1.20**	**1.48**	**1.48**	**1.45**	**1.53**	**1.63**	**1.65**	**1.80**
Peninsular Malaysia	1.29	1.16	1.30	1.43	1.66	1.61	1.81	1.89	1.76	1.63	1.51	1.38	1.16	1.08	1.26	1.64	1.64	1.67	1.89	1.91	1.85	1.94
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.22	1.03	1.07	1.14	1.25	1.23	1.36	1.45	1.42	1.48	1.35	1.30	1.14	1.05	1.15	1.35	1.36	1.27	1.24	1.40	1.49	1.68

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Table 4 : Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2024 – Oktober 2025 (Tonnes/Ha)

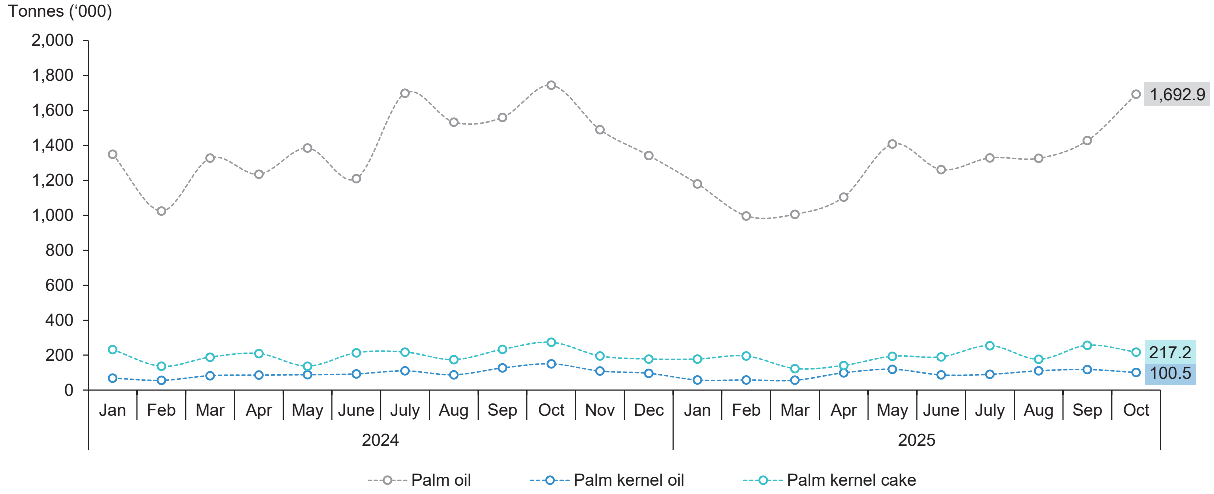
Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel increased by 11.0 per cent (October 2025: 2,043,886 tonnes, September 2025: 1,840,983 tonnes) and 10.5 per cent (October 2025: 477,775 tonnes, September 2025: 432,368 tonnes) respectively. Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake showed a rise of 6.8 per cent (October 2025: 210,529 tonnes, September 2025: 197,197 tonnes) and 6.1 per cent (October 2025: 229,765 tonnes, September 2025: 216,465 tonnes) respectively (**Chart 7**).



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Chart 7: Production of Major Oil Palm Products,January 2024 - October 2025

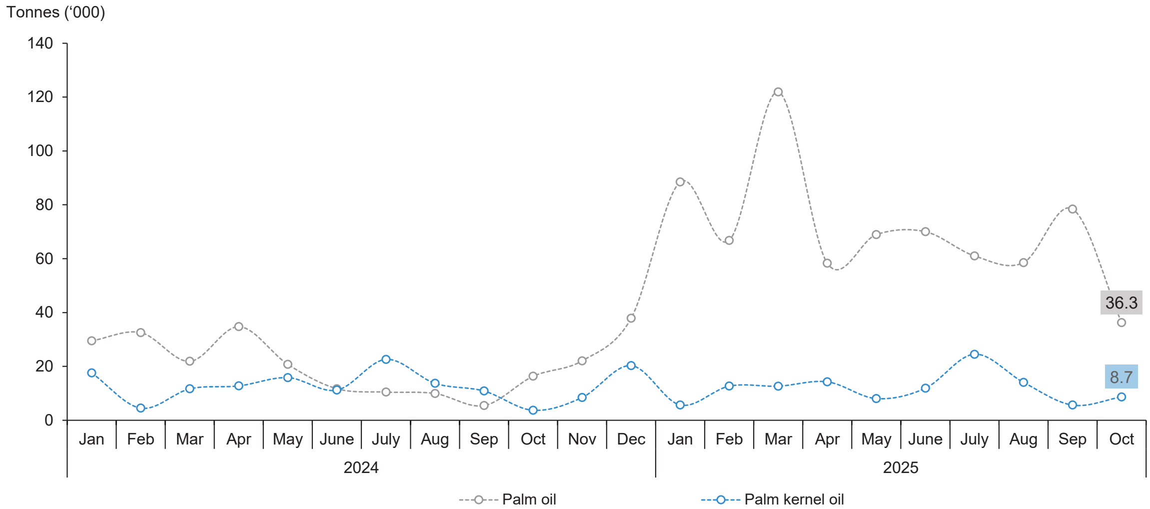
Exports of palm oil increased 18.6 per cent (October 2025: 1,692,895 tonnes, September 2025: 1,427,609 tonnes). Meanwhile, exports of palm kernel oil declined by 14.5 per cent (October 2025: 100,491 tonnes, September 2025: 117,520 tonnes) and palm kernel cake decreased 15.3 per cent (October 2025: 217,177 tonnes, September 2025: 256,412 tonnes) (**Chart 8**).



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Chart 8: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, January 2024 - October 2025

Imports of palm oil decreased by 53.7 per cent to 36,283 tonnes in October 2025 as compared to 78,413 tonnes in the previous month. Imports of palm kernel oil showed an increase of 53.5 per cent to 8,695 tonnes (September 2025: 5,664 tonnes) (**Chart 9**).



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Chart 9: Imports of Oil Palm Products,September 2024 - October 2025

In July 2025, Malaysia's palm oil exports increased by 3.8 per cent to 1.3 million tonnes, driven by higher Malaysia's plantation sector is witnessing a sharp rise in merger and acquisition (M&A) activity, driven not by oil palm expansion but by the transformation of plantation land into high-impact industrial parks. This shift reflects a broader move among major plantation companies to unlock the value of their strategic land holdings for modern industrial and logistics development.

According to Maybank Investment Bank, total M&A transactions so far this year have reached RM2.06 billion, nearly double that of 2024 with 45 per cent related to property and industrial park development. Among the largest deals was the sale of 484 hectares of Sime Darby Guthrie (SD Guthrie) land in Malaysia Vision Valley (MVV) 2.0, Negeri Sembilan, to an Eco World–led joint venture for RM573 million.

This M&A wave is supported by strong corporate balance sheets following years of high crude palm oil (CPO) prices, limited new expansion opportunities due to sustainability (NDPE) commitments, rising operating costs, and the need to repurpose mature strategic lands. Key players such as SD Guthrie, Kuala Lumpur Kepong (KLK), Genting Plantations, and TH Plantations are actively monetising assets through land sales and development ventures.

Maybank IB expects SD Guthrie to develop around 4,000 hectares of land over the next 5–10 years across Johor, Selangor, Negeri Sembilan, Perak, and Kedah. M&A activity in the sector is projected to remain robust through 2026, as companies increasingly view such deals as strategic moves to unlock new growth via industrial development.

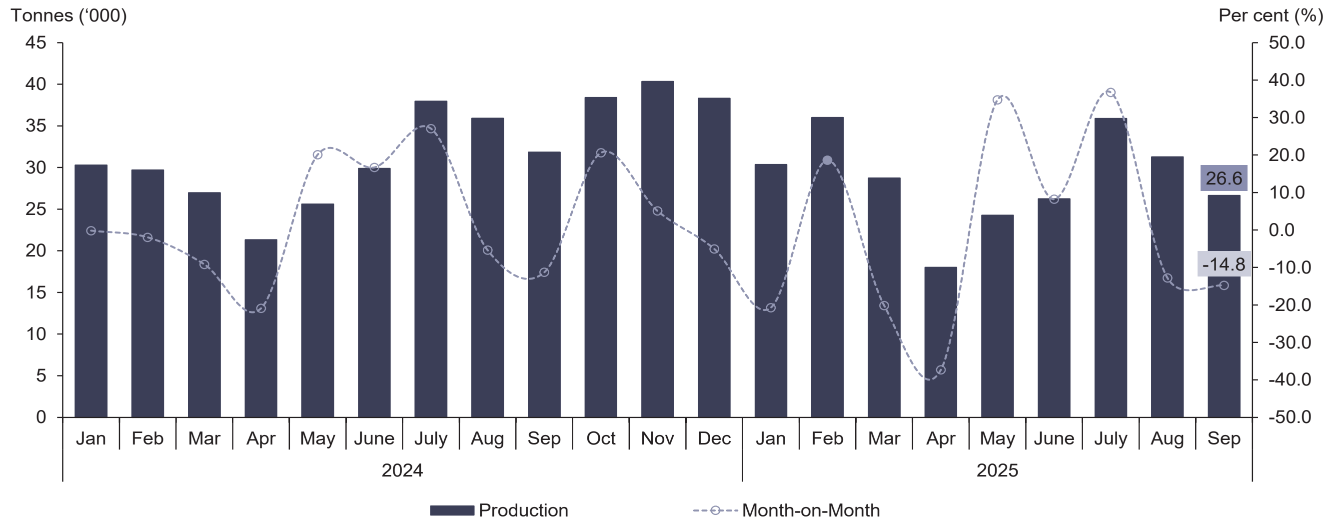
Medium-sized firms like Sarawak Oil Palms, Hap Seng Plantations, and Chin Teck Plantations are also attracting investor interest, as their landholdings are seen to be undervalued. With strong cash positions and low debt, these companies are considered potential candidates for future privatisation or joint ventures.

Source: ‘Syarikat perladangan bergabung tukar ladang sawit jadi taman perindustrian’, BH online 28 October 2025

Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production decreased by 14.8 per cent in September 2025 (26,647 tonnes) as compared to August 2025 (31,285 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 10**. Year-on-year comparison showed that the production of NR decreased by 16.3 per cent (September 2024: 31,847 tonnes).

Chart 10: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2024- September 2025

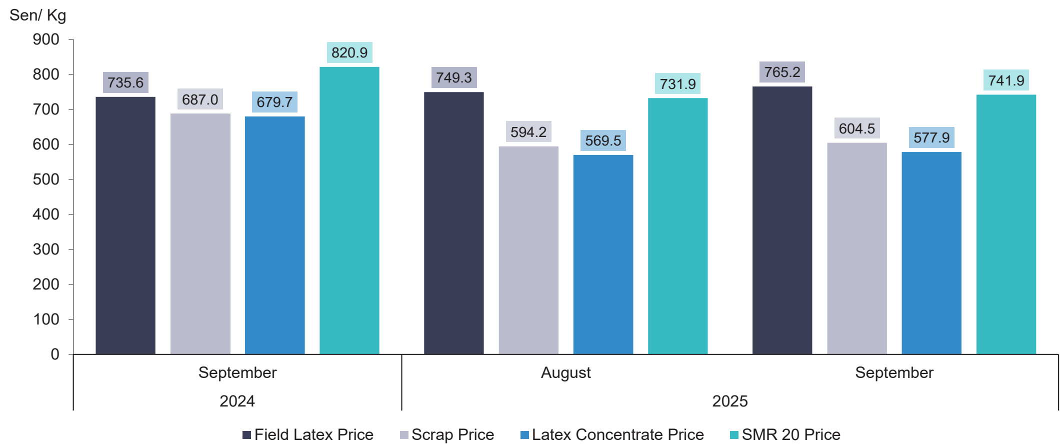


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Smallholdings sector was the main contributor to the production of natural rubber in September 2025, encompassing 85.2 per cent (22,711 tonnes) and the remaining was from the estate sector, 14.8 per cent (3,936 tonnes). Comparison month-on-month in production for smallholder sector showed a decrease of 16.1 per cent and the estate sector also decreased 6.8 per cent. Meanwhile, production of smallholdings showed a decrease of 17.3 per cent and estate 10.0 per cent as compared to September 2024 respectively.

Analysis of the average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded an increase of 1.5 per cent (September 2025: 577.89 sen per kg; August 2025: 569.48 sen per kg) while Scrap increased by 1.7 per cent (September 2025: 604.53 sen per kg; August 2025: 594.18 sen per kg) (**Chart 11**). The trend of prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) increased by 1.4 per cent and 2.1 per cent. The World Bank Commodity Price Data reported the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) has increased 1.7 per cent from USD1.71/kg to USD1.74/kg and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) decreased 1.9 per cent from USD2.15/kg to USD2.11/kg.

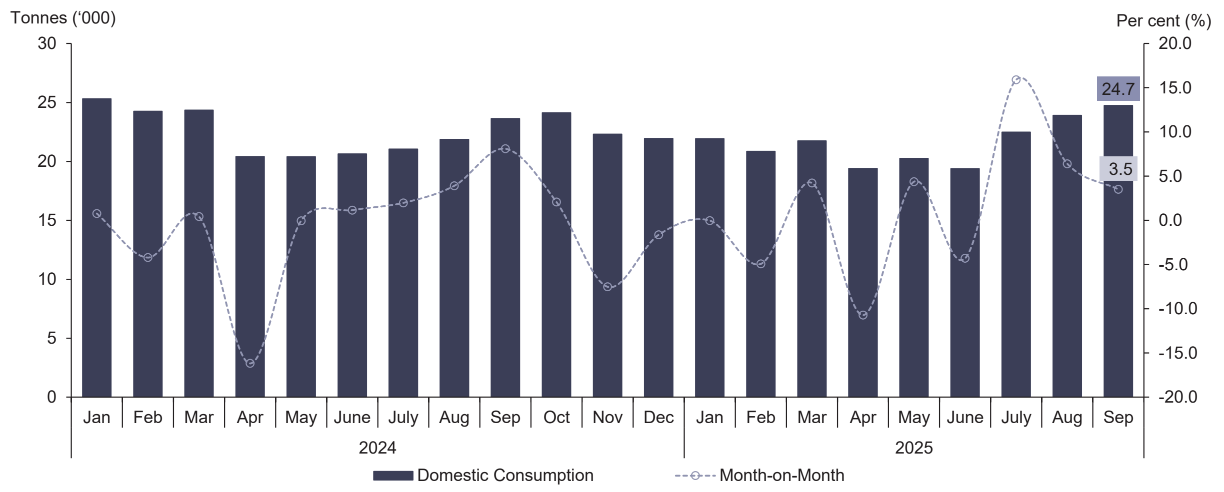
Chart 11: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, September 2025



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total stocks of NR in September 2025 increased by 0.7 per cent to 159,629 tonnes as compared to 158,567 tonnes in August 2025. Year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks increased by 20.6 per cent against 132,391 tonnes as recorded in September 2024 (**Chart 12**).

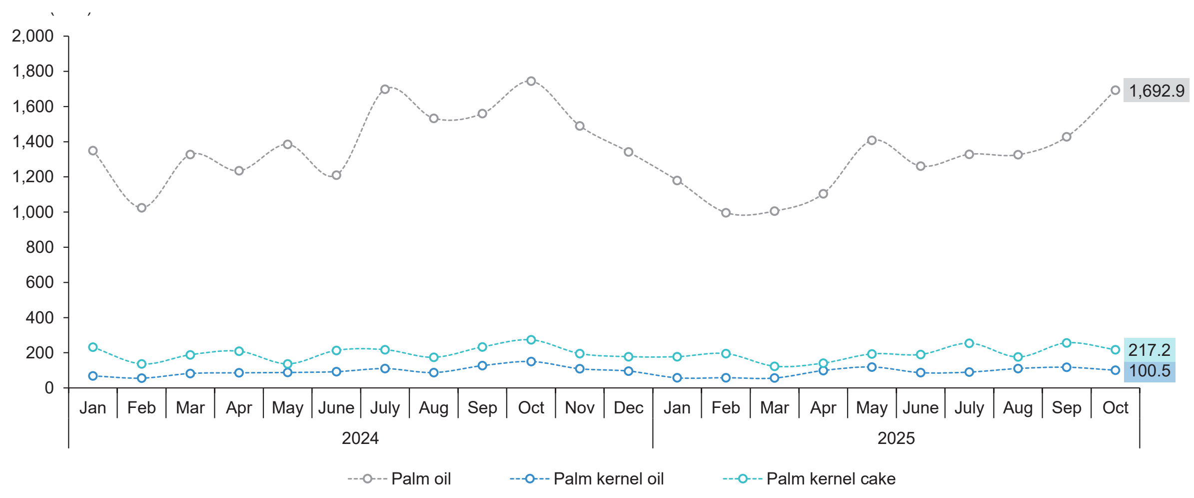
Chart 12: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2024 - September 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption showed an increase of 3.5 per cent to 24,742 tonnes as compared to 23,904 tonnes in August 2025. The consumption on an annual basis indicated an increase of 4.7 per cent (September 2024: 23,630 tonnes) (**Chart 13**).

Chart 13: Domestic Consumption, January 2024 –- September 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's NR amounted to 33,548 tonnes in September 2025, decreased 15.1 per cent as against August 2025 (39,517 tonnes). P.R. China remained as the main destination for NR exports which accounted 44.2 per cent of total exports in September 2025 followed by United Arab Emirates (13.8%), the Germany (12.8%), the United States of America (5.5%) and Portugal (4.2%).

The exports performance was contributed by NR-based product such as gloves, tyre, tube and rubber thread. Gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with a value of RM1.1 billion in September 2025, a decrease of 8.2 per cent as compared to August 2025 (RM1.2 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were U.S.A (21,402.1 tonnes), China (3,073.2 tonnes) and Japan (2,179.4 tonnes) as shown in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, August 2025 and September 2025

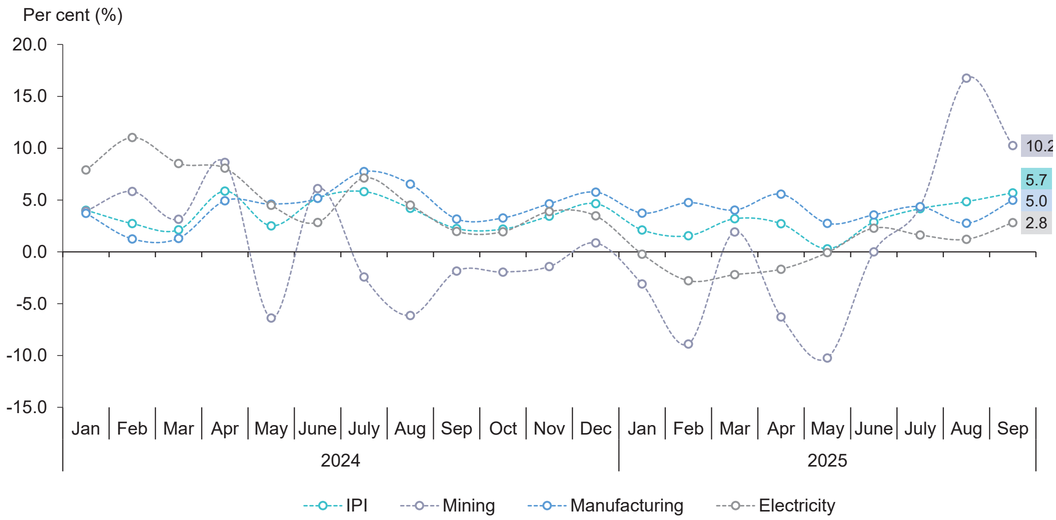
Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	August 2025	September 2025	August 2025	September 2025
United States	21,739.4	21,402.1	550,191.3	519,847.8
China	2,999.9	3,073.2	50,853.3	48,614.2
Japan	2,638.6	2,179.4	73,577.1	61,510.4
India	2,604.9	1,807.6	35,992.1	23,861.8
Germany	2,304.6	1,737.1	58,334.2	47,281.2
Turkiye	1,770.0	1,491.6	28,479.1	23,853.4
Italy	1,056.0	1,211.6	22,057.4	25,775.8
United Kingdom	1,189.8	957.2	28,971.9	23,381.6
Canada	1,151.0	889.3	28,555.8	21,739.2
Argentina	516.4	789.4	7,717.6	10,379.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index expanded by 5.7 per cent in September 2025, following a growth of 4.8 per cent in the previous month. This expansion was driven by robust growth in the Manufacturing sector at 5.0 per cent (August 2025: 2.8%), followed by the Mining sector at 10.2 per cent (August 2025: 16.8%) and the Electricity sector at 2.8 per cent (August 2025: 1.2%). Compared to August 2025, the IPI contracted by 0.02 per cent compared to 2.4 per cent growth recorded in the previous month (**Chart 14**).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the Manufacturing sector, domestic-oriented industries rose by 5.3 per cent in September 2025, after recording a growth of 3.8 per cent in August 2025. This positive momentum was contributed by the Manufacture of food processing products (9.0%); Manufacture of basic metals (6.1%); and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (4.5%). On a month-on-month basis, domestic-oriented industries grew by 1.5 per cent (August 2025: 4.9%).

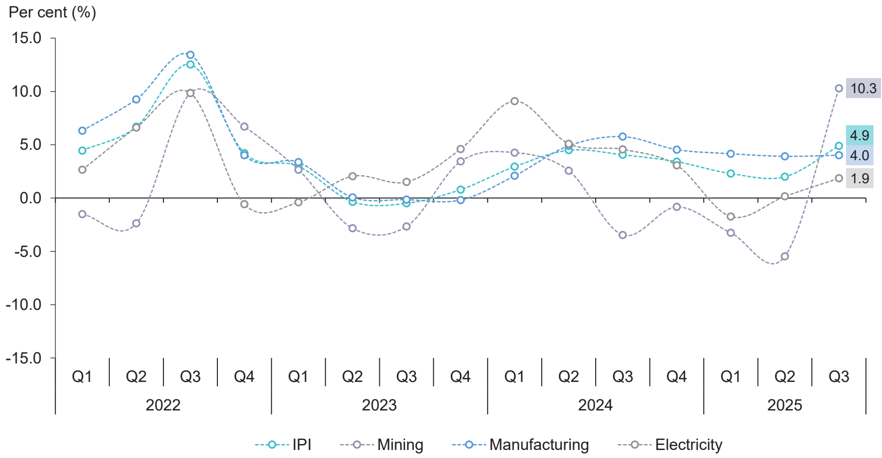
Similarly, export-oriented industries in September 2025 continued to increase by 4.8 per cent, after posting a rise of 2.3 per cent in the previous month. This performance was mainly supported by the Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products, which recorded a growth of 8.8 per cent, and was further bolstered by the Manufacture of vegetables and animal oils and fats (7.4%). On a month-on-month comparison, export-oriented industries increased by 0.8 per cent (August 2025: 1.2%).

The 10.2 per cent growth in the Mining sector in September 2025 was driven by Crude Oil & Condensate production, which rose by 13.0 per cent (August 2025: 11.4%), although a slower improvement was recorded in Natural Gas production (8.5%). On a month-on-month basis, the Mining index declined by 2.9 per cent.

Meanwhile, the Electricity index increased by of 2.8 per cent in September 2025, improving from 1.2 per cent recorded in the previous month. Compared to August 2025, the Electricity index dropped to 4.4 per cent.

At the global level, the IPI for most countries showed an upward trend in September 2025, with double-digit year-on-year increases recorded by Singapore (16.1%), Taiwan (15.5%) and South Korea (11.6%). Growth was also observed in countries such as China (6.5%), Japan (3.4%) and Thailand (1.0%) in September 2025.

Chart 15: Industrial Production Index (Year-on-Year), Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Overall, in the third quarter of 2025, the IPI recorded a notable growth of 4.9 per cent compared to 2.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2025. This significant growth was contributed by all sectors, namely Manufacturing (4.0%), Mining (10.3%) and Electricity (1.9%). On a quarter-on-quarter comparison, the IPI rose by 6.6 per cent (**Chart 15**).

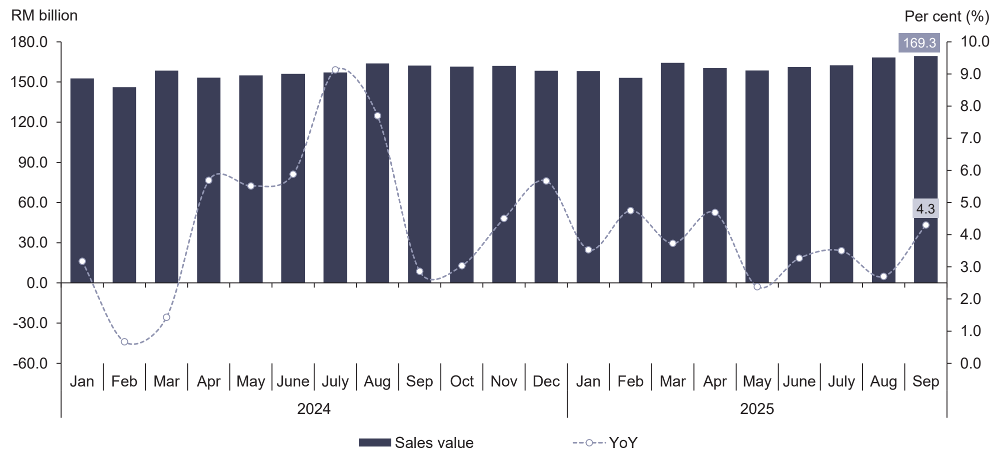
The IPI grew at a moderate rate of 3.1 per cent compared to the same period in the preceding year (January - September 2024: 3.8%), influenced by the expansion of the Manufacturing index (4.0%). In the meantime, the Mining and Electricity indices recorded marginal growth of 0.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively.

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector posted sales of RM169.3 billion in September 2025, expanding by 4.3 per cent (August 2025: 2.7%). The growth in sales value was mainly contributed by the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector, which grew by 9.1 per cent in September 2025 (August 2025: 9.6%). The growth was further supported by the Electrical & electronics products and the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sectors, which rose by 6.4 per cent (August 2025: 3.7%) and 2.7 per cent (August 2025: 3.3%), respectively. On month-on-month comparison, sales value increased by 0.6 per cent, reaching RM169.3 billion from RM168.3 billion recorded in August 2025 (**Chart 16**).

Sales value growth in the export-oriented industries which accounted for 72.3 per cent of total sales, expanded by 3.8 per cent in September 2025 (August 2025: 2.0%). This performance was primarily influenced by the increase in the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats at 7.8 per cent (August 2025: 8.2%). Meanwhile, the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products grew by 6.1 per cent (August 2025: 3.8%), and the Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. grew by 5.2 per cent (August 2025: 4.9%). On a month-on-month comparison, the growth of export-oriented industries increased by 0.7 per cent (August 2025: 4.2%).

Chart 16: Sales Value of the Manufacturing Sector, Malaysia January 2024 – September 2025



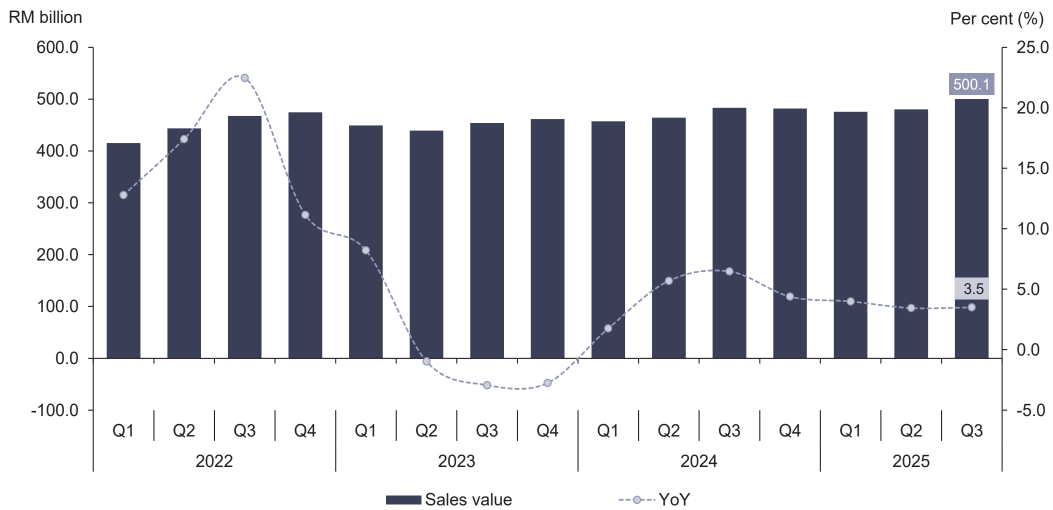
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Likewise, the domestic-oriented industries increased by 5.7 per cent in September 2025, after registering 4.5 per cent a month ago. The performance was supported by robust growth in the Manufacture of food processing products with 10.5 per cent in September 2025 (August 2025: 11.6%), as well as in the Manufacture of basic metals (4.8%) and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (4.1%). Furthermore, the domestic-oriented industries increased 0.3 per cent compared to the preceding month.

A total of 2.4 million employees were recorded in this sector during September 2025, augmented by 1.0 per cent (August 2025: 1.0%). The augmentation was mainly driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco (1.9%); Electrical & electronics products (1.4%); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (0.9%). On a month-on-month basis, the number of employees in this sector increased by 0.5 per cent.

Correspondingly, the salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector also posted an expansion of 2.0 per cent (August 2025: 1.8%), amounting to RM8.4 billion in September 2025. In addition, salaries & wages paid rebounded by 1.7 per cent compared to RM8.26 billion recorded in the preceding month. Subsequently, the sales value per employee registered at RM70,126 (3.3%), while the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,479, increased by 1.1 per cent year-on-year.

Chart 17: Sales Value of the Manufacturing Sector, Malaysia, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

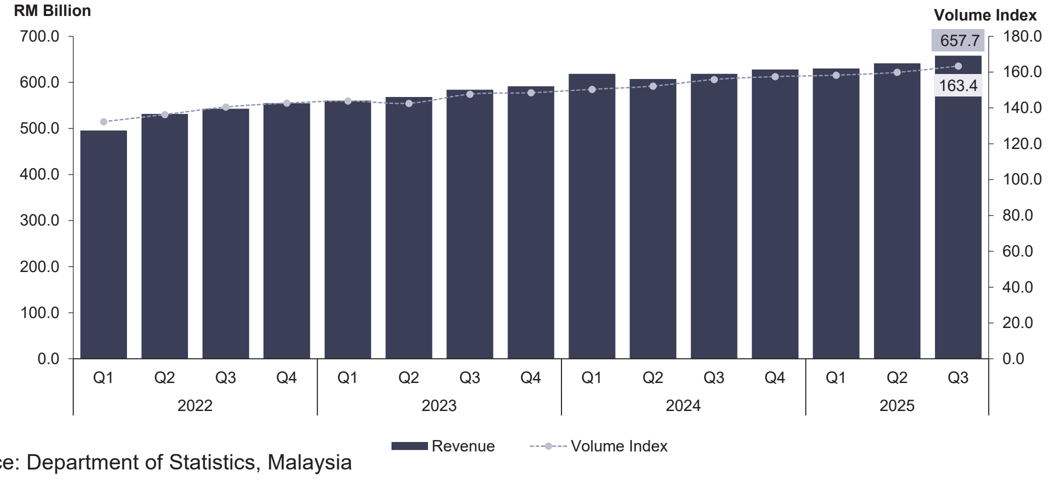
Sales of the Manufacturing sector reached RM500.1 billion in the third quarter of 2025, reflecting a growth of 3.5 per cent (Q2 2025: 3.4%). The increase was primarily attributable to the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector (9.2%); and Electrical & electronics products (5.6%) sub-sectors. Moreover, the number of employees and salaries & wages during the quarter rose by 1.0 per cent (Q2 2025: 1.0%) and 2.0 per cent (Q2 2025: 1.8%), respectively (**Chart 17**).

For the period of January to September 2025, the Manufacturing sector recorded cumulative sales of RM1.5 trillion, growing by 3.6 per cent compared to the same period of 2024 (January– September 2024: 4.6%). The number of employees increased by 1.0 per cent to 2.4 million persons, while salaries & wages increased by 1.9 per cent to RM75.2 billion. Moreover, the sales value per employee stood at RM603,051, growing by 2.6 per cent.

Services

In the third quarter of 2025, revenue of Services sector recorded an increase of 6.3 per cent, amounting to RM657.7 billion (**Chart 18**). Hence, the Services Volume Index grew by 4.8 per cent to 163.4 points. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, this sector registered a growth of 2.5 per cent in revenue and a 2.2 per cent increased in the volume index. These trends indicate steady expansion and continued resilience in the Services sector, supported by sustained expansion in business activities and positive performance across all segments of the sector

Chart 18: Revenue and Volume Index of Services Sector, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The revenue performance was backed by Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation, and Food & Beverage sub-sectors which recorded a growth of 5.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, with total revenue of RM496.8 billion (**Table 6**). The growth wasin tandem with the increased in domestic travel, robust consumer spending bolstered by the Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA) initiative, and high international tourist arrivals. Under SARA initiative, all Malaysians aged 18 and above received a one-off cash assistance of RM100 credited via MyKad, usable from 31 August to 31 December 2025, which further strengthened household purchasing power and spurred consumer-related activities. In addition, domestic travel during public holidays in the third quarter of 2025, including Independence Day, Additional Public Holiday on 15 September 2025, Malaysia Day and school holidays, also boosted domestic tourism, thereby stimulating revenue in the Accommodation (YoY: 14.3%) and Food & beverage (YoY: 11.2%) sub-sectors. Meanwhile, the Volume Index increased by 5.5 per cent to register 164.0 points (**Table 7**). These results highlight the resilience and key role of this segment in supporting the overall growth of the Services sector in the third quarter of 2025.

In terms of the performance of Wholesale and Retail Trade sub-sector by activity, the Retail Trade activity grew at 5.9 per cent to RM203.3 billion. The perforamnce was attributed to the Retail Sales in Non-specialised stores with 7.0 per cent to RM79.0 billion, followed by Retail Sales in Other Goods in Specialised stores (6.5%) and Retail Sales of Automotive Fuel (6.3%). Meanwhile, sales value for Wholesale Trade activities increased by 5.8 per cent to RM210.8 billion, which was contributed by Other Specialised Wholesale (4.7%), Wholesale of Household Goods (6.8%), and Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (6.4%). Next, the sales value for Motor Vehicles activities rose by 3.3 per cent to RM56.9 billion compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceeding year.

Furthermore, revenue of Information & Communication and Transport & Storage segment grew by 6.4 per cent, reaching RM91.0 billion compared to the same quarter in the previous year. Information & Communication sub-sector grew by 4.0 per cent, supported by stronger demand in Telecommunications (3.9%) and Computer Services (1.8%). Meanwhile, the Transportation & Storage sub-sector maintained positive momentum, recording a year-on-year growth of 9.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2025. This increase was primarily driven by higher revenue growth in land transport, storage & supporting services, and post & courier services activities, which recorded growth of 8.9 per cent, 9.9 per cent, and 9.0 per cent, respectively. This performance reflects continued demand for logistics and land-based delivery services, supported by active domestic trade and the continued growth of e-commerce activities. In terms of Volume Index, this segment recorded an increase of 5.4 per cent, with Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication sub-sectors rose by 7.6 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively, as compared to the third quarter of 2024.

The Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, and Personal Services and Other Activities segment reported a revenue of RM25.5 billion in this quarter, marking a 12.4 per cent increased as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The growth was driven by the Private Education (9.8%) and Personal Services (12.1%) sub-sectors, supported by increased enrolment in private higher education as well as increased demand for personal care and lifestyle-related services. Meanwhile, the Private Health subsector (12.6%) and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation (14.8%) continued to record positive growth in this quarter, indicating steady demand for healthcare and recreational services.

Revenue for the Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services segment recorded an increase of 8.8 per cent as compared to the same quarter in the previous year. The Professional sub-sector expanded by 8.7 per cent, supported by sustained demand for engineering, architectural, and surveying services in line with ongoing development and infrastructure projects. The Administrative & Support Services sub-sector grew by 10.3 per cent, driven by higher activity in business support and travel-related services. Meanwhile, the Real Estate sub-sector registered a growth of 7.8 per cent, underpinned by continued activity in the housing and property markets. Overall, the continued expansion in this segment reflects strong business confidence and ongoing investment in professional, real estate, and administrative & support services.

Table 6: Revenue of Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q2 2025 and Q3 2025

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

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

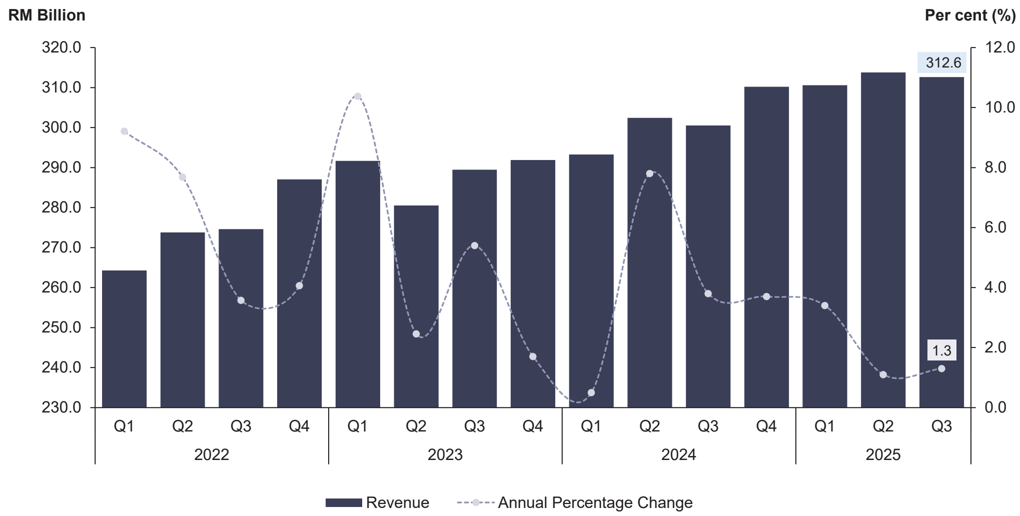
Table 7: Volume Index of Services (2015=100) by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q2 2025 and Q3 2025

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

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Income of e-Commerce for this quarter reached RM312.6 billion, registering a 1.3 per cent increased year-on-year compared to the same quarter last year. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, e-commerce income recorded a marginal decline of 0.4 per cent, reflecting more moderate activity as compared to the previous quarter (Chart 2).

Chart 19: e-Commerce Income, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The total number of persons engaged in Services sector reached 4.6 million, with a growth of 2.4 per cent. The growth was driven by the Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage segment (3.2%), followed by the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation segment (2.6%). On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the number of persons engaged rose by 0.9 per cent, equivalent to an additional of 39.8 thousand persons (**Table 8**)

Table 8: Number of Persons Engaged in the Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q2 2025 and Q3 2025

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

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In line with higher number of persons engaged, total salaries and wages in the Services sector increased by 4.7 per cent year-on-year, reaching RM34.5 billion in the third quarter of 2025. The rise was mainly from the Wholesale & Retail Trade and Transportation & Storage sub-sectors, which recorded a growth of 4.4 per cent and 5.0 per cent, respectively. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, salaries and wages rose by 1.6 per cent (**Table 9**).

Table 9: Total of Salaries & Wages in the Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q2 2025 and Q3 2025

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

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Overall, the Services sector in the third quarter of 2025 demonstrated positive growth across all key segments, supported by strong domestic demand, higher international arrivals, and sustained activity in professional, digital, and lifestyle-related services. Employment and salaries & wages within the sector continued to increase, while e-Commerce activity remained resilient despite a slight moderation as compared to the previous quarter. These developments highlight the sector's resilience and its vital role in driving Malaysia's economic activity and consumer-driven growth.

Prospects for the Fourth Quarter of 2025

Looking ahead to the fourth quarter of 2025, the Services sector is expected to expand moderately year-on-year, supported by continued growth in tourism and stronger consumer demand. In addition, Malaysia is increasingly recognized as a strategic hub for data centre and cloud infrastructure, driven by substantial investments in both segments.

Merchandise Trade

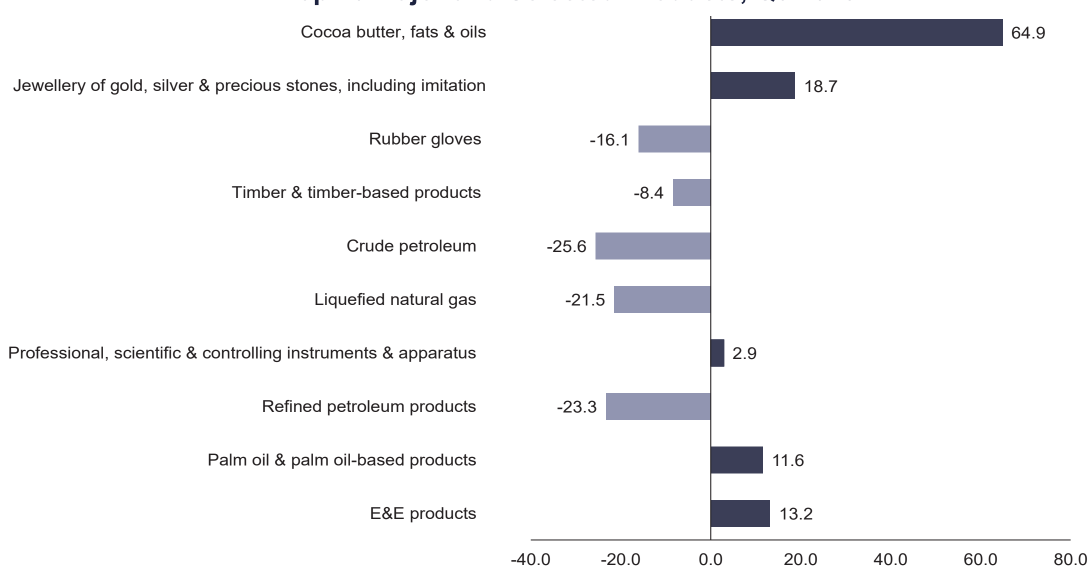
Malaysia's annual trade performance for the third quarter (Q3) of 2025 recorded a 3.7 per cent increase in total trade compared to the same period in 2024. Export rose by 6.7 per cent year-on-year, while imports recorded a marginal growth of 0.4 per cent compared to Q3 2024. As a result, the trade surplus expanded by 93.6 per cent. In comparison, during the second quarter (Q2) of 2025, total trade, exports, and imports grew by 6.1 per cent, 3.3 per cent, and 9.0 per cent, respectively. However, the trade balance showed a decline of 55.9 per cent, reflecting higher import growth relative to exports during that period.

From a monthly perspective, Malaysia's trade returned to a more encouraging trend in September 2025, rising 9.8 per cent from RM234.4 billion in the same month last year to RM257.5 billion. This recovery was driven by double-digit growth in exports of 12.2 per cent, followed by a 7.3 per cent recovery in imports. Consequently, the trade surplus recorded a surplus of 54.7 per cent from last year to RM19.9 billion. On a month-on-month comparison, total trade, exports, imports, and trade surplus rose by 4.3 per cent, 5.6 per cent, 2.9 per cent, and 25.3 per cent, respectively.

Looking at major trading partners, Malaysia's export performance in Q3 2025 maintained positive growth momentum. This increase was driven mainly by export growth to Singapore, which recorded the highest rise of RM10.3 billion, followed by Taiwan (+RM4.8 billion), Mexico (+RM4.1 billion), and the European Union (EU) (+RM3.6 billion). In line with the increase in exports, imports also showed positive development, with a significant rise recorded from China, increasing by RM12.7 billion, followed by Taiwan (+RM12.0 billion), Oman (+RM2.9 billion) and the Republic of Korea (+RM2.1 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in Q3 2025 continued to be driven by five main trading partners, namely China, Singapore, the United States (US) and Taiwan, collectively contributing 50.9 per cent (Q3 2024: 48.7%).

Malaysia's merchandise exports remained encouraging, recording an annual growth of 6.7 per cent in Q3 2025, rising from RM384.2 billion in the same quarter of 2024 to RM410.1 billion. This positive growth was mainly supported by Electrical & Electronics (E&E) products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products, both of which continued an upward trajectory since Q2 2024, increased by RM27.4 billion (+17.5%) and RM1.9 billion (+6.1%), respectively, as shown in **Chart 20**. In addition, exports of Iron & steel bars, rods recorded a modest recovery, with a year-on-year increasing of 1.2 per cent to RM2.2 billion in Q3 2025, thereby contributing to the strengthening of the overall performance of the country's exports. Conversely, exports of Refined petroleum products continued to show signs of structural weakness after ten consecutive quarters of decline, falling by RM4.1 billion with annual growth registering a significant drop of 14.8 per cent. Overall, E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's major export products in Q3 2025, with a combined contribution of 58.5 per cent (Q3 2024: 55.9%).

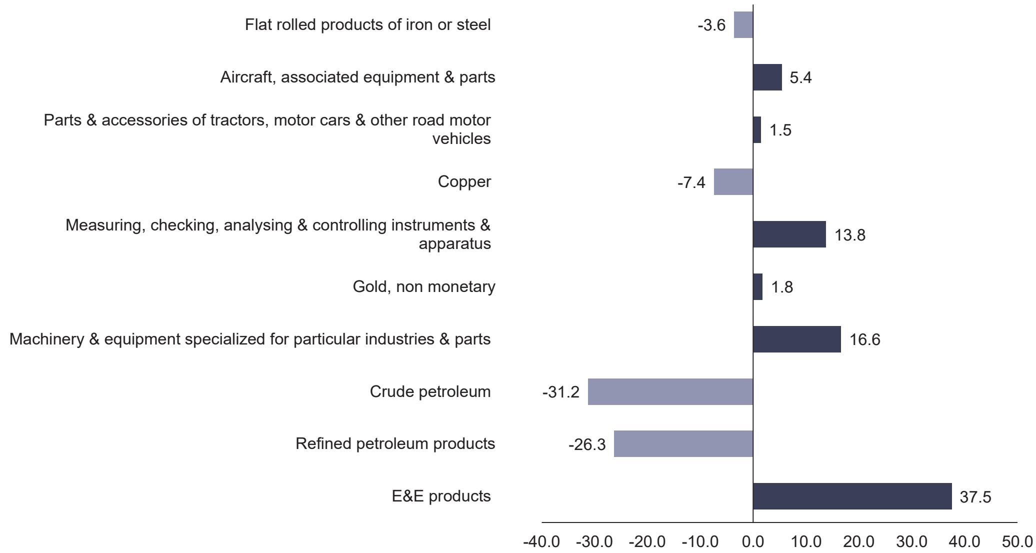
Chart 20: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's merchandise imports continued to record a positive trend in Q3 2025, albeit with a modest increase of 0.4 per cent to RM359.8 billion compared to RM358.2 billion in Q3 2024. This growth was supported by the performance of E&E product imports, which recorded an annual growth of 7.7 per cent, equivalent to an increase of RM9.8 billion. In addition, imports of Aircraft, associated equipment & parts also showed a remarkable performance, with a significant rise to RM5.8 billion in Q3 2025 compared to RM3.0 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. Meanwhile, Refined petroleum product imports continued on a declining trend since Q2 2024, falling 16.0 per cent to RM24.1 billion in Q3 2025. In addition, imports of Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries & parts, Gold, non-monetary and Parts & accessories of tractors, motor cars & other motor vehicles again showed less competitive performance, with each declining by RM954.4 million (-11.2%), RM734.1 million (-16.5%) and RM589.8 million (-11.2%), respectively (**Chart 21**). Overall, E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's goods imports in Q3 2025, with a cumulative contribution of 49.2 per cent (Q3 2024: 47.5%).

Chart 21: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q3 2025

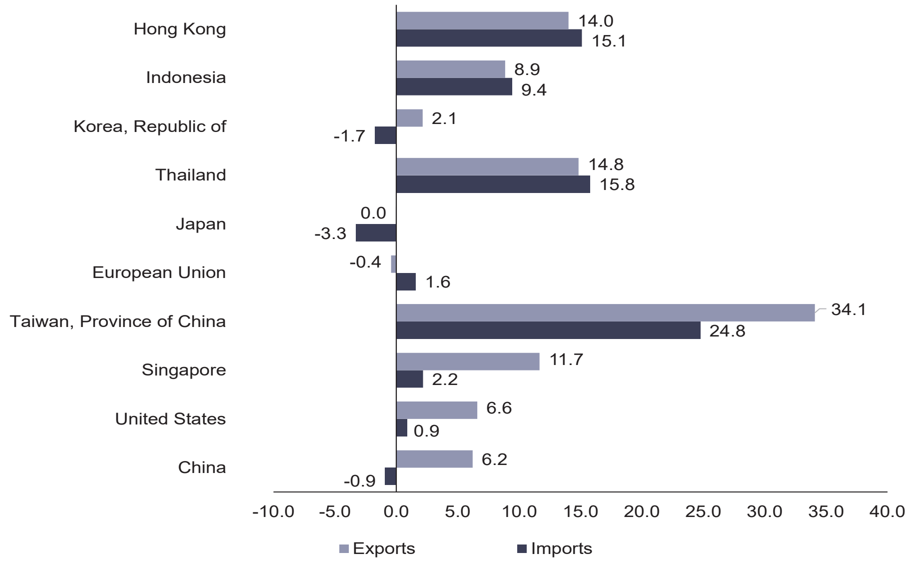


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's trade performance continued to maintain positive momentum in October 2025, with annual growth reaching 13.6 per cent. Exports maintained double-digit growth at 15.7 per cent, while imports increased by 11.2 per cent. As a result, the trade balance strengthened, rising 58.9 per cent compared to the same period last year, recording a trade surplus of RM19.0 billion. In terms of monthly comparison, total trade, exports and imports each registered positive growth of 7.8 per cent, 7.0 per cent, and 8.8 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, the trade surplus declined 4.3 per cent.

Malaysia's trade in the third quarter of 2025 demonstrated resilience, despite being slightly affected by month-on-month fluctuations. Trade with Malaysia's key partners continued to show positive signals during this period (**Chart 22**).

Chart 22: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, Q3 2025



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

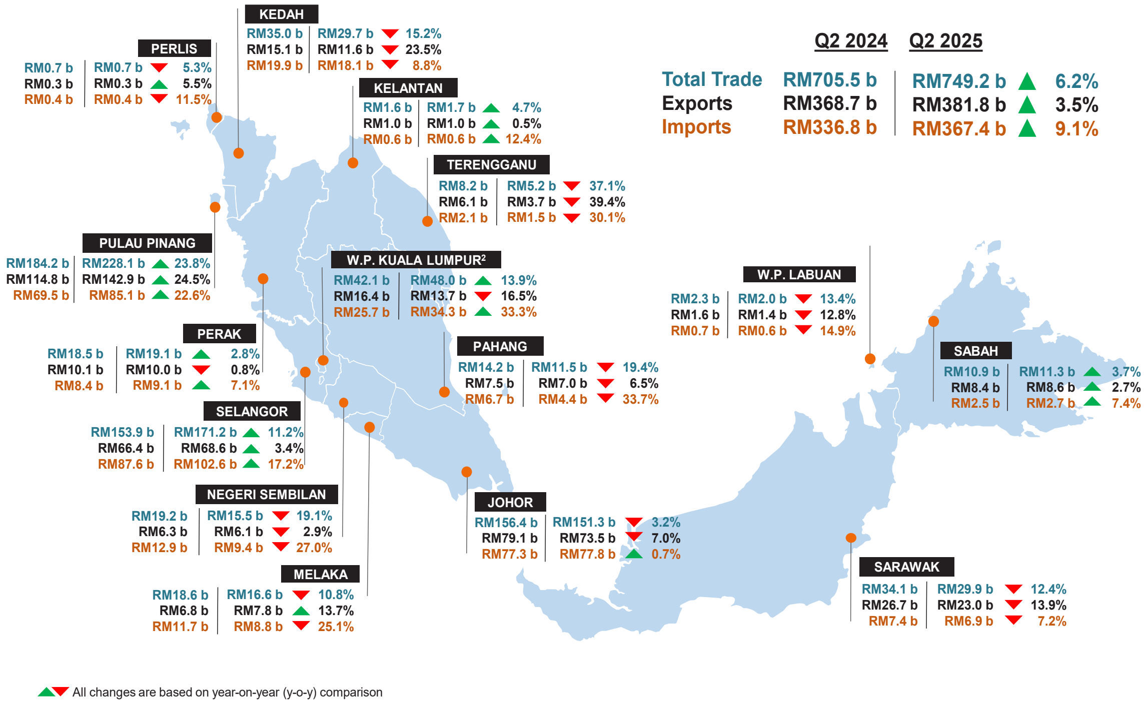
External trade statistics by state for the period of Q2 2025 showed that the total trade increased External trade statistics by state for the period of Q3 2025 showed that the total trade increased RM27.3 billion or 3.7 per cent to RM769.8 billion, year-on-year. As shown in **Exhibit 1**, the increase in total trade was attributed to the higher total trade in Pulau Pinang which increased RM36.5 billion (+17.5%) followed by Johor RM7.8 billion (+4.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM3.4 billion (+7.9%), Sabah RM442.3 million (+4.3%), Selangor RM214.0 million (+0.1%) and W.P. Labuan RM142.9 million (+6.8%). However, total trade decreased in Kedah RM11.3 billion (-28.6%), Sarawak RM3.8 billion (-10.9%), Pahang RM2.4 billion (-17.5%), Terengganu RM1.5 billion (-21.3%), Negeri Sembilan RM859.0 million (-5.5%), Melaka RM766.9 million (-4.3%), Perak RM119.7 million (-0.6%), Kelantan RM101.0 million (-6.8%) and Perlis RM88.4 million (-11.3%).

Total exports increased RM25.8 billion or 6.7 per cent to RM410.1 billion as compared to the same period last year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in Pulau Pinang (+RM29.3 billion), Johor (+RM3.1 billion), Selangor (+RM1.8 billion), Sabah (+RM873.4 million), Melaka (+RM225.0 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM215.9 million) and Perlis (+RM28.5 million). However, exports decreased in Kedah (-RM3.8 billion), Sarawak (-RM2.9 billion), Terengganu (-RM804.5 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM610.7 million), Perak (-RM601.8 million), Pahang (-RM331.2 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM98.4 million) and Kelantan (-RM72.7 million).

At the same time, imports also increased RM1.5 billion or 0.4 per cent to RM359.8 billion. The increase in imports was contributed by the higher imports in Pulau Pinang (+RM7.1 billion), Johor (+RM4.7 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM4.0 billion) and Perak (+RM482.0 million). However, imports decreased in Kedah (-RM7.5 billion), Pahang (-RM2.1 billion), Selangor (-RM1.6 billion), Melaka (RM991.8 million), Sarawak (-RM964.8 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM760.6 million), Terengganu (RM715.5 million), Sabah (-RM431.1 million), Perlis (-RM116.9 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM73.0 million) and Kelantan (-RM28.3 million).

Five states remained to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 85.3 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang was the top exporter with a share of 38.9 per cent, followed by Johor (19.9%), Selangor (16.6%), Sarawak (6.0%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.9%). Meanwhile, Selangor dominates Malaysia's imports with a share of 26.0 per cent, followed by Johor (23.9%), Pulau Pinang (23.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (8.4%) and Kedah (4.6%).

Exhibit 1: Exports and Imports by State, Q3 2024 and Q3 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.

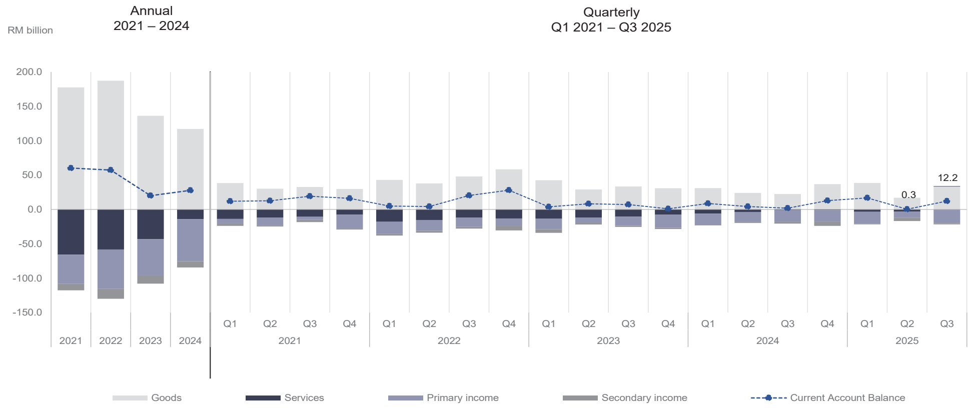
Balance of Payments

Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a higher surplus of RM12.2 billion in the third quarter of 2025 (Q3 2025) as against RM1.8 billion in the same quarter of the previous year, primarily supported by net exports of Goods (**Chart 23**).

The Goods account recorded a net export of RM33.3 billion in the third quarter 2025, compared to RM22.4 billion in the same quarter of 2024. Exports of goods increased to RM293.6 billion in the third quarter 2025 (Q3 2024: RM289.8 billion). The improvement was mainly driven by higher exports of Electrical and electronics (E&E) products, Petroleum products, and Palm oil and palm oil-based products, primarily destined for Singapore, the United States of America (USA), and China.

Conversely, imports of goods declined to RM260.3 billion (Q3 2024: RM267.4 billion). The main categories of imports comprised Intermediate goods, followed by Capital goods, primarily sourced from China, Taiwan, and Singapore.

Chart 23: Current Account, 2021 – 2024 and Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Services account shifted to a surplus of RM0.7 billion in the Q3 2025, compared to a deficit of RM0.8 billion in Q3 2024. The surplus was propelled by higher receipts from Travel, Construction and Manufacturing services, as well as lower payments for Insurance and pension services.

Both services exports and imports showed growth of 8.2 per cent and 5.7 per cent year-on-year to RM68.6 billion and RM67.9 billion, respectively.

Travel remained the dominant export component, totalling RM29.0 billion, or 42.3 per cent of total services. This was followed by Other business services (RM11.7 billion) and Transport (RM9.0 billion). Meanwhile, Transport led the performance of Services imports, registering RM16.6 billion, mainly for freight related payments, followed by Travel at RM15.9 billion and Other business services at RM14.3 billion.

Table 10: Summary on Balance of Payments, Q3 2024 and Q3 2025

	Q3 2025	Q3 2024
Current Account Balance	**Surplus RM12.2b**	**Surplus RM1.8b**
Goods	Surplus RM33.3b	Surplus RM22.4b
Services	Surplus RM0.7b	Deficit RM0.8b
Primary Income	Deficit RM19.9b	Deficit RM17.4b
Secondary Income	Deficit RM1.8b	Deficit RM2.4b
Financial Account	**Net outflow RM11.2b**	**Net outflow RM3.1b**
Reserve Assets (as at end)	**RM520.8b**	**RM491.5b**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Primary Income account recorded a higher deficit of RM19.9 billion in the Q3 2025 (Q3 2024: RM17.4 billion), as presented in **Table 10**. This was primarily due to lower income receipts, principally in Direct investment.

Meanwhile, the Secondary income account posted a lower deficit of RM1.8 billion in Q3 2025, compared to RM2.4 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. The reduced deficit was supported by higher receipts of RM11.8 billion and higher payments of RM13.6 billion.

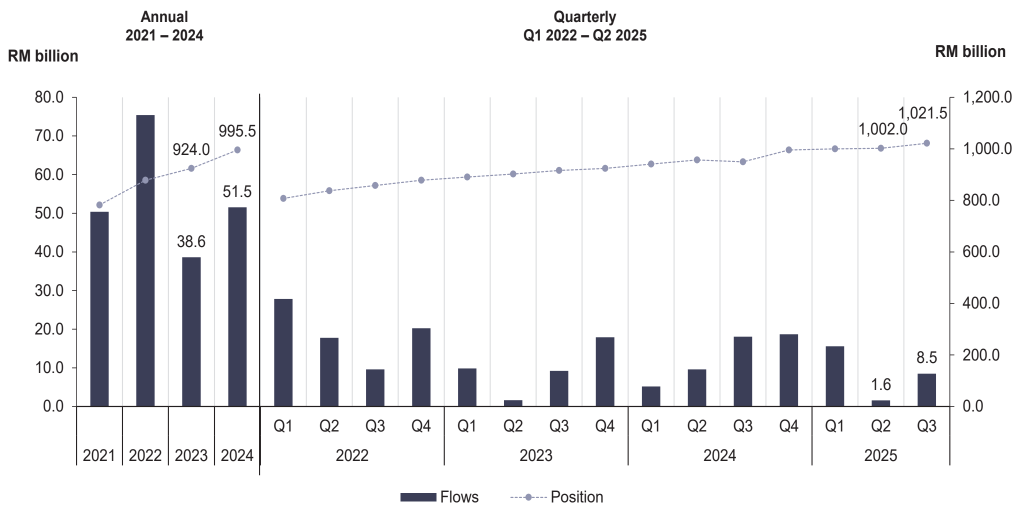
Performance of Investments

For the third quarter of 2025, Direct investment posted a net inflow of RM6.8 billion as against net outflow of RM0.7 billion in the same quarter of the previous year.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) recorded a net inflow of RM8.5 billion in Q3 2025 (Q3 2024: RM18.1 billion), supported by inflows of equity injections from abroad (**Chart 24**). Most of the FDI inflows were channelled into the Services sector, primarily in the Information & communication and Financial activities. The major FDI investors were from Singapore, China, and Japan.

The cumulative investments of FDI stood at RM1,021.5 billion as at the end of the third quarter of 2025, compared to RM949.7 billion in the same quarter of 2024. The Services sector continued to be the largest recipient of FDI, with a value of RM570.7 billion, followed by Manufacturing RM380.1 billion and Mining & quarrying RM42.8 billion. The main sources of FDI position were from Asia, particularly Singapore and Hong Kong.

Chart 24: Foreign Direct Investment in Malaysia, 2021 – 2024 and Q1 2022 – Q3 2025

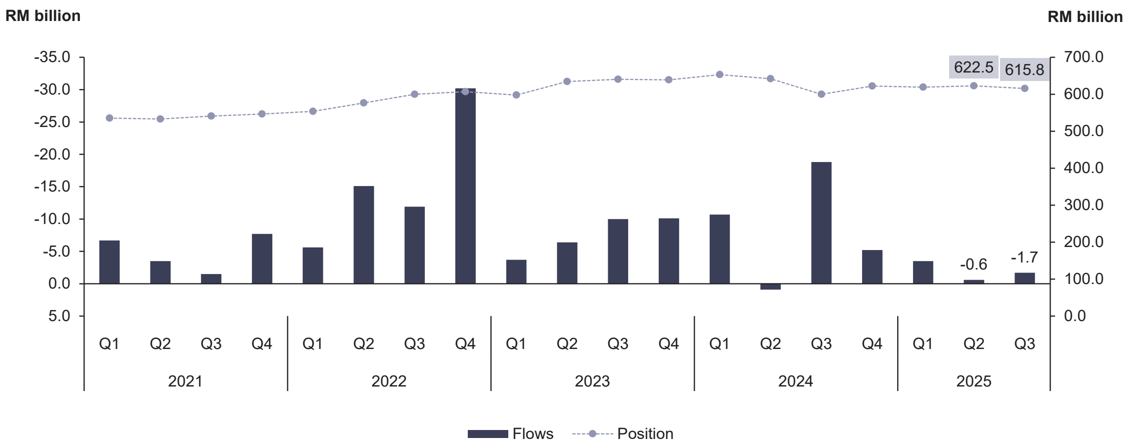


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) by Malaysian investors registered a net outflow of RM1.7 billion from RM18.8 billion in the same period of the previous year (**Chart 25**). The outflows were mainly driven by investments in the Services sectors, with the majority concentrated in Wholesale & retail trade subsectors and Manufacturing sector. Singapore, Thailand, and Angola were the main contributors to DIA outflows during the quarter.

Malaysia's DIA position stood at RM615.8 billion as of Q3 2025, from RM600.0 billion in the previous year. The Services sector was the major player to DIA position, followed by Mining & quarrying and Agriculture. In terms of regional distribution, Asia accounted for the largest share, with Singapore and Indonesia as the top destinations.

Chart 25: Direct Investment Abroad Flows in Malaysia, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As at the end of Q3 2025, Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP) posted a higher net asset of RM77.3 billion as compared to net liabilities of RM42.0 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. Total financial assets were valued at RM2.59 trillion, while total liabilities amounted to RM2.51 trillion. Additionally, Malaysia's International Reserves stood at RM520.8 billion as of September 2025.

Malaysia's Labour Market Scenario

Malaysia's labour market sustained a firm growth trajectory in Q3 2025, mirroring the country's strengthened economic performance as GDP expanded by 5.2 per cent (Q2 2025: 4.4%). The Services and Manufacturing sectors continued to anchor economic momentum, supported by a rebound in the Mining & Quarrying sector. With domestic spending remaining stable and external trade improving, labour demand strengthened across industries, contributing to steady employment growth and maintaining low unemployment levels.

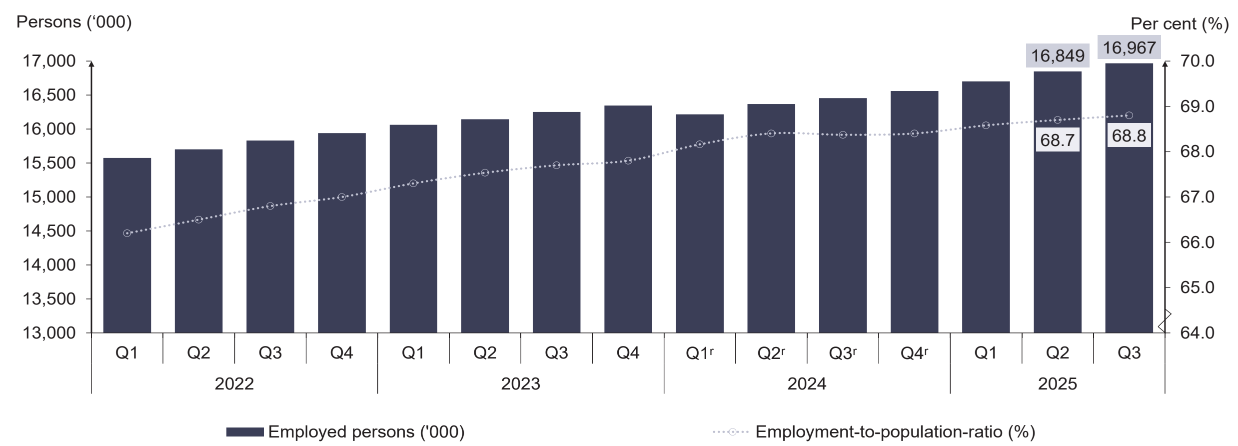
Labour market performance this quarter was also driven by major developments at both national and regional levels. Selangor and Johor continued to lead in jobs opportunities through vibrant Services and Manufacturing activities, while Perlis recorded rising employment opportunities in sustainable agriculture, and Perak benefited from the National Semiconductor Strategy for semiconductors and automotive-related industries. In addition, Malaysia's broader economic outlook was reinforced by key structural initiatives, including the proposed East Coast Rail Link (ECRL) extension into southern Thailand and long-term collaboration with multinational partners to expand hybrid and electric vehicle (EV) production. These both of which supported investment flows and strengthened demand for skilled labour in technology-driven sectors.

At the same time, nationwide career development efforts played an important role in sustaining labour market vibrancy. Large-scale platforms, such as the JobStreet by SEEK Malaysia Career & Training Fair (MCTF), offering over 15,000 job vacancies, alongside SOCSO's MyFutureJobs programmes, facilitated job matching and skills enhancement across IT, logistics, services and manufacturing sectors. Complemented by community and tourism-based events, such as the Northern Zone Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living (KPDN) Carnival in Sungai Petani and Tanjung Bidara Beach Festival in Melaka, these initiatives stimulated domestic economic activity, encouraged entrepreneurship and generated diverse employment opportunities. Despite a modest decline in the Leading Index (LI), Malaysia's diversified economic base and active labour market programmes ensured a stable and resilient labour environment throughout Q3 2025.

Labour Supply

The number of employed persons continued to rise, recording a quarter-on-quarter increase of 0.7 per cent (+117.6 thousand persons) to reach 16.97 million (Q2 2025: 16.85 million) in Q3 2025. On a year-on-year basis, employed persons grew by 3.1 per cent, equivalent to an additional 511.0 thousand persons compared to the same period in 2024 (Q3 2024: 16.46 million). Reflecting the economy's improved ability to generate jobs, the employment-to-population ratio inched up by 0.1 percentage points to 68.8 per cent (Q2 2025: 68.7%) (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26: Employed Persons & Employment-to-Population Ratio, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



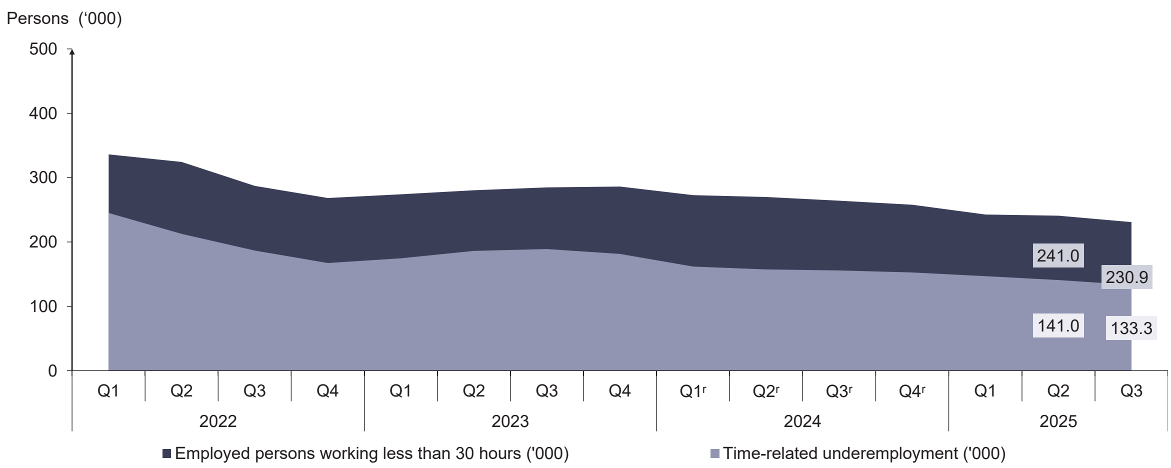
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Note: The Labour Force Statistics from first quarter of 2024 are estimated based on the Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020

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

Employed persons working less than 30 hours per week, referring to those who worked less than 30 hours during the reference week due to the nature of their work or insufficient work, continued to decline in Q3 2025. This group fell by 4.2 per cent to 230.9 thousand persons (Q2 2025: 241.0 thousand persons). Their share of total employment remained at 1.4 per cent, unchanged from the previous quarter.

Time-related underemployment, referring to individuals working less than 30 hours per week and who were able and willing to work additional hours, also recorded an improvement. The number of persons in this category decreased to 133.3 thousand in Q3 2025, representing 0.8 per cent of total employment (Q2 2025: 141.0 thousand persons; 0.8%) (**Chart 27**).

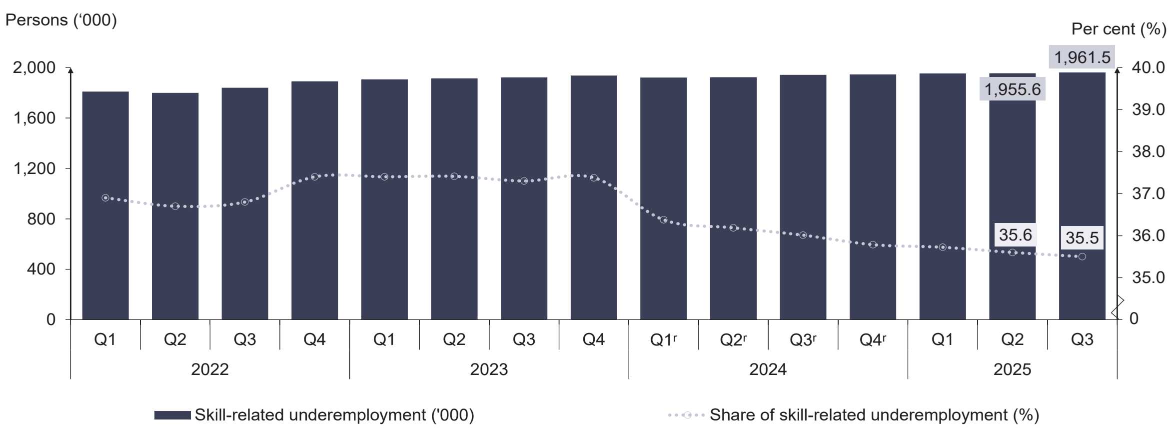
Chart 27: Employed Person Working Less Than 30 Hours Per Weekand and Time-Related Underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Skill-related underemployment, referring to individuals with tertiary education employed in semi-skilled or low-skilled jobs, increased slightly by 0.3 per cent (+5.9 thousand persons) to reach 1.96 million persons in Q3 2025. However, the rate of skill-related underemployment to employed persons among tertiary education employed persons edged down by 0.1 percentage points to 35.5 per cent (Q2 2025: 35.6%) (**Chart 28**).

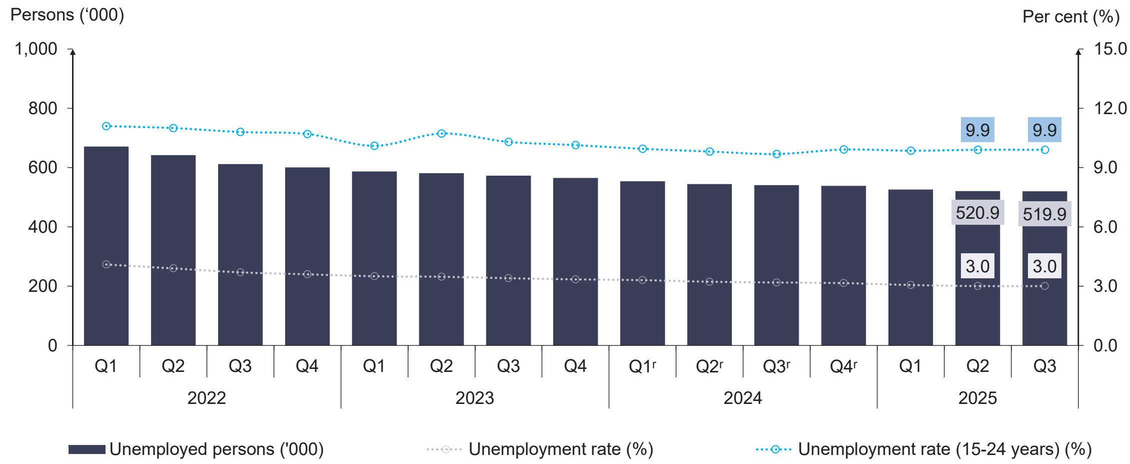
Chart 28: Skill-Related Underemployment, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of unemployed persons continued to decline in Q3 2025, recording a slight decrease of 0.2 per cent (-1.0 thousand persons) to 519.9 thousand persons (Q2 2025: 520.9 thousand persons). As a result, the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 3.0 per cent for the quarter. On a year-on-year basis, the unemployment performance also improved, with the rate falling by 0.2 percentage points, in line with a reduction of 21.1 thousand unemployed persons (Q3 2024: 541.0 thousand persons; 3.2%) (**Chart 29**).

Chart 29: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025

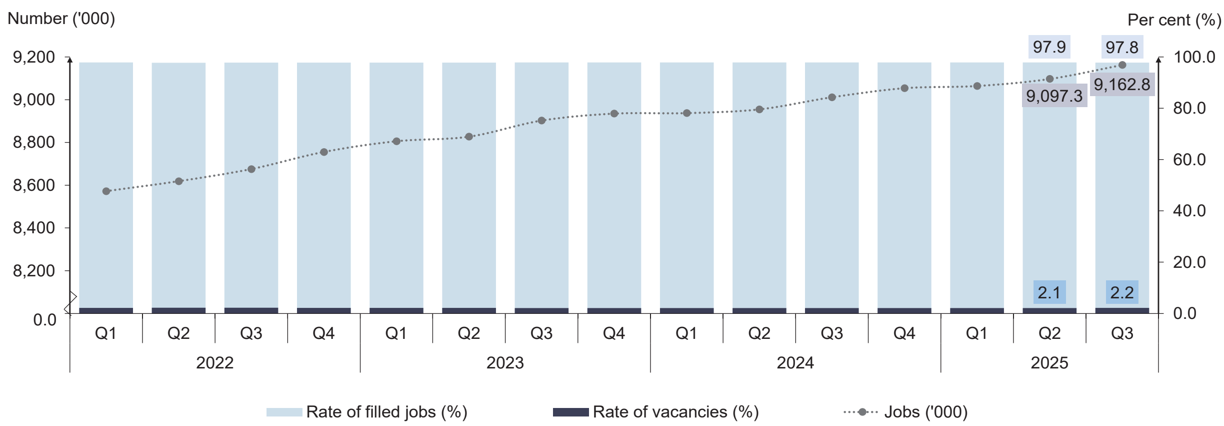


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour Demand

The labour demand performance in Q3 2025 shows that all key indicators continued to strengthen, underscoring the resilience and stability of Malaysia's labour market. Total jobs increased by 1.7 per cent year-on-year to 9,162.8 thousand jobs (Q3 2024: 9,011.7 thousand). Of this total, 8,965.7 thousand were filled with a rate of 97.8 per cent. The vacancy rate increased by 0.1 percentage point to 2.2 per cent, with 197.1 thousand increases from 191.8 thousand in Q3 2024. Meanwhile, jobs created recorded an increase by 1.6 per cent year-on-year, reaching 32.3 thousand jobs (**Chart 30**).

Chart 30: Jobs and Rate of Filled Jobs & Jobs Vacancy, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025

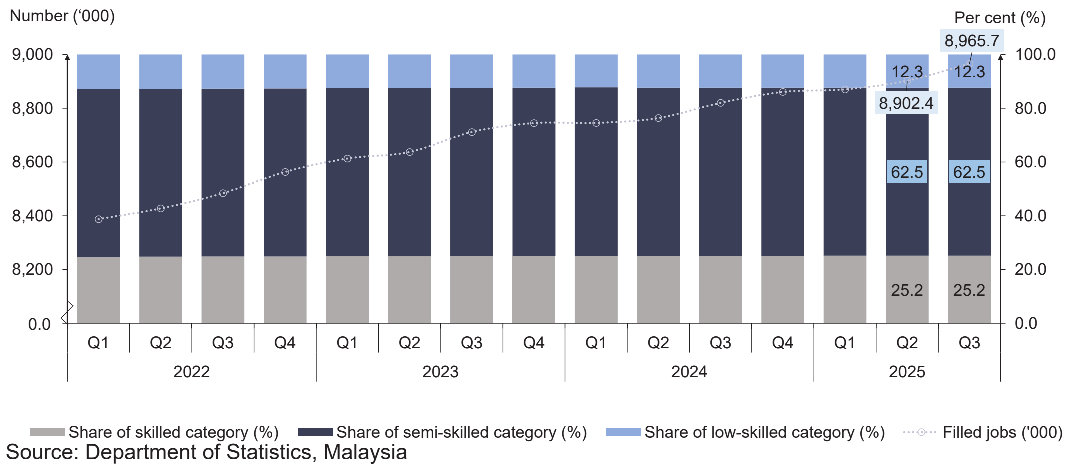


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Semi-skilled category continued to make up the largest portion of filled jobs in Q3 2025, accounting for 62.5 per cent (5,600 thousand filled jobs), with a rate of 98.1 per cent. This was followed by the skilled category, which contributed 2,258 thousand filled jobs (25.2%), while the low-skilled category represented 1,108 thousand filled jobs (12.3%).

The Services sector remained the primary contributor to filled jobs, accounting for 53.1 per cent or 4,757 thousand jobs. The Manufacturing sector followed with 26.9 per cent (2,408 thousand), while the Construction sector made up 13.9 per cent (1,251 thousand) of filled jobs (**Chart 31**).

Chart 31: Filled Jobs by Skills Category, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025

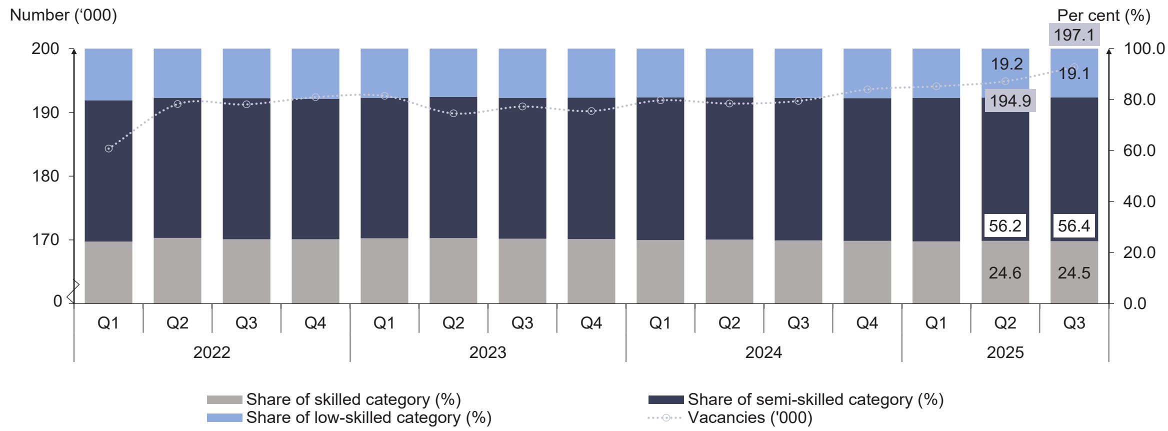


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Regarding job vacancies by skills category, the semi-skilled category held the largest share, accounting for 56.4 per cent or 111.2 thousand vacancies. This was followed by the skilled category with 24.5 per cent (48.2 thousand) and the low-skilled category with 19.1 per cent (37.6 thousand).

The Manufacturing sector recorded the highest share of job vacancies at 58.2 per cent (114.7 thousand job vacancies). The Agriculture sector ranked second with 16.2 per cent (32.0 thousand), followed by the Construction sector with 12.8 per cent (25.2 thousand) (**Chart 32**).

Chart 32: Vacancies by Skills Category, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025

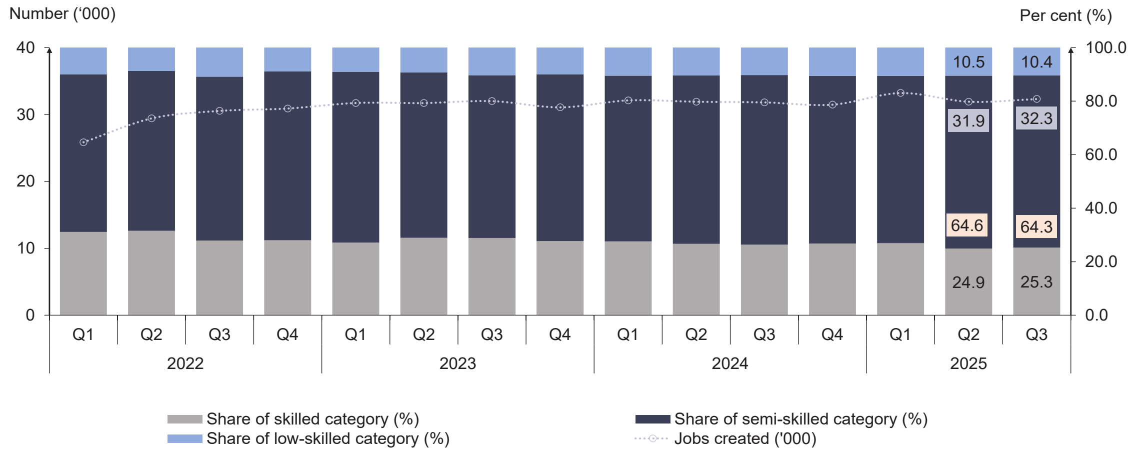


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Jobs created in Q3 2025 by skills category was led by the semi-skilled category, which accounted for 64.3 per cent or 20.8 thousand new jobs. This was followed by the skilled category with 25.3 per cent (8.2 thousand), while the low-skilled category contributed 10.4 per cent, equivalent to 3.4 thousand jobs were created.

The Services sector recorded the largest share of jobs created at 48.3 per cent (15.6 thousand), followed by Manufacturing with 37.7 per cent (12.2 thousand) and Construction with 9.6 per cent (3.1 thousand) (**Chart 33**).

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

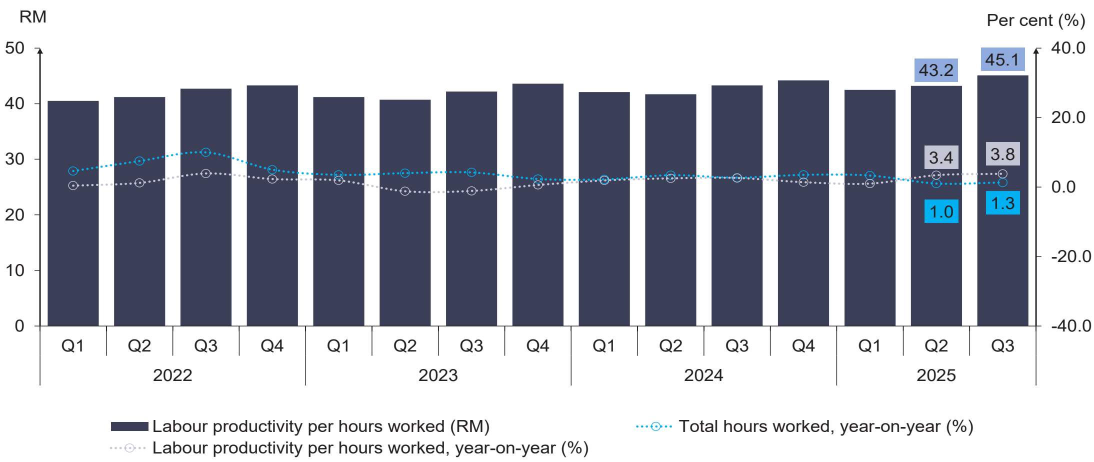


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour Productivity

In Q3 2025, labour productivity per hour worked rose by 3.8 per cent (Q2 2025: 3.4%), with value added per hour worked reaching RM45.1 (Q2 2025: RM43.2). Meanwhile, total hours worked grew by 1.3 per cent to 9,796 million hours, increased from 9,703 million hours in the previous quarter (Q2 2025: 1.0%) (**Chart 34**).

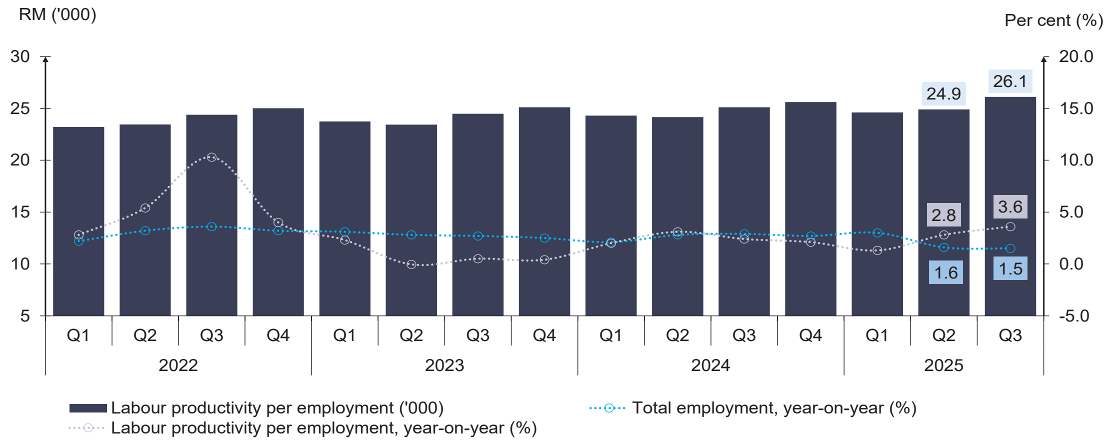
Chart 34: Labour Productivity, Value Added per Hour Worked, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the meantime, labour productivity per employment increased 3.6 per cent in Q3 2025 to record value added per employment at RM26,052 per person (Q2 2025: 2.8%; RM24,893 per person), supported by a 1.5 per cent increase in total employment to 16,967 thousand persons (Q2 2025: 1.6%; 16,849 thousand persons) (**Chart 35**).

Chart 35: Labour Productivity, Value Added per Employment, Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Conclusion

Malaysia's labour market in Q3, 2025 remained resilient, supported by rising employment, decreased in unemployment rate and increased labour productivity. Job growth was particularly strong in the Services, Manufacturing and Construction sectors, while workforce development programmes and community initiatives created additional employment opportunities. Strategic investments in high-value and technology-driven industries, along with infrastructure projects such as the proposed ECRL extension, further strengthened labour demand. These factors, combined with government efforts in upskilling, digitalisation and industry collaboration, helped maintain a stable and dynamic labour market, supporting household income, domestic consumption and overall economic growth.

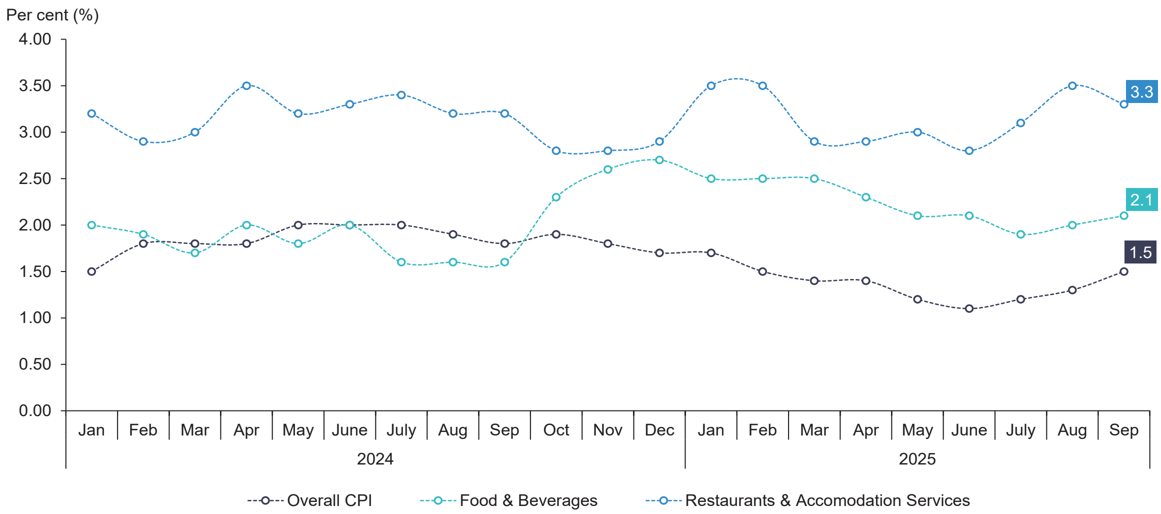
Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation increased 1.5 per cent in September 2025, up from 1.3 per cent in August 2025 (**Chart 36**). The increase was mainly driven by a higher increase in Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, which recorded 4.8 per cent (August 2025: 4.0%),followed by Food & Beverages, 2.1 per cent (August 2025: 2.0%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.5 per cent (August 2025: 1.2%); Health, 1.3 per cent (August 2025: 1.1%) and Transport, 0.7 per cent (August 2025: 0.2%). Meanwhile, Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.3 per cent (August 2025: 3.5%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 0.3 per cent (August 2025: 0.4%) recorded a slower increase as compared to the previous month.

In addition, Insurance & Financial Services (5.6%); Education (2.4%); Recreation, Sport & Culture (0.9%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.2%) remained at the same rates as recorded in August 2025. However, Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear remained contracted at negative 4.5 per cent (August 2025: -5.6%) and negative 0.2 per cent (August 2025: -0.1%) respectively.

Monthly headline inflation in September 2025 recorded an increase of 0.2 per cent (August 2025: 0.1%). This was contributed by increases in Information & Communication group, 1.1 per cent (August 2025: 0.8%); Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 0.8 per cent (August 2025: 0.2%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 0.3 per cent (August 2025: 0.2%). Meanwhile, core inflation increased to 2.1 per cent in September 2025, as compared to 2.0 per cent recorded in August 2025. The increase was driven by increases in Insurance & Financial Services (5.6%); Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (4.8%) and Food & Beverages (3.6%).

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

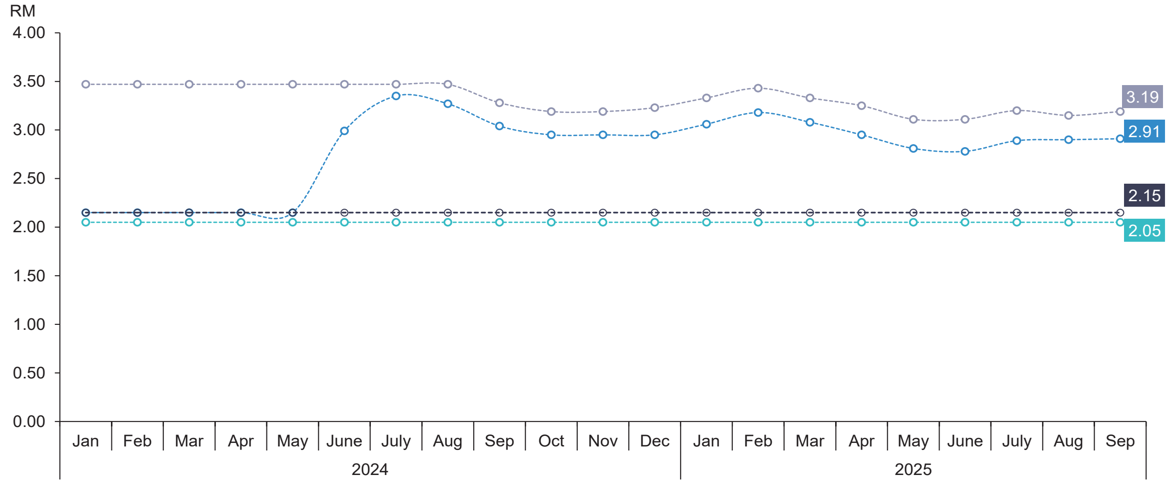


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for the Transport group increased by 0.7 per cent in September 2025 as compared to 0.2 per cent in August 2025. The increase was attributed to the increases in Operation of personal transport equipment (0.8%) and Purchase of vehicles (0.4%). However, the subgroups of Transport services of goods and Public transport services registered declines of negative 0.8 per cent and negative 0.3 per cent respectively, partially offsetting the overall increase in this group.

The average price of RON97 unleaded petrol in September 2025 was RM3.19 per litre, as compared to RM3.15 per litre in August 2025 (September 2024: RM3.28). Meanwhile, the average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia rose slightly to RM2.91 per litre as compared to RM2.90 per litre in August 2025 (September 2024: RM3.04). However, the average price of Diesel for Sabah, Sarawak and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan remained at RM2.15 per litre. (**Chart 37**).

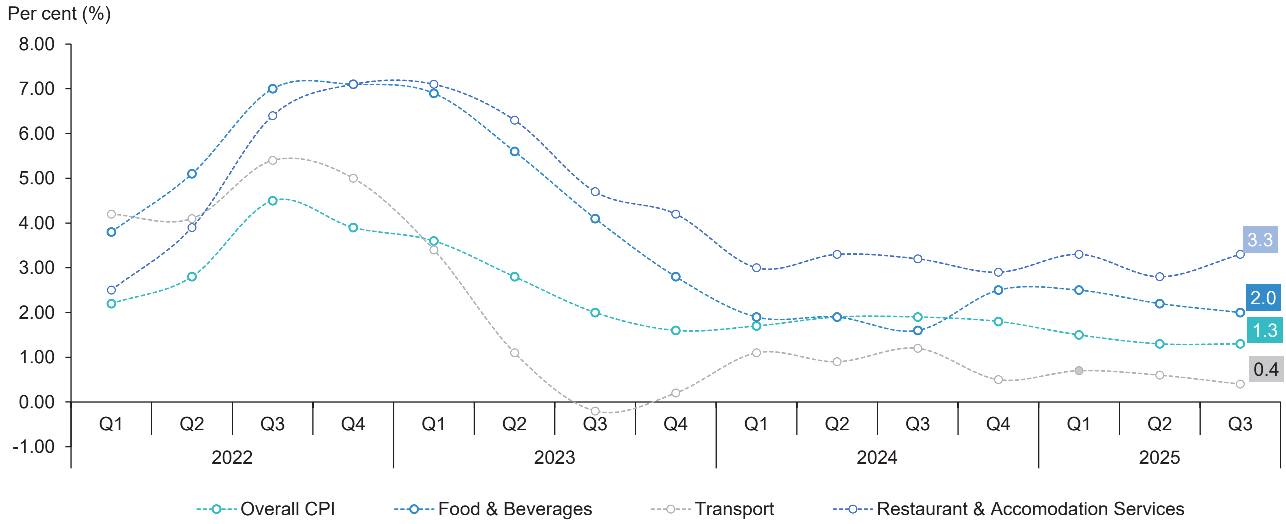
Chart 37: Average Price of Fuel, January 2024 – September 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for the third quarter of 2025 increased by 1.3 per cent as compared to the corresponding quarter of the preceding year (Q2 2025: 1.3%). The increase was attributed to Insurance & Financial Services, 5.6 per cent (Q2 2025: 1.5%); Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 4.2 per cent (Q2 2025: 4.1%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.3 per cent (Q2 2025: 2.8%) and Education, 2.3 per cent (Q2 2025: 2.2%). Nevertheless, a significant decline in Information & Communication which decreased to 5.5 per cent (Q2 2025: -5.0%), contributed to partially offset the upward pressure on overall inflation On a quarterly basis, inflation increased at 0.4 per cent, the same rate as recorded in the second quarter of 2025 (**Chart 38**).

Chart 38: Consumer Price Index, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2022 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & Beverages group, which contributeed for 29.8 per cent of the total CPI weight increased by 2.1 per cent in September 2025 as against August 2025 (2.0%). The Food away from home subgroup recorded an increase of 4.4 per cent as against 4.3 per cent in August 2025. Meanwhile, the Food at home subgroup recorded no changes as compared to August 2025 (-0.1%). In September 2025, the Food away from home subgroup increased by 4.4 per cent in September 2025 as compared to the previous month (4.3%). Among the items that recorded higher increases were Local cakes (5.2%), Burger (4.1%), Rice with side dishes (4.0%), Cooked chicken (4.0%) and Martabak (3.8%) (**Table 11**).

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

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) September 2025
Food & Beverages	**29.8**	**2.1**
Food	**29.0**	**2.0**
Food away from home	**13.4**	**4.4**
Food at home	**15.6**	**0.0**
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	-0.6
Meat	2.3	-0.1
Fish & other seafood	3.9	1.5
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	0.0
Oils & fats	0.7	1.3
Fruits & nuts	1.1	-0.1
Vegetables	1.8	-5.5
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	0.7
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	2.8
Non-alcoholic beverages	**0.8**	**4.0**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Effective 30 September 2025, Malaysia transitioned to a targeted subsidy system for RON95 petrol, known as BUDI MADANI RON95 (BUDI95). Under this system, approximately 16 million Malaysians aged 16 and above, with a valid MyKad and an active driving licence are eligible to enjoy a subsidised RON95 petrol price of RM1.99 per litre, compared to the current market price of RM2.60 per litre. The impact of the BUDI95 implementation is expected to be apparent in October 2025.

In October 2025, Malaysia's inflation moderated to 1.3 per cent with the index points stood at 135.1 as against 133.4 points in the same month of the previous year.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index, which measures price changes at the producer level, decreased by 0.8 per cent in September 2025, easing from a 2.8 per cent decline in the previous month.

The Manufacturing sector contracted by 2.1 per cent in September 2025 (August 2025: -4.0%), attributed to declines in the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-8.9%) and Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (-4.6%) indices. On the other hand, all other sectors recorded increases during the month. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 7.8 per cent (August 2025: 7.3%), driven by the Growing of perennial crops index (11.7%). Meanwhile, the Mining sector increased by 1.1 per cent, rebounding from a 3.4 per cent decline in the previous month, supported by the Extraction of natural gas index (8.9%). The utilities sector also recorded increases, with the Electricity & gas supply index up 4.6 per cent and the Water supply index rising 9.1 per cent.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI Local Production rose by 0.5 per cent in September 2025, following a 0.1 per cent increase in the previous month. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 2.1 per cent (August 2025: 3.3%) due to the Animal production (2.6%). The Mining sector also increased by 1.1 per cent (August 2025: -1.5%), supported by the Extraction of natural gas index (11.1%). Similarly, the Manufacturing sector recorded a 0.3 per cent increase (August 2025: -0.2%), attributed to Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (1.8%) and Manufacture of food products (0.9%) indices. Meanwhile, Water supply and Electricity & gas supply sectors increased by 4.8 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively.(**Table 12**)

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

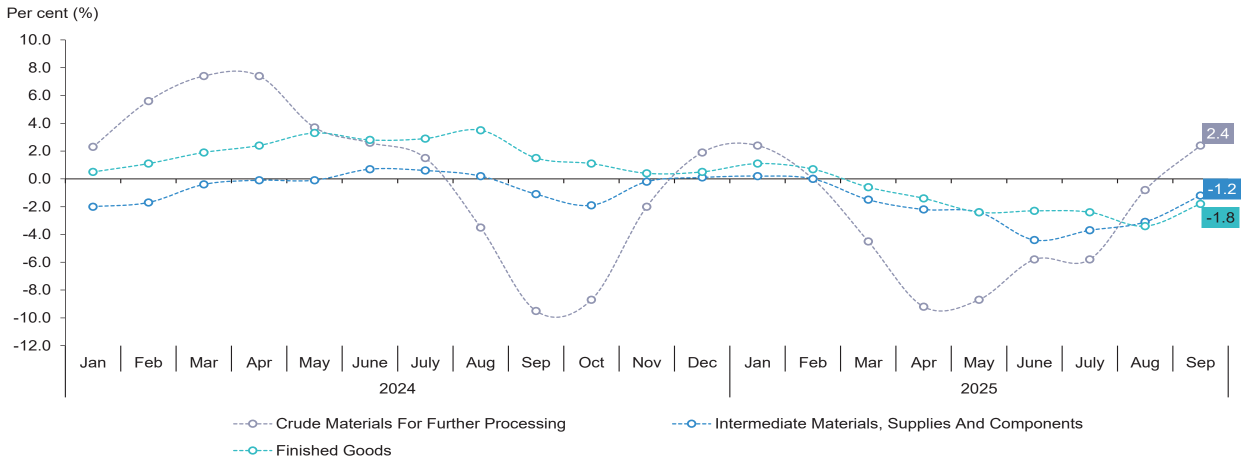
Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
			Sept 2025	Sept 2024	Aug 2025	Sept 2025	Sept 2024	Aug 2025	Sept 2025
TOTAL		**100.00**	**116.0**	**-2.1**	**-2.8**	**-0.8**	**-1.5**	**0.1**	**0.5**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	**140.8**	5.8	7.3	7.8	1.6	3.3	2.1
Mining	B	7.93	**89.3**	-16.1	-3.4	1.1	-3.4	-1.5	1.1
Manufacturing	C	81.57	**116.5**	-1.5	-4.0	-2.1	-1.7	-0.2	0.3
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	**123.9**	0.3	4.1	4.6	-0.3	0.7	0.1
Water supply	E	0.33	**138.4**	7.8	3.4	9.1	-0.5	2.7	4.8

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Intermediate materials, supplies & components index declined by 1.2 per cent (August 2025: -3.1%), mainly due to the Processed fuel & lubricants (-3.9%). Similarly, the Finished goods index fell 1.8 per cent (August 2025: -3.4%), due to a downturn in Capital equipment (-2.8%). In contrast, the Crude materials for further processing index increased by 2.4 per cent (August 2025: -0.8%) supported by Non-food materials (2.3%). [Chart 1]

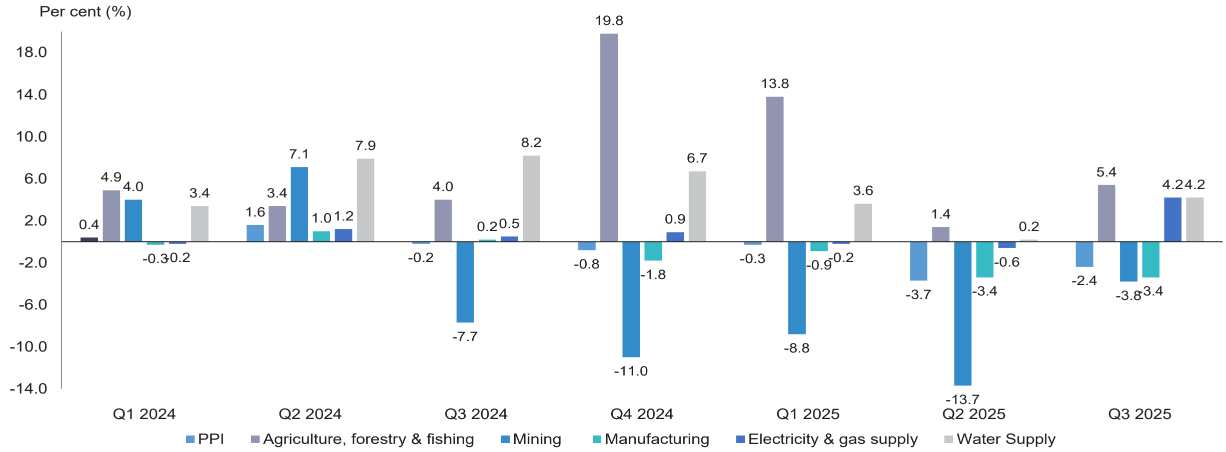
The PPI Local Production declined by 2.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, as compared to a 3.7 per cent decrease in the second quarter of 2025. The decline was attributed to Mining (-3.8%) and Manufacturing (-3.4%) sectors. However, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing increased by 5.4 per cent, while both Electricity and gas and Water supply rose by 4.2 per cent. Meanwhile, on a quarter-on-quarter basis, the PPI registered a decrease of 0.3 per cent (Q2 2025: -2.3%) primarily due to the contraction in the Manufacturing sector (-1.0%).(**Chart 39**)

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 40: Producer Price Index Local Production, Year-on-Year (%), Q2 2024 – Q3 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A comparison of between selected countries showed mixed trends in the PPI for September 2025. Japan's PPI rose by 2.7 per cent, maintaining the same rate as in the previous month. In contrast, China remained in producer deflation, with the PPI declining by 2.3 per cent (August 2025: -2.9%). Similarly, Thailand's PPI contracted by 2.4 per cent, following a 3.5 per cent drop in the previous month.

According to the World Bank, the average Brent crude oil price in September 2025 stood at USD 67.95 per barrel, a slight decrease from USD 68.20 per barrel in the previous month. Oil prices during the month were pressured by concerns over global demand and expectations of increased supply. Meanwhile, the average Malaysian crude palm oil (CPO) price rose to RM 4,371.50 per tonne in September 2025, compared to RM 4,329.00 per tonne in August 2025.

WAY FORWARD

Economic performance for the third quarter of 2025 point to steady and resilient activity, supported by strong domestic demand and continued growth in the Services and Manufacturing sectors. Expansion across these sectors, together with firm household consumption and ongoing investment, provides a robust foundation as the economy progresses through the latter part of 2025. These trends suggest that Malaysia's underlying economic fundamentals remain sound, allowing the country to navigate a challenging external environment with relative stability.

Forecasts for the upcoming period suggest that growth will moderate to a more measured pace. The Leading Index registered a moderate year-on-year increase, signalling continued expansion at a slower trajectory. This pattern aligns with industrial and trade indicators, which continue to reflect resilience despite softer global demand and uncertainties in key external markets. Strong domestic demand, stable labour conditions, and ongoing investment are expected to sustain momentum and help buffer the economy against external pressures.

Projections for industrial activity indicate broad stability, supported by Malaysia's established manufacturing linkages within regional supply chains. The Industrial Production Index, while recording a moderate pace, continues to demonstrate resilience in manufacturing, particularly in high-value-added activities. Certain primary sectors, including agriculture and commodity production, may experience uneven outcomes due to structural constraints and global price fluctuations. These dynamics underscore the need for continued investment in productivity, technological adoption, and long-term capacity development to strengthen traditional industries.

Expectations for external trade point to continued favourable performance. A diversified export base, strong connections with major trading partners, and strategic utilisation of trade agreements are likely to sustain export growth and provide cushioning against external shocks. Investment flows, particularly into services and technology-driven sectors, are projected to support economic diversification and enhance competitiveness. Ongoing efforts to expand market access, deepen existing trade relationships, and strengthen participation in global value chains will remain critical for long-term resilience.

Prospects for the remainder of 2025 emphasise maintaining domestic stability, improving productivity, and supporting sectoral transformation. Strengthening these areas will be essential to navigate global uncertainties, address sector-specific challenges, and ensure that Malaysia's growth trajectory remains balanced, sustainable, and resilient into the next year.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	2024 Dec	2025 Jan	2025 Feb	2025 Mar	2025 Apr	2025 May	2025 Jun	2025 Jul	2025 Aug	2025 Sep	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	31,846.6	38,399.6	40,341.1	38,298.8	30,357.5	36,004.7	28,738.6	18,008.2	24,256.3	26,248.5	35,883.6	31,284.6	26,646.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	8.21	8.73	8.62	8.92	8.78	9.06	8.89	7.70	7.44	6.65	7.24	7.32	7.42	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	6.87	7.38	7.29	7.57	7.43	7.70	7.62	6.41	6.07	5.64	5.87	5.94	6.05	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	7.36	8.09	7.77	7.89	7.94	7.76	7.67	7.70	8.22	7.86	7.53	7.49	7.65	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	6.80	7.46	6.83	6.99	6.78	6.93	6.96	6.47	6.14	5.59	5.71	5.69	5.78	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	39,929.8	48,142.1	43,562.1	44,337.8	44,337.6	54,846.7	52,530.8	35,900.6	35,938.6	29,718.6	37,198.4	39,516.7	33,548.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,404,805.0	2,745,765.0	2,233,507.0	2,091,958.0	1,962,109.0	1,779,323.0	1,645,336.0	1,841,061.0	2,236,263.0	1,930,448.0	2,160,211.0	2,089,677.0	2,290,967.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,559,868.0	1,744,265.0	1,490,043.0	1,341,936.0	1,179,856.0	996,460.0	1,005,547.0	1,104,333.0	1,407,582.0	1,260,957.0	1,328,547.0	1,325,672.0	1,427,609.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	126,506.0	149,928.0	108,819.0	95,918.0	57,554.0	58,144.0	56,315.0	99,017.0	119,020.0	86,814.0	90,028.0	110,363.0	117,520.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	74.29	75.66	74.40	73.83	79.21	75.16	72.57	67.75	64.21	71.45	70.95	68.20	67.95	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	69.55	71.60	69.69	69.79	75.14	71.33	67.82	63.08	61.03	67.49	67.39	64.08	63.67	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	578.8	479.5	638.9	864.3	773.2	402.6	581.5	894.5	752.2	423.7	823.1	518.0	595.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	2,685.2	3,422.2	2,864.7	3,308.2	3,274.4	2,896.2	2,374.7	2,799.7	2,802.9	3,083.8	2,855.0	3,272.8	3,188.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	1,840.5	2,638.1	1,682.6	1,633.8	1,672.7	1,842.1	1,654.2	1,432.4	2,042.0	2,033.3	2,498.9	1,557.3	2,869.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,119.1	2,908.8	2,838.7	2,917.4	2,903.4	2,413.1	2,388.1	2,548.7	2,469.7	3,040.6	3,101.2	3,041.7	2,911.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	1,966.3	2,487.8	2,576.1	2,823.1	2,494.5	2,332.5	2,636.9	2,237.6	1,217.7	1,783.7	2,314.9	2,145.4	2,060.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	151.3	149.5	151.0	148.7	148.4	140.5	150.5	140.1	145.5	155.6	153.6	157.2	158.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	162,262,238.5	161,428,059.0	161,971,045.3	158,389,131.4	158,094,814.7	153,133,312.9	164,339,643.2	160,414,899.7	158,587,677.9	161,199,414.8	162,528,603.5	168,256,034.9	169,293,591.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	106,958,511.8	109,498,127.9	107,419,858.8	117,185,906.2	104,132,372.7	101,294,833.3	119,317,447.1	115,756,004.5	110,007,209.4	106,051,229.2	121,853,700.6	113,582,161.3	120,301,950.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	133	123	193	189	153	135	94	129	145	152	226	154	226	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	54	53	83	163	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Tonne	3,489.58	3,468.64	3,458.23	3,354.49	3,351.13	3,320.97	3,287.80	3,287.80	3,254.92	3,261.43	3,261.43	3,261.43	3,264.69	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.86	22.86	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	23.25	23.25	23.30	23.40	23.40	23.65	23.65	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	86.0	98.6	98.8	102.8	102.3	89.5	105.4	90.8	79.2	91.8	93.8	97.7	94.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	14,878.0	15,422.8	14,668.8	15,014.7	14,805.9	13,865.4	15,613.4	15,120.2	16,237.0	15,487.2	16,344.8	15,999.3	15,296.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.1	190.9	190.7	190.9	190.7	190.6	189.2	188.8	190.3	189.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024				2025									DATA SOURCE
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	4.1	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.5	3.7	6.0	4.4	3.3	5.5	5.2	5.0	5.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Production														
- Rubber	-2.8	16.6	31.5	26.2	0.2	21.3	6.6	-15.6	-5.3	-12.2	-5.5	-12.9	-16.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices														
- SMR 20	25.0	28.7	25.8	33.0	23.5	23.1	15.9	0.6	-5.7	-18.5	-6.9	-6.3	-9.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	30.7	34.5	29.6	39.5	27.4	27.4	18.9	0.3	-7.7	-20.3	-12.5	-10.6	-12.0	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	45.8	46.6	30.6	32.7	26.8	8.0	-0.9	-5.5	-6.5	-15.3	4.0	10.2	4.0	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	41.3	40.2	24.3	30.1	15.8	1.3	-6.0	-11.8	-17.3	-27.9	-11.7	-10.2	-15.0	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	-30.0	-14.7	-15.6	-2.7	2.8	-0.4	-10.9	-24.9	-29.3	-25.3	-22.8	-31.3	-16.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Palm Oil Product	19.6	19.9	-5.3	-5.1	-11.3	1.1	-21.1	-9.6	-0.02	-2.1	-17.0	-8.3	-4.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	28.8	17.8	5.9	-1.6	-12.6	-2.7	-24.3	-10.7	1.6	4.2	-21.8	-13.5	-8.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	49.8	64.8	8.9	8.7	-16.0	4.5	-31.7	15.3	35.5	-6.0	-18.1	26.3	-7.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	-21.0	-16.9	-10.6	-5.2	-1.3	-10.3	-15.1	-24.8	-21.7	-13.5	-16.8	-15.7	-8.5	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	-22.4	-16.3	-10.0	-3.2	1.6	-7.0	-15.7	-25.4	-22.6	-14.5	-16.3	-15.2	-8.5	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	-31.6	-28.5	-27.9	9.1	6.2	-61.5	-34.5	15.5	-1.3	-32.8	37.9	-2.5	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	-4.5	-5.5	-20.6	22.6	-23.8	2.2	-24.8	13.3	-8.1	-6.9	-10.3	1.7	18.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	93.7	37.7	-1.8	-19.3	-11.3	38.9	-16.7	-6.5	-13.6	-0.9	58.5	5.7	55.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	-2.2	-29.0	-8.1	3.9	-14.1	-35.4	-38.0	5.9	-18.8	1.7	-2.0	18.6	-6.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquified Natural Gas #	3.8	12.9	5.3	4.0	-4.5	-11.9	-1.6	11.1	-35.7	-12.5	8.3	21.0	4.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	3.2	3.3	4.6	5.8	3.7	4.8	4.0	5.6	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.8	5.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	2.9	3.0	4.5	5.7	3.5	4.7	3.7	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.5	2.7	4.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	-0.5	1.9	5.0	18.5	0.5	8.9	8.7	18.5	-0.3	-3.3	8.7	1.5	12.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	-0.7	-4.7	59.5	67.3	21.4	7.1	8.0	14.2	-4.6	15.2	93.2	38.7	69.9	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	-41.3	-52.3	-48.4	16.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices														
- Steel	3.8	3.4	2.1	-1.6	-2.6	-3.5	-4.7	-5.7	-6.6	-6.3	-6.4	-7.1	-6.4	Ministry of Works
- Cement	3.1	3.7	2.9	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.5	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-1.8	-1.9	-1.4	0.9	-3.1	-8.9	1.9	-6.3	-10.2	-0.01	4.3	16.8	10.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations p	2.0	0.1	0.9	1.9	-1.2	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	-0.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations p	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.05	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-1.3	-0.5	-0.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	2024 Dec	2025 Jan	2025 Feb	2025 Mar	2025 Apr	2025 May	2025 Jun	2025 Jul	2025 Aug	2025 Sep	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	10,421.4	10,731.3	10,290.9	10,547.8	10,509.5	9,883.4	10,823.7	10,573.7	11,223.1	10,658.7	11,412.5	11,247.3	10,900.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	3,546.3	3,648.6	3,366.5	3,427.1	3,409.4	3,350.4	3,614.3	3,670.6	3,941.7	3,880.1	4,114.7	3,869.6	3,619.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES															
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade															
3.5.2 Volume Index															
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	146.7	146.8	145.5	145.3	146.1	144.0	148.3	147.8	150.4	151.0	154.6	153.7	156.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	181.0	182.0	181.7	183.9	184.9	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	187.2	185.8	186.3	189.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	127.6	138.9	134.5	145.7	117.1	129.2	141.5	130.2	140.6	126.2	142.4	144.3	131.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger	Unit	51,730	66,906	56,898	60,130	53,794	58,606	55,301	52,925	62,291	49,075	67,075	65,153	54,738	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	3,653	4,290	4,029	3,832	3,105	2,939	2,762	3,388	3,703	2,992	4,364	3,958	3,675	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	55,383	71,196	60,927	63,962	56,899	61,545	58,063	56,313	65,994	52,067	71,439	69,111	58,413	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales															
a. Passenger	Unit	52,922	64,322	62,425	73,052	45,339	60,189	68,174	55,971	62,757	49,804	64,438	67,302	53,352	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	5,110	5,537	5,107	8,683	3,393	3,717	4,530	4,556	5,250	5,028	5,619	5,739	5,138	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	58,081	71,534	69,334	81,735	48,732	65,061	72,704	60,527	68,007	54,832	70,057	73,041	58,490	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	119,507	138,035	128,919	144,896	109,815	127,062	143,861	123,960	141,123	119,343	140,842	147,779	120,063	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	Number	1,926,651	2,230,457	1,856,312	2,552,087	2,458,711	1,853,122	2,054,968	1,990,120	2,131,096	2,363,204	2,627,905	2,302,065	2,002,395	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance															
I Money Supply															
- M1	RM Million	644,918.2	645,161.6	654,989.9	666,427.5	663,339.2	661,926.2	667,450.1	662,854.7	663,113.1	681,563.4	680,177.2	679,479.9	694,321.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,408,238.8	2,428,088.2	2,444,782.5	2,478,816.7	2,481,134.2	2,472,152.9	2,480,758.3	2,492,422.2	2,485,817.5	2,496,158.3	2,508,144.5	2,504,474.8	2,514,984.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,417,121.6	2,438,253.3	2,454,992.9	2,488,430.5	2,492,236.6	2,483,043.0	2,490,114.8	2,502,667.9	2,495,476.0	2,503,418.6	2,516,210.0	2,512,109.8	2,522,834.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	2,203,619.7	2,218,385.2	2,231,916.0	2,249,086.9	2,256,802.3	2,259,275.7	2,273,419.3	2,272,313.4	2,282,043.0	2,297,091.2	2,305,950.9	2,313,409.3	2,324,603.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,279,950.3	1,287,176.3	1,293,452.8	1,300,620.0	1,303,917.4	1,302,129.6	1,309,926.3	1,306,290.8	1,309,115.4	1,319,036.7	1,321,815.9	1,323,042.9	1,327,264.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	914,406.5	921,895.8	929,173.1	939,160.2	943,660.5	947,896.6	954,481.0	957,205.9	964,063.1	969,213.5	975,237.8	981,458.2	988,462.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	9,262.9	9,313.1	9,290.1	9,306.7	9,224.3	9,249.5	9,012.1	8,816.7	8,864.5	8,841.0	8,897.1	8,908.2	8,876.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	RM Million	2,512,137.7	2,519,748.9	2,542,224.2	2,561,195.8	2,561,293.9	2,584,307.7	2,593,814.7	2,599,640.2	2,585,179.8	2,588,668.2	2,595,573.2	2,588,964.1	2,613,129.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,643,031.8	1,648,967.5	1,655,337.1	1,669,834.4	1,669,944.7	1,681,198.0	1,694,263.9	1,698,469.0	1,680,710.2	1,679,365.2	1,674,148.4	1,677,456.6	1,700,003.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	840,819.4	842,824.9	859,141.9	863,716.2	863,527.8	874,238.1	871,167.2	873,880.3	878,260.9	883,919.0	894,456.6	885,598.8	887,716.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	28,286.5	27,956.5	27,745.2	27,645.2	27,821.4	28,871.6	28,383.6	27,291.0	26,208.8	25,384.0	26,968.2	25,908.7	25,409.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	1,115,157.5	1,117,716.6	1,119,674.9	1,123,367.4	1,125,053.0	1,127,447.0	1,131,363.7	1,135,687.3	1,136,385.3	1,131,798.8	1,139,964.8	1,142,950.8	1,129,234.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	602,745.5	602,543.9	602,741.3	602,059.9	603,641.6	603,782.1	602,621.4	607,776.7	606,005.7	603,717.1	609,315.6	613,645.9	608,636.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	494,781.6	497,383.8	498,452.2	503,238.8	502,734.0	505,059.9	511,190.1	509,797.8	512,874.4	511,685.0	512,553.8	512,111.0	503,172.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	17,630.4	17,788.9	18,481.4	18,068.7	18,677.4	18,605.0	17,552.2	18,112.9	17,505.3	16,396.7	18,095.5	17,193.9	17,425.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	231,538.4	231,680.0	233,093.4	238,501.8	239,248.3	240,779.6	242,253.2	240,758.0	237,155.9	237,350.7	238,580.9	237,795.1	240,087.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	154,192.3	154,614.6	155,731.0	159,765.4	159,894.8	160,564.9	161,144.3	160,492.8	158,422.7	158,520.4	159,645.9	158,821.1	160,060.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	77,346.2	77,065.4	77,362.4	78,736.4	79,353.5	80,214.7	81,108.9	80,265.2	78,733.3	78,830.3	78,935.1	78,974.0	80,026.0	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	2.75	2.75	2.75	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	5.23	5.20	5.13	5.11	5.06	5.00	4.97	4.92	4.94	4.89	4.82	4.71	4.72	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.23	5.23	5.20	5.18	5.14	5.18	5.09	5.13	5.11	5.10	4.98	4.92	4.94	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	7.00	6.78	6.75	6.75	6.73	6.72	6.49	6.69	6.69	6.71	6.55	6.59	6.58	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.67	6.67	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.45	6.43	6.43	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.55	6.55	6.55	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	2024 Dec	2025 Jan	2025 Feb	2025 Mar	2025 Apr	2025 May	2025 Jun	2025 Jul	2025 Aug	2025 Sep	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [P]	1.5	0.01	-1.7	0.3	-1.1	-1.3	-0.4	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.5	1.3	4.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [P]	1.5	7.2	3.1	2.6	-4.0	-8.8	-7.5	-4.9	2.5	6.7	8.4	6.9	2.1	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	4.8	6.1	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	3.8	5.0	4.1	3.6	6.6	4.0	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	-2.4	1.6	0.2	5.5	-11.1	-0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.6	0.9	3.1	3.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	-20.4	-3.7	-9.6	-2.7	-25.9	-6.7	-13.3	-2.3	-11.7	4.6	0.8	-7.2	5.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-11.1	-9.0	-16.3	-13.0	-29.6	-20.0	-12.2	11.5	-8.4	-0.3	1.8	-8.8	0.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	-19.9	-4.0	-10.1	-3.4	-26.2	-7.4	-13.2	-1.6	-11.5	4.3	0.8	-7.3	5.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	-14.0	-6.4	-6.2	3.1	-25.4	0.1	5.1	1.5	-2.5	-5.2	-4.5	0.4	0.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-22.9	-25.7	-23.5	15.1	-44.6	-23.7	-28.8	-4.6	-10.7	-10.0	-6.8	3.1	0.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	-14.8	-6.1	-5.4	4.2	-27.2	0.1	2.1	1.0	-3.2	-5.7	-4.7	0.6	0.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	-2.1	0.5	-1.9	10.8	-15.3	6.7	5.7	7.6	3.6	1.3	-2.3	5.1	0.5	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	9.0	35.6	8.8	9.8	38.8	-5.1	-1.6	13.8	10.7	1.7	16.5	-3.5	3.9	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	6.0	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.4	6.1	6.8	6.6	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	9.0	9.0	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	7.0	5.8	6.4	6.8	4.4	3.6	0.2	-3.5	-3.4	-3.4	-2.3	-2.6	-4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	6.3	5.3	6.6	5.9	5.5	6.7	4.5	5.9	6.1	7.0	8.2	6.6	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	3.8	-0.04	0.3	-0.6	2.5	2.7	1.6	-2.0	-5.8	-6.0	0.5	-5.6	-10.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.7	1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	-0.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	0.1	1.7	1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	6.4	6.4	5.8	6.4	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.3	7.6	8.2	5.0	4.0	1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	9.7	6.6	9.7	3.8	5.1	0.4	-4.3	-1.4	-2.0	-7.1	3.5	-2.3	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	3.2	3.2	3.2	5.5	3.4	2.4	3.8	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.9	2.2	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.1	1.7	2.4	4.9	2.9	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.2	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	7.7	6.2	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.2	5.2	3.9	1.0	3.3	3.3	2.2	3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	2024 Dec	2025 Jan	2025 Feb	2025 Mar	2025 Apr	2025 May	2025 Jun	2025 Jul	2025 Aug	2025 Sep	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	0.85	0.87	0.88	0.89	0.92	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.90	0.88	0.80	0.79	0.76	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.50	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.46	0.43	0.39	0.37	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	689.3	679.9	1,239.1	611.6	341.0	363.5	460.9	485.2	903.6	633.5	657.2	627.1	1,488.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	371.5	1,122.5	513.6	306.4	106.8	35.1	154.0	1,121.0	513.1	103.2	88.6	174.0	1,317.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	3,901.9	4,252.2	4,724.5	5,475.8	4,815.5	3,137.5	4,241.0	3,956.3	4,933.6	5,202.0	4,719.4	4,312.1	5,172.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	25,802.6	28,680.6	17,642.3	16,288.6	9,957.4	16,850.0	16,333.4	16,210.4	27,329.5	20,172.1	18,316.6	20,709.4	21,687.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	5,209.5	5,548.1	8,171.3	8,818.1	4,226.4	4,154.9	10,824.9	7,544.9	5,507.4	4,214.9	9,150.0	5,744.3	5,514.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	3,981.3	4,337.8	6,070.8	6,511.6	3,905.2	3,385.1	3,263.3	4,679.2	5,115.4	3,196.7	3,328.9	5,819.1	5,087.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	27,947.3	32,892.1	29,727.8	29,749.3	27,933.3	26,393.0	31,790.1	31,533.1	33,577.1	29,481.9	36,193.2	34,881.5	30,056.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	20.5	18.8	15.0	16.1	22.5	15.7	17.0	25.5	24.7	93.6	36.0	25.5	26.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	67,923.8	77,532.0	68,104.4	67,777.6	51,308.3	54,334.8	67,084.5	65,555.7	77,904.4	63,097.9	72,490.0	72,293.0	70,350.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	4,323.6	4,022.1	4,294.6	4,455.7	3,227.9	3,146.8	3,825.9	3,172.6	4,110.9	4,127.0	3,753.3	3,654.7	3,630.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	960.5	765.8	1,182.8	1,207.6	978.2	753.6	1,272.1	2,399.1	981.4	829.9	838.6	840.7	1,584.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	37,652.3	41,542.4	39,091.3	46,947.9	35,319.9	32,829.1	35,801.4	35,421.9	34,871.8	33,813.7	34,624.1	34,256.2	33,894.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	95,284.1	96,975.9	95,032.5	104,712.0	84,691.2	74,371.3	86,422.8	75,208.1	79,851.1	87,164.0	85,553.8	78,777.7	85,954.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	12,863.5	13,071.5	14,640.8	16,391.9	12,540.7	10,562.6	12,553.4	13,299.3	13,042.4	12,850.4	14,332.8	12,720.2	12,836.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	7,050.4	5,100.2	5,640.0	10,355.7	6,301.4	4,913.7	7,164.3	5,996.7	6,341.9	7,444.1	6,414.6	5,894.1	6,110.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	41,185.3	43,431.8	41,535.5	44,582.0	46,584.7	38,751.9	41,800.4	39,908.9	41,545.6	40,681.0	44,631.2	42,924.6	41,001.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	704.6	888.4	1,602.7	577.9	874.7	944.0	1,839.2	945.7	1,139.8	1,197.6	1,789.0	977.7	623.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	200,024.3	205,797.9	203,020.2	229,230.7	190,518.8	166,273.1	190,679.5	176,352.4	181,884.9	188,107.7	191,937.5	180,046.0	185,635.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose															
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	5,187.6	5,644.5	5,324.9	5,341.8	6,143.7	4,558.3	6,135.9	5,327.5	6,001.2	5,262.2	5,895.6	6,006.7	5,108.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	4,744.2	4,842.5	4,457.8	5,222.1	5,234.3	4,643.6	4,260.8	4,140.7	4,429.1	4,285.1	4,758.8	4,466.4	4,465.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	20,556.5	21,183.6	21,113.5	23,248.0	23,055.1	19,642.4	21,034.5	20,791.5	21,743.0	21,105.4	21,833.9	22,333.1	21,875.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	8.5	10.7	7.4	6.2	5.4	4.8	7.4	5.0	3.8	5.8	5.2	4.6	4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	41,185.3	43,431.8	41,535.5	44,582.0	46,584.7	38,751.9	41,800.4	39,908.9	41,545.6	40,681.0	44,631.2	42,924.6	41,001.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	103,761.3	103,958.1	105,037.7	95,225.5	95,307.7	95,379.3	95,211.9	95,841.4	95,705.0	95,780.4	96,043.7	96,583.5	97,779.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	174.9	170.4	181.6	174.9	181.6	178.7	174.9	189.3	219.1	191.4	192.6	187.3	179.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,132.4	1,147.5	1,141.8	1,128.4	1,122.3	1,111.0	1,118.9	1,117.4	1,128.9	1,128.2	1,128.8	1,142.6	931.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,269.3	2,277.5	2,318.5	2,377.9	2,394.2	2,402.1	2,248.2	2,245.3	2,221.8	2,209.3	2,242.7	2,225.2	2,282.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	248.4	249.8	261.2	215.5	219.3	239.6	235.2	280.2	348.5	354.7	371.0	363.9	359.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	4,235.7	4,230.3	4,169.9	4,045.7	4,094.3	4,129.3	4,098.4	4,057.7	4,143.3	4,160.7	4,308.6	4,263.0	4,217.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	4,945.4	4,910.7	4,882.3	4,626.2	4,646.9	4,425.4	4,391.4	4,352.2	4,467.6	4,210.5	4,684.4	4,790.4	4,496.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	1,025.4	1,025.3	1,036.9	570.5	582.5	585.8	572.8	571.2	565.1	592.6	599.0	600.2	615.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	4,469.7	4,474.9	4,320.0	4,250.3	4,260.4	4,286.9	4,255.1	4,294.0	4,344.2	4,362.6	4,344.1	4,277.2	4,328.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	525.3	528.9	524.5	525.4	553.1	566.7	557.7	549.8	552.6	618.0	624.3	615.6	611.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	14,965.1	14,773.3	14,834.9	14,517.6	14,841.1	14,855.1	14,487.9	14,703.0	15,117.4	14,815.5	14,645.1	14,648.7	14,729.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	50.8	52.0	48.9	37.1	36.3	36.4	37.9	34.4	36.7	37.8	33.8	33.7	36.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million	34,042.4	33,840.6	33,720.4	32,469.5	32,932.1	32,817.1	32,178.2	32,394.6	33,145.3	32,681.3	33,174.4	33,147.8	32,788.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS															
4.1 LABOUR															
4.1.1 Labour Force	('000)	17,065.1	17,095.5	17,127.5	17,168.4	17,218.2	17,266.9	17,308.1	17,344.5	17,384.8	17,434.0	17,470.5	17,508.0	17,544.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	('000)	16,516.3	16,549.8	16,585.7	16,629.9	16,684.4	16,734.1	16,778.5	16,818.6	16,862.4	16,915.3	16,948.9	16,988.0	17,026.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	('000)	548.8	545.7	541.8	538.5	533.8	532.8	529.6	525.9	522.4	518.7	521.6	520.0	518.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	70.6	70.6	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	5,281.0	6,851.0	5,162.0	4,546.0	6,275.0	4,970.0	4,929.0	6,391.0	6,163.0	5,227.0	6,365.0	6,683.0	5,928.0	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
4.2.1 Local	Number	4,216	4,946	4,832	4,902	4,663	3,884	5,205	5,174	5,612	5,005	6,193	5,384	4,844	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	4	4	2	4	3	0	3	4	4	4	3	2	4	Companies Commission of Malaysia

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024				2025									DATA SOURCE
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
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	-85.0	-35.8	79.5	-25.0	-5.5	-35.2	-62.2	15.3	41.4	33.7	-2.8	-44.7	115.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	175.5	15.9	29.1	-30.0	-81.3	-89.1	-79.2	71.0	89.4	-89.4	-76.4	-33.9	254.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-22.6	-24.5	-6.2	-11.7	-16.4	24.2	-10.0	-9.4	-15.6	20.0	20.6	-27.2	32.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	22.0	-3.0	-11.5	-23.1	-27.3	72.8	9.2	1.8	77.5	8.0	-17.0	14.7	-15.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	0.9	-1.4	73.9	57.0	-19.6	23.0	146.3	50.9	2.9	2.2	60.2	22.9	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	-13.0	6.2	44.8	43.3	17.7	-16.8	-36.6	38.3	14.6	-27.0	-47.0	-29.2	27.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-5.2	0.8	-1.7	-20.2	-8.3	8.5	5.1	1.8	-2.5	-4.3	-1.9	2.2	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-62.1	-35.7	-5.0	-2.7	15.8	-23.8	-8.5	-4.7	15.0	474.3	90.8	19.2	28.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	-3.2	-2.6	4.4	-11.0	-13.7	20.8	9.2	7.9	17.3	-1.1	-4.5	-0.2	3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-16.3	-25.1	-8.1	-21.1	-35.5	-14.4	-15.0	-24.1	-12.8	-12.2	-23.2	-14.7	-16.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-52.1	-20.7	-4.4	-50.4	-34.8	-53.9	-33.1	119.3	-27.5	-37.0	-34.5	-31.4	65.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	2.9	7.6	1.6	29.7	-3.5	-3.2	-1.9	-3.7	-12.2	-10.0	-13.6	-14.2	-10.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-12.4	-7.4	-12.3	0.4	-15.8	-11.5	-7.2	-16.1	-11.1	-7.5	-6.6	-10.7	-9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	-20.4	-17.8	3.4	-4.3	-15.9	-17.2	-8.5	-2.8	-3.2	-15.0	15.9	6.8	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	12.4	-9.4	-8.0	63.1	17.9	-27.8	-16.4	14.0	31.6	27.1	2.5	-8.9	-13.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-0.5	1.1	1.2	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.4	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-58.1	-17.7	42.7	-46.8	-14.0	63.5	21.6	13.2	37.2	-2.5	101.5	-34.6	-11.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	-8.2	-4.4	-5.7	6.1	-9.7	-9.2	-5.7	-7.6	-7.9	-6.0	-4.7	-9.2	-7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	-4.0	-4.0	-7.6	-3.1	-7.7	-15.0	3.6	-5.7	1.8	2.7	-0.4	3.7	-1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	-4.5	8.4	2.8	10.0	14.1	11.2	-4.1	-3.4	-6.6	3.3	-1.6	-16.9	-5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	5.7	6.3	5.1	6.3	7.0	-1.4	1.4	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.3	8.3	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	-47.6	-40.7	-51.3	-47.5	-71.0	-70.3	-53.9	-29.9	-66.7	-30.2	-42.6	-46.5	-46.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-0.5	1.1	1.2	4.0	1.4	-2.5	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.4	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	1.8	2.3	3.7	-7.3	-6.7	-7.5	-8.3	-7.6	-7.0	-8.7	-6.7	-6.2	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-74.2	-75.1	-73.0	-73.6	-1.8	-4.8	-6.1	0.1	17.9	2.1	3.8	2.0	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-17.7	-16.8	-17.3	-17.5	-18.2	-18.4	-18.1	-17.3	-16.8	-16.9	-1.3	-0.2	-17.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-23.3	-16.7	-12.8	-8.2	-6.6	-7.7	-13.1	-13.7	-15.7	-11.6	-10.8	-9.7	0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	16.7	12.0	19.1	-1.9	-3.0	4.8	3.0	22.7	48.6	48.0	53.0	21.7	44.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	8.1	6.7	3.9	-0.1	-1.0	-3.3	-1.8	-3.3	-1.9	0.2	1.7	-0.6	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	0.3	-1.1	0.1	-1.4	-1.5	-7.9	-9.6	-11.4	-10.7	-17.3	-5.4	-5.6	-9.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	-7.3	1.5	-1.3	-49.2	-48.7	-39.3	-41.9	-49.5	-42.4	-39.8	-39.8	-40.9	-40.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	1.2	3.7	1.2	-0.1	0.7	3.1	1.0	1.5	-4.8	-3.7	-4.2	-6.6	-3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	-17.2	-14.4	-13.4	-14.5	-13.0	-10.4	-1.6	-3.4	0.7	13.8	13.8	16.8	16.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-3.7	-5.9	-5.7	-6.9	-5.9	-7.4	-8.0	-6.7	-2.1	-2.4	-3.2	-2.3	-1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-33.9	-33.6	-33.8	-46.6	-47.4	-47.7	-46.0	-59.0	-55.5	-53.4	-54.3	-52.6	-28.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	-5.0	-5.2	-5.1	-7.9	-6.0	-7.1	-8.0	-8.1	-6.0	-6.2	-4.0	-4.3	-3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	-4.3	-4.4	-4.8	-5.2	-4.7	-4.3	-4.9	-5.5	-5.7	-6.3	-5.7	-6.0	-5.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-6.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	26.8	14.5	3.4	-1.7	8.6	35.9	20.3	64.5	25.9	50.2	22.8	34.4	12.3	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	2.5	3.3	6.9	15.8	1.1	9.5	11.1	23.5	16.2	20.3	18.7	-0.7	14.9	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	0.0	-42.9	-50.0	0.0	200.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	300.0	-40.0	-66.7	0.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	2024 Dec	2025 Jan	2025 Feb	2025 Mar	2025 Apr	2025 May	2025 Jun	2025 Jul	2025 Aug	2025 Sep	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET															
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,648.9	1,601.9	1,594.3	1,642.3	1,556.9	1,574.7	1,513.7	1,540.2	1,508.4	1,533.0	1,513.3	1,575.1	1,611.9	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	75.7	59.4	64.7	60.5	54.8	50.2	57.3	48.1	51.5	43.1	60.6	63.9	50.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	2,036.1	2,003.8	2,009.0	2,080.5	1,971.0	1,923.7	1,871.1	1,878.5	1,873.0	1,904.5	1,913.3	1,950.3	2,016.0	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE															
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.2626	4.2954	4.4356	4.4604	4.4740	4.4418	4.4358	4.4158	4.2635	4.2429	4.2363	4.2266	4.2126	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.6312	5.6125	5.6561	5.6393	5.5229	5.5693	5.7197	5.8078	5.7006	5.7465	5.7242	5.6797	5.6863	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.7415	5.7533	5.8516	5.8446	5.8195	5.8091	5.8902	5.9473	5.7681	5.7839	5.8043	5.7706	5.7753	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.2876	3.2814	3.3188	3.3034	3.2836	3.2991	3.3191	3.3373	3.2952	3.3039	3.3076	3.2878	3.2780	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.7329	4.6850	4.7159	4.6713	4.6283	4.6272	4.7852	4.9632	4.8108	4.8822	4.9568	4.9166	4.9435	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	503.0838	499.2367	503.9507	500.5317	491.8395	491.4700	501.4695	530.1279	514.3393	520.4304	531.0266	524.0069	528.9877	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	2.9739	2.8742	2.8867	2.9050	2.8556	2.9267	2.9750	3.0672	2.9492	2.9354	2.8853	2.8621	2.8467	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	54.7071	55.2816	57.0173	57.3781	57.4794	57.0800	57.0690	56.8801	54.6285	54.0604	53.9674	54.0022	54.1152	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES															
5.1 TRADE															
5.1.1 Exports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	123.6	128.2	126.1	138.6	122.8	118.2	137.3	133.5	126.6	121.5	140.1	131.3	138.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	54.4	56.1	58.3	60.1	59.5	54.0	58.3	68.1	58.2	57.4	64.2	56.8	62.6	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	303.4	308.9	311.9	335.7	324.7	215.0	313.7	315.7	316.1	325.2	321.8	321.8	328.6	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	9,036.9	9,427.0	9,452.3	9,910.6	7,863.7	9,191.1	9,852.6	9,157.2	8,135.0	9,162.6	9,359.1	8,425.2	9,413.7	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	213.6	228.9	223.6	209.6	210.3	225.6	256.4	219.0	218.1	214.8	229.1	185.2	228.2	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	171.4	177.6	174.4	166.0	164.9	167.6	191.4	189.7	183.1	180.1	175.1	177.6	n.a	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	110.8	116.3	111.3	119.3	119.2	105.6	112.5	128.4	125.9	113.1	125.5	115.5	118.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	49.1	51.4	51.8	56.1	54.4	46.4	53.5	56.5	52.4	48.7	57.1	52.0	56.3	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	221.7	213.3	214.9	230.7	186.1	183.4	211.2	219.5	212.9	210.4	223.5	219.5	238.1	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	9,343.0	9,895.2	9,262.6	9,779.7	10,622.5	8,606.6	9,293.2	9,273.0	8,772.6	9,009.5	9,476.6	8,667.7	9,648.3	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	204.1	225.8	211.8	195.6	215.8	202.8	221.9	210.9	204.9	207.9	216.6	189.7	211.9	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	286.2	288.8	274.3	284.9	317.2	288.2	342.7	276.1	276.4	265.5	292.2	261.7	n.a	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	133.4	135.8	136.5	136.0	135.5	126.3	138.1	127.1	128.5	138.3	137.7	141.0	141.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	136.6	133.5	130.2	133.4	127.3	112.8	126.7	121.8	119.4	126.4	134.4	122.0	158.5	Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	107.8	115.0	113.9	121.5	103.6	106.3	117.0	116.4	112.6	114.3	114.4	110.7	120.3	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	Point	103.6	107.2	103.4	104.1	94.4	97.3	111.1	101.0	95.0	103.7	106.8	90.2	107.1	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	Point	102.6	102.1	102.3	103.2	102.9	103.9	103.6	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.0	103.9	n.a	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	202.2	203.7	203.6	206.6	207.1	203.6	209.3	208.8	209.9	211.6	210.0	210.8	215.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	106.4	112.5	113.9	126.4	123.4	99.8	112.6	103.9	111.5	103.7	110.8	114.9	108.6	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	105.9	117.8	113.4	117.6	126.7	105.2	107.8	103.4	112.1	107.8	106.2	108.7	112.2	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	96.7	101.3	110.6	121.7	90.8	95.1	98.6	101.5	100.7	100.3	102.4	99.7	99.4	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	133.2	133.4	133.3	133.4	133.6	134.1	134.1	134.3	134.4	134.5	134.7	134.9	135.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	108.7	108.6	108.5	108.3	108.4	100.6	100.4	100.1	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.1	100.1	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	105.9	106.0	106.3	106.8	106.0	105.5	107.2	108.5	108.1	108.3	108.6	108.5	108.7	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	126.3	126.5	127.0	127.7	128.4	128.1	127.8	127.3	127.2	127.3	127.7	127.7	128.5	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	117.1	116.8	116.8	117.2	99.9	100.7	100.6	100.3	101.1	100.9	100.4	101.0	101.3	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	116.9	116.1	117.7	118.6	118.9	119.0	118.3	117.1	115.8	115.0	115.3	115.4	116.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	97.7	98.6	99.1	98.8	98.2	98.0	97.9	97.9	97.8	98.0	98.2	98.5	98.7	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	94.5	96.0	97.5	103.5	107.2	107.2	104.5	105.1	102.2	101.4	100.5	101.5	101.5	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	119.2	119.0	119.1	119.5	120.3	120.3	120.4	120.1	119.6	119.8	120.2	120.1	120.5	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	Point	105.6	105.6	105.7	105.6	105.4	105.3	104.8	104.4	103.9	103.5	103.2	103.3	103.2	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	Point	123.5	124.0	124.4	124.9	125.3	125.5	126.1	126.5	126.4	126.6	126.7	126.4	127.0	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	Point	145.7	146.2	146.4	147.1	148.1	148.3	148.1	147.7	148.2	148.3	149.3	149.2	n.a	Trading Economics

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p preliminary
1 latest data until August 2025
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n.a. not available
- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	2024 Dec	2025 Jan	2025 Feb	2025 Mar	2025 Apr	2025 May	2025 Jun	2025 Jul	2025 Aug	2025 Sep	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	15.8	11.1	9.7	12.9	2.9	1.5	-1.5	-2.3	-5.5	-3.6	-6.9	-6.2	-2.2	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	57.8	20.6	-1.6	7.2	-22.2	-10.4	-11.2	-21.7	-42.9	-44.9	-27.2	-24.3	-33.3	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	15.6	13.7	13.0	15.8	6.1	1.8	-1.9	-4.4	-7.4	-6.1	-7.3	-4.2	-1.0	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	9.8	10.5	5.7	4.5	4.7	7.4	6.3	8.0	10.7	11.0	10.5	4.5	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	3.2	2.9	2.9	4.6	7.7	8.2	4.8	2.7	4.5	4.3	5.1	0.6	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	7.7	8.3	6.0	6.3	7.4	9.0	6.4	5.7	8.1	7.5	6.6	2.3	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	4.5	5.7	4.8	5.9	6.8	7.6	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.0	2.1	0.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	5.7	7.0	7.5	8.8	10.4	11.3	7.2	3.0	6.0	3.9	2.4	-1.0	-4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	3.7	5.2	4.4	7.5	11.0	10.7	6.0	-1.1	0.9	1.3	-1.3	-1.8	-4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	6.6	10.4	8.5	11.3	12.4	9.0	5.9	1.0	2.7	1.6	2.7	5.5	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	9.3	9.7	5.3	4.0	4.2	6.9	5.6	7.0	10.6	11.6	11.0	4.9	1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia #	-0.6	1.6	3.7	17.0	0.4	6.1	6.5	15.9	-1.2	-3.6	6.5	1.7	12.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	0.01	-3.4	5.0	14.6	3.1	5.6	2.3	22.0	2.5	10.3	8.5	1.8	15.0	Statistics Singapore
- China	2.3	12.6	6.6	10.7	6.0	-3.0	12.3	8.1	4.8	5.8	7.2	4.4	8.3	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	-1.8	3.1	7.2	2.8	7.2	11.4	4.0	2.0	-1.7	-0.5	-2.6	-0.1	4.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	1.3	1.8	-1.0	4.0	4.9	6.8	15.6	-2.2	0.4	0.3	-0.4	-6.1	n.a	European Statistics
- USA	0.2	-0.02	5.4	-1.1	2.7	0.2	6.7	10.6	5.8	3.5	3.7	-1.4	n.a	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia #	10.9	2.7	1.6	11.9	6.2	5.5	-2.9	19.9	6.6	1.3	0.6	-5.9	7.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	0.2	-0.9	4.9	24.0	10.4	3.2	4.1	6.7	-0.6	-0.2	7.9	4.0	14.8	Statistics Singapore
- China	0.2	-2.3	-3.9	0.9	-16.4	1.5	-4.4	-0.2	-3.4	1.0	4.1	1.2	7.4	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	2.2	0.5	-3.8	1.8	16.7	-0.7	1.8	-2.2	-7.7	0.2	-7.5	-5.2	3.3	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	0.2	4.3	1.5	5.5	11.4	6.9	11.0	-0.3	-2.3	7.1	1.3	-5.2	n.a	European Statistics
- USA	9.6	4.5	7.2	15.1	25.0	18.8	32.3	1.7	0.5	-0.2	1.4	-5.6	n.a	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia	2.2	2.2	3.4	4.6	2.1	1.5	3.2	2.7	0.3	3.0	4.2	4.9	5.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	9.2	1.2	10.8	5.0	5.3	1.1	7.6	3.8	3.5	7.1	7.1	-7.8	16.1	Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.3 South Korea	-1.5	6.4	-0.3	4.4	-5.0	6.5	4.5	5.1	-0.3	1.6	5.0	n.a	11.6	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	-3.2	0.8	-3.3	-2.2	2.2	0.1	1.0	0.5	-2.4	4.4	-0.9	-1.3	3.4	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	-0.7	-0.5	-0.6	0.5	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.4	0.9	n.a	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia	5.5	7.1	6.0	5.5	8.1	5.5	6.1	4.5	4.7	5.3	5.6	5.0	6.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	-1.3	1.2	-0.7	-3.6	5.3	-6.4	1.4	0.7	-0.2	0.5	3.7	4.7	2.1	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	-6.9	-2.8	-7.4	-9.6	-3.1	-13.0	-3.4	-2.4	2.4	0.7	1.7	3.8	5.9	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	1.2	-0.2	-3.3	4.1	-0.2	1.3	0.6	5.5	-1.6	1.4	0.9	1.4	2.8	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	0.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.8	-0.7	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	1.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.7	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.7	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	2.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.7	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia	-2.1	-2.4	-0.4	0.5	0.8	0.3	-1.9	-3.4	-3.6	-4.2	-3.8	-2.8	-0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	-1.4	-0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	-0.4	-0.4	-0.1	0.6	1.0	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	-9.0	-6.2	-4.0	2.7	6.1	6.0	3.0	3.2	1.1	-0.1	1.6	6.0	7.3	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.2	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	-2.8	-2.9	-2.5	-2.3	-2.3	-2.2	-2.5	-2.7	-3.3	-3.6	-3.6	-2.9	-2.3	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	3.1	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.1	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	2.1	2.8	2.9	3.4	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.4	3.1	2.6	n.a	Trading Economics

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2024				2025									DATA SOURCE
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
5.6 LABOUR FORCE															
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia	%	70.6	70.6	70.5	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.7	64.7	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.7	64.5	64.4	64.4	64.8	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	65.7	63.3	64.6	65.1	63.9	64.5	62.9	63.7	64.8	65.7	60.7	65.1	64.5	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	%	67.1	67.0	66.9	67.1	67.2	66.8	66.7	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	66.9	67.0	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	63.5	63.5	63.5	63.4	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.7	64.0	64.2	63.9	64.0	64.2	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	78.4	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.5	78.6	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.0	78.9	79.0	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	62.7	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.3	62.2	62.3	n.a	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	65.2	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.5	65.3	65.2	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.2	65.1	65.2	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	74.8	75.3	75.3	75.3	75.4	75.4	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.6	75.6	75.5	75.5	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	67.4	67.7	67.2	66.8	67.8	67.0	68.0	69.1	70.4	71.2	69.8	68.7	68.3	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia	%	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.1	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	5.3	3.9	3.8	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.7	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.5	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	4.0	4.1	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.5	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	n.a	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.7	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.5	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.1	Statistics Finland

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2024				2025									DATA SOURCE
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
5.6 LABOUR FORCE														
5.6.1 Participation Rate														
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate														
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trading Economics
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	Value 2024 Q2	Value 2024 Q3	Value 2024 Q4	Value 2025 Q1	Value 2025 Q2	Value 2025 Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q2	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2025 Q1	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2025 Q2	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2025 Q3	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	401,672.3	420,353.9	430,476.8	415,337.6	419,420.2	442,017.4	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	138,393.3	145,616.3	136,042.0	151,715.1	101,557.9	110,263.2	11.9	-12.4	-11.5	-3.5	-26.6	-24.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,245,420.0	7,286,163.0	7,071,230.0	5,386,952.0	6,007,790.0	6,540,855.0	16.5	17.9	3.2	-11.1	-3.8	-10.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	3,831,911.0	4,791,309.0	4,576,244.0	3,182,001.0	3,772,890.0	4,081,828.0	14.7	26.4	7.6	-14.1	-1.5	-14.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	266,131.0	323,769.0	354,665.0	172,013.0	304,851.0	317,911.0	9.9	27.5	27.1	-16.7	14.5	-1.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	84.65	79.84	74.61	75.81	68.01	68.97	8.2	-8.0	-11.2	-8.8	-19.7	-13.6	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	81.71	76.24	70.69	71.84	64.63	65.74	10.8	-7.5	-9.8	-6.8	-20.9	-13.8	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,167.1	1,706.9	1,982.8	1,757.3	2,070.3	1,936.7	5.0	-31.6	-15.6	-34.0	-4.5	13.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	8,833.2	9,085.6	9,595.1	8,545.3	8,686.4	9,316.5	-24.9	-4.1	-3.4	-17.0	-1.7	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	5,948.4	4,890.2	5,954.5	5,169.0	5,507.6	6,926.1	10.3	14.6	5.3	-0.5	-7.4	41.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	8,438.8	8,846.4	8,664.9	7,704.6	8,059.0	9,054.3	-16.9	-3.3	-13.3	-29.7	-4.5	2.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	5,946.5	5,875.5	7,886.9	7,463.8	5,239.0	6,520.3	-0.9	-3.4	7.1	-6.0	-11.9	11.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	141.5	150.5	149.7	146.4	147.0	156.6	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	464,219,115.3	483,215,390.6	481,788,235.8	475,567,770.9	480,201,992.4	500,078,229.7	5.7	6.5	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	317,750,459.0	330,995,490.0	334,103,892.9	324,744,653.1	331,814,443.2	355,737,811.9	5.4	7.8	8.3	6.0	4.4	7.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project														
- Investment														
a. Projects Number	Number	268	281	308	207	311	n.a	17.0	46.4	14.1	-17.5	16.0	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	7,740	9,323	9,712	4,937	10,153	n.a	-2.9	219.2	1.0	2.5	31.2	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	9,727	19,333	21,953	25,523	27,825	n.a	-54.3	-63.0	-48.2	-32.6	186.1	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	17,467	28,656	31,664	30,460	37,977	n.a	-40.3	-48.0	-39.1	-28.7	117.4	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	38,890.1	41,077.7	42,049.1	42,894.7	43,925.0	45,417.2	20.2	22.9	23.1	16.6	12.9	10.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	132.9	134.7	134.3	134.3	134.8	135.7	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	397.0	361.0	505.0	382.0	426.0	504.0	-11.2	-12.4	39.1	12.7	7.3	39.6	National Housing Department
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	107.0	134.0	299.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	-58.8	-61.0	-27.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices														
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	3,483.95	3,494.33	3,427.12	3,319.97	3,268.05	3,262.52	-0.4	3.6	1.3	-3.6	-6.2	-6.6	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.75	22.90	22.89	23.02	23.32	23.57	5.0	4.4	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	92.3	86.5	100.1	99.1	87.3	93.8	2.4	-4.6	-1.1	-3.3	-5.5	8.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	46,768.5	46,770.7	47,033.5	44,284.7	46,844.5	47,640.9	5.1	4.6	5.3	-2.3	0.2	1.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	569.4	573.2	573.2	572.5	570.5	568.9	2.3	3.6	2.4	1.2	0.2	-0.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	Value 2024 Q2	Value 2024 Q3	Value 2024 Q4	Value 2025 Q1	Value 2025 Q2	Value 2025 Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q2	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2025 Q1	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2025 Q2	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2025 Q3	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	32,132.7	32,658.2	31,569.9	31,216.6	32,455.5	33,560.3	5.5	5.1	-0.5	-0.9	1.0	2.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	11,344.1	10,962.8	10,442.3	10,374.1	11,492.3	11,603.3	5.6	4.8	4.3	-6.8	1.3	5.8	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	Point	141.0	146.2	145.9	146.1	149.7	154.9	3.1	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	179.4	179.6	182.5	184.3	186.1	187.3	5.5	4.1	4.2	5.2	3.7	4.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	132.0	136.2	139.7	129.3	132.3	139.5	9.0	3.7	2.5	-3.6	0.2	2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	Unit	171,657	187,364	183,934	167,701	164,291	186,966	11.7	-1.8	-5.3	-15.8	-4.3	-0.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	10,080	12,280	12,151	8,806	10,083	11,997	-4.3	-6.2	-12.8	-21.6	0.03	-2.30	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	181,737	199,644	196,085	176,507	174,374	198,963	10.7	-2.1	-5.8	-16.1	-4.1	-0.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	Unit	172,064	184,340	199,799	173,702	168,532	185,092	13.0	0.1	-3.1	-6.5	-2.1	0.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	16,237	16,584	19,327	11,640	14,834	16,496	-13.3	-13.7	-10.8	-32.9	-8.6	-0.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	188,301	204,186	222,603	186,497	183,366	201,588	8.5	-0.8	-2.3	-8.2	-2.6	-1.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	369,208	404,383	411,850	380,738	384,426	408,684	2.7	5.0	3.1	-1.1	4.1	1.1	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Index of Services	Point	158.9	165.2	173.9	175.4	180.6	187.5	12.4	12.4	13.6	13.3	13.6	13.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals 1	Number	5,996,937	6,568,905	6,638,856	6,366,801	6,484,420	n.a	25.7	23.8	17.0	9.5	8.1	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport														
- Index of Services	Point	164.5	168.3	173.0	174.8	178.3	181.2	10.5	10.6	10.7	9.5	8.4	7.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication														
- Index of Services	Point	170.2	171.8	174.5	174.5	175.9	178.4	3.1	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Penetration Rate														
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	147.3	146.4	145.4	146.0	144.9	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	47.5	48.2	48.7	48.4	48.8	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c. Mobile-broadband per 100 inhabitants	%	132.5	132.0	131.1	130.8	129.3	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance														
- Index of Services	Point	134.5	144.3	138.2	135.7	136.1	142.0	6.2	3.7	4.2	1.4	1.2	-1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply														
- M1	RM Million	642,137.8	644,918.2	666,427.5	667,450.1	681,563.4	694,321.9	6.4	6.0	4.4	3.4	6.1	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,416,358.2	2,408,238.8	2,478,816.7	2,480,758.3	2,496,158.3	2,514,984.6	5.2	4.2	3.7	2.4	3.3	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,426,401.3	2,417,121.6	2,488,430.5	2,490,114.8	2,503,418.6	2,522,834.6	5.2	4.2	3.6	2.3	3.2	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	2,185,254.4	2,203,619.7	2,249,086.9	2,273,419.3	2,297,091.2	2,324,603.2	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,277,679.3	1,279,950.3	1,300,620.0	1,309,926.3	1,319,036.7	1,327,264.6	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	898,420.3	914,406.5	939,160.2	954,481.0	969,213.5	988,462.2	9.7	9.0	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	9,154.8	9,262.9	9,306.7	9,012.1	8,841.0	8,876.4	5.4	7.0	6.8	0.2	-3.4	-4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	2,516,597.6	2,512,137.7	2,561,195.8	2,593,814.7	2,588,668.2	2,613,129.2	4.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,663,502.6	1,643,031.8	1,669,834.4	1,694,263.9	1,679,365.2	1,700,003.5	4.2	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.0	3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	826,094.7	840,819.4	863,716.2	871,167.2	883,919.0	887,716.1	6.2	6.3	5.9	4.5	7.0	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	27,000.3	28,286.5	27,645.2	28,383.6	25,384.0	25,409.5	6.2	3.8	-0.6	1.6	-6.0	-10.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	1,100,816.6	1,115,157.5	1,123,367.4	1,131,363.7	1,131,798.8	1,129,234.2	1.8	2.8	3.9	2.3	2.8	1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	610,460.3	602,745.5	602,059.9	602,621.4	603,717.1	608,636.9	1.1	-0.2	2.0	-1.2	-1.1	1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	472,701.4	494,781.6	503,238.8	511,190.1	511,685.0	503,172.1	2.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	8.2	1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	17,654.9	17,630.4	18,068.7	17,552.2	16,396.7	17,425.1	9.9	9.7	3.8	-4.3	-7.1	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	232,568.7	231,538.4	238,501.8	242,253.2	237,350.7	240,087.0	1.9	3.2	5.5	3.8	2.1	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	156,223.9	154,192.3	159,765.4	161,144.3	158,520.4	160,060.9	0.2	1.1	4.9	3.2	1.5	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	76,344.7	77,346.2	78,736.4	81,108.9	78,830.3	80,026.0	5.6	7.7	6.8	5.2	3.3	3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM														
- Commercial Banks	%	5.34	5.27	5.15	5.01	4.92	4.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.26	5.23	5.20	5.14	5.12	4.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	6.91	6.94	6.76	6.65	6.69	6.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.44	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	DATA SOURCE
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)						
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	%	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.89	0.78	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.42	0.45	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,533.5	2,498.8	2,530.6	1,165.5	2,022.4	2,772.7	-12.4	-67.5	-1.3	-45.6	31.9	11.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,901.3	1,010.2	1,942.6	295.9	1,737.3	1,580.1	127.4	-11.5	7.7	-81.9	-8.6	56.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	14,550.6	13,740.3	14,452.5	12,194.0	14,091.8	14,204.4	9.7	-21.1	-14.3	-6.2	-3.2	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	49,995.6	65,912.8	62,611.5	43,140.8	63,712.0	60,713.4	-1.5	14.5	-11.5	12.3	27.4	-7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	14,474.4	15,592.8	22,537.6	19,206.1	17,267.3	20,408.6	49.9	7.7	41.4	47.4	19.3	30.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	12,228.3	18,485.2	16,920.2	10,553.7	12,991.4	14,235.4	-1.7	32.2	32.0	-15.8	6.2	-23.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	96,200.5	98,993.1	92,369.2	86,116.4	94,592.1	101,130.7	4.2	3.5	-7.8	1.2	-1.7	2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	64.5	60.7	49.9	55.2	143.8	87.8	-73.0	-94.5	-19.0	-5.8	122.9	44.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	190,948.7	216,293.9	213,414.0	172,727.6	206,558.0	215,133.2	5.3	3.5	-3.4	4.1	8.2	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	13,597.0	13,490.5	12,772.4	10,200.6	11,410.5	11,038.3	-0.2	-4.4	-18.6	-22.6	-16.1	-18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	3,763.6	3,466.0	3,156.1	3,003.9	4,210.4	3,263.9	37.9	-9.2	-31.9	-40.4	11.9	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	114,027.0	117,692.0	127,581.6	103,950.4	104,107.4	102,774.9	7.2	7.6	12.6	-2.8	-8.7	-12.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	273,614.7	275,054.7	296,720.4	245,485.3	242,223.3	250,285.6	-5.7	-11.9	-6.5	-11.6	-11.5	-9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	42,283.6	37,139.7	44,104.2	35,656.8	39,192.0	39,889.7	-1.4	-19.2	-6.5	-13.9	-7.3	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	15,938.2	19,776.3	21,095.9	18,379.4	19,782.8	18,418.9	-7.5	9.7	16.5	-11.3	24.1	-6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	122,387.8	130,115.6	129,549.3	127,137.0	122,135.6	128,557.1	8.5	6.3	2.1	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	2,895.0	3,087.2	3,069.0	3,658.0	3,283.1	3,390.2	11.1	-18.3	-6.7	17.7	13.4	9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	588,506.9	599,822.0	638,048.9	547,471.3	546,345.0	557,618.6	0.0	-4.8	-1.3	-8.2	-7.2	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	16,672.9	16,899.4	16,311.2	16,837.9	16,590.9	17,011.1	4.7	2.1	-4.9	-6.2	-0.5	0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	13,171.9	14,951.5	14,522.4	14,138.7	12,854.8	13,690.6	2.6	5.7	7.2	7.1	-2.4	-8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	59,378.0	61,515.3	65,545.1	63,732.0	63,639.9	66,042.3	7.1	7.4	5.9	2.5	7.2	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	27.0	26.1	24.2	17.5	14.7	14.3	-48.3	-50.0	-46.1	-65.4	-45.7	-45.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	122,387.8	130,115.6	129,549.3	127,137.0	122,135.6	128,557.1	8.5	6.3	2.1	-0.6	-0.2	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	104,940.3	103,761.3	95,225.5	95,211.9	95,780.4	97,779.5	3.4	1.8	-7.3	-8.3	-8.7	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling														
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	52,750.4	52,195.7	46,097.5	41,845.2	49,602.5	53,681.6	7.9	6.1	4.2	1.2	-6.0	2.8	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	31,229.6	34,197.1	32,304.6	30,888.6	29,902.1	31,276.0	9.4	1.5	-3.6	-5.0	-4.3	-8.5	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate														
- Index of Services	Point	133.6	140.5	144.0	144.8	144.8	150.2	12.4	13.8	12.5	11.7	8.4	6.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health														
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	161.8	166.7	171.9	172.0	175.4	181.4	8.4	8.8	9.1	7.4	8.4	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education														
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	133.7	137.2	138.5	139.2	143.1	144.3	8.0	8.4	6.7	4.9	7.0	5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Supply														
- Working Age (15-64)	('000)	23,929.2	24,067.6	24,208.6	24,355.4	24,524.9	24,669.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	('000)	16,913.0	16,996.7	17,097.9	17,229.3	17,369.9	17,486.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.7	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. Employed	('000)	16,368.3	16,455.7	16,559.1	16,703.0	16,849.0	16,966.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	3.0	2.9	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. Unemployed	('000)	544.6	541.0	538.7	526.3	520.9	519.9	-6.3	-5.6	-4.6	-5.0	-4.4	-3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	('000)	432.3	429.2	427.8	421.5	418.1	417.3	-12.4	-8.4	-7.2	-2.9	-3.3	-2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	('000)	112.3	111.8	111.0	104.8	102.9	102.6	27.6	7.0	6.6	-12.6	-8.4	-8.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,016.2	7,070.9	7,110.7	7,126.1	7,154.9	7,182.6	-2.3	-1.6	-1.2	1.5	2.0	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	70.7	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8	70.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand														
- Jobs	('000)	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	9,162.8	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	('000)	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	8,965.7	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	('000)	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	197.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	('000)	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	32.30	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	2024 Q2	2024 Q3	2024 Q4	2025 Q1	2025 Q2	2025 Q3	DATA SOURCE
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)						
4.1.3 Labour Productivity														
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	41.8	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.2	45.1	2.5	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.4	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. By Economic Activity														
a. Agriculture	RM	24.3	28.1	25.1	23.4	25.3	28.5	6.2	3.8	-1.9	0.4	3.9	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	514.2	476.4	550.9	551.1	488.0	522.5	3.7	-4.7	-2.4	-0.9	-5.1	9.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	55.6	57.2	58.2	56.9	57.6	59.6	2.9	3.4	2.2	3.8	3.7	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	19.6	20.9	20.5	20.9	21.4	23.0	19.0	20.0	18.7	11.3	9.3	10.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	39.6	41.1	41.9	40.9	41.0	42.3	0.9	1.4	0.9	2.0	3.6	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Value Added per Employment	RM	24,210.0	25,148.0	25,635.0	24,866.0	24,893.0	26,052.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity														
a. Agriculture	RM	13,249.0	15,235.0	13,686.0	12,646.0	13,605.0	15,309.0	6.4	2.6	-1.9	0.6	2.7	0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	310,913.0	291,687.0	341,522.0	332,946.0	292,813.0	317,634.0	2.5	-2.9	-1.1	-3.2	-5.8	8.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	33,060.0	34,158.0	34,712.0	33,620.0	33,972.0	35,357.0	3.0	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	11,465.0	12,418.0	12,275.0	12,519.0	12,728.0	13,754.0	16.2	18.9	19.7	13.2	11.0	10.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	22,975.0	23,761.0	24,298.0	23,650.0	23,642.0	24,433.0	2.1	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification														
- Non Tertiary	%	20.0	20.3	19.8	19.4	19.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	74.0	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.0	76.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET														
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,590.1	1,648.9	1,642.3	1,513.7	1,533.0	1,611.9	15.5	15.8	12.9	-1.5	-3.6	-2.2	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	229.8	243.4	184.6	162.3	142.7	175.1	104.7	75.1	7.7	-15.0	-37.9	-28.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.7318	4.4532	4.3971	4.4506	4.3074	4.2252	-4.3	3.9	6.8	6.1	9.9	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.9722	5.7865	5.6360	5.6040	5.7516	5.6967	-5.1	1.3	3.5	6.9	3.8	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	6.2467	5.9441	5.8165	5.8396	5.8331	5.7834	-2.8	3.7	6.9	7.6	7.1	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.4964	3.3728	3.3012	3.3006	3.3121	3.2911	-3.3	1.7	5.4	6.8	5.6	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	5.0941	4.8907	4.6907	4.6802	4.8854	4.9375	-3.3	3.0	7.8	9.6	4.3	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	523.5014	513.9382	501.2397	494.9263	521.6325	528.0071	-3.8	2.0	5.7	9.2	0.4	-2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.0363	2.9852	2.8886	2.9191	2.9839	2.8647	8.7	7.3	10.1	9.1	1.8	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	60.5350	57.1006	56.5590	57.2095	55.1897	54.0283	-4.6	3.6	6.3	5.6	9.7	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia

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