



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 10 | 2025



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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Announcement:

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

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

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

The Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) marks its tenth edition in 2025. On behalf of the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), I encourage readers to continue engaging with MESR and exploring the data, insights, and analyses featured in this October 2025 issue. This edition presents the latest statistics for August 2025 and selected data for September 2025, providing a comprehensive overview of Malaysia's current economic performance and emerging trends.

This issue also features a special article titled **“New Employment Scenario in the Tourism Industry in Line with Technological Advancement in Malaysia.”** The article highlights how technological progress is reshaping Malaysia's tourism sector by creating new employment opportunities in the digital era. It discusses the transformative role of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data, Virtual Reality (VR), and Augmented Reality (AR) in enhancing tourism operations, while addressing the challenges and strategies to develop a future-ready workforce and foster sustainable industry growth.

Looking into the economic performance, the global economy is set to expand by 3.2 per cent in 2025 and 3.1 per cent in 2026, reflecting a period of adjustment as trade tensions ease and policy conditions stabilise. Growth across advanced economies is projected to remain modest at 1.6 per cent, while emerging and developing economies are expected to maintain a firmer pace at around 4.0 per cent. In the East Asia and Pacific region, expansion remains moderate amid lingering external and domestic challenges. China's growth is expected to ease to 4.2 per cent in 2026, while Viet Nam continues to outperform with a robust 8.2 per cent growth, driven by strong manufacturing and services. Singapore's economy, meanwhile, moderated to 2.9 per cent, reflecting softer trade activity.

At the domestic frontier, Malaysia's economy strengthened, expanding 5.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, up from 4.4 per cent in the previous quarter. Growth was broad-based, led by resilient performances in the Services and Manufacturing sectors, alongside a strong rebound in Mining and Quarrying. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the economy rose 5.5 per cent, signalling continued momentum across key industries.

Industrial activity also strengthened, with the Industrial Production Index (IPI) rising 4.9 per cent in August 2025, supported by strong Mining output (+16.8%) and steady growth in Manufacturing (+2.8%) and Electricity (+1.6%). In addition, the Services sector which is the driver of Malaysia's economic growth, continued to perform steadily in August 2025 with Wholesale & retail trade registered total sales of RM156.6 billion in August, registering a year-on-year growth of 4.9 per cent. In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade recorded an annual increase of 4.3 per cent.

Meanwhile, Malaysia's external sector recorded a trade surplus of RM16.1 billion in August, marking the highest since December 2020, driven by robust exports of electrical and electronic (E&E) and palm oil-based products. Exports to Taiwan, Province of China, Mexico, and China remained strong, while imports from the United States and Saudi Arabia declined. Encouragingly, trade rebounded in September with 9.8 per cent increase year-on-year, signalling renewed external demand.

Inflationary pressures remained contained, with the Consumer Price Index (CPI) increasing 1.3 per cent in August 2025 as against 1.2 per cent in July 2025. Likewise, the Producer Price Index (PPI) continued to decline at -2.8 per cent, reflecting easing input costs in manufacturing and mining, while agriculture prices rebounded sharply.

Despite the encouraging economic performance, the forward indicator signals moderation. Accordingly, the Leading Index (LI) declined 0.5 per cent year-on-year in August, indicating that Malaysia's economic outlook may moderate in the near term. In overall, Malaysia's economy continues to demonstrate resilience amid global uncertainty, underpinned by a diversified industrial base, stable inflation, and a competitive export sector. While global headwinds may temper future growth, the nation's steady domestic demand and strong manufacturing ecosystem position it well for sustained and modest expansion.

This moderation is consistent with the Government's forward-looking policies under the 13th Malaysia Plan (RMK13) and Budget 2025, which emphasise resilience, digital transformation, and structural reforms. RMK13 envisions Malaysia's transition towards a high-value, technology-driven economy, anchored in innovation, green growth, and human capital development that are vital to strengthening competitiveness and reducing dependence on volatile external cycles. Meanwhile, Budget 2025, themed "Reinvigorating the Economy, Driving Reforms, and Prospering the Rakyat", prioritises sustainable growth, investment in future industries, and fiscal reforms to enhance long-term economic stability.

In summary, the latest statistical indicators point to an economy that is adapting and recalibrating while balancing external headwinds with domestic resilience and reform-driven opportunities. This transition period provides Malaysia with an opportunity to fortify its economic foundations, ensuring inclusive, sustainable, and innovation-led growth in the years ahead.

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DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician Malaysia
Department of Statistics, Malaysia

October 2025

KEY REVIEW

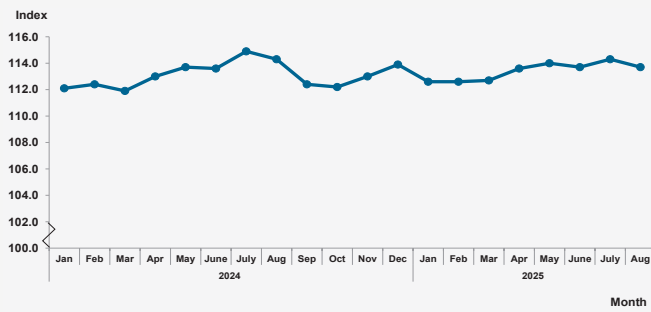
- The IMF's October 2025 World Economic Outlook projects global growth of 3.2 per cent in 2025 and 3.1 per cent in 2026. The global economy is undergoing a transition influenced by policy shifts and easing of some tariff hikes, though volatility remains. Advanced economies are expected to grow by 1.6 per cent, while emerging and developing economies will expand by around 4.0 per cent in both years.
- Malaysia's advance Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 5.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, up from 4.4 per cent in the previous quarter. The Services and Manufacturing sectors were the main contributors, while Mining and quarrying returned to positive growth. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the economy expanded by 5.5 per cent, compared to 1.0 per cent in the second quarter.
- In the agriculture sector, Natural rubber production decreased by 12.9 per cent year-on-year to 31,285 tonnes in August 2025 (August 2024: 35,908 tonnes), and recorded a 12.8 per cent decline month-on-month (July 2025: 35,884 tonnes). Oil palm fresh fruit bunches production increased slightly by 3.3 per cent year-on-year to 9.54 million tonnes in September 2025 (September 2024: 9,243,598 tonnes), and showed a 0.2 per cent increase month-on-month (August 2025: 9,524,839 tonnes).
- Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) grew by 4.9 per cent year-on-year in August 2025, improving from 4.2 per cent in the previous month. The stronger performance was mainly supported by a sharp rebound in the Mining sector (+16.8%), alongside continued growth in Manufacturing (+2.8%) and Electricity (+1.6%). On a month-on-month basis, the IPI rose by 2.4 per cent. Overall, for period of January to August 2025, the IPI expanded by 2.7 per cent.
- Similarly, the Manufacturing sector's sales value increased by 2.7 per cent year-on-year in August 2025 (July 2025: 3.5%) to RM168.3 billion, up from RM162.5 billion in the previous month. Growth was mainly driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector (+9.6%), supported by Electrical & electronics products (+3.7%) and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (+3.3%). On a month-on-month comparison, the sales value expanded by 3.5 per cent. Cumulatively, for January to August 2025, sales amounted to RM1.3 trillion, an increase of 3.5 per cent compared with the same period last year.
- In August 2025, Malaysia's Wholesale & retail trade recorded total sales of RM156.6 billion, a 4.9 per cent year-on-year growth. The growth was supported by performances of Wholesale trade (+5.1%), followed by gains in Retail trade (+5.0%) and Motor vehicles (+4.0%). Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade increased by 4.3 per cent year-on-year to 165.5 points, driven by expansions in Wholesale trade (+5.5%), Retail trade (+3.7%), and Motor vehicles (+3.1%). On a monthly basis, the sales value of Wholesale & retail trade posted a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent, supported by Motor vehicles (1.7%) and Retail trade (0.5%). Meanwhile, the index posted a slight increase of 0.1 per cent month-on-month, while the seasonally adjusted volume index recorded a 0.5 per cent decline, reflecting moderated momentum in trade activity during the month.
- Malaysia's inflation increased slightly to 1.3 per cent year-on-year in August 2025 (July 2025: 1.2%), driven mainly by higher costs in Insurance & Financial Services (+5.6%), Restaurants & Accommodation Services (+3.5%), and Food & Beverages (+2.0%). Other groups that recorded notable increases included Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (+4.0%) and Education (+2.4%), while Transport (+0.2%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (+1.2%) rose at a slower pace. On a month-on-month basis, the headline inflation edged up by 0.1 per cent, unchanged from July 2025. In September 2025, Malaysia's inflation increased 1.5 per cent with the index points stood at 135.2.
- Meanwhile, Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) for Local Production recorded a 2.8 per cent decline year-on-year in August 2025, moderating from a 3.8 per cent fall in the previous month. This was mainly attributed to decreases in Manufacturing (-4.0%) and Mining (-3.4%), while positive growth was seen in Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing (+7.3%), Electricity & Gas Supply (+4.1%), and Water Supply (+3.4%). On a month-on-month basis, the PPI increased marginally by 0.1 per cent, following a 0.3 per cent rise in July, supported by stronger prices in Agriculture (+3.3%) and the utility sectors. The PPI decreased by 0.8 per cent in September 2025.

- Regarding external trade, Malaysia's total merchandise trade declined slightly by 1.9 per cent year-on-year to RM247.1 billion in August 2025, reflecting softer global demand. Exports increased by 1.9 per cent to RM131.6 billion, mainly supported by Electrical and electronics (E&E) products (+10.1%) and Palm oil & palm oil-based products (+9.1%), while imports fell by 5.9 per cent to RM115.5 billion due to lower purchases of crude petroleum, gold (non-monetary) and E&E products. Consequently, the trade surplus surged by 153.8 per cent to RM16.1 billion, marking the highest annual increase since December 2020. On a month-on-month basis, total trade rose by 4.2 per cent, with exports up 5.4 per cent and imports up 2.9 per cent, underscoring steady external sector momentum. Malaysia's trade performance returned to stability in September 2025, recording a growth of 9.8 per cent.
- In August 2025, Malaysia's labour market remained stable, with the labour force increasing to 17.51 million persons, up 0.2 per cent month-on-month. The Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) edged up to 70.9 per cent (July 2025: 70.8%), reflecting continued engagement in economic activities. The number of employed persons rose to 16.99 million, supporting an employment-to-population ratio of 68.8 per cent, while unemployed persons decreased slightly to 520.0 thousand, maintaining the unemployment rate at 3.0 per cent.
- Malaysia's economic outlook showed further moderation as the Leading Index (LI) fell by 0.5 per cent year-on-year to 113.7 points in August 2025. The decline was mainly driven by lower imports of basic precious and non-ferrous metals, as well as semiconductors. Month-on-month, the LI decreased by 0.8 per cent, reflecting cautious global trade sentiment. Overall, the LI trend remained below 100 points, indicating modest growth supported by stable domestic conditions despite global uncertainties.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

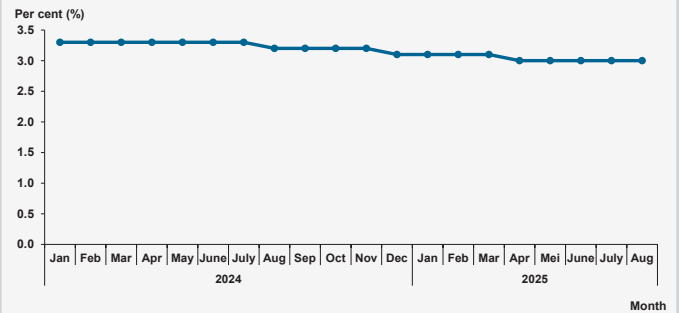
Leading Index

113.7 point
August 2025



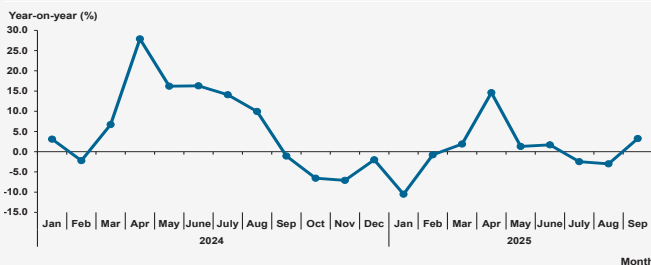
Unemployment Rate

3.0%
August 2025



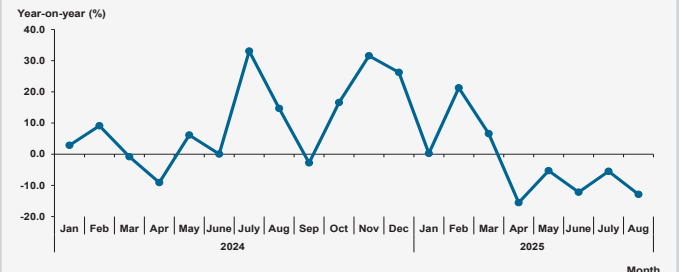
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

3.3%
September 2025



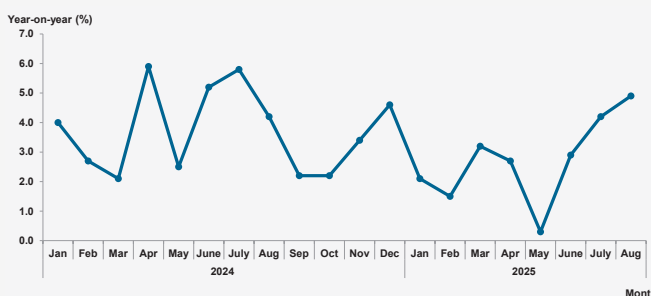
Production of Natural Rubber

-12.9%
August 2025



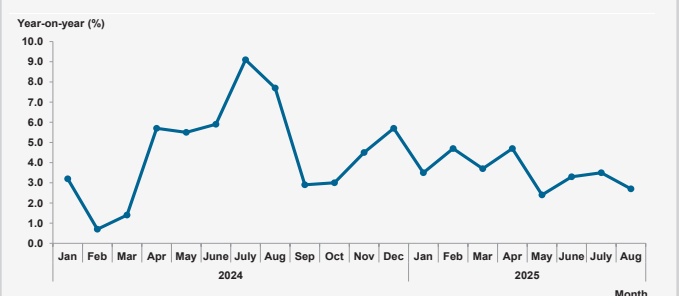
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

4.9%
August 2025



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

2.7%
August 2025

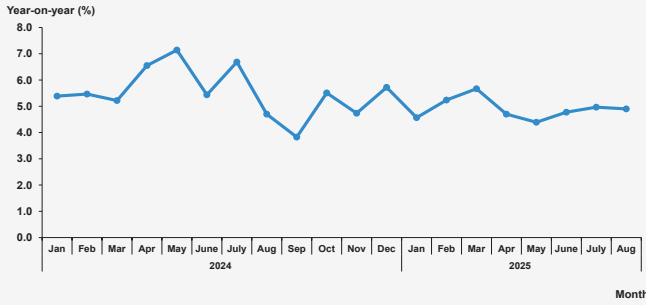


Note:

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

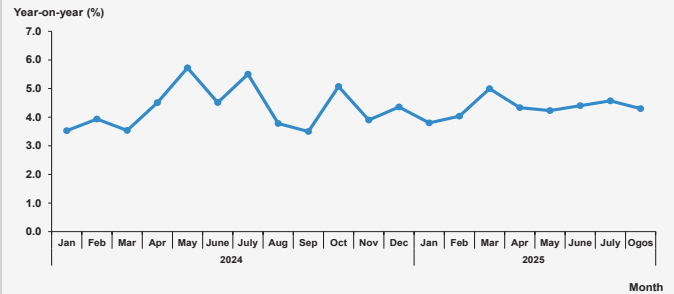
**Sales Value of
Wholesale & Retail Trade**

4.9%
August 2025



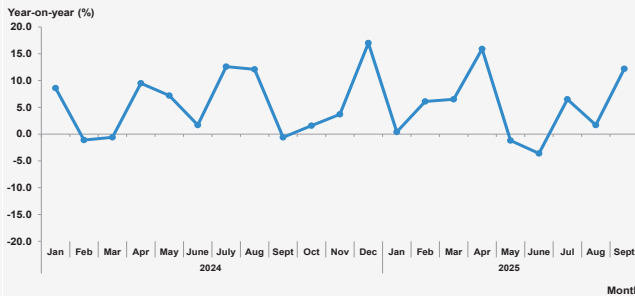
**Volume Index of
Wholesale & Retail Trade**

4.3%
August 2025



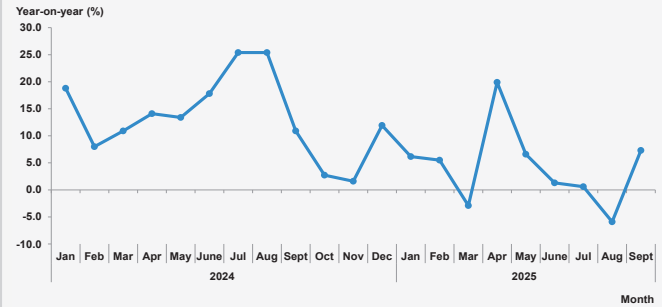
Exports

12.2%
September 2025



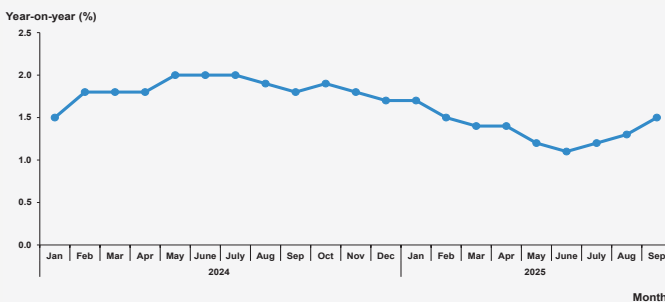
Imports

7.3%
September 2025



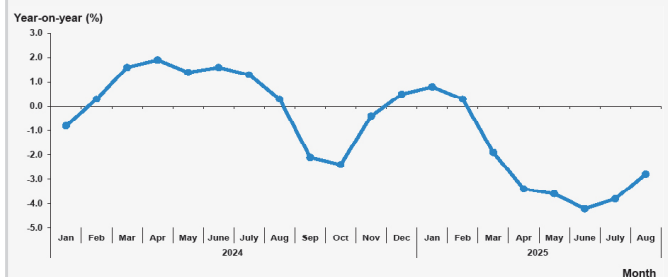
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1.5%
September 2025



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

-0.8%
September 2025



OVERVIEW

World Economy

According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook published in October 2025, the global economy is projected to grow by 3.2 per cent in 2025 and 3.1 per cent in 2026. The IMF highlighted that the global economy is in a period of transition, influenced by recent policy changes. Although some of the more significant tariff hikes have been eased through subsequent agreements, overall economic conditions remain volatile. Advanced economies are expected to expand by 1.6 per cent in both 2025 and 2026, while emerging market and developing economies are forecast to grow by 4.2 per cent in 2025 and 4.0 per cent in 2026, respectively.

Similarly, the World Bank's East Asia and Pacific (EAP) Economic Update from October 2025 highlighted a slowdown in economic growth among EAP countries, driven by a less favourable external environment and ongoing domestic challenges. Growth in China, the region's largest economy, is forecast to ease from 4.8 per cent in 2025 to 4.2 per cent in 2026, due to an expected slowdown in export growth, a likely reduction in fiscal stimulus amid rising public debt, and continued structural deceleration. The rest of the region is expected to grow by 4.4 per cent in 2025 and 4.5 per cent in 2026, despite facing higher trade barriers, greater global economic policy uncertainty, slower global growth, and increased domestic political and policy instability, particularly in Indonesia and Thailand.

Viet Nam posted strong economic growth of 8.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, edging up from 8.0 per cent in the previous quarter. The expansion was fueled by robust performance in the manufacturing and processing industries, as well as solid performance in the services sector. Meanwhile, Singapore reported a 2.9 per cent increase in GDP, marking a moderation from the 4.5 per cent growth registered in the second quarter, according to advance estimates.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's advance GDP estimates increased by 5.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025 as compared to 4.4 per cent in the previous quarter. All sectors contributed to the economy's performance, particularly the Services and Manufacturing sectors. Furthermore, the Mining & quarrying rebounded to positive growth during the quarter, as shown in **Table 1**. In terms of quarter-on-quarter performance, Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.5 per cent, as compared to 1.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2025.

Table 1: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Advance GDP Estimates, 2023-2024, and Q1 2024 – Q3* 2025

Kind of Economic Activity	2023	2024	2024				2025		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3*
Agriculture	0.2	3.1	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.1	0.4
Mining & quarrying	0.5	0.9	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2	10.9
Manufacturing	0.7	4.2	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.0
Construction	6.0	17.5	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1	11.2
Services	5.1	5.3	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.1
GDP	3.5	5.1	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes: * refers to Advance Estimates (AE)

The **Services** sector recorded a growth of 5.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, maintaining its growth momentum from the preceding quarter. The performance was underpinned by the Wholesale & retail trade, Transportation & storage and Food & beverages and accommodation sub-sectors.

The **Manufacturing** sector increased by 4.0 per cent as compared to 3.7 per cent in the previous quarter. This growth was supported by the production of Electrical, electronic & optical products; Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing; and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products.

The **Agriculture** sector grew marginally at 0.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2025, as compared to 2.1 per cent in the preceding quarter. The growth was driven by the Livestock, Other agriculture and Fishing sub-sectors. Meanwhile, the Oil palm and Rubber sub-sectors declined during the quarter.

The **Mining & quarrying** sector rebounded to 10.9 per cent after registering a contraction of 5.2 per cent in the second quarter of 2025. This increase was mainly supported by a surge in the Natural gas and Crude oil & condensate sub-sectors in this quarter.

The **Construction** sector registered double-digit growth of 11.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2025 as compared to 12.1 per cent in the previous quarter. The growth in this sector was supported by strong performance of all segments, mainly Civil engineering, Specialised construction activities and Non-residential buildings.

Malaysia's trade performance in August 2025 showed mixed findings across key sectors. Export value recorded RM131.6 billion, representing an increase of RM2.5 billion or 1.9 per cent compared to the same period last year. Conversely, imports declined to RM115.5 billion, decreasing by RM7.3 billion or 5.9 per cent year-on-year. Total trade fell to RM247.1 billion, down by RM4.8 billion or 1.9 per cent compared to August 2024. Meanwhile, the trade balance recorded a surplus of RM16.1 billion, rising significantly by RM9.8 billion or 153.8 per cent year-on-year.

Besides, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) up 4.9 per cent in August 2025 after registering 4.2 per cent in the preceding month. The expansion was attributable to the vigorous growth of the Mining sector at 16.8 per cent (July 2025: 4.3%), followed by the increase in the Manufacturing sector output which rose by 2.8 per cent (July 2025: 4.4%). In the meantime, the growth in the Electricity sector remained at a rate of 1.6 per cent (July 2025: 1.6%). In comparison with July 2025, the IPI rebounded to 2.4 per cent, contrasting with the negative growth 0.3 per cent in the previous month.

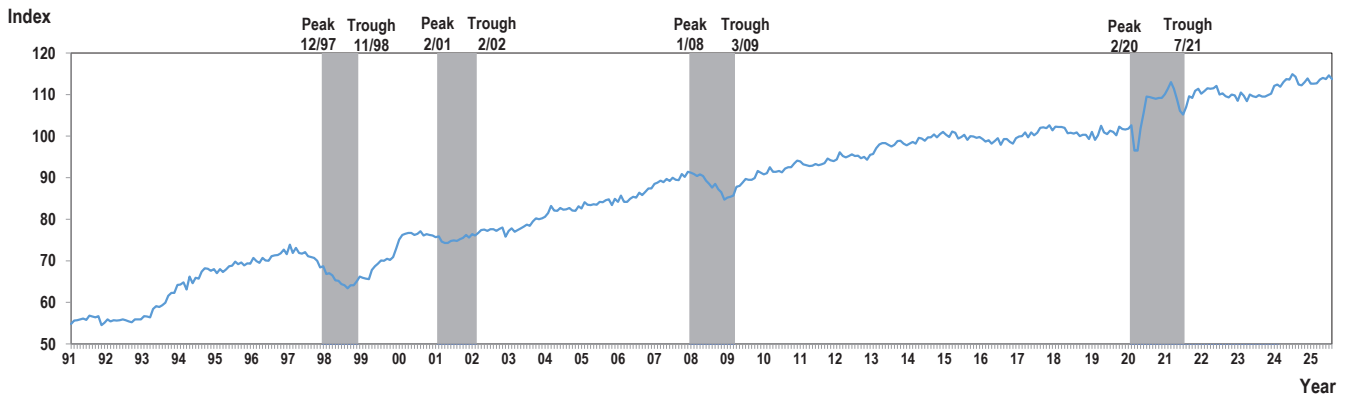
In addition, the Manufacturing sector posted sales of RM168.3 billion in August 2025, expanded 2.7 per cent (July 2025: 3.5%). The growth in sales value within the Manufacturing sector was mainly contributed by the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector, improved by 9.6 per cent in August 2025 (July 2025: 8.9%). 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 3.7 per cent (July 2025: 6.9%) and 3.3 per cent (July 2025: 3.8%), respectively.

Meanwhile, Malaysia's Wholesale & retail trade registered total sales of RM156.6 billion in August, marking a year-on-year growth of 4.9 per cent. The performance was primarily supported by the Wholesale trade sub-sector which recorded RM69.6 billion, registering an annual increase of 5.1 per cent. This was followed by the Retail trade sub-sector which posted a steady growth, with RM67.3 billion in sales, up 5.0 per cent. While, the Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded RM19.6 billion with an increase of 4.0 as against last year. In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade recorded a year-on-year increase of 4.3 per cent. This growth was mainly driven by the Wholesale trade sub-sector, which rose by 5.5 per cent, followed by Retail trade and Motor vehicles with 3.7 per cent and 3.1 per cent, respectively.

Meanwhile, Malaysia's economic outlook continued to show signs of moderation with the Leading Index (LI) recording a decline of 0.5 per cent to 113.7 points in August 2025 as compared to 114.3 points in the same month of the previous year. This performance was largely influenced by a significant decrease in Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (-26.9%). On a monthly basis, the LI registered a decline of 0.8 per cent, weighed down by a reduction in Real Imports of Semiconductors (-0.7%), consistent with cautious global trade sentiment. The LI smoothed long-term trend in August 2025 remained below 100.0 points. This reflect that the Malaysia's economy remains modest, influenced by steady domestic landscape as the driver of growth and diversified industries which allow economic stability despite global challenges.

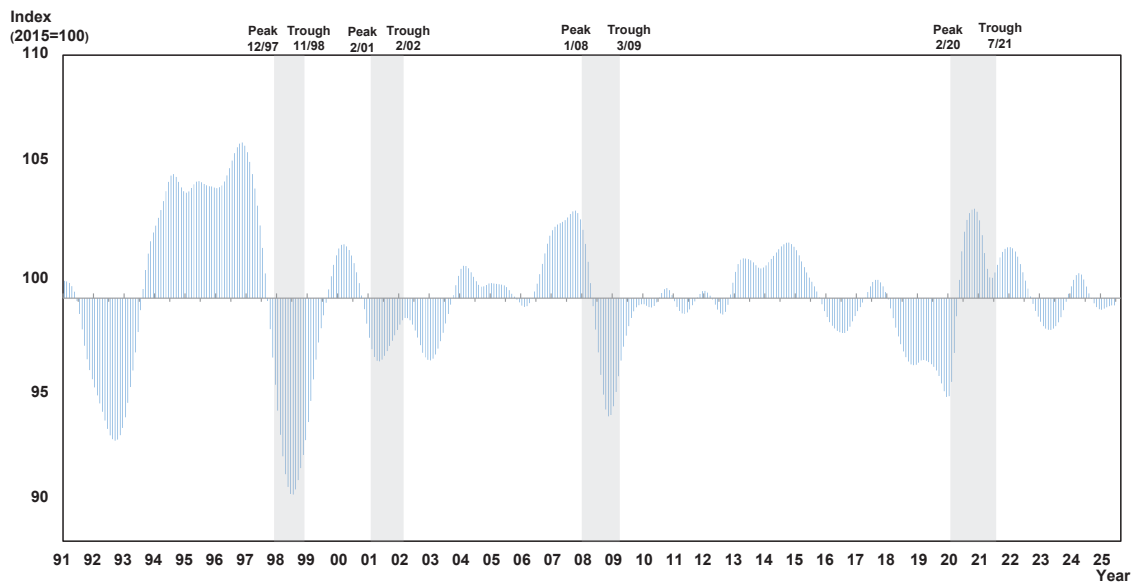
OVERVIEW

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

New Employment Scenarios in The Tourism Industry in Line with Technological Advancements in Malaysia

Awang Ismail, Mohd Nazran Yahya, Norhaslynda Ab Razak

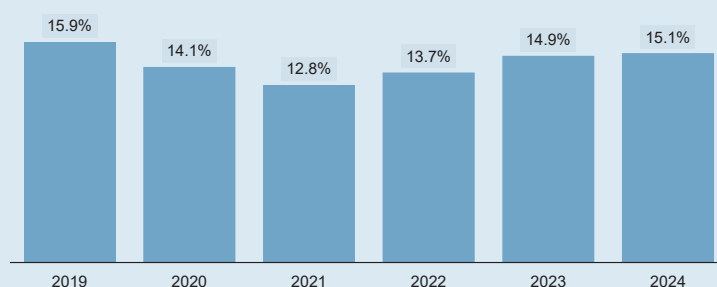
Institute of Labour Market Information and Analysis (ILMIA)

Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Introduction

The tourism industry is an important sector that contributes significantly to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), generates foreign exchange earnings, and creates various job opportunities in areas such as accommodation, tour guiding services, and marketing management. With its diverse natural, cultural, and historical attractions, the government has actively implemented various initiatives to ensure that the industry remains competitive and continues to drive the nation's economic development. However, in line with technological advancements and the Fourth Industrial Revolution (IR 4.0), Malaysia's tourism industry has also shifted towards the use of digital technology in promotion, accommodation booking, and transportation services, thereby creating new job opportunities that meet the needs of the digital era.

Chart 1a: Contribution of the Tourism Industry's Gross Value Added (GVATI) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from 2019 to 2024



Source: Malaysia Tourism Satellite Account 2024, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

Malaysia's tourism industry recorded positive growth in 2024. The contribution of the Tourism Industry's Gross Value Added (GVATI) to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased to 15.1 per cent in 2024, compared to 14.9 per cent in the previous year (**Chart 1a**).

Digital Technology in the Tourism Industry

Big Data and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in Destination Marketing

Big data analytics and artificial intelligence (AI) play a crucial role in strengthening country's destination marketing strategies. By utilising tourist data such as preferred destinations, length of stay, activity interests, and spending patterns, industry players can design more targeted and impactful promotional campaigns. According to Rivers (2025), international platforms such as Agoda and Booking.com use AI algorithms to identify market trends, optimise pricing, and tailor promotional content based on user profiles. This approach enhances the efficiency of market segmentation and strengthens Malaysia's competitiveness as a preferred tourist destination in the Asian region.

Digital Platforms and Automated Booking Systems

The digital marketing approach and the use of online platforms have become the main foundation of Malaysia's tourism promotion at the global level. Automated booking systems, official websites, and mobile tourism applications have made it easier for travellers to access information, book accommodations, and plan their trips more efficiently (Lewis, 2024). In addition, social media platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and TikTok allows promotional content to be shared interactively and attractively, thereby enhancing the visibility of Malaysia's tourism brand. Furthermore, system automation assists tourism service providers, including hotel operators and travel agents, in reducing operating costs and improving the quality of customer service.

Smart Tourism Experience through VR and AR Technology

According to Osman, Z. (2023), virtual reality (VR) and augmented reality (AR) technologies have introduced the concept of smart tourism, offering tourists a more interactive and immersive experience. Through VR and AR, travellers can explore destinations, heritage attractions, or accommodations virtually before arriving in person. This initiative not only enriches the user experience but also helps promote rural and eco-tourism destinations that are less known. The adoption of these technologies is also in line with the objectives of the National Digital Tourism Strategic Plan 2024 – 2030, which emphasises the use of digital innovation to support sustainable tourism and enhance the competitiveness of Malaysia’s tourism sector at the international level (MOTAC, 2020).

New Employment Opportunities

Table 1a: New Employment Opportunities in the Tourism Industry

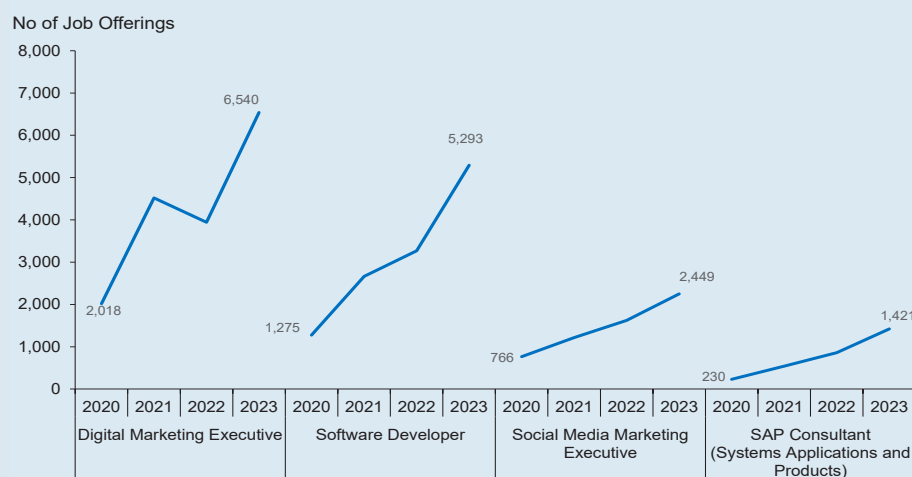
JOB CATEGORY	NEW POSITIONS	MAIN ROLE	EXAMPLES OF PLATFORMS
Digital Marketing	Digital Marketing Executive	Attract tourists through social media campaigns	Agoda, TikTok
Technology	App Developer, Cybersecurity Specialist	Develop and protect digital tourism systems	Tourism Apps
Data Analytics	Data Analyst	Identify tourist trends and optimal pricing	Big Data, AI Tools

Source: MauKerja, 2024

The rapid advancement of digital technology has created various new job opportunities in the tourism industry, in line with the aspirations of the Malaysia Digital Economy Blueprint (MyDIGITAL) and the National Digital Tourism Strategic Plan 2024–2030. This transformation covers fields such as digital marketing, mobile application development, big data analytics, and cybersecurity, all of which are in high demand.

New roles such as Digital Marketing Executive, App Developer, Cybersecurity Specialist, and Data Analyst have become the backbone of modern tourism operations that are more efficient, responsive, and technology-driven. This phenomenon demonstrates that the adoption of technology not only enhances the efficiency of the tourism sector but also contributes to the creation of high-value jobs and strengthens Malaysia’s position as a competitive tourism destination in the digital era.

Chart 1b: Number of Job Vacancies Advertised Online from 2020 to 2023



Source: Job Market Insight, Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM)

The development of digital technology has had a significant impact on the labour market within the tourism sector. According to Job Market Insights published by the Institute of Labour Market Information and Analysis (ILMIA), Department of Statistics Malaysia, there has been a notable increase in online job advertisements for digital-based positions such as Digital Marketing Executive, Software Developer, Social Media Marketing Executive, and SAP (Systems, Applications, and Products) Consultant (**Chart 1b**).

For instance, job vacancies for Digital Marketing Executives increased from 2,018 in 2020 to 6,540 in 2023. Meanwhile, Software Developer positions also rose from 1,275 to 5,293 during the same period.

Vacancies for Social Media Marketing Executives recorded an increase from 766 in 2020 to 2,249 in 2023, reflecting the growing importance of social media in modern tourism promotion strategies.

In addition, SAP Consultant positions increased from 230 to 1,421 between 2020 and 2023, indicating a rising demand for data management and digital operations systems that are becoming increasingly prevalent in the tourism industry.

Issues and Challenges

Although new job opportunities in the digital tourism sector are growing rapidly, the industry also faces several major challenges that requires strategic attention from the government and relevant stakeholders. Among the identified issues are the digital skills gap among the local workforce, which still requires specialised training and certification; competition from global digital workers (digital nomads) that could affect domestic employment opportunities; and cybersecurity threats to customer data and online tourism transactions.

In addition, the heavy reliance on digital infrastructure such as high-speed internet access, online payment systems, and network security has become a critical factor in determining the success of this transformation. According to MOTAC (2020), to ensure that Malaysia remains competitive within the ASEAN region, an integrated approach that includes workforce skill development, investment in digital infrastructure, and continuous regional cooperation must be strengthened.

Strategies and Recommendations

To ensure Malaysia remains competitive in the era of the digital tourism economy, a comprehensive strategic approach involving collaboration between the government, industry, and educational institutions must be implemented. The main focus should be on strengthening TVET training, as well as reskilling and upskilling programmes to produce a highly skilled workforce capable of adapting to new technologies (TVET, 2024).

In addition, investment in innovative tourism technologies such as mobile applications, virtual reality (VR), and augmented reality (AR) should be further encouraged through tax incentives and research funding. Public-private partnerships should also be strengthened to develop smart tourism platforms based on big data and artificial intelligence (AI) to enhance the tourist experience and improve industry operational efficiency. At the same time, the formulation of inclusive and digital-friendly tourism policies is essential to ensure that the digitalisation process can be implemented comprehensively, safely, and sustainably.

Conclusion

By 2026, Malaysia aims to achieve 31.3 million international tourist arrivals, and the success of this target depends directly on how effectively digital technology is integrated into the nation's tourism ecosystem. Digital transformation is not a mere necessity but a key driver of competitiveness and the post-pandemic recovery of the tourism industry.

Through the implementation of progressive policies, continued investment in digital infrastructure, and the development of a highly skilled workforce, Malaysia has the potential to emerge as a regional smart tourism hub founded on innovation, sustainability, and social inclusivity. The integration of digital technologies will continue to stimulate the creation of new job opportunities, strengthen the country's global image, and ensure that the tourism industry remains one of the main contributors to national economic growth.

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 10/2025



Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)

Sep 2025: 9,544,220 tonnes ▲ 3.3%
Aug 2025: 9,524,839 tonnes ▼ -3.1%



Production of Natural Rubber

Aug 2025: 31,285 tonnes ▼ -12.9%
July 2025: 35,884 tonnes ▼ -5.5%



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Aug 2025: ▲ 4.9%
July 2025: ▲ 4.2%



Sales Value of Manufacturing

Aug 2025: RM168.3b ▲ 2.7%
July 2025: RM162.5b ▲ 3.5%



Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

Aug 2025: RM156.6b ▲ 4.9%
July 2025: RM156.4b ▲ 5.0%

b: billion
Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Exports

Sep 2025: RM138.7b ▲ 12.2%
*Aug 2025: RM131.6b ▲ 1.9%
July 2025: RM140.1b ▲ 6.5%



Imports

Sep 2025: RM118.8b ▲ 7.3%
*Aug 2025: RM115.5b ▼ -5.9%
July 2025: RM125.5b ▲ 0.6%

*As published for the corresponding month

PRICES



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Sep 2025: ▲ 1.5%
Aug 2025: ▲ 1.3%
July 2025: ▲ 1.2%



Producer Price Index (PPI)

Sep 2025: ▼ -0.8%
Aug 2025: ▼ -2.8%
July 2025: ▼ -3.8%

LABOUR FORCE



Number of Employment Persons

Aug 2025: 16.99 mil persons ▲ 3.1%
July 2025: 16.95 mil persons ▲ 3.1%



Unemployment Rate

Aug 2025: 3.0%
July 2025: 3.0%

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 10/ 2025, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

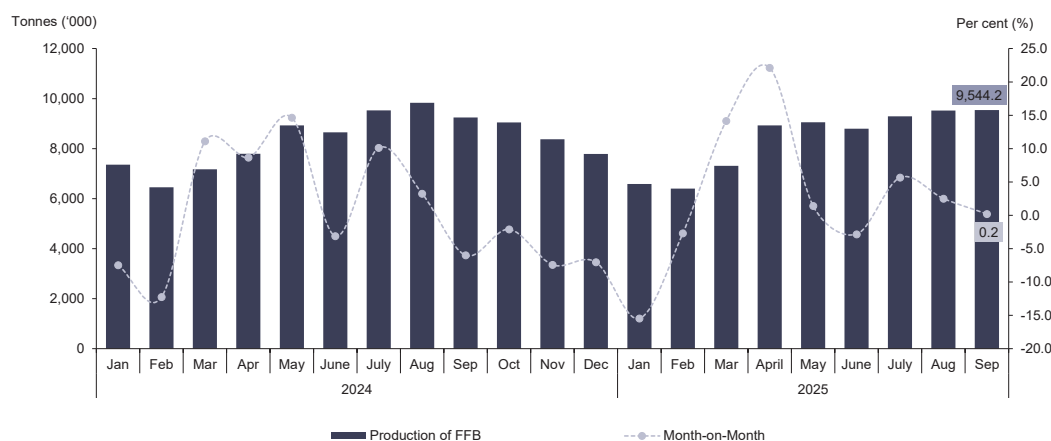


AGRICULTURE

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in September 2025 increased by 0.2 per cent to 9,544,220 tonnes against 9,524,839 tonnes in August 2025 (**Chart 3**). Year-on-year comparison showed an increasing of 3.3 per cent as compared to September 2024 (9,243,598 tonnes).

Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, August 2024 - September 2024



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates in September 2025 increased by 1.2 per cent to 1.65 tonnes/ha as compared to August 2025 (1.63 tonnes/ha) (**Table 2**). The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia decreased by 3.1 per cent to 1.85 tonnes/ha (August 2025: 1.91 tonnes/ha) and Sabah / Sarawak rose by 6.4 per cent to 1.49 tonnes/ha (August 2025: 1.40 tonnes/ha).

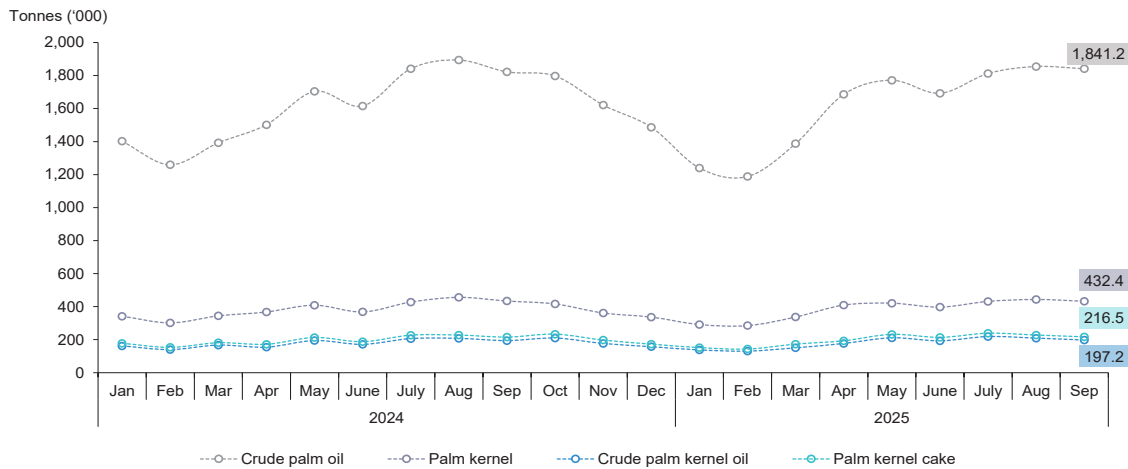
Table 2: Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, September 2024 - September 2025 (Tonnes/Ha)

Region	2024												2025								
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
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
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	1.90	1.85
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

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel declined by 0.7 per cent (September 2025: 1,841,159 tonnes, August 2025: 1,854,766 tonnes) and 2.4 per cent (September 2025: 432,409 tonnes, August 2025: 443,077 tonnes), respectively. Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake showed a decrease of 5.5 per cent (September 2025: 197,197 tonnes, August 2025: 208,655 tonnes) and 4.8 per cent (September 2025: 216,465 tonnes, August 2025: 227,473 tonnes), respectively.

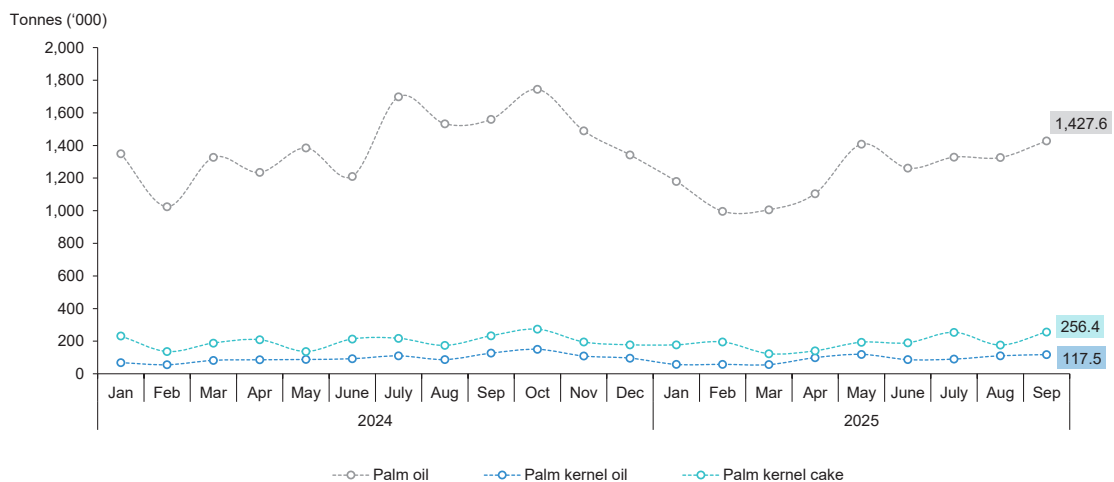
**Chart 4: Production of Major Oil Palm Products
August 2024 - September 2025**



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil increased 7.7 per cent (September 2025: 1,427,577 tonnes, August 2025: 1,325,672 tonnes). Exports of palm kernel oil showed an increasing trend by 6.5 per cent (September 2025: 117,520 tonnes, August 2025: 110,363 tonnes) and palm kernel cake increased 45.8 per cent (September 2025: 256,412 tonnes, August 2025: 175,874 tonnes).

Chart 5: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, August 2024 - September 2025

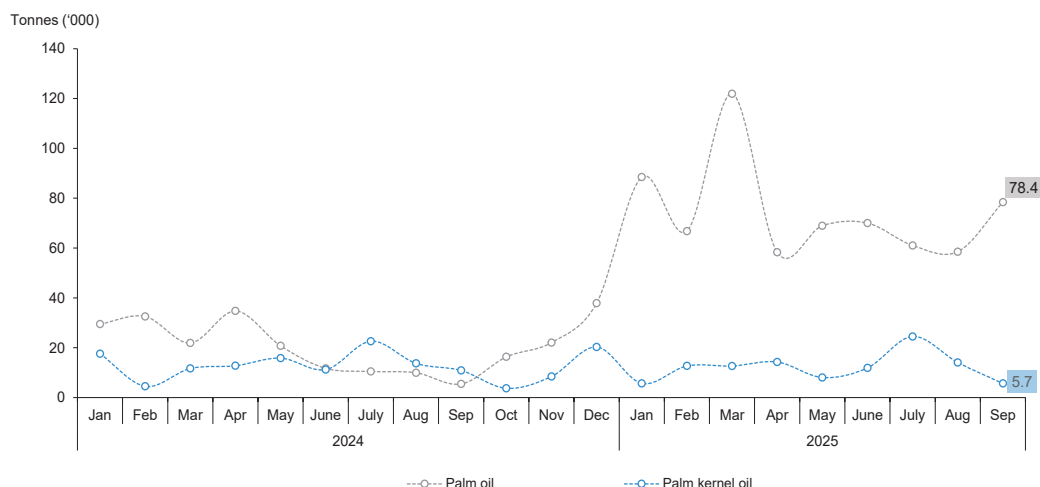


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil soared by 34.0 per cent to 78,413 tonnes in September 2025 as compared to 58,538 tonnes which recorded in the previous month. Imports of palm kernel oil dipped by 59.8 per cent to 5,664 tonnes (August 2025: 14,082 tonnes).

AGRICULTURE

Chart 6: Imports of Oil Palm Products, August 2024 - September 2025



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Malaysia’s palm oil exports recorded a decline of 8.5 per cent in September 2025 compared to the same period last year, driven by weaker demand from India and rising competition from coconut oil in the global market. According to MBSB Research, the sharpest drop was seen in downstream products such as processed palm oil (PPO) and processed palm kernel oil (PPKO), following India’s high import duty of 35.75 per cent which dampened buyer interest.

Although crude palm oil (CPO) exports rose slightly to 336,000 metric tonnes, the increase was insufficient to offset the overall decline. National palm oil stocks surged to 2.36 million metric tonnes, the highest level in nearly two years.

The average CPO price remained firm at RM4,372 per metric tonne, an 8.6 per cent increase year-on-year, supported by concerns over potential supply disruptions from Indonesia. Nevertheless, the market outlook remains uncertain, with the anticipated La Niña phenomenon expected to affect plantation operations and transportation.

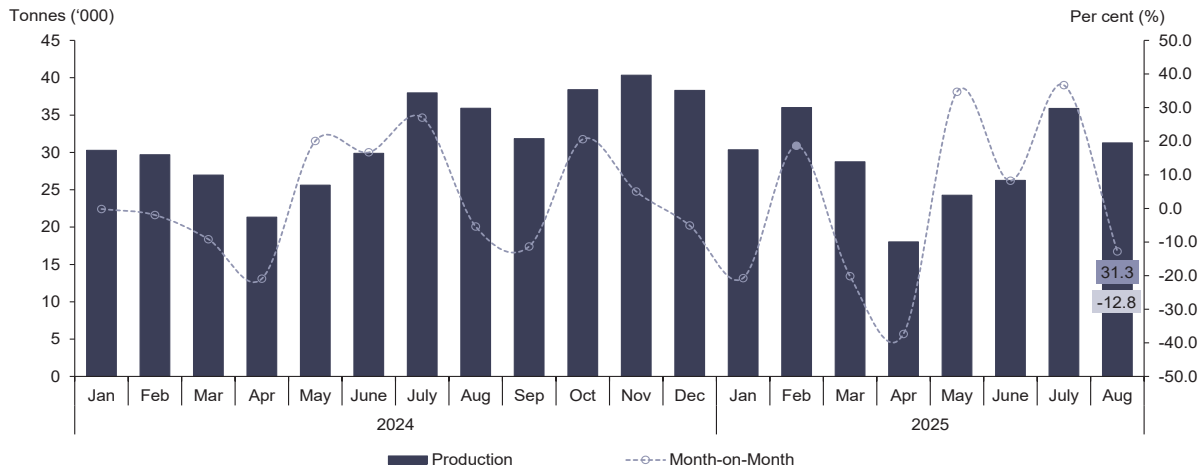
Overall, Malaysia’s palm oil sector is facing export pressure and excess stock levels, highlighting the need for policy adjustments and strategic market measures to sustain the industry’s competitiveness and long-term resilience.

Source: ‘Eksport minyak sawit terjejas, cukai India, saingan minyak kelapa jadi punca’, BH online 13 October 2025

Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production decreased by 12.8 per cent in August 2025 (31,285 tonnes) as compared to July 2025 (35,884 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 7**. Year-on-year comparison showed that the production of NR decreased by 12.9 per cent (August 2024: 35,908 tonnes).

Chart 7: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2023 – August 2025

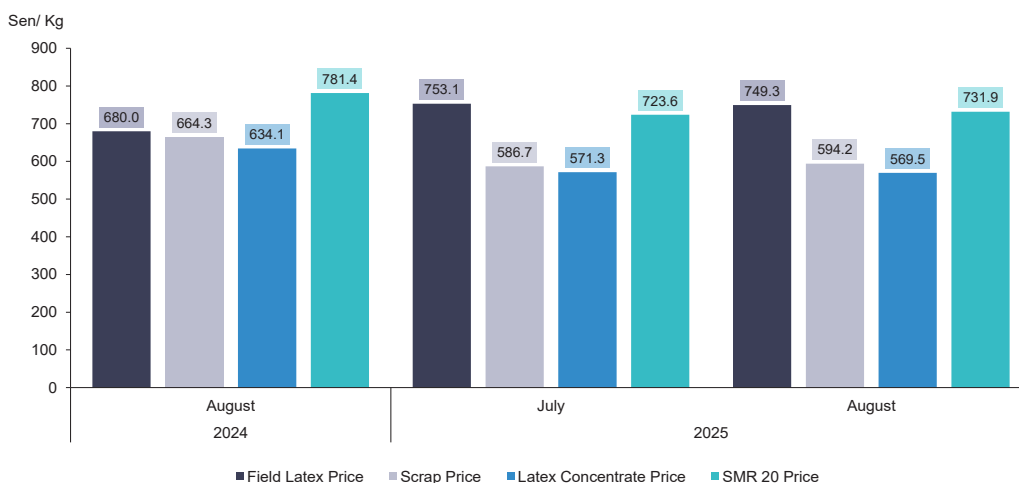


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Smallholdings sector was the main contributor to the production of natural rubber in August 2025 which was 86.5 per cent (27,063 tonnes) and the remaining was from the estate sector, 13.5 per cent (4,221 tonnes). Comparison month-on-month in production for smallholder sector showed a decrease of 13.1 per cent and the estate sector also decreased 11.0 per cent. Meanwhile, production of smallholdings decreased by 14.4 per cent and estate sector showed a decrease of 1.5 per cent as compared to August 2024.

Analysis of the average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded a decrease of 0.3 per cent (August 2025: 569.48 sen per kg; July 2025: 571.30 sen per kg) while Scrap increased by 1.3 per cent (August 2025: 594.18 sen per kg; July 2025: 586.68 sen per kg). Trend of prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) fluctuate between an increased 1.1 per cent and decreased 0.3 per cent. The World Bank Commodity Price Data reported the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) increased 1.6 per cent from USD1.68/kg to USD1.71/kg and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) decreased 3.8 per cent from USD2.23/kg to USD2.15/kg.

Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, August 2025

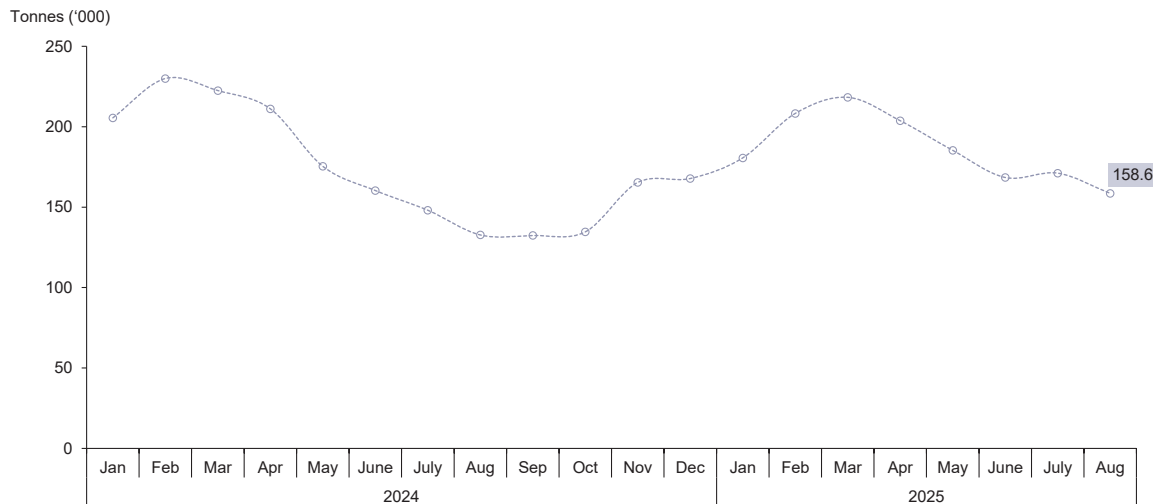


Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

AGRICULTURE

Total stocks of NR in August 2025 decreased by 7.3 per cent to 158,591 tonnes as compared to 171,153 tonnes in July 2025. Year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks increased by 19.5 per cent against 132,755 tonnes as recorded in August 2024.

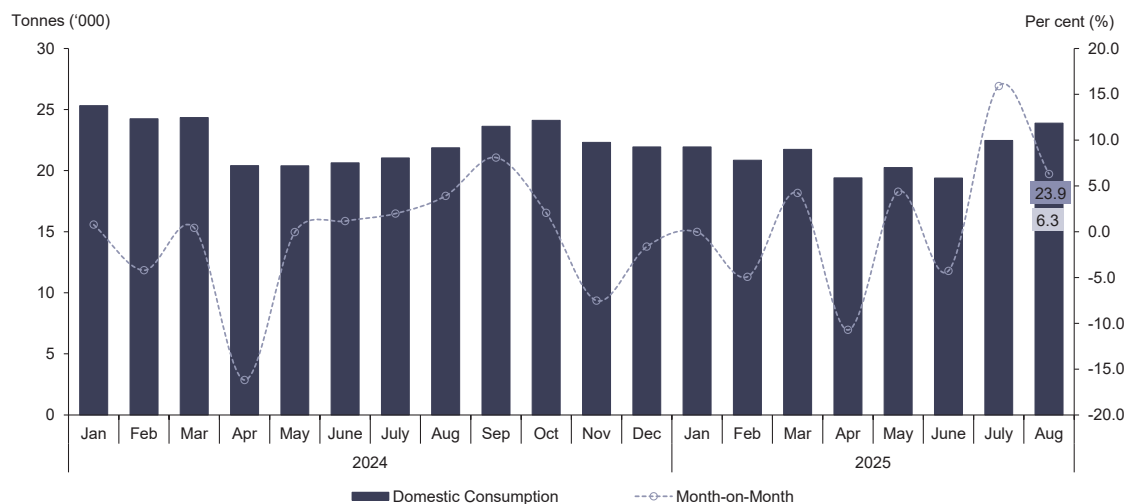
Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2024 – August 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption showed an increase of 6.3 per cent to 23,888 tonnes as compared to 22,472 tonnes in July 2025. The consumption on an annual basis showed an increase of 9.3 per cent (August 2024: 21,861 tonnes).

Chart 10: Domestic Consumption, January 2024 – August 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's NR amounted to 39,419 tonnes in August 2025, increased by 6.0 per cent as against July 2025 (37,198 tonnes). P.R. China remained as the main destination for NR exports which accounted 39.1 per cent of the total exports in August 2025 followed by Germany (16.1%), the United Arab Emirates (9.2%), the United States (5.7%) and Portugal (3.9%).

The exports performance was contributed by NR-based products such as gloves, tyre, tube and rubber thread. Gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with a value of RM1.2 billion in August 2025, a decrease of 7.7 per cent as compared to July 2025 (RM1.3 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the United States (21,727.6 tonnes), China (3,006.9 tonnes) and Japan (2,638.6 tonnes) as shown in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves,
July 2025 and August 2025**

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	July 2025	August 2025	July 2025	August 2025
United States	26,509.9	21,727.6	659,886.5	550,191.3
China	2,555.9	3,006.9	41,964.9	50,853.3
Japan	2,383.2	2,638.6	69,190.5	73,577.1
India	2,220.2	2,604.9	29,287.9	35,992.1
Germany	1,991.4	2,303.3	51,860.2	58,334.2
Turkiye	1,632.0	1,770.0	28,734.2	28,479.1
United Kingdom	837.7	1,189.8	22,941.2	28,971.9
Canada	1,117.8	1,151.0	29,985.0	28,555.8
Italy	829.9	1,056.0	17,417.4	22,057.4
Korea, Republic Of	843.7	920.2	21,108.4	23,978.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

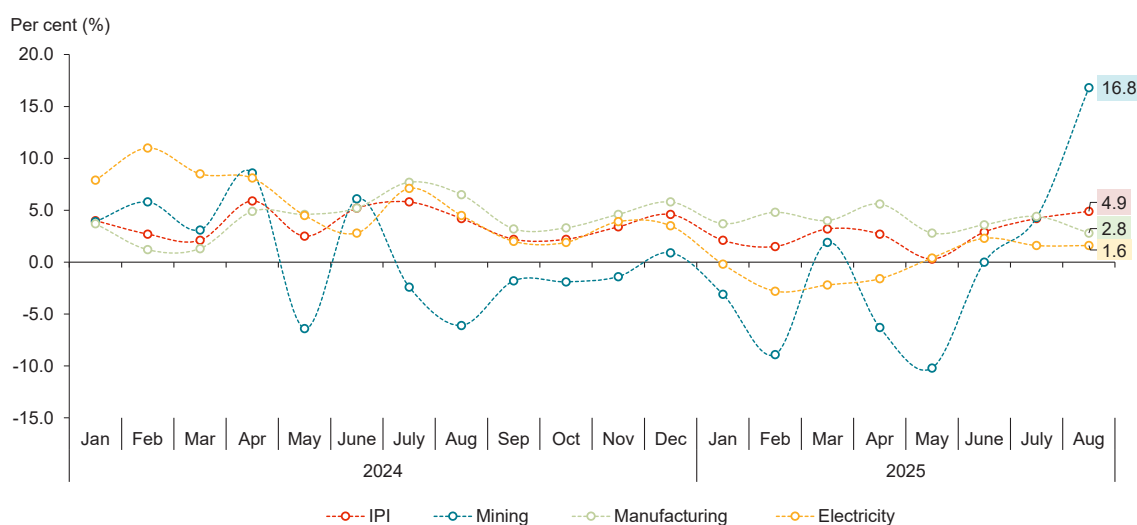
According to the Malaysia Rubber Board Digest published in August 2025, the Kuala Lumpur Rubber Market closed August 2025 with a mixed performance. Prices were supported by concerns over reduced raw material supplies in major producing countries amid persistent wet weather, as well as renewed optimism from the U.S.-China tariff truce, rising crude oil prices, and recent Chinese economic stimulus measures.

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) expanded by 4.9 per cent year-on-year in August 2025, supported by the relatively stable performance of the Mining sector. The IPI grew by 4.9 per cent in August 2025 after registering a growth of 4.2 per cent in the preceding month. The expansion was driven by robust growth in the Mining sector at 16.8 per cent (July 2025: 4.3%), followed by the increase in the Manufacturing sector output, which rose by 2.8 per cent (July 2025: 4.4%). Meanwhile, the Electricity sector maintained a growth rate of 1.6 per cent (July 2025: 1.6%). In comparison with July 2025, the IPI rebounded by 2.4 per cent, contrasting with the negative growth 0.3 per cent in the previous month.

**Chart 11: Industrial Production Index and Its Components, Malaysia
Aug. 2024 – Aug. 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The production of Manufacturing sector in August 2025 was primarily reinforced by the remaining positive growth in export-oriented industries by 2.3 per cent as against 4.1 per cent recorded in July 2025. This growth was predominantly observed in the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products which rose 6.7 per cent, followed by the Manufacture of electrical equipment sub-sector which strengthened further by 7.4 per cent. The performance of the export-oriented industries was in tandem with a positive 1.9 per cent growth in the country's export performance in August 2025. On a month-on-month comparison, the export-oriented industries upturn to 1.2 per cent as against negative growth at 2.2 per cent in July 2025.

Additionally, the domestic-oriented industries continued to grow at 3.8 per cent, as opposed to the increase of 5.0 per cent registered in July 2025. The sustained growth was contributed by the positive momentum recorded in Manufacture of food processing products; and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment which registered increases of 9.7 per cent and 4.9 per cent, respectively. In comparison with the preceding month, the domestic oriented industries expanded further by 4.9 per cent, as compared to 1.0 per cent registered in July 2025.

The production of Mining sector in August 2025 surged by 16.8 per cent, boosted by increases in both components, where Crude Oil & Condensate index accelerated by 11.4 per cent, followed by the Natural Gas index which expanded further by 20.6 per cent. As compared to the previous month, the Mining index increased by 4.2 per cent, compared to 2.2 per cent recorded in July 2025. Meanwhile, Electricity generation maintained a growth at 1.6 per cent year-on-year in August 2025. On a month-on-month comparison, the Electricity index edged downward to a negative 1.8 per cent (July 2025: 5.5%).

Looking at the performance of several countries, the IPI of Taiwan, Province of China grew 14.4 per cent, China (5.2%), United States (0.9%) and Korea, Republic of (0.9%), Conversely, Japan (-1.3%), Thailand (-4.2%) and Singapore (-7.8%) experienced declines in August 2025. Meanwhile, only Vietnam registered a positive growth at 8.9 per cent during the month.

Regarding the IPI performance for the first eight months of 2025, the IPI grew at a slower rate of 2.7 per cent as compared to the same period of the previous year (January - August 2024: 4.0%), influenced by the Manufacturing index (3.9%). Conversely, the Mining index and Electricity index recorded a decrease at 1.0 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively.

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector posted sales of RM168.3 billion in August 2025, expanding by 2.7 per cent (July 2025: 3.5%). The growth in sales value within the Manufacturing sector was mainly contributed by the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector, which improved by 9.6 per cent in August 2025 (July 2025: 8.9%). 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 3.7 per cent (July 2025: 6.9%) and 3.3 per cent (July 2025: 3.8%), respectively. In the same period, sales value surged by 3.5 per cent, reached RM168.3 billion from RM162.5 billion recorded in the prior month.

Sales value growth in the export-oriented industries which accounted for 72.2 per cent of total sales, grew by 2.0 per cent in August 2025 (July 2025: 2.7%). The performance was primarily influenced by the increase in the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats by 8.2 per cent (July 2025: 6.3%). Meanwhile, the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products grew by 3.8 per cent (July 2025: 6.9%), and the Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. inclined by 4.9 per cent (July 2025: 12.4%). On a month-on-month comparison, the growth of export-oriented industries returned to a positive momentum at 4.2 per cent (July 2025: -0.3%).

Chart 12: Sales Value of the Manufacturing Sector, Malaysia, August 2024 – August 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Likewise, the domestic-oriented industries increased by 4.5 per cent in August 2025, after registering 5.6 per cent a month ago. The performance was supported by robust growth in the Manufacture of food processing products at 11.6 per cent in August 2025 (July 2025: 12.7%), as well as in the Manufacture of basic metals (4.3%) and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (4.6%). Furthermore, the domestic-oriented industries increased by 1.7 per cent as compared to the preceding month.

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

A total of 2.4 million employees were recorded in this sector during August 2025, augmented by 1.0 per cent (July 2025: 1.1%). The increase was mainly driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco (2.3%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.4%); and Electrical & electronics products (0.9%). On a month-on-month basis, the number of employees in this sector increased 0.2 per cent.

Correspondingly, the salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector also posted an expansion of 1.8 per cent (July 2025: 2.3%), amounting to RM8.26 billion in August 2025. In addition, the salaries & wages paid dropped by 0.6 per cent compared to RM8.31 billion recorded in the preceding month. Subsequently, the sales value per employee registered at RM70,063 (1.7%), while the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,440, increasing by 0.8 per cent year-on-year.

For the period of January to August 2025, the Manufacturing sector recorded cumulative sales of RM1.3 trillion, growing by 3.5 per cent as compared to the same period of 2024 (January – August 2024: 4.9%). The number of employees' uptick by 1.0 per cent to 2.4 million persons, while salaries & wages increased by 1.9 per cent to RM66.8 billion. Moreover, the sales value per employee stood at RM535,728, grew 2.5 per cent.

Wholesale & Retail Trade





Wholesale & retail trade recorded total sales of RM156.6 billion in August, marking a year-on-year growth of 4.9 per cent. The growth was supported by performances across its key sub-sectors. Notably, Wholesale trade led the expansion, followed by gains in Retail trade and Motor vehicles.

Performance of Sales Value

The Wholesale trade recorded total sales of RM69.6 billion in this month, an increase of RM3.4 billion, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 5.1 per cent. Meanwhile, Retail trade registered total sales of RM67.3 billion, an increase of RM3.2 billion, with a year-on-year growth of 5.0 per cent. The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM19.6 billion, an increase of RM0.8 billion or 4.0 per cent year-on-year (**Exhibit 1**).

On a monthly basis, the sales value of Wholesale & retail trade posted a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent, supported by Motor vehicles (1.7%) and Retail trade (0.5%).

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

SUBSECTOR	Sales Value			Volume Index (2015=100)				
	RM Billion	% Changes		Original	% Changes		Seasonally Adjusted (SA)	% Changes
		Aug 2025	YoY		MoM	Aug 2025		
 WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	156.6	4.9	0.1	165.5	4.3	0.1	167.8	-0.5
 WHOLESALE TRADE	69.6	5.1	-0.7	153.7	5.5	-0.6	153.4	-1.4
 RETAIL TRADE	67.3	5.0	0.5	186.3	3.7	0.3	188.5	0.1
 MOTOR VEHICLES	19.6	4.0	1.7	144.3	3.1	1.3	158.1	-3.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The 5.1 per cent increase in Wholesale trade was primarily driven by Other specialised wholesale, which rose 4.8 per cent to RM25.9 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of household goods (5.4%), Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (5.4%), Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (5.2%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (4.9%), and Non-specialised wholesale trade (6.1%) (**Chart 13**).

However, on a monthly basis, Wholesale trade inched down by -0.7 per cent, due to negative growth in Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (-2.0%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (-2.6%), and Wholesale of household goods (-0.4%).

Chart 13: Performance of Wholesale Trade Sub-sector, August 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail trade sub-sector recorded 5.0 per cent growth in August 2025, supported by a 5.6 per cent increase in Retail sales in non-specialised stores, reaching RM26.2 billion. Other contributors to this growth included Retail sales in specialised stores (6.0%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (5.3%), Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (5.5%), Retail sales of household equipment (2.6%), and Retail sales of information & communication equipment (3.1%), as illustrated in **Chart 14**.

In terms of monthly performance, the Retail trade sub-sector recorded a modest increase 0.5 per cent. This increase was driven by Retail sales in non-specialised stores (1.5%), Retail sales of cultural & recreation goods (1.9%), and Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (0.7%).

Chart 14: Performance of Retail Trade Sub-sector, August 2025



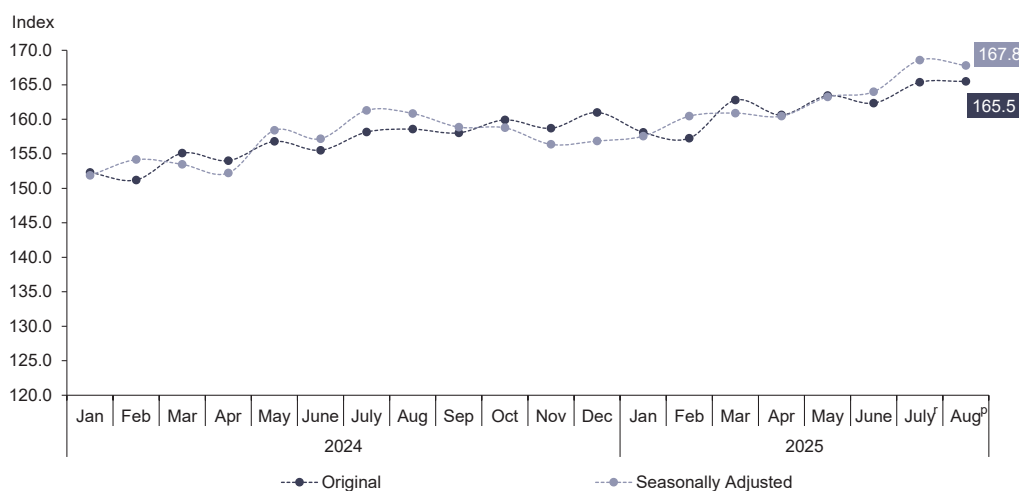
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM19.6 billion, reflecting a year-on year increase of 4.0 per cent. The growth was fuelled by Sales of motor vehicles, which increased by 4.2 per cent to RM10.3 billion. This was followed by Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles (5.2%), Sales of motor vehicle parts & accessories (2.0%), and Sales, maintenance & repair of motorcycles (7.8%) as shown in **Chart 15**.

For monthly comparison, sales in this sub-sector rose by 1.7 per cent, mainly supported by Sales of motor vehicles which grew 4.1 per cent as compared to the previous month.

Chart 15: Performance of Motor Vehicles Sub-sector, August 2025

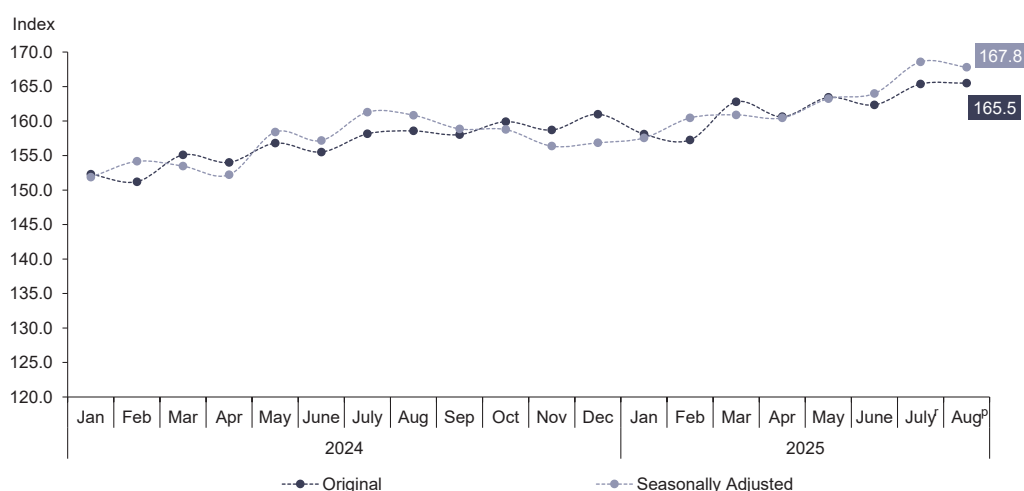


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade in August 2025 registered a year-on-year growth of 4.3 per cent to reach 165.5 points. This growth was driven by Wholesale trade which rose 5.5 per cent, followed by Retail trade (3.7%) and Motor vehicles (3.1%). However, after seasonal adjustment, the index edged down -0.5 per cent to record 167.8 points compared with the preceding month (**Chart 16**).

Chart 16: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January 2023 - August 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Table 4: Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, August 2025 (Year-on-Year)

Taiwan	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	South Korea	Singapore	Indonesia
-0.6	3.8	1.5	-0.5	4.6	2.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In August 2025, the retail sales index showed mixed outcomes across the selected countries (**Table 4**). To begin with, Singapore registered a year-on-year growth of 4.6 per cent, largely supported by stronger sales in watches & jewellery, recreational goods, and supermarkets & hypermarkets. Similarly, Hong Kong reported a 3.8 per cent increase, fuelled by sustained demand for jewellery, watches & clocks, optical products, and medicines & cosmetics. In addition, Indonesia recorded a 2.7 per cent rise, underpinned by higher sales of automotive fuel as well as cultural and recreational goods. Moreover, the United Kingdom saw retail sales grow by 1.5 per cent, aided by warm-weather clothing purchases, the back-to-school season, and stronger sales at food stores. In contrast, Taiwan, Province of China experienced a slight contraction of -0.6 per cent, mainly due to weaker demand for fuel and related products.

Prospect for September 2025

Looking ahead, the Wholesale & retail trade sector is expected to maintain its expansion in September 2025, supported by sustained consumer demand and favourable domestic factors. The public holiday in conjunction with Hari Malaysia, together with the additional public holiday on 15 September, is anticipated to stimulate higher retail and leisure-related spending, particularly in food, beverages, and travel segments. Furthermore, the continued redemption of the Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA) RM100 one-off assistance for all Malaysians aged 18 and above, beginning 31 August, is expected to further strengthen household purchasing power and boost sales of daily essentials and discretionary good. At the same time, the implementation of the BUDI95 programme is projected to sustain consumer mobility and spending on fuel and automotive-related products. Overall, these factors are likely to support the continued expansion of the Wholesale & retail trade sector, reinforcing its contribution to domestic economic resilience.

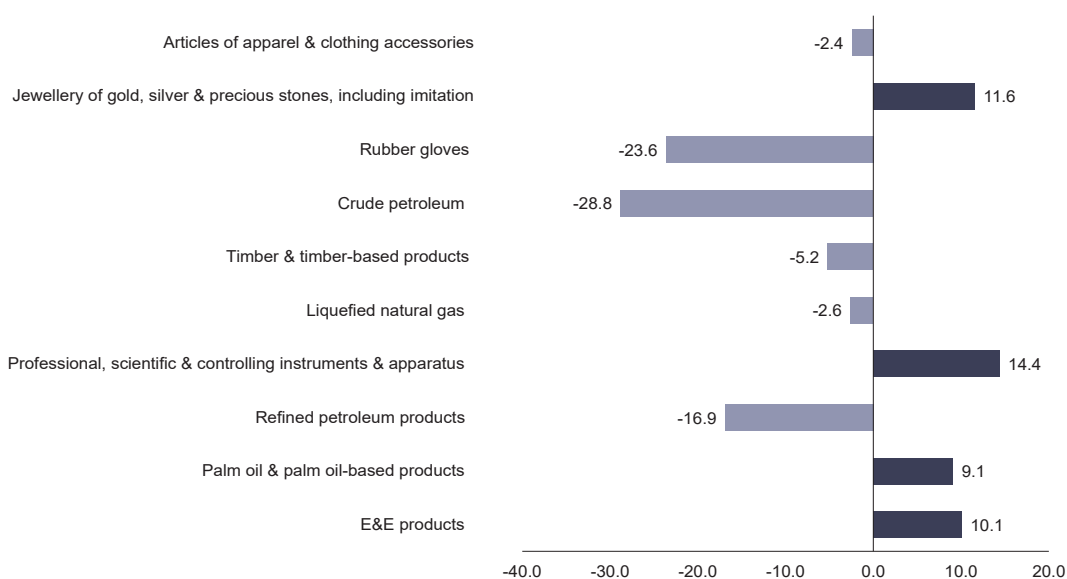
Merchandise Trade Performance August 2025

Malaysia's merchandise trade statistics once again recorded a decline in August 2025, with a moderate decrease in total trade. The overall trade value fell by 1.9 per cent compared to the previous year, totalling RM247.1 billion. However, exports continued to record positive growth, rising 1.9 per cent to RM131.6 billion in August 2025, reflecting the resilience of the country's export sector. On the other hand, imports fell significantly by 5.9 per cent to RM115.5 billion, in line with fluctuating market conditions. Consequently, the trade surplus surged by 153.8 per cent to RM16.1 billion, marking the highest annual change in surplus since December 2020.

From a trading partner's perspective, Malaysia's exports in August continued to expand, albeit at a slower pace, driven by higher exports to Taiwan, Province of China (+RM1.7 billion), followed by Mexico (+RM1.7 billion), China (+RM1.6 billion), Vietnam (+RM1.2 billion) and the European Union (EU) (+RM1.0 billion). Meanwhile, imports recorded a significant decline, mainly due to lower imports from the United States (USA), down RM5.7 billion, followed by Saudi Arabia (-RM1.4 billion), Australia (-RM1.2 billion) and Singapore (-RM1.2 billion). Malaysia's trade in August 2025 remained driven by China, Singapore, the United States and the EU, which collectively accounted for 49.5 per cent of the total trade in August 2025 compared to 51.0 per cent in August 2024.

Malaysia's merchandise exports recorded a positive growth of 1.9 per cent year-on-year in August 2025, rising from RM129.1 billion in the same month the previous year to RM131.6 billion. As shown in **Chart 17**, this encouraging performance was mainly driven by continued growth in exports of Electrical and electronics (E&E) product, which increased by RM5.1 billion (+10.1%). In addition, Palm oil & palm oil-based products also contributed positively to the overall performance, reaching RM10.7 billion compared to RM9.8 billion, with an annual growth of 9.1 per cent. However, among the top ten products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum continued to record declines, decreasing by RM1.7 billion (-16.9%) and RM496.4 million (-28.8%), respectively. E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's main export products in August 2025, contributing an aggregate of 56.7 per cent (August 2024: 54.5%).

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

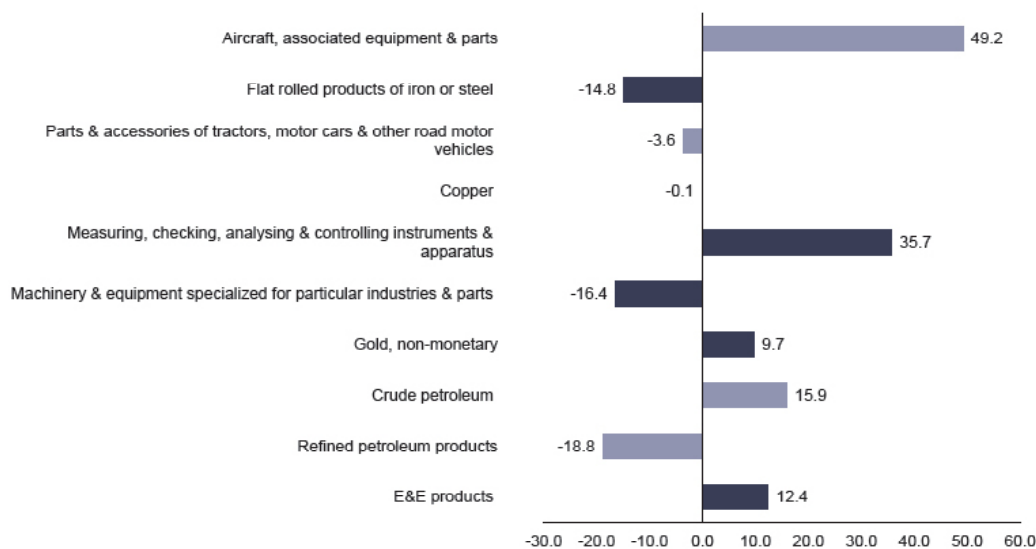


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

EXTERNAL SECTOR

A different scenario was observed for Malaysia's import of goods, recording a decline in August 2025 for the first time after four consecutive months of stable annual performance. Imports fell significantly by 5.9 per cent to RM115.5 billion compared to RM122.7 billion in the same month of 2024. This reduction was primarily attributed to lower imports of Crude petroleum, Gold-non-monetary and E&E products, which decreased by RM802.3 million (-18.3%), RM531.8 million (-31.2%) and RM505.0 million (-1.2%), respectively (**Chart 18**). In addition, imports of Refined petroleum products also contributed to the downward trend, declining by 7.3 per cent year-on-year and reaching a value of RM3.6 billion in the current month. On the other hand, Aircraft, associated equipment & parts surged 148.3 per cent to RM2.3 billion in August 2025 compared to RM920.1 million in August 2024. Overall, E&E products, Refined petroleum products, and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's goods imports in August 2025, with a cumulative contribution of 47.1 per cent (August 2025: 45.9%).

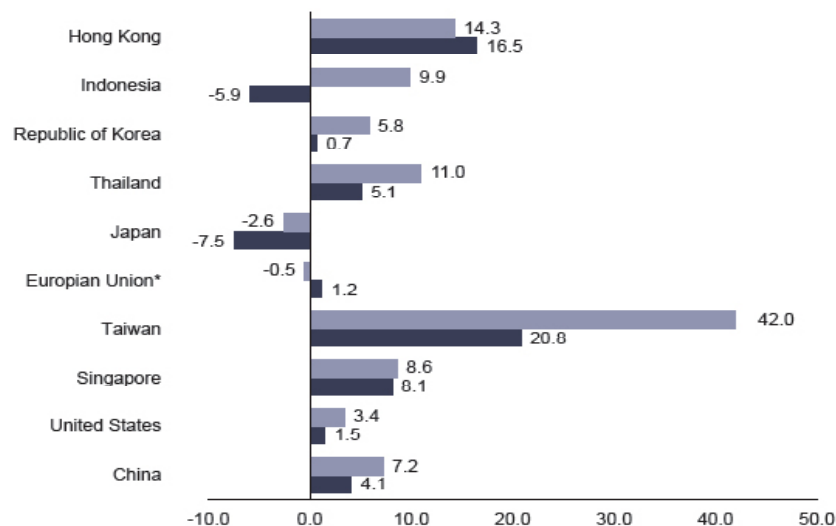
Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), August 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's trade performance with its partners is also influenced by the uncertainties currently impacting global trade, as illustrated in **Chart 19**.

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



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

Malaysia's trade performance returned to stability in September 2025, recording an impressive year-on-year growth of 9.8 per cent. This increase was driven by stronger exports and imports, which rose by 12.2 per cent and 7.3 per cent, respectively, contributing in a trade surplus of 54.7 per cent. On a monthly comparison, exports, imports, total trade and trade balance recorded positive growth of 5.4 per cent, 2.9 per cent, 4.2 per cent and 23.1 per cent, respectively.

External trade statistics by state for the period of August 2025 showed that the total trade decreased RM4.8 billion or 1.9 per cent to RM247.1 billion, year-on-year. The decrease in total trade was attributed by most states mainly in Kedah which declined RM6.4 billion (-40.6%), followed by Pahang with RM1.6 billion (-32.4%), Sarawak RM1.5 billion (-12.5%), Melaka RM1.2 billion (-18.6%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM1.1 billion (-6.8%), Terengganu RM759.9 million (-27.5%), Negeri Sembilan RM757.5 million (-14.1%), Sabah RM507.2 million (-13.6%), Perak RM280.0 million (-3.9%), Selangor RM262.9 million (-0.5%) and Perlis RM73.0 million (-25.1%). However, total trade increased in Pulau Pinang by RM9.2 billion (+13.4%), Kelantan RM31.6 million (+6.5%), Johor RM30.5 million (+0.1%) and W.P. Labuan RM30.1 million (+3.7%).

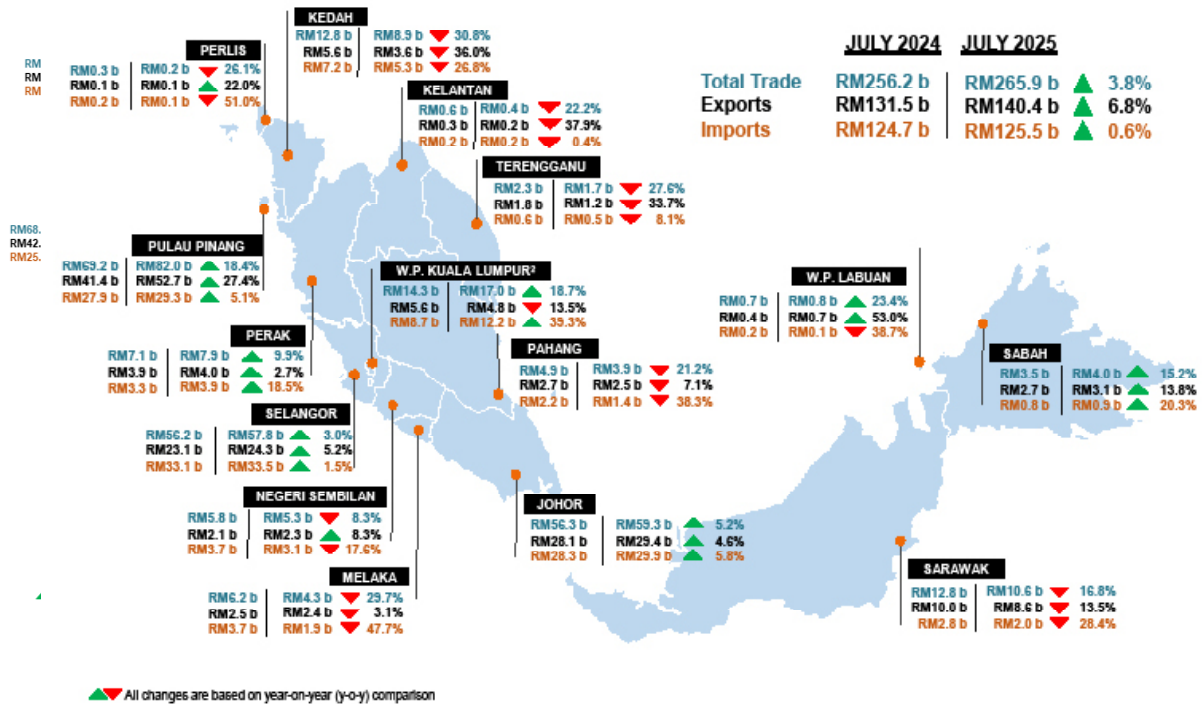
Total exports were valued at RM131.6 billion in August 2025, increased RM2.5 billion (+1.9%) as compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in Pulau Pinang (+RM5.9 billion), Johor (+RM1.0 billion), Sabah (+RM355.3 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM80.7 million), Melaka (+RM48.4 million), Kelantan (+RM37.7 million) and Perlis (+RM5.9 million). However, exports decreased in Kedah by RM1.4 billion, Sarawak (-RM1.1 billion), Pahang (RM553.8 million), Terengganu (-RM411.9 million), Perak (-RM405.5 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM339.5 million), Selangor (-RM263.0 million) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM197.4 million), as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

On the contrary, imports in August 2025 decreased RM7.3 billion (-5.9%) as compared to the same month in year 2024. The decrease in imports was attributed by the lower imports in most states such as Kedah (-RM4.9 billion), Melaka (-RM1.3 billion), Pahang (-RM1.0 billion), Johor (-RM949.8 million), Sabah (-RM862.5 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM859.2 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM418.0 million), Sarawak (-RM380.8 million), Terengganu (-RM348.0 million), Perlis (-RM78.8 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM50.6 million) and Kelantan (-RM6.1 million). However, imports increased in Pulau Pinang by RM3.2 billion, Perak (+RM125.5 million) and Selangor (+RM0.1 million).

Five states dominate the country's exports accounting for 85.4 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with a contribution of 36.8 per cent, followed by Johor (20.8%), Selangor (17.3%), Sarawak (6.2%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (4.3%). Meanwhile, Selangor dominates Malaysia's imports with a share of 27.2 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (25.1%), Johor (22.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.6%) and Kedah (4.7%).

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, August 2024 and 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

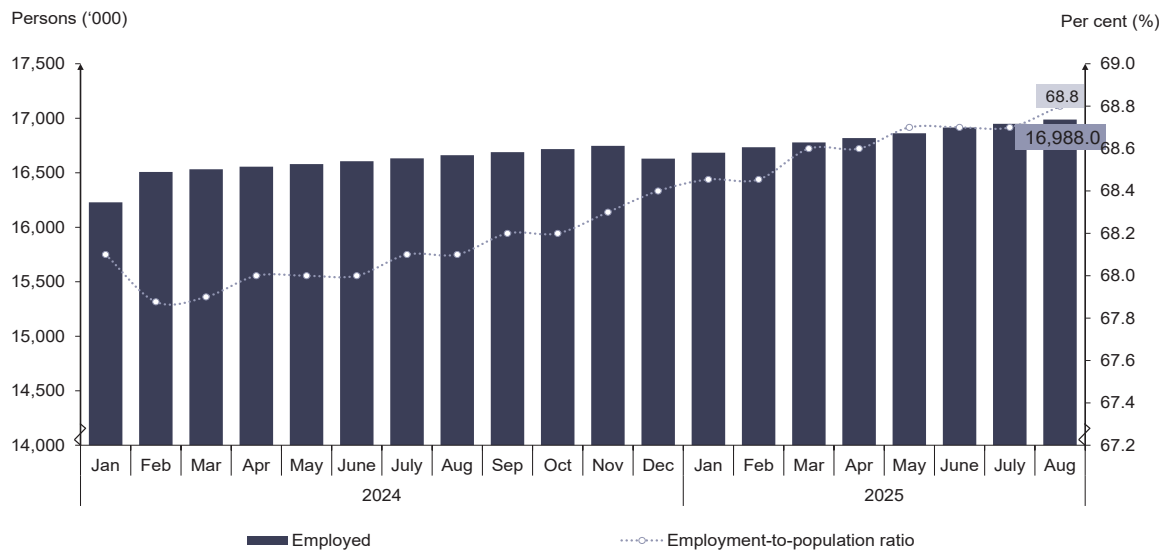
Notes:

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

Labour Scenario

In August 2025, Malaysia's labour market continued to show positive momentum, with the number of employed persons increasing by 39.1 thousand (0.2%) from July 2025, reaching 16.99 million. The employment-to-population ratio, a key gauge of the economy's ability to create employment, rose slightly to 68.8 per cent from 68.7 per cent in July 2025. On a year-on-year basis, this ratio was 0.5 percentage points higher than the 68.3 per cent recorded in August 2024 (**Chart 20**).

Chart 20: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2024 – August 2025

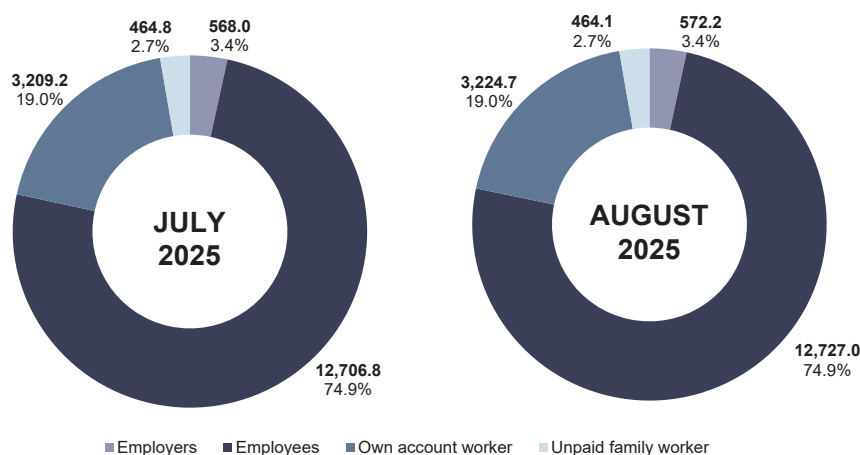


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: † Revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

The most employed persons were in the employees' category, representing 74.9 per cent in August 2025. This category increased by 20.2 thousand persons (0.2%) to 12.73 million from 12.71 million in July 2025. In the meantime, the number of own-account workers increased by 15.4 thousand persons (0.5%) to 3.22 million persons (July 2025: 3.21 million persons). This category mainly consists of daily income earners engaged in small-scale enterprises, including retailers, hawkers, market and stall vendors, as well as smallholders (**Chart 21**).

Chart 21: Employed Person by Status in Employment, July 2025 and August 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

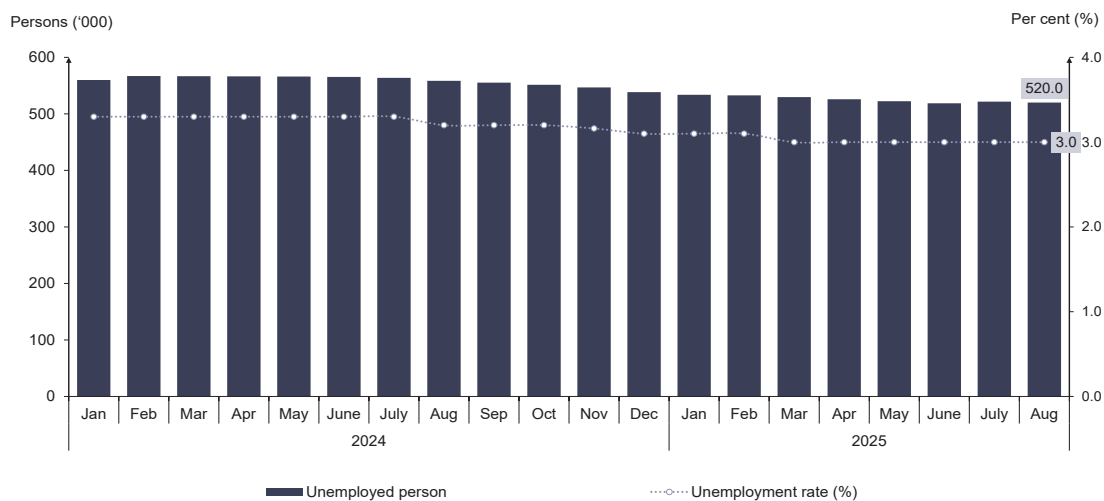
LABOUR SCENARIO

The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working declined by 4.5 thousand persons (-5.0%) in August 2025 to 85.1 thousand persons as compared to July 2025. On a yearly comparison, this group rose by 8.6 thousand persons (11.3%) from 76.5 thousand persons in August 2024. This group comprises individuals who were temporarily not working but were not classified as unemployed, as they had work to return to.

Moreover, the number of unemployed persons dropped by 0.3 per cent, equivalent to 1.6 thousand persons, to 520.0 thousand in August 2025. The unemployment rate remained stable at 3.0 per cent, the same as the previous month. On a seasonally adjusted basis, the number of unemployed persons decreased by 0.3 per cent, maintaining an unemployment rate of 3.0 per cent.

On a year-on-year basis, the number of unemployed persons declined by 5.7 per cent, or 31.4 thousand persons, from 551.4 thousand in August 2024. Consequently, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 3.0 per cent, compared with 3.2 per cent in August 2024 (**Chart 22**).

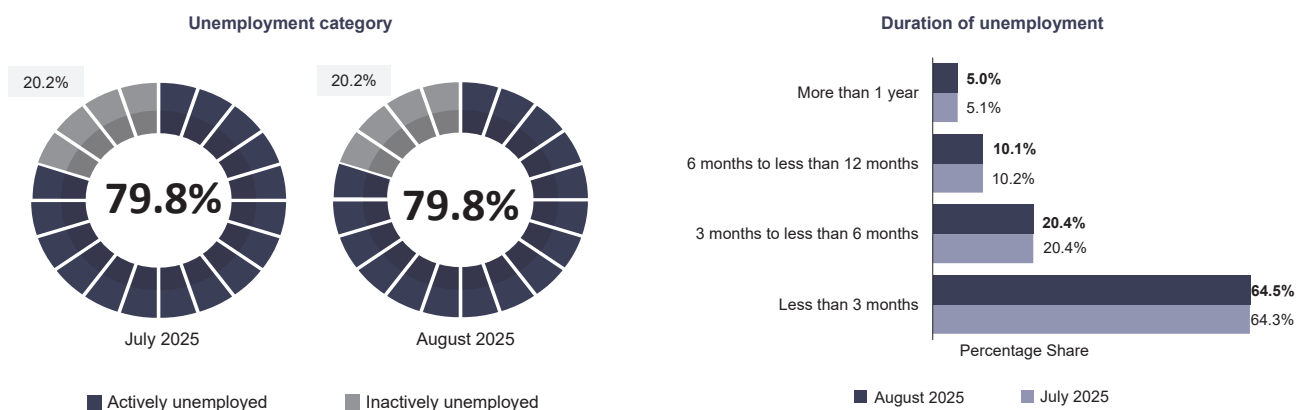
Chart 22: Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, January 2024 – August 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In terms of the unemployment category, the actively unemployed persons or those available for work and actively seeking jobs, accounted for 79.8 per cent of the total unemployed persons in August 2025. This category declined by 1.3 thousand persons (-0.3%), to 414.9 thousand persons (July 2025: 416.2 thousand persons). Among the actively unemployed, 64.5 per cent had been unemployed for less than three months, while 5.0 per cent were classified as long-term unemployed, indicating that they had been unemployed for more than a year (**Chart 23**).

Chart 23: Unemployed Category and Duration of Unemployment, July 2024 and August 2025

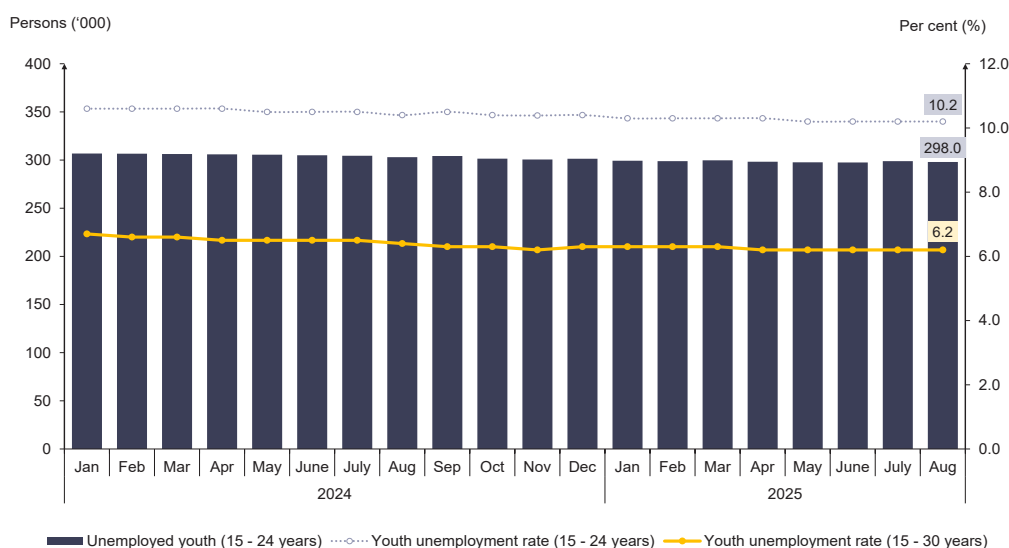


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

On the other hand, inactively unemployed persons, who were not actively seeking jobs because they believed no work was available, recorded a month-on-month decline of 0.4 thousand persons (-0.3%), to 105.1 thousand persons in August 2025 compared to 105.5 thousand persons in July 2025.

In addition, the unemployment rate among youths aged 15 to 24 remained stable at 10.2 per cent, with 298.0 thousand unemployed youths (July 2025: 10.2%; 298.9 thousand persons). Likewise, the unemployment rate for youths aged 15 to 30 also remains unchanged at 6.2 per cent, with 398.7 thousand unemployed youths (July 2025: 6.2%; 399.0 thousand persons) (**Chart 24**).

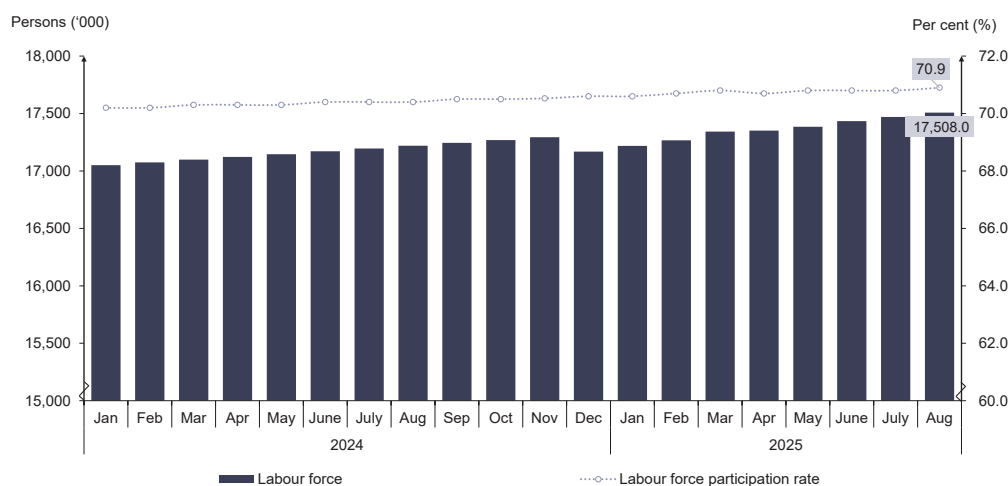
Chart 24: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January 2024 – August 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In August 2025, the labour force continued its upward trend, increasing by 37.5 thousand persons (0.2%) to reach 17.51 million persons (July 2025: 17.47 million persons). The labour force participation rate (LFPR) also increased by 0.1 percentage points to 70.9 per cent, compared to 70.8 per cent in July 2025. Based on seasonally adjusted estimates, the labour force indicated a similar consistent rise, with the labour force rising by 0.2 per cent, while the LFPR stood at 70.9 per cent. On a year-on-year basis, the labour force grew by 2.8 per cent, equivalent to an additional 473.8 thousand persons from 17.03 million in August 2024, while the LFPR increased by 0.3 percentage points compared to 70.6 per cent in the same month last year (**Chart 25**).

Chart 25: Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), January 2024 – August 2025

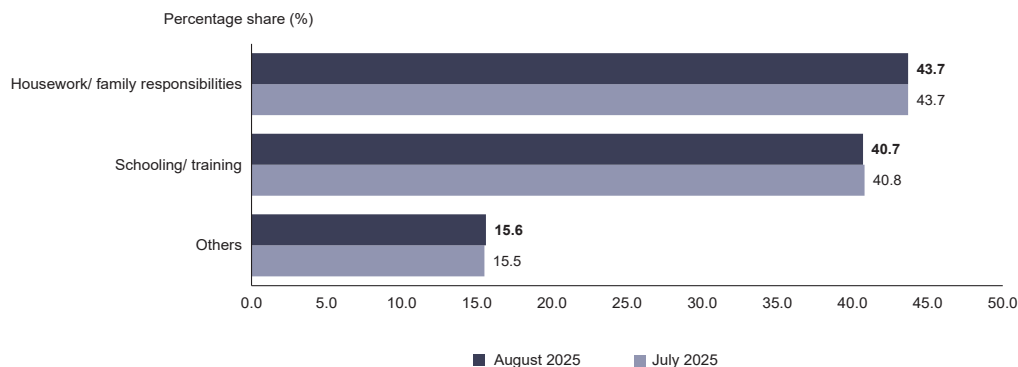


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

LABOUR SCENARIO

Furthermore, the number of persons outside the labour force grew in August 2025, with an additional 12.2 thousand persons (0.2%) to 7.20 million persons compared to 7.19 million persons in July 2025. On a yearly comparison, this group increased by 99.1 thousand persons (1.4%) from 7.10 million persons in August 2024. Among them, the largest share of the outside labour force was due to housework/family responsibilities (43.7%), followed by schooling/training (40.7%) (Chart 26).

Chart 26: Share of Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, July 2025 and August 2025



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Entering the third quarter of 2025, Malaysia's economic performance remained robust. Growth continued to be anchored by steady domestic demand, a sustained trade surplus and contained inflation. Strategic investments, a rebound in exports, and the rollout of MADANI economic policies² further reinforce this momentum. The Services sector continued to be the key driver of national economic growth, particularly in Wholesale & retail trade, Accommodation, food & beverages, as well as Information and communication activities. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing, Construction, Agriculture, and Mining & Quarrying sectors also posted positive growth, indicating a broad-based economic growth.

Regionally, Malaysia's economic growth outpaced Singapore's and Thailand's, but was lower than that of other peers such as Vietnam, the Philippines, and Indonesia. This reflects the differences in economic structure, exposure to external demand and policy priorities across ASEAN. Nevertheless, Malaysia's stable economic performance is expected to spur new job opportunities. In addition, government initiatives which promote household spending and strategic investments continue to strengthen domestic demand and business confidence.

Nonetheless, global uncertainties, including geopolitical tensions and tariff measures, are expected to place pressure on Malaysia's export and Manufacturing sectors. At the same time, growing investments in the digital economy and automation, increased the demand for highly skilled professionals such as software engineers, data analysts, and cybersecurity specialists. The post-pandemic rebound in the tourism industry, coupled with Malaysia's chairmanship of ASEAN in 2025, is also expected to create more job opportunities in the Accommodation, food and beverage, and customer service industries. Consequently, aligning workforce capabilities with evolving industry demands will require continuous efforts in reskilling and upskilling to maintain a competitive and adaptable labour market for the future.

Malaysia's labour market is expected to remain stable in the coming months, with the unemployment rate likely to stay low. This positive outlook is supported by steady domestic activity and continued hiring particularly in Services and Manufacturing sectors, although external risks could weigh on export-oriented industries.

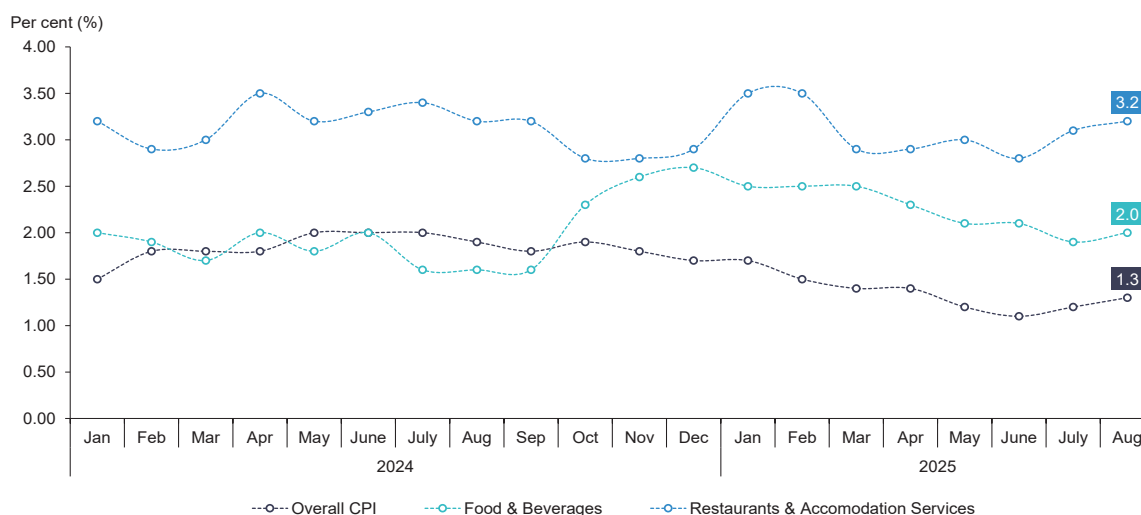
Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation rose by 1.3 per cent in August 2025 compared to 1.2 per cent in July 2025 (**Chart 27**). The increase was mainly driven by higher inflation in the groups of Insurance & Financial Services, 5.6 per cent (July 2025: 5.5%); Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 4.0 per cent (July 2025: 3.9%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.5 per cent (July 2025: 3.1%); Education, 2.4 per cent (July 2025: 2.2%); Food & Beverages, 2.0 per cent (July 2025: 1.9%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture, 0.9 per cent (July 2025: 0.8%).

However, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.2 per cent (July 2025: 1.3%); Health, 1.1 per cent (July 2025: 1.2%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 0.4 per cent (July 2025: 0.6%) and Transport, 0.2 per cent (July 2025: 0.4%) recorded a slower increases as compared to the previous month. Meanwhile, Information & Communication and Clothing & Footwear remained in negative territory at negative 5.6 per cent and negative 0.1 per cent.

The monthly headline inflation in August 2025 recorded an increase of 0.1 per cent, maintaining the same rate recorded in July 2025. Although higher increases in the groups of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 0.2 per cent (July 2025: -0.4%); Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 0.2 per cent (July 2025: 0.0%); Recreation, Sport & Culture, 0.2 per cent (July 2025: 0.1%) and Food & Beverages, 0.1 per cent (July 2025: -0.1%), the monthly inflation was offset by a decline in Transport of negative 0.1 per cent compared to 0.2 per cent in July 2025. In addition, Restaurant & Accommodation Services (0.4%); Insurance & Financial Services (0.1%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.1%) and Health (0.1%) recorded slower increases as compared to the preceding month

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

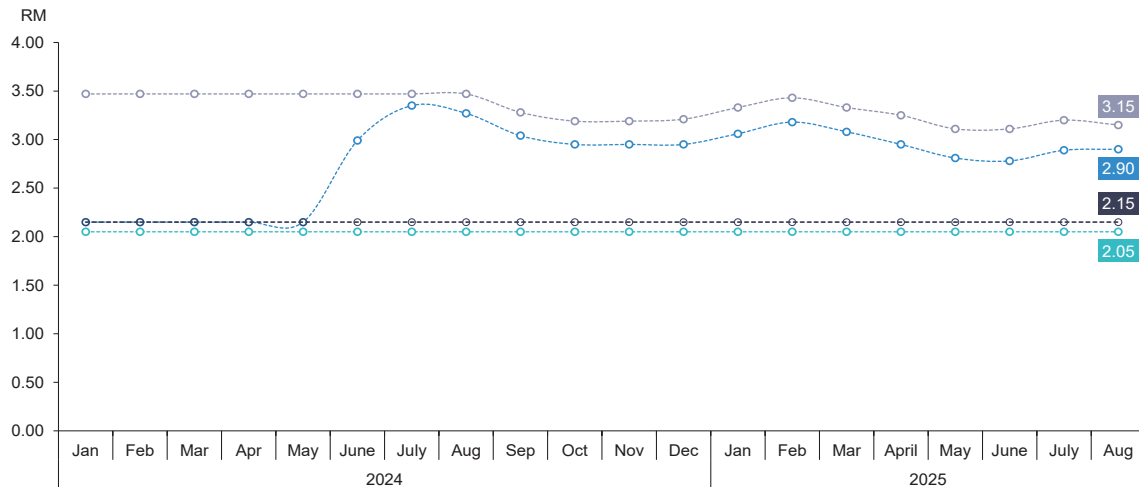


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for the Transport group increased at a slower rate of 0.2 per cent in August 2025 as compared to 0.4 per cent in July 2025. The increase was attributed to the increase in Operation of personal transport equipment (0.4%); Purchase of vehicles (0.3%) and Transport services of goods (0.1%). However, the subgroup of Public transport services remained in negative territory at negative 0.2 per cent in August 2025, which to some extent offset further increases in the inflation of this group.

The average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia decreased to RM2.90 per litre (August 2024: RM3.27 per litre), while the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 decreased to RM3.15 per litre (August 2024: RM3.47 per litre). The decline in fuel prices was in line with the decrease in the global Brent crude oil price, which dropped to US\$68.20 per barrel as compared to US\$80.86 per barrel in August 2024 (**Chart 28**).

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



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

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight, increased by 2.0 per cent in August 2025 as against 1.9 per cent in July 2025. Out of 247 Food items, 146 items (59.1%) recorded increases as compared to August 2024. The increase was mainly attributed to an increase in the subgroup of Food away from home by 4.3 per cent, the same rate as recorded in July 2025. However, the inflation of this group was offset by the subgroup of Food at home which remained in a negative territory at negative 0.1 per cent as compared to the previous month (-0.3%) (Table 5).

Table 5: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), August 2025

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) August 2025
Food & Beverages	29.8	2.0
Food	29.0	1.9
Food away from home	13.4	4.3
Food at home	15.6	-0.1
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	-0.6
Meat	2.3	-0.5
Fish & other seafood	3.9	2.3
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	-1.4
Oils & fats	0.7	1.4
Fruits & nuts	1.1	-0.7
Vegetables	1.8	-6.5
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	0.6
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
W.P.: Wilayah Persekutuan

The restructuring of the national water tariff effective on 1st September 2025 in most states in Peninsular Malaysia and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan is expected to impact the inflation of the Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels group. In addition, the inflation rate for next month is anticipated to be directly influenced by the revision of the Automatic Fuel Cost Adjustment Mechanism (AFA) Rate imposed for Peninsular Malaysia's domestic customers for consumption of more than 600 kWh per month.

Malaysia's inflation rose by 1.5 per cent in September 2025, with the index points standing at 135.2 as against 133.2 in the same month of the previous year.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index recorded a 2.8 per cent decline in August 2025, following a 3.8 per cent decrease in the previous month.

Similar to the previous month, the decline in August 2025 was mainly due to the Manufacturing and Mining sectors. The Manufacturing sector recorded a 4.0 per cent decrease, influenced by Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-14.9%) and Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (-7.7%) indices. At the same time, the Mining sector decreased by 3.4 per cent (July 2025: -8.7%), dragged down by the Extraction of crude petroleum (-5.1%) index. Conversely, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 7.3 per cent (July 2025: 1.1%), contributed by Growing of perennial crops (11.6%) index. For the utility sectors, both Electricity & gas supply and Water supply sectors went up by 4.1 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI Local Production marginally increased by 0.1 per cent in August 2025, after a 0.3 per cent rise in the previous month. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector went up by 3.3 per cent (July 2025: 2.5%), supported by the Growing of perennial crops (5.1%) index. The utility sectors, Electricity & gas supply and Water supply indices also increased by 0.7 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, the Mining sector decreased by 1.5 per cent after being unchanged in the previous month, affected by both Extraction of natural gas (-2.3%) and Extraction of crude petroleum (-1.2%) indices. The Manufacturing sector continued to record a marginal decrease of 0.2 per cent (July 2025: -0.1%), weighed down by the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-0.7%) and Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (-0.4%) indices (**Table 6**).

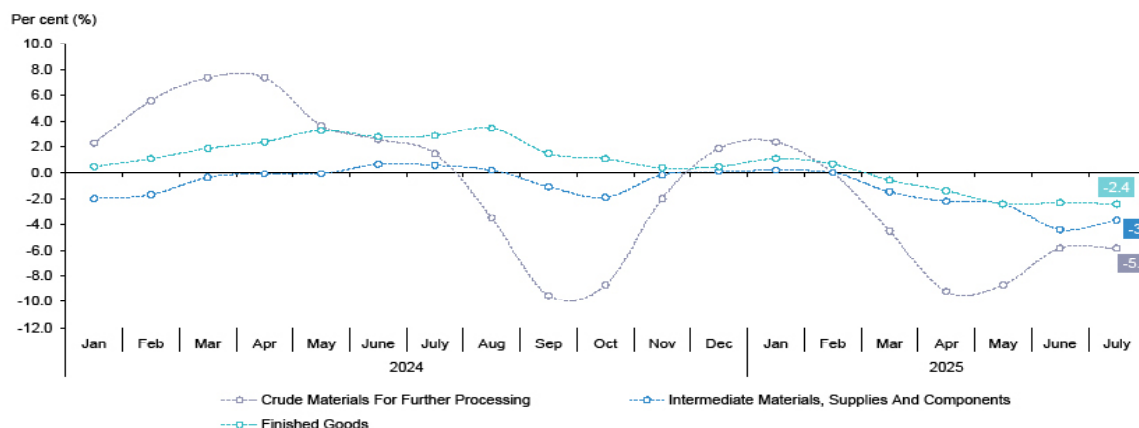
Table 6: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
				July 2025	July 2024	June 2025	July 2025	July 2024	June 2025
TOTAL		100.00	115.3	1.3	-4.2	-3.8	-0.2	-0.7	0.3
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	133.5	3.4	-0.3	1.1	1.1	-1.0	2.5
Mining	B	7.93	89.6	2.2	-8.0	-8.7	0.7	4.6	0.0
Manufacturing	C	81.57	116.4	0.9	-4.3	-4.0	-0.3	-1.2	-0.1
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	122.8	0.3	-0.2	4.0	-0.8	-0.2	3.4
Water supply	E	0.33	128.5	9.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.8	0.2	0.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

All stages of processing recorded year-on-year decreases in August 2025, continuing a downward trend since March 2025. The Crude materials for further processing index went down by 0.8 per cent (July 2025: -5.8%), affected by the decrease in Non-food materials index (-1.1%). The Intermediate materials, supplies & components index recorded a 3.1 per cent decline (July 2025: -3.7%), due to drop in Processed fuel & lubricants (-8.6%). Similarly, the Finished goods index decreased by 3.4 per cent (July 2025: -2.4%), mainly due to a downturn in the Capital equipment (-5.6%) (**Chart 29**).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A comparison between selected countries showed mixed trends in the PPI for August 2025. In the United States (U.S.), the PPI rose 2.6 per cent, easing from a 3.1 per cent increase in the previous month. Japan’s PPI rose 2.7 per cent, compared to a 2.5 per cent increase in the previous month. In contrast, China remained in producer deflation, with the PPI declining by 2.9 per cent, as compared to a decline of 3.9 per cent in July 2025. Similarly, Thailand’s PPI contracted by 3.5 per cent, following a 4.2 per cent drop in the previous month. This marked the sixth straight months of year-on-year negative producer inflation, a similar trend in Malaysia.

According to the World Bank, the average price of Brent crude oil in August 2025 was USD 68.20 per barrel, down slightly from USD 70.95 per barrel in the previous month. Oil prices throughout the month remained stable but trended downward, due to modest increases in supply and demand. Meanwhile, the average price of Malaysian crude palm oil (CPO) was RM 4,329.00 per tonne in August 2025, up from RM 4,112.50 per tonne in July 2025, supported by strong demand, despite higher stocks and production. The Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC) expects CPO prices to remain in the range of RM 4,200 to RM 4,500 in the near term.

Malaysia’s Producer Price Index (PPI), decreased by 0.8 per cent in September 2025, easing from a 2.8 per cent decline in the previous month.

Malaysia's economic performance in August 2025 remained resilient despite global uncertainties, supported by a combination of trade strength, stable domestic demand, and steady industrial activity. Exports continued to rise while imports moderated, contributing to a significantly higher trade surplus that underscores the country's ability to navigate external challenges. Industrial production expanded steadily, driven by the robust performance in the Mining sector, followed by growth in Manufacturing and Electricity sectors, reflecting higher production activities as well as consistent demand from both domestic and export markets. At the same time, the Wholesale and retail trade sector maintained its positive momentum, buoyed by strong household spending and reinforced by government initiatives such as Sumbangan Asas Rahmah, the BUDI95 programme, and the Sistem Saraan Perkhidmatan Awam scheme, which collectively helped sustain consumption and consumer confidence.

The overall resilience in domestic activity was complemented by developments in the commodity markets. Crude palm oil prices remained firm amid supply concerns from Indonesia, providing additional support to export earnings, while the rubber market exhibited mixed performance, influenced by supply conditions, movements in crude oil prices, and improving sentiment following international trade developments. These commodity trends highlight Malaysia's continued integration into global markets and the role of external demand in supporting economic stability.

Price pressures remained contained, with consumer price inflation at a moderate level and easing input costs contributing to a more stable economic environment. Likewise, the labour market continued to show resilience, with sustained hiring in Services and Manufacturing sectors supporting overall employment. While global headwinds may continue to affect export-oriented industries, strong domestic demand is expected to remain a key pillar of growth, helping to buffer the economy against external shocks.

Looking ahead, maintaining this positive trajectory will require a continued focus on strengthening domestic consumption, supporting digitalisation and automation investments, and fostering job creation in tourism-related sectors. Continuous reskilling and upskilling of the workforce will be crucial to ensure adaptability and competitiveness in an evolving global landscape. By building on these strengths, Malaysia is positioned to sustain economic momentum while navigating the challenges and opportunities presented by both domestic and international developments.

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ECONOMIC INDICATOR

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025												DATA SOURCE				
		Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		Aug			
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	35,908.4	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	35,683.6	31,284.6	35,683.6	31,284.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.1.2 Prices																		
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	7.81	8.21	8.73	8.62	8.92	8.78	9.06	8.89	7.70	7.44	6.65	7.24	7.32	7.24	7.32	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Scrap	RM/Kg	6.64	6.87	7.38	7.29	7.57	7.43	7.70	7.62	6.41	6.07	5.64	5.87	5.94	5.87	5.94	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	6.80	7.36	8.09	7.77	7.89	7.94	7.76	7.67	7.70	8.22	7.86	7.53	7.49	7.53	7.49	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	6.34	6.80	7.46	6.83	6.99	6.78	6.93	6.96	6.47	6.14	5.59	5.71	5.69	5.71	5.69	Malaysian Rubber Board	
2.1.3 Exports																		
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	57,482.4	39,929.8	48,142.1	43,582.1	44,337.8	44,337.6	54,846.7	52,530.8	35,900.6	35,938.6	29,718.6	37,198.4	39,419.5	37,198.4	39,419.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.2 OIL PALM																		
2.2.1 Exports																		
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,279,681.0	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	2,236,240.0	1,930,375.0	2,160,211.0	2,098,678.0	2,160,211.0	2,098,678.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,532,905.0	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	1,280,930.0	1,328,547.0	1,324,672.0	1,328,547.0	1,324,672.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	87,355.0	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	110,666.0	90,028.0	110,666.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																		
2.3.1 Prices																		
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	80.86	74.29	75.66	74.40	73.83	79.21	75.16	72.57	67.75	64.21	71.45	70.95	68.20	70.95	68.20	World Bank	
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	75.55	69.55	71.60	69.69	69.79	75.14	71.33	67.82	63.08	61.03	67.49	67.39	64.08	67.39	64.08	World Bank	
2.3.2 Exports																		
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	531.3	578.8	479.5	638.9	864.3	773.2	402.6	581.5	894.5	752.2	423.7	823.1	518.0	823.1	518.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,216.8	2,685.2	3,422.2	2,864.7	3,306.2	3,274.4	2,896.2	2,374.7	2,799.7	2,802.9	3,083.8	2,855.0	3,272.8	2,855.0	3,272.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.3.3 Imports																		
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	1,472.8	1,840.5	2,638.1	1,682.6	1,633.8	1,842.1	1,842.1	1,654.2	1,432.4	2,042.0	2,033.3	2,498.9	1,557.3	2,498.9	1,557.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	2,953.9	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	3,041.9	3,101.2	3,041.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)																		
2.4.1 Exports																		
- Liquefied Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	1,772.4	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	2,314.9	2,145.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.0 SECTOR																		
3.1 MANUFACTURING																		
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	153.0	151.3	149.5	151.0	148.7	146.4	140.5	150.5	140.1	145.5	155.6	153.6	157.2	153.6	157.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	163,883,148.6	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	158,587,877.9	161,199,414.8	162,528,603.5	166,256,034.9	162,528,603.5	166,256,034.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	111,956,143.1	106,958,511.8	109,486,127.9	107,419,868.8	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	121,863,700.6	113,656,296.5	121,863,700.6	113,656,296.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																		
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	111	133	123	183	189	153	135	94	129	145	152	226	154	226	154	National Housing Department	
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	50	54	53	83	163	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department	
3.2.3 Prices																		
- Steel	RM per Tonne	3,510.64	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	3,261.43	3,261.43	Ministry of Works	
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.94	22.86	22.86	22.90	22.90	22.90	22.90	23.25	23.25	23.30	23.40	23.40	23.65	23.40	23.65	Ministry of Works	
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																		
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	83.7	86.0	98.6	98.8	102.8	102.3	89.5	105.4	90.8	79.2	91.8	93.8	97.7	93.8	97.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.4 UTILITIES																		
3.4.1 Electricity																		
- Local Generation	Million Kilowatt-Hours	15,805.3	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	16,054.5	16,344.8	16,054.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
a. Public Installations #	Million Kilowatt-Hours	191.2	190.7	191.1	190.9	191.1	190.9	190.7	190.9	190.7	190.6	186.2	188.8	190.2	188.8	190.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
b. Private Installations #	Million Kilowatt-Hours	15,614.1	14,687.3	15,231.7	14,477.9	14,823.6	14,615.0	13,675.7	15,422.5	14,929.5	15,046.4	15,296.6	16,156.0	15,864.3	16,156.0	15,864.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	

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

INDICATORS	2025												DATA SOURCE		
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun		Jul	Aug
0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	4.7	4.1	5.0	5.1	4.7	3.5	3.7	6.0	4.4	3.3	5.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production															
- Rubber	14.7	-2.8	16.6	31.5	26.2	0.2	21.3	6.6	-15.6	-5.3	-12.2	-5.5	-12.9	-12.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	32.4	25.0	28.7	25.8	33.0	23.5	23.1	15.9	0.6	-5.7	-18.5	-6.9	-6.3	-6.3	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	43.8	30.7	34.5	29.6	39.5	27.4	27.4	18.9	0.3	-7.7	-20.3	-12.5	-10.6	-10.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	35.5	45.8	46.6	30.6	32.7	28.9	8.0	-0.9	-5.5	-6.5	-15.3	4.0	10.2	10.2	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	34.6	41.3	40.2	24.3	30.1	15.8	1.3	-6.0	-11.8	-17.3	-27.9	-11.7	-10.2	-10.2	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber [#]	-0.01	-30.0	-14.7	-15.6	-2.7	2.8	-0.4	-10.9	-24.9	-29.3	-25.3	-22.8	-31.4	-31.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	10.9	19.6	19.9	-5.3	-5.1	-11.3	1.1	-21.1	-9.6	-0.02	-2.1	-17.0	-8.4	-8.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	25.3	28.8	17.8	5.9	-1.6	-12.6	-2.7	-24.3	-10.7	1.6	4.2	-21.8	-13.6	-13.6	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	-4.9	49.8	64.8	8.9	8.7	-16.0	4.5	-31.7	15.3	35.5	-6.0	-18.1	26.7	26.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	-6.2	-21.0	-16.9	-10.6	-5.2	-1.3	-10.3	-15.1	-24.8	-21.7	-13.5	-16.8	-15.7	-15.7	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	-7.2	-22.4	-16.3	-10.0	-3.2	1.6	-7.0	-15.7	-25.4	-22.6	-14.5	-16.3	-15.2	-15.2	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum [#]	-41.9	-31.6	-28.5	-27.9	9.1	6.2	-61.5	-34.5	15.5	-1.3	-32.8	37.9	-2.5	-2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	-8.1	-4.5	-5.5	-20.6	22.6	-23.8	2.2	-24.8	13.3	-8.1	-6.9	-10.3	1.7	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum [#]	-3.7	93.7	37.7	-1.8	-19.3	-11.3	38.9	-16.7	-6.5	-13.6	-0.9	58.5	5.7	5.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	-5.3	-2.2	-29.0	-8.1	3.9	-14.1	-35.4	-38.0	5.9	-18.8	1.7	-2.0	18.6	18.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	-23.9	3.8	12.9	5.3	4.0	-4.5	-11.9	-1.6	11.1	-35.7	-12.5	8.3	21.0	21.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	6.5	3.2	3.3	4.6	5.8	3.7	4.8	4.0	5.6	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.8	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	7.7	2.9	3.0	4.5	5.7	3.5	4.7	3.7	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.5	2.7	2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports [#]	14.0	-0.5	1.9	5.0	18.5	0.5	8.9	8.7	18.5	-0.3	-3.3	8.7	1.7	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	-16.5	-0.7	-4.7	59.5	67.3	21.4	7.1	8.0	14.2	-4.6	15.2	93.2	38.7	38.7	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewable Permit)	-60.9	-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	4.4	3.8	3.4	2.1	-1.6	-2.6	-3.5	-4.7	-5.7	-6.6	-6.3	-6.4	-7.1	-7.1	Ministry of Works
- Cement	4.6	3.1	3.7	2.9	1.1	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.1	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-6.1	-1.8	-1.9	-1.4	0.9	-3.1	-8.9	1.9	-6.3	-10.2	-0.01	4.3	16.8	16.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations [#]	4.5	2.0	0.1	0.9	1.9	-1.2	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	-0.1	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations [#]	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.05	1.6	2.1	0.7	0.3	-0.4	-1.4	-0.5	-0.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	2024				2025				DATA SOURCE					
	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug
Annual Percentage Change (%)														
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	6.9	1.5	0.01	-1.7	0.3	-1.1	-1.3	-0.4	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.5	1.4
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	5.7	1.5	7.2	3.1	2.6	-4.0	-8.8	-7.5	-4.9	2.5	2.5	6.7	8.4	6.6
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
- Wholesale Trade Index	3.8	4.8	6.1	4.7	5.0	4.5	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.5
- Retail Trade Index	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.1	3.6	6.6	4.0	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.1	4.4	3.7
- Motor Vehicle Index	2.8	-2.4	1.6	0.2	5.5	-11.1	-0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.6	-0.6	0.9	3.1
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	11.0	-20.4	-3.7	-9.6	-2.7	-25.9	-6.7	-13.3	-2.3	-11.7	4.6	4.6	0.8	-7.2
b. Commercial	-7.0	-11.1	-9.0	-16.3	-13.0	-29.6	-20.0	-12.2	11.5	-8.4	-0.3	-0.3	1.8	-8.8
c. Total	9.8	-19.9	-4.0	-10.1	-3.4	-26.2	-7.4	-13.2	-1.6	-11.5	4.3	4.3	0.8	-7.3
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	3.7	-14.0	-6.4	-8.2	3.1	-25.4	0.1	5.1	1.5	-2.5	-5.2	-5.2	-4.5	0.4
b. Commercial	-18.7	-22.9	-25.7	-23.5	15.1	-44.6	-23.7	-28.8	-4.6	-10.7	-10.0	-10.0	-6.8	3.1
c. Total	-0.4	-14.8	-6.1	-5.4	4.2	-27.2	0.1	2.1	1.0	-3.2	-5.7	-5.7	-4.7	0.6
- New Vehicles Registration	4.3	-2.1	0.5	-1.9	10.8	-15.3	6.7	5.7	7.6	3.6	1.3	1.3	-2.3	5.1
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	38.9	9.0	35.6	8.8	9.8	38.8	-5.1	-1.6	13.8	10.7	1.7	1.7	16.5	-3.5
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	6.0	6.0	4.5	4.9	4.4	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.4	4.4	6.1	6.8	6.6
- M2	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.3	3.9	4.1
- M3	4.7	-2.2	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.2	2.5	2.3	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	3.8	4.1
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.4	5.4
- Commercial Banks	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.6
- Islamic Banks	9.1	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
- Merchant Banks	4.3	7.0	5.8	6.4	6.8	4.4	3.6	0.2	-3.5	-3.4	-3.4	-2.3	-2.6	-2.6
III Total Deposits Banking System	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.7	3.8
- Commercial Banks	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.6	2.6
- Islamic Banks	6.5	6.3	5.3	6.6	5.9	5.5	6.7	4.5	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.0	8.2	6.6
- Merchant Banks	4.8	3.8	-0.04	0.3	-0.6	2.5	2.7	1.6	-2.0	-5.8	-6.0	-6.0	0.5	-5.6
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.2	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.7
- Commercial Banks	-0.1	-0.2	1.1	1.8	2.0	1.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	-1.1	0.1	1.7
- Islamic Banks	7.4	6.4	6.4	5.8	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.1	6.3	7.6	8.2	8.2	5.0	4.0
- Merchant Banks	12.2	9.7	6.6	9.7	3.8	5.1	0.4	-4.3	-1.4	-2.0	-7.1	-7.1	3.5	-2.3
V Savings Deposits	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.4	3.8	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.2
- Commercial Banks	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.4	4.9	2.9	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.2
- Islamic Banks	8.6	7.7	6.2	5.0	6.8	4.4	3.2	5.2	3.9	1.0	3.3	3.3	3.3	2.2
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note:

^p preliminary

^r revision based on the current population estimates from Population and Housing Census 2020

¹ latest data until August 2025

provisional data based on External Trade Publication August 2025

n.a., not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2025				DATA SOURCE
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Value														
Annual Percentage Change (%)														
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	RM Million	397,802.4	401,672.3	420,353.9	430,476.8	415,337.6	419,315.0	42	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices														
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Exports														
- Natural Rubber [#]	Tonne	157,156.5	138,393.3	145,616.3	136,042.0	151,715.1	101,357.9	16.4	11.9	-12.4	-11.5	-3.5	-26.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,057,636.0	6,245,420.0	7,286,163.0	7,071,230.0	5,381,766.0	6,007,674.0	-0.6	16.5	17.9	3.2	-11.2	-3.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	3,703,132.0	3,831,911.0	4,791,309.0	4,576,244.0	3,176,863.0	3,772,845.0	-1.3	14.7	26.4	7.6	-14.2	-1.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	206,540.0	286,131.0	323,769.0	354,665.0	172,013.0	304,851.0	0.01	9.9	27.5	27.1	-16.7	-14.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil Brent	USD/Barrel	83.15	84.65	79.84	74.61	75.81	68.01	2.1	8.2	-8.0	-11.2	-8.8	-19.7	World Bank
- Crude Oil WTI	USD/Barrel	77.04	81.71	76.24	70.69	71.84	64.63	1.2	10.8	-7.5	-9.8	-6.8	-20.9	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	2,661.6	2,167.1	1,706.9	1,982.8	1,757.3	2,070.3	10.9	5.0	-31.6	-15.6	-34.0	-4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	10,291.0	8,833.2	9,085.6	9,595.1	8,545.3	8,686.4	-3.1	-24.9	-4.1	-3.4	-17.0	-1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	5,197.5	5,948.4	4,890.2	5,954.5	5,169.0	5,507.6	-5.9	10.3	14.6	5.3	-0.5	-7.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	10,962.3	8,438.8	8,846.4	8,664.9	7,704.6	8,059.0	20.3	-16.9	-3.3	-13.3	-29.7	-4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	'000 Tonne	7,941.2	5,946.5	5,875.5	7,886.9	7,463.8	5,239.0	7.1	-0.9	-3.4	7.1	-6.0	-11.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	140.6	141.5	150.5	149.7	146.4	147.0	2.1	4.9	5.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	457,325,659.2	464,219,115.3	483,215,390.6	481,786,235.8	475,567,770.9	480,201,992.4	1.8	5.7	6.5	4.4	4.0	3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports [#]	RM '000	306,339,250.7	317,750,459.0	330,956,490.0	334,103,892.9	324,744,653.1	331,814,443.2	2.5	5.4	7.8	8.3	6.0	4.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project														
- Investment														
a. Projects Number	Number	251	268	281	306	207	311	30.7	17.0	46.4	14.1	-17.5	16.0	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
b. Projects Domestic	RM Million	4,917	7,740	9,323	9,712	4,937	10,153	59.6	-2.9	219.2	1.0	2.5	31.2	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	37,880	9,727	19,333	21,953	25,523	27,825	200.6	-54.3	-63.0	-48.2	-32.6	186.1	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	42,897	17,467	28,656	31,664	30,460	37,977	173.3	-40.3	-48.0	-39.1	-28.7	117.4	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	36,890.1	38,890.1	41,077.7	42,049.1	42,884.7	43,925.0	14.2	20.2	22.9	23.1	16.6	12.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	132.3	132.9	134.7	134.3	134.3	134.8	3.5	2.5	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	339.0	397.0	381.0	505.0	382.0	428.0	-26.1	-11.2	-12.4	39.1	12.7	7.3	National Housing Department
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	441.0	107.0	134.0	299.0	n.a	n.a	0.2	-58.8	-61.0	-27.4	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices														
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	3,444.87	3,463.95	3,494.33	3,427.12	3,319.97	3,288.05	-1.2	-0.4	3.6	1.3	-3.6	-6.2	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.39	22.75	22.90	22.89	23.02	23.32	13.3	5.0	4.4	2.6	2.8	2.5	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	102.4	92.3	86.5	100.1	99.1	87.3	5.9	2.4	-4.6	-1.1	-3.3	-5.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	45,320.6	46,768.5	46,770.7	47,033.5	44,284.7	47,192.0	9.1	5.1	4.6	5.3	-2.3	0.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	565.7	569.4	573.2	573.2	572.5	570.5	3.6	2.3	3.6	2.4	1.2	0.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2025				DATA SOURCE		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
- Local Consumption																
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	Million Kilo-watt-hours	31,501.8	32,132.7	32,650.2	31,560.9	31,216.6	32,112.6	32,112.6	31,560.9	8.0	-0.5	5.1	-0.5	-0.9	-0.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity and Power Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	Million Kilo-watt-hours	11,134.7	11,344.1	10,952.8	10,442.3	10,374.1	11,470.5	11,470.5	10,374.1	17.7	4.3	4.8	4.3	-6.8	1.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity and Power Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES																
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade																
3.5.2 Volume Index																
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	138.7	141.0	146.2	145.9	146.1	149.7	149.7	145.9	3.5	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	175.2	179.4	179.6	182.5	184.3	186.1	186.1	182.5	3.8	4.1	5.5	4.2	5.2	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	134.1	132.0	136.2	139.7	129.3	132.3	132.3	139.7	4.7	3.7	3.7	2.5	-3.6	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle																
- Vehicle Production	Unit	185,760	172,064	184,340	198,799	173,702	168,532	168,532	198,799	8.6	-3.1	13.0	-6.5	-6.5	-2.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
a. Passenger	Unit	17,359	16,237	16,584	17,359	11,640	14,834	14,834	17,359	-15.6	-13.7	-13.3	-10.8	-32.9	-8.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	203,139	188,301	204,186	222,603	186,497	183,366	183,366	222,603	8.5	-2.3	18.3	-8.2	-32.9	-2.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	394,792	360,298	404,383	411,850	380,738	394,426	394,426	411,850	-1.1	2.7	5.0	3.1	-1.1	0.0	Road Transport Department Malaysia
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	154.9	158.9	165.2	173.9	175.4	180.6	180.6	173.9	12.0	13.6	12.4	13.6	13.3	13.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Index of Services	Index	5,812.000	5,996.937	6,568.956	6,396.801	6,396.801	6,484.420	6,484.420	6,396.801	32.5	25.7	23.8	17.0	9.5	8.1	Tourism Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	159.7	164.5	168.3	173.0	174.8	178.3	178.3	173.0	11.0	10.5	10.6	10.7	9.5	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport																
- Index of Services	Point	168.5	170.2	171.8	174.5	174.5	175.9	175.9	174.5	2.9	4.2	3.5	4.2	3.5	3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Index of Services	Point	146.7	147.3	146.4	145.4	146.0	n.a	n.a	145.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
- Penetration Rate	%	46.9	47.5	46.2	48.7	48.4	n.a	n.a	48.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	132.1	132.5	132.0	131.1	130.8	n.a	n.a	131.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	133.8	134.5	144.3	138.2	135.7	136.1	136.1	138.2	2.7	4.2	3.7	4.2	1.4	1.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Mobile-broadband per 100 Inhabitants	Point	846,343.9	642,137.8	644,918.2	686,427.5	667,450.1	681,563.4	681,563.4	667,450.1	6.4	6.0	6.0	4.4	3.4	6.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.7 Finance																
- Index of Services	Index	2,423,483.7	2,416,358.2	2,408,238.8	2,478,616.7	2,480,758.3	2,496,158.3	2,496,158.3	2,478,616.7	6.1	5.2	4.2	3.7	2.4	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
I Money Supply																
- M1	RM Million	2,434,180.5	2,426,401.3	2,417,121.6	2,488,430.5	2,490,114.8	2,503,418.6	2,503,418.6	2,488,430.5	6.2	5.2	4.2	3.6	2.3	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,160,143.0	2,185,254.4	2,203,619.7	2,249,086.9	2,273,419.3	2,297,091.2	2,297,091.2	2,273,419.3	6.0	6.4	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	1,286,792.7	1,277,679.3	1,279,950.3	1,309,926.3	1,309,926.3	1,319,036.7	1,319,036.7	1,309,926.3	3.9	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System																
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	884,384.5	898,420.3	914,406.5	954,481.0	954,481.0	968,213.5	968,213.5	954,481.0	9.2	9.7	9.0	8.2	7.9	7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	8,995.8	9,154.8	9,262.9	9,306.7	9,012.1	8,841.0	8,841.0	9,306.7	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.0	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	2,517,764.2	2,516,597.6	2,512,137.7	2,591,195.8	2,593,814.7	2,598,688.2	2,598,688.2	2,591,195.8	5.0	4.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)																
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,655,997.1	1,665,502.6	1,643,031.8	1,689,834.4	1,694,263.9	1,679,385.2	1,679,385.2	1,689,834.4	3.7	4.2	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	83,826.8	82,094.7	84,019.4	86,371.2	87,167.2	88,919.0	88,919.0	86,371.2	7.5	6.2	6.2	5.9	4.5	7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	27,940.3	27,000.3	28,286.5	27,652.2	28,383.6	25,384.0	25,384.0	27,652.2	15.1	16.6	16.6	-0.6	1.6	-6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarqq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits																
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,105,680.9	1,100,816.6	1,115,157.5	1,123,367.4	1,131,363.7	1,131,798.8	1,131,798.8	1,123,367.4	3.7	1.8	2.8	3.9	2.3	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	610,247.0	610,489.3	602,745.5	602,659.9	602,659.9	603,717.1	603,717.1	602,659.9	2.8	1.1	1.1	-0.2	-1.2	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	477,091.9	472,701.4	484,781.6	503,238.8	511,190.1	511,685.0	511,685.0	503,238.8	4.1	2.4	6.4	6.4	7.1	8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits																
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	233,316.5	232,589.7	231,639.4	238,901.8	242,263.2	237,350.7	237,350.7	238,901.8	1.0	1.9	3.8	5.5	3.8	2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	158,222.2	158,222.9	154,192.3	159,765.4	161,144.3	158,520.4	158,520.4	159,765.4	-0.9	0.2	1.1	4.9	3.2	1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	77,084.3	76,344.7	77,346.2	78,738.4	81,108.9	78,830.3	78,830.3	78,738.4	5.2	6.8	7.7	6.8	5.2	3.3	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	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM	%	5.34	5.26	5.23	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	5.14	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.94	6.94	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2025				DATA SOURCE		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4			
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate																
- Commercial Banks	%	0.93	0.92	0.86	0.88	0.91	0.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.45	0.42	0.45	0.49	0.48	0.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	2,141.5	1,533.5	2,498.8	2,530.6	1,165.5	2,022.4	88.3	-12.4	-67.5	-1.3	-46.6	31.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,633.0	1,901.3	1,010.2	1,942.8	1,737.3	1,737.3	71.3	127.4	-11.5	7.7	-81.9	-8.6	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Manufacturing	RM Million	13,004.0	14,550.6	13,740.3	14,452.5	12,194.0	14,091.8	-12.0	13,740.3	-21.1	-6.2	-3.2	-3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Services	RM Million	38,402.8	49,985.6	65,912.8	63,712.0	43,140.8	63,712.0	14.5	-1.5	-11.5	12.3	27.4	27.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Construction	RM Million	13,028.4	14,474.4	15,592.8	22,527.6	19,206.1	17,267.3	10.9	48.9	7.7	41.4	47.4	19.3	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	12,528.7	12,238.3	18,485.2	12,528.3	10,553.7	12,991.4	77.3	-1.7	32.2	32.0	-15.8	6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Household Sector	RM Million	85,056.8	96,200.5	98,993.1	92,369.2	86,116.4	94,592.1	4.2	4.2	-7.8	1.2	1.2	-1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Other Sectors	RM Million	58.6	64.5	60.7	49.9	55.2	143.8	-94.5	-73.0	-94.5	-19.0	-5.8	122.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Total	RM Million	165,955.9	190,948.7	216,293.9	213,414.0	172,727.6	206,558.0	-0.3	5.3	3.5	-3.4	4.1	8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	13,182.1	13,597.0	13,490.5	12,724.4	10,200.6	11,410.5	-8.5	-0.2	-4.4	-18.6	-22.6	-16.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	5,058.5	3,163.6	3,486.0	3,156.1	3,033.9	4,210.4	171.3	37.9	-9.2	-31.9	-40.4	11.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Manufacturing	RM Million	105,991.4	114,027.0	117,682.0	127,581.6	103,950.4	104,107.4	-3.3	7.2	7.6	12.6	-2.8	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Services	RM Million	277,706.7	273,614.7	275,064.7	286,720.4	245,485.3	242,223.3	-5.6	-5.7	-11.9	-11.6	-11.6	-11.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Construction	RM Million	41,398.4	42,833.6	37,139.7	44,104.2	35,658.8	39,192.0	-13.9	4.0	-19.2	-6.5	-13.9	-7.3	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	20,714.7	15,938.2	19,776.3	21,095.9	18,379.4	19,782.8	22.1	-7.5	9.7	16.5	-11.3	24.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Household Sector	RM Million	127,955.3	122,387.8	130,115.6	128,548.3	127,137.0	122,135.6	11.1	8.5	6.3	2.1	-0.6	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Other Sectors	RM Million	3,107.4	2,895.0	3,087.2	3,099.0	3,658.0	3,283.1	33.6	11.1	-18.3	-6.7	17.7	13.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Total	RM Million	598,086.5	599,822.0	599,822.0	638,048.9	547,471.3	546,345.0	0.1	0.0	-4.8	-1.3	-8.2	-7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose																
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	17,842.3	16,672.9	16,899.4	16,311.2	16,881.2	16,613.2	12.7	4.7	2.1	-4.9	-5.9	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Personal Uses	RM Million	13,207.2	13,171.9	14,951.5	14,522.4	14,149.6	12,863.6	6.7	2.6	5.7	7.2	7.1	-2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Credit Cards	RM Million	62,186.3	59,378.0	61,515.3	65,545.1	63,732.0	63,639.9	11.3	7.1	7.4	5.9	2.5	7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	50.6	27.0	26.1	24.2	17.5	14.7	33.9	-48.3	-50.0	-46.1	-65.4	-45.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	127,955.3	122,387.8	130,115.6	128,548.3	127,137.0	122,135.6	11.1	8.5	6.3	2.1	-0.6	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia		
- Other Sectors	RM Million	103,862.7	104,840.3	103,761.3	95,225.5	95,208.8	95,775.4	0.5	3.4	1.8	-7.3	-8.3	-8.7	Central Bank of Malaysia		
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling																
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	41,348.4	52,750.4	52,195.7	46,097.5	41,845.2	49,615.2	-5.1	7.9	6.1	4.2	1.2	-5.9	Ministry of Housing and Local Government		
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	32,530.7	31,229.6	34,197.2	32,304.6	30,952.7	29,868.4	8.9	9.4	1.5	-3.6	-4.9	-4.0	Ministry of Housing and Local Government		
3.5.9 Real Estate																
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	129.6	133.6	140.5	144.0	144.8	144.8	9.3	12.4	13.8	12.5	11.7	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	160.2	161.8	166.7	171.9	172.0	175.4	9.3	8.4	8.8	9.1	7.4	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	132.7	133.7	137.2	138.5	139.2	143.1	7.2	8.0	8.4	6.7	4.9	7.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
4.0 OTHERS																
4.1 LABOUR																
4.1.1 Labour Supply																
- Working Age (15-64)	'000	23,791.6	23,929.2	24,067.6	24,208.6	24,355.4	24,524.9	-0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.4	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Labour Force	'000	16,770.6	16,913.0	16,986.7	17,097.9	17,229.3	17,369.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.7	2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
i. Employed	'000	16,216.8	16,388.3	16,455.7	16,559.1	16,703.0	16,849.0	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.0	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
ii. Unemployed	'000	553.8	544.6	541.0	538.7	526.3	520.9	-5.6	-6.3	-4.6	-5.6	-5.0	-4.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
a. Actively Unemployed	'000	70.5	70.7	70.6	70.6	421.5	418.1	-12.5	-12.4	-7.0	-7.2	-2.9	-3.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
b. Inactively Unemployed	'000	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	104.8	102.9	31.6	27.6	8.0	6.6	-12.6	-8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Outside Labour Force	'000	7,021.1	7,016.2	7,070.9	7,126.1	7,154.9	7,154.9	-2.7	-2.3	-1.6	-1.2	1.5	2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Labour Force Participation Rate	%	70.5	70.7	70.6	70.6	70.7	70.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Unemployment Rate	%	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
4.1.2 Labour Demand																
- Jobs	'000	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	9,054.2	9,064.4	9,097.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Filled Jobs	'000	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	8,860.7	8,870.3	8,902.4	1.5	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Rate	%	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Vacancies	'000	191.9	191.5	191.8	193.6	194.1	194.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Rate	%	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Jobs Created	'000	32.14	31.86	31.79	31.46	33.22	31.92	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		

Note:
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 1 latest data until Second Quarter 2025
 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication August 2025
 n.a. not available
 - not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2026				DATA SOURCE	
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		
4.1.3 Labour Productivity															
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	42.1	41.8	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	43.2	3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. By Economic Activity															
a. Agriculture	RM	23.3	24.3	28.1	25.1	23.4	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	25.2	3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	556.4	514.2	476.4	550.9	551.1	490.5	490.5	490.5	490.5	490.5	490.5	490.5	-4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	54.9	55.6	57.2	58.2	56.9	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	-4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	18.7	19.6	20.9	20.5	20.9	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	21.4	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	40.1	39.6	41.1	41.9	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0	9.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Value Added per Employment	RM	24,254.0	24,210.0	25,146.0	25,635.0	24,866.0	24,867.0	24,867.0	24,867.0	24,867.0	24,867.0	24,867.0	24,867.0	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity															
a. Agriculture	RM	12,571.0	13,249.0	15,235.0	13,686.0	12,646.0	13,550.0	13,550.0	13,550.0	13,550.0	13,550.0	13,550.0	13,550.0	2.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	343,813.0	310,913.0	291,687.0	291,687.0	332,946.0	292,813.0	292,813.0	292,813.0	292,813.0	292,813.0	292,813.0	292,813.0	-5.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	32,581.0	33,060.0	34,158.0	34,158.0	33,620.0	33,972.0	33,972.0	33,972.0	33,972.0	33,972.0	33,972.0	33,972.0	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	11,060.0	11,465.0	12,416.0	12,275.0	12,519.0	12,275.0	12,275.0	12,275.0	12,275.0	12,275.0	12,275.0	12,275.0	11.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	23,097.0	22,975.0	23,761.0	24,398.0	23,650.0	23,642.0	23,642.0	23,642.0	23,642.0	23,642.0	23,642.0	23,642.0	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification															
- Non Tertiary	%	20.0	20.0	20.3	19.8	19.4	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	-	Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	74.0	74.0	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	-	Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	6.0	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET															
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,536.1	1,590.1	1,648.9	1,642.3	1,513.7	1,533.0	1,533.0	1,533.0	1,533.0	1,533.0	1,533.0	1,533.0	-3.6	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	191.0	229.8	243.4	184.6	162.3	142.7	142.7	142.7	142.7	142.7	142.7	142.7	-37.9	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE															
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4,723.5	4,731.8	4,453.2	4,397.1	4,450.6	4,307.4	4,307.4	4,307.4	4,307.4	4,307.4	4,307.4	4,307.4	9.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5,990.4	5,972.2	5,786.5	5,636.0	5,604.0	5,751.6	5,751.6	5,751.6	5,751.6	5,751.6	5,751.6	5,751.6	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	6,263.6	6,246.7	5,944.1	5,816.5	5,838.6	5,633.1	5,633.1	5,633.1	5,633.1	5,633.1	5,633.1	5,633.1	7.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3,524.2	3,498.4	3,372.8	3,301.2	3,300.6	3,312.1	3,312.1	3,312.1	3,312.1	3,312.1	3,312.1	3,312.1	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	5,129.2	5,094.1	4,890.7	4,690.7	4,800.2	4,895.4	4,895.4	4,895.4	4,895.4	4,895.4	4,895.4	4,895.4	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	540,576.6	523,501.4	513,988.2	501,239.7	494,928.0	521,632.5	521,632.5	521,632.5	521,632.5	521,632.5	521,632.5	521,632.5	0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3,183.7	3,096.3	2,985.2	2,898.6	2,919.1	2,983.9	2,983.9	2,983.9	2,983.9	2,983.9	2,983.9	2,983.9	1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	60,401.7	60,536.0	57,100.6	56,559.0	57,209.5	55,189.7	55,189.7	55,189.7	55,189.7	55,189.7	55,189.7	55,189.7	9.7	Central Bank of Malaysia

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