



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 3 | 2026



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 3 | 2026

Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census 2026 (BE2026), themed "Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat". The sixth Economic Census, running from 5th January to 31st October 2026. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive, structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation's economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

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

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

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

02	NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN		
04	KEY REVIEW		
06	KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS		
08	OVERVIEW		
11	BOX ARTICLE		
17	SNAPSHOT	30	EXTERNAL SECTOR
18	AGRICULTURE	33	LABOUR SCENARIO
24	INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING	37	PRICES
26	SERVICES	41	WAY FORWARD
		44	ECONOMIC INDICATORS
		58	MESR MEMBERS
		59	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

I am pleased to present the third edition of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) for 2026, a publication that provides highlights and concise analyses on the current developments of the nation's economy. This publication represents an ongoing effort to strengthen the dissemination of high-quality, credible and timely economic statistics.

This edition of MESR highlights Malaysia's economic performance for January 2026, together with selected indicators for February 2026 to provide a more up-to-date overview of the country's economic landscape. The information presented is intended to assist readers in gaining a clearer, more comprehensive and evidence-based understanding of Malaysia's economic trends and developments.

Among the highlights featured in this edition is a special article titled "Direct Investment Abroad (DIA): Performance and Trends, 2010–2024". The article examines the development and position of DIA at the global, regional and national levels over a 15-year period, offering deeper insights into outward investment patterns as well as Malaysia's position within an increasingly dynamic international economic environment.

At the global level, the world economy continues to face a fragile and uncertain environment. The United Nations, in its World Economic Situation and Prospects report released in January 2026, projected global economic growth to moderate to 2.7 per cent, slightly lower than the estimated 2.8 per cent recorded in the previous year, and remaining below the pre-pandemic average of 3.2 per cent (2010–2019). The outlook is expected to become more pessimistic amid escalating geopolitical tensions in West Asia, which have added pressure to energy markets, global supply chains and international investment sentiment. In such an environment, open economies such as Malaysia must continue to closely monitor external developments, as shocks to commodity prices, trade and capital flows may affect the domestic growth trajectory.

Domestically, Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.2 per cent in 2025, slightly higher than 5.1 per cent in 2024, supported by broad-based growth across all main economic sectors. For 2026, the Government maintains its growth projection between 4.0 per cent and 5.0 per cent, despite ongoing cross-border geopolitical challenges and external sector uncertainties.

Industrial activity remained supportive, underpinned by broad-based improvements across the manufacturing and electricity sectors, alongside a gradual recovery in mining. Domestic demand continued to demonstrate resilience, reflected in sustained expansion in wholesale and retail trade, with notable strength in motor vehicle-related activities. External trade maintained a favourable trajectory, driven by robust demand for export-oriented products, particularly electrical and electronic goods as well as machinery, while import growth remained moderate. Inflationary pressures were largely contained, suggesting stable cost conditions amid a still uncertain global environment.

Labour market conditions continued to strengthen, supported by sustained expansion in employment and steady improvements in labour demand. Hiring activities remained active across key sectors, reflecting a stable and resilient employment environment. These developments indicate continued stability in labour market conditions.

Forward-looking indicators point to a stable economic outlook, supported by continued positive momentum in leading indicators. Nevertheless, short-term movements suggest a more cautious market sentiment amid prevailing uncertainties. While underlying growth fundamentals remain intact, external conditions may continue to influence the pace of economic expansion in the near term.

Overall, Malaysia's economic outlook is expected to remain positive, supported by sustained domestic production and demand, favourable labour market conditions and manageable inflation. Nevertheless, global uncertainties, particularly geopolitical conflicts and rising volatility in global oil prices, may affect import costs and exert upward pressure on inflation in the near term.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census 2026 (BE2026), themed “Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat”. The sixth Economic Census, running from 5th January to 31st October 2026. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive, structured data from all registered and unregistered business establishments in Malaysia to assess the nation’s economic performance, structure and characteristics in an evidence-based manner.

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DATO’ SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

Chief Statistician of Malaysia

Department of Statistics Malaysia

March 2026

KEY REVIEW

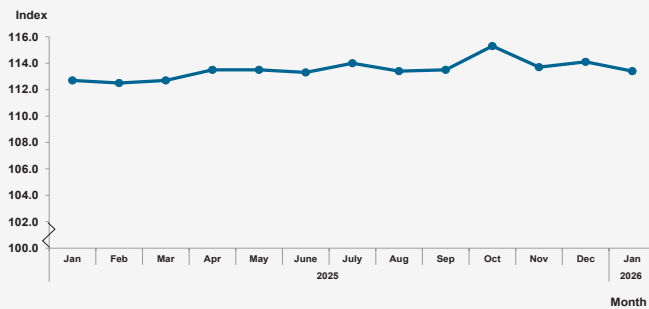
- According to the United Nations' World Economic Situation and Prospects 2026 report released in January 2026, global economic growth is estimated at 2.8 per cent in 2025, before easing slightly to 2.7 per cent in 2026 and rising marginally to 2.9 per cent in 2027. Despite this gradual improvement, growth remains below the pre-pandemic average of 3.2 per cent recorded during 2010–2019. The subdued outlook reflects weak investment activity and persistent structural challenges, which continue to weigh on economic momentum even as inflation pressures ease and monetary policy conditions become more accommodative.
- From the perspective of Agricultural performance, Natural Rubber (NR) production declined by 0.4 per cent in January 2026 (28,579 tonnes) as compared to December 2025 (28,684 tonnes). Similarly, the year-on-year comparison also demonstrated a decrease of 5.9 per cent (January 2025: 30,357 tonnes). Meanwhile, the fresh fruit bunches produced in February 2026 decreased by 17.2 per cent to 6,597,473 tonnes as compared to January 2026 (7,966,457 tonnes). On the contrary, the year-on-year comparison showed an increase of 3.0 per cent as compared to February 2025 (6,403,272 tonnes).
- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) uptick by 5.9 per cent in January 2026, (December 2025: 4.8%). The increase was underpinned by the Manufacturing sector (+7.3%) coupled with the Electricity output (+6.3%). Meanwhile, the Mining sector rebounded to 0.1 per cent from -2.5 per cent registered in December 2025. On a month-on-month basis, the IPI rose slightly by 0.7 per cent (December 2025: 0.2%).
- Malaysia's Manufacturing sector recorded RM169.4 billion in sales in January 2026, growing 7.1 per cent year-on-year (up from 6.4 per cent in December 2025). The main contributor was the Electrical & electronics (E&E) sub-sector, which expanded by 15.6 per cent. Alongside, further support came from the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector (+12.4%) and the Nonmetallic mineral, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sector (+5.7%). Month-on-month, the sector's sales increased 0.5 per cent as compared to RM168.6 billion in December 2025.
- Malaysia's Wholesale & retail trade recorded RM159.8 billion in sales in January 2026, growing 7.3 per cent year-on-year, supported mainly by the Retail trade and Wholesale trade sub-sectors. Retail trade rose to RM70.2 billion, expanding by 6.1 per cent, driven by higher sales in non-specialised stores, specialised stores, automotive fuels, and household goods, while Wholesale trade reached RM70.8 billion, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 6.0 per cent, supported by growth in household goods, other specialised wholesale, and food, beverages & tobacco. The Motor vehicles sub-sector also showed strong momentum with sales of RM18.8 billion, surging 17.3 per cent year-on-year.
- Malaysia's inflation eased to 1.4 per cent year-on-year in February 2026, reflecting slower price increases across most consumer groups, namely Insurance & Financial Services (4.7%), Education (2.8%), Restaurant & Accommodation Services (2.5%), Food & Beverages (1.3%), Health (1.2%), Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (1.1%), and Information & Communication (0.5%). Headline inflation rose slightly month-on-month to 0.2 per cent, mainly driven by the group of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (0.7%), Transport (0.2%), and Clothing & Footwear (0.1%).
- Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) declined further by 3.4 per cent year-on-year in February 2026, deepening from January's contraction. The drop was driven by continued declines across key sectors, notably Agriculture (-8.7%), Mining (-8.5%), and Manufacturing (-2.7%). On a month-on-month basis, Malaysia's PPI for local production fell slightly by 0.5 per cent in February 2026, reversing January's increase. The decline was led by weaker Manufacturing prices, alongside small drops in Water and Electricity & gas supply, while gains in Mining and Agriculture moderated the overall decrease.
- Malaysia's external trade grew strongly year-on-year in February 2026, with total trade up 9.5 per cent to RM245.2 billion, driven by a 10.8 per cent rise in exports and an 8.2 per cent increase in imports. This resulted in a wider trade surplus of RM16.7 billion, up RM4.1 billion from a year earlier. However, on a month-on-month basis, exports, imports, total trade and the trade surplus all declined compared to January 2026

- In addition, the labour force sustained its positive momentum in January 2026, expanding slightly by 0.1 per cent month-on-month to 17.28 million persons (December 2025: 17.27 million). Reflecting this growth, the labour force participation rate inched up by 0.1 percentage points to 70.9 per cent, signalling increased engagement in the labour market. The number of unemployed posted a marginal increase of 0.3 per cent, reaching 509.6 thousand persons (December 2025: 508.0 thousand). Despite this uptick, the unemployment rate remained stable at 2.9 per cent, unchanged from the previous month.
- Malaysia's Leading Index rose 0.6 per cent year-on-year to 113.4 points in January 2026, supported mainly by strong growth in Real Imports of Semiconductors and Non-ferrous Metals. However, the index fell 0.6 per cent month-on-month due to weaker money supply and stock market performance, signalling more cautious short-term sentiment. Overall, the economic outlook remains broadly positive but measured, with domestic demand and inflation under control, while global uncertainties and oil price volatility pose near-term risks.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

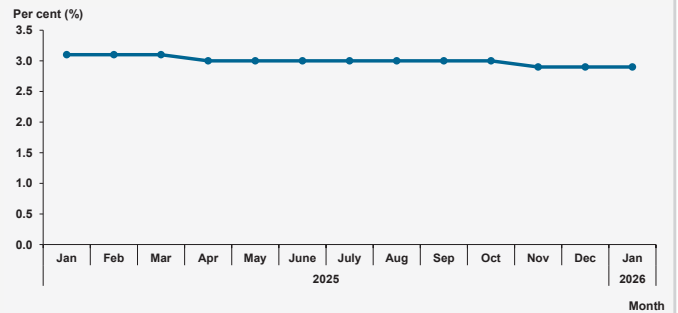
Leading Index

113.4 point
January 2026



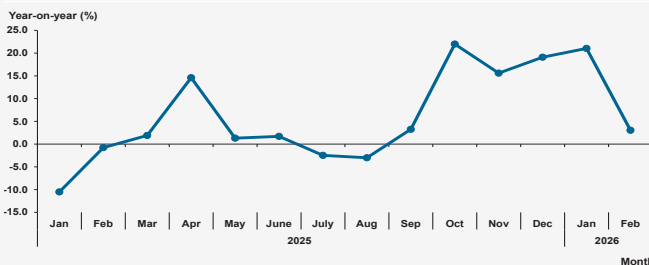
Unemployment Rate

2.9%
January 2026



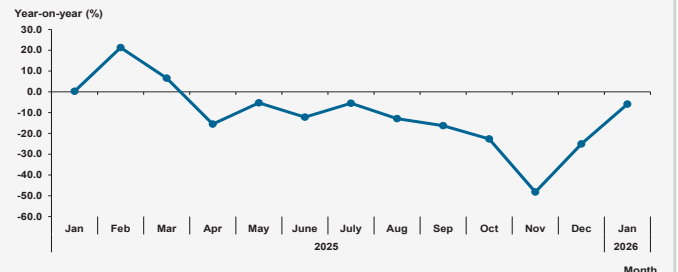
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

3.0%
February 2026



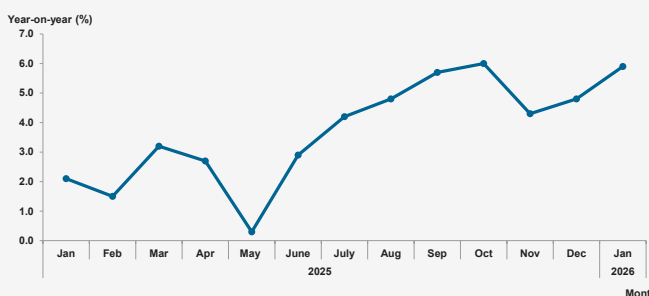
Production of Natural Rubber

-5.9%
January 2026



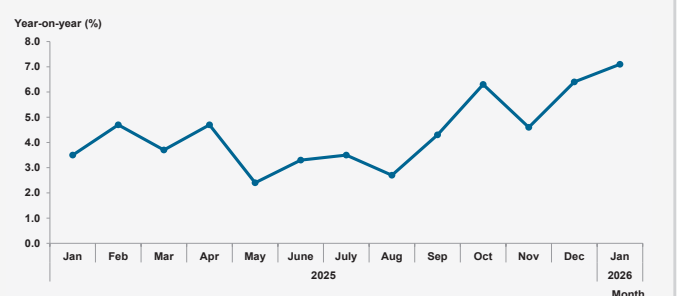
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

5.9%
January 2026



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

7.1%
January 2026



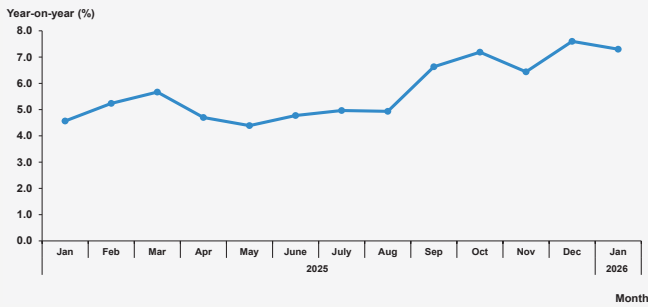
Note:

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

Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

7.3%

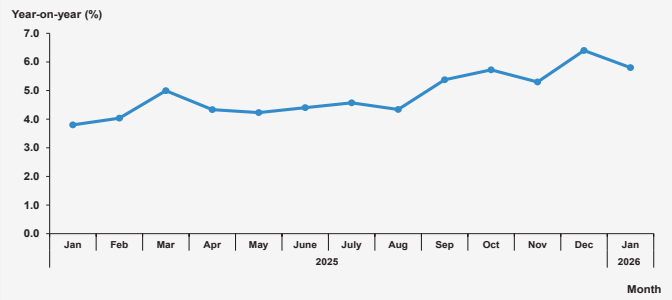
January 2026



Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

5.8%

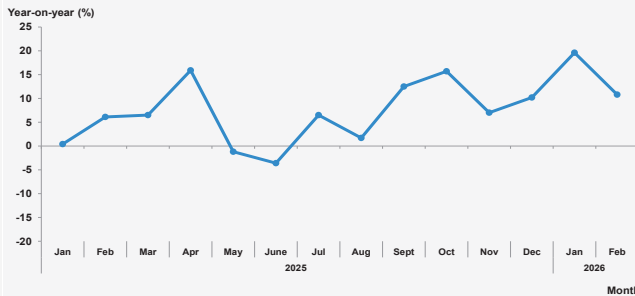
January 2026



Exports

10.8%

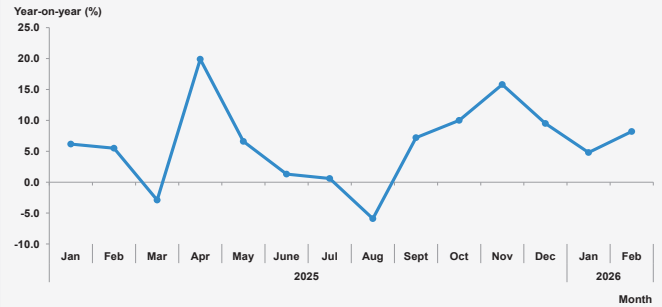
February 2026



Imports

8.2%

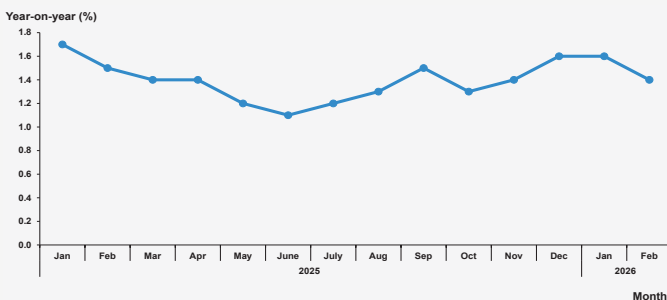
February 2026



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1.4%

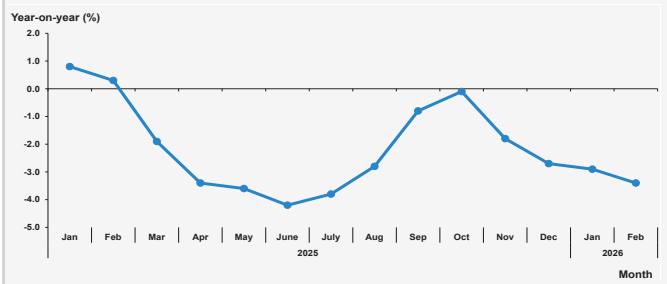
February 2026



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

-3.4%

February 2026



OVERVIEW

World Economy

The World Economic Situation and Prospects 2026 report (UNCTAD) published in January 2026, reported the global economic growth in 2025 is estimated to increase by 2.8 per cent, while growth in 2026 is projected to moderate to 2.7 per cent and edging up to 2.9 per cent in 2027. However, the growth remains below the pre-pandemic average (2010–2019) of 3.2 per cent. The slower growth is driven by subdued investment and structural headwinds weigh on momentum despite easing inflation as well as the loosening of monetary policy.

According to the second estimate released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, the United States' Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at an annual rate of 0.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025. The rise in real GDP was driven by increases in consumer spending, which expanded by 2.0 per cent as well as investment, which grew by 3.3 per cent. However, government spending and exports recorded declines of 5.8 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively, thereby moderating the country's overall economic performance.

The European Union's economy is projected to grow by 1.3 per cent in 2026 and 1.6 per cent in 2027, following an estimated expansion of 1.5 per cent in 2025. Growth continues to be driven by resilient consumer spending, which is supported by stable labour markets and rising real wages, while monetary policy is expected to remain accommodative as inflation nears central bank targets. However, the region faces significant headwinds from higher United States tariffs and geopolitical uncertainty impacting exports, as well as long-standing structural constraints such as high energy costs, an ageing population, and competitiveness pressures that limit overall productivity.

In developed Asia, Japan's economic growth is forecast to moderate to 0.9 per cent in 2026 and 1.0 per cent in 2027, slightly lower than the 1.2 per cent estimated for 2025. While a gradual recovery in private consumption is anticipated, exports specifically in the automotive sector are likely to be constrained by policy uncertainty and increased United States tariffs. In contrast, Australia and the Republic of Korea are expected to see a pickup in economic activity in 2026, primarily underpinned by strengthening domestic demand.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.2 per cent in 2025, slightly higher than 5.1 per cent in 2024, supported by broad-based growth across all major sectors. The Services sector remained the main driver with a growth of 5.5 per cent, followed by Manufacturing (4.5%) and Construction (12.2%), while Agriculture and Mining & quarrying increased by 2.2 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively. Growth was underpinned by resilient domestic demand, supported by steady household spending, tourism and festive-related activities, stable labour market conditions and continued investment, particularly in construction and data centre-related activities.

From the expenditure perspective, Private final consumption expenditure increased by 5.2 per cent, while Gross fixed capital formation expanded by 9.6 per cent, reflecting sustained investment activity. Government final consumption expenditure grew by 6.6 per cent. In the external sector, Exports grew by 3.1 per cent, while Imports increased by 4.6 per cent, resulting in net exports declining by 19.3 per cent. Overall, Malaysia's economy remained resilient in 2025, supported by strong domestic fundamentals and sustained investment, despite a more moderate external environment (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Production and Expenditure Approach, 2024 - 2025 and Q1 2024 - Q4 2025

Kind of Economy Activity	2024	2025	2024				2025			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP	5.1	5.2	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.4	6.3
PRODUCTION										
Services	5.3	5.5	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.0	5.1	5.5	6.3
Manufacturing	4.2	4.5	2.1	4.7	5.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.1	6.1
Construction	17.5	12.2	11.9	17.2	20.0	20.7	14.2	12.1	11.8	11.0
Agriculture	3.1	2.2	1.9	7.6	3.6	-0.7	0.7	2.5	0.1	5.4
Mining & Quarrying	0.9	0.7	4.3	2.7	-2.8	-0.7	-2.7	-5.2	9.7	2.0
EXPENDITURE										
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	5.1	5.2	4.7	5.7	4.7	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.0	5.3
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	12.0	9.6	9.6	11.5	15.3	11.8	9.7	12.1	7.4	9.3
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	4.7	6.6	7.3	1.8	6.0	4.0	4.3	6.4	7.1	8.0
Export	8.3	3.1	4.2	8.5	11.7	8.7	4.1	2.6	1.7	3.9
Import	8.2	4.6	5.2	9.0	13.0	5.9	3.1	6.6	0.7	7.9
Net Export	9.2	-19.3	-8.3	0.3	-5.3	63.6	19.6	-72.6	18.7	-45.8

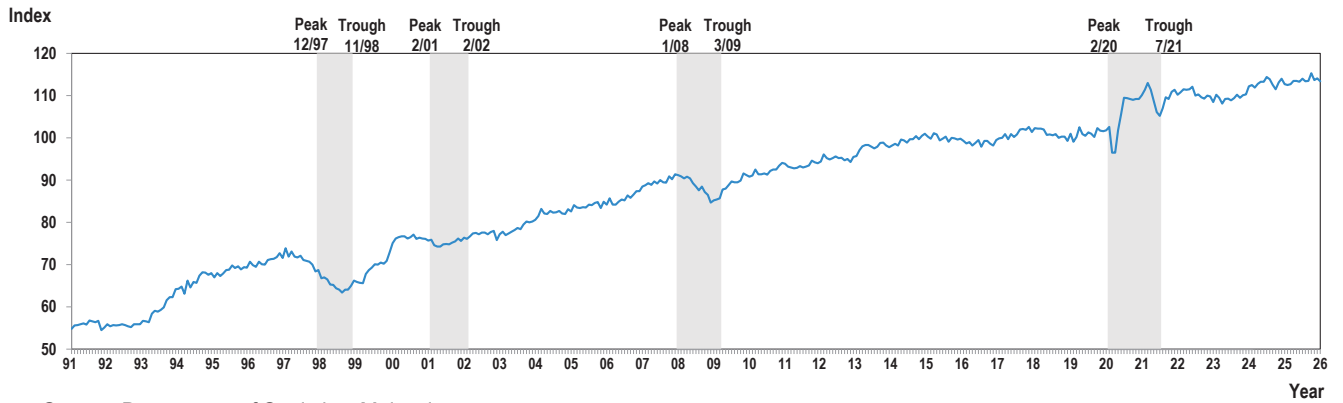
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's trade performance at the start of 2026 remained strong and encouraging. In January 2026, overall trade recorded double-digit growth of 12.6 percent, driven by a significant increase in exports (+19.6%), while imports grew at a more moderate pace (+5.3%). In line with this robust performance, the trade balance surged by 483.9 percent compared to the same month of the previous year. The positive trajectory continued into February 2026, with trade expanding by 9.5 percent. This growth was supported by higher exports and imports, which rose by 10.8 percent and 8.2 percent respectively, contributing to a 32.5 percent increase in the trade surplus.

The performance of the Leading Index (LI) showed positive momentum in January 2026 with an increase of 0.6 per cent, reaching 113.4 points as compared to 112.7 points in the same month of the previous year. This increase was in line with the developments in several industry-related components, particularly the Real Imports of Semi Conductors (17.5%) and the Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (5.7%). On a monthly basis, the LI recorded a decline of 0.6 per cent due to the less encouraging performance of the Real Money Supply, M1 (-0.4%) and the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index (-0.2%). The decrease reflects more cautious market sentiment in the short term. Examining the smoothed long-term trend in January 2026, the LI remained below the 100.0 points. Malaysia's economic outlook is expected to remain positive yet measured, supported by continued domestic demand and controlled inflation. Nevertheless, global uncertainty, especially geopolitical conflict and the heightened volatility of global oil prices, may influence import costs and exert pressure on inflation in the near term.

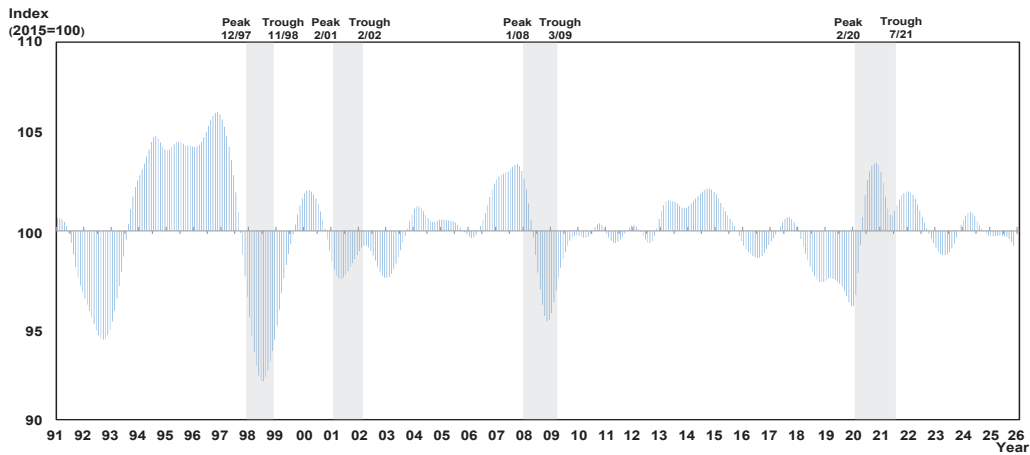
OVERVIEW

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Direct Investment Abroad (DIA): Performance and Trends, 2010–2024

Amirah Nur Ahmad; Nurafifah Ulaimi and Halina Abdul Hamid

Balance of Payments Statistics Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia

Introduction

Outward Foreign Direct Investment, known as Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) is defined as cross-border direct investment undertaken by residents (direct investor) of an economy in a non-resident enterprise (direct investment enterprise). This investment is intended to establish a lasting interest as well as control and a significant degree of influence, which is the direct investor owns at least 10 per cent of the voting power of the direct investment enterprise.

These investments are presented on a directional basis, showing outward and inward direct investment separately. They encompass equity investment and investment fund shares, as well as intercompany debt instruments between enterprises with a direct investment relationship.

DIA consists of three statistical accounts, namely the Flows, Position, and Income. The Flows Account captures cross-border direct investment transactions within a given period, while the Position Account reflects the accumulated value of resident investment abroad, and the Direct Investment Income Account takes into account returns such as dividends, reinvested earnings, and interest on debt.

This article discusses trends in DIA as it reflects current overseas direct investment activities rather than merely accumulated values, positions or investment returns. The focus on DIA allows for a more dynamic analysis of trends, particularly when changes occur in the global direct investment landscape.

Scope, Coverage and Data Source

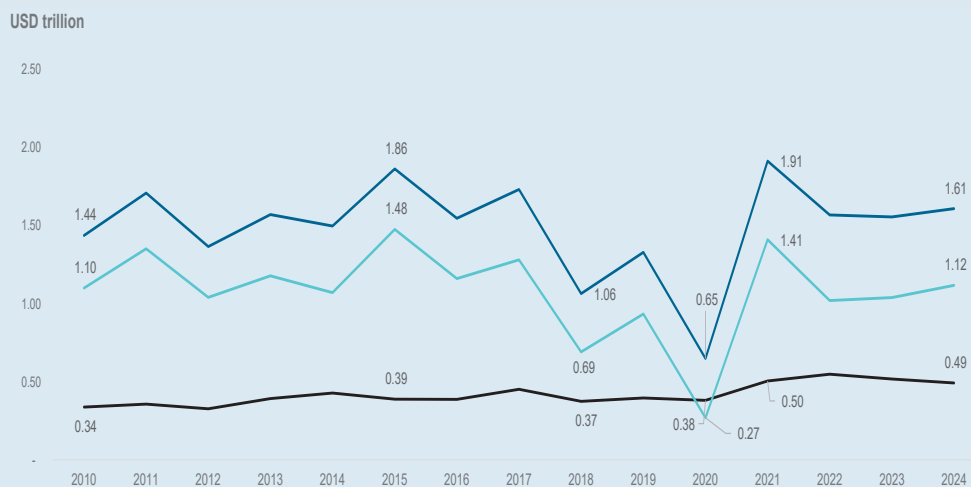
This article examines trends in DIA from a global perspective and across selected country groupings, namely developed economies, developing economies, ASEAN countries and Malaysia. Developed economies comprise 52 countries, while developing economies include 221 countries. ASEAN represents 10 countries, namely Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam excluding Timor-Leste, which became a member of ASEAN in 2025.

The data were obtained from the UN Trade & Development (UNCTAD) Data Hub², comprising annual time series data covering a 15-year period from 2010 to 2024 for DIA.

Data source <https://unctadstat.unctad.org/datacentre/dataviewer/US.FdiFlowsStock>

DIA: Global

Exhibit 1a: Global DIA, 2010–2024



Source: UNCTAD Data Hub

Based on **Exhibit 1a**, global DIA increased to US\$1.61 trillion in 2024, compared with US\$1.40 trillion in 2010. The majority of DIA originated from developed economies, amounting to US\$1.12 trillion, while developing economies recorded US\$0.49 trillion.

In terms of distribution, developed economies dominated global DIA, accounting for 69.5 per cent of the total, whereas developing economies represented 30.5 per cent of global DIA in 2024.

Global DIA peaked at US\$1.91 trillion in 2021. Overall, DIA from developed economies exhibited a similar trend to global DIA over the period from 2010 to 2024. Meanwhile, DIA from developing economies demonstrated a relatively stable trend throughout the 15-year period.

Notably, in 2020, DIA from developing economies surpassed that of developed economies during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Exhibit 1b: DIA – ASEAN and Malaysia, 2010–2024



Source: UNCTAD Data Hub

Exhibit 1b shows the trend of DIA for ASEAN and Malaysia from 2010 to 2024. ASEAN’s DIA increased from US\$63.1 billion in 2010 to US\$83.6 billion in 2024. Following the COVID-19 pandemic, investment strengthened, rising from US\$64.4 billion in 2020 to US\$89.5 billion in 2021 and subsequently reaching a peak of US\$92.2 billion in 2023, before moderating slightly in 2024.

Malaysia’s DIA decreased from US\$13.4 billion in 2010 to US\$7.4 billion in 2024. Malaysia recorded its peak outflow at US\$17.1 billion in 2012, while the lowest level occurred in 2020 at US\$2.4 billion. In the post-pandemic period, Malaysia’s outward investment rebounded to US\$14.3 billion in 2022; before easing to US\$6.6 billion in 2023 and stabilising at US\$7.4 billion in 2024.

Conclusion

In conclusion, global Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) expanded between the years 2010 and 2024; with developed economies remaining the main contributors. While global DIA peaked in 2021 and developing economies briefly exceeded developed economies in 2020, the overall trend remained driven by advanced economies. At the regional level, ASEAN demonstrated resilient outward investment, particularly in the post-pandemic period. In contrast, Malaysia’s DIA, although relatively smaller, demonstrated resilience, with a recovery observed after the pandemic.

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE



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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 3/2026

PRODUCTION

Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)



Feb 2026: 6,597,473 tonnes
Jan 2026: 7,966,457 tonnes

Production of Natural Rubber



Jan 2026: 28,579 tonnes
Dec 2025: 28,684 tonnes

Industrial Production Index (IPI)



Jan 2026 : 5.9%
Dec 2025 : 4.8%

Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade



Jan 2026: RM159.8b
Dec 2025: RM163.7b

Sales Value of Manufacturing



Jan 2026: RM169.4b
Dec 2025: RM168.6b

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Exports

Feb 2026: RM131.0b ▲ 10.8%
*Jan 2026: RM146.9b ▲ 19.6%
Dec 2025: RM152.8b ▲ 10.2%



Imports

Feb 2026: RM114.2b ▲ 8.2%
*Jan 2026: RM125.5b ▲ 5.3%
Dec 2025 : RM130.7b ▲ 9.5%

*As published for corresponding month

LABOUR FORCE



Number of Employment Persons

Jan 2026: 16.77 mil persons
Dec 2025^r: 16.76 mil persons



Unemployment Rate

Jan 2026: 2.9%
Dec 2025^r: 2.9%

PRICES



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Feb 2026: ▲ 1.4%
Jan 2026: ▲ 1.6%
Dec 2025: ▲ 1.6%



Producer Price Index (PPI)

Feb 2026: ▼ -3.4%
Jan 2026: ▼ -2.9%
Dec 2025: ▼ -2.7%

b: billion

r: The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 3/ 2026,
Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

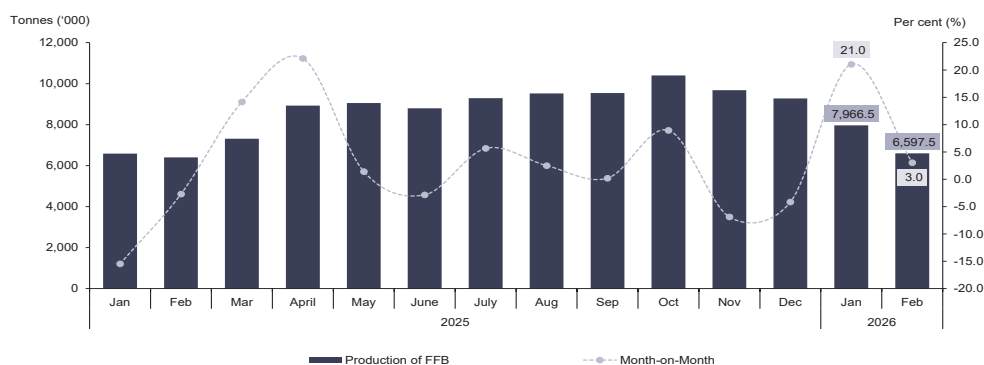


AGRICULTURE

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in February 2026 decreased by 17.2 per cent to 6,597,473 tonnes as compared to January 2026 (7,966,457 tonnes) (**Chart 3**). Year-on-year comparison showed an increase of 3.0 per cent as compared to February 2025 (6,403,272 tonnes).

Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2025 - February 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates in February 2026 decreased by 17.4 per cent to 1.14 tonnes/ha as compared to January 2026 (1.38 tonnes/ha) (**Table 2**). The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia decreased by 15.7 per cent to 1.18 tonnes/ha (January 2026: 1.40 tonnes/ha) and Sabah/Sarawak decreased by 19.0 per cent to 1.11 tonnes/ha (January 2026: 1.37 tonnes/ha).

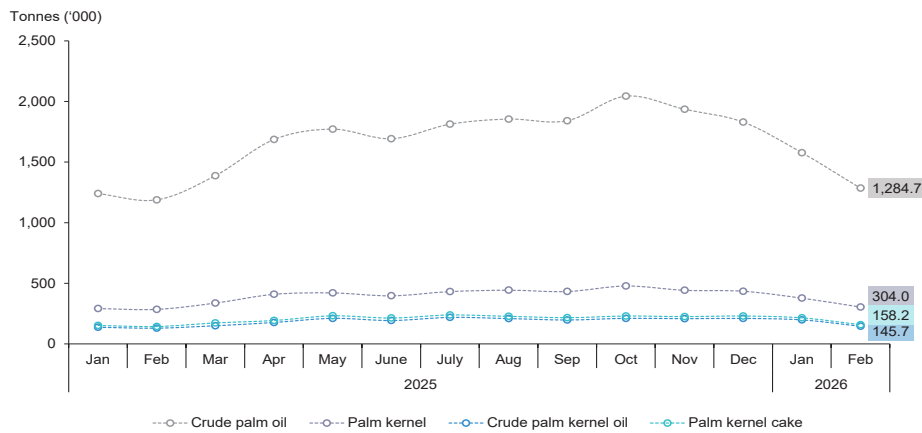
Table 2: Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2025 - February 2026 (Tonnes/Ha)

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

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel decreased by 18.5 per cent (February 2026: 1,284,699 tonnes, January 2026: 1,577,233 tonnes) and 19.5 per cent (February 2026: 303,962 tonnes, January 2026: 377,480 tonnes) respectively. Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake also decreased by 26.3 per cent (February 2026: 145,716 tonnes, January 2026: 197,680 tonnes) and 26.3 per cent (February 2026: 158,237 tonnes, January 2026: 214,820 tonnes) respectively.

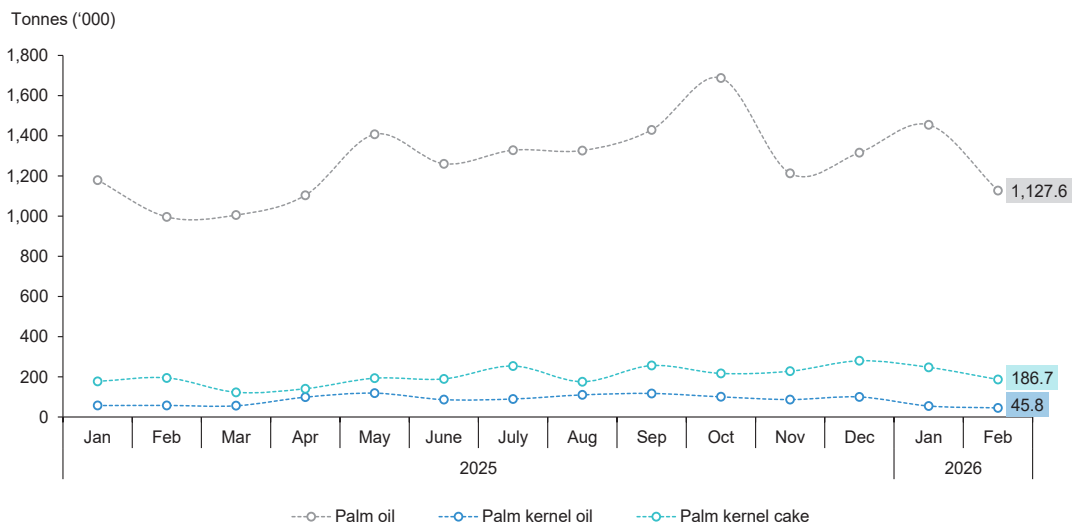
Chart 4: Production of Major Oil Palm Products January 2025 - February 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil decreased by 22.5 per cent (February 2026: 1,127,605 tonnes, January 2026: 1,454,625 tonnes). Exports of palm kernel oil showed a decreasing trend by 17.1 per cent (February 2026: 45,845 tonnes, January 2026: 55,288 tonnes) and palm kernel cake decreased by 24.6 per cent (February 2026: 186,746 tonnes, January 2026: 247,692 tonnes).

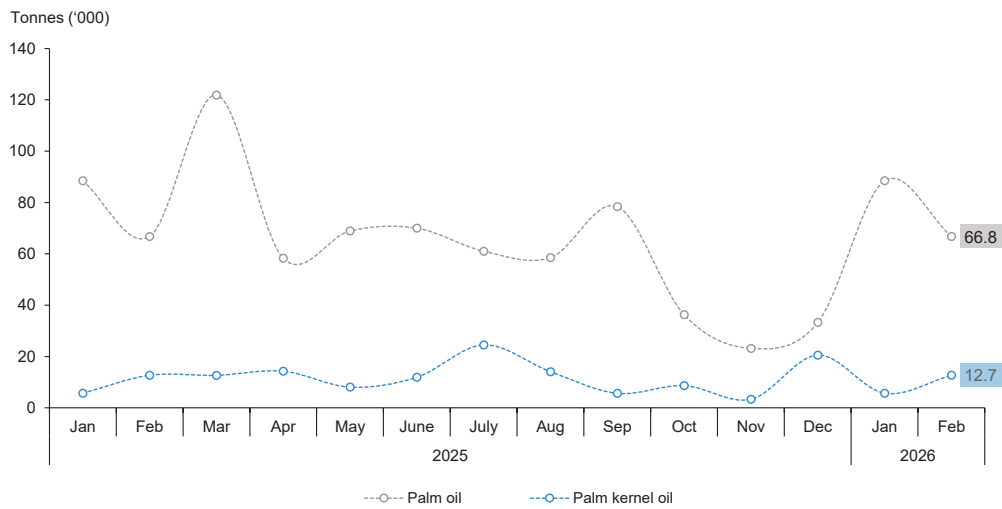
Chart 5: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, January 2025 - February 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil increased by 136.0 per cent to 76,276 tonnes in February 2026 as compared to 32,316 tonnes recorded in the previous month. Imports of palm kernel oil showed a decrease of 18.0 per cent to 9,553 tonnes (January 2026: 11,648 tonnes).

Chart 6: Imports of Oil Palm Products, January 2025 - February 2026



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Escalating geopolitical tensions in West Asia could reshape the global vegetable oil trade landscape, with palm oil likely to emerge as one of the main beneficiaries. According to TA Securities Holdings Berhad, disruptions to global shipping routes have led to higher commodity transportation costs, consequently increasing the landed cost of vegetable oil imports, particularly soybean oil shipped from the United States and South America to Asian markets.

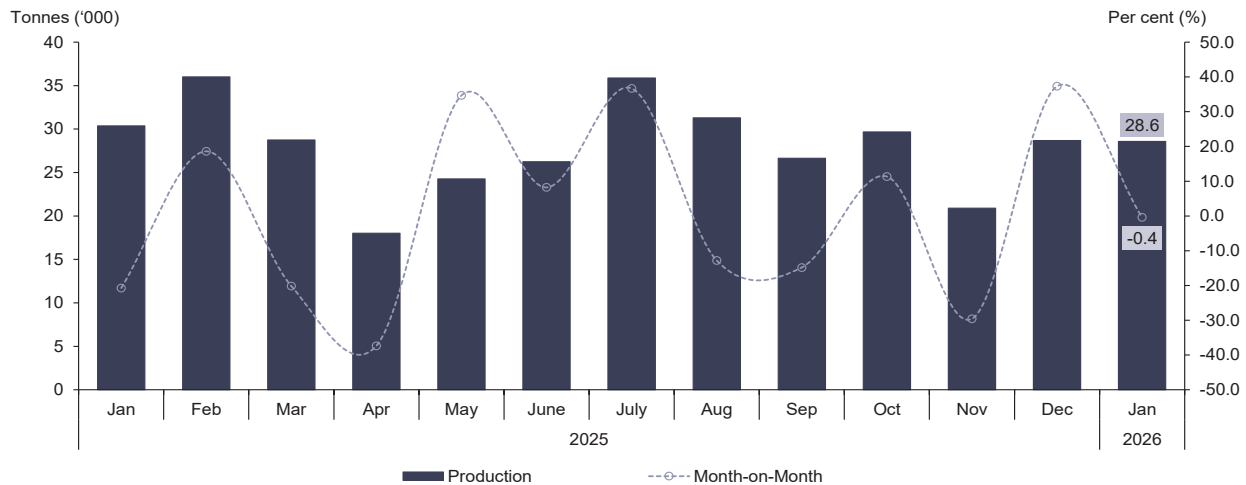
In this situation, palm oil exports from Malaysia and Indonesia have a logistical advantage due to shorter shipping distances to major markets such as India and China. Rising shipping costs are also expected to enhance the competitiveness of palm oil within the global vegetable oil complex, making it a potential alternative for price-sensitive importers.

In addition, geopolitical tensions affecting strategic routes such as the Strait of Hormuz, together with tighter vessel capacity, have pushed freight rates higher. At the same time, rising crude oil prices are expected to support palm oil prices, driven by stronger demand for biodiesel.

Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production decreased by 0.4 per cent in January 2026 (28,579 tonnes) as compared to December 2025 (28,684 tonnes) as shown in Chart 7. Year-on year comparison showed that the production of NR decreased by 5.9 per cent (January 2025: 30,357 tonnes).

Chart 7: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2025 - January 2026

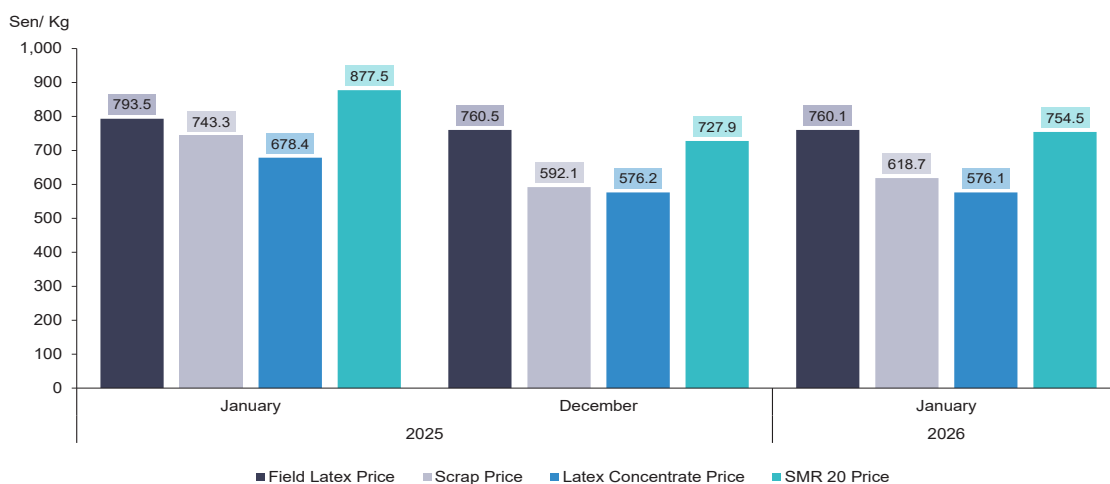


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The main contributor to the production of natural rubber in January 2026 was the smallholdings sector, encompassing 87.6 per cent (25,034 tonnes) whilst the remaining was from the estate sector, 12.4 per cent (3,546 tonnes). The month-on-month comparison of the production showed that the smallholders increased 0.1 per cent whereas the estate sectors decreased by 3.7 per cent. Similarly, the production of smallholdings and estate also recorded a decrease of 5.2 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively, as compared to January 2025.

The analysis of the average monthly price showed that concentrated latex recorded a decrease of 0.01 per cent (January 2026: 576.14 sen per kg; December 2025: 576.20 sen per kg) while scrap increased by 4.5 per cent (January 2026: 618.72 sen per kg; December 2025: 592.08 sen per kg). The World Bank Commodity Price Data reported the prices January for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) has increased 5.9 per cent (from USD1.74/kg to USD1.84/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) increased 3.9 per cent (from USD2.06/kg to USD2.14/kg).

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

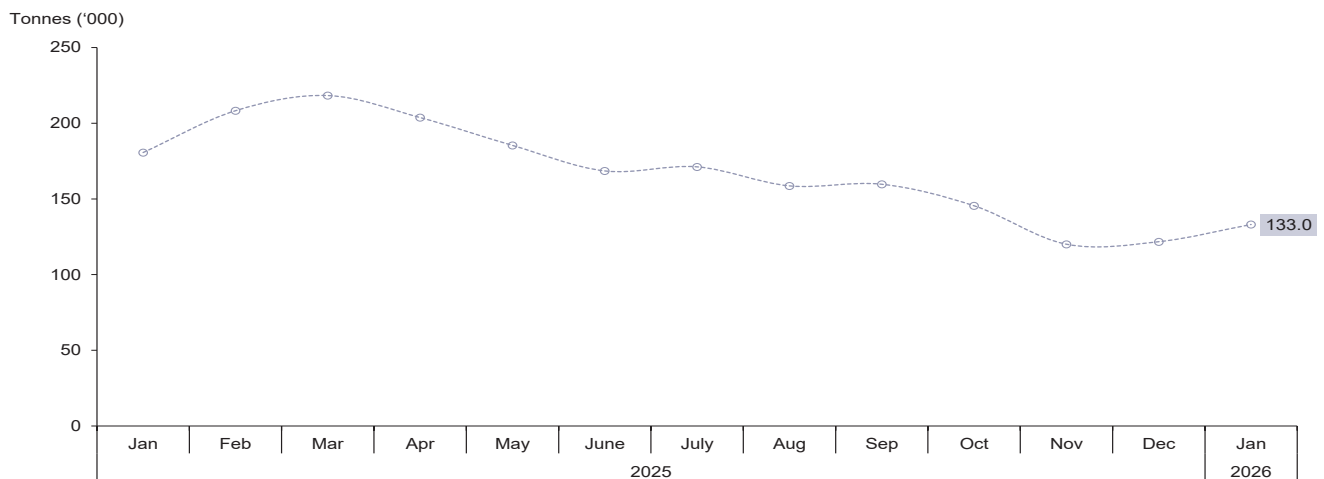


Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

AGRICULTURE

Total stocks of NR in January 2026 increased by 9.3 per cent to 133,042 tonnes as compared to 121,686 tonnes in December 2025. Year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks decreased by 26.3 per cent against 180,618 tonnes as recorded in January 2025.

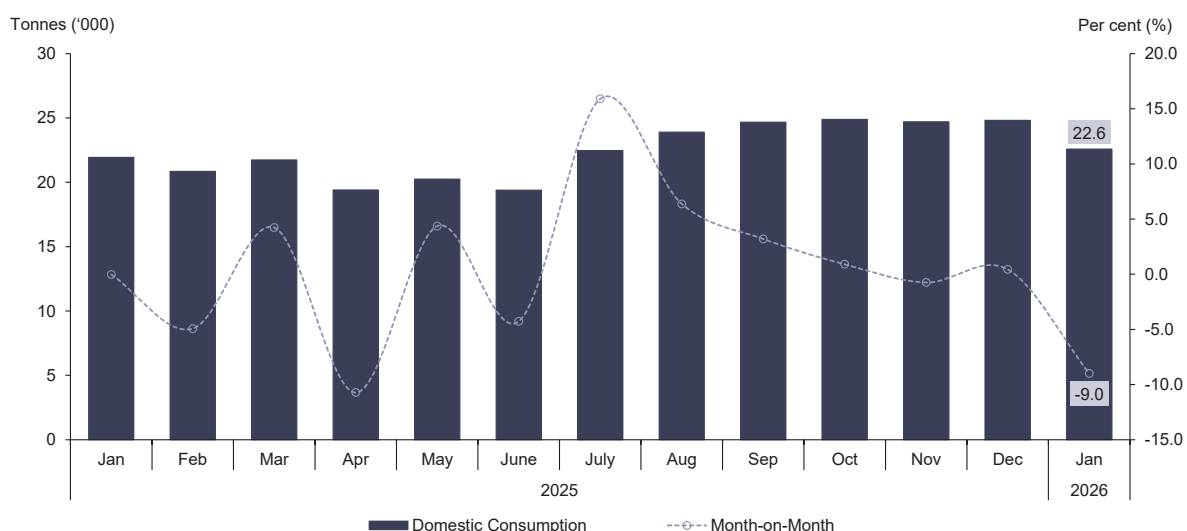
Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2025 - January 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption showed a decrease of 9.0 per cent to 22,579 tonnes as compared to 24,811 tonnes in December 2025. The consumption on an annual basis showed an increase of 2.9 per cent (January 2025: 21,933 tonnes).

Chart 10: Domestic Consumption, January 2025 – January 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's NR amounted to 41,983 tonnes in January 2026, increased 30.6 per cent as against December 2025 (32,139 tonnes). P.R. China remained as the main destination for NR exports which accounted 40.3 per cent of total exports in January 2026 followed by the United Arab Emirates (15.2%), Germany (13.6%), the United States of America (5.6%) and Brazil (3.6%).

The exports performance was contributed by NR-based product such as rubber gloves, tyre, tube and rubber thread. Rubber gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with a value of RM1.2 billion in January 2026, a decrease of 8.5 per cent as compared to December 2025 (RM1.3 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were U.S.A (24,668.5 tonnes), China (3,510.0 tonnes) and Turkiye (2,685.6 tonnes) as shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, December 2025 and January 2026

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	December 2025	January 2026	December 2025	January 2026
United States	24,668.5	23,262.1	587,564.9	545,665.3
Turkiye	2,685.6	3,127.9	42,531.9	48,283.5
China	3,510.0	2,665.3	53,085.6	44,863.8
Japan	2,337.5	2,000.4	69,477.9	52,972.6
United Kingdom	1,990.9	1,831.3	43,932.3	38,699.4
Germany	1,973.6	1,482.4	47,977.6	35,794.9
India	1,613.3	1,233.4	22,190.8	17,309.2
Canada	927.8	1,080.6	20,969.9	24,210.2
Argentina	841.8	1,050.7	11,137.3	13,544.1
Brazil	414.0	1,035.5	6,117.0	14,694.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

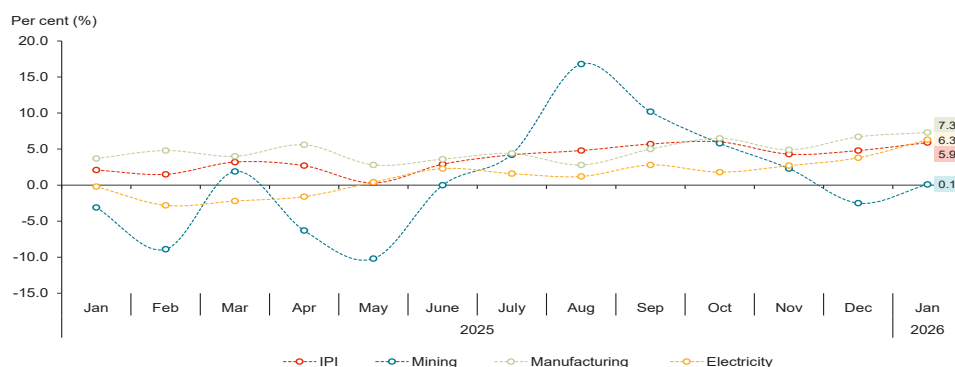
According to the Malaysia Rubber Board Digest published in January 2026, the Kuala Lumpur rubber market traded on a mixed but generally stable trend in January 2026. Prices were supported by tightening raw material supply due to wet weather in major producing countries, higher regional rubber futures, and positive U.S. and Chinese economic indicators, including supportive developments in China's automobile sector. However, gains were capped by uncertainty over U.S. trade and tariff policies, geopolitical tensions, volatile crude oil prices, profit-taking in futures markets, and a stronger ringgit against the U.S. dollar. Overall, supply-side constraints and supportive macroeconomic factors helped cushion downside risks, resulting in a stable-to-slightly firmer market for the month.

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The IPI's growth increased by 5.9 per cent in January 2026 after registering 4.8 per cent in the previous month. The performance was supported by the Manufacturing sector, which up by 7.3 per cent (December 2025: 6.7%), coupled with a marginal increased of 0.1 per cent in the Mining sector production (December 2025: -2.5%). Additionally, the Electricity output grew by 6.3 per cent in January 2026 (December 2025: 3.8%). In terms of month-on-month, the IPI rose slightly by 0.7 per cent from 0.2 per cent in December 2025.

Chart 11: Industrial Production Index and Its Components, Malaysia January 2025 – January 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Output for the export-oriented industries which accounted for two-thirds of Manufacturing sector, grew by 7.8 per cent in January 2026 as compared to 7.5 per cent in the previous month.

The growth was supported mainly by the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products; and followed by the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats which increased by 17.2 per cent and 20.7 per cent, respectively. The year-on-year expansion mirrored the country's better export performance, which increased by 19.6 per cent in January 2026. Compared to December 2025, the export-oriented industries registered a decline of 0.7 per cent after recorded a decreased of 0.1 per cent in the previous month.

Domestic-oriented industries increased by 6.4 per cent after a growth of 5.2 per cent in December 2025. The growth was primarily led by the Manufacture of food processing products which grew by 8.9 per cent and followed by an increased in the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment at 8.5 per cent. In comparison to the preceding month, the domestic-oriented industries increased by 2.4 per cent as compared to the growth of 1.0 per cent in December 2025.

Production of Mining sector in January 2026 turned around by 0.1 per cent as against negative 2.5 per cent, supported by the modest growth in the Crude Oil & Condensate index at 3.8 per cent (December 2025: 6.4%). Meanwhile, the Natural Gas output remained in decline, albeit with a smaller negative of 2.1 per cent (December 2025: -7.9%). As compared to the previous month, the Mining index turn upward at 2.1 per cent as compared to a decline of 0.9 per cent recorded in December 2025. In addition, the generation of Electricity increased by 6.3 per cent year-on-year in January 2026 after registering an increase of 3.8 per cent in the preceding month. In comparison with December 2025, the Electricity index rose marginally by 0.2 per cent after increased of 2.2 per cent in the previous month.

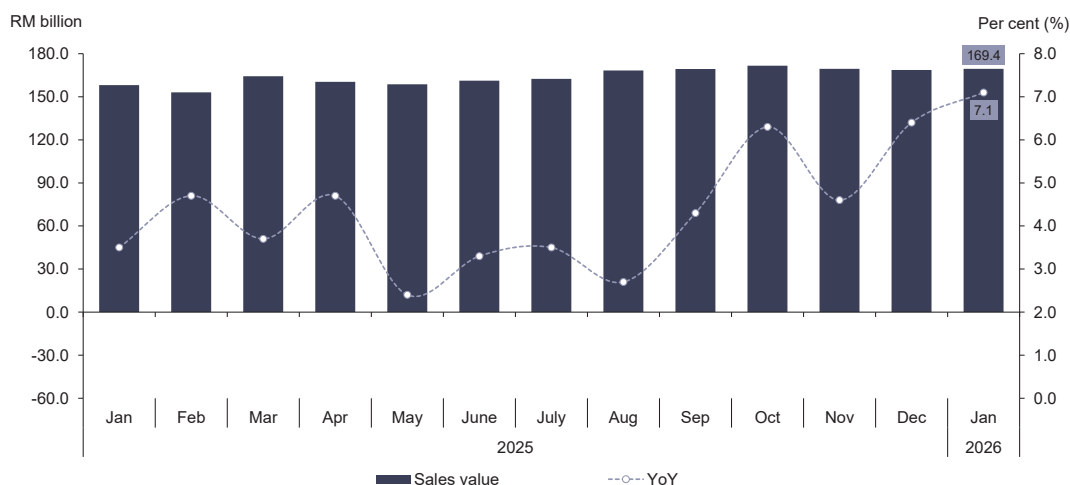
On a global scale, the IPI for several countries increased, including China (5.2%), United States (2.3%), South Korea (7.1%), Singapore (16.6%), Vietnam (21.5%), and Taiwan (28.5%). Conversely, Thailand (1.5%) and Japan (2.3%) experienced an increased, albeit with a smaller positive during this month.

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector posted sales value of RM169.4 billion in January 2026, rose by 7.1 per cent (December 2025: 6.4%). The growth in sales value within the Manufacturing sector was mainly contributed by the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector, grew at 15.6 per cent (December 2025: 12.6%) in January 2026. The growth was further supported by the Food, beverages & tobacco and the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sectors, which rose by 12.4 per cent (December 2025: 10.4%) and 5.7 per cent (December 2025: 5.3%), respectively. In comparison by month-on-month, sales value increased 0.5 per cent, from RM168.6 billion recorded in December 2025.

Sales value growth in the export-oriented industries which accounting for 70.2 per cent of total sales, improved by 7.2 per cent (December 2025: 6.8%) in January 2026. The performance was primarily influenced by the increase in the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products by 17.9 per cent (December 2025: 13.3%). Additionally, the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats increased by 13.0 per cent (December 2025: 11.1%), while Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. grew 7.7 per cent (December 2025: 9.2%). As compared to the sales value in the preceding month, the export-oriented industries rose 0.2 per cent.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Likewise, the domestic-oriented industries expanded 6.9 per cent in January 2026, after registered 5.6 per cent a month ago. The performance was mainly supported by the growth in Manufacture of food processing products with 11.6 per cent growth in January 2026 (December 2025: 9.6%), as well as in the Manufacture of basic metals (5.9%) and Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (5.9%). Furthermore, the domestic-oriented industries increased 1.0 per cent on a month-on-month basis.

A total of 2.4 million employees were recorded in this sector during January 2026, augmented by 1.3 per cent (December 2025: 1.1%). The augmentation was mainly driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco (2.0%); Electrical & electronics products (1.8%); and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.3%). Meanwhile, the number of employees in this sector recorded a 0.1 per cent month-on-month increase.

Correspondingly, the salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector also posted an expansion of 2.8 per cent (December 2025: 2.5%), amounted to RM8.71 billion in January 2026. In the meantime, the salaries & wages paid declined 4.4 per cent, compared to RM9.11 billion recorded in the prior month. Subsequently, the sales value per employee registered at RM69,779 (5.7%), while the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,590, increased by 1.4 per cent year-on-year.

SERVICES

Wholesale & retail trade recorded total sales of RM159.8 billion in January, marking a year-on-year growth of 7.3 per cent. The growth was supported by performances across its key sub-sectors. Notably, Motor vehicles led the expansion, followed by gains in Retail trade and Wholesale trade.

Performance of Sales Value

The Retail trade recorded total sales of RM70.2 billion in this month, an increase of RM4.1 billion, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 6.1 per cent. Meanwhile, Wholesale trade registered total sales of RM70.8 billion, an increase of RM4.0 billion, with a year-on-year growth of 6.0 per cent. The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM18.8 billion, an increase of RM2.8 billion or 17.3 per cent year-on-year (**Table 4**).

Conversely, on a monthly basis, the sales value of Wholesale & retail trade recorded a reduction of 2.4 per cent, reflecting declines across all groups, namely Motor vehicles (-15.7%), Wholesale trade (-0.4%), and Retail trade (-0.3%).

Table 4 Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January 2026

Sub-sector	Sales			Volume Index (2015=100)			Seasonally Adjusted Volume Index	
	Value (RM billion)	YoY (%)	MoM (%)	Index (points)	YoY (%)	MoM (%)	Index (points)	MoM (%)
Wholesale Trade	70.8	6.0	-0.4	155.1	6.1	-0.3	155.1	-0.3
Retail Trade	70.2	6.1	-0.3	191.7	3.7	-0.6	191.7	-0.6
Motor Vehicles	18.8	17.3	-15.7	135.8	15.9	-16.1	135.8	-16.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	159.8	7.3	-2.4	167.3	5.8	-2.4	167.3	-2.4

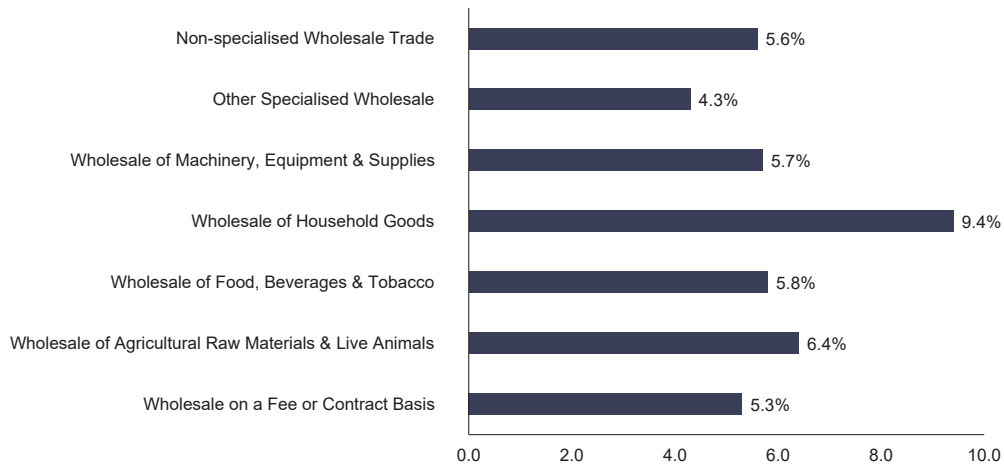
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The 6.0 per cent increase in Wholesale trade was primarily driven by Wholesale of household goods, which rose 9.4 per cent to RM15.2 billion. This was followed by Other specialised wholesale (4.3%), Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (5.8%), Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (6.4%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (5.7%), and Non-specialised wholesale trade (5.6%) (**Chart 13**).

However, on a month-on-month basis, Wholesale trade declined by 0.4 per cent, mainly attributed to lower sales in the Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (-8.6%) and Other specialised wholesale (-1.6%).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

The 6.0 per cent increase in Wholesale trade was primarily driven by Wholesale of household goods, which rose 9.4 per cent to RM15.2 billion. This was followed by Other specialised wholesale (4.3%), Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (5.8%), Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (6.4%), Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (5.7%), and Non-specialised wholesale trade (5.6%) (**Chart 14**).

However, on a month-on-month basis, Wholesale trade declined by 0.4 per cent, mainly attributed to lower sales in the Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals (-8.6%) and Other specialised wholesale (-1.6%).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

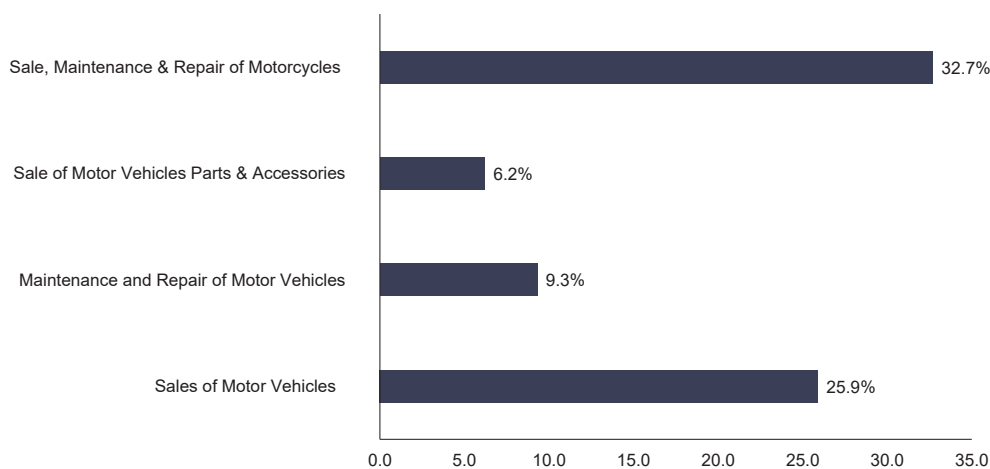
SERVICES

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded total sales of RM18.8 billion, representing an increase of 17.3 per cent year-on-year. The growth was contributed by Sales of motor vehicles, which soared by 25.9 per cent to RM9.0 billion. This was followed by Sales, maintenance & repair of motorcycles (32.7%), Sales of motor vehicle parts & accessories (6.2%), and Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles (9.3%) as shown in Chart 15.

Nevertheless, sales in this sub-sector fell by 15.7 per cent on a monthly basis, mainly due to a 28.0 per cent drop in Sales of motor vehicles from the previous month.

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

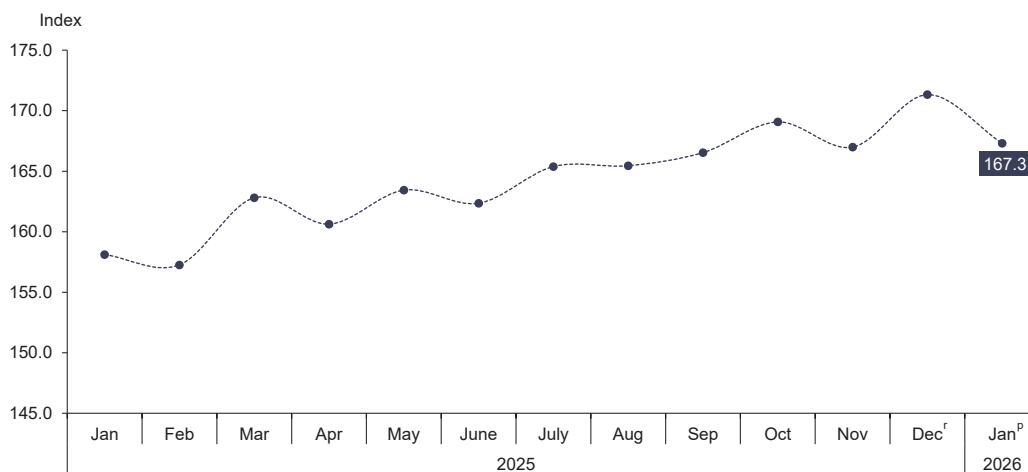


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade in January 2026 registered a year-on-year growth of 5.8 per cent to reach 167.3 points. This growth was driven by Motor vehicles which rose 15.9 per cent, followed by Wholesale trade (6.1%) and Retail trade (3.7%). However, after seasonal adjustment, the index decreased by -2.4 per cent compared with the preceding month (Chart 16).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

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

Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Korea, Republic of	Singapore	Indonesia
3.3	5.1	0.1	-2.6	7.9

In January 2026, all selected countries recorded positive growth in their retail sales index (**Table 5**) except Singapore. Indonesia posted the highest year-on-year increase of 7.9 per cent, driven primarily by higher sales of Cultural & recreational goods, as well as Food, beverages & tobacco and Clothing. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom registered a growth of 5.1 per cent, supported by continued demand in non-food stores (Household goods, Clothing, and Computer & telecommunication). In addition, Hong Kong's retail sales index expanded by 3.3 per cent, aided by stronger sales of Consumer durable goods, Watches & jewellery, and Clothing. In contrast, Singapore's retail trade index declined by 2.6 per cent, due to lower sales in department stores and wearing apparel & footwear.

Prospect for February 2026

The wholesale and retail trade sector is expected to continue recording growth in February 2026, driven by increased consumer demand and spending in conjunction with the Chinese New Year celebrations, school holidays and preparations for the month of Ramadan. This situation is anticipated to further stimulate activities within the sector. In addition, the continued redemption of the Sumbangan Asas Rahmah (SARA) assistance amounting to RM100 as a one-off payment to all Malaysians aged 18 and above is expected to further enhance household purchasing power, particularly for the purchase of daily necessities and non-essential goods. At the same time, consumer mobility as well as spending related to fuel and automotive is expected to improve through the BUDI95 initiative, thereby supporting the overall performance of the sector.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

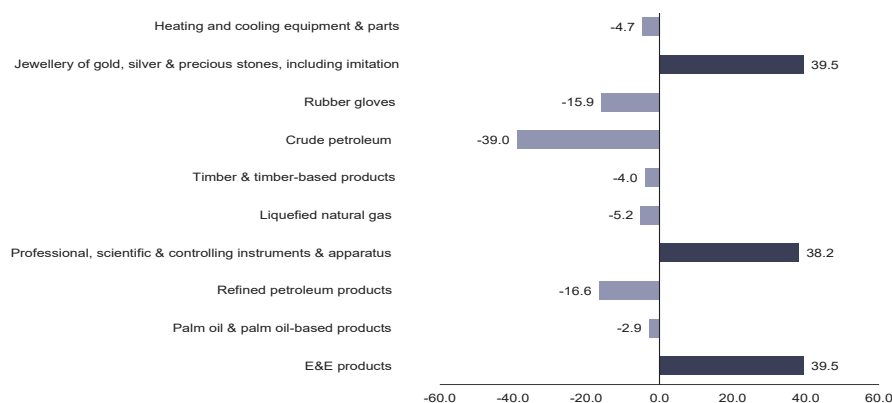
Merchandise Trade

Malaysia's merchandise trade performance remained on a positive growth trajectory in January 2026, registering a strong year-on-year increase. Total trade expanded by a double-digit 12.6 per cent as compared to the same period last year, reaching RM272.4 billion, in line with the double-digit growth of exports and imports, which increased by 19.6 per cent to RM146.9 billion and 5.3 per cent to RM125.5 billion, respectively. In line with this development, the trade surplus witnessed a significant surge of 483.9 per cent to RM21.4 billion. This achievement represents the highest annual growth for the trade surplus recorded since September 2019, reflecting the strengthening of Malaysia's trade position at the beginning of 2026.

From the perspective of trading partners, the positive growth in exports in January 2026 was mainly driven to the United States (US), with an increase of RM5.8 billion, followed by Taiwan (+RM4.4 billion), Hong Kong (+RM4.3 billion) and the European Union (EU) (+RM2.5 billion), reflecting continued demand from major markets. In line with export performance, imports also recorded an increase, particularly from China (+RM5.0 billion), followed by Costa Rica (+RM1.8 billion), Singapore (+RM1.5 billion) and Thailand (+RM1.5 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in January 2026 was mainly dominated by China, Singapore, the US, Taiwan, and the EU, with a total contribution of 58.3 per cent (January 2025: 58.4 per cent).

Malaysia's merchandise exports continues to show a strong growth trajectory, increasing by 19.6 per cent year-on-year in January 2026, to RM146.9 billion, as compared to RM122.8 billion in the same month the previous year. This encouraging achievement is mainly supported by sustained double-digit growth in exports of Electrical & electronic (E&E) products and Professional, scientific & controlling instrument & apparatus, rising by RM20.0 billion (+39.5%) and RM1.5 billion (+38.2%), respectively, in the current month as shown in Chart 17. In addition, Jewellery of gold, silver & precious stones, including imitation also emerged as a top contributor in January 2026, recording positive growth again after a previous decline, with an increase of RM251.9 million (+39.5%). Meanwhile, the Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum continued to be in a declining phase, recording decreases of RM1.5 billion (-16.6%) and RM801.2 million (-39.0%), respectively. Overall, E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products, and Refined petroleum products remained Malaysia's main export products in January 2026, with an aggregate contribution of 59.8 per cent (January 2025: 56.7 per cent).

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

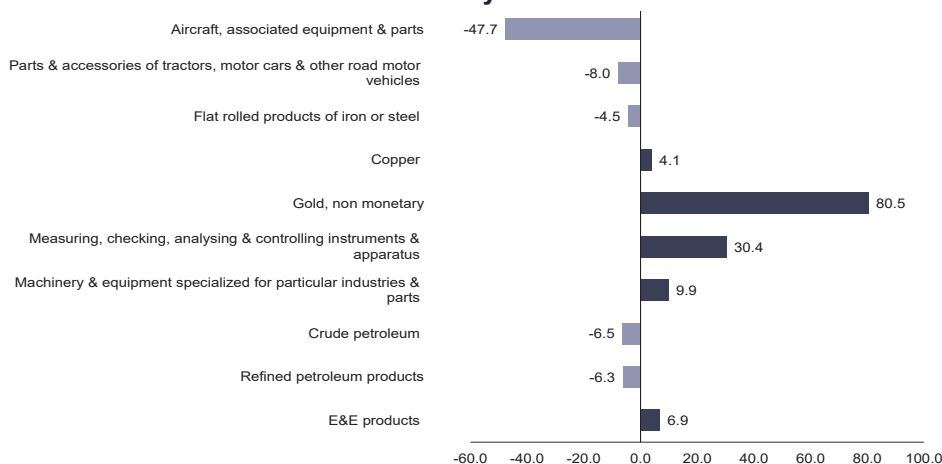


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Alongside export performance, imports also recorded a moderate increase, in January 2026, rising 5.3 per cent to RM125.5 billion as compared to RM119.2 billion in the same month the previous year. This rise was mainly driven by E&E products, with continuous growth since September 2025, although at a slower year-on-year rate of 6.9 per cent in the current month, reaching RM49.5 billion as compared to RM46.3 billion in January 2025. During the same period, Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries & parts and Copper also contributed to the increase in import growth, each recovering from a negative trend to positive, increasing by RM245.6 million (+9.9%) and RM66.4 million (+4.1%), respectively (Chart ii). In contrast, imports of Aircraft associated equipment & parts continued in a significant downward trend, decreasing by RM993.9 million (-47.7%). Additionally, Refined petroleum products continued their declining momentum, falling

by RM526.7 million (-6.3%). Overall, E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's goods imports in January 2026, with a cumulative contribution of 48.9 per cent (January 2025: 49.4%).

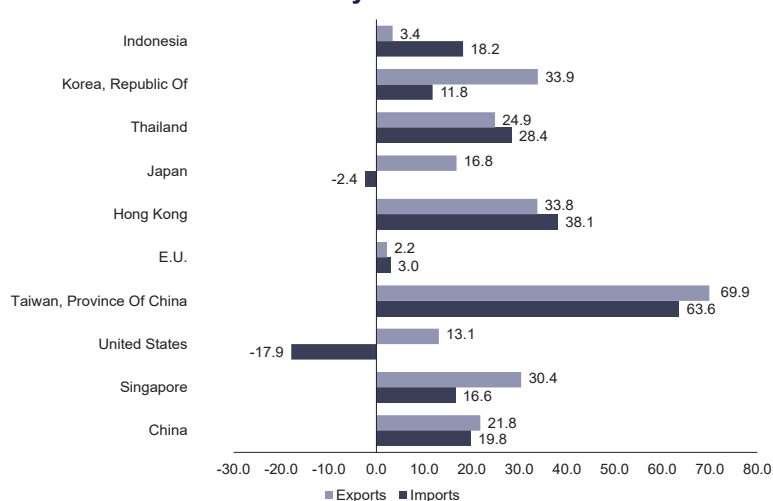
Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), January 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's trade performance with its trading partners at the beginning of 2026 was also significantly affected and influenced by prevailing global trade challenges, as illustrated in Chart 19.

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



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

Malaysia's trade performance in February 2026 grew strongly as compared to the previous year but with a slightly lower increase of 9.5 per cent. Exports and imports continued to show growth, rising 10.8 per cent and 8.2 per cent, respectively. The trade balance remained in surplus, increasing by 32.5 per cent. In terms of month-to-month comparison perspective, exports, imports, total trade, and trade surplus each recorded a downward trend, declining by 10.8 percent, 8.5 percent, 10.8 percent, and 23.9 percent respectively.

External trade statistics by state for the period of January 2026 showed that the total trade increased RM30.4 billion or 12.6 per cent to RM272.4 billion, year-on-year. The increase in total trade was attributed to most states particularly in Pulau Pinang in total trade was attributed by most states mainly in Pulau Pinang which rose by RM25.8 billion (+36.0%) followed by Johor RM3.9 billion (+7.4%), Selangor RM1.6 billion (+3.2%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM1.6 billion (+10.9%), Perak RM609.5 million (+10.0%) and Negeri Sembilan RM221.5 million (+4.7%). However, total trade decreased in Kedah RM738.8 million (-6.5%), Pahang RM582.3 million (-14.8%),

EXTERNAL SECTOR

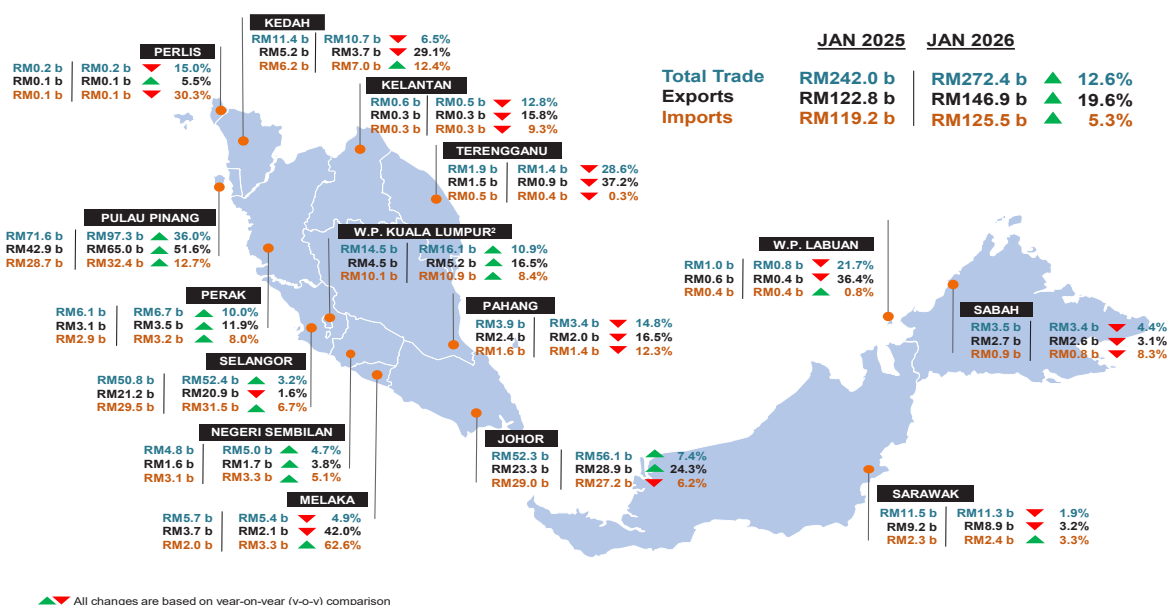
Terengganu RM550.8 million (-28.6%), Melaka RM275.0 million (-4.9%), Sarawak RM217.6 million (-1.9%), W.P. Labuan RM209.3 million (-21.7%), Sabah RM154.3 million (-4.4%), Kelantan RM 78.1 million (-12.8%) and Perlis RM36.3 million (-15.0%), as shown in Exhibit 1.

Total exports were valued at RM146.9 billion in January 2026, increased RM24.1 billion (+19.6%) as compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in Pulau Pinang (+RM22.1 billion), Johor (+RM5.7 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM736.4 million), Perak (+RM373.2 million), Negeri Sembilan (+RM60.5 million) and Perlis (+RM5.7 million). However, exports decreased in Melaka by RM1.5 billion, Kedah (-RM1.5 billion), Terengganu (-RM549.3 million), Pahang (-RM389.8 million), Selangor (-RM339.1 million), Sarawak (-RM293.8 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM212.3 million), Sabah (-RM82.8 million) and Kelantan (-RM51.7 million).

At the same time, imports in January 2026 increased RM6.3 billion (+5.3%) as compared to the same month in year 2025. The increase in imports was attributed to the higher imports in most states such as Pulau Pinang (+RM3.7 billion), Selangor (+RM2.0 billion), Melaka (+RM1.3 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM846.0 million), Kedah (+RM772.0 million), Perak (+RM236.3 million), Negeri Sembilan (+RM161.1 million), Sarawak (+RM76.2 million) and W.P. Labuan (+RM3.0 million). However, imports decreased in Johor by RM1.8 billion, Pahang (-RM192.5 million), Sabah (-RM71.5 million), Perlis (-RM41.9 million), Kelantan (-RM26.4 million) and Terengganu (-RM1.5 million).

Five states accounted for 87.8 per cent of total exports, with Pulau Pinang remained as the largest exporter, contributing 44.2 per cent, followed by Johor (19.7%), Selangor (14.2%), Sarawak (6.1%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.5%). In terms of imports, Pulau Pinang recorded the highest share of 25.8 per cent, followed by Selangor (25.1%), Johor (21.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (8.7%) and Kedah (5.6%).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

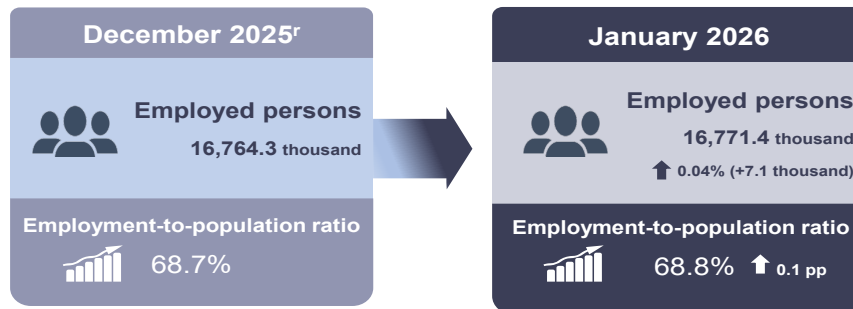
- Exports and imports activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.
- Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes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

Malaysia's current trade performance in 2026 is expected to demonstrate resilience by maintaining strong momentum despite uncertainties in the global trade market, alongside to the strengthening of the ringgit. These factors are expected to help the external trade sector in sustaining its positive trajectory, further reinforcing international demand for Malaysian goods within the global trade landscape.

Labour Scenario

In January 2026, labour market conditions in Malaysia remain favourable with the number of employed persons continued to increase, rising marginally by 7.1 thousand persons (+0.04%) to 16.77 million persons from 16.76 million persons in December 2025^r. Correspondingly, the employment-to-population ratio, which reflects the economy's capacity to generate employment, improved by 0.1 percentage points to 68.8 per cent in January 2026, from 68.7 per cent in the preceding month [Exhibit 2].

Exhibit 2: Employed persons and employment-to-population ratio, December 2025^r and January 2026

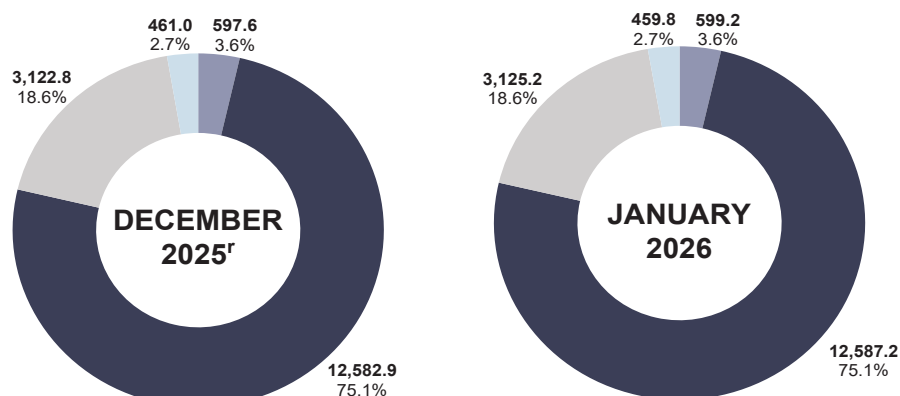


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: 1. ^r The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates
2. pp: percentage points

The employees' category remained the largest component of total employment, constituting 75.1 per cent of the total employed persons in January 2026. This category recorded a modest growth of 0.03 per cent (+4.3 thousand persons), rising to 12.59 million persons from 12.58 million persons in December 2025^r. Similarly, the number of own-account workers edged up by 0.1 per cent (+2.4 thousand persons), reaching 3.13 million persons in January 2026 compared to 3.12 million persons in the previous month. This group comprises daily wage earners involved in small-scale occupations, such as retailers, hawkers, market and stall vendors, and smallholders [Chart 20].

Chart 20: Employed persons by status in employment, December 2025^r and January 2026



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

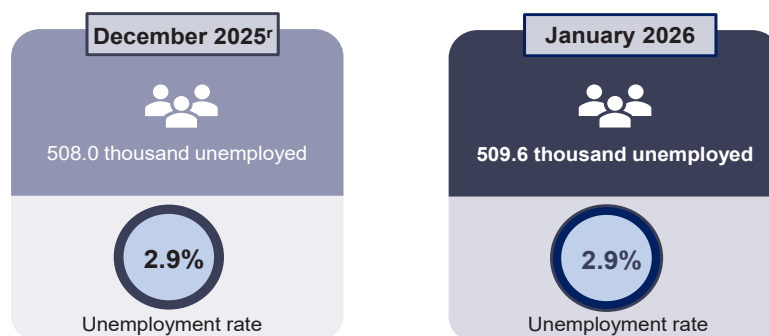
Note: ^r The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working fell by 1.7 thousand persons (-1.9%) to 91.3 thousand persons, down from 93.0 thousand in the previous month. This category comprises individuals who were temporarily not working but were not classified as unemployed, as they still had jobs to return to.

LABOUR SCENARIO

Throughout the month, the number of unemployed persons increased slightly to 509.6 thousand, rising by 0.3 per cent (+1.6 thousand persons) from 508.0 thousand in December 2025r. The unemployment rate remained unchanged at 2.9 per cent, same as in the previous month. On a seasonally adjusted, the number of unemployed persons rose by 0.8 per cent, with the unemployment rate recorded at 3.0 per cent [Exhibit 3].

Exhibit 3: Unemployed and unemployment rate, December 2025r and January 2026



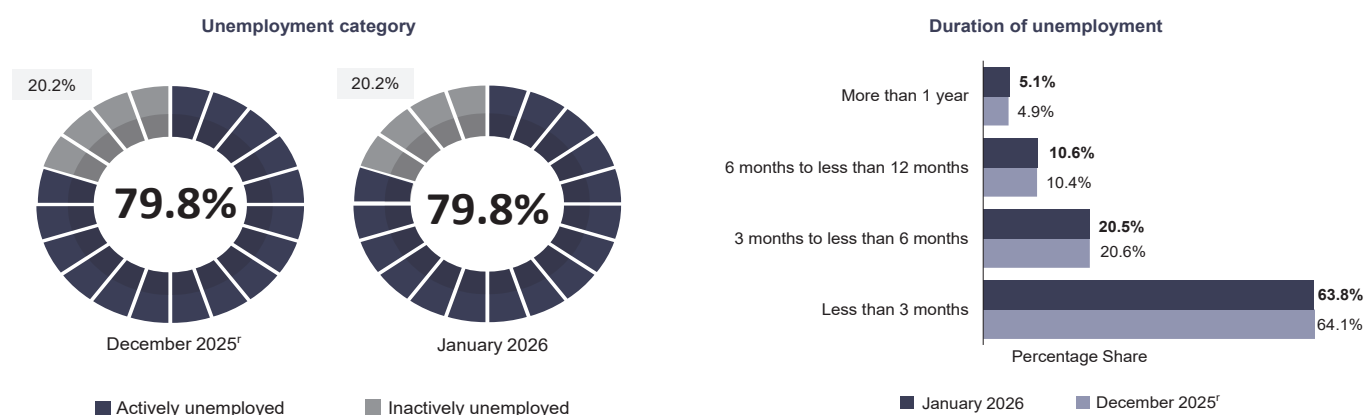
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Note: r The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

The actively unemployed or those actively seeking employment, accounted for 79.8 per cent of the total unemployed persons in January 2026. The number in this category rose by 0.3 per cent (+1.3 thousand persons) to record 406.9 thousand persons from 405.5 thousand persons in December 2025r. Among the actively unemployed, 63.8 per cent had been unemployed for less than three months, while 5.1 per cent had been unemployed for more than one year¹.

Similarly, the number of those who believed that no jobs were available or defined as inactive unemployed persons, augmented by 0.3 per cent (+0.3 thousand persons) to 102.8 thousand persons as compared to 102.4 thousand persons in December 2025r [Chart 21].

Chart 21: Unemployed category and duration of unemployment, December 2025r and January 2026



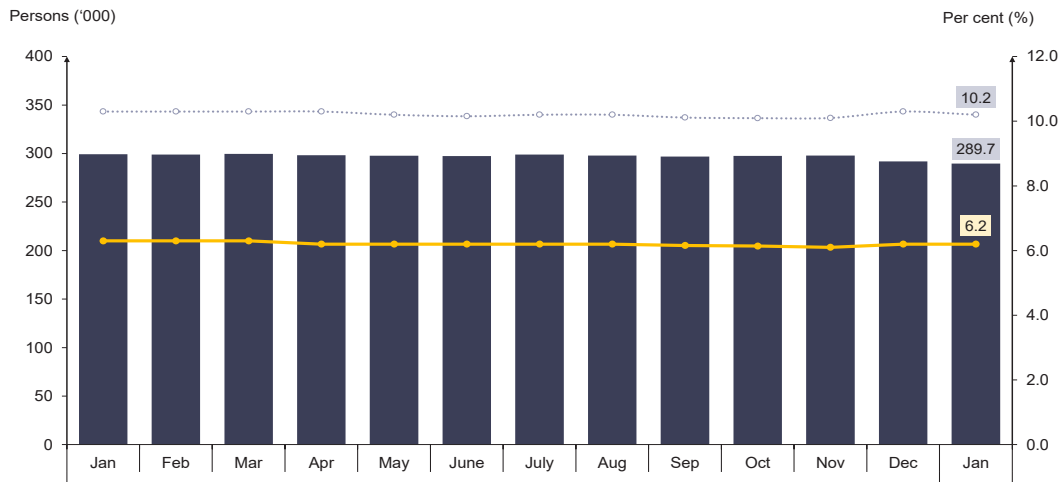
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: r The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

Furthermore, the unemployment rate among youths aged 15 to 24 years fell by 0.1 percentage points to 10.2 per cent in January 2026, with the number of unemployed youths declining to 289.7 thousand from 291.9 thousand unemployed youths in the previous month. In the interim, youth unemployment rate for those aged 15 to 30 years remained unchanged at 6.2 per cent in January 2026, with 390.5 thousand unemployed youths (December 2025r: 6.2%; 390.7 thousand persons) [Chart 22].

¹ Referring to a person who has been unemployed for one year or longer (Source: KILM: Long-term unemployment)
https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---dgreports/---stat/documents/publication/wcms_422451.pdf

Chart 22: Unemployed youth and youth unemployment rate, December 2025r and January 2026

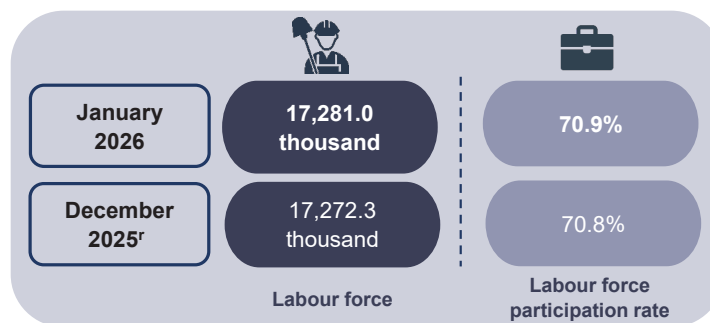


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: † The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimate

The labour force maintained its upward trend in January 2026, rising by 8.7 thousand persons (+0.1%) to record 17.28 million persons as compared to 17.27 million persons in December 2025r. Correspondingly, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased by 0.1 percentage points to 70.9 per cent, up from 70.8 per cent in the preceding month. According to seasonally adjusted estimates, the labour force grew by 0.4 per cent, with the LFPR increasing to 70.9 per cent [Exhibit 4].

Exhibit 4: Labour force and labour force participation rate (LFPR), December 2025r and January 2026



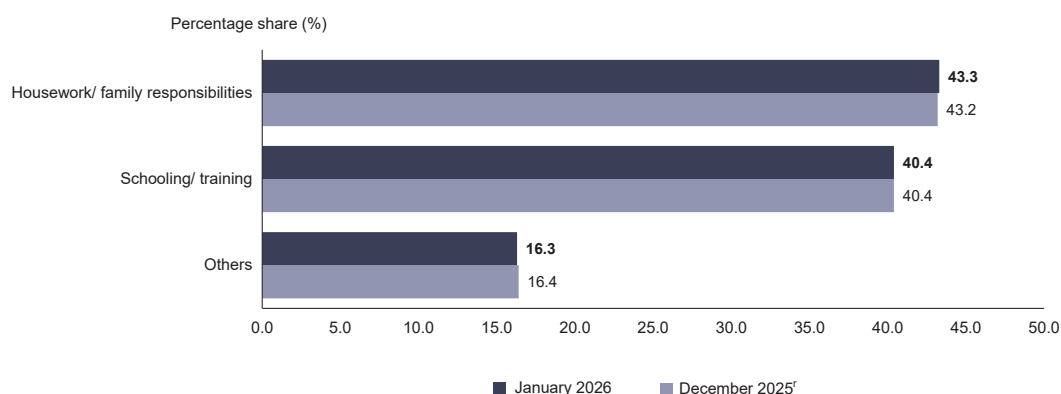
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: † The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

The number of persons outside the labour force declined by 0.4 per cent (-27.0 thousand persons) in January 2026, falling to 7.11 million persons from 7.13 million in December 2025r. The primary reason for being outside the labour force was housework or family responsibilities, accounting for 43.3 per cent, followed by the schooling or training category at 40.4 per cent [Chart 23].

LABOUR SCENARIO

Chart 23: Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, December 2025^r and January 2026



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: ^r The monthly Labour Force Survey statistics for December 2025 were revised based on the latest current population estimates

As Malaysia enters early 2026, the economy is projected to remain resilient with a stable labour market. This positive outlook is driven by strong domestic demand, solid exports of high-tech products, and a continued recovery in the tourism sector, despite persistent global economic uncertainty and geopolitical challenges.

Hence, Malaysia labour market performance is anticipated to remain stable, reflected in a continued rise in employment alongside a low unemployment rate. Labour productivity also improved at the end of 2025, indicating higher output per worker and providing a positive outlook for the labour market in early 2026. In addition, demand for labour remains strong, particularly in the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors, with employment opportunities likely to expand alongside tourism recovery initiatives such as Visit Malaysia 2026.

Nevertheless, Malaysia faces potential risks from global economic uncertainty and geopolitical tensions, which could may lead to fluctuations in commodity prices, higher energy costs, and supply chain disruptions, affecting the export sector. Weakening external demand, particularly from West Asia, may also influence trade activities and could indirectly impact employment in the Manufacturing and export sectors if global investment slows due to these uncertainties.

Despite these global challenges, stable domestic economic conditions and balanced labour supply and demand are expected to support the continued expansion of the labour market.

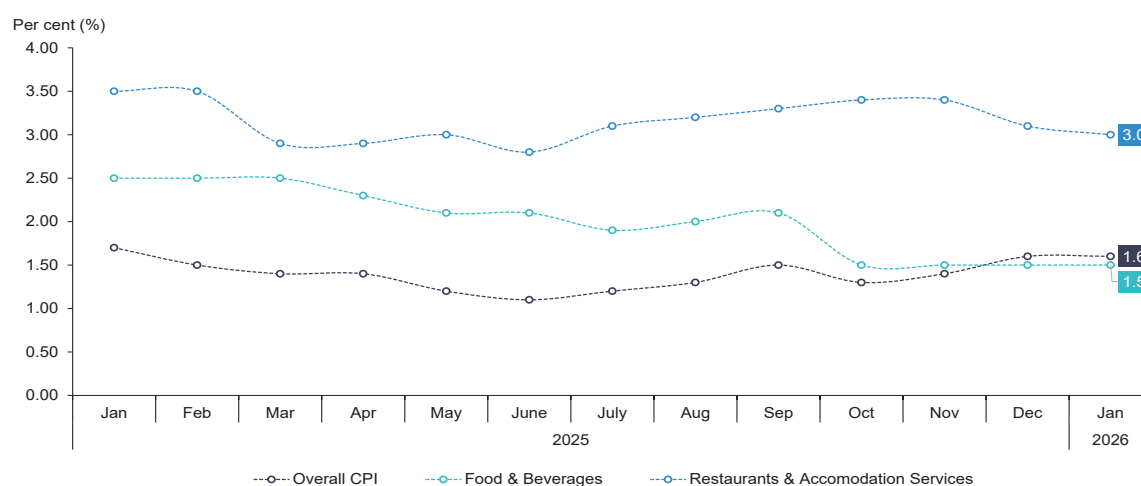
Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation recorded an increase of 1.6 per cent in January 2026, with the index points increased to 135.7 from 133.6 in the same month of the previous year (**Chart 24**). Four groups have recorded higher increases in January 2026 as compared to the previous month, namely Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 6.6 per cent (December 2025: 5.7%); Education, 3.2 per cent (December 2025: 2.8%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 1.2 per cent (December 2025: 0.9%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture, 0.9 per cent (December 2025: 0.8%). Both Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (2.5%) and Food & Beverages groups (1.5%) increased at the same rate as recorded in the December 2025.

Nevertheless, slower increases were recorded in Insurance & Financial Services, 5.5 per cent (December 2025: 5.6%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.0 per cent (December 2025: 3.1%); Health, 1.4 per cent (December 2025: 1.5%); Information & Communication, 0.7 per cent (December 2025: 0.9%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.2 per cent (December 2025: 0.3%), which to some extent offset further inflationary pressures. Meanwhile, the inflation of Clothing & Footwear group remained unchanged in January 2026 as compared to the previous year (December 2025: 0.1%). Conversely, the Transport group registered a downward trend to negative 0.7 per cent in January 2026 as compared to 0.1 per cent in the previous month.

The monthly headline inflation in January 2026 registered an increase of 0.1 per cent as compared to 0.3 per cent in December 2025. The groups that recorded increases compared to previous month were Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (1.0%); Education (0.7%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (0.3%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services (0.3%) and Recreation, Sport & Culture (0.2%). Meanwhile, three groups registered decreases, namely Transport (-0.4%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (-0.1%) and Information & Communication (-0.1%).

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

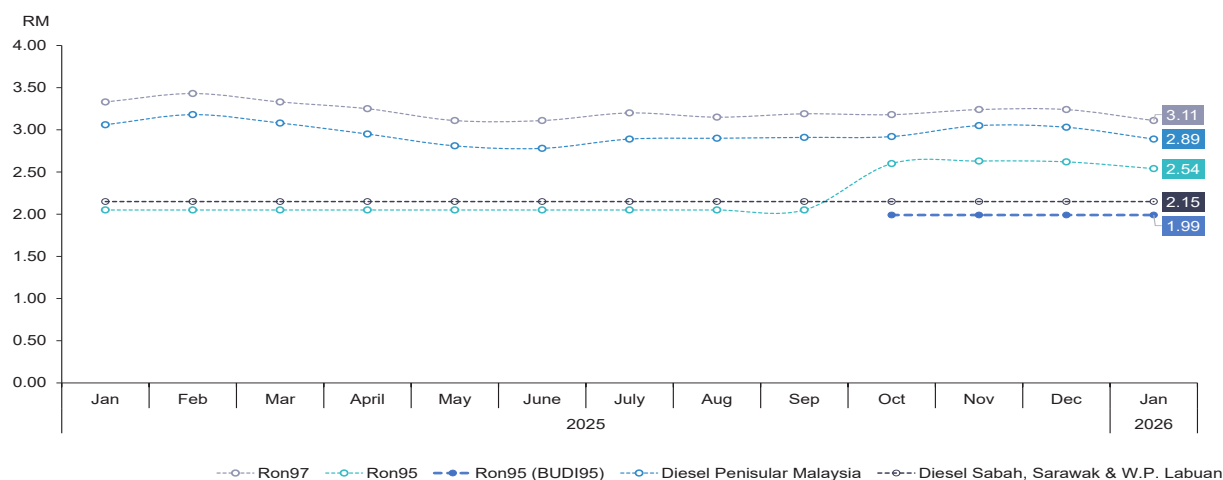


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for the Transport group decreased to negative 0.7 per cent in January 2026 as compared to 0.1 per cent increase in December 2025. This was driven by declines in both subgroups, namely Transport services of goods and Operation of personal transport equipment, which recorded decreases to negative 1.4 per cent (December 2025: -1.4%) and negative 1.0 per cent (December 2025: -0.3%).

The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 in January 2026 was RM3.11 per litre, lower than RM3.24 per litre in December 2025. Meanwhile, the average price for Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia was RM2.89 per litre as compared to RM3.03 per litre in December 2025 (January 2025: RM3.06 per litre). However, the average price of Diesel for Sabah, Sarawak and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan remained at RM2.15 per litre. The average market price of Unleaded petrol RON95 increased to RM2.54 per litre (December 2025: RM2.62 per litre) as compared to the subsidised price of RM1.99 per litre (**Chart 25**).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total CPI weight, increased by 1.5 per cent, the same rate as recorded in December 2025. The subgroup of Food away from home increased at a slower rate of 2.5 per cent in January 2026 as compared to the previous month (2.7%). Among the items that recorded a slower increases were Murtabak, 3.8 per cent (December 2025: 4.3%); Satay, 3.7 per cent (December 2025: 4.2%) and Rice with side dishes, 3.6 per cent (December 2025: 3.8%) (**Table 6**).

Meanwhile, the subgroup of Food at home recorded a higher increase, of 0.6 per cent in January 2026 (December 2025: 0.3%). The rise was contributed by the inflation in the expenditure class of Meat (1.3%) and Milk, other dairy products & eggs (0.3%). The expenditure class of Meat recorded an increase of 1.3 per cent in January 2026 as compared to 0.7 per cent in December 2025. Chicken as the largest component comprised of 32.6 per cent in the expenditure class of Meat, increased by 1.5 per cent as compared to 0.9 per cent registered in the previous month. Additionally, the incline in the expenditure class of Meat also contributed by Pork, 4.4 per cent (December 2025: 3.8%) and Local lamb, 3.4 per cent (December 2025: 3.2%).

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

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) January 2026
Food & Beverages	29.8	1.6
Food	29.0	1.5
Food away from home	13.4	2.5
Food at home	15.6	0.0
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	1.2
Meat	2.3	0.2
Fish & other seafood	3.9	1.4
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	-0.7
Oils & fats	0.7	0.7
Fruits & nuts	1.1	0.9
Vegetables	1.8	3.2
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	3.0
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	5.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.8	6.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Automatic Fuel Adjustment (AFA) revised rate imposed on domestic users in Peninsular Malaysia for consumption of more than 600 kilowatt hours (kWh), will receive a rebate of 2.77 cents/kWh for the period from 1st to 28th February 2026 as compared with the AFA applied for the period from 1st to 31st January 2026 (4.99 cents/kWh). This adjustment is expected to have an impact on the average electricity tariff as compared to the previous period. However, domestic users consuming 600 kWh and below remain unaffected. In addition, the inflation for subgroup of Electricity, gas & fuel in February 2026 is also expected to be influenced by the implementation of the new electricity tariff in Sabah and Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan, effective 1st February 2026, in which the average base tariff was adjusted to 39.70 cent per kilowatt-hour (kWh) from 34.52 cent/kWh previously.

In February 2026, Malaysia's inflation increased slower at 1.4 per cent with the index points increased to 136.0 from 134.1 in the same month of the previous year.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index decreased by 2.9 per cent in January 2026, following a decline of 2.7 per cent in the previous month. The Mining sector recorded a double-digit of 11.7 per cent (December 2025: -8.8%), significantly affecting the overall index. Both the Extraction of crude petroleum and the Extraction of natural gas indices decreased by 11.8 per cent and 11.5 per cent, respectively. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector contracted by 8.3 per cent (December 2025: -12.1%), with the Growing of perennial crops index recording a 14.7 per cent decline. The Manufacturing sector also decreased by 1.7 per cent (December 2025: -1.3%), mainly attributed to reductions in Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-5.8%) and Manufacture of food products (-4.2%) indices. Conversely, within the utility sector, the Water supply index increased by 10.2 per cent, while the Electricity & gas supply index rose by 4.9 per cent.

On a month-on-month basis, the PPI Local Production recorded a marginal increase of 0.1 per cent in January 2026 from a decline of 0.2 per cent in the previous month. The Mining sector rebounded by 1.9 per cent (December 2025: -2.0%), supported by the Extraction of crude petroleum (4.0%) index. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 0.3 per cent, driven by the Animal production (1.6%) index. Meanwhile, Water supply and Electricity & gas supply indices rose by 0.6 per cent and 0.4 per cent, respectively. However, the Manufacturing sector slipped by 0.2 per cent (December 2025: 0.1%), weighed down by declines in Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-1.0%) and Manufacture of food products (-0.7%) indices. [Table 7]

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

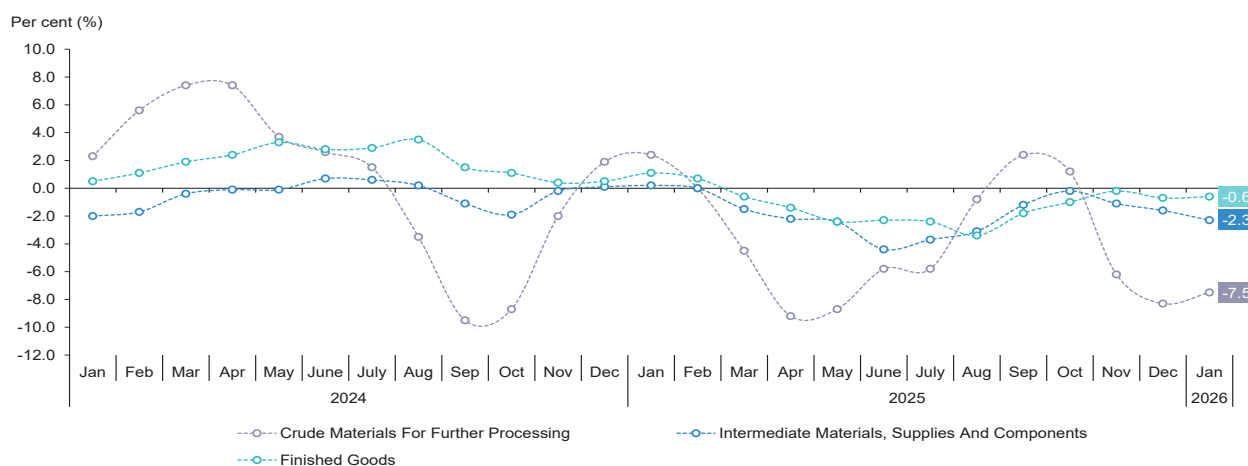
Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
			Jan 2026	Jan 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026	Jan 2025	Dec 2025	Jan 2026
TOTAL		100.00	115.5	0.8	-2.7	-2.9	0.3	-0.2	0.1
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	134.4	16.5	-12.1	-8.3	-3.9	-1.1	0.3
Mining	B	7.93	84.2	-1.3	-8.8	-11.7	5.3	-2.0	1.9
Manufacturing	C	81.57	117.1	-0.6	-1.3	-1.7	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	123.4	0.4	4.1	4.9	-0.4	-0.2	0.4
Water supply	E	0.33	140.7	7.6	10.9	10.2	1.2	0.4	0.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

All stages of processing continued to record negative year-on-year changes in January 2026. The Crude materials for further processing index contracted by 7.5 per cent (December 2025: -8.3%), mainly due to a decline in Non-food materials (-10.0%). The Intermediate materials, supplies & components index decreased by 2.3 per cent (December 2025: -1.6%), weighed down by Processed fuel & lubricants (-6.3%). Meanwhile, the Finished goods index declined by 0.6 per cent (December 2025: -0.7%), attributed to the decline in Capital equipment (-0.9%). [Chart 26]

PRICES

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A comparison across selected economies showed mixed trends in producer prices in January 2026. Japan's PPI increased by 2.3 per cent year-on-year, slightly moderating from 2.4 per cent increase in the previous month. In contrast, P.R. China remained in producer deflation, with its PPI declining by 1.4 per cent, easing from a decline of 1.9 per cent in December 2025 representing the 40th consecutive month of decline. Similarly, Thailand's PPI declined by 1.6 per cent, after decreasing by 1.8 per cent in the previous month. This represented the eleventh straight month of year-on-year negative producer inflation, a similar trend in Malaysia.

According to the World Bank, the average Brent crude oil price in January 2026 stood at USD 66.77 per barrel, rising from USD 62.72 per barrel in the previous month. The increase was supported by market conditions and geopolitical risks, which strengthened crude oil prices toward the beginning of the new year. Meanwhile, Malaysia's oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFB) and crude palm oil (CPO) prices also recorded declines in January 2026. Data from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board showed that the average price of CPO decreased to RM 4,018.50 per tonne, down from RM 4,042.50 per tonne in December 2025, mainly due to rising palm oil inventories during the month.

In February 2026, Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) contracted by 3.4 per cent in February 2026, following a 2.9 per cent decrease in the previous month.

Malaysia's economic trajectory is expected to remain resilient, albeit increasingly influenced by external uncertainties and underlying structural challenges. While strong domestic demand, steady investment growth and a stable labour market continue to underpin economic performance, the moderation in global growth, geopolitical tensions and volatility in commodity prices necessitate a more strategic and forward-looking policy approach.

Strengthening domestic demand will remain a key pillar of sustainable growth for Malaysia. Private consumption has been a consistent driver of the economy, supported by stable employment and income growth. Continued efforts to enhance household purchasing power through productivity-driven wage growth, targeted subsidies and social protection will be critical to ensure consumption remains resilient amid cost-of-living pressures. At the same time, government spending should remain focused on high-impact sectors such as infrastructure, digitalisation, education and healthcare to generate multiplier effects across the economy.

The strong expansion in gross fixed capital formation and data centre-related activities indicates positive investor confidence. However, to sustain momentum, Malaysia must further strengthen its role within global value chains, particularly in high-growth sectors such as electrical and electronics (E&E), digital economy, green technology and advanced manufacturing. Policies that promote innovation, automation and adoption of Industry 4.0 technologies will be essential in enhancing productivity and competitiveness, especially as global demand patterns evolve.

Although trade performance in early 2026 remains encouraging, Malaysia's high reliance on exports exposes it to global demand fluctuations and trade policy uncertainties. Diversifying export markets, strengthening regional trade integration and moving up the value chain in its exports will help mitigate external shocks. In addition, improving supply chain resilience and reducing dependency on imported inputs can support more sustainable trade balances.

While employment conditions remain favourable with low unemployment, challenges such as skills mismatch, reliance on low-skilled labour, and productivity gaps persist. Strengthening technical and vocational education and training (TVET), upskilling initiatives and industry-academia collaboration will be crucial to align workforce capabilities with evolving industry needs. Furthermore, increasing female labour force participation and improving job quality will contribute to a more inclusive and productive labour market.

Finally, the integration of leading indicators, timely economic statistics and integrated data systems will support more responsive and evidence-based decisions. Ensuring consistency with macroeconomic frameworks, particularly within the System of National Accounts, will enhance policy credibility and effectiveness.

In conclusion, Malaysia's way forward lies in balancing short-term resilience with long-term structural transformation. By reinforcing domestic strengths, enhancing productivity, diversifying economic drivers and building resilience against external shocks, Malaysia is well-positioned to sustain stable and inclusive growth in an increasingly uncertain global environment.

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ECONOMIC INDICATOR

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025												2026		DATA SOURCE		
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb			
		RM Million																
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT																		
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices																		
COMMODITIES																		
2.1 RUBBER																		
2.1.1 Production																		
- Rubber	Tonne	30,357.5	36,004.7	28,738.6	18,009.2	24,256.3	26,248.5	35,863.6	31,284.6	26,646.5	29,672.8	20,890.7	28,663.6	28,579.3	28,663.6			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices																		
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	8.78	9.06	8.89	7.70	7.44	6.65	7.24	7.32	7.42	7.39	7.28	7.28	7.55	7.28			Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	7.43	7.70	7.62	6.41	6.07	5.64	5.87	5.94	6.05	6.00	5.90	5.92	6.19	5.92			Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	7.94	7.76	7.67	7.70	8.22	7.86	7.53	7.49	7.65	7.51	7.52	7.61	7.60	7.52			Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	6.78	6.93	6.96	6.47	6.14	5.59	5.71	5.69	5.78	5.70	5.72	5.76	5.76	5.76			Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports																		
- Natural Rubber [#]	Tonne	44,337.6	54,846.7	52,530.8	35,900.6	35,938.6	29,718.6	37,198.4	39,516.7	33,549.2	52,932.4	36,819.8	32,139.3	41,982.8	32,139.3			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM																		
2.2.1 Exports																		
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1,982,166.0	1,779,333.0	1,645,453.0	1,841,087.0	2,236,286.0	1,930,448.0	2,160,462.0	2,090,986.0	2,292,933.0	2,543,999.0	2,079,916.0	2,237,551.0	2,442,087.0	2,237,551.0			Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,179,874.0	998,463.0	1,005,664.0	1,104,359.0	1,407,603.0	1,260,957.0	1,328,798.0	1,326,991.0	1,429,575.0	1,667,955.0	1,213,130.0	1,316,522.0	1,484,267.0	1,316,522.0			Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	57,554.0	58,144.0	56,315.0	99,017.0	119,020.0	86,814.0	90,026.0	110,363.0	117,520.0	100,862.0	87,265.0	100,224.0	56,093.0	100,224.0			Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																		
2.3.1 Prices																		
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	79.21	75.16	72.57	67.75	64.21	71.45	70.95	68.20	67.95	64.65	63.61	62.72	66.77	62.72			World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	75.14	71.33	67.82	63.08	61.03	67.49	67.39	64.08	63.67	60.17	59.57	57.94	60.28	57.94			World Bank
2.3.2 Exports																		
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	773.2	402.6	581.5	884.5	752.2	423.7	823.1	518.0	595.5	740.1	797.8	657.9	576.9	657.9			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	3,274.4	2,896.2	2,374.7	2,799.7	2,802.9	3,083.8	2,855.0	3,272.8	3,331.0	3,294.6	3,429.5	3,033.7	3,190.6	3,033.7			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports																		
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	1,672.7	1,842.1	1,654.2	1,432.4	2,042.0	2,033.3	2,498.9	1,557.3	2,869.9	2,011.5	2,001.3	1,076.0	1,885.9	1,076.0			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	2,903.4	2,413.1	2,388.1	2,548.7	2,469.7	3,040.6	3,101.2	3,041.7	2,899.2	2,881.3	2,841.8	3,262.0	3,224.9	3,262.0			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)																		
2.4.1 Exports																		
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	'000 Tonne	2,494.5	2,332.5	2,636.9	2,237.6	1,217.7	1,783.7	2,314.9	2,145.4	2,060.0	2,428.8	2,790.5	2,589.0	2,818.8	2,589.0			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR																		
3.1 MANUFACTURING																		
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	148.4	140.5	150.5	140.1	145.5	155.6	153.6	157.2	158.8	159.1	158.3	158.7	159.3	158.7			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	158,094,814.7	153,133,312.9	164,339,643.2	160,414,899.7	158,887,677.9	161,199,414.8	162,528,603.5	168,266,034.9	169,293,591.3	171,568,747.4	169,382,106.3	168,895,555.5	169,355,710.6	168,895,555.5			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports [#]	RM '000	104,132,372.7	101,294,833.3	119,317,447.1	115,756,004.5	110,007,209.4	106,051,229.2	121,853,700.6	113,582,161.3	120,656,346.2	126,660,152.9	115,694,257.3	132,923,584.5	127,359,682.6	132,923,584.5			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																		
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	153	135	94	129	145	152	226	154	124	210	158	110	83	110			National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a			National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices																		
- Steel	RM per Tonne	3,351.13	3,320.97	3,287.80	3,287.80	3,254.92	3,261.43	3,261.43	3,261.43	3,264.69	3,303.87	3,300.57	3,300.57	3,280.76	3,300.57			Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.90	22.90	23.25	23.25	23.30	23.40	23.40	23.65	23.65	23.70	23.70	24.00	24.00	24.00			Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																		
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	102.3	89.5	105.4	90.8	79.2	91.8	93.8	97.7	94.8	104.4	101.1	100.2	102.3	100.2			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES																		
3.4.1 Electricity																		
- Local Generation	Million Kilowatt-Hours	14,805.9	13,865.4	15,613.4	15,120.2	16,237.0	15,487.2	16,344.8	15,999.3	15,296.8	15,895.6	15,505.8	15,849.4	15,887.4	15,849.4			Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electric Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	190.8	190.2	191.1	190.9	185.5	189.4	189.6	191.2	190.4	190.7	190.7	191.1	191.1	191.1			Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electric Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	14,615.1	13,675.2	15,422.3	14,929.3	16,051.5	15,297.8	16,155.2	15,808.1	15,105.4	15,695.0	15,305.1	15,654.7	15,696.3	15,654.7			Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electric 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 May 2025

[#] provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2025

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2025												2026 Jan	DATA SOURCE	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
	3.5	3.7	6.0	4.4	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.4	7.2			n.a.
CROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	3.5	3.7	6.0	4.4	3.3	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.5	6.3	5.4	7.2	n.a.	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production	0.2	21.3	6.6	-15.6	-5.3	-12.2	-5.5	-12.9	-16.3	-22.7	-48.2	-25.1	-5.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Rubber															
2.1.2 Prices	23.5	23.1	15.9	0.6	-5.7	-18.5	-8.9	-6.3	-9.6	-15.4	-15.8	-18.4	-14.0	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- SMR 20	27.4	27.4	18.9	0.3	-7.7	-20.3	-12.5	-10.6	-12.0	-16.6	-19.1	-21.8	-16.8	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Scrap	26.8	8.0	-0.9	-5.5	-6.5	-15.3	4.0	10.2	4.0	-7.2	-3.2	-3.7	-4.2	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Field Latex	15.8	1.3	-6.0	-11.8	-17.3	-27.9	-11.7	-10.2	-15.0	-23.7	-16.3	-17.6	-15.1	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Latex Concentrate															
2.1.3 Exports	2.8	-0.4	-10.9	-24.9	-29.3	-25.3	-22.8	-31.3	-16.0	10.0	-15.5	-27.5	-5.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Natural Rubber #															
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports	-11.3	1.1	-21.1	-9.6	-0.02	-2.1	-17.0	-8.3	-4.7	-7.3	-6.9	7.0	24.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Oil Product	-12.6	-2.7	-24.3	-10.7	1.6	4.2	-21.8	-13.4	-8.4	-3.3	-18.6	-1.9	25.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Oil	-16.0	4.5	-31.7	15.3	35.5	-6.0	-18.1	26.3	-7.1	-32.9	-19.8	4.5	-2.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Kernel Oil															
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices	-1.3	-10.3	-15.1	-24.8	-21.7	-13.5	-18.8	-15.7	-8.5	-14.6	-14.5	-15.0	-15.7	World Bank	
- Crude Oil, Brent	1.6	-7.0	-15.7	-25.4	-22.6	-14.5	-16.3	-15.2	-8.5	-16.0	-14.5	-17.0	-19.8	World Bank	
- Crude Oil, WTI															
2.3.2 Exports	6.2	-61.5	-34.5	15.5	-1.3	-32.8	37.9	-2.5	2.9	54.4	24.9	-23.9	-25.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Crude Petroleum #	-23.8	2.2	-24.8	13.3	-8.1	-6.9	-10.3	1.7	24.1	-3.7	19.7	-8.3	-2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products #															
2.3.3 Imports	-11.3	38.9	-16.7	-6.5	-13.6	-0.9	58.5	5.7	55.9	-23.8	16.9	-34.1	12.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Crude Petroleum #	-14.1	-35.4	-38.0	5.9	-18.8	1.7	-2.0	18.6	-7.1	-7.8	0.1	11.8	11.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products #															
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports	-4.5	-11.9	-1.6	11.1	-35.7	-12.5	8.3	21.0	4.8	-2.4	8.3	-8.3	13.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Liquefied Natural Gas #															
SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	3.7	4.8	4.0	5.6	2.8	3.6	4.4	2.8	5.0	6.5	4.9	6.7	7.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.2 Sales	3.5	4.7	3.7	4.7	2.4	3.3	3.5	2.7	4.3	6.3	4.6	6.4	7.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.3 Exports #	0.5	8.9	8.7	18.5	-0.3	-3.3	8.7	1.5	12.8	15.7	7.9	13.4	22.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	21.4	7.1	8.0	14.2	-4.6	15.2	93.2	38.7	-6.8	70.7	-18.1	-41.8	-45.8	National Housing Department	
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	National Housing Department	
3.2.3 Prices	-2.6	-3.5	-4.7	-5.7	-6.6	-6.3	-6.4	-7.1	-6.4	-4.8	-4.6	-1.6	-2.1	Ministry of Works	
- Steel	2.6	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.1	3.5	3.7	3.5	4.8	4.8	Ministry of Works	
- Cement															
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-3.1	-8.9	1.9	-6.3	-10.2	-0.01	4.3	16.8	10.2	5.8	2.3	-2.5	0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity	-1.2	-3.5	-2.2	-1.7	-0.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.8	3.6	5.7	5.6	7.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electric Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations ^p	-0.1	1.3	2.2	0.8	-2.4	-0.3	-0.9	-0.01	-0.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electric Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad,	
b. Private Installations ^p															

Note:

^p preliminary

¹ latest data until May 2025

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

[#] provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2025

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025												2026	DATA SOURCE
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
Local Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	10,477.1	9,915.5	10,815.4	10,600.1	11,221.0	10,745.8	11,319.0	11,063.8	10,352.7	11,980.7	11,010.8	11,406.9	11,191.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electric Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	3,429.5	3,447.4	3,656.5	3,746.8	3,997.9	3,869.7	4,038.1	3,763.8	3,660.1	3,766.0	3,469.8	3,531.3	3,672.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electric Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES															
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade															
3.5.2 Volume Index															
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	146.1	144.0	148.3	147.8	150.4	151.0	154.6	153.7	156.5	156.7	154.2	155.5	155.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	184.9	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	187.2	185.8	186.3	189.7	190.4	189.7	192.9	191.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	117.1	129.2	141.5	130.2	140.6	126.2	142.4	144.3	131.9	148.9	143.7	161.7	135.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger	Unit	54,345	59,151	55,301	53,214	62,651	49,075	67,375	65,393	54,738	61,541	59,014	62,805	57,367	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	3,105	2,939	2,762	3,388	3,703	2,992	4,364	3,958	3,675	4,023	3,986	4,372	3,499	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	57,450	62,090	58,063	56,602	66,354	52,067	71,739	69,351	58,413	65,564	62,910	67,177	60,866	Malaysian Automotive Association
a. Passenger	Unit	47,019	61,320	68,375	57,231	64,324	49,961	65,800	68,740	53,352	71,524	68,304	83,148	60,369	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	3,430	3,732	4,556	4,576	5,283	5,097	5,663	5,739	5,138	5,671	5,201	7,568	3,929	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	50,449	65,052	72,931	61,807	69,607	55,058	71,463	74,479	58,490	77,195	73,505	90,716	64,298	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	109,815	127,062	143,861	123,960	141,123	119,343	140,842	147,779	120,063	146,824	138,443	162,090	141,075	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	2,458,711	1,853,122	2,054,968	1,990,120	2,131,096	2,363,204	2,627,905	2,302,065	2,002,395	2,146,625	2,079,996	2,603,390	n.a.	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance															
I Money Supply															
- M1	RM Million	663,339.2	661,926.2	667,450.1	662,854.7	663,113.1	661,563.4	680,177.2	679,479.9	694,321.9	693,463.9	700,509.4	722,244.3	722,244.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,481,134.2	2,472,152.9	2,480,758.3	2,462,422.2	2,485,817.5	2,496,158.3	2,508,144.5	2,504,474.8	2,514,998.0	2,536,462.2	2,541,012.0	2,583,795.8	2,571,857.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,492,236.6	2,483,043.0	2,490,114.8	2,532,667.9	2,495,476.0	2,503,118.6	2,516,210.0	2,512,109.8	2,522,834.6	2,546,954.1	2,550,062.5	2,591,321.8	2,579,208.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System															
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,256,802.4	2,259,275.9	2,273,419.3	2,272,313.4	2,282,043.2	2,297,091.2	2,305,953.6	2,313,412.9	2,324,606.3	2,337,246.2	2,348,620.1	2,357,599.0	2,362,576.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,303,917.6	1,302,129.8	1,309,926.3	1,306,290.8	1,309,115.6	1,319,036.7	1,321,818.6	1,323,046.5	1,327,267.7	1,329,049.2	1,336,344.4	1,335,235.2	1,336,111.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	943,680.5	947,906.6	954,481.0	957,205.9	964,063.1	969,213.5	975,237.8	981,458.2	989,462.2	999,333.3	1,003,333.8	1,013,377.3	1,017,288.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	9,224.3	9,249.5	9,012.1	8,816.7	8,864.5	8,841.0	8,897.1	8,908.2	8,976.4	8,963.7	8,941.8	8,986.5	9,166.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	2,561,293.9	2,564,307.7	2,593,814.7	2,599,640.2	2,595,179.8	2,588,666.2	2,595,573.2	2,588,964.1	2,613,129.2	2,612,151.9	2,611,011.0	2,646,531.8	2,632,773.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,669,944.7	1,681,198.0	1,694,263.9	1,688,469.0	1,680,710.2	1,679,952.2	1,674,148.4	1,677,456.6	1,700,003.5	1,690,668.0	1,694,189.9	1,717,791.4	1,698,574.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	863,527.8	871,167.2	873,860.3	873,860.3	876,260.9	883,919.0	894,456.6	885,588.8	887,716.1	894,656.0	892,193.2	906,508.5	910,149.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	27,821.4	28,671.6	28,383.6	27,291.0	26,208.8	25,384.0	26,966.2	25,908.7	25,409.5	27,189.9	24,627.9	24,231.9	24,049.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits															
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,125,053.0	1,127,447.0	1,131,363.7	1,135,687.3	1,136,385.3	1,131,798.8	1,139,964.8	1,142,950.8	1,129,234.2	1,145,710.6	1,143,521.5	1,141,070.6	1,137,054.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	603,641.6	603,782.1	602,821.4	607,776.7	606,005.7	603,717.1	609,315.6	613,645.9	608,636.9	613,039.1	613,468.1	614,229.6	614,981.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	502,793.0	505,059.9	511,190.1	509,797.8	512,874.4	511,685.0	512,553.8	512,111.0	503,172.1	513,729.2	512,360.7	510,411.8	505,689.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits															
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	18,677.4	18,605.0	18,112.9	17,552.2	17,505.3	16,996.7	18,095.5	17,193.9	17,425.1	18,942.2	17,692.7	16,429.2	16,383.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	239,248.3	240,779.6	242,253.2	240,758.0	237,155.9	237,350.7	238,580.9	237,795.1	240,087.0	239,060.5	236,372.4	241,487.1	243,124.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	159,894.8	160,564.9	161,144.3	160,492.8	158,422.7	158,520.4	159,645.9	158,821.1	160,060.9	158,719.7	156,910.2	160,064.9	161,447.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)															
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	79,353.5	80,214.7	81,108.9	80,265.2	78,733.3	78,830.3	78,935.1	78,974.0	80,026.0	80,340.7	79,462.2	81,422.2	81,676.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending/Financing Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	5.06	5.00	4.97	4.92	4.94	4.89	4.82	4.71	4.72	4.66	4.60	4.59	4.55	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.14	5.18	5.09	5.13	5.11	5.10	4.98	4.92	4.94	4.88	4.89	4.86	4.83	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	6.73	6.72	6.49	6.69	6.69	6.71	6.55	6.59	6.58	6.56	6.78	6.50	6.48	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks															
- Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.67	6.67	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.45	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	6.43	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Base Financing Rate (BFR) Commercial Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	Central Bank of Malaysia

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

INDICATORS	2025												2026	DATA SOURCE
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
Annual Percentage Change (%)														
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	-1.4	-1.0	-0.5	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.6	-0.2	-0.7	10.7	7.0	8.1		6.8
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	-3.4	-6.2	-6.4	-2.9	3.9	6.4	6.4	3.9	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.0		7.1
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
- Wholesale Trade Index	4.5	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.0	6.1	5.9	5.5	6.6	6.7	6.0	7.0		6.1
- Retail Trade Index	6.6	4.0	4.9	3.4	3.7	4.1	4.4	3.7	4.8	4.6	4.4	4.9		3.7
- Motor Vehicle Index	-11.1	-0.8	0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.6	0.9	3.1	3.3	7.2	6.8	11.0		15.9
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	-25.2	-5.8	-13.3	-1.8	-11.2	4.6	1.2	-6.9	5.8	-8.0	3.7	4.4		5.6
b. Commercial	-29.6	-20.0	-12.2	11.5	-8.4	-0.3	1.8	-8.8	0.6	-6.2	-3.3	14.1		12.7
c. Total	-25.4	-6.6	-13.2	-1.1	-11.1	4.3	1.3	-7.0	5.5	-7.9	3.3	5.0		5.9
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	-22.7	2.0	5.5	3.8	-0.1	-4.9	-2.5	2.6	0.8	11.2	9.4	13.2		28.4
b. Commercial	-44.0	-23.4	-28.4	-4.1	-10.1	-8.8	-6.1	3.1	0.5	2.4	1.8	-13.8		14.5
c. Total	-24.6	0.1	2.4	3.2	-0.9	-5.3	-2.8	2.6	0.8	10.5	8.8	10.3		27.5
- New Vehicles Registration	-15.3	6.7	5.7	7.6	3.6	1.3	-2.3	5.1	0.5	6.4	7.4	11.9		28.5
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	38.8	-5.1	-1.6	13.8	10.7	1.7	16.5	-3.5	3.9	-3.8	12.0	2.0		n.a.
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.8	4.4	6.1	6.8	6.6	7.7	7.5	6.9	9.0		8.9
- M2	3.4	2.5	2.4	3.2	2.7	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.2		3.7
- M3	3.3	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.7	3.2	3.8	4.1	4.4	4.5	3.9	4.1		3.4
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.8		4.7
- Commercial Banks	3.6	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.3	3.3	2.7		2.5
- Islamic Banks	8.5	8.2	7.9	8.2	8.4	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.4	8.0	7.9		7.8
- Merchant Banks	4.4	3.6	0.2	-3.5	-3.4	-3.4	-2.3	-2.6	-4.2	-3.4	-3.7	-3.4		-0.6
III Total Deposits Banking System	3.1	3.5	3.0	3.8	2.7	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.7	2.7	3.4		2.8
- Commercial Banks	1.9	1.9	2.3	2.8	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.6	3.5	2.5	2.3	2.9		1.7
- Islamic Banks	5.5	6.7	4.5	5.9	6.1	7.0	8.2	6.6	5.6	6.2	3.8	5.0		5.4
- Merchant Banks	2.5	2.7	1.6	-2.0	-5.8	-6.0	0.5	-5.6	-10.2	-2.7	-11.2	-12.3		-13.6
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	4.2	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.3	2.7	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.6		1.1
- Commercial Banks	1.4	0.1	-1.2	-0.4	-1.4	-1.1	0.1	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.8	2.0		1.9
- Islamic Banks	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.3	7.6	8.2	5.0	4.0	1.7	3.3	2.8	1.4		0.6
- Merchant Banks	5.1	0.4	-4.3	-1.4	-2.0	-7.1	3.5	-2.3	-1.2	6.5	-4.3	-9.1		-12.3
V Savings Deposits	3.4	2.4	3.8	3.0	1.2	2.1	2.9	2.2	3.7	3.2	1.4	1.3		1.6
- Commercial Banks	2.9	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.3	1.5	2.6	2.2	3.8	2.7	0.8	0.2		1.0
- Islamic Banks	4.4	3.2	5.2	3.9	1.0	3.3	3.3	2.2	3.5	4.3	2.7	3.4		2.9
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

¹ latest data until May 2025

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

[#] provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2025

n.a. not available

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INDICATORS	2025												2026	DATA SOURCE	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			Jan
X Annual Percentage Change (%)															
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-5.1	-35.2	-62.3	15.2	41.4	55.2	-2.9	-44.7	116.2	102.3	17.0	58.1	-18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	-81.3	-89.1	-79.3	70.9	89.3	-89.4	-76.4	-33.9	253.5	-15.0	12.7	-65.8	798.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	-16.3	24.2	-10.1	-9.5	-16.5	18.3	-21.5	-27.1	32.4	5.3	73.9	-10.6	-8.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	-27.3	72.6	9.1	-0.4	77.2	7.8	-17.1	-17.1	-16.7	-15.4	22.9	43.0	72.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	-19.5	22.2	146.2	50.8	3.0	4.1	59.9	27.9	5.9	0.2	-30.3	-38.7	27.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	24.0	-16.8	-36.5	51.2	3.2	-27.3	-47.0	-32.1	32.9	-3.3	-5.9	13.3	30.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	-8.4	8.4	4.9	1.6	-2.6	-4.4	-1.9	2.0	7.5	5.9	4.2	7.6	13.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	-89.2	-9.3	-10.6	-2.7	-14.6	-18.3	104.7	26.8	20.5	15.9	-9.9	-69.9	-9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	-13.7	20.7	9.1	7.7	16.3	-1.2	-4.6	-0.7	3.5	-2.4	9.1	9.3	26.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-20.6	3.6	-0.6	-8.5	3.1	2.2	-11.6	4.2	8.6	19.7	-1.9	6.3	8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	48.5	-18.2	-14.6	248.6	0.6	-9.6	-27.5	-24.1	75.6	79.6	32.2	-16.6	-21.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	10.0	9.1	10.5	10.4	0.0	1.7	-1.4	-2.9	3.7	-4.1	-3.4	-9.4	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	-9.4	-4.1	0.4	-9.4	-2.6	-0.3	2.0	2.2	-2.3	4.1	-6.4	-7.9	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	6.0	1.8	11.3	18.9	18.0	-1.3	39.6	25.8	13.9	29.2	4.1	13.6	10.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	19.6	-25.3	-15.8	18.0	35.4	29.5	4.9	-15.2	-7.6	37.8	21.5	-7.0	190.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	1.4	-2.4	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.3	0.4	5.0	2.3	2.4	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	15.6	49.6	56.3	40.1	62.7	-2.7	98.2	17.5	-25.7	28.9	-9.0	322.8	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	-1.8	-1.6	1.9	0.3	0.5	1.3	3.4	-1.7	0.5	5.3	-1.6	-3.4	3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose															
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	-7.7	-15.0	3.6	-5.7	1.8	2.7	-0.4	3.7	-1.5	6.2	0.5	11.1	7.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Personal Uses	14.1	11.2	-4.1	-3.4	-6.7	3.3	-1.5	-16.8	-5.8	11.4	3.4	0.5	7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Credit Cards	7.0	-1.4	1.4	7.5	7.2	6.8	7.3	8.3	6.4	6.1	7.2	3.7	1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	-71.0	-70.3	-53.9	-29.9	-66.7	-30.2	-42.6	-46.5	-46.3	-63.4	-51.0	-29.4	-7.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	1.4	-2.4	-1.1	1.0	-2.8	1.4	1.3	-4.4	-0.4	4.9	2.3	2.4	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	-6.7	-7.5	-8.3	-7.6	-7.0	-8.7	-6.7	-6.2	-5.7	-5.1	-5.8	6.6	7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-1.8	-4.8	-6.2	-0.1	17.9	1.9	3.8	2.0	2.8	5.5	39.3	46.5	37.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	-18.2	-18.4	-18.1	-17.3	-16.8	-16.9	-1.3	-0.2	-17.8	-34.9	-34.8	-36.0	-35.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	-6.6	-7.7	-13.7	-13.7	-15.7	-11.6	-10.7	-9.7	0.6	-5.7	-9.3	-14.0	-15.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-3.0	4.8	3.0	22.7	48.6	48.0	53.0	21.7	44.7	38.4	32.3	57.4	55.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Services Activities	-1.0	-3.3	-1.8	-3.3	-1.9	0.2	1.7	-0.6	-0.5	2.4	5.3	6.0	8.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	-1.5	-7.9	-9.6	-11.4	-10.7	-17.3	-5.4	-5.6	-9.1	-8.8	-9.0	-4.0	-0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	-48.7	-39.3	-41.9	-49.5	-42.4	-39.8	-39.8	-40.9	-40.0	-23.5	-24.1	37.6	35.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	0.7	3.1	1.0	1.5	-4.8	-3.7	-4.2	-6.6	-3.2	-8.5	-1.6	-0.8	-1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Education, Health & Others	-13.0	-10.4	-1.6	-3.4	0.7	13.8	13.8	16.8	16.3	17.0	12.8	10.3	13.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	-5.9	-7.4	-8.0	-6.7	-2.1	-2.4	-3.2	-2.3	-1.6	0.1	1.3	0.4	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	-47.4	-47.7	-46.0	-59.0	-55.5	-53.4	-54.9	-52.6	-28.9	-27.9	-23.0	0.8	6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	-6.0	-7.1	-8.0	-8.0	-6.0	-6.2	-4.0	-4.3	-3.7	-3.8	-2.2	-0.5	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing															
- Mining & Quarrying															
- Manufacturing															
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply															
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Services Activities															
- Construction															
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication															
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities															
- Education, Health & Others															
- Household Sector															
- Other Sector															
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing															
OTHERS															
4.1 LABOUR															
4.1.1 Labour Force	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	-4.7	-4.3	-4.9	-5.5	-5.7	-6.3	-5.7	-6.0	-5.5	-4.9	-4.3	-5.7	-4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	8.6	35.9	20.3	64.5	25.9	50.2	22.8	34.4	12.3	2.5	34.1	74.2	69.8	Social Security Organisation	
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
4.2.1 Local	1.1	9.5	11.1	23.5	16.2	20.3	18.7	-0.7	14.9	4.5	-7.0	3.1	1.4	Companies Commission of Malaysia	
4.2.2 Foreign	200.0	-100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	300.0	-40.0	-66.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia	

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2025												2026	DATA SOURCE				
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan					
4.3 STOCK MARKET																			
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,556.9	1,574.7	1,513.7	1,540.2	1,508.4	1,533.0	1,513.3	1,575.1	1,611.9	1,609.2	1,604.5	1,680.1	1,740.9	1,740.9	Bursa Malaysia			
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	54.8	50.2	57.3	48.1	51.5	43.1	60.6	63.9	50.5	74.3	61.5	56.9	71.4	Bursa Malaysia				
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,971.0	1,923.7	1,871.1	1,878.5	1,873.0	1,904.5	1,913.3	1,950.3	2,016.0	2,036.6	2,005.9	2,064.4	2,144.8	Bursa Malaysia				
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE																			
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.4740	4.4418	4.4358	4.4158	4.2635	4.2429	4.2363	4.2266	4.2126	4.2160	4.1959	4.0919	4.0283	Central Bank of Malaysia				
4.4.2 GBP - UK Pound	RM per Unit	5.5229	5.5693	5.7197	5.8078	5.7006	5.7465	5.7242	5.6797	5.6683	5.6521	5.4777	5.4739	5.4462	Central Bank of Malaysia				
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8195	5.8091	5.8902	5.9473	5.7681	5.7839	5.8043	5.7763	5.7597	5.7496	5.6371	5.5870	5.5074	Central Bank of Malaysia				
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.2836	3.2991	3.3191	3.3373	3.2652	3.3039	3.2876	3.2681	3.2780	3.2851	3.1892	3.1681	3.1462	Central Bank of Malaysia				
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.6283	4.6272	4.7852	4.9632	4.8108	4.8822	4.9568	4.9166	4.9059	4.9028	4.7900	4.7900	4.7290	Central Bank of Malaysia				
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	491.8395	491.4700	501.4695	530.1279	514.3393	520.4304	531.0296	524.0069	528.9877	526.6250	516.9857	513.4549	509.6776	Central Bank of Malaysia				
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	2.8556	2.9267	2.9750	3.0672	2.9492	2.9354	2.8853	2.8621	2.8467	2.7863	2.6797	2.6263	2.5690	Central Bank of Malaysia				
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	57.4794	57.0600	57.0690	56.6801	54.6285	54.0604	53.9674	54.0022	54.1152	54.2239	53.4376	52.5896	51.6738	Central Bank of Malaysia				
5.1 TRADE																			
5.1.1 Exports																			
- Malaysia [#]	RM Billion	122.8	118.2	137.3	133.5	126.6	121.5	140.1	131.3	139.0	148.3	134.9	152.8	146.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
- Singapore	SGD Billion	59.5	54.0	58.3	66.1	58.2	57.4	64.2	56.8	62.3	70.1	64.1	66.5	75.3	Statistics Singapore				
- China	USD Billion	324.3	314.8	313.1	315.1	315.6	324.9	321.4	321.4	328.3	305.0	330.2	357.7	n.a	National Bureau of Statistics of China				
- Japan	JPY Billion	7,865.2	9,189.8	9,852.6	9,157.2	8,136.0	9,162.6	9,359.1	8,425.2	9,413.7	9,786.3	9,714.7	10,411.5	9,187.5	Statistics Bureau of Japan				
- EU	USD Billion	210.2	225.8	256.1	218.7	218.0	214.7	229.2	185.6	228.2	228.4	214.0	214.4	189.2	European Statistics				
- USA	USD Billion	164.9	167.6	191.4	189.7	183.1	180.1	176.2	179.6	186.9	203.6	183.1	179.0	186.4	United States Census Bureau				
5.1.2 Imports																			
- Malaysia [#]	RM Billion	119.2	105.6	112.5	128.4	125.9	113.1	125.5	115.5	118.8	127.9	128.8	130.7	124.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
- Singapore	SGD Billion	54.3	46.4	53.4	56.4	52.3	48.5	57.0	51.8	56.3	62.1	55.6	64.1	62.8	Statistics Singapore				
- China	USD Billion	186.3	183.6	211.1	219.3	212.9	210.8	223.9	219.8	238.0	215.1	218.6	243.6	n.a	National Bureau of Statistics of China				
- Japan	JPY Billion	10,609.9	8,630.6	9,283.2	9,273.0	8,772.6	9,009.5	9,476.6	8,667.7	9,648.3	9,998.1	9,392.4	10,305.8	10,340.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan				
- EU	USD Billion	215.6	202.8	222.1	211.2	205.0	208.1	217.4	191.4	214.8	214.7	208.9	202.1	185.1	European Statistics				
- USA	USD Billion	317.2	288.2	342.7	276.1	276.4	265.5	292.2	262.8	276.5	274.9	268.8	282.2	260.5	United States Census Bureau				
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																			
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	135.5	126.3	138.1	127.1	128.5	138.1	137.7	141.0	141.0	144.0	142.3	142.6	143.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	98.5	86.0	96.8	94.7	92.2	99.7	104.8	93.1	107.1	113.6	104.2	109.5	114.9	Singapore Economic Development Board				
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	104.9	106.4	118.1	116.1	113.5	116.3	116.2	112.6	123.3	106.5	114.2	123.7	112.3	Moody's Analytics, South Korea				
5.2.4 Japan	Point	94.4	97.3	111.1	101.0	95.0	103.7	107.4	89.9	107.5	108.9	101.1	106.8	96.6	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan				
5.2.5 USA	Point	100.1	101.1	101.0	101.1	101.0	101.5	101.9	101.6	101.8	101.5	102.0	102.3	102.3	Federal Reserve Board, USA				
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX																			
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	184.9	181.5	186.4	185.2	186.0	187.2	185.8	186.3	189.7	190.4	189.7	182.9	191.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	108.4	87.8	100.9	92.2	98.7	92.1	98.8	102.3	95.5	102.3	106.0	115.0	105.6	Singapore Department of Statistics				
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	116.5	96.4	98.4	93.9	102.5	97.9	96.9	99.3	102.0	113.7	109.0	113.1	120.4	Census and Statistics Department, Hong K				
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	90.1	94.0	97.4	100.8	99.5	99.4	102.6	98.0	98.4	102.6	114.3	118.6	94.7	Office for National Statistics				
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																			
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	133.6	134.1	134.1	134.3	134.4	134.5	134.7	134.9	135.2	135.1	135.1	135.5	135.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	108.4	100.6	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.4	100.2	101.1	100.7	100.0	100.2	100.2	99.9	Trading Economics				
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.0	105.5	107.2	108.5	106.1	108.3	108.6	108.5	108.7	109.0	109.2	109.9	110.5	Trading Economics				
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	128.4	128.1	127.8	127.3	127.2	127.3	127.7	127.7	128.5	128.6	128.9	130.0	131.0	Trading Economics				
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	99.9	100.7	100.6	100.3	101.1	100.9	100.4	101.0	101.3	101.3	101.6	101.9	101.3	Trading Economics				
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																			
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	118.9	119.0	118.3	117.1	115.8	115.0	115.3	115.4	116.0	116.0	115.6	115.4	115.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia				
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	98.0	98.2	98.0	97.9	98.0	98.2	98.2	98.4	98.5	98.8	99.3	99.4	99.9	Trading Economics				
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	107.2	107.2	104.5	105.1	102.2	101.4	100.5	101.5	101.5	102.8	103.7	102.3	102.0	Trading Economics				
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	120.3	120.3	120.3	120.1	119.6	119.8	120.2	120.1	120.5	120.9	121.3	121.8	122.5	Trading Economics				
5.5.5 China	Point	105.4	105.4	104.8	104.4	103.9	103.5	103.3	103.2	103.2	103.3	103.4	103.6	103.9	Trading Economics				
5.5.6 Japan	Point	125.3	125.5	126.5	126.5	126.4	126.6	126.7	126.5	127.0	127.0	127.6	128.1	128.4	Trading Economics				
5.5.7 USA	Point	148.1	148.3	148.1	147.7	145.2	148.4	145.2	149.3	150.2	150.4	150.8	151.4	152.2	Trading Economics				

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT												DATA SOURCE	
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		2026 Jan
LABOUR FORCE														
5.6.1 Participation Rate														
- Malaysia	70.6	70.7	70.7	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.8	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9	70.9
- South Korea	64.6	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.6	64.5	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.6	64.7	64.8	64.7
- Philippines	63.9	64.5	62.9	63.7	64.8	65.7	60.7	65.1	64.5	63.6	64.0	64.0	64.4	n.a
- Australia	67.2	66.8	66.7	67.0	66.9	67.0	67.0	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.6	66.7	66.7
- Japan	63.2	63.2	63.3	63.7	64.0	64.2	63.9	64.0	64.2	64.2	64.1	64.1	63.9	63.5
- United Kingdom	78.5	78.6	78.6	78.7	79.0	79.0	78.9	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.2	79.2	79.2	n.a
- USA	62.6	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.4	62.3	62.2	62.3	62.4	n.a	62.5	62.4	62.4	62.5
- Canada	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.2	65.1	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.4	65.4	65.0
- Sweden	76.0	75.4	75.4	75.7	75.8	75.2	75.3	75.7	75.5	75.9	76.1	76.2	76.2	75.6
- Finland	67.8	67.0	68.0	69.1	70.4	71.2	69.8	68.7	68.3	69.2	68.1	67.7	67.7	67.7
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate														
- Malaysia	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
- Philippines	4.3	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.7	5.3	3.9	3.8	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.4	n.a
- South Korea	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.0
- Russia	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
- Australia	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.1
- Japan	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
- United Kingdom	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	n.a
- USA	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	n.a	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3
- Canada	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.5
- Sweden	9.8	8.9	8.1	8.6	9.1	8.4	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.3	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.0
- Finland	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.0	10.5	9.9	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.8	10.4

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

Note:

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2025				DATA SOURCE	
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)				Annual Percentage Change (%)					
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	420,353.9	430,476.8	415,337.6	419,420.2	443,208.4	457,980.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.4	5.4	5.4	6.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Exports															
- Natural Rubber [#]	Tonne	145,616.3	136,042.0	151,715.1	101,557.9	110,263.2	121,891.4	-12.4	-11.5	-3.5	-26.8	-24.3	-24.3	-10.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	7,286,163.0	7,071,230.0	5,386,952.0	6,007,790.0	6,540,855.0	6,861,468.0	17.9	3.2	-11.1	-3.8	-10.2	-10.2	-3.0 Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,791,309.0	4,576,244.0	3,182,001.0	3,772,890.0	4,081,828.0	4,217,147.0	26.4	7.6	-14.1	-1.5	-14.8	-14.8	-7.8 Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	323,769.0	354,685.0	172,013.0	304,851.0	317,911.0	288,151.0	27.5	27.1	-16.7	14.5	-1.8	-1.8	-18.8 Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	79.84	74.61	75.81	68.01	68.97	63.63	-8.0	-11.2	-8.8	-18.7	-13.6	-13.6	-14.7 World Bank	
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	76.24	70.69	71.84	64.63	65.74	59.64	-7.5	-9.8	-6.8	-20.9	-15.8	-15.8	-15.6 World Bank	
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	1,706.9	1,982.8	1,757.3	2,070.3	1,998.7	2,195.9	-31.6	-15.6	-34.0	-4.5	13.5	13.5	10.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	9,085.6	9,595.1	8,545.3	8,686.4	9,458.8	9,757.9	-4.1	-3.4	-17.0	-1.7	4.1	4.1	1.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	4,890.2	5,954.5	5,169.0	5,507.6	6,926.1	5,088.8	14.6	5.3	-0.5	-7.4	41.6	41.6	-14.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	8,846.4	8,664.9	7,704.6	8,059.0	9,042.1	8,785.1	-3.3	-13.3	-29.7	-4.5	2.2	2.2	1.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	'000 Tonne	5,875.5	7,886.9	7,463.8	5,238.0	6,520.3	7,808.2	-3.4	7.1	-6.0	-11.9	11.0	11.0	-1.0 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	150.5	149.7	146.4	147.0	156.6	158.7	5.8	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.0	4.0	6.0 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	483,215,930.6	481,789,235.8	475,567,770.9	480,201,992.4	500,078,229.7	506,526,409.2	6.5	4.4	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	5.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.3 Exports [#]	RM '000	330,995,490.0	334,103,892.9	324,744,653.1	331,814,443.2	356,092,208.1	375,477,994.7	7.8	8.3	6.0	4.4	7.6	7.6	12.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project															
- Investment															
a. Projects Number	Number	281	308	207	310	367	470	46.4	14.1	-17.5	15.7	30.6	30.6	52.6 Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
b. Projects Domestic	RM Million	9,323	9,712	4,937	10,154	5,621	10,009	219.2	1.0	2.5	31.2	-38.7	-38.7	3.1 Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	19,333	21,953	25,523	27,825	19,743	27,485	-63.0	-48.2	-32.6	186.1	2.1	2.1	25.2 Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
d. Total	RM Million	28,656	31,664	30,460	37,979	25,364	37,484	-48.0	-39.1	-28.7	117.4	-11.5	-11.5	18.4 Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	41,077.7	42,049.1	42,894.7	43,925.0	45,417.2	46,383.3	22.9	23.1	16.6	12.9	10.6	10.6	10.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials, 2015=100	Point	134.7	134.3	134.3	134.8	135.7	137.1	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.8	2.1 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.2.3 Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	361.0	505.0	382.0	426.0	504.0	478.0	-12.4	39.1	12.7	7.3	39.6	39.6	-5.3 National Housing Department	
3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	134.0	299.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	-61.0	-27.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a National Housing Department	
3.2.5 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	3,494.33	3,427.12	3,319.97	3,268.05	3,282.52	3,301.67	3.6	1.3	-3.6	-6.2	-6.6	-6.6	-3.7 Ministry of Works	
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.90	22.89	23.02	23.32	23.57	23.80	4.4	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.9	2.9	4.0 Ministry of Works	
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	86.5	100.1	99.1	87.3	95.4	101.9	-4.6	-1.1	-3.3	-5.5	10.3	10.3	1.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations [#]	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	46,770.7	47,033.5	44,284.7	46,844.5	47,640.9	47,309.4	4.6	5.3	-2.3	0.2	1.9	1.9	0.6 Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
b. Private Installations [#]	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	573.2	573.0	572.0	565.8	571.1	572.4	3.6	2.3	1.1	-0.6	-0.4	-0.4	0.1 Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	

Note:

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				DATA SOURCE				
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2					
		Value								Annual Percentage Change (%)				
Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p														
Million Kilo-watt-Hours		32,658.2	31,569.9	31,206.1	32,566.9	32,735.5	34,333.3	5.1	-0.5	-0.9	1.4	0.3	8.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity and Power Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p														
Million Kilo-watt-Hours		10,962.8	10,442.3	10,553.4	11,614.5	11,462.1	10,805.3	4.8	4.3	-5.4	2.4	4.6	3.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity and Power Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
Point		146.2	145.9	146.1	149.7	154.9	155.5	4.6	5.3	5.4	6.2	6.0	6.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Point		179.6	182.5	184.3	186.1	187.3	191.0	4.1	4.2	5.2	3.7	4.3	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Point		136.2	139.7	129.3	132.3	139.5	151.4	3.7	2.5	-3.6	0.2	2.4	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
Vehicle Production		187,364	183,934	188,797	164,940	187,506	183,360	-1.8	-5.3	-15.3	-3.9	0.1	-0.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
Unit		12,280	12,151	8,806	10,083	11,997	12,291	-6.2	-12.8	-21.6	0.03	-2.30	1.15	Malaysian Automotive Association
Unit		199,644	196,085	177,603	175,023	199,503	195,651	-2.1	-5.8	-15.6	-3.7	-0.1	-0.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
Vehicle Sales		187,411	200,165	176,714	171,516	187,892	222,976	1.8	-2.9	-4.9	-0.3	0.3	11.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
Unit		19,421	11,718	14,966	16,540	16,540	18,440	-13.0	-10.4	-32.5	-7.9	-1.0	-5.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
Unit		204,113	219,006	188,432	186,472	204,432	241,416	-0.8	-3.6	-7.2	-1.0	0.2	9.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
Number		404,393	411,650	380,738	394,426	408,684	447,357	5.0	3.1	-1.1	4.1	1.1	8.6	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
Point		165.2	173.9	175.4	180.6	187.5	200.0	12.4	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.5	15.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Tourist Arrivals ¹		6,988,905	6,638,656	6,366,801	6,484,420	6,832,365	6,830,011	23.8	17.0	9.5	8.1	5.5	2.9	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport														
Point		168.3	173.0	174.8	178.3	181.2	187.7	10.6	10.7	9.5	8.4	7.7	8.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication														
Point		171.8	174.5	178.3	180.9	188.4	189.9	3.5	4.2	5.8	6.3	8.5	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Penetration Rate		146.4	145.4	146.0	144.9	145.0	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
%		48.2	48.7	48.4	48.8	49.3	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
%		132.0	131.1	130.8	129.3	131.2	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance														
Point		144.3	138.2	135.7	136.1	142.0	139.1	3.7	4.2	1.4	1.2	-1.6	0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply														
RM Million		684,918.2	666,427.5	667,450.1	681,653.4	694,321.9	726,315.1	6.0	4.4	3.4	6.1	7.7	9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
M1		2,408,238.8	2,476,816.7	2,480,758.3	2,496,158.3	2,514,988.0	2,583,795.8	4.2	3.7	2.3	3.3	4.4	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
M2		2,417,121.6	2,486,430.5	2,490,114.8	2,503,418.6	2,522,834.6	2,591,321.8	4.2	3.6	2.3	3.2	4.4	4.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
M3		2,203,640.6	2,249,118.2	2,273,419.3	2,297,091.2	2,324,606.3	2,357,599.0	5.6	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.5	4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System														
RM Million		1,279,969.9	1,300,650.0	1,309,926.3	1,319,036.7	1,327,877.7	1,335,235.2	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.7	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks		914,407.9	930,161.6	954,481.0	969,213.5	988,462.2	1,013,377.3	9.0	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks		9,262.9	9,306.7	9,012.1	8,876.4	8,986.5	8,986.5	7.0	6.8	0.2	-3.4	-4.2	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks		2,512,137.7	2,561,195.8	2,593,814.7	2,598,696.2	2,613,129.2	2,646,531.8	3.3	3.0	3.0	2.9	4.0	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Deposits														
RM Million		1,643,031.8	1,669,834.4	1,694,263.9	1,679,955.2	1,700,003.5	1,717,791.4	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.0	3.5	2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks		840,819.4	863,716.2	871,167.2	883,919.0	887,716.1	906,598.5	6.3	5.9	4.5	7.0	5.6	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks		25,289.5	27,645.2	28,363.6	25,394.0	25,409.5	24,231.9	3.8	-0.6	1.6	-6.0	-10.2	-12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks		1,115,157.5	1,123,367.4	1,131,363.7	1,129,234.2	1,141,070.6	1,141,229.6	2.8	2.8	2.3	2.8	1.3	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarong Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits														
RM Million		602,745.5	602,059.9	602,621.4	603,717.1	608,636.9	614,229.6	-0.2	2.0	-1.2	-1.1	1.0	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks		494,781.6	503,238.8	511,190.1	511,685.0	519,411.8	519,411.8	6.4	6.4	8.2	8.2	1.7	1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks		17,630.4	18,089.7	17,652.2	16,987.0	17,425.1	16,299.2	9.7	3.8	-1.2	-2.1	-1.2	-9.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks		231,539.4	238,501.8	242,253.2	242,952.2	240,987.0	242,487.1	3.2	2.5	3.8	2.1	3.7	1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits														
RM Million		154,192.3	159,785.4	161,144.3	158,500.4	160,069.9	160,064.9	1.1	4.9	3.2	1.5	3.8	0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks		77,346.2	78,736.4	81,108.9	78,830.3	80,026.0	81,422.2	7.7	6.8	5.2	3.3	3.5	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks		3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)														
Basis Point		5.15	5.15	5.01	4.92	4.75	4.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM														
%		5.23	5.20	5.14	5.12	4.95	4.88	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
%		6.94	6.76	6.69	6.69	6.57	6.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks														
%		6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.44	6.43	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks														
%		6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.55	6.55	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

^p preliminary

¹ latest data until First Quarter 2025

provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2025

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2024				2025				2026				DATA SOURCE		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2		Q3	Q4
4.1.3 Labour Productivity																
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	43.5	44.2	43.0	43.2	45.2	46.3	2.7	1.4	2.2	3.4	4.1	4.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
i. By Economic Activity																
a. Agriculture	RM	28.1	25.1	23.4	25.3	28.4	26.5	3.8	-1.9	0.4	3.9	1.0	5.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	476.4	550.9	551.1	488.0	522.4	579.1	-4.7	-2.4	-0.9	-5.1	9.7	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
c. Manufacturing	RM	57.2	58.2	56.9	57.6	59.6	61.9	3.4	2.2	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
d. Construction	RM	20.9	20.5	20.9	21.4	23.0	22.6	20.1	18.7	11.3	9.3	10.2	10.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
e. Services	RM	41.1	41.9	40.9	41.0	42.5	43.6	1.4	0.9	2.0	3.6	3.4	4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Value Added per Employment	RM	25,148.0	25,635.0	24,866.0	24,893.0	26,122.0	26,765.0	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.9	4.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
ii. By Economic Activity																
a. Agriculture	RM	15,235.0	13,866.0	12,646.0	13,605.0	15,264.0	14,430.0	2.6	-1.9	0.6	2.7	0.2	5.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	291,687.0	341,522.0	332,946.0	292,813.0	317,634.0	346,036.0	-2.9	-1.1	-3.2	-5.8	8.9	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
c. Manufacturing	RM	34,158.0	34,712.0	33,620.0	33,972.0	35,357.0	36,479.0	4.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	3.5	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
d. Construction	RM	12,418.0	12,750.0	12,519.0	12,728.0	13,754.0	13,510.0	18.9	19.7	13.2	11.0	10.8	10.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
e. Services	RM	23,761.0	24,298.0	23,650.0	23,642.0	24,552.0	25,197.0	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.9	3.3	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification																
- Non Tertiary	%	20.3	19.8	19.4	19.0	18.0	0.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet		
- Tertiary	%	74.2	74.6	74.9	75.0	76.0	93.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet		
- Postgraduate	%	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet		
4.2 STOCK MARKET																
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,648.9	1,642.3	1,513.7	1,533.0	1,611.9	1,680.1	15.8	12.9	-1.5	-3.6	-2.2	2.3	Bursa Malaysia		
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	243.4	164.6	162.3	142.7	175.1	192.6	75.1	7.7	-15.0	-37.9	-26.1	4.4	Bursa Malaysia		
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE																
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.4532	4.3971	4.4506	4.3074	4.2252	4.1546	3.9	6.8	6.1	9.9	5.4	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.7865	5.6360	5.6040	5.7516	5.6957	5.5222	1.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	1.6	2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.9441	5.8165	5.8386	5.8331	5.7634	5.6579	3.7	6.9	7.6	7.1	2.8	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.3728	3.3012	3.3006	3.3121	3.2911	3.2041	1.7	5.4	6.8	5.6	2.5	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.8907	4.6907	4.6602	4.8654	4.8375	4.8342	3.0	7.8	9.6	4.3	-0.9	-3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	513.9382	501.2397	494.9263	521.6325	528.0071	519.6885	2.0	5.7	9.2	0.4	-2.7	-3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	2.9852	2.8886	2.9191	2.9639	2.8647	2.6975	7.3	10.1	9.1	1.8	4.2	7.1	Central Bank of Malaysia		
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	57.1006	56.5590	57.2095	55.1887	54.0283	53.4170	3.6	6.3	5.6	9.7	5.7	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia		

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