



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA

**KENYATAAN MEDIA**

**KELUARAN DALAM NEGERI KASAR  
SUKU TAHUN KEEMPAT 2025**

**Ekonomi Malaysia bertumbuh pada kadar terpantas dalam  
tempoh dua belas suku tahun dengan mencatatkan  
6.3 peratus pada suku tahun terakhir 2025**

**PUTRAJAYA, 13 FEBRUARI 2026** – Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Malaysia berkembang 6.3 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2025 berbanding 5.4 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Prestasi ini merupakan pertumbuhan tertinggi sejak suku tahun keempat 2022 (ST4 2022: 7.4%), disokong oleh prestasi bulanan yang kukuh pada Oktober (6.3%), November (5.4%) dan Disember (7.2%) tahun 2025. Pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi ini turut mengatasi anggaran KDNK awalan suku tahun keempat 2025 sebanyak 5.7 peratus, mencerminkan momentum ekonomi yang lebih kukuh berbanding jangkaan awal. Dari segi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, KDNK meningkat marginal 0.8 peratus berbanding 2.7 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Secara keseluruhan, ekonomi Malaysia mencatatkan pertumbuhan sebanyak 5.2 peratus pada tahun 2025, melebihi pencapaian 5.1 peratus pada tahun 2024.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Pertumbuhan ekonomi pada suku tahun keempat 2025 terus disokong oleh pengukuhan permintaan domestik dipacu oleh aktiviti pelancongan semasa cuti umum dan cuti persekolahan, peningkatan perbelanjaan persekolahan susulan pelarasan kalendar akademik 2026, perbelanjaan perayaan, kestabilan pasaran buruh serta aktiviti pelaburan yang berterusan. Aktiviti ekonomi pada suku tahun ini turut diperkukuh oleh penganjuran ratusan mesyuarat, persidangan dan program antarabangsa selaras dengan peranan Malaysia sebagai Pengerusi ASEAN, serta Pilihan Raya Negeri Sabah. Pada masa yang sama, perkembangan pesat aktiviti pusat data telah menyumbang secara signifikan kepada peningkatan pelaburan dan aktiviti pembinaan. Perkembangan ini turut merangsang pertumbuhan subsektor utiliti dan teknologi maklumat & komunikasi (ICT), meningkatkan prestasi eksport negara dan mencipta peluang pekerjaan. Justeru, memperkukuh ekosistem digital negara dan

menyokong pengembangan rantaian nilai ekonomi yang lebih luas serta berdaya tahan.

Beliau menambah, “Prestasi yang lebih baik pada suku tahun ini juga disokong oleh pertumbuhan positif semua sektor utama ekonomi, terutamanya sektor **Perkhidmatan** yang berkembang 6.3 peratus (ST3 2025: 5.5%). Pertumbuhan ini disumbangkan oleh prestasi Perdagangan borong & runcit yang meningkat 5.7 peratus, dipacu oleh Perdagangan borong (6.5%), Perdagangan runcit (4.5%) dan Kenderaan bermotor yang melonjak kepada 8.3 peratus (ST3 2025: 2.4%) selaras dengan momentum kukuh yang dijangka berterusan dalam pengeluaran & jualan kenderaan. Subsektor Maklumat & komunikasi turut mencatatkan pertumbuhan kukuh 8.9 peratus, didorong terutamanya oleh Perkhidmatan komputer & maklumat, susulan daripada perkembangan awal operasi pusat data yang menyokong permintaan terhadap pengkomputeran awan, penyimpanan dan pemprosesan data”.

Sektor **Pembuatan** pula berkembang 6.1 peratus (ST3 2025: 4.1%) pada suku tahun ini. Pertumbuhan yang lebih baik dalam sektor ini didorong oleh industri berorientasikan eksport terutamanya Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal yang mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit iaitu 12.7 peratus (ST3 2025: 8.4%) serta Minyak & lemak daripada sayuran & haiwan dan prosesan makanan yang meningkat 10.0 peratus. Sementara itu, industri berorientasikan domestik iaitu Produk mineral bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka berkembang 4.9 peratus.

Sektor **Pembinaan** kekal kukuh dengan pertumbuhan 11.0 peratus (ST3 2025: 11.8%) disokong oleh prestasi positif dalam semua segmen. Subsektor Bangunan bukan kediaman dan Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas merupakan pemacu utama dengan masing-masing mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit sebanyak 17.6 peratus dan 13.7 peratus. Prestasi kukuh ini selari dengan jumlah nilai kerja pembinaan yang dilaksanakan sebanyak RM46.4 bilion dengan pertumbuhan 10.3 peratus.

Selain itu, sektor **Pertanian** berkembang 5.4 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2025 (ST3 2025: 0.1%). Prestasi sektor ini disokong oleh subsektor Kelapa sawit yang melonjak 16.2 peratus (ST3 2025: -0.7%) seiring dengan prestasi yang lebih baik dalam pengeluaran buah tandan segar. Majlis Minyak Sawit Malaysia (MPOC) melaporkan, Malaysia mencatatkan pengeluaran minyak sawit tertinggi dalam tempoh 10 tahun pada Oktober 2025. Pengembangan sektor ini turut disokong oleh subsektor Ternakan dan Pertanian lain yang masing-masing meningkat 2.7 peratus dan 1.3 peratus.

Sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** mencatatkan pertumbuhan perlahan 2.0 peratus pada suku tahun keempat 2025 (ST3 2025: 9.7%) yang dipengaruhi oleh pertumbuhan sederhana dalam subsektor Minyak mentah & kondensat sebanyak 6.1 peratus (ST3 2025: 8.3%), selari dengan prestasi eksport petroleum mentah.

Manakala subsektor Gas asli menguncup 1.0 peratus (ST3 2025: 11.6%) pada suku tahun ini.

Memberi tumpuan kepada prestasi perbelanjaan, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menyatakan, “**Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir swasta (PFCE)** bertumbuh 5.3 peratus berbanding 5.0 peratus yang dicatatkan pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan ini dipacu oleh perbelanjaan isi rumah yang kukuh, khususnya dalam sektor Pengangkutan dan Restoran & hotel, masing-masing mencatatkan pertumbuhan dua digit sebanyak 10.4 peratus (ST3 2025: 9.5%) dan 16.1 peratus (ST3 2025: 14.4%). Prestasi ini turut disokong oleh sambutan perayaan dan cuti sekolah, yang menggalakkan aktiviti pelancongan serta meningkatkan permintaan penginapan dan perkhidmatan makanan & minuman. Selain itu, perbelanjaan perjalanan ke luar negara berjumlah RM16.6 bilion, meningkat 9.3 peratus, beserta peningkatan import barang penggunaan turut menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan kukuh PFCE”.

Dari segi pelaburan, **Pembentukan Modal Tetap Kasar (PMTK)** mencatatkan pertumbuhan yang lebih kukuh 9.3 peratus (ST3 2025: 7.4%), disokong oleh peningkatan pelaburan dalam komponen Struktur yang meningkat 10.1 peratus, terutamanya dalam Bangunan bukan kediaman. PMTK mengikut sektor menunjukkan aktiviti pelaburan dalam kedua-dua sektor awam dan swasta meningkat sepanjang suku tahun ini.

Beliau juga memaklumkan “**Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan (GFCE)** meningkat 8.0 peratus (ST3 2025: 7.1%), terutamanya dipengaruhi oleh peningkatan perbelanjaan dalam bekalan dan perkhidmatan, menyumbang kepada pertumbuhan ekonomi. Dari perspektif luaran, **Eksport bersih** menyusut 45.8 peratus, selepas mencatatkan pertumbuhan 18.7 peratus pada ST3 2025. Ini dipengaruhi oleh pertumbuhan import yang lebih tinggi (7.9%) berbanding eksport (3.9%), terutamanya disebabkan oleh peningkatan import barangan modal.

## SEMAKAN SEMULA

Pertumbuhan 5.4 peratus pada suku tahun ketiga 2025 telah disemak semula daripada 5.2 peratus, berikutan pengemaskinian data terkini khususnya perkembangan aktiviti pusat data dan penambahbaikan indikator ekonomi lain. Semakan semula ini memberikan gambaran terkini terhadap prestasi ekonomi negara.

## PRESTASI EKONOMI 2025

Ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2025 bertumbuh **5.2 peratus** (2024: 5.1%). Kesemua sektor utama mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif diterajui oleh sektor Perkhidmatan pada 5.5 peratus, diikuti oleh sektor Pembuatan (4.5%) dan Pembinaan (12.2%).

Di samping itu, sektor Pertanian dan Perlombongan & pengkuarian masing-masing berkembang 2.2 peratus dan 0.7 peratus.

Dari segi permintaan, pertumbuhan ekonomi didorong oleh PFCE yang meningkat 5.2 peratus. Selain itu, PMTK mencatatkan pertumbuhan 9.6 peratus menggambarkan pertumbuhan kukuh dalam aktiviti pembinaan. Peningkatan perbelanjaan modal ke atas struktur turut menyumbang kepada prestasi positif dalam PMTK. Sementara itu, GFCE berkembang kepada 6.6 peratus pada tahun ini. Eksport dan Import masing-masing meningkat 3.1 peratus dan 4.6 peratus, manakala Eksport bersih menguncup 19.3 peratus, mencerminkan pertumbuhan import yang lebih kukuh sejajar dengan peningkatan permintaan domestik.

Di peringkat serantau, Malaysia merekodkan pertumbuhan ekonomi yang mampan pada tahun 2025, seiring dengan negara-negara ASEAN lain seperti Vietnam, Indonesia dan Singapura yang turut mencatatkan pertumbuhan positif. Prestasi ekonomi Malaysia juga mengatasi beberapa negara maju seperti China yang berkembang sebanyak 5.0 peratus dan Korea Selatan 1.0 peratus, seperti yang ditunjukkan dalam **Jadual 1**.

Prospek ekonomi Malaysia pada tahun 2026 dijangka terus kukuh, disokong oleh permintaan domestik khususnya perbelanjaan isi rumah dan aktiviti pelaburan. Tahun Melawat Malaysia 2026 dijangka menjadi pemangkin utama kepada pengembangan sektor perkhidmatan, sekali gus meningkatkan sumbangan pelancongan kepada KDNK negara melalui pertambahan ketibaan pelancong, perbelanjaan domestik serta aktiviti berkaitan seperti pengangkutan, penginapan dan peruncitan. Pada masa yang sama, aktiviti pusat data terus berkembang sebagai industri strategik, disokong oleh pelaburan berintensif modal, ketersediaan infrastruktur digital dan bekalan tenaga yang stabil. Rangkaian projek yang kukuh ini bukan sahaja menarik pelaburan berskala besar, malah mewujudkan peluang pekerjaan berkemahiran tinggi serta merangsang permintaan dalam subsektor utiliti, ICT dan perkhidmatan profesional. Secara keseluruhan, perkembangan ini memperkukuh daya tahan ekonomi, memperluas rantai nilai domestik serta mengukuhkan kedudukan Malaysia sebagai hab serantau bagi perkhidmatan, pelancongan dan pelaburan digital.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) sedang melaksanakan **Banci Ekonomi 2026 (BE2026)** dengan tema “**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**”. Pelaksanaan Banci Ekonomi kali keenam ini berlangsung dari **5 Januari hingga 31 Oktober 2026**. BE2026 bertujuan untuk mengumpul data yang menyeluruh dan berstruktur daripada semua pertumbuhan perniagaan berdaftar dan tidak berdaftar di Malaysia, bagi menilai prestasi, struktur serta ciri-ciri ekonomi negara secara komprehensif dan berasaskan bukti.

**Malaysia** buat julung kalinya telah menduduki **tangga pertama (1)** di peringkat global dalam laporan dwi-tahunan **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** yang dikeluarkan

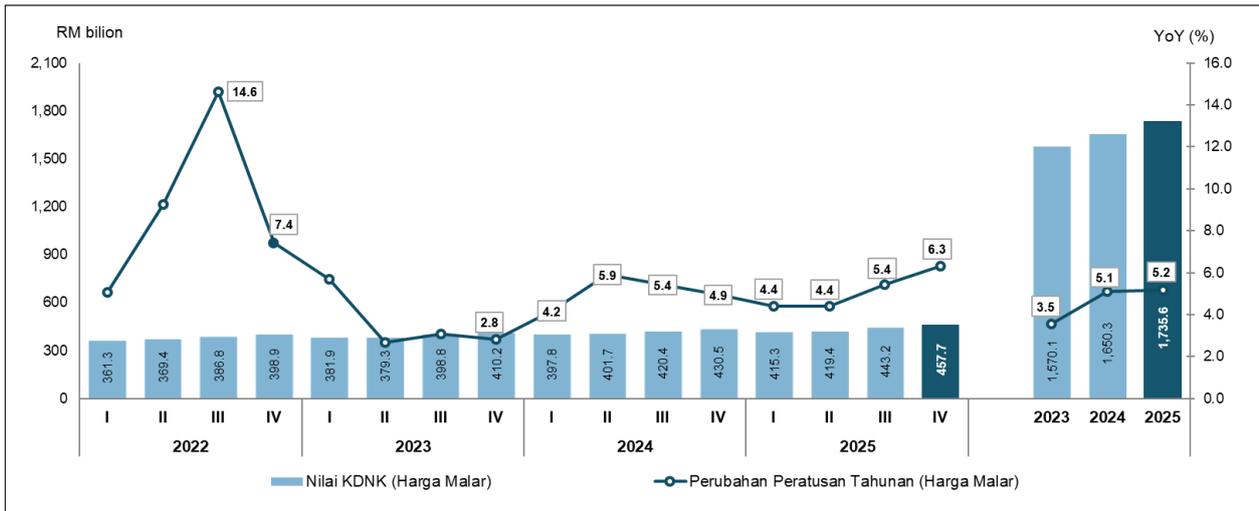
oleh Open Data Watch (ODW), mengatasi 197 negara lain. Pencapaian ini merupakan lonjakan ketara daripada kedudukan ke-67 dalam penilaian ODIN 2022/23.

**OpenDOSM NextGen** adalah medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

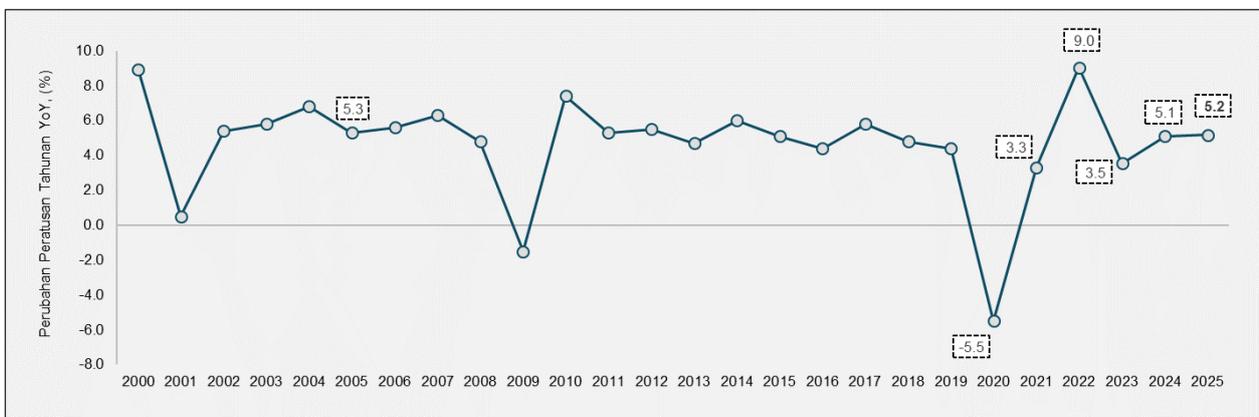
**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN MALAYSIA**  
**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**  
**13 FEBRUARI 2026**

**Carta 1: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK)  
ST1 2022 – ST4 2025 dan Tahunan 2022 – 2025**



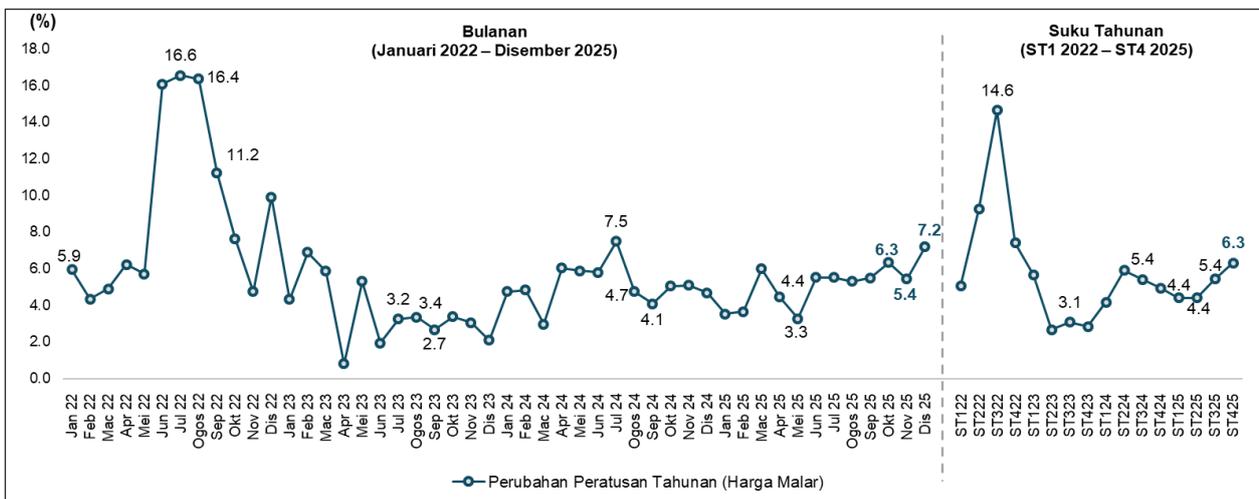
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Carta 2: Pertumbuhan KDNK Tahunan, 2000 – 2025**



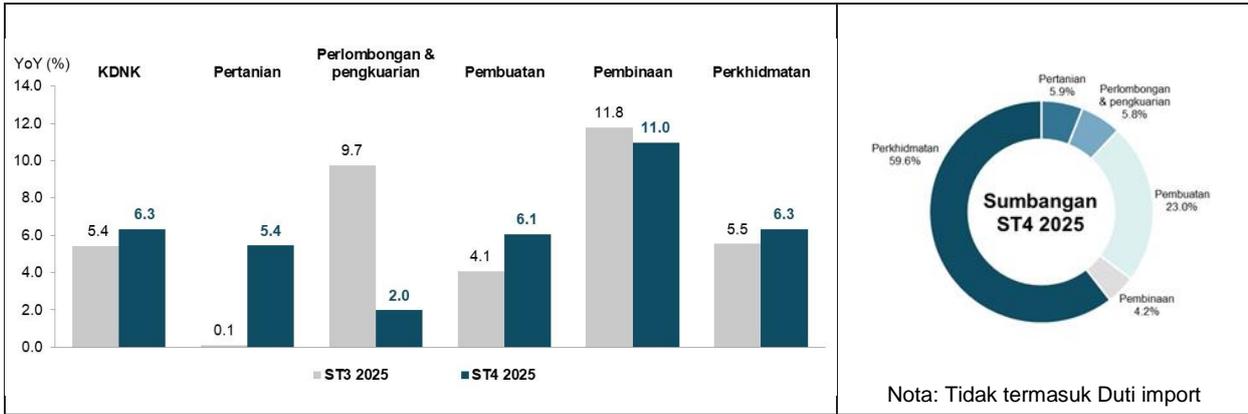
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Carta 3: Pertumbuhan KDNK Bulanan dan Suku Tahunan, 2022 – 2025**



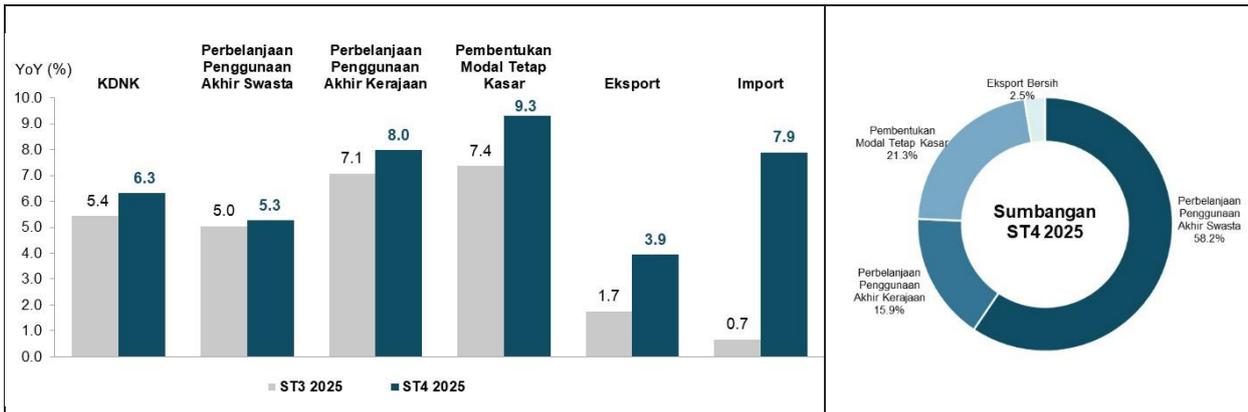
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Carta 4: Pertumbuhan KDNK Suku Tahunan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi ST3 2025 & ST4 2025**



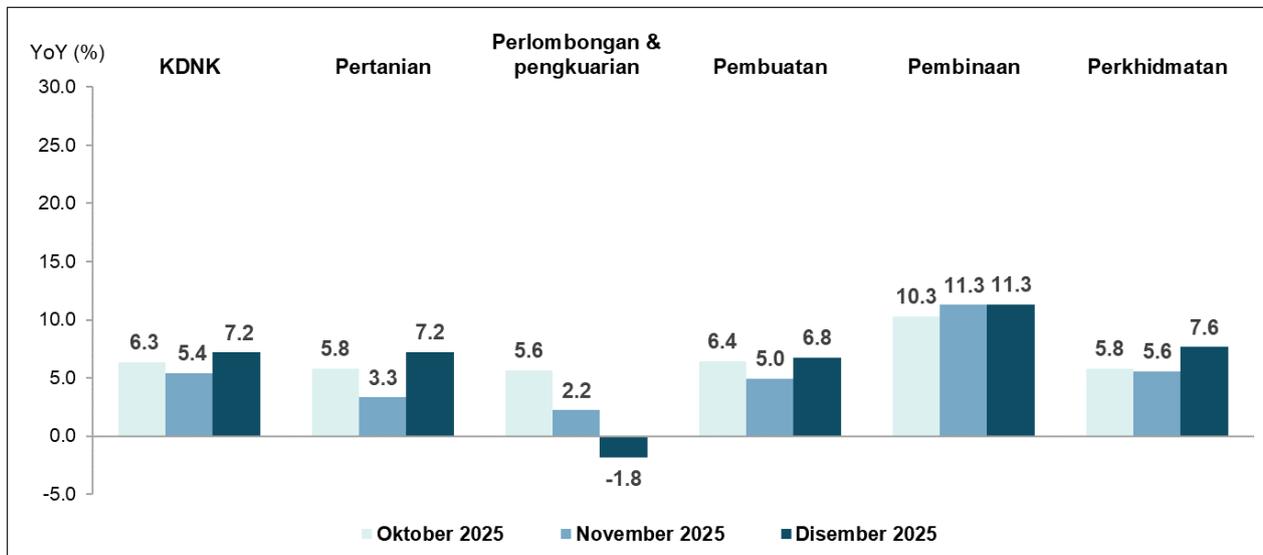
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Carta 5: Pertumbuhan KDNK Suku Tahunan mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan ST3 2025 & ST4 2025**



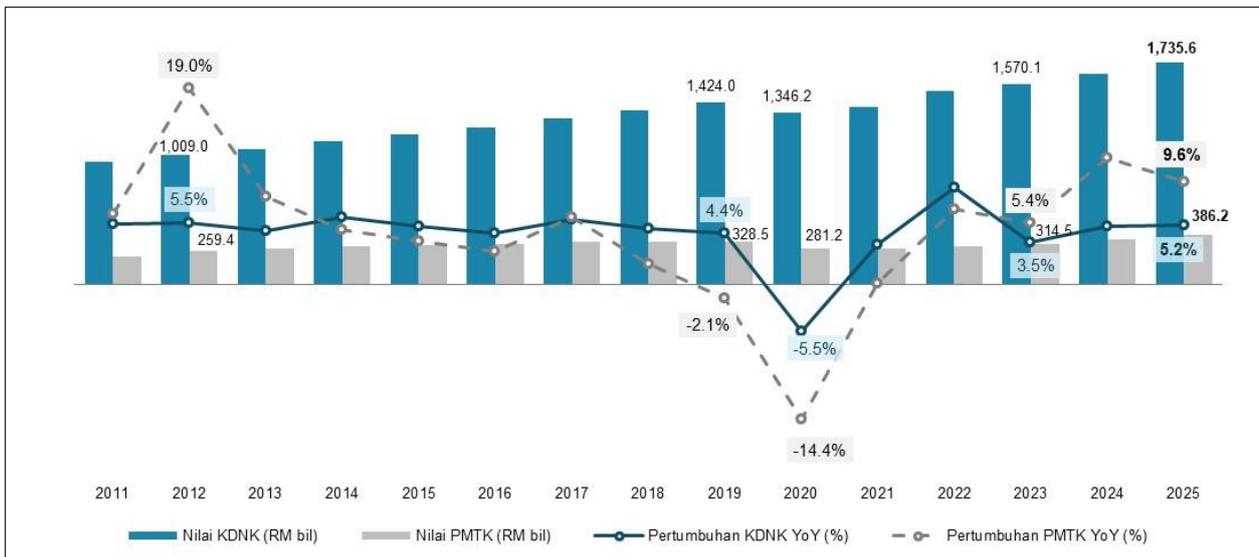
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Carta 6: Pertumbuhan KDNK Bulanan Mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi Oktober – Disember 2025**



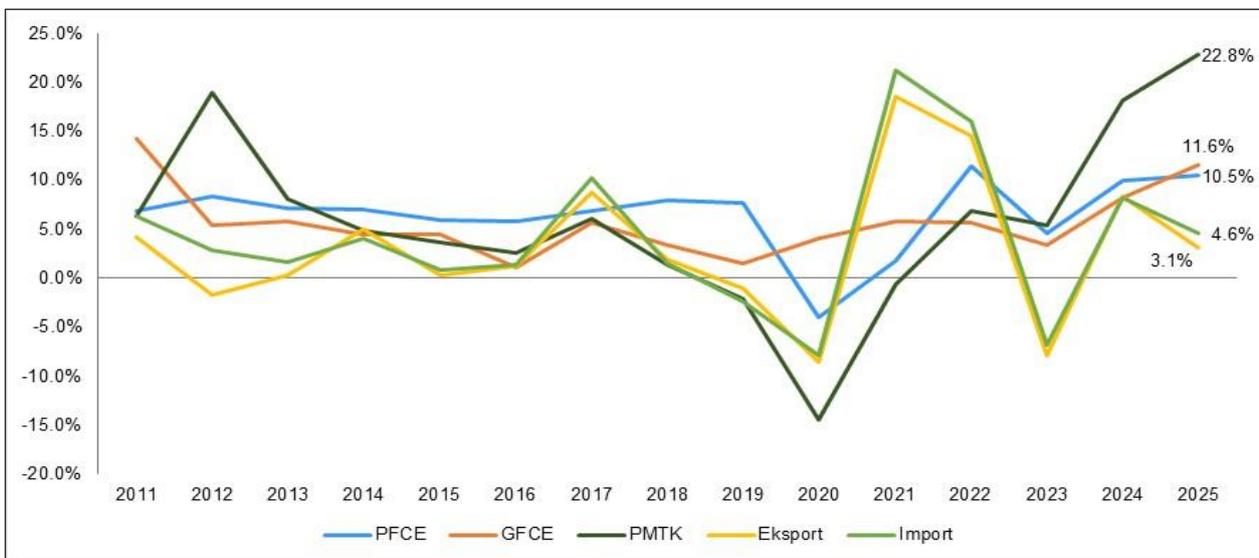
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Carta 7: Kadar Pertumbuhan Tahunan KDNK dan PMTK, 2011 – 2025**



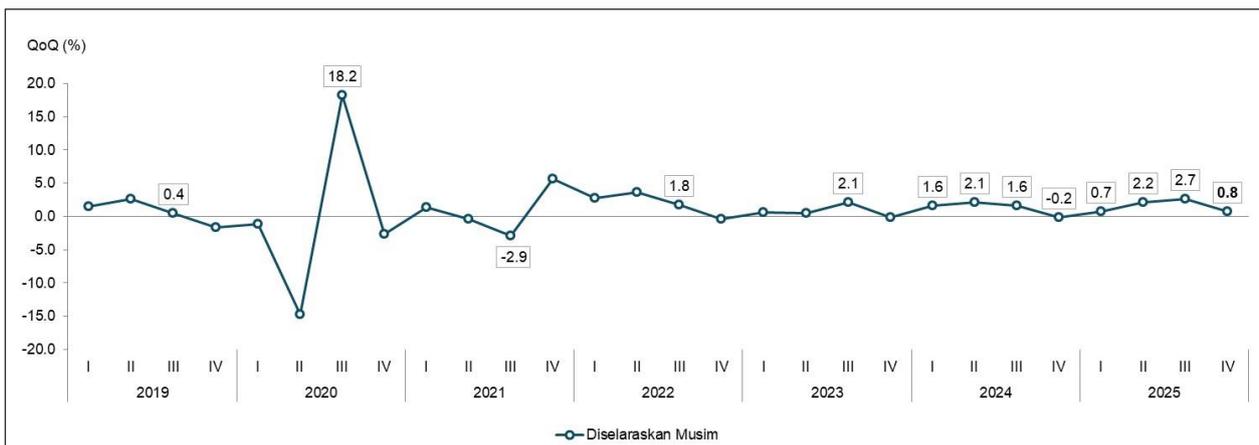
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Carta 8: Pertumbuhan KDNK Tahunan mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan, 2011 – 2025**



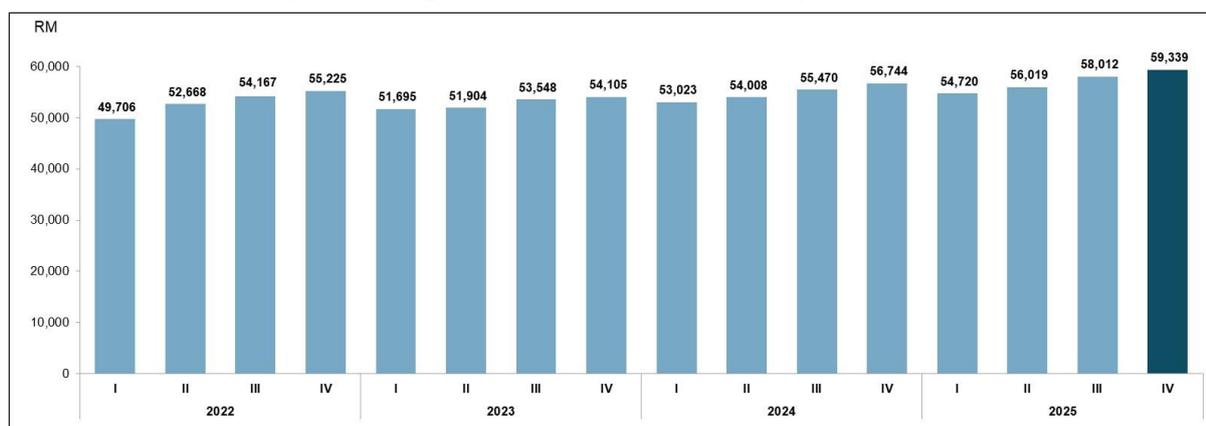
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Carta 9: KDNK Pelarasan Musim  
(Perubahan Peratusan dari Suku Tahun Sebelumnya), ST1 2019 – ST4 2025**



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Carta 10: Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) Per Kapita, ST1 2022 – ST4 2025**



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Jadual 1: Perbandingan KDNK dengan Negara Terpilih**

Negara Terpilih	2024	2025	2023				2024				2025			
			ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4	ST1	ST2	ST3	ST4
<b>NEGARA ASEAN</b>														
Malaysia	5.1	5.2	5.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.4	<b>6.3</b>
Singapura	5.3	5.0	0.5	0.6	1.6	3.1	4.3	4.8	7.0	5.3	3.9	4.6	4.6	<b>6.9</b>
Brunei	4.1	tt	0.8	-3.1	-0.4	6.8	7.2	5.4	5.7	-1.3	-1.8	-0.3	0.03	<b>tt</b>
Thailand	2.5	tt	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.2	<b>tt</b>
Indonesia	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	<b>5.4</b>
Vietnam	7.1	8.0	3.4	4.3	5.4	6.7	6.0	7.3	7.4	7.6	6.9	8.0	8.3	<b>8.5</b>
Filipina	5.7	4.4	6.4	4.3	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.5	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	3.9	<b>3.0</b>
<b>NEGARA LAIN</b>														
Amerika Syarikat	2.8	tt	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	<b>tt</b>
Kesatuan Eropah	1.1	tt	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4 <sup>*</sup>
Sepanyol	3.5	tt	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6 <sup>*</sup>
Itali	0.7	tt	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8 <sup>*</sup>
Perancis	1.2	tt	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1 <sup>*</sup>
United Kingdom	1.1 <sup>*</sup>	tt	1.0	0.5	0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	<b>tt</b>
Republik Rakyat China	5.0	5.0	4.7	6.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.8	<b>4.5</b>
Republik Korea	2.0	1.0 <sup>*</sup>	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.5 <sup>*</sup>

Sumber: Laman web rasmi Agensi Statistik Negara terpilih

**Note:**

- % merujuk kepada perubahan peratusan tahunan
- \* merujuk kepada anggaran awalan
- n.a merujuk kepada tidak tersedia



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

**MEDIA STATEMENT**

**GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT  
FOURTH QUARTER OF 2025**

**Malaysia's economy grew at its fastest pace in twelve quarters by registering 6.3 per cent in the final quarter of 2025**

**PUTRAJAYA, 13<sup>TH</sup> FEBRUARY 2026** – Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 6.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 as compared to 5.4 per cent in the preceding quarter. This performance was the highest since the fourth quarter of 2022 (Q4 2022: 7.4%), underpinned by strong monthly growth in October (6.3%), November (5.4%) and December (7.2%) in 2025. This higher growth also exceeded the advance GDP estimates for the fourth quarter of 2025 of 5.7 per cent, reflecting stronger economic momentum than initially expected. In terms of quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, GDP increased marginally by 0.8 per cent in this quarter from 2.7 per cent in the previous quarter. For the year as a whole, Malaysia's economy grew at 5.2 per cent in 2025, exceeding the 5.1 per cent growth in 2024.

According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Economic growth in the fourth quarter of 2025 continued to be supported by strengthening domestic demand which was driven by tourism-related activities during public and school holidays, higher expenditure on school-related items due to changes in the 2026 academic calendar, festive-related spending, stable labour market conditions and sustained investment activity. Economic activity during this quarter was also strengthened by the hosting of hundreds of meetings, conferences and international programmes, in line with Malaysia's role as ASEAN Chairman, as well as the Sabah State Election. Meanwhile, the rapid development of data centre activities has contributed significantly to increase investment and construction activities. This development has also stimulated growth in the utilities and information & communication technology (ICT) sub-sectors, enhanced the country's export performance, and created employment opportunities. Consequently, it strengthens the national digital ecosystem and supports the expansion of broader and more resilient economic value chains.

He added that, “The strong performance in this quarter was also supported by positive growth of all main economic sectors, particularly the **Services** sector which expanded by 6.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 5.5%). The growth was underpinned by the performance in Wholesale & retail trade which increased by 5.7 per cent, driven mainly by the Wholesale trade (6.5%), Retail trade (4.5%) and Motor vehicles surged to 8.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 2.4%) in line with the continued strong momentum in vehicle production and sales. Information & communication sub-sector also demonstrated a strong growth of 8.9 per cent driven primarily by Computer & information services, following the earlier developments in the data centre operations that support the growing demand for cloud computing, data storage and data processing”.

The **Manufacturing** sector expanded by 6.1 per cent (Q3 2025: 4.1%) in this quarter. The better growth in this sector was driven by export-oriented industries particularly Electrical, electronic & optical products which recorded double-digit growth of 12.7 per cent (Q3 2025: 8.4%) as well as Vegetable & animal oils & fats and food processing which increased 10.0 per cent. Meanwhile, Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products grew by 4.9 per cent.

The **Construction** sector remained strong with growth of 11.0 per cent (Q3 2025: 11.8%) attributed by positive performance across all segments. The Non-residential buildings and Specialised construction activities sub-sectors were the main drivers of the sector, recording double-digit growth of 17.6 per cent and 13.7 per cent respectively. This strong performance was in line with the total value of work done amounting to RM46.4 billion, with a growth of 10.3 per cent.

In addition, the **Agriculture** sector expanded by 5.4 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 (Q3 2025: 0.1%). This performance was driven by the Oil palm sub-sector which surged 16.2 per cent (Q3 2025: -0.7%) in tandem with better performance in the production of fresh fruit bunches. Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC) stated that Malaysia recorded its highest oil palm production in 10 years in October 2025. The expansion in this sector was also supported by Livestock and Other agriculture sub-sectors which increased by 2.7 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively.

The **Mining and quarrying** sector recorded slower growth of 2.0 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2025 (Q3 2025: 9.7%), influenced by moderate growth in the Crude oil & condensate sub-sector of 6.1 per cent (Q3 2025: 8.3%), in line with the performance of crude petroleum exports. Meanwhile, the Natural gas sub-sector contracted by 1.0 per cent (Q3 2025: 11.6%) in this quarter.

Focusing on expenditure performance, the Chief Statistician of Malaysia highlighted, “**Private final consumption expenditure (PFCE)** grew by 5.3 per cent, up from 5.0 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. The growth was driven by resilient household spending, particularly on Transport and Restaurant & hotel which posted double-digit growth of 10.4 per cent (Q3 2025: 9.5%) and 16.1 per cent

(Q3 2025: 14.4%), respectively. This performance was supported by festive seasons and school holidays, which strengthened tourism activities and boosted demand for accommodation and food & beverage services. Additionally, higher travel expenditure abroad, which amounted to RM16.6 billion, rising by 9.3 per cent, together with increased imports of consumption goods, further contributed to the robust growth in PFCE”.

In terms of investment, **Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)** recorded stronger growth of 9.3 per cent (Q3 2025: 7.4%), supported by higher investment in Structure components which increased by 10.1 per cent, particularly in Non-residential buildings. On a sectoral basis, investment activity in both the public and private sectors improved during the quarter.

He also mentioned that “**Government final consumption expenditure (GFCE)** increased by 8.0 per cent (Q3 2025: 7.1%), influenced primarily by increased spending on supplies and services, which contributed to the overall economy growth. On the external front, **Net exports** declined by 45.8 per cent, after a growth of 18.7 per cent in Q3 2025. This was influenced by faster import growth (7.9%) compared with exports (3.9%), attributed by higher import of capital goods”.

## REVISION

The 5.4 per cent growth in the third quarter of 2025 has been revised from 5.2 per cent following an update to the latest data, particularly developments in data centre activities and improvements in other economic indicators. This revision provides the latest overview of the country's economic performance.

## ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE 2025

Malaysia’s economy in 2025 grew by **5.2 per cent** (2024: 5.1%). All main sectors recorded positive growth led by the Services sector at 5.5 per cent, followed by the Manufacturing (4.5%) and Construction (12.2%). In addition, the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors grew by 2.2 per cent and 0.7 per cent respectively.

On the demand side, the economic expansion was driven by PFCE, which increased to 5.2 per cent. Furthermore, GFCF recorded a growth of 9.6 per cent, reflecting robust growth in construction activities. The increase in capital expenditure on structure also contributed to the positive performance in GFCF. Meanwhile, GFCE grew to 6.6 per cent this year. Exports and Imports grew by 3.1 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively, while Net exports contracted by 19.3 per cent, reflecting stronger import growth amid improving domestic demand.

At the regional level, Malaysia registered steady economic growth in 2025, alongside other ASEAN countries, such as Vietnam, Indonesia and Singapore also posted positive growth. Malaysia's economic performance also exceeded several developed nations, namely China 5.0 per cent and South Korea 1.0 per cent, as illustrated in **Table 1**.

Malaysia's economic outlook for 2026 is expected to remain resilient, supported by domestic demand, particularly household spending and investment activities. Visit Malaysia 2026 is anticipated to serve as a key catalyst for the expansion of the services sector, boosting tourism's contribution to the national GDP through higher tourist arrivals, domestic spending and related activities such as transportation, accommodation and retail. At the same time, data centre activities continue to grow as a strategic industry, supported by capital-intensive investments, the availability of digital infrastructure and a stable energy supply. This comprehensive network of projects attracts large-scale investments, generates high-skilled job opportunities and drives demand in the utilities, ICT and professional services sub-sectors. Collectively, these developments enhance economic resilience, broaden domestic value chains and solidify Malaysia's role as a regional hub for services, tourism and digital investment.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the **Economic Census 2026 (BE2026)**, with themed "**Data Nadi Ekonomi Rakyat**". The sixth Economic Census, will be carried out from **5<sup>th</sup> January to 31<sup>st</sup> October 2026**. BE2026 aims to collect comprehensive and 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.

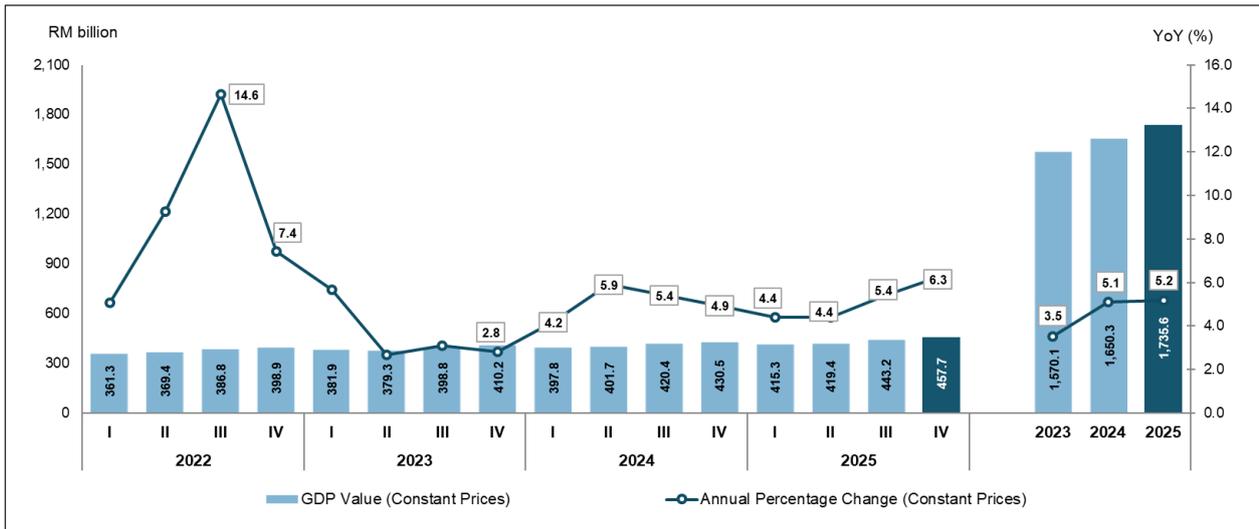
**Malaysia** has, for the first time, successfully secured the **top position** globally in the biennial **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67<sup>th</sup> position in the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

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

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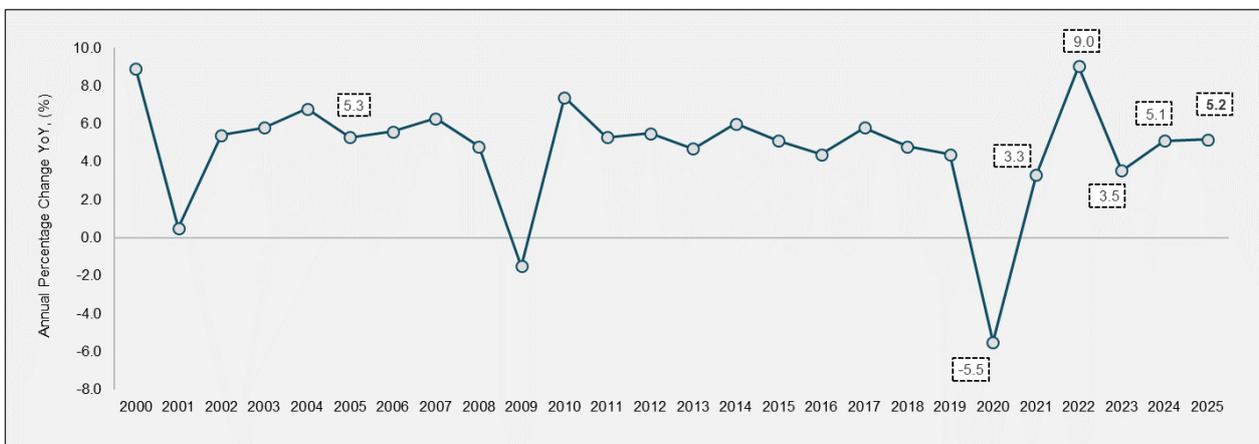
**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA**  
**13 FEBRUARY 2026**

**Chart 1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP)  
Q1 2022 – Q4 2025 and Annual 2023 – 2025**



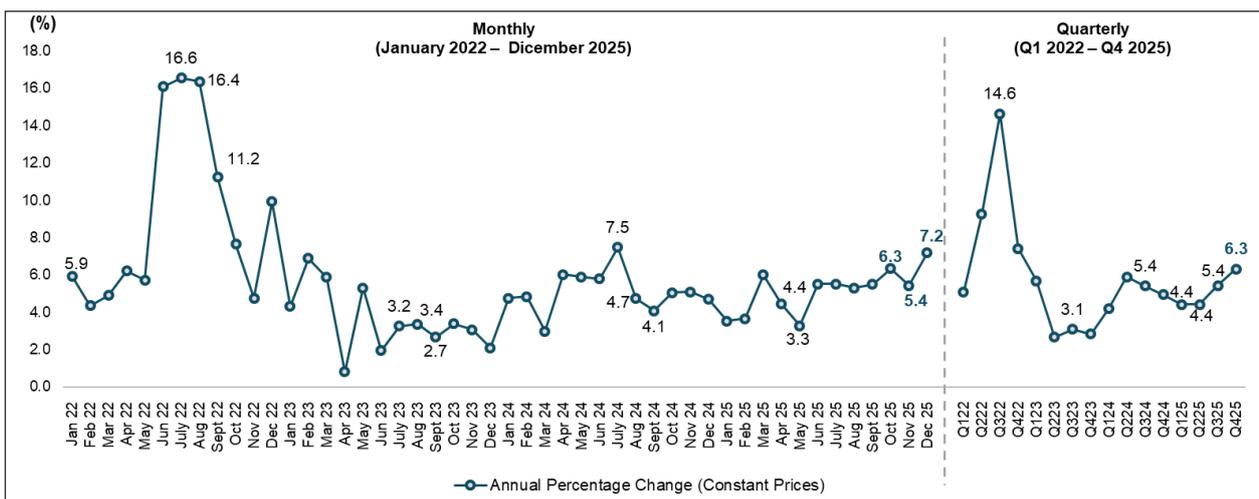
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 2: Annual GDP Growth, 2000 – 2025**



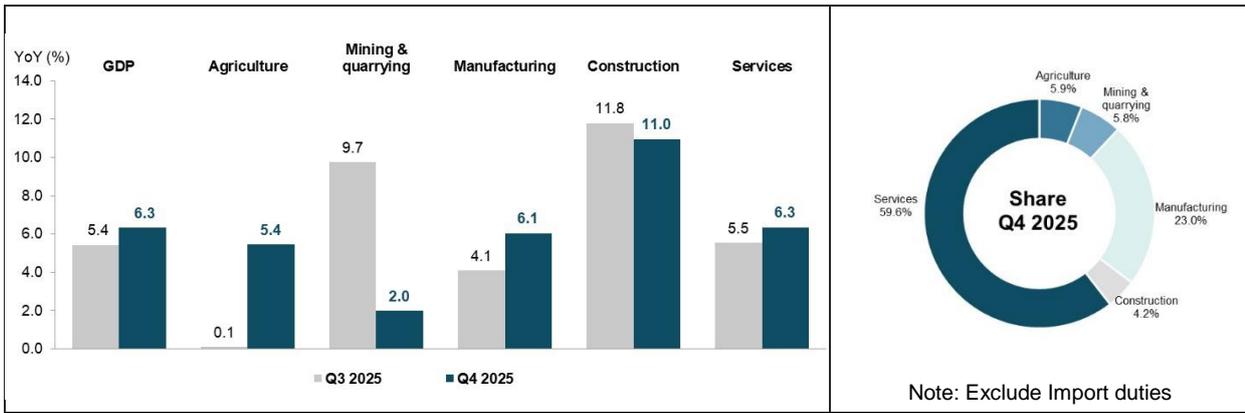
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 3: Monthly and Quarterly GDP Growth, 2022 – 2025**



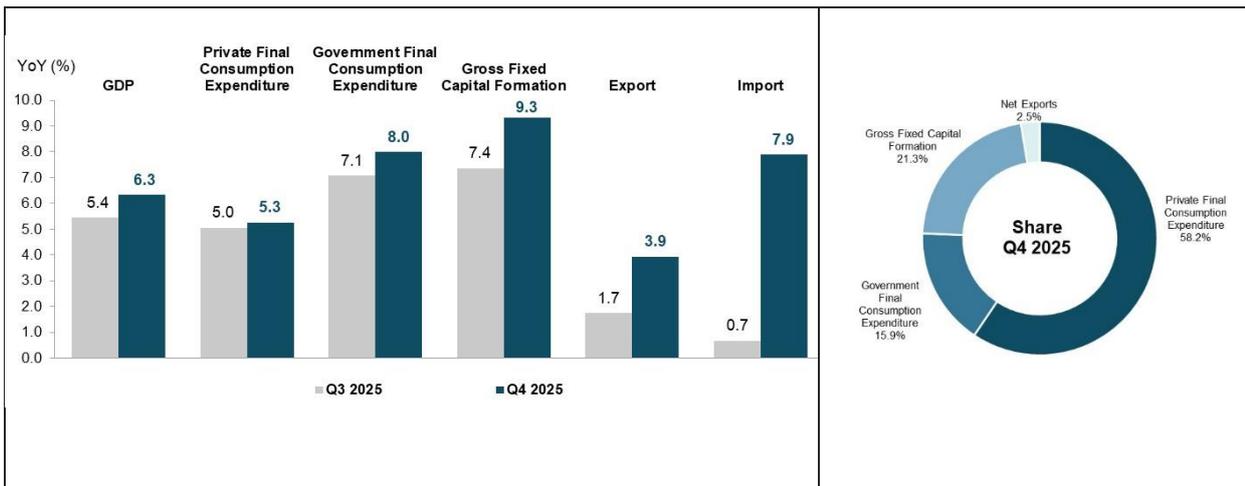
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 4: Quarterly GDP Growth by Kind of Economic Activity, Q3 2025 & Q4 2025**



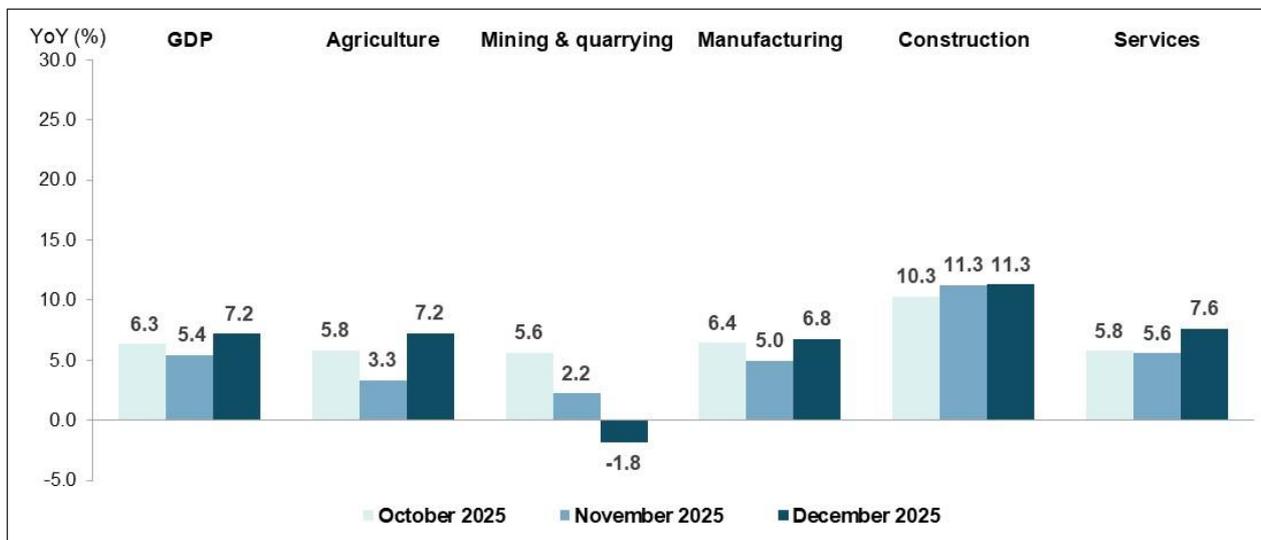
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 5: Quarterly GDP Growth by Type of Expenditure, Q3 2025 & Q4 2025**



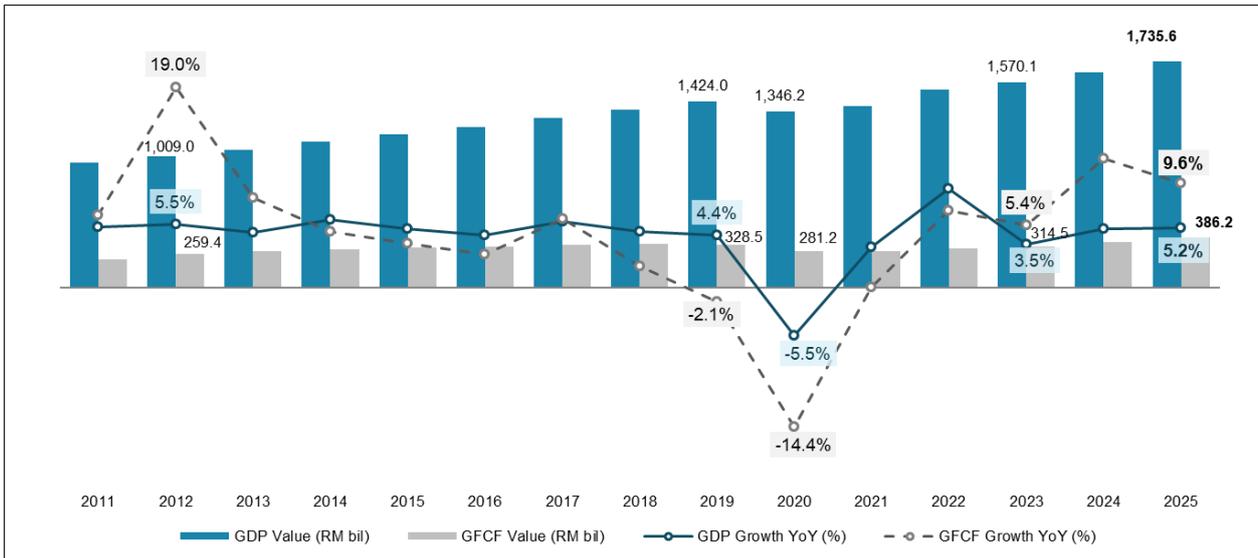
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 6: Monthly GDP Growth by Kind of Economic Activity October – December 2025**



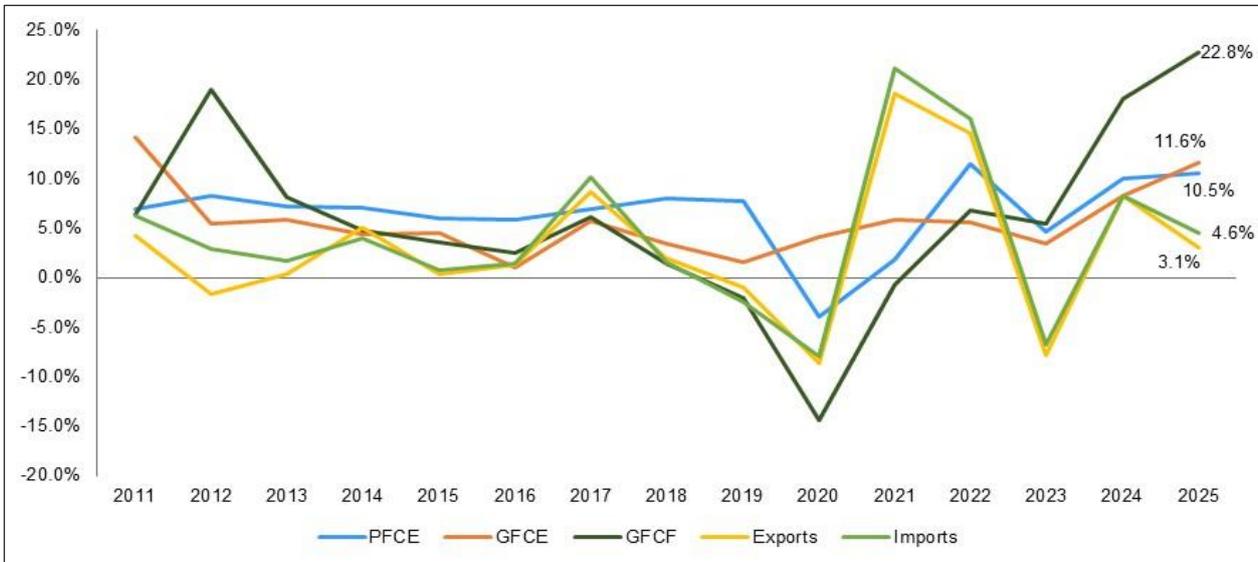
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 7: Annual Growth Rate of GDP and GFCF, 2011 – 2025**



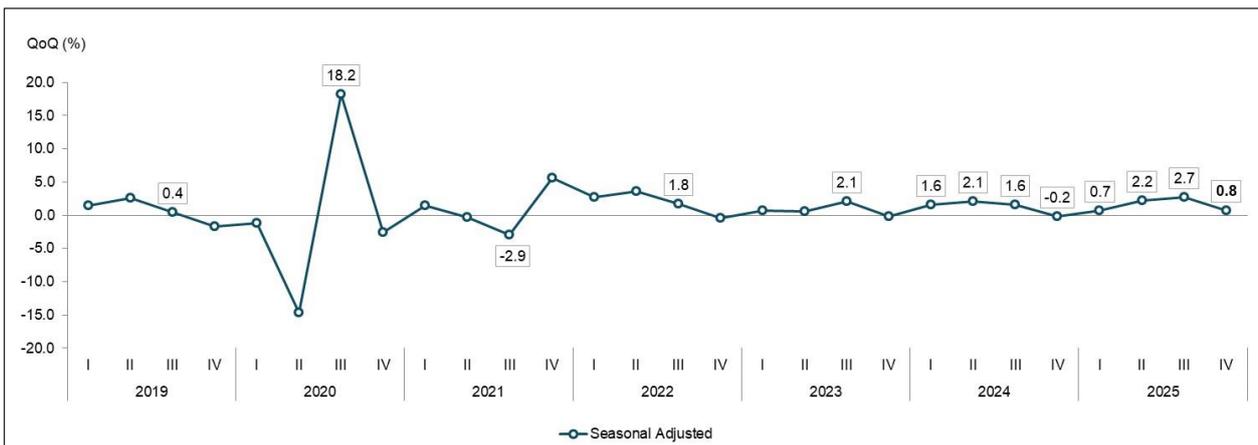
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 8: Annual GDP Growth by Type of Expenditure, 2011 – 2025**



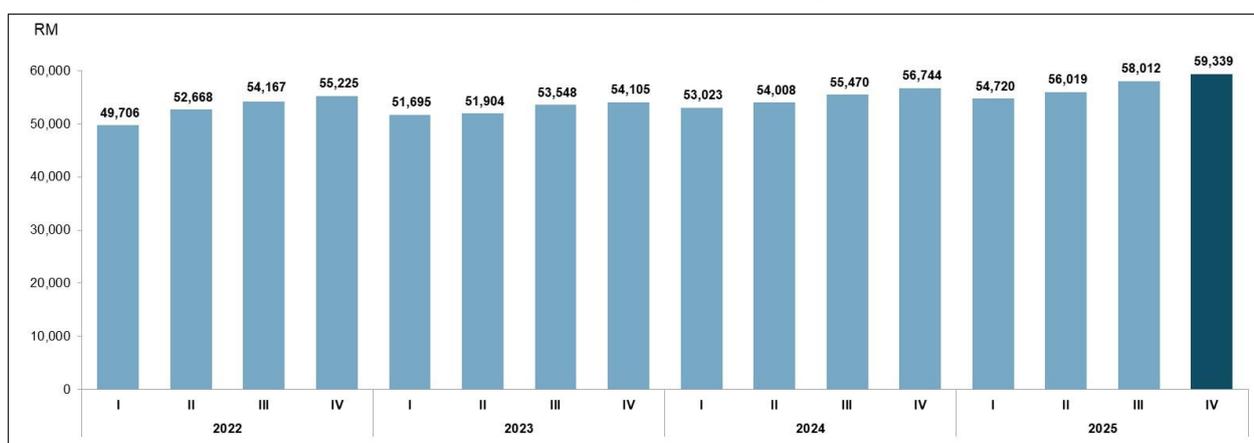
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 9: Seasonally Adjusted GDP (Percentage Change from Preceding Quarter), Q1 2019 – Q4 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 10: Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita, Q1 2022 – Q4 2025**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Table 1: GDP Performance for Selected Countries**

Selected Countries	2024	2025	2023				2024				2025			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
<b>ASEAN COUNTRIES</b>														
Malaysia	5.1	5.2	5.7	2.7	3.1	2.8	4.2	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.4	4.4	5.4	<b>6.3</b>
Singapore	5.3	5.0	0.5	0.6	1.6	3.1	4.3	4.8	7.0	5.3	3.9	4.6	4.6	<b>6.9</b>
Brunei	4.1	n.a	0.8	-3.1	-0.4	6.8	7.2	5.4	5.7	-1.3	-1.8	-0.3	0.03	<b>n.a</b>
Thailand	2.5	n.a	2.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.8	1.2	<b>n.a</b>
Indonesia	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	5.1	5.0	<b>5.4</b>
Vietnam	7.1	8.0	3.4	4.3	5.4	6.7	6.0	7.3	7.4	7.6	6.9	8.0	8.3	<b>8.5</b>
Philippines	5.7	4.4	6.4	4.3	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.5	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	3.9	<b>3.0</b>
<b>OTHER COUNTRIES</b>														
United State of America	2.8	n.a	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.4	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.3	<b>n.a</b>
European Union	1.1	n.a	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.4 <sup>*</sup>
Spain	3.5	n.a	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6 <sup>*</sup>
Italy	0.7	n.a	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8 <sup>*</sup>
France	1.2	n.a	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1 <sup>*</sup>
United Kingdom	1.1 <sup>*</sup>	n.a	1.0	0.5	0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	<b>n.a</b>
People's Republic of China	5.0	5.0	4.7	6.5	5.0	5.3	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.4	5.4	5.2	4.8	<b>4.5</b>
Republic of Korea	2.0	1.0 <sup>*</sup>	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.5 <sup>*</sup>

Source: Official website of Selected National Statistical Office

**Note:**

- % refers to annual percentage change
- \* refers to advance estimates
- n.a refers to not available