



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, 13TH 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 **5th January to 31st 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.

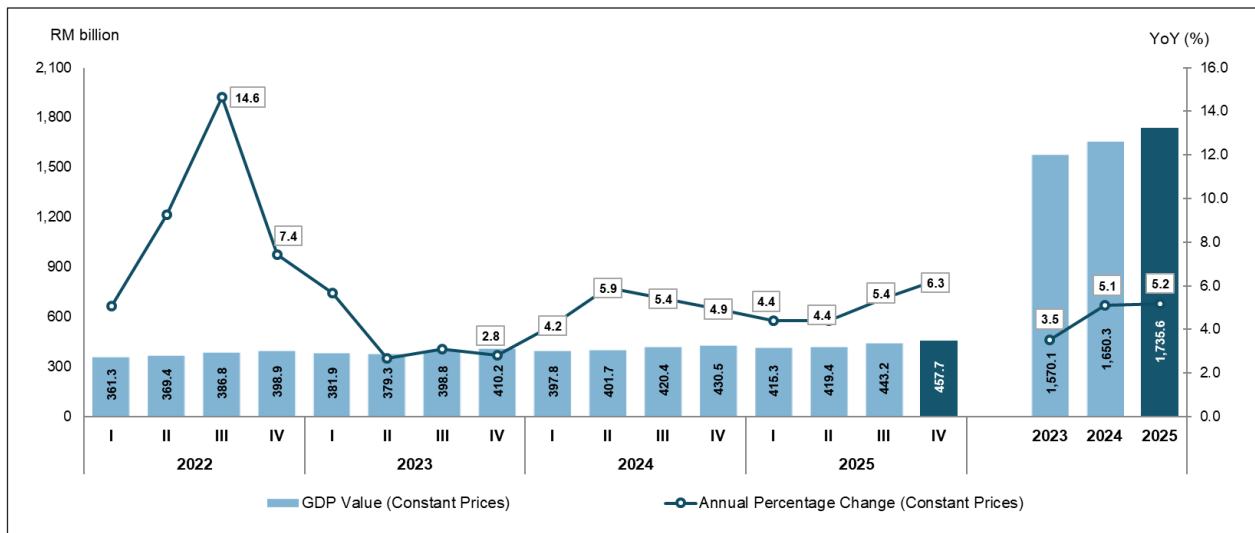
Malaysia has, for the first time, successfully secured the **top position** globally in the biennial **Open Data Inventory (ODIN) 2024/25** report released by Open Data Watch (ODW), surpassing 197 other countries. This achievement marks a significant leap from its 67th position in the ODIN 2022/23 assessment.

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

Released by:

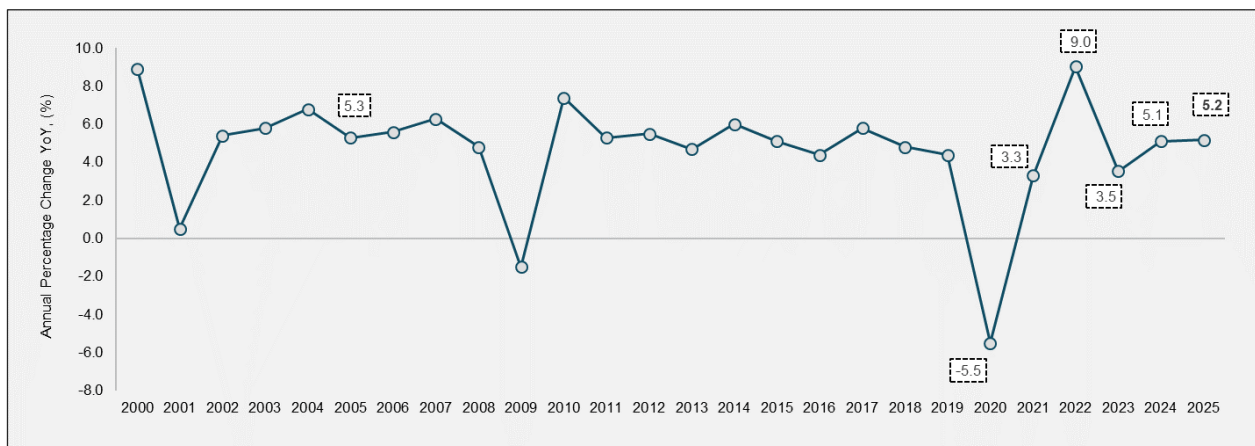
THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
13 FEBRUARY 2026

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



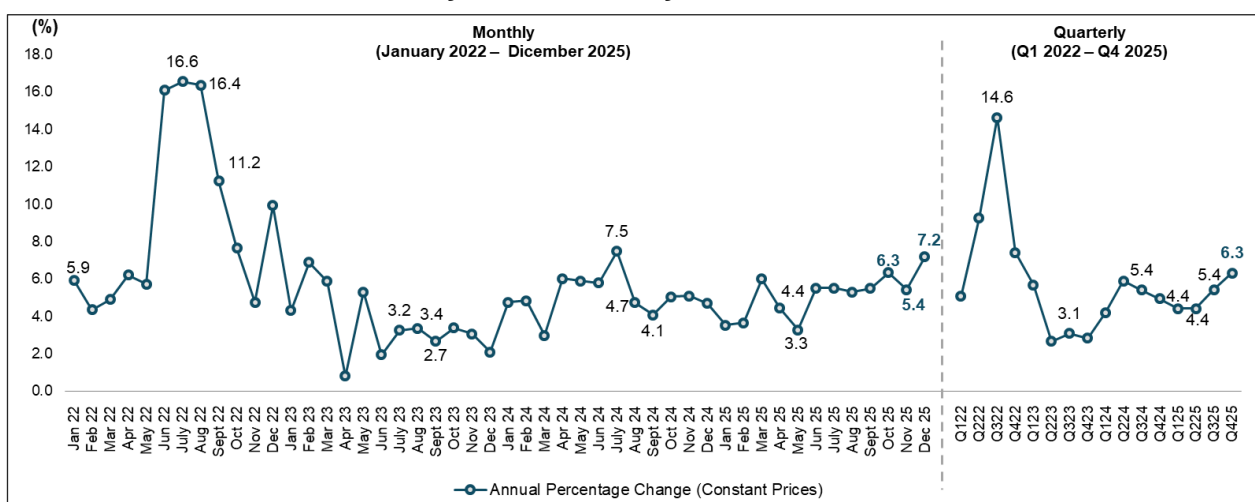
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 2: Annual GDP Growth, 2000 – 2025



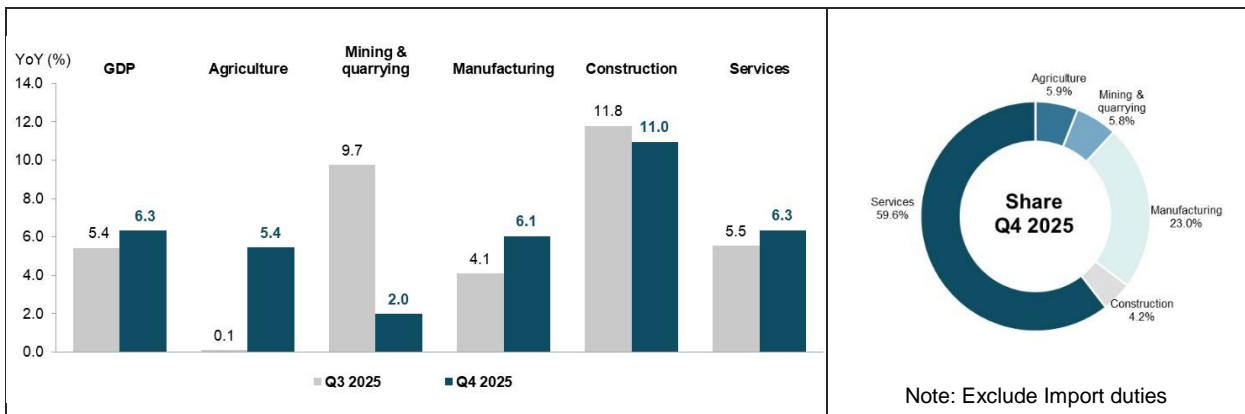
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



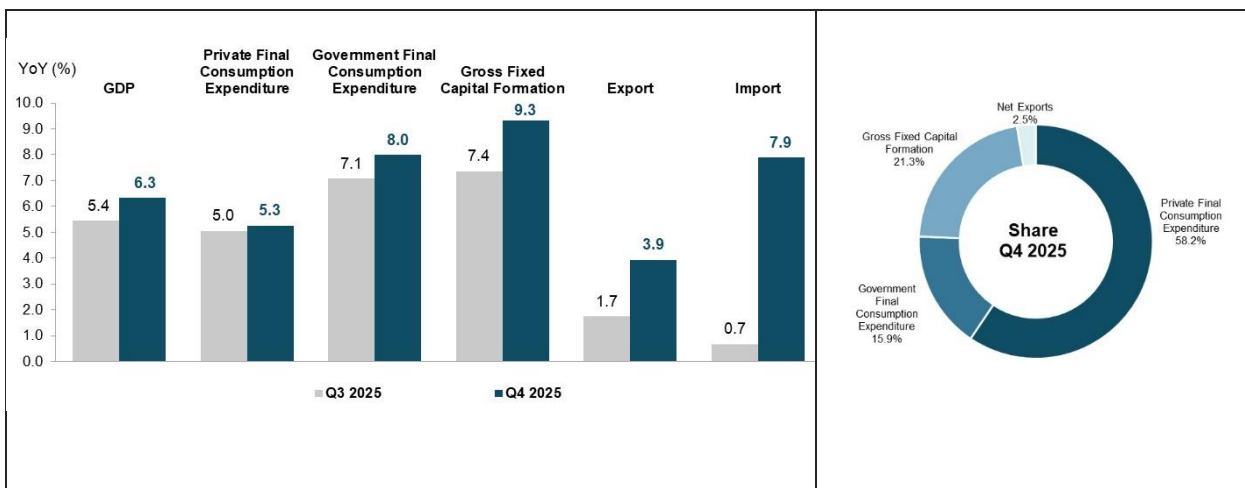
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



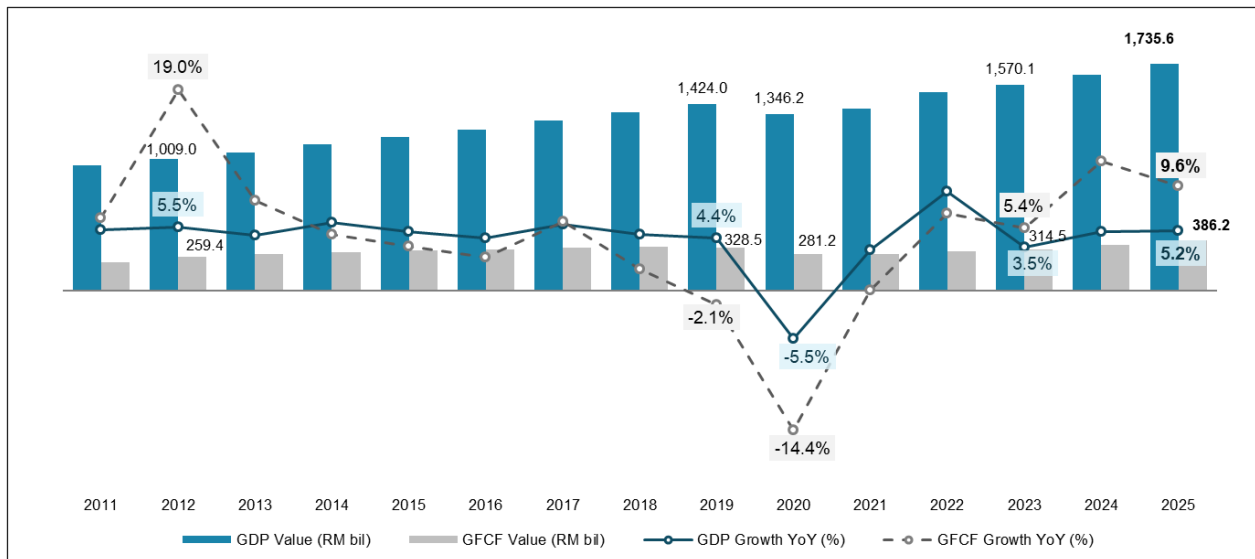
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



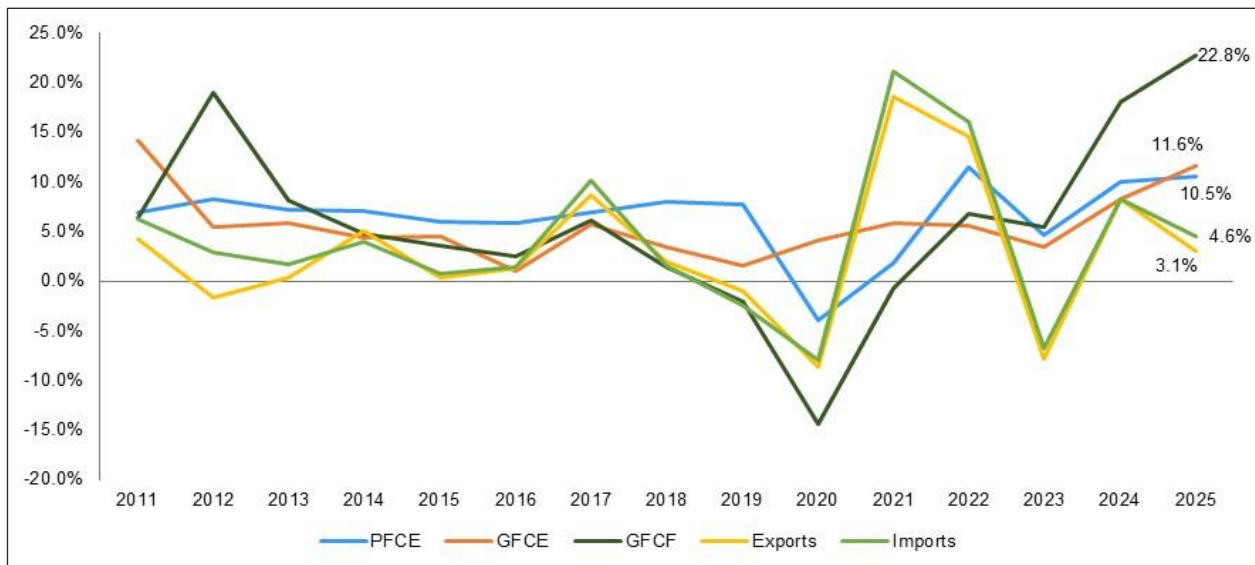
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



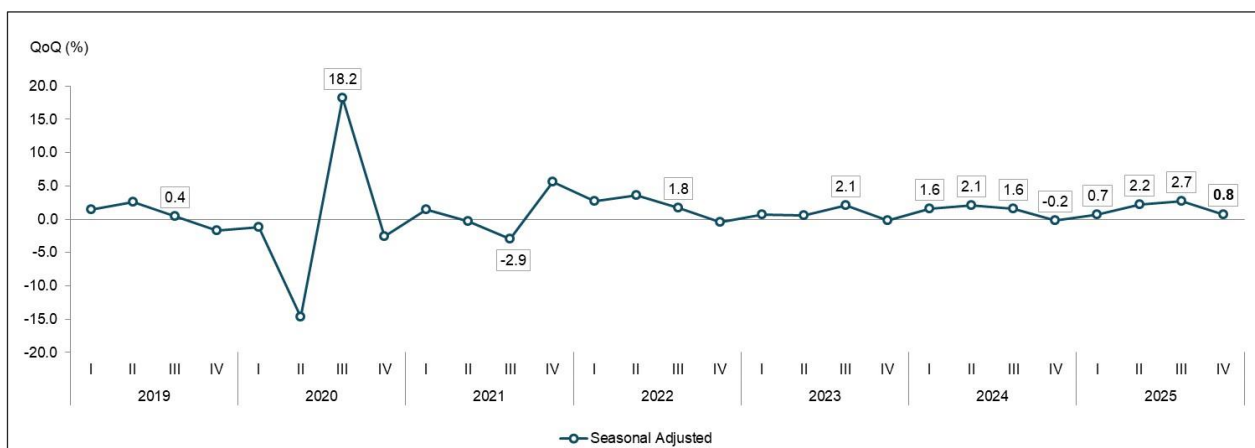
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



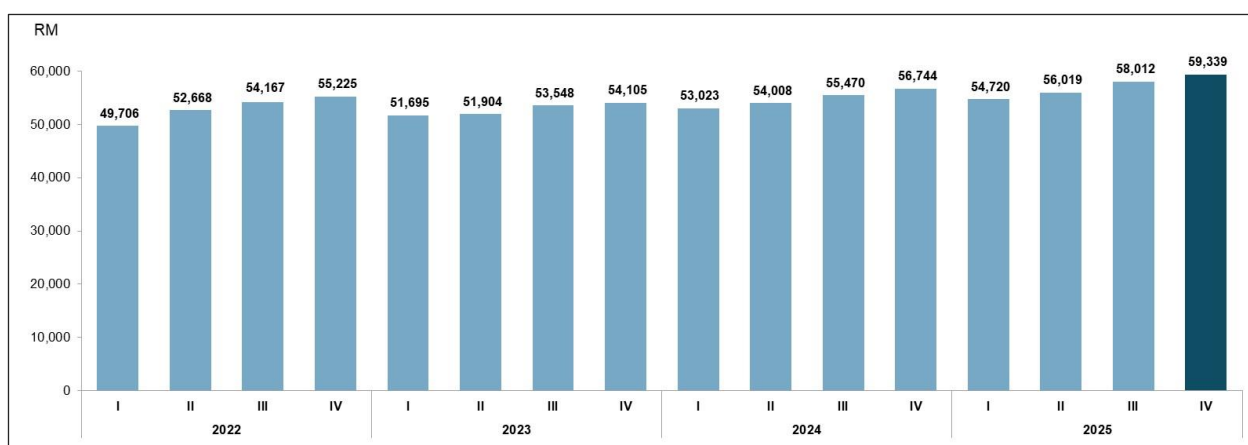
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**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
ASEAN COUNTRIES														
 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	6.3
 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	6.9
 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	n.a
 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	n.a
 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	5.4
 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	8.5
 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	3.0
OTHER COUNTRIES														
 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	n.a
 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 [*]
 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 [*]
 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 [*]
 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 [*]
 United Kingdom	1.1 [*]	n.a	1.0	0.5	0.1	-0.5	0.3	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.3	n.a
 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	4.5
 Republic of Korea	2.0	1.0 [*]	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.2	3.4	2.2	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.6	1.8	1.5 [*]

Source: Official website of Selected National Statistical Office

Note:

% refers to annual percentage change

* refers to advance estimates

n.a refers to not available