

Malaysia Construction

POSITIVE

[Unchanged]

When oil moves, construction follows

Maintain POSITIVE and BUYs on GAM, CMS & PLINTAS

Higher oil prices could raise construction costs through higher diesel and building material prices. For building materials, cement prices may see moderate pressure via higher thermal coal prices, steel prices are likely to remain stable due to weak global demand, and bitumen prices used in road construction may see some pressure as it is closely tied to oil prices. Overall, we gather that the earnings impact on listed companies such as GAM, CMS, and PLINTAS are expected to be manageable for now.

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Diesel prices under most pressure to rise

Rising crude oil prices, driven by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, could indirectly increase construction costs in Malaysia. While oil is not a direct input for most building materials, it affects the broader supply chain that supports the construction industry. Diesel prices typically rise alongside oil prices (Fig. 2), increasing the cost of transporting building materials. Construction machinery also relies heavily on diesel, raising operating expenses for contractors. As Malaysian construction companies generally pay market diesel prices, higher fuel costs may compress construction margins. Diesel prices have already been raised by 26% to MYR3.92/li.

Cement prices as well but not so much for steel prices

The impact on individual building materials varies. Cement production is energy intensive and relies mainly on thermal coal, meaning higher energy prices can increase production costs. However, current thermal coal prices remain far below the extreme levels seen during the 2022 Russia-Ukraine war, suggesting limited pressure on cement prices. Steel production, which depends on coking coal, is also unlikely to face sharp cost increases due to weak global steel demand. Bitumen, a direct petroleum derivative used in asphalt, is more closely tied to oil prices and could raise road construction costs (Fig. 8). Overall, the current oil spike may cause moderate rather than severe building materials inflation ala 2022.

Limited impact on construction companies, for now

From an equities perspective, the earnings impact appears manageable for major Malaysian construction-related firms. GAM is relatively insulated because most of its projects are structured on cost-plus terms, allowing it to pass higher building material costs to clients. CMS faces some risk from higher thermal coal prices affecting cement production, but its dominant position in Sarawak allows it to adjust cement prices if necessary. PLINTAS could see higher highway development costs due to bitumen prices, though the impact on earnings is expected to be small. Overall, the sector faces moderate cost risks but limited downside to earnings forecasts under current conditions. That said, we believe PLINTAS is most defensive.

Stock	Bloomberg code	Mkt cap (USD'm)	Rating	Price (LC)	TP (LC)	Upside (%)	P/E (x)		P/B (x)		Div yld (%)	
							26E	27E	26E	27E	26E	27E
Gamuda	GAM MK	6,327	Buy	4.20	5.30	29	20.9	16.4	2.0	1.9	2.6	3.3
Cahaya Mata S.	CMS MK	328	Buy	1.20	1.72	46	9.0	7.1	0.4	0.4	3.3	3.8
PROLINTAS	PLINTAS MK	268	Buy	0.96	1.25	38	36.3	36.5	1.9	2.0	6.9	6.9

Brent crude oil prices between USD90/bbl-USD100/bbl

Surging crude oil prices (Fig. 1), currently driven by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East, have historically caused increases in the cost of building materials. Oil itself is not a direct input for most construction materials but it plays a crucial role in the supply chains that support the construction industry. Consequently, increases in oil prices can raise construction costs and compress construction margins. In this report, we will try and draw parallels between the previous surge in crude oil prices, driven by the Russia-Ukraine War in 2022, to the current one, driven by geopolitical tensions in the Middle East.

Figure 1: Brent crude oil price (USD/bbl)



Source: Bloomberg, Maybank IBG Research

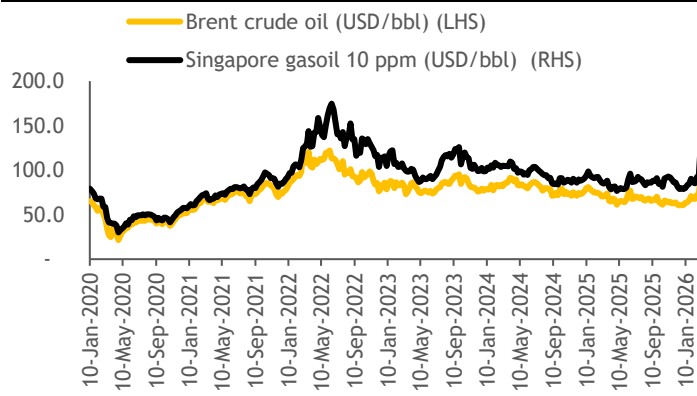
1. Diesel - may be most impacted

Building materials such as cement, steel bars, sand, aggregates, and prefabricated components are heavy and bulky, meaning that transportation accounts for a meaningful portion of their delivered cost (10-25%). When oil prices rise, diesel prices typically increase as well, raising transportation costs. Building materials often travel long distances from quarries, factories, or ports to project sites. As diesel prices rise, the overall cost of delivering these materials increases, which is then reflected in higher building material prices.

In addition, construction projects rely heavily on diesel powered machinery such as excavators, cranes, bulldozers, and generators. When diesel prices rise, the cost of operating these machines increases. Malaysian construction companies mostly pay market diesel prices as subsidised diesel is restricted to logistics, public transport, and a few essential sectors. Construction companies therefore face higher operating expenses, which force them to raise tender prices for new projects or experience margin compression for existing fixed price contracts.

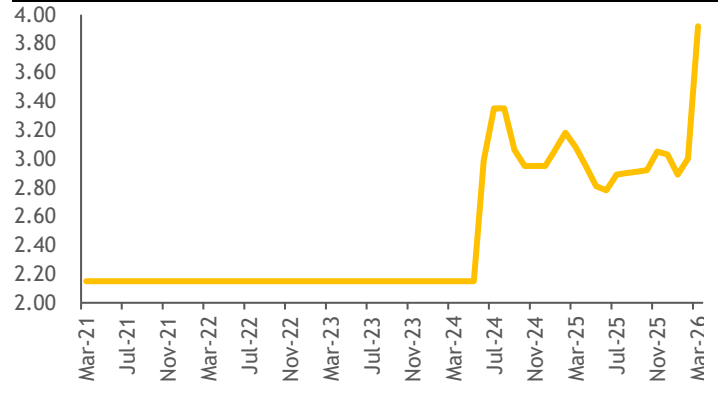
During the Russia-Ukraine war of 2022, gasoil prices (diesel is a type of gasoil) surged to a high of USD174.6/bbl (Fig. 2). Currently, gasoil prices have surged to USD123.6/bbl (11 Mar 2026). Diesel prices in Malaysia have already been raised by 26% to MYR3.92/li (Fig. 3). As explained above, we can expect the cost of transporting building materials and operating machineries to rise going forward.

Fig 2: Singapore gasoil price 10 ppm price (USD/bbl)



Source: Bloomberg, Maybank IBG Research

Fig 3: Malaysia diesel prices (MYR/li)

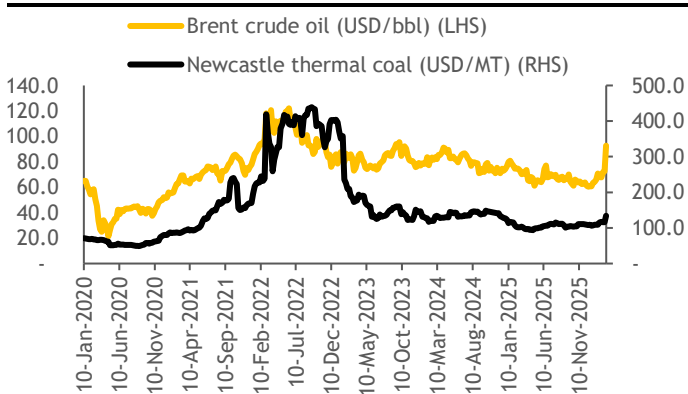


Source: Department Of Statistics Malaysia, Maybank IBG Research

2. Cement - may be moderately impacted

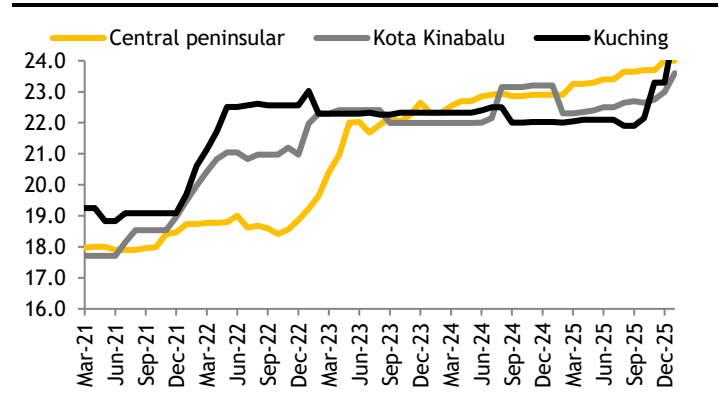
Another important factor is energy consumption during manufacturing. Several building materials are highly energy intensive to manufacture. Cement production, for example, requires high temperatures of c.1,450°C in kilns, and energy can account for 30-40% of production costs. Thermal coal is the main fuel used in kilns. When oil prices rise, energy prices across the broader energy complex often increase as well, especially thermal coal, raising production costs for cement.

Fig 4: Newcastle thermal coal price (USD/MT)



Source: Bloomberg, Maybank IBG Research

Fig 5: Malaysia cement prices (MYR/50kg bag)



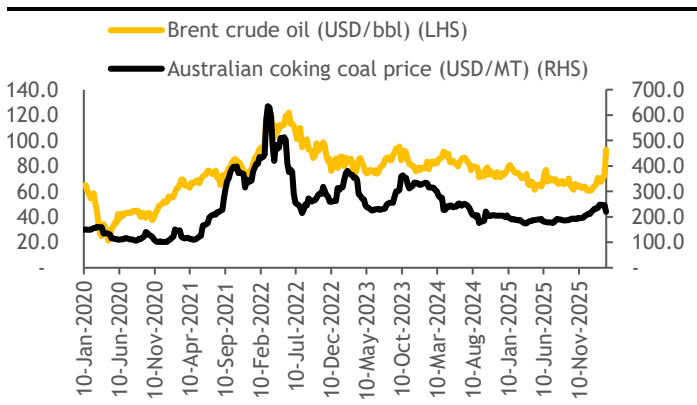
Source: Department Of Statistics Malaysia, Maybank IBG Research

During the Russia-Ukraine war of 2022, thermal coal prices surged to a high of USD439.0/MT (Fig. 4). Thermal coal prices spiked more than oil in 2022 because Europe banned Russian thermal coal, Russia reduced supply of gas to Europe in retaliation, and logistical problems at Australian and Indonesian thermal coal mines. Cement prices in Kuching rose quickly to MYR22.5/50kg bag as there is only 1 cement manufacturer in Sarawak but cement prices in Peninsular Malaysia did not rise until 2023 due to overcapacity (Fig. 5). Currently, thermal coal prices have risen to a more modest USD131.6/MT (11 Mar 2026) as the Middle East is not a major thermal coal exporter. Thus, we do not expect upward pressure on cement prices to be as sharp as 2022-2023.

3. Steel - may be least impacted

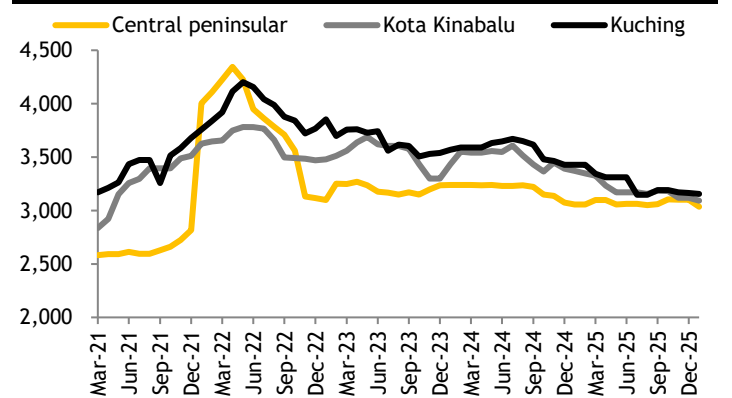
Steel production is also energy intensive. It is typically produced either through blast furnaces (c.75% of Malaysian steel production capacity) that use coking coal or through electric arc furnaces (c.25% of Malaysian steel production capacity) that rely on electricity. Oil price shocks often spill over into the broader energy complex, pushing up the cost of coking coal (25-30% of production cost) and energy (thermal coal, natural gas, and electricity; 10-15% of production cost). These increases can translate into higher production costs for steel, which ultimately affect the price of high tensile deformed bars (rebars) and structural steel.

Fig 6: Australian coking coal price (USD/MT)



Source: Bloomberg, Maybank IBG Research

Fig 7: Malaysia high tensile deformed bars - 1/2 inch price (MYR/MT)



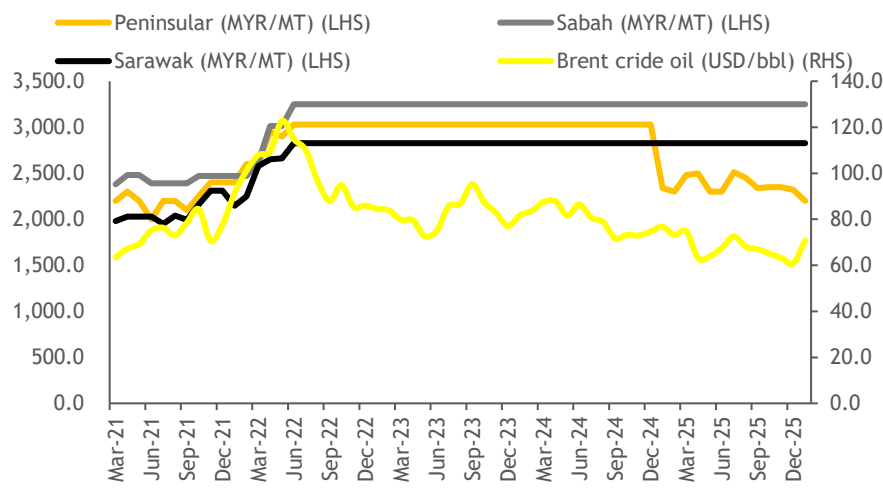
Source: Department Of Statistics Malaysia, Maybank IBG Research

During the Russia-Ukraine war of 2022, coking coal prices surged to a high of USD635.0/MT (Fig. 6). Coking coal prices spiked more than oil in 2022 because Europe banned Russian coking coal, logistical problems at Australian coking coal mines and strong steel demand. Rebar prices in Central Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak hit highs of MYR4,344.5/MT, MYR3,780.8m/MT and MYR4,201.6/MT (Fig. 7). Since then, rebar prices have fallen due to falling coking coal prices and overcapacity from China. Currently, coking coal prices have remained muted at USD221.5/MT (11 Mar 2026) as global steel demand, especially from China, is weak and the Middle East is not a major coking coal exporter. Thus, we do not expect upward pressure on steel prices to be sharp.

4. Bitumen and asphalt - may have some upside risk here

Certain construction materials are even more directly tied to oil because they are derived from petrochemicals. These include products such as bitumen used in road construction, PVC pipes, insulation materials, waterproofing membranes, sealants, and some paints. Because bitumen is refined directly from crude oil, its price tends to move closely with oil prices. As a result, road construction costs can be particularly sensitive to oil price fluctuations.

Figure 8: Bitumen 60/70 penetration (MYR/MT)



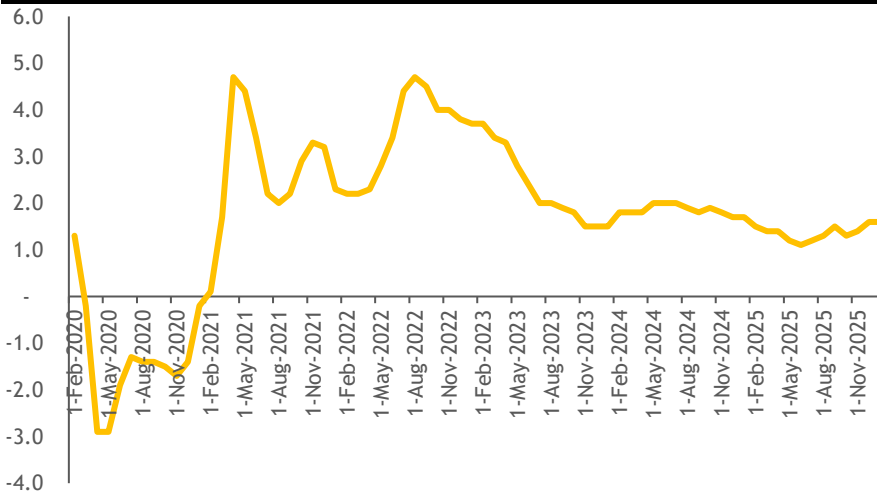
Source: Department Of Statistics Malaysia, Bloomberg, Maybank IBG Research

During the Russia-Ukraine war of 2022, bitumen prices in Peninsular, Sabah and Sarawak hit highs of MYR3,030/MT, MYR3,250/MT and MYR2,827/MT (Fig. 8). Since then, bitumen prices in Sabah and Sarawak have curiously remained high despite relatively lower oil prices compared to 2022 but bitumen prices in Peninsular Malaysia have eased to MYR2,200/MT as at Jan 2026. Thus, we do expect higher production costs for asphalt as bitumen typically accounts for 40-50% of the production costs for asphalt. Asphalt itself typically accounts for 30-50% of the cost to construct roads.

5. Overall inflation - contractors most worried about this

Finally, higher oil prices can trigger broader inflationary pressures across the economy (Fig. 9). Oil price increases can put upward pressure on wages, services, and interest rates, all of which contribute to higher overall construction costs. As these effects accumulate, the price of building materials and construction costs in general rise over time. In fact, the construction companies we spoke to are most wary of this than individual building materials' prices per se.

Figure 9: Malaysia Consumer Price Index (% change YoY)

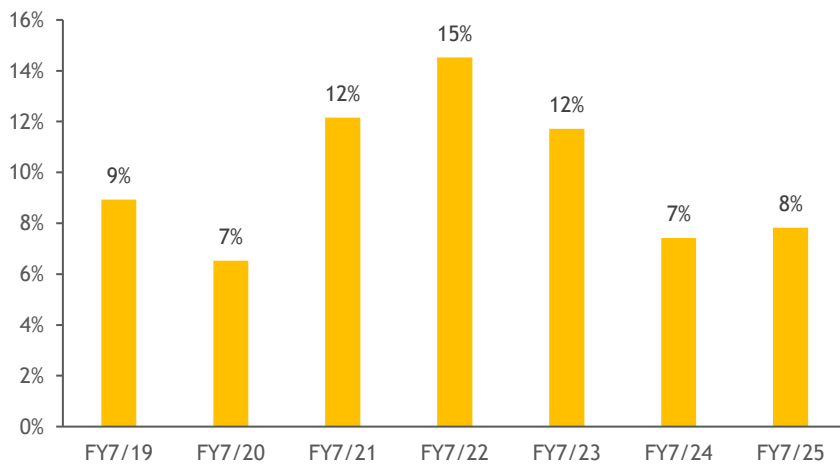


Source: Bloomberg, Maybank IBG Research

Gamuda (GAM MK, BUY, CP: MYR4.20, TP: MYR5.30)

For GAM, we gather that the main risk to its earnings is higher diesel and cement prices that will raise construction costs for its engineering & construction (E&C) and property segments that will compress margins. In FY7/23A, its pre-tax margins fell 3ppts to 12% (Fig. 10). It would appear that the margin compression was due to higher construction costs driven by higher building material prices, but we believe the answer is more nuanced. As we will explain below, the margin compression was due more to GAM's expansion into lower margin Australia and completion of the higher margin Klang Valley Mass Rapid Transit 2 (KVMRT2) project.

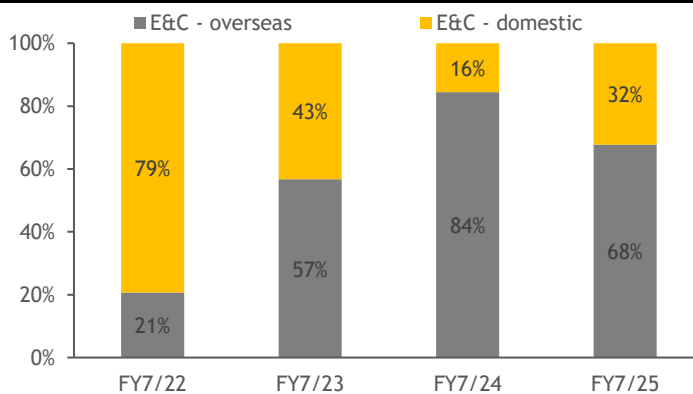
Figure 10: GAM pre-tax profit margin



Source: GAM, Maybank IBG Research

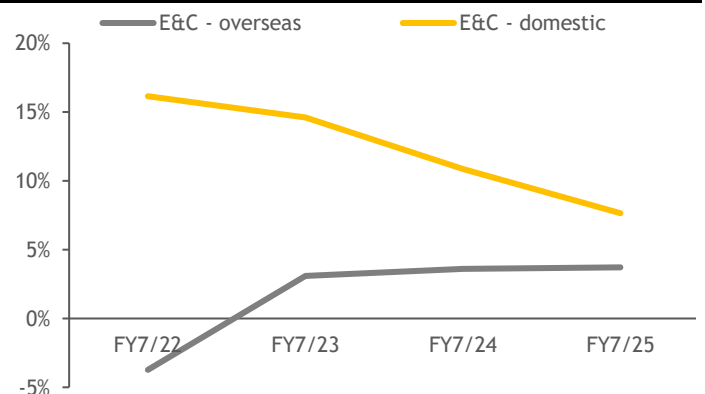
Recall that FY7/23A was the year that GAM expanded into Australia in a big way. Overseas share of E&C revenue surged to 57% due to its MYR6.2b Sydney Metro West - Western Tunnelling Package job win and MYR636m acquisition of DT Infrastructure. That said, construction projects in Australia attract low net margins of c.4% (Fig. 12). At the same time in Malaysia, the high margin KVMRT2 project (mid-teens in percentage terms) was being completed. The domestic projects that succeeded the KVMRT2 project yielded lower and, in our view, normal margins (high single digits in percentage terms).

Fig 11: GAM engineering & construction revenue breakdown by geography



Source: GAM, Maybank IBG Research

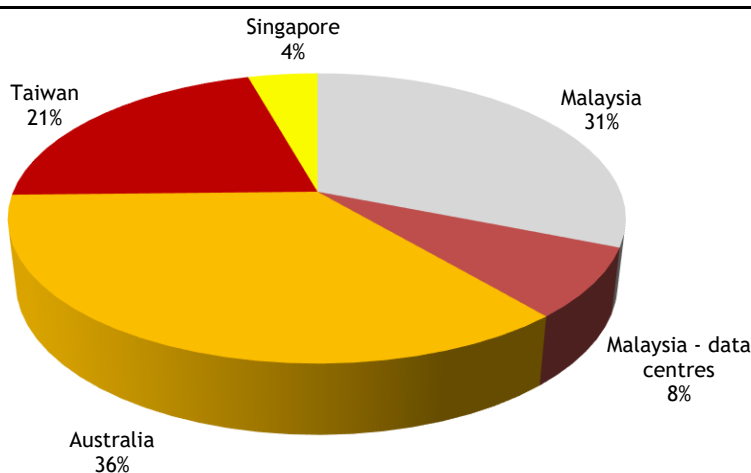
Fig 12: GAM engineering & construction net profit margin by geography



Source: GAM, Maybank IBG Research

Thus, we cannot definitively conclude that higher building material prices in 2022 negatively impacted GAM’s margins then. We now turn our attention to the future. During its 2QFY7/26 results briefing, GAM stated that it is currently too early to tell if rising oil prices will negatively impact margins going forward. In any case, it stated that it has ‘protection’ clauses in most of its contracts to preserve margins. On further enquiry, we understand that GAM’s projects overseas and data centre ones are priced on a cost-plus basis. This means that they are able to pass on increases in the cost of building materials to their clients. Overseas and data centre jobs account for c.70% of its current orderbook (Fig. 13). These leave its domestic jobs which account for only c.30% of its current orderbook exposed to some increase in the cost of building materials.

Figure 13: GAM MYR44b orderbook breakdown as at 31 Jan 2026



Source: GAM, Maybank IBG Research

Nonetheless, we deem it useful to carry out a sensitivity analysis. For GAM, we are forecasting FY26E/FY27E/FY28E group pre-tax profit margins (engineering & construction and property development) of 8.2%/8.1%/9.4%. Our sensitivity analysis indicates that every 50bps decrease in group pre-tax profit margins due to increases in the cost of building materials will trim our FY26E/FY27E/FY28E earnings estimates by 6%/6%/6% and SOTP-TP by 5% (Fig. 14). Thus, we rate the risk to GAM’ earnings and TP as moderate.

Figure 14: GAM earnings and SOTP-TP sensitivity analysis

	FY7/26E	FY7/27E	FY7/28E
Base case core net profit (MYRm)	1,186.7	1,513.3	2,325.4
-50bps in group pre-tax profit margins (MYR)	1,114.3	1,422.2	2,188.2
-100bps in group pre-tax profit margins (MYR)	1,041.8	1,331.2	2,051.0
-150bps in group pre-tax profit margins (MYR)	969.3	1,240.1	1,913.8
Base case SOTP-TP (MYR)	5.30		
-50bps in group pre-tax profit margins (MYR)	5.03		
-100bps in group pre-tax profit margins (MYR)	4.76		
-150bps in group pre-tax profit margins (MYR)	4.47		

Source: Maybank IBG Research

Figure 15: GAM base case Sum-Of-The-Parts (SOTP) valuation

1.0 ENGINEERING & CONSTRUCTION					
			<u>Est. net profit</u> (MYR'm)	<u>Target PER (x)</u>	<u>Gamuda's share</u> (MYR'm)
FY27E E&C profit			887	20	17,745
2.0 PROPERTY					
	<u>Unsold areas</u> (acres)	<u>Bal. GDV</u> (MYR'm)	<u>Shareholding</u> (%)	<u>NPV of future profits</u> (MYR'm)	<u>Gamuda's share</u> (MYR'm)
Horizon Hills (50%)	134	1,437	50%	90	45
Gamuda Gardens	567	8,413	100%	280	280
Gardens Park	472	3,590	100%	120	120
Kundang Estates	-	-	100%	-	-
Twentyfive.7	83	2,183	100%	122	122
Gamuda Cove	819	20,192	100%	686	686
Gamuda GM Klang	-	-	100%	-	-
Others	45	2,047	100%	112	112
Gamuda City (Hanoi)	232	11,790	100%	818*	818*
Celadon City (HCMC)	-	134	100%	27	27
Chapel Street (Melbourne)	-	46	100%	4	4
Aldgate (90%, London)	0	137	90%	13	11
West Hampstead (85%, London)	-	24	85%	2	2
Normanby (Melbourne)	-	323	100%	20	20
Artisan Park, UG5.6 Binh Duong (HCMC)	-	270	100%	30	30
Elysian, HN 2.8 (HCMC)	-	270	100%	30	30
Fareham (Melbourne)	-	204	100%	13	13
Eaton Park, MCT 3.7 (HCMC)	2	1,994	100%	214	214
The Meadow, HCMC (GP5.0)	8	188	100%	17	17
Springville, Dong Nai (DX18.2)	45	1,774	100%	143	143
Hai Phong	3	986	100%	99	99
75 London Wall (75%, London)	2	4,633	75%	552	414
Woolwich (87.75%, UK)	0	585	88%	56	50
Woolwich 2 (90%, UK)	0	232	90%	22	20
City Wharf (80%, UK)	1	482	80%	46	37
Marshgate (100%, UK)	1	600	100%	50	50
Chencharu Close (50%, Singapore)	7	6,886	50%	735	368
					3,734
	2,421	69,420			
Property net asset as at 31 Jul 2025					9,795
Total property					13,529
TOTAL SOTP					31,274
Number of shares*					5,898.0
SOTP per share (MYR)					5.30

Source: GAM, Maybank IBG Research

Cahaya Mata Sarawak (CMS MK, BUY, CP: MYR1.20, TP: MYR1.72)

For CMS, we gather that the main risk to its earnings is higher thermal coal prices that will raise production costs for its cement business and compress margins. Its cement business contributes the great majority of its earnings (Fig. 16). To be sure, there could be risk to its earnings from its road maintenance business due to higher bitumen and asphalt prices and oiltools business due to interrupted operations in the Middle East. Yet, we expect the former to pass through higher costs easily and the latter to experience higher drilling activities outside of the Middle East (i.e. Nigeria, Russia, India and Indonesia) thanks to higher oil prices.

Figure 16: CMS FY25A core pre-tax profit breakdown

Segment	MYRm
Cement	160.6
Road maintenance	22.9
Property development	5.9
Phosphate	(108.2)
Oiltools	9.6
Construction materials and trading	(0.5)
Support services & strategic investments	4.9
Unallocated corporate expenses	(20.1)
Share of associates' profits	46.7
Share of JV's profits	24.6
Total	146.5

Source: CMS, Maybank IBG Research

Our sensitivity analysis indicates that every USD10/MT increase in average thermal coal prices above our assumption of USD105/MT will trim our FY26E/FY27E/FY28E earnings estimates by 3%/2%/2% and TP based on 13x FY26E PER by 3% (Fig. 17). In order to be made whole (i.e. earnings neutral), we estimate that every USD10/MT increase in average thermal coal prices above our assumption of USD105/MT can be offset by a MYR12/MT increase in average cement selling prices above our assumption of MYR398/MT (Fig. 18). Given the current thermal coal price of USD131.6/MT (11 Mar 2026), we estimate that average cement selling prices can be raised by a modest MYR30/MT or 8% to MYR428/MT to make CMS whole.

Figure 17: CMS earnings and TP sensitivity analysis

	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Base case core net profit (MYRm)	142.6	182.8	199.1
+USD10/MT increase in average thermal coal prices (MYRm)	138.5	178.5	194.6
+USD20/MT increase in average thermal coal prices (MYRm)	134.4	174.2	190.0
+USD30/MT increase in average thermal coal prices (MYRm)	130.3	169.8	185.5
Base case TP based on 13x FY26E PER (MYR)	1.72		
+USD10/MT increase in average thermal coal prices (MYRm)	1.68		
+USD20/MT increase in average thermal coal prices (MYRm)	1.63		
+USD30/MT increase in average thermal coal prices (MYRm)	1.58		

Source: Maybank IBG Research

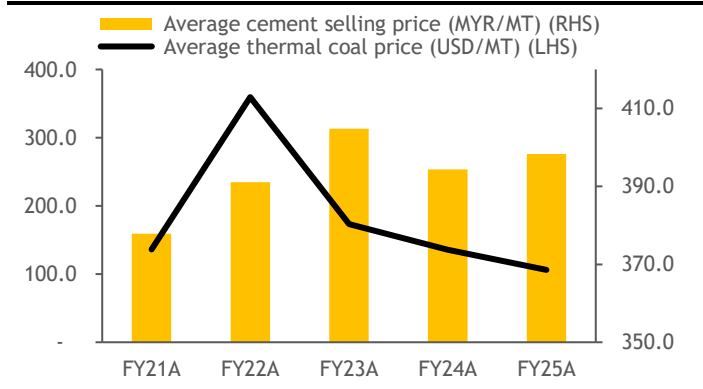
Figure 18: Average cement selling prices for CMS to be made whole

Average thermal coal price (USD/MT)	Average cement selling price (MYR/MT)
Base case (105)	Base case (398)
115	410
125	422
135	434

Source: Maybank IBG Research

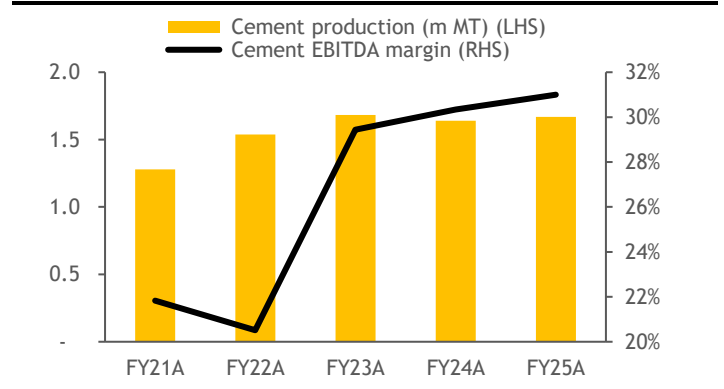
It is useful for us to examine how CMS reacted when thermal coal prices soared in 2022. During the Russia-Ukraine war of 2022, thermal coal prices surged to a high of USD439.0/MT (Fig. 4). CMS responded by raising its cement prices by an average of 7% (Fig. 19). Notwithstanding, its cement sales still grew 20% YoY ostensibly because of higher construction activity post-COVID and, we believe, its dominance as the sole cement manufacturer in Sarawak (Fig. 20). Consequently, FY22A EBITDA margin eased only 1ppt to 21%. As thermal coal prices eased but cement prices remained stable, EBITDA margins surged to 29% in FY23A, 30% in FY24A and 31% in FY25A. Thus, we rate the risk to CMS' earnings and TP as low.

Fig 19: CMS average cement selling price and thermal coal price



Source: CMS, Bloomberg, Maybank IBG Research

Fig 20: CMS cement production and EBITDA margin



Source: CMS, Maybank IBG Research

Prolintas Infrastructure Business Trust (PLINTAS MK, BUY, CP: MYR0.955, TP: MYR1.25)

For PLINTAS, we gather that the main risk to its earnings is higher highway development expenditure due to higher bitumen and asphalt prices that lead to higher depreciation and amortisation that will reduce core net profit. Yet, our sensitivity analysis indicates that every 10% increase in highway development expenditure will trim our FY26E/FY27E/FY28E earnings estimates by a mere 0.4%/1.0%/1.9% and DCF-TP by only 3% (Fig. 21). Thus, we rate the risk to PLINTAS' earnings and TP as low.

Figure 21: PLINTAS earnings and DCF-TP sensitivity analysis

	FY26E	FY27E	FY28E
Base case core net profit (MYRm)	28.9	28.8	28.0
+10% highway development expenditure (MYRm)	28.8	28.5	27.5
+20% highway development expenditure (MYRm)	28.7	28.2	26.9
+30% highway development expenditure (MYRm)	28.6	27.9	26.4
Base case DCF-TP (MYR)	1.25		
+10% highway development expenditure (MYR)	1.21		
+20% highway development expenditure (MYR)	1.17		
+30% highway development expenditure (MYR)	1.12		

Source: Maybank IBG Research

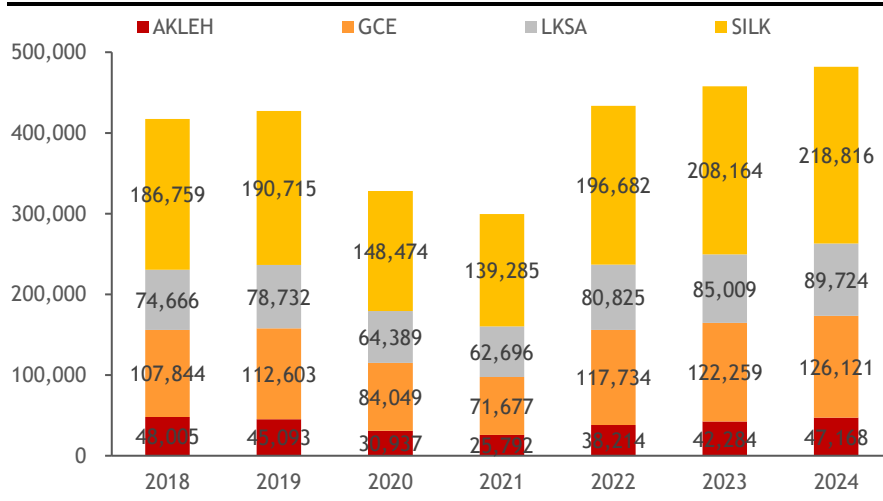
Figure 22: PLINTAS base case DCF valuation

	Value MYRm	Value/sh MYR	Comments
Equity discounted cash flow	913.3	0.83	Ke = 11.3% on 1.1x Beta
Cash balance	227.0	0.21	End-FY26E
Investments (mainly in unit trust)	235.6	0.21	End-FY26E
Equity value	1,375.9	1.25	

Source: Maybank IBG Research

Of all the stocks under our coverage, we posit PLINTAS as the most defensive. The government has committed to maintaining the price of RON95 at MYR2.05/li. We believe that as long as this price holds and there is sufficient supply of RON95, there should be little to nil risk to its average daily traffic. PLINTAS was listed on the Main Market of Bursa Malaysia on 25 Mar 2024. Thus, we do not have historical financial information going back to 2022. That said, we have historical average daily traffic going back to 2018. Despite the acute inflationary pressures in 2022, 2022 average daily traffic still exceeded 2019 average daily traffic by 1.5% (Fig. 23). This is why we believe PLINTAS is the most defensive stock under our coverage.

Figure 23: PLINTAS average daily traffic



Source: PLINTAS, Maybank IBG Research

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