



MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL.7 2022



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 7 | 2022

Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 until 31st December 2022 and the Annual Economic Survey (AES) 2022 from 15th April 2022 until 30th September 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

Economic and social statistics publication namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1 2022.

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust".

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN



The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is pleased to welcome users and readers to the seventh Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) for 2022. This publication presents the latest economic scenario based on the official macroeconomic statistics released by DOSM. This edition focuses on the economic performance for May 2022 and with some recent statistics for June 2022. In addition, an article entitled "Measuring Labour Productivity indices in Malaysia" is featured in this release, which studies the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee in generating value-added or overall output.

Most of the economies in the world are underway toward recovery and started showing steadier performances in the first five months of 2022 as against the same period of the previous year. Nevertheless, the recent economic barriers - the ongoing geopolitical crisis, China's zero COVID-19 policy, disruptions in the supply chain, inflationary pressure, and tightening of monetary policies has resulted the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to revise the global economic growth prospect in 2022 to 3.2 per cent and 2.9 per cent, respectively. Before this, IMF forecasted the world's economy to expand by 4.4 per cent while the World Bank projected a growth of 4.1 per cent.

Despite these risks, Malaysia's economic performance is still intact, reflected by the positive trajectory registered by several key economic indicators in May 2022 compared to the previous year. In May 2022, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) rose moderately at 4.1 per cent as compared to the same month last year. The rise in the IPI was backed by the increment in Manufacturing index (6.9%) and Electricity index (2.8%). The Mining index, on the other hand, fell by 4.9 per cent. Meanwhile, Manufacturing sector's sales continued double-digit year-on-year growth of 15.7 per cent by recording RM142.0 billion in May 2022 (April 2022: 13.2%). The increase was impelled by Electrical & electronics products (24.9%); Food, beverages & tobacco products (20.4%); and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (7.7%).

Simultaneously, the elated and lively celebration of Hari Raya Aidilfitri after two years of stringent social and economic measures to contain the COVID-19 pandemic had resulted in Wholesale & retail trade sales soaring by 19.9 per cent year-on-year to record RM129.8 billion in May 2022. The growth was driven by Retail trade subsector which increased by RM13.0 billion or 29.9 per cent to RM56.3 billion. This was followed by Wholesale trade and Motor vehicles which surged by 11.7 per cent to RM59.6 billion and 20.1 per cent to RM13.9 billion, respectively. This sector is expected to continue recording positive year-on-year growth as all economic activities continued to flourish after the removal of all restrictions imposed during the pandemic.

Looking at the prices, more costly food prices accelerated Malaysia's inflation rose 2.8 per cent in May 2022 to 126.6 against 123.1 in the same month of the preceding year. The incline in headline inflation was mainly due to the rise in Food & non-alcoholic beverages group (5.2%) as compared to the same month of the preceding year which posted the highest increase since November 2011. The rise in chicken and vegetables prices due to higher prices of animal food and fertiliser and the high demand during the festive season in May 2022 were the main causes for this increment. Other groups also recorded increases except for Communication which remained unchanged. Considering June 2022, Malaysia's inflation increased 3.4 per cent to 127.4 as against 123.2 in the same month of the preceding year.

Accompanying this, Malaysia's Producer Price Index remained double-digit at a rate of 11.2 per cent year-on-year in May 2022 as compared to 11.0 per cent in April 2022. The growth was mainly led by the rise in the index of Mining (20.6%), Agriculture, forestry & fishing (16.7%) and Manufacturing (10.1%). The indices of Water supply increased by 1.2 per cent while Electricity & gas supply decreased by 0.6 per cent. However, for June 2022 Producer Price Index registered 10.9 per cent as compared to 11.2 per cent recorded in May 2022.

The transition to the endemic phase and the government's fruitful action in the economic recovery have also influenced the performance of Malaysia's total trade in May 2022. The country's total trade rose by 33.6 per cent to RM228.4 billion from RM170.9 billion in May 2021. Exports increased by 30.5 per cent to RM120.5 billion while imports grew by 37.3 per cent to RM107.9 billion. Since the growth of imports exceeded exports, the trade surplus dropped by 8.3 per cent to RM12.6 billion over the same period last year. Moreover, Malaysia's total trade continued its strong performance in June 2022, with a value of RM270.4 billion and subsequently recorded a growth of 43.4 per cent from RM188.5 billion in the same period of preceding year.



NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

Adding to this, the labour force situation remained resilient during the month as the number of employed persons grew by 3.4 per cent (+529.2 thousand persons) to 15.90 million persons (May 2021: 15.37 million persons). As a result, the employment-to-population ratio improved by 1.4 percentage points year-on-year to 66.8 per cent. In the meantime, the unemployment rate slipped by 0.6 percentage points year-on-year to 3.9 per cent (May 2021: 4.5%).

Concurrently, the Leading Index (LI) in May 2022 grew by 2.2 per cent to 111.2 points in the reference month after recording a negative 0.5 per cent in April 2022, showing an improved and favourable performance in Malaysia's economy. Taking this into account, Malaysia is optimistic that the economic recovery will continue to be resilient into the next seven months of 2022, with the effective management of inflation by the government in providing a conducive environment for the sustainable growth of the Malaysian economy.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Household Income, Expenditure and Basic Amenities Survey (HIES/BA) 2022 from 1st January 2022 to 31st December 2022 and the Annual Economic Survey 2022 (AES 2022) from 15th April 2022 to 30th September 2022. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation given by selected respondents by sharing their information with DOSM and making the survey a success. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

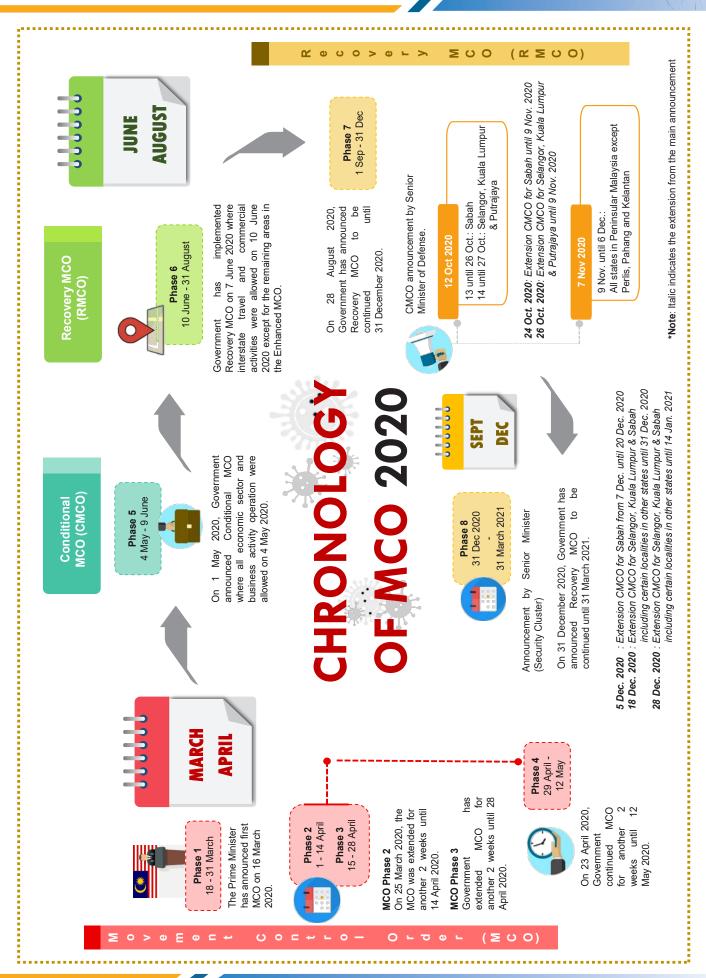
DOSM also released economic and social statistics, namely PocketStats which contain quarterly and annual statistics that can be obtained from the DOSM portal or via the link https://bit.ly/PocketStatsQ1_2022.

Thank you.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

July 2022

MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER



89

MCO 19 February - 4 March 2021

On 16 February 2021

Selangor, WP Kuala Lumpur,

Johor and Pulau Pinang.

MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER

JAN



CMCO announcement by Security Cluster) Senior Minister

1 - 14 January

state

The

announced by YDPA A National State of

Emergency

Agong on 12 January

emergency will last

untill 1 August 2021

pe

may

earlier on the

COVID-19 situation.

depending terminated

Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Sabah

MCO 2.0 *

On 11 January 2021 announcement Prime Minister

13 Jan - 4 Feb

Klang Valley, Pulau Pinang, Melaka Johor, Sabah and WP Labuan

Kelantan On 15 January 2021

DF MCO 202

16 Jan - 4 Feb

Security Cluster) announcement

Senior Minister

On 19 January 2021

22 Jan - 4 Feb

Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan Kedah, Terengganu and Perlis



Sarawak CMCO 13 - 27 January 2021.



Klang Valley, Pulau Pinang, Melaka, Johor, Sabah, WP Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah, MCO 5 - 18 February 2021 Kelantan, Labuan,

CMCO 1 - 14 February 2021



Senior Minister

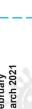
RMCO 19 February - 4 Mac 2021

and Terengganu.

Security Cluster) announcement



-1 March 2021



Perlis, Melaka, Pahang, Terengganu, Sabah (except Nabawan district), WP Putrajaya, WP Labuan and RMCO 5 - 18 March 2021 On 2 March 2021

Kedah (Langkawi district)

Kedah (except Langkawi district), Kelantan, Pulau Pinang, Perak, Selangor, WP Kuala Lumpur, Negeri CMCO 5 - 18 March 2021 Sembilan and Johor.

CMCO 16 - 29 March 2021 On 12 March 2021

On 16 March 2021

Sembilan (except Seremban district), Melaka, Sabah Perak, Pahang, Terengganu, WP Putrajaya, Negeri Perlis, Kedah (except Kuala Kedah and Kulim district), except Nabawan district) and WP Labuan. RMCO 19 - 31 March 2021

district), Pulau Pinang, Kelantan, Selangor, WP Kuala Lumpur, Negeri Sembilan (Seremban district) and Kedah CMCO 19 - 31 March 2021 (Kuala Kedah

MCO 16 - 31 March 2021 Sabah (Nabawan district)

(Security Cluster) announcement Senior Minister

Ferengganu and Perlis.

CMCO 19 February - 4 March 2021

WP Putrajaya, Kelantan, Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah

Melaka, Sabah, WP Labuan,

· Sarawak



CMCO 15 February

CHRONOLOGY

On 30 March 2021

(Security Cluster) announcement

Senior Minister

Perak, Pahang, Terengganu, WP Putrajaya, Perlis, Kedah (except Kuala Muda district), Negeri Sembilan (except Daerah Seremban), Melaka, Sabah and WP Labuan. RMCO 1-14 April 2021

11111

CMCO 1 - 14 April 2021

MAR

Kuala Lumpur, Negeri Sembilan Selangor Kuala Daerah Seremban) and Johor. Pulau Pinang, Kelantan, (Daerah Kedah

On 30 March 2021

CMCO 30 March- 12 April 2021

∪ **≥** ∪ 0 ≥ U O ပ O

MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER



On 12 April 2021

(Security Cluster) Senior Minister announcement RMCO 15 - 28 April 2021

Perlis, Kedah (except Kuala Muda district), Perak, Pahang Ferengganu, WP Putrajaya (exceb Seremban district), Melaka Fawau and Keningau district Sabah (except Lahad Datu Sembilan and WP Labuan. Vegeri

CMCO: 15 - 28 April 2021

Kuala Negeri Sembilan Seremban district) and Kelantar Kedah (Kuala Muda district) district) W Pinang, Musang Selangor, Lumpur, Pulau Johor. (Gua

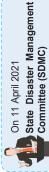
DF MCO 2021

CHRONOLOG

Sabah (Lahad Datu, Tawau MCO 15 - 28 April 2021 and Keningau district)

On 13 April 2021

Kelantan (Jajahan Kota Bharu, Bachok, Machang, Tumpat MCO 16 - 29 April 2021 Pasir Mas, Pasir Puteh, and Tanah Merah)





On 27 April 2021

RMCO: 29 April - 17 May 2021 Kedah (except Kuala WP Putrajaya, Seremban district), Melaka and Muda district), Perak, Pahang, Sembilan Ferengganu, WP Labuan. Negeri

CMCO: 29 April - 17 May 2021

Pulau Pinang, Negeri Sembilan Seremban district), Johor and Kedah (Kuala Muda district

-- CMCO: 29 April - 5 May 2021 Selangor

CMCO: 29 April - 6 May 2021

-- MCO: 29 April - 17 May 2021 WP Kuala Lumpur

- Kelantan

(Security Cluster) Senior Minister announcement

CMCO: 6 - 17 May 2021 On 4 May 2021

Hulu Langat, Petaling, Gombak, Sabak Bernam, Hulu Selangor Klang, Kuala Langat, Sepang and Kuala Selangor district. MCO: 6 - 17 May 2021 district.

MAY

MCO: 7 - 20 May 2021 On 5 May 2021

- WP Kuala Lumpur

On 26 April 2027

State Disaster Management

CMCO 27-17 May 2021

Committee (SDMC)

MCO 3.0: 12 May - 7 June 2021 - All States

On 10 May 2021

announcement Prime Minister

(Security Cluster)

Senior Minister announcement

50% of passenger capacity with LRT and buses are limited to only reduced frequency Public transport

The attendance capacity of imited to 20% of the total (not based Circular or Instruction of the including frontliners services) and 80% Work From Home (WFH) employees for the civil service Public Service Department (JPA).

operating

standard

the

o

(SOP)

procedures

Full closure of social and economic sectors or 'total lockdown' Phase

One across the country

On 11 June 2021

MCO 3.0: 1-14 June 2021

3.0 which came into effect on 25 Movement Control Order (MCO)

May 2021.

Additional restrictions to tighten

On 22 May 2021

announcement Prime Minister

On 28 May 2027



stores, stalls, laundries and petrol stations (except on highways) are limited from 8.00 am to 8.00 pm

economic sectors or 'total lockdown' of Full closure of the social and Phase One across the country which began on 1 June 2021, continued for

another 14 days

MCO 3.0: 15-28 June 2021

convenience

Shopping malls,

Business Operating Hours

Employee attendance capacity operations for the private sector

Including

and

at a time.

management limited to only 60%

MOVEMENT CONTROL ORDER

(effective 17 September 2021)

Terengganu



effective 16 August 2021)

Car wash

services

On 15 August 2021

JONE

Prime Minister

announcement

On 28 June 2021

National Recovery Plan Phase 1

economic sectors or 'total lockdown' Phase One (MCO 3.0) is continued where full closure of the social and across the country (NRP Phase 1: effective 29 June 2021)

National Recovery Plan Phase 2

Perlis, Kelantan, Terengganu, (effective 5 July 2021) Pahang and Perak

Pulau Pinang (effective 7 July 2021)

Sabah (effective 10 July 2021)

50

National Recovery Plan

Sarawak (effective 14 July 2021)

On 14 August 2021

Phase 3

Perlis, Sarawak and WP Labuan (effective 16 August 2021)

20

National Recovery Plan Phase 3

(effective 8 October 2021) On 6 October 2021

On 16 October 2021

•

Perak, Kelantan, Pulau Pinang, (effective 18 October 2021) Kedah & Sabah

(effective 25 October 2021)

Johor & Terengganu

AUG SEPT 11 business activities were allowed to resume operations under Phase one of the NRP

On 19 August 2021

for individuals who have vaccination Additional social and economic sector (phase 1 NRP and beyond) effective: complete 20 August 2021 facilities received



Night market & weekly market operations

market/week market area must present a COVID-19 vaccination the Customers entering digital card/certificate



Dine-in activities for

Clothing, fashion &

accessory stores

Electrical and

Barbershops and

Kitchenware stores Household items & Electronics stores

Sports equipment

Car accessory

stores

beauty centers/

salons

Jewellery stores

Car distribution &

sales centres

and under to dine-in at the premises in accordance with general health ALLOWED to bring children aged 17 protocols



Sports, recreation & leisure activities * (without physical

& farmer's markets

Furniture stores

Morning markets

Observe physical confinement and performed in

Time: 6.00 am - 10.00 pm

open areas (outdoor)including semi - open

· Dine-in in restaurants/cafes is ALLOWED

Club-house activities:

Dressing room/bathroom operation is

contact and not in

groups)

Jogging, exercise, taichi, cycling, skateboarding, NOT PERMITTED

fishing, equestrian, archery, hiking, tennis (singles) badminton (singles), golf, motoring & as such.

Pionics & camping - Participation of children aged 17 and under is **PERMITTED** in strict compliance with SOPs.

CHRONOLOG **OF MCO 202**1 National Recovery Plan On 6 October 2021 Phase 4



Pahang



National Recovery Plan Phase 2

WP Kuala Lumpur, WP Putrajaya,

effective 18 October 2021)

Selangor & Melaka

(effective 4 September 2021) On 2 September 2021 Melaka

On 8 September 2021 W.P. Putrajaya

National Recovery Plan Phase 4

On 24 August 2021

National Recovery Plan

Phase 3

(effective 26 August 2021) On 22 September 2021 WP Labuan

(effective 4 September 2021)

Negeri Sembilan

On 15 September 2021

(effective 24 September 2021) Negeri Sembilan

Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur,

effective 10 September 2021)

(effective 8 November 2021)

Pulau Pinang and Sabah

Perlis, Kedah, Perak,

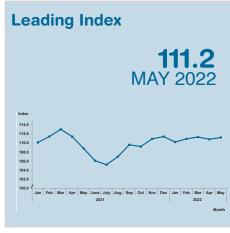
KEY REVIEW

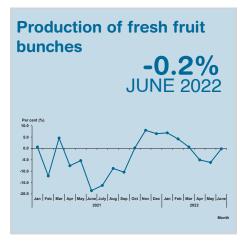


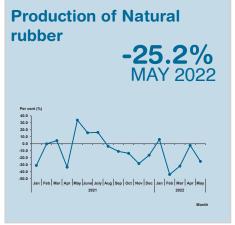
- The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank expect that the global economy will grow by 3.2 per cent and 2.9 per cent, respectively, in 2022, lower than their prior forecast for this year. The revision was a repercussion of the adverse effect of prolong pandemic and the conflict between Ukraine and Russia which led to global supply chain disruptions and in turn contributed to rising inflation.
- Malaysia's natural rubber production plunged by 25.2 per cent to 21,073 tonnes in May 2022 from 28,164 tonnes in the same month of 2021. On a monthly basis, natural rubber production declined by 6.3 per cent as compared to 22,498 tonnes in April 2022. The production of fresh fruit bunches decreased marginally by 0.2 per cent to 7,967,345 tonnes in June 2022 as opposed to the same month in 2021 (7,980,011 tonnes). Meanwhile, a month-on-month comparison showed an increase of 6.8 per cent over May 2022 (7,457,943 tonnes).
- In May 2022, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) rose by 4.1 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year. The rise in the IPI was backed by the increment in Manufacturing index (6.9%) and Electricity index (2.8%). The Mining index, on the other hand, fell by 4.9 per cent.
- Concomitantly, the Manufacturing sector's sales continued double-digit growth of 15.7 per cent by recording RM142.0 billion in May 2022 (April 2022: 13.2%) compared to the same month last year. The growth in sales value was impelled by Electrical & Electronics Products (24.9%), Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (20.4%) and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (7.7%).
- Furthermore, the Wholesale & Retail Trade sales soared 19.9 per cent year-on-year to a record RM129.8 billion in May 2022. The growth was driven by the Retail Trade sub-sector which increased by RM13.0 billion or 29.9 per cent to RM56.3 billion. This was followed by Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles which surged by 11.7 per cent to RM59.6 billion and 20.1 per cent to RM13.9 billion respectively.
- Looking at the prices, National inflation in May 2022 increased 2.8 per cent to 126.6 as against 123.1 in the same month of the preceding year. The increase in headline inflation was mainly from the rise in Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group (5.2%) as compared to the same month of the preceding year, the highest increase since November 2011. Other groups also recorded increases except for Communication which remained unchanged. Considering June 2022, Malaysia's inflation increased 3.4 per cent to 127.4 as against 123.2 in the same month of the preceding year.
- At the same time, Malaysia's Producer Price Index remained double-digit at a rate of 11.2 per cent year-on-year in May 2022 as compared to 11.0 per cent in April 2022. The growth was mainly led by the rise in the index of Mining (20.6%), Agriculture, forestry & fishing (16.7%) and Manufacturing (10.1%). The indices of Water supply increased by 1.2 per cent while Electricity & gas supply decreased by 0.6 per cent. However, for June 2022 Producer Price Index registered 10.9 per cent as compared to 11.2 per cent recorded in May 2022.
- Malaysia's total trade in May 2022 rose 33.6 per cent to RM228.4 billion from RM170.9 billion in May 2021. Exports increased by 30.5 per cent to RM120.5 billion while imports grew by 37.3 per cent to RM107.9 billion. As the growth of imports exceeded exports, the trade surplus fell by 8.3 per cent to RM12.6 billion over the same period last year. Moreover, Malaysia's total trade continued its strong performance in June 2022, with a value of RM270.4 billion and subsequently recorded a growth of 43.4 per cent from RM188.5 billion in the same period of preceding year.
- In May 2022, the labour market showed that the number of employed persons grew by 3.4 per cent (+529.2 thousand) to 15.90 million persons (May 2021: 15.37 million persons). As a result, the employment-to-population ratio improved by 1.4 percentage points year-on-year to 66.8 per cent. Subsequently, the unemployment rate slipped 0.6 percentage points year-on-year to 3.9 per cent (May 2021: 4.5%).
- Based on the Leading Index (LI) in May 2022, Malaysia's economy is expected to perform a better economic recovery in the upcoming months with effective management of inflation by tightening the monetary policy. The LI improved to 111.2 points in the reference month to post a growth of 2.2 per cent year-on-year after recording a negative 0.5 per cent in April 2022.

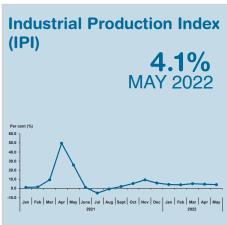
MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS R E V I E W

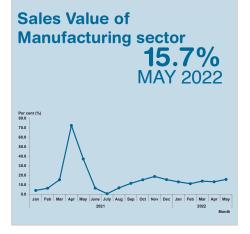
ECONOMIC BAROMETER

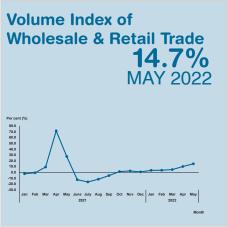




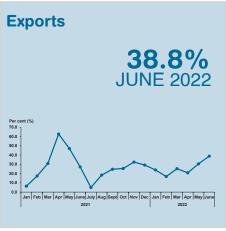


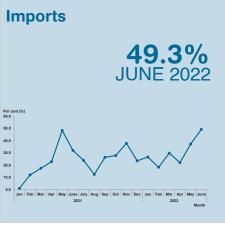


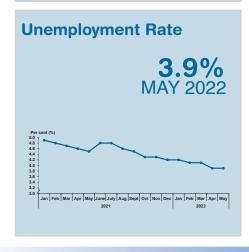


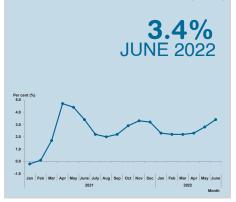












Consumer Price Index (CPI)



OVERVIEW



World Economy

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) foresees the world economy encountering a recession in 2023. The agency lowered its global economic growth forecast to 3.2 per cent in 2022, 0.4 percentage points lower than in the April 2022 World Economic Outlook.

While the World Bank, through its Global Economic Prospects report published in June 2022, expects the global economy to decline from 5.7 per cent in 2021 to 2.9 per cent in 2022 which is slower than the 4.1 per cent anticipated in January 2022. This was due to several factors, such as the crisis in Ukraine and the movement control orders in China has led to global supply chain disruptions and contributed to rising inflation.

Growth in advanced economies is also projected to sharply decelerate from 5.1 per cent in 2021 to 2.6 per cent this year, a 1.2 percentage point below projections in January. The advanced economic performance is expected to further moderate to 2.2 per cent in 2023, largely reflecting the further unwinding of the fiscal and monetary policy support provided during the pandemic. Looking at the most recent economic data, large economies such as China and Russia dropped in the second quarter of this year, thus raising the risk for next year. Moreover, global inflation, rising interest rates, slowing China's economic growth, and increased Russian war-related sanctions in Ukraine also affected the economic slowdown.

In terms of inflation, the risk of stagflation will cause potentially harmful consequences for middle and low-income economies. As a result of the pandemic and the war, the level of per capita income in developing economies this year will be nearly 5 per cent below its pre-pandemic trend.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's economy began to show recovery momentum when it recorded a growth of 3.1 per cent in 2021 compared to a decline of 5.5 per cent in the previous year. The impact of this recovery was reflected in 2021 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) state performance, whereby all states showed favorable performance compared to the decline in 2020. Five states outperformed national growth, topped by Pulau Pinang with 6.8 per cent increment, followed by Selangor with 5.0 per cent, Terengganu, with 3.6 per cent, Perak, 3.5 per cent, and Kedah grew by 3.2 per cent.

The Services sector rebounded 1.9 per cent in 2021 after declining 5.4 per cent the previous year, with a share of 57.0 per cent of Malaysia's economy. The performance was driven by the wholesale & retail trade, finance & insurance, information & communication and government services subsectors. W.P. Kuala Lumpur and Selangor continued to be the main contributors with economic growth of 1.6 per cent (2020: -5.8%) and 2.2 per cent (2020: -6.6%), respectively.

Furthermore, the Manufacturing sector which constituted 24.3 per cent to the Malaysia's GDP expanded 9.5 per cent from negative 2.7 per cent in 2020. The upturn was fuelled by a strong growth primarily in electrical, electronic and optical products at 14.6 per cent (2020: 2.6%) and petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products at 12.9 per cent (2020: -1.0%) sub-sectors. The rise in demand for semiconductor chips in recent years has influenced the double-digit growth, particularly in Selangor (13.1%) and Pulau Pinang (12.4%).

The Mining & quarrying sector increased marginal 0.3 per cent influenced by the natural gas subsector particularly in Sabah. This subsector flourished 6.6 per cent as compared to a drop of 9.4 per cent in 2020.

On the other hand, the Agriculture sector recorded a smaller contraction of 0.2 per cent, as against a decline of 2.4 per cent in 2020. The downturn was attributed to the decline in Perlis (-6.0%), Terengganu (-5.3%), Sarawak (-3.2%), Sabah (-2.4%), Negeri Sembilan (-0.4%) and Pahang (-0.1%).

The Construction sector fell 5.2 per cent (2020: -19.3%) influenced by the decline in almost all sub-sectors excluding specialised construction activities. This performance was underpinned by Selangor (2021:-6.6%, 2020: -9.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (2021:-12.1%, 2020: -26.4%) and Sarawak (2021: 10.2%, 2020: -8.8%).



Chart 1: Economic Growth by State and Economic Activity, 2021

	(T)					Ϋ́Ì	ĺ
State	Agriculture	Mining & Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Services	GDP 2021	GDP 2020
Pulau Pinang	-2.4	-4.1	12.4	12.9	2.1	6.8	-2.1
Selangor	4.9	-3.0	13.1	-6.6	2.2	5.0	-5.2
Terengganu	-5.3	3.5	9.5	2.5	1.2	3.6	-5.7
Perak	3.1	-3.4	9.2	-6.7	2.4	3.5	-2.4
Kedah	2.6	-4.5	6.2	8.4	1.9	3.2	-1.8
MALAYSIA	-0.2	0.3	9.5	-5.2	1.9	3.1	-5.5
Negeri Sembilan	-0.4	-3.4	7.2	-0.3	2.0	3.0	-3.6
Sarawak	-3.2	-3.3	11.2	10.2	2.1	2.9	-6.8
Johor	0.6	-7.5	5.5	-18.0	2.6	2.4	-4.7
Kelantan	1.0	5.1	2.1	1.2	2.7	2.4	-1.2
Melaka	-0.6	-4.4	3.3	-9.5	2.3	2.0	-5.9
Perlis	-6.0	-2.3	5.4	0.2	2.3	1.5	-6.0
Sabah	-2.4	2.4	-1.8	7.9	1.8	1.1	-9.2
Pahang	-0.1	-13.5	6.1	18.5	-1.4	0.9	-6.1
W.P. Kuala Lumpur*	-0.5	-3.1	4.3	-12.1	1.6	0.8	-7.4
W.P. Labuan	1.3	-	-1.0	-11.8	1.5	0.5	-0.4
SUPRA	-	2.2	-	-	-	2.2	-11.0

*Includes W.P Putrajaya

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

For the current economic scenario, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) rose 4.1 per cent in May 2022 as compared to the previous year. The expansion was driven by the Manufacturing and Electricity sectors, which recorded 6.9 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively. However, the Mining sector shrank 4.9 per cent as compared to the same month last year. In terms of sales value, the Manufacturing sector stood at RM142.0 billion, grew 15.7 per cent as compared to the preceding year.

Meanwhile, sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade posted RM129.8 billion in May 2022, recorded a double-digit growth of 19.9 per cent year-on-year. The robust growth was contributed by all sub-sectors, namely Retail Trade 29.9 per cent, Motor Vehicles 20.1 per cent and Wholesale Trade 11.7 per cent. In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade registered a growth of 14.7 per cent year-on-year to record 141.8 points.

Malaysia's total trade retained its strong performance in June 2022, recorded a growth of 43.4 per cent in the same period of preceding year. Exports and imports reached a new high value of RM146.2 billion and RM124.2 billion, respectively. In terms of growth, exports expanded 38.8 per cent while imports surged 49.3 per cent.

Moreover, Malaysia's inflation increased 3.4 per cent to 127.4 in June 2022, mainly affected by Food index which increased 6.1 per cent. Meanwhile, headline inflation rose 3.4 per cent influenced by positive growth in other groups excluding Communications. In the meantime, Malaysia's Producer Price Index eased to 10.9 per cent in June 2022 as compared to 11.2 per cent recorded in May 2022 propelled by the expansion in almost all sectors except for utility sectors.

Chart 2: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 - May 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Leading Index (LI) showed a better performance in May 2022, signalling the economic outlook will continue to grow positively in the coming months. The LI improved to 111.2 points in the reference month to post a growth of 2.2 per cent year-on-year after recording a negative 0.5 per cent in April 2022. In May 2022, the LI posted a month-on-month increase of 0.4 per cent. Moving forward, effective management of inflation by the government is essential in providing a conducive environment for the sustainable growth of the Malaysian economy.

MEASURING LABOUR PRODUCTIVITY INDICES IN MALAYSIA

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INTRODUCTION

Labour productivity is a key factor in any economy. Emsina (2014) notes that labour productivity depends on the availability and quality of labour resources and applied technologies. Hence, labour productivity heavily influences the production process and production costs. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO) (2020), labour productivity is an important economic indicator closely linked to economic growth, competitiveness, and living standards within an economy.

Labour productivity is commonly associated with the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee in generating value-added or overall output. The conventional definition of labour productivity, which is the measurement of output per hour, was initially published in 1959 ,according to the Bureau of Labour Statistics (BLS, USA). Productivity is also commonly defined as a ratio of output to input use volume measure (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), 2020).

Such a definition implies that labour productivity is fundamental in analysing organizations' economic performance. Especially in today's competitive world, labour productivity is regarded as an indicator of a nation's economic growth. It is argued that more funds would be created by increased productivity and state revenue, which will help provide quality services and increase the standard of living (Bureš and Stropková, 2014; Vrat et al., 1998). As a developing country, Malaysia aims to achieve high labour productivity in the production process, as depicted in the Eleventh and Twelfth Malaysia Plans.

Therefore, it is crucial to understand the various methods of measuring productivity. These methods can be classified into Single Factor Productivity and Multifactor Productivity. Currently, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is applying the Single Factor Productivity method to publish quarterly labour productivity per hour and labour productivity per employment by economic activity level and annual percentage change.

The index number is a technique for measuring changes in a variable or group of variables, considering time, geographical location, or other characteristics. Due to its nature, it is suitable to be applied in labour productivity calculations of goods and services is classified as heterogeneous. According to the OECD (2001), productivity was initially measured as a quantity index of output over a quantity index of inputs. Hence, the labour productivity index is a method to show the efficiency of labour input used to generate actual output. Developed countries, such as the United States of America and the United Kingdom, have adopted labour productivity indices.

The labour productivity index (LPI) is a crucial economic indicator. It demonstrates how effectively labour input is used to produce actual output and is highly helpful for analysing how changes in labour productivity affect different industries and the overall economy. This study highlights the measurement of labour productivity indices to monitor efficiency in creating wealth or value added. In the first quarter of 2022, labour productivity indices were included as a new component of Malaysia's quarterly labour productivity publication.

LITERATURE REVIEW

An index is a common word in the literature of economics that provides bountiful benefits among mathematicians and economists alike. That said, index numbers play an essential role in every empirical investigation in economics. A fine example can be seen in measuring labour productivity. Labour productivity is calculated to identify its growth, a key dimension of economic performance and an essential driver of changes in living standards, OECD (2020). According to Lannelongue et al. (2017), there are several approaches to developing labour productivity. Among the methods, is defined as the ratio of total output to operating inputs, which corresponds to labour efficiency in producing goods or services. It is understood that the availability of labour productivity indices could help an organization differentiate labour productivity easily.

Moreover, an important fact of requiring indices in the context of labour productivity, as mentioned by OECD (2001), is that due to the heterogeneous nature of goods and services, the calculation of different types of commodities does not simply imply the method of addition. Hence, due to this nature, four indices are commonly used: Paasche, Laspeyres, Fisher, and Tornqvist (Diewert and Nakamura, 2003). In his study, Masud (1985) states that time series were applied to predict factor productivity. In his research, the labour productivity index was used to forecast the number of required labours in the future. However, as mentioned by Chen (2008), these days, the application of the labour productivity index has undergone improvements to a state where it has been converted to a quantitative index just-in-time (JIT) system (pertaining to manufacturing industries), which is used to increase manufacturing performance.

Without a doubt, labour productivity indices provide importance and an advantage when applied. Understanding the vitality of labour productivity indices plays an important role in digesting the main topic of this paper, which is to measure labour productivity indices in Malaysia.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY

The source of data used in the study was from the Department of Statistics, using the published labour productivity statistics from first quarter 2015 to fourth quarter 2021, and from year 2015 to 2021.

Labour productivity can be measured based on two types of methodology, namely Single Factor Productivity (SFP) and Multifactor Productivity (MFP). SFP is synonym for partial productivity measure, which relates output to one particular type of input. Normally, partial productivity is measured for labour productivity and capital productivity. This paper will focus on the compilation of labour productivity indices in Malaysia. Labour productivity is calculated as a ratio of output to labour input.

Labour productivity = Output / Labour input

a. Output

Output refers to the quantity of goods and services produced during a particular period, such as a quarter or a year. Output can be either gross output or value-added. In the case of compilation in Malaysia, the output used is value added at constant prices (2015=100) by economic activities. The statistics are obtained from the National Accounts Statistics Division, DOSM on a quarterly and annual basis starting from 2015 onwards.

b. Labour input

Labour input is the resources used or spent to create and produce goods and services. There are two variables for labour input, namely total hours worked and employment. Employment is the most common labour input used by a country as a starting point for the compilation of labour productivity. However, the most appropriate labour input to measure labour productivity is the total hours worked. It provides a better picture of labour productivity in the economy than labour productivity by employment, as it eliminates differences in the full-time and part-time composition of the workers.

c. Total hours worked

Total hours worked is obtained by multiplying average hours worked to employment.

Total hours worked = Average hours worked x Employment

Average hours worked is defined as the total number of hours worked divided by the number of people in employment. Employment refers to the overall number of employees at the end of the reference period, excluding the employees who did not work during the reference period because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social/ religion reasons. Total hours worked for all employment during the reference period is the aggregate number of hours actually worked for a quarter, which is the result of multiplying employment with the average weekly hours times 13 weeks. The information on average hours worked by economic activity is obtained from the Labour Force Survey.

d. Employment

Estimation of employment is based on calibration data from household and establishment approaches. Data from the household approach is from the Labour Force Survey while the Quarterly Employment Survey, Monthly Manufacturing and Quarterly Services Survey are from the establishment approach. Administrative data from the Ministry of Home Affairs and Public Service Department are also used as indicators to estimate the number of employees during the period.

e. Labour productivity

Labour productivity measures economic performance that compares amount of output produced with the amount of labour used to produce those output. It is calculated by dividing real value added by total hours worked/ employment.

There are two situations where labour productivity will increase, which is when more output is produced without increasing the input or the same output is produced with less input. Meanwhile, labour productivity decreases when less output is produced without decreasing the input or the same output is produced with more input.

Labour productivity could increase over time based on the skill of the workforce, technology adoption, enhancement in automation or improved management practices.

The compilation of labour productivity indices in this study involved three methodologies namely weighted index number, simple index number and value index (**Exhibit 1a**).

Exhibit 1a: Methods of Computation Labour Productivity Indices

Weighted index number

is an index number which the weight for each component of an item is according to a weighting system that describes the relative importance of the item

- Weight $W_{Vab} = \frac{X_{ab}}{}$
- Output Index $0i_{b,t} = \frac{\sum W_{Xab} 0i_{ab,t}}{\sum W_{Xab}}$
- Input Index $Ii_{b,t} = \frac{\sum W_{Yab} Ii_{ab,t}}{\sum W_{Yab}}$
- Labour productivity index $LPi_{ab,t} = \frac{0i_{ab,t}}{II_{ab,t}} \times 100$
- where:
- W weightOi output indexIi input index
- LPi labour productivity index
 X variable
- a sub groupsb groupt current year

Simple index number

A simple index number is an index number that measure the relative change of a single variable of the current year compared to the base year

- Output Index $0i_t = \frac{o_t}{o_0} \times 100$
- Input Index $Ii_t = \frac{I_t}{I_0} \times 100$
- Labour productivity index $LPi_t = \frac{0i_t}{li_t}$ @ $LPi_t = \frac{o_t/o_0}{t_t/o_0} \times 100$
- where: *LP* labour productivity
- productivity

 O output

 I input

 i index

 t current year

base vear

Value index

A value index is an index number that derived from the ratio of the agregate value of current year to the agregate value of base year

$$LPi_t = \frac{LP_t}{LP_0} \times 100$$

- where:

 LP labour productivity

 i index
- t current yearbase year

Subsequent to studies and observation on labour productivity indices adopted by selected countries, a simple index number formula was selected to be used in compiling the labour productivity indices in Malaysia. Thus, the labour productivity indices were calculated by dividing output indices by labour input indices.

$$LPi = \frac{Oi}{Li} \times 100$$

Where:

LPi is labour productivity indices; *Oi* is output indices; and *Li* is labour input indices.

a. Output indices

The output indices (0i) were calculated by dividing real value added of each year by those of the base year.

$$Oi = \frac{Oa}{Oh} \times 100$$

Where:

Oi is real value added indices;
Oa is real value added at current year;
Ob is real value added at base year (2015=100);
a is current year; and
b is base year (2015=100).

b. Labour input indices

Labour input indices (Li) were calculated by dividing variables of labour input namely total hours worked or employment in the current year by the base year.

$$Li = \frac{La}{Lb} \times 100$$

Where;

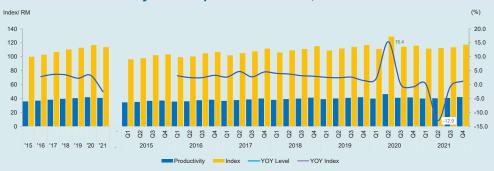
Li is labour input indices (total hours worked or employment); La is labour input at current year; Lb is labour input at base year (2015=100); a is current year; and b is base year.

FINDINGS

The compilation of labour productivity indices in this study involved three methodologies. The findings showed that all three methodologies produced the same results for indices, and the calculation for percentage changes for growth using indices conformed to the published statistics, i.e. calculation for growth at levels.

Based on the indices, the annual labour productivity per hour worked registered a decrease of 2.6 per cent in 2021 after recording an increase of 3.4 per cent in 2020. In the fourth quarter of 2021, labour productivity per hour worked increased 1.3 per cent after registering a negative growth of 0.8 per cent in the same quarter a year ago. Labour productivity indices per hour worked for Q12015-Q42021, and 2015-2021 are shown in **Chart 1a**.

Chart 1a: Labour Productivity Indices per Hour Worked, 2015 - 2021 and Q1 2015 - Q4 2021



In terms of labour productivity per employment, the year 2021 observed a positive growth in annual labour productivity of 1.8 per cent after experiencing a negative growth of 5.5 per cent in the previous year. The fourth quarter of 2021 had also observed a similar trend of growth of 1.7 per cent during the year, after recording a negative growth of 2.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2020. Labour productivity indices per employment for Q12015-Q42021, and 2015-2021 are as shown in **Chart 1b**.

Chart 1b: Labour Productivity Indices per Employment, 2015 - 2021 and Q1 2015 - Q4 2021



DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Generally, labour productivity refers to the efficiency and effectiveness of each employee to generate value added or overall output. It is calculated by using the ratio of value added to the total hours worked or employment by sector in Malaysia. Meanwhile, the labour productivity index (LPI) is an indicator to measure the efficiency of inputs used to generate output in a given time period. Index numbers produce summary values that simplify comparisons and typically measure changes over time. Factors that might affect changes in LPI include changes in technology, organisational structures, management practices, and capital.

The indicator allows data users to assess GDP-to-labour input levels and growth rates over time, thus providing general information about the efficiency and quality of human capital in the production process for a given economic and social context, including other complementary inputs and innovations used in production.

Several countries, such as the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Canada and New Zealand, have adopted labour productivity indices. As Malaysia aims to achieve high labour productivity in the production process, these labour productivity indices should be widely used in the future.

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May 2022: RM129.8b ▲ 19.9% Apr 2022: RM128.0b 15.2%

Sales Value of **Wholesale** & Retail Trade Sector



May 2022: RM142.0b ▲ 15.7% Apr 2022: RM147.9b 13.2%

Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector



0

Industrial **Production** Index (IPI)

May 2022: ▲ 4.1% Apr 2022: ▲ 4.6%

May 2022: 21,073 tonnes ▼-25.2%

Apr 2022: 22,498 tonnes ▼-2.2%

Production of Natural Rubber



Production of Fresh Fruit **Bunches** (Oil Palm)



June 2022: 7,967,345 tonnes ▼-0.2% May 2022: 7,457,943 tonnes ▼-6.1%

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exports



June 2022: RM146.2b ▲ 38.8% May 2022: RM120.5b ▲ 30.5% Apr 2022: RM127.6b ▲ 20.8%

Imports



June 2022: RM124.2b 49.3% May 2022: RM107.9b ▲ 37.3%

LABOUR MARKET

Number of Employed Persons



May 2022: 15.90 mil persons ▲ 3.4% Apr 2022: 15.85 mil persons ▲ 3.3%

Unemployment Rate



May 2022: 3.9% Apr 2022: 3.9%

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)



June 2022: ▲ 3.4% May 2022: **▲ 2.8% ▲ 2.3%** Apr 2022:

Producer Price Index (PPI)



June 2022: **10.9%** May 2022: 11.2% Apr 2022: ▲ 11.0%

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 7/ 2022, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)



Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in June 2022 increased by 6.8 per cent to 7,967,345 tonnes from 7,457,943 tonnes in May 2022 (**Chart 3**). Contrarily, year-on-year comparison showed a decrease of 0.2 per cent as compared to June 2021 (7,980,011 tonnes).

Per cent (%) 9,000.0 30.0 8,000.0 25.0 7,967.3 7,000.0 20.0 6,000.0 15.0 5,000.0 10.0 6.8 4.000.0 5.0 3.000.0 0.0 2.000.0 -5.0 1,000.0 -10.0 -15.0 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June 2022 Production of FFB Month-on-Month

Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, May 2021 - June 2022

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

At the same time, the average production of fresh fruit bunches in June 2022 increased to 1.27 tonnes/ha as against May 2022 (1.20 tonnes/ha) as shown in **Table 1**. The average production in Peninsular Malaysia grew by 6.2 per cent to 1.38 tonnes/ha (May 2022: 1.30 tonnes/ha), while in Sabah/Sarawak edged up by 5.4 per cent to 1.17 tonnes/ha (May 2022: 1.11 tonnes/ha).

Table 1: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, June 2021 - June 2022 (Tonnes/ha)

Donion	2021				2022								
Region	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June
Malaysia	1.35	1.30	1.44	1.45	1.46	1.41	1.26	1.10	0.99	1.18	1.17	1.20	1.27
Peninsular Malaysia	1.41	1.42	1.55	1.48	1.51	1.44	1.24	1.08	1.07	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.38
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.29	1.20	1.35	1.42	1.41	1.38	1.27	1.11	0.93	1.06	1.07	1.11	1.17

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Similarly, the month-on-month performance in the milling sector also showed an improvement for June 2022. Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel increased by 5.8 per cent (June 2022: 1,545,129 tonnes, May 2022: 1,461,032 tonnes) and 6.6 per cent, respectively (June 2022: 378,418 tonnes, May 2022: 354,912 tonnes). Production of crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake also rose by 10.9 per cent (June 2022: 175,731 tonnes, May 2022: 158,408 tonnes) and 11.6 per cent (June 2022: 200,096 tonnes, May 2022: 179,224 tonnes) respectively.



Tonnes ('000) 2,000.0 1,800.0 1,600.0 1.400.0 1,200.0 1 000 0 800.0 600.0 400.0 200.0 0.0 May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr 2021 2022 ---O--- Crude palm oil ---O--- Palm kernel ---O--- Crude palm kernel oil --- Palm kernel cake

Chart 4: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, May 2021 - June 2022

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

On the other hand, exports of palm oil in June 2022 shrank by 13.3 per cent to 1,193,861 tonnes as compared to 1,376,416 tonnes in May 2022. India remained the highest importer with 171,081 tonnes, contributing 14.3 per cent of total palm oil exports, followed by China (8.1%), Turkiye (6.5%), Saudi Arabia (5.2%) and Japan (4.9%).

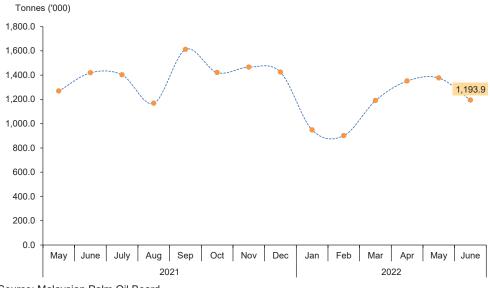


Chart 5: Exports of Palm Oil, May 2021 - June 2022

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Looking at the Imports of oil palm-based products in June 2022, palm oil and palm kernel increased by 2.5 per cent (June 2022: 59,195 tonnes, May 2022: 57,763 tonnes) and 33.2 per cent (June 2022: 10,942 tonnes, May 2022: 8,217 tonnes) respectively. Meanwhile, Imports of palm kernel, fell 59.5 per cent to 968 tonnes from 2,391 tonnes the previous month.

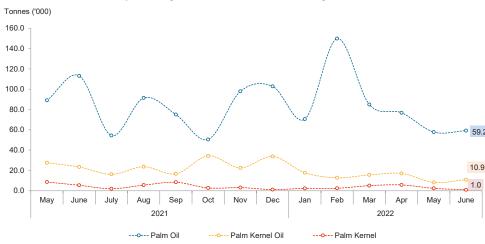


Chart 6: Imports by Oil Palm Products, May 2021 - June 2022

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Rubber

Natural rubber production decreased by 6.3 per cent in May 2022 to 21,073 tonnes from 22,498 tonnes in the previous month. The production on an annual basis dropped by 25.2 per cent as against 28,164 tonnes in the same month of last year, as shown in **Chart 7**.

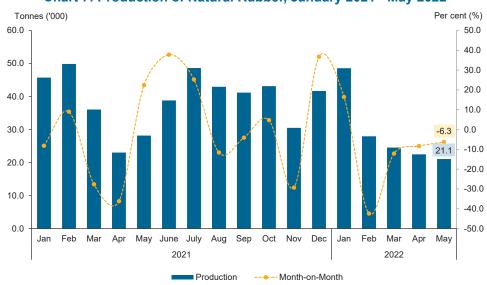


Chart 7: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2021 - May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In May 2022, the smallholder sector was the main contributor to the natural rubber production with a contribution of 83.3 per cent (17,561 tonnes) and the remaining from the estate sector, 16.7 per cent (3,513 tonnes). Month-on-month production in the smallholder sector fell by 11.4 per cent while the estate sector increased by 31.4 per cent.

Based on the average monthly price analysis, Latex Concentrated recorded an increase of 0.6 per cent (May 2022: 670.69 sen per kg, April 2022: 666.47 sen per kg) while, type of Scrap decreased by 3.5 per cent (May 2022: 565.84 sen per kg, April 2022: 586.65 sen per kg). The movement of prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) varies by declining between 2.2 to 2.3 per cent and increasing up to 0.6 per cent in May 2022. World Bank Commodity Price Data reported that prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) decreased 5.0 per cent (from USD1.70/kg to USD1.62/kg) and 1.7 per cent (from USD2.09/kg to USD2.06/kg) respectively.



Sen/ Kg 850 765 750 722 750 718 702 686 671 666 637 650 566 560 550 450 350 250 May Apr May 2021 2022 ■ Field Latex Price (Sen/ Kg) Scrap Price (Sen/ Kg) ■Latex Concentrate Price (Sen/ Kg) SMR 20 Price (Sen/ Kg)

Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, May 2021, April 2022 and May 2022

Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total natural rubber stocks dropped by 2.8 per cent in May 2022 from 297,654 tonnes in April 2022 (**Chart 9**). At the same time, domestic consumption also decreased by 12.7 per cent to 36,988 tonnes as compared to April 2022 (42,348 tonnes).

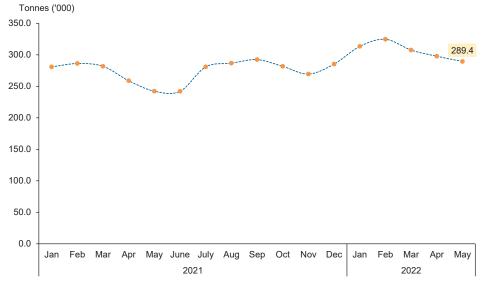


Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2021 - May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's natural rubber amounted to 43,197 tonnes, declining by 26.3 per cent as against April 2022 (58,596 tonnes). China remained the top importer of natural rubber, accounting for 44.6 per cent of total exports in May 2022, followed by the United States (12.4%), Türkiye (4.5%), Brazil (4.4%), and Finland (3.7%).

Rubber gloves were the main export of rubber-based products with a value of RM1.6 billion in May 2022, plunging 30.0 per cent as compared to April 2022 (RM2.2 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the United States, accounting for RM517.1 million, China (RM117.8 million); and Germany (RM131.3 million), as shown in **Table 2**.



Table 2: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, April 2022 and May 2022

	Quantity	(Tonnes)	Value (R	M million)
Countries	April 2022	May 2022	April 2022	May 2022
United States of America	22,658	15,073	687.3	517.1
China	6,430	5,742	127.6	117.8
Germany	4,623	4,469	133.9	131.3
Japan	3,282	3,225	108.6	111.2
Italy	2,936	2,357	67.7	53.7
Brazil	2,745	1,946	55.4	40.6
United Kingdom	2,060	1,757	57.4	49.4
Türkiye	3,805	1,530	72.0	30.0
Australia	2,430	1,437	70.9	45.3
Netherlands	1,756	1,411	50.1	40.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) grew moderately at 4.1 per cent in May 2022 supported by Manufacturing and Electricity sectors, with 6.9 per cent and 2.8 per cent increases, respectively. However, the Mining index fell 4.9 per cent particularly in the crude oil and condensate segment dragged down overall IPI performance (**Chart 10**). The manufacturing sector continued to cushion the IPI's growth driven by the growing domestic spending and sustained rise in foreign demand, especially for electrical and electronics and other manufactured goods.

Per cent (%)

80.0

60.0

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Chart 10: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), May 2021 - May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector, which was the largest component in the IPI, posted a growth of 6.9 per cent in May 2022. Domestic-oriented and export-oriented output recorded a growth of 8.7 per cent (April 2022: 6.9%) and 6.1 per cent (April 2022: 5.8%) respectively as compared to the same period of the previous year. The top three contributors to domestic-oriented output were the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers, 14.4 per cent (April 2022: 5.1%), the manufacture of food processing products, 11.4 per cent (April 2022: 10.3%) and the manufacture of basic metals, 7.9 per cent (April 2022: 6.8%). Meanwhile, the growth in export-oriented output was attributed to the manufacture of computers, electronics & optical products, 18.7 per cent (April 2022: 16.6%), followed by the manufacture of electrical equipment, 8.9 per cent (April 2022: 10.8%) and manufacture of chemicals & chemical products, 5.8 per cent (April 2022: 9.9%).

IPI for the selected major trading partners of Malaysia showed a positive growth in May 2022 such as Singapore, 13.8 per cent (April 2022: 6.4%), Republic of Korea, 7.3 per cent (April 2022: 3.5%), United States of America (USA), 5.8 per cent (April 2022: 6.3%) and China, 0.7 per cent (April 2022: -2.9%). However, Japan recorded a decline of 2.8 per cent (April 2022: -4.8%).

The Mining sector output fell by 4.9 per cent in May 2022 as compared to the same period of the previous year. The deterioration was affected by the fall of 6.7 per cent in the Crude Oil & Condensate index and a downturn of 3.6 per cent in the Natural Gas index.

Manufacturing

Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in May 2022 stood at RM142.0 billion, expanded by 15.7 per cent (April 2022: 13.2%) as compared to the same month in 2021 (**Chart 11**). The growth in sales value was driven by Electrical & Electronics Products (24.9%), Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (20.4%) and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (7.7%).

In addition, Malaysia's exports in May 2022 grew by 30.5 per cent as compared to the same month in the preceding year to reach RM120.5 billion. The export growth was driven by higher demand for electrical and electronic (E&E) products, petroleum products as well as palm oil and palm oil-based agriculture products. Exports to major markets notably ASEAN, China, USA, the European Union (EU) and Japan recorded double-digit growths. Exports of manufactured goods which represented 83.3 per cent of total exports increased by 27.3 per cent and amounted to RM100.4 billion for a year-on-year comparison.

Chart 11: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, May 2021 - May 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on the Monthly Manufacturing Survey, the total number of employees in the Manufacturing sector in May 2022 was 2.30 million persons, an increase of 2.7 per cent as compared to 2.24 million persons in May 2021 (April 2022: 2.5%). The increase in the number of employees was mainly supported by the Electrical & Electronics (5.2%), Transport Equipment & Other Manufactures (3.4%) and Wood, Furniture, Paper Products & Printing (2.7%) industries. Salaries & wages paid increased by 5.0 per cent, amounting to RM7.8 billion in May 2022 as compared to the same month in 2021 (April 2022: 4.5%). Moreover, the average salaries & wages per employee grew by 2.3 per cent to RM3,391 as compared to the same month in the previous year. At the same time, sales value per employee also increased by 12.7 per cent to RM61,847 (May 2021: RM54,875).

The Manufacturing sector is expected to remain robust in the coming months, reflecting robustness of exports as the global recovery continues. Nevertheless, several risks such as rising price pressures and prolonged supply constraints could adversely affect final demand and production outlook.



Wholesale and Retail Trade

Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade sales continued to set a new record in May, maintaining the momentum from March to reach RM129.8 billion in sales, an increase of RM21.5 billion from a year earlier. Generally, the optimist performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade during the month was attributed to the lifting of movement control order (MCO) imposed during the period of COVID-19 pandemic which enabled a joyful and lively celebration of Hari Raya Aidilfitri.

Performance of Sales Value

The sales value of May Wholesale & Retail Trade jumped 19.9 per cent year-on-year to register RM129.8 billion, led by Retail Trade sub-sector which rose RM13.0 billion or 29.9 per cent to record RM56.3 billion. The sales value of Wholesale Trade expanded by 11.7 per cent or RM6.3 billion to record RM59.6 billion. Within the same period, Motor Vehicles surged 20.1 per cent or RM2.3 billion to record RM13.9 billion.

For month-on-month comparison, sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade increased 1.4 per cent, contributed by Retail Trade sub-sector which rose 5.1 per cent or RM2.7 billion, followed by Wholesale Trade which grew 0.9 per cent or RM0.5 billion. In contrast, Motor Vehicles sub-sector declined 9.6 per cent.

Retail Trade RM billion 129.8 59.6 13.9 May 56.3 2022 Sales Value YoY (%) 11.7 29.9 20.1 MoM (%) 1.4 0.9 5.1 -9.6 Original May 2022 141.8 130.4 164.1 110.1 YoY (%) 14.7 24.2 21.5 Volume Index MoM (%) 0.9 -0.2 4.3 -9.1 (2015=100) Seasonally 133.6 Adjusted 148.0 179.0 123.7 (SA) -2.6 MoM (%) 4.5 10.9 (SA)

Exhibit 1: Performance of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The sales value of the Motor Vehicles sub-sector posted a double digit growth at 20.1 per cent, led by the sales of Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories which grew 34.3 per cent or RM1.0 billion to record RM3.8 billion. This was followed by Sales of Motor Vehicles, Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles, and Sales, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles with 9.3 per cent, 37.4 per cent, and 23.2 per cent, respectively.

However, on a month-on-month basis, sales of this sub-sector decreased 9.6 per cent following the double-digit slip in sales of Motor Vehicles (-16.7%), as this industry continued to be affected by the global chips shortage, parts and logistic disruptions.



Sale, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles

23.2%

Sale of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories

34.3%

Maintenance and Repair of Motor Vehicles

9.3%

0.0 10.0 20.0 30.0 40.0

Chart 12: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail Trade sub-sector's sales posted a growth of 29.9 per cent in May 2022, supported by Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores which grew 36.3 per cent or RM5.5 billion to RM20.7 billion. Besides, other groups in this sub-sector also registered positive growth namely Retail Sales in Specialised Stores (30.8%), Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels (54.6%), Retail Sales of Household Goods (23.7%), Retail Sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (21.4%), Retail Sales of Cultural & Recreation Goods (20.1%), Retail Sales of Information & Communication Equipment (8.0%), Retail Sales Not in Stores, Stalls or Market (27.0%), and Retail Sales in Stalls & Market (24.0%) as shown in **Chart 13**.

For month-on-month comparison, sales of this sub-sector rose 5.1 per cent led by Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels and Retail Sales in Specialised Stores which increased 10.1 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively



Chart 13: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Performance of Wholesale Trade

The Wholesale trade grew by 11.7 per cent, which was mainly attributed to Wholesale of Household Goods, which increased 22.1 per cent or RM2.2 billion, to RM11.9 billion. Among the groups that contributed to this growth were Other Specialised Wholesale (8.8%), Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals (17.7%), Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (7.4%), Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies (10.1%), Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis (12.0%), and Non-specialised Wholesale Trade (3.8%) as depicted in **Chart 14**.

For a monthly comparison, Wholesale Trade grew 0.9 per cent, supported by the increase in Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals and Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies by 4.0 per cent and 2.0 per cent, respectively.

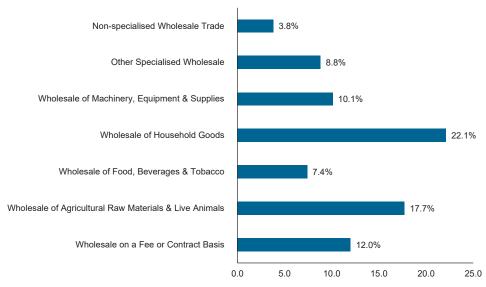


Chart 14: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade for May 2022 registered a year-on-year growth of 14.7 per cent. The expansion was contributed by Retail Trade and Motor Vehicles which increased by 24.2 per cent and 21.5 per cent, respectively. Similarly, Wholesale Trade also recorded a positive growth of 3.1 per cent. However, the seasonally adjusted volume index shrank 0.7 per cent month-on-month (**Chart 15**).

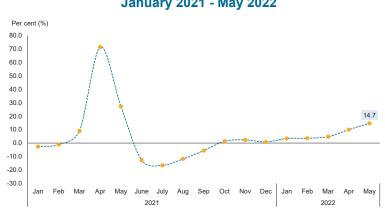


Chart 15: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, January 2021 - May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Performance of Retail Trade Index of Selected Countries

Table 3: Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, May 2022 (Year-on-Year)

5	Singapore	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Republic of Korea	Indonesia
	19.5	-4.9	-4.9	0.7	2.9

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

Looking at the performance of retail trade index in other selected countries, Singapore, Indonesia, and Republic of Korea posted positive growth in May 2022 as shown in **Table 3**. Singapore reported 19.5 per cent growth year-on-year, mainly attributed to the low base in May 2021 when measures such as international travel restrictions were in place. Indonesia and Republic of Korea also recorded increases of 2.9 per cent and 0.7 per cent year-on-year, respectively.

On the other hand, both the United Kingdom and Hong Kong retail trade index dropped 4.9 per cent respectively in May 2022 as compared to last year. The fall in the United Kingdom's retail sales was due to reducing customer spending in food stores because of the rising food prices and a higher cost of living.

Prospect for June 2022

As for the performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade in June 2022, this sector is expected to continue recording a positive year-on-year growth as all economic activities continued to flourish after the removal of all restrictions imposed during the pandemic. On a monthly basis, this sector will experience an increase in total sales due to sales tax exemption incentive for consumers to buy passenger vehicles, which is due to expire by the end of June 2022, and an aggressive push for sales by car companies. Rising food and commodity prices, on the other hand, will dampen consumer spending sentiment.



Merchandise Trade

Since May 2022, several COVID-19 standard operating procedures (SOP) have been eased including wearing face masks only when indoors, physical distancing and MySejahtera check-in are no longer required, and fully vaccinated travellers and children aged 12 and below are exempted from pre-departure and on-arrival tests. The relaxation of SOPs improved social activities in the community. As a result, Malaysia's total trade surged 33.6 per cent in May 2022, from RM170.9 billion in May 2021 to RM228.4 billion. Exports rose 30.5 per cent to RM120.5 billion, while imports grew at a faster rate of 37.3 per cent to a record high of RM107.9 billion. Accordingly, the trade surplus slipped 8.3 per cent from the previous year to RM12.6 billion. Compared to April 2022, exports, total trade and trade surplus decreased by 5.6 per cent, 1.4 per cent and 46.3 per cent respectively, while imports went up by 3.6 per cent.

Better exports fuelled increases in exports principally to Singapore by RM5.3 billion, followed by Hong Kong (+RM2.7 billion), the European Union (EU) (+RM2.3 billion), Indonesia (+RM1.8 billion) and the United States of America (USA) (+RM1.6 billion). Meanwhile, Singapore (+RM5.2 billion) steer headed imports, followed by Viet Nam (+RM4.0 billion), Taiwan (+RM2.6 billion), China (+RM2.3 billion) and the USA (+RM2.0 billion). Malaysia's trade in May 2022 was mainly supported by China, Singapore, the USA and the EU with a total cumulative contribution of 46.2 per cent (May 2021: 48.6%).

Malaysia's exports increased by 30.5 per cent year-on-year to record RM120.5 billion from RM92.3 billion in May 2021. As observed from **Chart 16**, the increase was due to continued growth in exports of Electrical and electronic (E&E) products (+RM14.3 billion, +45.3%), Palm Oil & and palm oil-based products (+RM4.7 billion, +59.5%) and Liquefied natural gas (LNG) (+RM1.8 billion, +60.6%). Simultaneously, exports of Refined petroleum products rebounded by registering an additional increase of RM5.4 billion (+91.4%). Meanwhile, exports of Rubber gloves persisted in a downward trend (-RM3.9 billion, -70.7%) for nine consecutive months along with a significant decrease in the volume. E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's major export products in May 2022 with an aggregate contribution of 57.9 per cent (May 2021: 49.1%).

Chart 16: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's imports continued to soar in May 2022, outpacing exports performance by registering a growth of 37.3 per cent year-on-year to RM107.9 billion from RM78.6 billion as portrayed by all ten major products. The main players in the increment were E&E products and Crude petroleum with increases of RM11.5 billion (+48.0%) and RM1.3 billion (+113.3%) respectively as per **Chart 17**. Meanwhile, Refined petroleum products turned around (+RM5.0 billion, +80.8%) after posting a marginal decline in the previous month. Simultaneously, Non-monetary gold also rebounded to note a positive growth (RM1.3 billion, +113.1%) after six consecutive months of decline. E&E products, Refined petroleum products and, Non-monetary gold were the main contributors to Malaysia's imports in May 2022 with a cumulative contribution of 45.6 per cent (May 2021:



40.0%). Malaysia's total trade retained its strong performance in June 2022, recorded a growth of 43.4 per cent in the same period of preceding year. Exports and imports reached a new high value of RM146.2 billion and RM124.2 billion, respectively. In terms of growth, exports expanded 38.8 per cent while imports surged 49.3 per cent.

Aircraft, associated equipment & parts Parts & accessories of tractors, motor cars and other road motor Copper 23.7 % Measuring, checking, analysing and controlling instruments and 27.4 % Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries & parts Flat rolled products of iron or steel Crude petroleum 113.3 % 113.1 % Gold, non monetary Refined petroleum products E&E products 48 0 % 60.0 80.0 100.0 120.0

Chart 17: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports and imports by major trading partners continued to rise in May 2022 except of Hong Kong's exports as in **Chart 18**.

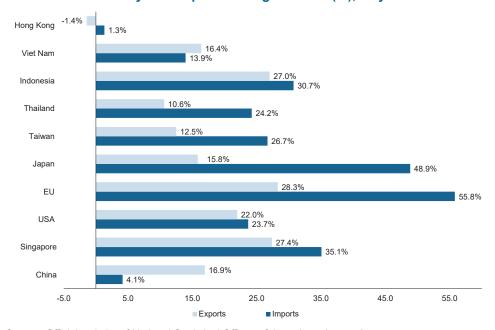


Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners (%), May 2022

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

Based on the External trade statistics by state for May 2022, the total trade increased RM57.5 billion or 33.6 per cent to RM228.4 billion, year-on-year. The increase was attributed to favourable performances mainly in Pulau Pinang which rose by RM24.0 billion (+57.5%), followed by Johor RM10.4 billion (+29.3%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM6.3 billion (+73.9%), Selangor RM6.1 billion (+15.1%), Sarawak RM4.2 billion (+46.7%), Kedah RM2.8 billion (+36.3%), Sabah RM1.1 billion (+34.7%), W.P. Labuan RM1.1 billion (+141.5%), Negeri



Sembilan RM1.0 billion (+22.6%), Pahang RM893.5 million (+20.9%), Perak RM296.1 million (+5.3%) and Perlis RM15.8 million (+8.5%). However, total trade decreased in Melaka RM1.1 billion (-18.6%), Terengganu RM116.6 million (-4.9%) and Kelantan RM33.5 million (-6.6%).

Total exports surged by RM28.2 billion or 30.5 per cent to RM120.5 billion compared to the same period last year. The growth was driven by higher exports in Pulau Pinang (+RM13.3 billion), Johor (+RM5.2 billion), Sarawak (+RM3.6 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM2.9 billion), Selangor (+RM2.2 billion), W.P. Labuan (+RM1.1 billion), Kedah (+RM1.1 billion), Sabah (+RM903.5 million), Pahang (+RM56.1 million) and Perlis (+RM30.1 million). However, exports declined in Melaka (-RM951.0 million), Perak (-RM443.8 million), Terengganu (-RM375.1 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM193.9 million) and Kelantan (-RM25.0 million) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

At the same time, imports increased by RM29.3 billion (+37.3%) in May 2022 compared to the same month of the previous year. States that recorded higher imports were Pulau Pinang (+RM10.7 billion), Johor (+RM5.2 billion), Selangor (+RM3.8 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM3.4 billion), Kedah (+RM1.8 billion), Negeri Sembilan (+RM1.2 billion), Pahang (+RM837.4 million), Perak (+RM739.9 million), Sarawak (+RM573.2 million), Terengganu (+RM258.5 million) and Sabah (+RM215.4 million). However, imports decreased in Melaka (-RM137.0 million), Perlis (-RM14.3 million), Kelantan (-RM8.5 million) and W.P. Labuan (-RM1.2 million).

Five states remained to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 82.1 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang persisted as the top exporter with a share of 31.0 per cent, followed by Johor (21.0%), Selangor (16.8%), Sarawak (8.8%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (4.5%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Pulau Pinang was the largest contributor with a share of 26.3 per cent, followed by Selangor (24.1%), Johor (19.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (8.8%) and Kedah (5.8%).

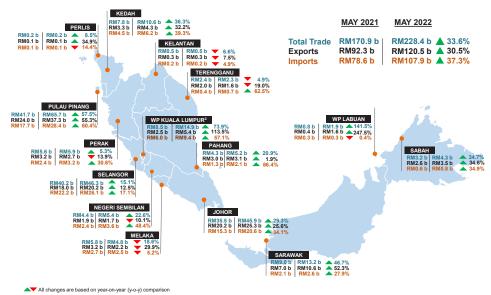


Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, May 2021 and May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

- 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.
- 2. Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya.

According to the Global Trade Update of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) published on 7 July 2022, the increase in value of global trade currently was fuelled by rising commodity prices as trade volumes increased to a much lower extent. Similarly, the conflict in Ukraine is starting to have an impact on international trade, largely due to rising prices. Global trade growth is expected to remain positive but continue to slumber during the second quarter of 2022. Malaysia's total trade surged 43.4 per cent in June 2022, from RM188.5 billion in June 2021 to RM270.4 billion contributed by increases in imports of 49.3 per cent to RM124.2 billion and exports which grew 38.8 per cent to RM146.2 billion. Consequently, the trade surplus

EXTERNAL SECTOR



dropped marginally by 0.8 per cent from a year before to RM21.9 billion. Compared to May 2022, all exports, imports, total trade and trade surplus showed a favourable performance with positive growths of 21.3 per cent, 15.2 per cent, 18.4 per cent and 72.7 per cent, respectively.

With inflationary pressures intensifying and the latest subvariants of Omicron, Malaysia's economy once again is facing new and challenging trade-offs. Despite the growing number of COVID-19 daily cases, the Prime Minister Datuk Seri Ismail Sabri Yaakob has stated that there are no plans on shutting any economic sectors¹. On the other hand, the government advised individuals who have not taken their booster dose to do so immediately to help in facing new variants of the virus, especially the more infectious Omicron BA.5 variant. Furthermore, the Bank Negara Malaysia recently announced increase in overnight policy rate (OPR) to curb inflationary pressures must be considered given its potential impact on Malaysia's future economic prospects.

Note: This article used preliminary statistics from the reference month's publication.

¹ https://pmr.penerangan.gov.my/?p=16465



Labour Scenario

In line with the transition phase to endemic, Malaysia's economic situation improved, with all economic activities including activities prohibited from operating (negative list) by Majlis Keselamatan Negara continuing to operate during the month. Moreover, the situation of COVID-19 remained under control with no significant increases in daily new cases and low death rate reported. Favourable economic activity during the month spurred demand for goods and services, creating more opportunities for businesses to recover their losses. In addition, the labour market was also expected to expand as more demand and supply of labour prevailed in the market to meet the growing demands of economic activities. Thus, the labour force situation remained resilient during the month with steady employment growth while unemployment continued to improve.

The number of employed persons in May 2022 increased further by 46.5 thousand persons (+0.3%) to record 15.90 million persons (April 2022: 15.85 million persons). Similarly, the employment-to-population ratio that indicates the country's ability to create employment rose 0.1 percentage points to 66.8 per cent as against 66.7 per cent in the previous month. Year-on-year comparison, the number of employed persons remained in an upward trend with an increase of 3.4 per cent (+529.2 thousand persons) as compared to 15.37 million persons in May 2021. Accordingly, the employment-to-population ratio grew 1.4 percentage points (May 2021: 65.4%) as shown in **Chart 19**.

Person (000)

Per cent (%)

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Chart 19: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2018 - May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Further analysis by the economic sector revealed that the Services sector continued to record positive employment growth particularly in activities of Wholesales & retail trade; Information & communication; and Food & beverage services. On the contrary, the number of employed persons for the Mining & quarrying sector remained on a declining trend while Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction sectors persisted on a positive trend.

By status in employment, the employee's category contributed to the largest composition of employed persons of 76.2 per cent, increased 0.2 per cent (+20.1 thousand persons) to record 12.11 million persons as compared to the previous month (April 2022: 12.09 million persons). Meanwhile, the own-account workers also improved with an addition of 20.4 thousand persons (0.7%) to record 2.74 million persons (April 2022: 2.72 million persons). This category largely was the daily income earners working as small business operators such as small retailers; hawkers sellers in markets and stalls; as well as smallholders (**Chart 20**).

536.0 503.9 501.4 3.4% 3 4% 3.2% 2.723.6 2,744.0 **APRIL** MAY 2022 2022 12,092.5 12,112.6 76.3%

Own account worker

Chart 20: Employed Person by Status in Employment, April 2022 and May 2022

■ Employer Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

■ Employee

In May 2022, the unemployment rate remained at 3.9 per cent while the number of unemployed persons dropped 1.8 per cent (-11.6 thousand persons) to record 637.7 thousand unemployed persons. Compared to May 2021, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.6 percentage points compared to 4.5 per cent in the same month a year earlier. Similarly, the number of unemployed persons was also on a declining trend for fourteen consecutive months with a decline of 12.4 per cent or equivalent to 90.4 thousand persons (May 2021: 728.1 thousand persons) as depicted in Chart 21.

Unpaid family worker

Chart 21: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - May 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The majority (83.7%) of unemployed persons were those who were available and were actively seeking a job or also known as actively unemployed. Among this group, more than half (58.6%) were unemployed for less than three months while 6.9 per cent were those who had been in long-term unemployment for more than a year. Meanwhile, the number of the inactively unemployed or discouraged group who believed that there were no jobs available, decreased further by 2.5 per cent (-2.6 per thousand persons) to 103.8 thousand persons (April 2022: 106.4 thousand persons) as shown in Chart 22.

Chart 22: Unemployed Persons by Category and Duration of Unemployment, April 2022 and May 2022





During the month, the number of labour force posted a month-on-month increase of 0.2 per cent (+35.0 thousand persons) to register 16.54 million persons (April 2022: 16.50 million persons). Subsequently, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) rose marginally to 69.5 per cent (April 2022: 69.4%). When comparing with the same month of the previous year, the number of labour force improved 2.7 per cent to record 438.9 thousand persons (May 2021: 16.10 million persons). Hence, the LFPR increased by 1.0 percentage points as compared to 68.5 per cent in May 2021 (Chart 23),

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Chart 23: Labour Force and LFPR, 1982 - 2021 and January 2020 - May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of persons outside labour force in May 2022 remained on a downward trend for ten consecutive months with a reduction of 10.1 thousand persons (-0.1%) to record 7.26 million persons as compared to 7.27 million persons in April 2022. Housework/ family responsibilities was the main reason for outside labour force, contributing a share of 42.2 per cent, followed by schooling/ training category of 40.0 per cent (**Chart 24**).

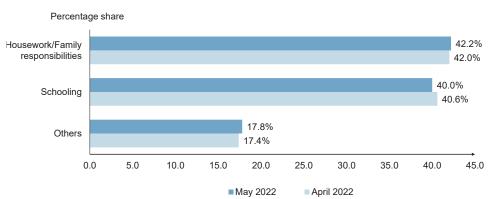


Chart 24: Share of the Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work,
April 2022 and May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The market crisis of rising commodity prices has an indirect impact on Malaysia's economic development. Rising prices of goods will lead to inflation which will affect the country's economic recovery. In addition, China's Zero-COVID Policy has caused shortages and delays in the supply of materials, affecting the global market, especially in the manufacturing sector.

However, the operation of all economic sectors and social activities is observed as a contributing factor to the increase in demand for labour. In addition, the influx of foreign labour into the country to address labour shortages in certain industries is also foreseen as a positive element in ensuring that the labour market remains stable albeit at the expense of increased competition and a tight labour market. As a result, the labour market is anticipated to be in a positive recovery momentum in the upcoming months, despite the impending effects of global inflationary pressure.



Consumer Price Index

The issue of the increase in the prices of animal feed and fertiliser continued to exert pressure on food inflation in Malaysia, particularly chicken and vegetables. In addition, the increase in demand during the festive season in May 2022 especially from households and the food industry's main sectors such as catering and hotels also contributed to this increase.

National inflation in May 2022 rose 2.8 per cent to 126.6 as against 123.1 in the same month of the preceding year. All groups recorded increases except for Communication which remained unchanged as compared to the same month of the previous year. The incline in headline inflation was mainly driven by the year-on-year increase in Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group (5.2%) during the month, which was the highest increase since November 2011.

Besides, Transport increased 3.9 per cent followed by Restaurants & Hotels (3.7%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (2.9%); Miscellaneous Goods & Services (1.9%) and Recreation Services & Culture (1.8%). Meanwhile, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels registered an increase of 1.2 per cent while Education edged up 1.0 per cent. Both groups of Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco and Health increased marginally by 0.4 per cent respectively as against May 2021 (**Chart 25**).

Per cent (%) 30.0 25.0 20.015.0 10.0 5.2 5.0 2.8 0.0 May June July Aug Sen Oct Nov Dec .lan Feb Mar Mav 2021 2022 ---O--- Overall CPI ---o--- Transport Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages

Chart 25: Overall CPI, Transport and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year),
May 2021 - May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation in Transport increased 3.9 per cent in May 2022 as compared to the same month of the preceding year. This rise was contributed by the increment in the sub-group of Operation of personal transport equipment (5.4%). Nevertheless, the decline in the Transport services sub-group (-9.3%) has eased the inflation in this group.

The average price of Unleaded Petrol RON97 went up by 63.8 per cent (RM4.26 per liter) as compared to RM2.60 in the same month of the preceding year. The increase in fuel prices was a direct impact of the rise in the price of Brent crude oil (65.2% year-on-year) to USD112.37 per barrel in May 2022 (**Chart 26**).



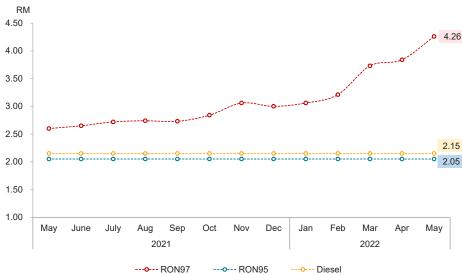


Chart 26: Average Price of Fuel, May 2021 - May 2022

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages which are the largest component of household spending recorded the highest increase of inflation since November 2011, at 5.2 per cent in May 2022 as compared to the same month of the previous year. This group contributed 29.5 per cent of total CPI weight. The increase for this group was largely due to the surge in the component for Food at home which inclined 5.5 per cent as compared to a growth of 4.1 per cent recorded in April 2022 (**Table 4**).

Table 4: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), May 2022

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) May 2022
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29.5	5.2
Food	28.4	5.3
Food at Home	16.9	5.5
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	3.4
Meat	2.5	9.5
Fish & Seafood	4.0	4.3
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	8.0
Oil & Fats	0.6	3.7
Fruits	1.2	2.8
Vegetables	2.1	8.1
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	2.5
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	4.4
Food Away From Home	11.5	5.1
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.1	1.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The continuous rise in world food commodity prices has a direct impact on agricultural production inputs and subsequently may attribute to the increase in the price of food products. In particular, the price increase in food commodities such as corn and wheat as well as fertilisers are expected to continue to put pressure on national inflation, especially for food inflation. Moreover, Malaysia's inflation increased 3.4 per cent to 127.4 in June 2022, mainly affected by Food index which increased 6.1 per cent. Meanwhile, headline inflation rose 3.4 per cent influenced by positive growth in other groups excluding Communications.



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

On a year-on-year basis, Malaysia's Producer Price Index which measures the prices of goods at factory gates increased by 11.2 per cent in May 2022 as compared to 11.0 per cent recorded in April 2022. The increase was attributed to Mining index which increased 20.6 per cent as compared to 18.4 per cent in April 2022. Index of Agriculture, forestry & fishing grew by 16.7 per cent (April 2022: 18.0%), mainly led by the increase in indices of Growing of perennial crops (21.2%), Fishing (11.3%), and Growing of non-perennial crops (7.8%). In May 2022, the Manufacturing index registered a double-digit increase of 10.1 per cent for the first time since August 2011 (10.6%), underpinned by an increase in indices of sub-sectors, namely Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (24.5%), Manufacture of refined petroleum products (22.9%), and Manufacture of basic chemicals, fertilizers & nitrogen compounds, plastics & synthetic rubber in primary forms (13.3%). In addition, the Water supply index increased 1.2 per cent, while Electricity & gas supply index decreased 0.6 per cent.

In terms of month-on-month comparison, the PPI local production rose 1.2 per cent as compared to 0.2 per cent recorded in the previous month. The growth was mainly contributed by Mining index which posted an increase of 4.0 per cent (April 2022: -6.6%), driven by the rise in indices of Crude oil (4.3%) and Natural gas (3.1%). Meanwhile, the Manufacturing index grew 1.0 per cent due to the increase in indices of sub-sectors namely Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (2.6%), Manufacture of refined petroleum products (1.3%), and Manufacture of consumer electronics (1.1%). Agriculture, forestry & fishing index also increased 0.9 per cent (April 2022: -2.9%), underpinned by the increase in indices of Chicken (3.8%) and Oil palm fresh fruit bunches (0.8%). In addition, vegetables indices such as Water spinach, Cucumbers, Chinese mustard, Long beans, and Round cabbages also increased. Water supply index increased slightly by 0.1 per cent, while Electricity & gas supply index decreased 0.5 per cent (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Producer Price Index Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

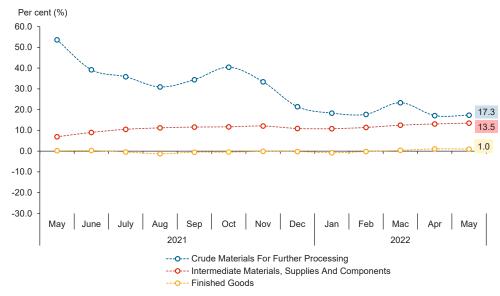
			Index		Pe	ercentage	Change (%)	
Sector	Code	Weight	muex	Y	ear-on-ye	ar	Moi	nth-on-mo	nth
			May 2022	May 2021	April 2022	May 2022	May 2021	April 2022	May 2022
TOTAL		100.00	124.1	11.9	11.0	11.2	1.0	0.2	1.2
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Α	6.73	175.0	60.0	18.0	16.7	2.0	-2.9	0.9
Mining	В	7.93	105.9	68.5	18.4	20.6	2.1	-6.6	4.0
Manufacturing	С	81.57	121.8	5.0	9.8	10.1	0.7	1.4	1.0
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	117.2	0.1	0.6	-0.6	0.7	0.7	-0.5
Water supply	E	0.33	113.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The index of Crude materials for further processing grew 17.3 per cent in May 2022 in comparison to 17.1 per cent in April 2022. The growth was supported by indices of Non-food materials (19.8%) and Foodstuffs & feedstuffs (3.8%). Similarly, the index of Intermediate materials, supplies & components continued to record a higher increase of 13.5 per cent in May 2022 (April 2022: 13.1%), driven by an increase in indices of Processed fuel & lubricants (18.7%), Materials & components for manufacturing (15.0%) and Supplies (5.7%). Finished goods index also went up by 1.0 per cent in May 2022 (April 2022: 1.1%), attributed to the increase in the Finished consumer foods (6.5%) index (Chart 27).



Chart 27: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), May 2021 - May 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The double-digit increase in PPI in Malaysia was in line with the rise in inflation at the producer level for selected countries. Inflation at the producer level in the United Kingdom rose 15.7 per cent in May 2022, up from 14.7 per cent in April 2022. The increase was driven by higher prices for fuel and raw materials, which rose more than 22.0 per cent annually. Meanwhile rising prices of gasoline and energy products contributed to a 10.8 per cent increase in the inflation at the producer level for the United States in May 2022. A similar situation happened in Southeast Asia countries such as Thailand, where producer-level inflation recorded a 13.3 per cent increase in May 2022 (April 2022: 12.8%) following the increase in the Manufacturing and Mining sectors. In the meantime, Malaysia's Producer Price Index eased to 10.9 per cent in June 2022 as compared to 11.2 per cent recorded in May 2022 propelled by the expansion in almost all sectors except for utility sectors.

WAY FORWARD



The change to the endemic phase has provided a timely lifeline for businesses and residents to carry out economic and social activities with minimal standard operating procedures. The month of May this year falls as the Aidilfitri celebration, which is highly anticipated after two years of celebration in the middle of the pandemic. The celebration provides business opportunities as demand for goods increases, as reflected by wholesale and retail trade data. Furthermore, external demand remained buoyed as demand outstripped production due to Covid-19 and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict. However, continuous rising food and commodity prices pushed inflation to a new level, with some countries experiencing double-digit inflation rates, such as Türkiye at almost 79 per cent. Meanwhile, Federal Reserve (USA) hiked interest rates for a fourth time and was followed through by other central banks worldwide. Malaysia's economic indicators remained resilient, supported by domestic and external demand.

In terms of international trade, Malaysia's total trade in May jumped to RM228.4 billion or grew 33.6 per cent from May 2021 at RM170.9 billion as exports rose 30.5 per cent (RM120.5 billion) and imports surged 37.3 per cent (RM107.9) billion. The trade surplus shrank by 8.3 per cent to RM12.6 billion (April 2022: RM23.5 billion). The main players for exports were Electrical & Electronic products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products. On the other hand, imports were driven by Electrical & Electronic products and Crude petroleum. Moreover, Malaysia's total trade continued its strong performance in June 2022, with a value of RM270.4 billion and subsequently recorded a growth of 43.4 per cent from RM188.5 billion in the same period of preceding year.

As for the sectoral performances, IPI grew at a moderate pace of 4.1 per cent in May 2022 supported by Manufacturing index which rose 6.9 per cent and Electricity sector grew 2.8 per cent. On the other hand, the decline in Mining index by 4.9 per cent has affected the overall performance of IPI. The Manufacturing index which recorded a growth of 8.7 per cent (April 2022: 6.9%) and 6.1 per cent (April 2022: 5.8%) was supported by domestic-oriented and export-oriented segments. Meanwhile, the lacklustre performance in Mining index was contributed by a decline in Crude Oil & Condensate (-6.7%) and Natural Gas (-3.6%). The Manufacturing sector sales increased by RM19.3 billion to RM142.0 billion as compared to May 2021 (RM122.7 billion), an increase of 15.7 per cent (April 2022:13.2%). The double-digit performance was dominated by Electrical & Electronic Products, Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products.

The Wholesale & Retail Trade set a new record again in May to reach RM129.8 billion (April 2022: 128 billion), an increase of 19.9 per cent compared to May 2021 (RM108.2 billion) as consumer spending for the Aidilfitri celebration. All segments produced strong growth, led by Retail Trade sub-sector group with a 29.9 per cent increment to record RM56.3 billion, followed by Wholesale Trade grew 11.7 per cent (RM6.3 billion) and; Motor Vehicles rose 20.1 per cent (RM2.3 billion). Meanwhile, the labour force outlook remained on a positive trajectory as the number of employed persons in May 2022 added 46.5 thousand persons to a record 15.90 million persons (April 2022: 15.85 million persons), increasing by 0.3 percentage points. The unemployment rate is steady at 3.9 per cent, and the number of unemployed persons reduced by 11.6 thousand persons or a decline 1.8 per cent to record 637.7 thousand unemployed persons compared to the same month in the preceding year.

The consumer price index (CPI) for May inched up to 126.6 or grew 2.8 per cent (April 2022: 2.3%) annually as all groups recorded an increment except for Communication remained unchanged. The Aidilfitri celebration has created an extraordinary demand for food, raw materials, transport, tourism, and a household item. The largest component in CPI led by Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group, rose 5.2%, the highest increase since November 2011. Considering June 2022, Malaysia's inflation increased 3.4 per cent to 127.4 as against 123.2 in the same month of the preceding year. Meanwhile,producer price index (PPI) recorded double-digit growth of 11.2 per cent as compared to the same month in the preceding year, driven by Mining index which increased 20.6 per cent and Agriculture, forestry & fishing index grew by 16.7 per cent. Furthermore, Manufacturing index registered a double-digit increase of 10.1 per cent since August 2011 (10.6%). However, for June 2022 Producer Price Index registered 10.9 per cent as compared to 11.2 per cent recorded in May 2022.

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

WAY FORWARD

The economic outlook for Asia and the Pacific region has been lowered to 4.6 per cent this year by Asian Development Bank (ADB) as inflation and tightening monetary policy will hinder potential demand. In line with that, the Malaysia GDP forecast by the agency lowered to 5.8 per cent in 2022. In the meantime, the Bank Negara Malaysia raised the overnight policy rate for the second consecutive time by 25 basis points to 2.25 per cent to ease the inflation pressure. Meanwhile, the government will continue to reduce the cost of living, especially food prices by crafting short, medium and long-term policies. Currently, the government uses subsidies as a short-term tool to address the rising cost issue. Nevertheless, Malaysia's external sector is expected to remain robust as production lags behind demand due to the Russian-Ukraine conflict and Covid-19. Moreover, the Leading Index in May 2022 rebounded to 2.2 per cent from a negative 0.5 per cent in April 2022, indicating better growth in the coming month. Nevertheless, the continuous rising prices and tightening monetary policy will hit the consumer pocket harder, affecting the demand for goods and services.



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INDICATORS (Value)	TINO	May	Jun	Jul	2021 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	2022 Mar	Apr	May	DATASOURCE
\neg															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	•													Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production - Rubber	Tonne	28 164 2	38 807 4	48 609 9	42 942 1	41 179 6	43 126 6	30.493.3	41 689 7	48 545 9	27 950 1	24 548 9	22 497 7	21 073 3	Denartment of Statistics Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices														2	mofamus (common common de la co
- SMR 20	RWKg	6.86	69.9	6.79	7.18	69.9	7.14	7.22	7.13	7.34	7.40	7.24	7.18	7.02	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RWKg	5.60	5.48	5.48	5.90	5.38	5.79	5.86	5.84	6.03	90.9	5.91	5.87	5.66	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RMKg	7.22	6.71	5.47	5.81	5.60	5.73	6.09	6.11	6.28	6.96	7.64	7.65	7.50	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate 2.1.3 Exports	KIWING	6.37	0.00	48.84	5.22	78.4	5.ZT	5.54	5.38	5.72	6.58	6.84	99.9	6.71	Malaysian Kubber board
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	48,111.3	48,588.5	48,645.4	59,171.7	62,331.7	62,167.0	60,942.4	45,982.3	51,159.6	47,386.0	53,328.2	58,595.6	43,196.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1,921,986.0	2,216,639.0	2,084,308.0	1,955,191.0	2,441,399.0	2,163,435.0	2,342,143.0	2,143,891.0	1,863,419.0	1,840,739.0	1,979,075.0	1,782,124.0	2,129,236.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil Delm Kersel Oil	Tonne	1,268,424.0	1,418,494.0	1,402,315.0	1,167,188.0	1,611,518.0	1,420,574.0	1,465,518.0	1,423,821.0	1,159,826.0	1,111,826.0	1,281,739.0	1,070,738.0	1,376,416.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM		0.000,17	0.926.0	0.040.0	0.166,60	93,300.0	94,302.0	0.000,021	04,548.0	0.700,67	96,720.0	03,221.0	0.274,47	0.000,10	Walaysian Pallii Oli board
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	68.04	73.07	74.39	70.02	74.60	83.65	72.08	74.31	85.53	95.76	115.59	105.78	112.37	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	65.18	71.38	72.46	67.73	71.56	81.32	79.18	71.53	83.12	91.74	108.49	101.78	109.60	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	923.9	878.5	827.0	805.3	838.2	689.7	542.4	549.3	640.5	546.2	994.0	802.2	758.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products" 23.3 Imports	000 Lonne	2,760.1	3,587.1	4,394.6	2,629.4	3,717.5	3,420.4	3,311.0	2,139.8	2,065.3	2,218.2	2,215.2	2,166.0	2,724.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	506.9	413.0	1,014.3	377.9	657.8	234.2	538.9	221.7	554.6	193.6	2,296.5	1,452.8	636.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
* ofc. bod an alorto	"000 Tonne	2 635 7	3.552.8	3 154 9	1 948 3	3 023 5	3 329 8	3.057.0	1 963 8	2 196 4	2,606.8	2 314 0	1 987 7	2 394 0	Department of Statistics Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)					!				<u>!</u>			:			
2.4.1 EAPOIS - Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	2,289.1	1,667.6	2,032.6	2,132.0	1,568.9	1,813.5	1,996.9	2,493.2	2,231.4	2,151.2	2,577.7	2,176.8	2,148.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING		000	0 907	7	100	000	2 101	4077	000	900	90	407.0	4004	1001	Demonstrates of Obstitution Management
3.1.2 Sales	RM'000	122,726,159.9	124,362,618.2				10,654,673.8 14	12,410,833.2 1.	143,910,775.4 1	38,985,561.8 13				142,043,210.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	78,828,569.0	91,302,871.2	82,847,129.2	80,828,735.6		98,610,022.7	95,413,694.7	105,315,221.8	95,044,677.7	87,155,424.9 10			100,369,110.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	92	31	26	45	42	63	66	75	78	59	7.1	ю	37	National Housing Department
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing 3.2.2 Advantagement (Permit Bermit)	Unit	182	127	194	231	239	244	206	253	186	241	98	0	31	National Housing Department
Advertisering (Natiowals Perinit)															
3.2.3 Prices 3.2.3 Prices - Cement	RM per Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag	2,463.45	2,464.24	2,464.24	2,464.24	2,479.22	2,503.03	2,558.64	2,635.11	3,977.29	4,010.82	4,044.64	4,078.74	4,095.05	Ministy of Works Ministy of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3 Inclustrial Production Index	Point	o 9 0	979	C 88	82.7	80.7	о «	60	0 40	o G	200	9 29	7 60	92.1	Denartment of Statistics Malaveia
C.C. IIIAUSUIAI PIOUUUUUIIIIAEA		6.00	0.	0.000	95.1	7.00	900.9	92.1	0.00	0.00	5.	ñ.	92.1	92.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4. UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity - Local Generation															
a. Public Installations P	Million Kilowatt- Hours	14,089.1	12,350.4	12,901.5	13,265.7	13,478.7	14,517.3	13,791.1	14,155.2	14,133.5	12,645.2	14,586.7	14,268.8	14,479.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent
															Power Producer
b. Private Installations P	Million Kilowatt- Hours	192.5	179.1	173.9	166.0	172.9	191.4	181.7	183.8	187.8	188.5	189.3	184.4	187.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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¹ latest data until March 2022 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022

n.a. not available - not applicable



INDICATORS Annual Percentage (%)	May	Jul	2021 Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	2022 Mar	Apr	May	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	19.0 -3.4	0.8	4 8:	9.0-	2.7	6.2	2.0	4.3	5.2	5.4	n.a	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES													
2.1													
2.1.1 Production - Rubber	33.8 15.7	16.3	98	10.8	13.6	-283	-16.3	o o	42.2	2003	00	25.0	Department of Statistics Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices			è	9	2	20.0	2	9	7:71	C-77	7:7	7.02	Department of States too, Indiay sid
- SMR 20			33.2	19.8	14.8	14.1	13.4	16.8	10.1	2.2	7.5	2.3	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap			49.1	28.2	21.3	18.9	18.8	23.8	16.1	1.3	9.5	1.1	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex		-	19.3	10.7	5.2	-15.4	₩ F	6.0	8.0	4.7	6.0	60 C	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate 2.1.3 Exports	1.11	0.0	O.T.	Q:Z	n P	8:0L-	4.7-	0.	B:	G: O	n. D.		Malaysian Kubber board
- Natural Rubber#	42.4 25.9	7.2	38.7	27.9	14.1	7.8	-25.3	6.3	-13.3	-9.4	5.2	-10.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Palm Oil Product	-6.4 -14.8		-20.1	4.1	-14.9	14.0	-12.9	14.9	21.3	6.8	-14.0	10.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil			-26.0	-0.04	-15.2	12.5	-13.3	22.4	23.1	6.3	-20.7	8.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM	-5.0 -18.6	12.4	-16.6	-30.7	-32.9	34.1	-35.2	14.8	-12.1	-25.7	-22.9	14.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Crude Oil, Brent	119.3 83.0		58.2	81.6	106.7	86.8	49.0	56.8	54.6	77.3	63.3	65.2	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	128.2 86.4	77.8	6.65	80.7	105.7	92.7	52.0	59.5	55.3	74.0	64.9	68.1	World Bank
Z.3.2 Exports - Outle Detroloum #	188	494	7.07	329	-114	-56.4	49.6	-37.7	-280	7.0	κ	-179	Denartment of Statistics Malayeia
	3.4		1.1	83.88	27.8	26.7	32.2	4.7-	-38.7	12.3	5.74	-1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports													
- Crude Petroleum #	-27.1 -39.1		-55.3	23.1	-74.5	1.9	-61.0	4.5	-60.5	784.7	27.9	25.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products **	33.6 -1.5	-1.7	-24.5	-39.9	-2.2	-0.2	-33.0	-14.5	-34.0	-10.4	-47.5	-9.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)													
- Liquified Natural Gas #	49.5 -2.0	3.9	5.6	-18.2	-2.5	13.0	4.9-	3.8	-15.5	19.3	-5.6	-6.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR													
3.1 MANUFACTURING 3.1.1 Industrial Production Index			9:0	4.0	8.0	11.3	4.8	8.9	5.2	6.9	6.2	69	Department of Statistics. Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	37.2 6.5	9.0	6.8	11.6	15.3	18.8	15.5	13.1	11.2	13.9	13.2	15.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #			15.4	21.6	23.3	28.2	28.4	19.8	14.2	19.1	17.3	27.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION													
3.2.1 Advertisement (New Permit)	253.8 -59.7	-16.4	-50.5	40.8	-23.2	160.5	2.7	6.8	-15.7	-34.9	-97.0	-59.8	National Housing Department
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing	0.0 -43.6	-27.6	4.5	18.9	5.6	28:0	35.3	-6.5	19.9	-68.3	-100.0	-83.0	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices													
Steel	3.2 3.4	4.6	3.7	6.4	5.3	7.7	10.5	13.6	0.1	÷.	65.6	66.2	Ministry of Works
- Cement			0.4	6.0	o.T	3.0	4.0	9:0	y.	4.	ş.	4.	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	18.9 8.4	0.1	4.0	-5.1	4.3	3.5	-2.6	-5.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	4.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity													
- Local Generation													Tonora Nasional Rathad Sahah
a. Public installations $^{\rho}$	7.8 -5.7	-5.7	-6.7	4.0-	3.1	1.4	3.7	6.9	3.6	0.8	2.0	2.8	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations P	4. 6.	0.6-	-12.4	1.6-	6,4	-2.2	0.9	5.0	<u>, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , </u>	6	-0.7	-2.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak
			į	-	4	4	2	į	2	į	-	į	Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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¹ latest data until March 2022 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022



The control proper The con		TINO										Led	Mar	ADL		
	(Value) - Local Consumption		Мау	unc	Inc	Aug	des	100	Nov	Dec	Jan			ed.	Mdy	
Demonstrate by Object Demonstrate Demonstrate by Object Demons		Million Kilowatt- Hours	9,162.2	7,735.7	8,102.2	8,660.7	9,124.1	9,822.1	9,617.4	9,838.6	9,845.6	8,879.7	10,104.8	9,699.1	9,594.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
1.2. No. of the control of the c		Million Kilowatt- Hours	3,447.2	3,312.3	3,431.6	3,286.7	3,254.9	3,192.3	3,020.4	3,046.8	3,149.1	3,077.8	3,281.8	3,312.9	3,342.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
being																
thing thing thing the control of the	3.5.2 Volume Index - Wholesale Trade Index	Point	126.5	1192	117.4	123.2	128 1	131.1	130.6	132.3	134.1	126.1	127.8	130.6	130.4	Denartment of Statistics Malaysia
billionida	- Retail Trade Index	Point	132.1	125.6	126.0	128.0	132.3	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	148.1	157.3	164.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Marie Mari	- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	90.6	7.5	13.8	46.7	85.6	116.6	110.2	121.3	107.7	104.9	132.4	121.1	110.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Decemporary Data Autonome Autono	Vehicle Production															
Unit Comment Unit Comment Unit Comment Unit Comment Comment Unit Comment Comment Unit Comment Comment Comment Unit Comment Comme		Chit	40,159	246	2,396	12,897	42,556	61,248	53,661	49,901	39,455	47,445	55,137	50,724	45,518	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial Deta 4,502 1,504 1,		i d	2,363	30	379	1,064	3,416	4,162	4,418	4,265	3,506	3,846	4,771	4,010	3,636	Malaysian Automotive Association
Openamenyer Opta 615 614 628 6284	c. Total - Vehicle Sales	5	776,24	2/0	2,173	108,61	278,64	014,00	6/0,00	04, 100	42,301	187,10	908,80	04,734	48, 104	Ivalaysian Automotive Association
Option of the commonical states Option of the	a. Passenger	Unit	42,515	1,841	4,949	15,064	38,315	56,881	52,601	57,603	33,668	38,823	65,902	49,815	43,710	Malaysian Automotive Association
Namber N		Unit	4,692	80	2,137	2,436	5,960	809'9	6,141	7,581	6,913	4,899	7,320	6,398	5,893	Malaysian Automotive Association
Volteties Registation Ambier (1577) 6.459 (1575) (1570) 26.59 (15.69)		Unit	47,207	1,921	7,086	17,500	44,275	63,489	58,742	65,184	40,581	43,722	73,222	56,213	49,603	Malaysian Automotive Association
Name	- New Vehicles Registration	Number	103,172	11,209	28,594	46,519	100,693	130,531	127,457	151,563	93,650	91,625	138,702	137,396	120,320	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Name	3.5.4 Tourism									:			:			
Polymental Banks RAMMinon 551 624.1 541 700.5 562 96.8 569 92.8 <th>- Tourist Arrivals</th> <td>Number</td> <td>9,156</td> <td>6,459</td> <td>6,203</td> <td>8,062</td> <td>8,431</td> <td>10,684</td> <td>14,722</td> <td>36,013</td> <td>29,797</td> <td>26,760</td> <td>41,496</td> <td>n.a</td> <td>n.a</td> <td>Tourism Malaysia</td>	- Tourist Arrivals	Number	9,156	6,459	6,203	8,062	8,431	10,684	14,722	36,013	29,797	26,760	41,496	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
Million Mill	S.5.5 Finding															
MS RMMIllion 2107 565.53 210 010 448 210 010 244 210	W	RM Million	551.624.1	547,706.7	550,824.9	551,831,5	562,955.7	559,928.6	580,847.4	578,301.9	585,517,6	587,656.5	592,214,4	603,922.9	603,888.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
MMMINION 2002/340	- M2	RM Million	2,076,555.3	2,082,273.2	2,100,134.8	2,098,884.0	2,127,285.0		2,154,570.2	2,165,807.0	2,171,245.8	2,190,249.3	2,196,197.2	2,209,303.4	2,218,313.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Particle	- M3	RM Million	2,082,749.6	2,087,879.5	2,106,362.1	2,104,909.8	2,133,618.9			2,171,798.7	2,178,879.6	2,197,890.6	2,203,024.2	2,214,987.7	2,226,588.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks RAMillion 1/14/99/2 2 / 18/9 (2017) 1/18/90/2 1/18/90/	Il Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	1,858,806.8	1,860,525.2	1,862,773.2	1,859,824.1	1,877,737.1	1,887,493.3	. 683,589.3	1,913,582.6	1,923,806.0	1,926,907.7	1,938,127.6	1,946,151.2	1,951,571.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
PMMINION 67,59388 67,7115 698,3031 7,9424 7,9444	- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,174,947.2	1,174,981.9	1,174,054.2	1,170,870.8	1,181,494.4	1,183,336.7	1,189,605.0	1,191,240.2	1,194,374.8	1,195,039.5	1,199,857.1	1,203,019.4	1,204,419.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Publication particle particl	Merchant Banks	KM Million	7,030.8	0,1,711.6	7 000 2	7.021.7	7 030 6	5 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	705,860.1	714,825.0	721,924.0	7 505 9	7.30,812.7	735,743.3	739,733.3	Central bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks RAMillion 1421,971.1 1428,796.9 1446,100.1 1471,861.4 1462,425.6 1488,429.0 1489,689.9 1489,699.9		RMMillion	2 118 708 1	2 125 676.3	2 136 838 1	2 138 086 3	2 173 389 7			2 221 753 2	7 201 702 2	2 233 464 9	2 240 006 7	2 243 364 6	2 248 208 3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks RAMillion 677,454 672,877 676,870 676,870 676,870 667,800 676,870 667,800 676,870 686,426 689,615		RM Million	1,421,971.1	1,428,796.9	1,439,315.2	1,446,100.1	1,473,661.4			1,499,689.9	1,493,251.4	1,511,257.0	1,517,780.4	1,511,579.2	1,521,340.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
MAMIlion 23,991-5 24,932-6 25,933-9 25,274-4 23,867-7 24,235-5 25,276-9 24,445-5 26,030-8 Prod Doposits: Two doposits: Two doposits of the production of the pro	- Islamic Banks	RMMillion	672,745.4	672,935.9	673,774.7	667,870.0	674,804.7	675,827.7	686,743.0	698,195.6	689,615.7	696,942.0	697,005.5	707,339.9	700,839.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Procession of Special and Obsolits, Processing Special and Obsolits, Process	- Merchant Banks	RMMillion	23,991.5	23,943.5	23,748.2	24,116.2	24,923.6	25,303.9	25,274.4	23,867.7	24,235.5	25,265.9	25,220.9	24,445.5	26,028.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks RMMillon 562,909.4 562,430.1 566,563.4 566,263.9 567,454.1 567,210.4 564,414.6 565,310.1 564,415.7 565,323.0 566,320.1 564,415.7 565,322.9 586,223.9 586,123. 586,12		RMMillion	958,372.8	959,059.7	964,597.2	957,949.5	968,453.1	970,153.1	971,871.1	977,452.6	976,062.2	976,459.5	979,722.6	974,631.9	980,513.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks RAMillion 379 84.3 384,572 a. 384,5	- Commercial Banks	RM Million	562,909.4	562,430.1	565,553.4	566,263.9	567,454.1	567,210.4	564,484.6	563,173.6	565,330.1	564,157.0	562,684.6	564,672.5	565,392.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Avortage Lending Ranks RAMIllion 15,290.4 15,404.7 16,501.0 16,481.8 17,323.5 17,790.1 16,886.5 15,790.1 16,886.5 15,790.1 16,886.5 16,201.6 16,401.0 16,401	- Islamic Banks	RMMillion	379,814.3	381,339.2	383,639.1	375,484.6	384,517.2	385,619.2	390,374.3	398,489.6	394,942.0	395,436.6	400,090.0	394,817.0	399,061.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Swings Deposits RMMillion 233,096.8 235,502.4 236,699.9 237,503.0 241,620.1 243,373.0 245,795.6 243,017.3 244,946.6 264,946.6 253,750.3 243,617.3 244,946.6 264,946.6 253,750.3 243,773.0 244,946.6 263,255.3 141,010.5	٠	RMMillion	15,649.1	15,290.4	15,404.7	16,201.0	16,481.8	17,323.5	17,012.2	15,789.3	15,790.1	16,865.8	16,948.1	15,142.4	16,059.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks RMMillion 163,205 165,549.0 166,403 166,410 168,823 174,579.1 176,5	Saving	RM Million	230,996.8	235,592.4	236,969.9	237,503.0	241,620.1	238,942.0	240,629.1	243,373.0	245,785.0	243,011.7	244,994.6	268,866.9	253,215.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overlight Policy Plane (DRI) Commercial Banks Comme	- Commercial Banks	RMMillion	163,206.3	165,549.0	166,480.3	166,914.9	168,837.3	167,579.1	168,682.3	170,640.7	172,423.5	170,453.4	171,679.3	182,235.3	174,910.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending Rate (ELR) Commercial Banks % 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49		RIM MIIION	0.087,70	10,043.4	10,469.7	1,000.1	12,102.1	1,302.9	1,940.6	12,132.4	13,301.5	12,000.4	13,313.2	00,031.0	4,505.4	Control Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks % 342 347 343 340 345 342 344 345 344 345 348 356 356 3.68 - Islamic Banks % 549 549 549 549 549 549 549 549 549 549			2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	9	Colling Dellin of Melecycle
- Islamic Banks % 4.05 4.08 4.01 4.02 4.03 4.02 4.01 4.01 3.99 4.00 3.97 4.02 4.16 - Marchant Banks % 5.73 5.80 5.72 5.89 5.67 5.64 5.60 5.64 5.61 5.64 5.65 5.74 5.79 8ase Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks % 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49	- Commercial Banks	%	3.42	3.47	3.43	3.40	3.45	3.42	3.44	3.45	3.44	3.48	3.48	3.56	3.68	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks % 5.73 5.80 5.72 5.89 5.67 5.64 5.60 5.64 5.61 5.64 5.66 5.74 5.79 Sase Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks % 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.73	- Islamic Banks	%	4.05	4.08	4.01	4.02	4.03	4.02	4.01	4.01	3.99	4.00	3.97	4.02	4.16	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Landing Rate (ET/Commercial Banks % 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.49 5.73	- Merchant Banks	%	5.73	5.80	5.72	5.69	2.67	5.64	5.60	5.64	5.61	5.64	5.66	5.74	5.79	Central Bank of Malaysia
		%	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.73	Central Bank of Malaysia

p preliminary 1 latest data unti

¹ latest data until March 2022 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022

n.a. not available - not applicable

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW - VOL. 7/2022

STATISTICS REVIEW

INDICAT ORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	×	unl	Inf	2021 Aug	Sep	Oct	NON	Dec	lan	Feb	2022 Mar	Apr	May	DATASOURCE
- Local Consumption		3	5	S. C.						2				
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining $^{\rm p}$	20.2	-11.4	-13.6	6.9	4. 6.	0.4	8.	5.5	0.6	5.4	3.1	1.9	4.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting $^{\mathrm{p}}$	-12.7	8.0	14.2	6	12.2	7.3	2.6	0.8	3.4	-0.4	6.2	i) O	-3.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Brand, Independent
3.5 SERVICES 3.5 SETA Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index - Wholesale Trade Index	27.6	-0.5	-3.4	6.5	-2.7	-1.8	1.3	0.7	1.7	7.0	1.2	9,3	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index - Motor Vehicle Index	20.4	-3.7	-9.3 -88.2	-7.9	-2.8	2.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	7.3	16.6	24.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	234.0	-99.4	-94.7	-73.1	-14.8	11.2	5.4	6.6	9.0	14.9	-5.1	6.2	13.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	795.1	-98.2	-86.5	-53.6	69.0	16.6	12.2	8.2	0.7	-1.3	15.8	10.6	53.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
.0	740.1	4.000		7.2.1-	9:	9.	n Ö	9		0.0	į.	n o	0.01	Malaysian Automotive Association
	105.3	-95.5	-90.5	-68.3	-25.5	8.6	2.8	-7.3	16.6	2.4	16.7	-6.0	2.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial c. Total	86.7 103.2	-97.9	-60.7	-53.2	18.7	35.5	15.5	12.9	74.7	0.8	-1.1	19.9 -3.6	5.1	Malaysian Automotive Association Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	72.5	-89.0	-77.2	-58.3	-18.0	7.1	8.4	16.5	4 5:	-10.8	-12.0	2.6	16.6	Road Transport Department
3.5.4 Tourism	;													Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals	69.2	-1.9	-66.8	-30.7	47.7	-5.6	58.9	240.8	271.9	252.2	330.2	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
Money Supply														
. M1	15.1	12.2	10.8	6.6	9.7	7.8	10.5	10.4	9.4	8.6	7.8	9.5	9.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- W2	89.00	3.4	80.00	3.5	9.4	4 ر دن ه	0.0	6.3	6.3	9.9	4. c. a	6.5	89.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
I Total Loans in Banking System	9.9	9.6	3.1	2.5	2.9	9 :0	i 4 i 6:	. 4 . 7;	4.7	7.4	9.4	5.0	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.3	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks Marchant Banke	8.6	7.3	6.3	5.5	5.7	6.2	7.7 4. a	8.2	80 C	9.6	0. 0 0. 0	9.2	4. 6	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	5.0	3.9	0.4	3.7	7.4	4. 4.	6.4	6 6 6 6 6	5. 6.	6.5	5.2	6.2	6.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	4.0	3.5	6.1	2.7	0.9	7.0	6.3	6.5	7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks - Merchant Banks	10.8	0.7 0.8	8 4 c c	6.4 5.5	5.9	6.3	7.0 9.9	7.7	5.4 6.5	11.3	2.7	5.5	4 8 5 5	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits,	-2.6	-3.2	-2.0	-2.8	-1.7	-0.2	0.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Special and General investment Deposits - Commercial Banks	4,6	4.5	9.6	-3.4	3.5	-2.9	-2.3	4.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	6.0	0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	0.3	-1.4	0.8	-2.3	0.5	3.6	4.0	5.1	5.3	4.6	3.2	2.7	5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
	2.7	2.0	-1.6	5.8	12.1	12.6	12.3	11.1	6.0	18.2	17.9	9.6	2.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits - Commercial Banks	17.6	18.1	16.6	17.1	13.8	13.6	13.7	14.6	12.3	8.9	7.5	16.9	9.6	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
	21.3	24.2	22.5	23.7	24.6	20.0	20.4	22.2	16.8	12.3	10.1	28.4	15.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)														Central Bank of Malaysia
													•	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks		•		,			,	,	,	,			٠	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks		•		,	,					,				Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Kate (BLK) Commercial Banks IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks														Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia

p preliminary
1 latest data until March 2022
provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022
n.a. not available
not applicable



INDICALORS															DATA SOURCE
(Value)	LIND	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.55	0.57	0.57	0.56	0.56	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.63	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.33	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector															
 Primary Agriculture 	RM Million	406.5	529.4	542.0	382.5	1,339.2	160.3	180.1	170.5	204.0	121.0	665.3	1,144.2	590.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	16.0	41.0	72.0	73.2	49.4	11.0	19.5	159.1	22.2	71.5	34.6	58.9	26.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	3,625.7	2,510.7	3,944.7	4,399.0	2,789.7	2,646.2	2,894.3	2,249.2	2,808.6	2,014.3	3,692.0	3,648.9	4,452.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	5.687.4	7.422.4	5.933.0	8.038.0	8.834.9	8,796.5	9,227.6	13,307.0	6.048.5	6,603.1	9,079.3	8.776.3	9,152.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	1.647.1	1.424.5	2.071.9	1.625.7	2.116.0	2.025.4	2.439.4	1.849.6	1.942.1	1.723.3	2.296.6	2.854.1	2.790.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	RM Million	1.130.3	1.539.0	1.548.3	12716	6 686	1 299 9	1.895.6	1.890.9	2.157.3	1.418.3	1.631.9	1 622 2	1.160.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	20 214 1	16 574 9	12 672 1	13.068.8	16 796 9	19 994 9	22 706 5	23 156 3	22 223 9	16 949 8	243436	24 410 0	218667	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	14.1	163.7		487.2	147.2	10.1	27.6	12.1	73.8	280	100.2	18.5	180.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	32.741.2	30.205.6	26.798.3	29.346.0	33.063.2	34.944.2	39,390.7	42.794.6	35,480,4	28,929.2	41.843.4	42.533.2	40.249.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector							!								
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	4,596.1	4,476.5	3,949.3	4,437.2	6,094.4	3,970.2	4,428.9	4,805.3	4,276.8	4,184.4	4,847.1	5,194.3	6,076.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	457.8	538.7	436.1	629.8	1,130.5	485.8	331.5	734.5	408.8	319.5	771.6	697.3	766.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	26,944.8	29,965.9	27,690.0	28,918.6	31,258.6	31,340.9	32,253.1	33,752.2	35,770.8	29,402.2	37,121.3	35,361.2	33,638.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	42,283.0	39,291.3		36,523.9	45,768.2	43,951.1	42,760.1	51,692.0	45,279.2	40,124.8	52,017.5	54,262.8	44,025.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	7,529.9	9,455.8	7,594.3	7,456.3	8,303.1	7,856.0	8,327.4	11,661.5	9,959.4	7,689.1	9,931.8	10,606.6	9,773.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	RM Million	3,907.5	4,369.3	3,732.9	3,311.1	4,808.1	3,866.4	4,032.8	5,403.6	4,444.4	3,299.5	4,569.7	5,272.1	3,711.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	26,386.6	19,968.2	20,065.0	22,218.3	28,904.5	32,469.9	33,744.9	35,672.7	34,991.2	27,418.3	35,706.9	33,728.8	31,083.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	3,794.0	4,039.2	3,943.6	3,536.1	5,089.9	3,102.5	3,881.1	3,946.2	2,905.5	2,136.6	5,224.5	3,244.9	3,054.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	115,899.7	112,104.8	107,271.9	107,031.3	131,357.2	127,042.8	129,759.9	147,667.9	138,036.0	114,574.3	150,190.4	148,367.9	132,131.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose															
 Purchase of Passenger Cars 	RM Million	4,437.4	1,576.2	1,151.5	1,493.8	3,323.3	4,290.1	4,931.8	5,390.9	4,581.6	3,303.7	5,264.3	5,171.6	4,137.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	2,329.8	2,346.0	2,031.6	1,890.1	2,425.9	2,615.2	2,938.6	3,274.6	3,129.4	2,546.4	3,125.7	2,858.2	2,633.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	11,444.4	9,428.5	10,217.8	10,976.1	12,388.2	14,140.1	14,633.7	16,154.7	15,923.7	12,162.5	15,019.3	14,722.2	15,086.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods 	RM Million	2.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.8	1.8	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	26,386.6	19,968.2	20,065.0	22,218.3	28,904.5	32,469.9	33,744.9	35,672.7	34,991.2	27,418.3	35,706.9	33,728.8	31,083.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	94,054.3	94,172.8	91,627.9	88,663.1	89,335.1	88,819.7	88,584.8	89,101.9	89,096.2	89,248.9	89,067.4	88,637.3	88,558.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
			0	0											
- Primary Agriculture - Mining & Ouerrains	KM Million	1,368.0	1,351.0	1,360.3	7,349.3	1,121.3	128 1	1,129.6	1,116.1	1,722.7	1,126.2	1,028.0	1,066.5	7,066.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Section of the sectio		0.00	1 1	0.00	0.00		1 1 1	1 0	1,000	1 1	0.00	1 1 0	1000	1000	no familia di mana
- Manuacturing (including Agro-based)	KM MIIIO	3,870.3	3,958.7	4,013.3	3,981.2	3,212.4	3,109.7	3,084.8	2,730.0	2,083.7	2,7 TU.8	2,767.3	2,907.2	2,902.0	Central bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	KM Million	184.6	179.9	180.8	180.5	180.5	166.2	157.1	167.6	167.1	174.5	304.6	308.0	425.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Ketall I rade, and Kestaurants & Hotels	RM Million	2,460.7	2,512.7	2,633.7	2,718.0	2,653.1	2,640.3	2,679.6	2,594.6	2,613.6	2,649.6	2,848.1	2,915.4	2,995.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	2,575.6	2,803.7	2,772.1	2,733.1	2,532.2	2,556.0	2,415.1	2,567.6	2,570.2	2,623.4	2,724.2	2,723.5	2,943.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Transport, Storage and Communication 	RM Million	2,215.4	2,190.0	2,172.3	2,103.4	2,077.0	2,024.7	2,012.4	1,966.8	1,969.5	1,966.8	1,871.4	1,869.7	1,859.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Finance, Insurance and Business Activities 	RM Million	3,342.2	3,579.4	3,586.2	3,592.3	3,238.1	3,243.4	3,191.0	3,362.8	3,285.9	3,298.9	3,316.1	3,294.1	3,337.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	814.7	815.8	791.2	802.5	825.6	743.3	743.1	711.7	713.0	718.5	731.8	738.2	742.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	12,260.2	12,162.0	12,888.6	12,945.7	13,077.2	12,554.1	12,090.5	11,570.2	11,720.6	11,921.9	12,035.0	12,368.0	13,046.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector n.e.c	RM Million	364.2	429.7		381.5	380.3	385.0	379.7	318.0	313.8	313.4	6976	7167	7188	Central Bank of Malaysia
		!													

a. Employed
b. Unemployed
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate
4.1.4 Loss of Employment

Department of Statistics, Malaysia Social Security Organisation

16,537.8 15,900.0 637.7 69.5 3.9 2,172

16,502.8 15,853.5 649.3 69.4 3,029

16,438.5 15,769.4 669.2 69.2 4.1 3,092

16,402.7 15,730.9 671.8 69.1 4.1 2,785

15,686.1 680.4 69.1 4.2 4,556

16,336.2 15,648.6 687.6 69.0 4.2 3,171

16,304.7 15,610.3 694.4 68.9 4.3 3,308

16,259.6 15,554.6 705.0 68.8 4.3 4,399

16,193.1 15,463.5 729.6 68.6 4.5 5,415

16,125.4 15,376.6 748.8 68.4 4.6 4,326

16,072.9 15,294.8 778.2 68.3 4.8 6,012

16,066.2 15,297.5 768.7 68.3 4.8 5,621

16,098.9 15,370.8 728.1 68.5 4.5 3,727

('000) ('000) ('000) % % Number of Cases

Companies Commission of Malaysia Companies Commission of Malaysia

3,560

3,995

4,537

3,187

4,139

4,887

4,367

4,195

2,676

2,646

2,729

3,710

Number 4.2.2 Foreign

^{4.2} COMPANIES REGISTRATION

^{4.2.1} Local

p preliminary
1 latest data until March 2022
provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022



Annual Percentage Change (%)	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks						•				•	•		•	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks						•				•	•		•	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector														
- Primary Agriculture	16.3	261.3	85.6	-1.6	461.3	-12.5	-72.3	-80.5	-65.1	-29.3	170.6	209.4	45.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	8.96-	-74.3	103.4	99.96	-79.9	-63.4	-62.6	444.7	-32.0	132.7	-74.9	-72.0	249.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	71.4	-25.4	62.1	182.7	52.3	0.5	-21.7	-9.1	27.9	-5.2	60.3	60.4	22.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-10.2	-15.6	-3.4	25.2	3.8	38.4	50.4	26.0	4.8	53.9	-6.0	28.1	6.09	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	37.4	6.6-	-8.7	-18.7	-8.4	9.0	1.7	37.5	62.9	20.7	41.6	98.8	69.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	9.9	-10.3	55.3	23.9	13.3	-30.0	57.1	0.9	40.0	40.0	32.2	6.2	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	206.2	19.6	-34.4	-32.0	-20.6	-5.1	13.6	24.8	29.7	8.4	12.7	0.9	8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	46.6	-73.5	-97.2	749.7	22.0	-53.5	8.3	-87.5	-14.1	-74.5	-2.0	65.2	1,179.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	0.08	-0.1	-16.2	4.4	-6.3	2.2	15.3	27.0	24.4	18.0	13.4	19.1	22.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector														
 Primary Agriculture 	62.3	42.7	17.4	49.7	6'26	37.1	34.0	35.7	6.3	2.7	-12.2	33.9	32.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	3.6	88.7	22.9	117.9	209.5	-5.6	-19.1	29.5	-12.9	-34.9	-69.8	75.1	67.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	37.8	35.5	35.1	58.2	52.0	50.3	53.1	30.1	42.7	27.6	27.1	31.9	24.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	55.1	5.4	21.3	33.3	42.2	34.6	38.8	37.7	14.4	17.9	10.5	32.5	4.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	59.8	43.0	25.7	46.9	18.2	20.2	30.6	26.4	37.8	15.3	15.1	28.2	29.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	48.3	15.5	8.7	6.4	25.8	8.4	21.0	19.0	16.8	-2.9	7.6	33.3	-5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	58.0	-21.8	-35.2	-24.4	4.4	8.7	13.6	7.4	21.3	3.1	10.2	10.8	17.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	54.3	6.7	60.3	32.1	40.9	-16.1	0.2	-20.8	-37.1	-43.3	11.9	-2.5	-19.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	51.3	9.3	7.3	20.0	30.2	25.5	31.3	23.5	21.5	12.3	11.8	25.7	14.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose														
 Purchase of Passenger Cars 	288.2	-35.0	-72.2	-61.0	-21.3	-2.3	17.1	22.2	17.5	4.0	6.7	3.2	8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	77.5	-1.8	-28.7	-32.9	-19.1	-19.1	-1.4	6.1	17.5	-5.8	10.3	-0.2	13.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	25.5	-12.2	-14.7	8.6	4.2	27.6	30.6	19.4	37.8	19.5	16.6	19.7	31.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods 	42.4	-47.1	-43.4	-47.1	-47.5	-39.9	-56.7	-29.1	9.1	-31.3	-92.4	31.3	-57.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	58.0	-21.8	-35.2	-24.4	4.4	8.7	13.6	7.4	21.3	3.1	10.2	10.8	17.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	1.1	1.0	-0.5	-3.9	4.0	4.6	-5.0	-5.9	-5.1	4.6	-6.0	-5.6	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector														
- Primary Agriculture	10.1	10.2	11.5	-4.5	-19.5	-19.7	-17.7	-17.3	-17.2	-17.2	-24.7	-21.4	-22.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	46.7	-6.2	-10.1	4.9	-34.4	-2.6	8.6-	889.7	924.8	1,196.0	1,096.3	1,092.9	1,314.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based) 	-8.3	3.4	5.3	4.7	-18.9	-21.7	-21.1	-24.8	-26.9	-28.3	-27.8	-21.3	-25.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply 	52.4	62.7	87.1	87.2	87.3	-11.4	-16.7	-11.2	-11.3	-6.4	63.2	66.5	130.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants &			4		0		c		1		1	7	3	
- Hotels	L.8	5.17	7.91	24.9	7.17	Z5.1	23.2	15.3	d.)	F.6	15.7	8.71	21.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	3.2	21.4	21.0	20.3	9.3	10.1	9.9	-5.1	-5.0	4.2	9.6	7.0	14.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Transport, Storage and Communication 	28.0	22.0	17.0	16.3	10.8	12.4	13.9	8.8	-9.4	9.6-	-16.4	-15.9	-16.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
 Finance, Insurance and Business Activities 	4.2	2.1	3.9	3.7	-5.1	9.9-	-2.9	7.6	3.0	3.2	2.4	-1.4	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	56.8	59.9	52.4	54.5	62.1	45.7	-17.8	-13.1	-16.3	-13.6	-10.4	6.9-	89	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	17.2	24.5	39.1	45.5	52.2	33.1	5.5	-1.8	4.4	-1.3	-1.3	3.8	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectorn.e.c	-36.9	7.8	0.1	-5.7	4.3	0.3	9.0-	-11.1	-17.0	-17.6	80.4	98.3	97.3	Central Bank of Malaysia

4.1.1 Labour Force	a. Er	ڪ ت	4.1.2 Labour Force Par	4.1.3 Unemployment Ra	
Force	Employed	Unemploye	Force P	oyment	

Department of Statistics, Malaysia Social Security Organisation

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4.0 OTHERS 4.1 LABOUR

4.1.3 Unemployment Rate 4.1.4 Loss of Employment

4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION

4.2.1 Local

4.2.2 Foreign

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STATISTICS REVIEW

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS	!				2021						2	722			
	IINO	Мау	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct N	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar A	Apr N	May	DATASOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET	1	0	0	4	7	0	0				0	100	, 000		
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index 4.3.2 Value Traded	Point RM Billion	71.6	71,532.6	1,494.6	1,601.4	68.9	1,562.3	614.0	1,567.5	1,512.3	1,608.3	69.9	1,600.4	1,570.1	Bursa Malaysia Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,786.8	1,742.8	1,731.8	1,832.1	1,802.1	1,842.6	1,763.6	1,789.2	1,729.6	1,806.5	1,795.3	1,826.1	1,774.4	Bursa Malaysia
A A FXCHANGE RATE															
	RM per Unit	4.1275	4.1348	4.1985	4.2229	4.1662	4.1634	4.1802	4.2101	4.1889	4.1877	4.2006	4.2666	4.3844	Central Bank of Malaysia
	RM per Unit	5.8072	5.8010	5.7999	5.8274	5.7235	5.6959	5.6248	5.6025	5.6786	5.6704	5.5347	5.5268	5.4602	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.9472	5.9370	5.9810	5.9981			5.8676	5.8847	5.8659	5.8696	5.8074	5.8293	5.8925	Central Bank of Malaysia
	RM ner Unit	5.0103	4 9821	3.1002	4 9703	3.0911	3.0810	3.07.90				3.0903	3.1240 4.6185	4 6441	Certical Ballin of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
	RM per 100 Units	456.9326	455,5069	457.2552	462.0610				457.2567	455,8886	453,8856	451.8147		447.8953	Central Bank of Malaysia
	RM per 100 Units	3.7812	3.7553		3.8452									3.4070	Central Bank of Malaysia
	RM per 100 Units	53.1548	53.2723	54.0342	54.2565	53.5498	53.5145		53.9843	53.7563	53.6871	53.6955	54.4137	55.8578	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES															
5.1 TRADE															
5.1.1 Exports		6		Î			;		0	;					
- Malaysia "	RM Billion	92.3	105.5	97.3	95.6	110.8	114.4	112.2	123.8	111.1	102.3	131.6	127.6	120.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
enigapore -	SGD BIIION	4.74	0. 0.	4 0	0.26	0.26	03.0	20.7	7.80	04.0	0.26	50	4.00	600.3	Statistics Singapore National Bureau of Statistics of
- China	USD Billion	263.6	281.0	282.3	294.0	305.3	299.6	324.8	340.4	327.3	217.5	276.1	273.6	308.3	China
- Japan	JPY Billion	6,260.6	7,223.8	7,354.7	6,604.8	6,840.5	7,183.2	7,367.0	7,881.2	6,331.8	7,189.9	8,460.9	8,076.2	7,252.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	172.4	188.4	187.6	166.7	186.7	190.9	201.6	198.3	179.6	192.0	220.9	198.5	221.2	European Statistics
- USA 5.1.2 Imports	USD Billion	145.5	147.6	144.1	148.2	141.9	164.5	156.5	159.1	147.4	150.9	179.3	173.1	177.4	United States Census Bureau
	RM Billion	78.6	83.2	83.6	74.2	84.7	1.88	93.3	92.9	92.5	82.5	104.9	104.1	107.9	Department of Statistics. Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	41.6	45.0	46.1	44.7	46.0	47.9	50.7	54.3	50.0	45.0	58.1	56.2	56.1	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	220.4	230.9	226.4	234.8	237.3	214.8	253.0	246.2	242.2	187.0	228.7	222.5	229.5	National Bureau of Statistics of
labah -	JPY Billion	6.473.5	6.854.4	6.920.2	7.258.2	7.477.3	7.258.2	8.323.9	8.470.1	8.531.2	7.859.5	8.873.3	8.915.4	9.636.7	China Statistics Bureau of Japan
. EU	USD Billion	164.5	174.3	172.0	173.8	186.7	196.8	211.5	211.6	216.8	209.9	249.3	243.4	256.2	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	230.6	242.8	237.9	245.7	244.4	251.1	259.4	258.0	248.0	234.9	296.5	273.1	285.1	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	114.6	116.7	110.8	114.0	118.3	124.1	125.1	126.5	124.9	116.6	126.6	120.5	119.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	113.3	126.8	120.3	122.4	125.2	124.4	121.9	133.7	124.2	121.1	135.1	128.8	128.9	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	111.5	117.2	116.6	110.5	111.1	114.8	119.3	126.7	115.1	107.0	123.3	118.0	119.6	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	Point	87.2	101.4	100.4	87.2	93.2	92.4	100.2	100.4	87.6	92.8	107.1	93.9	84.1	Ministry of Economy, Trade and
5.2.5 USA	Point	6.66	100.5	101.2	101.1	666	101.3	102.0	101.6	102.5	103.6	104.1	105.5	105.7	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 KETAIL I KADE INDEX 5.3.1 Malaveia	Point	132.1	125.6	126.0	128.0	132.3	138.5	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	148.1	157.3	164.1	Department of Statistics Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	87.5	85.9	90.2	90.1	90.1	96.5	102.9	121.9	115.7	85.5	100.8	99.2	104.6	Singapore Department of Statistics
55.3.3 Hond Kond	Point	103.9	98.4	656	101.0	98.2	107.5	107.0	116.5	118.3	87.1	813	102.8	80	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative
															Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	105.2	105.4	104.4	101.0	100.1	105.4	118.0	123.0	94.4	95.0	9.96	100.6	100.0	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
	Point	123.1	123.2	122.5	122.5	122.8	123.7	124.0	124.5	124.9	125.2	125.6	125.9	126.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Indiand	Point	99.6	99.9	99.8	99.6 106.6	106.5	102.0	102.3	9.101	103.0	104.1	104.8	110.0	110.6	Trading Economics
	Point	127.8	128.0	128.5	129.3	129.3	129.5	130,4	130.8	111.7	111.8	112.5	113,4	113.9	Trading Economics
	Point	101.9	101.9	101.7	102.2	102.7	103.0	104.0	104.4	104.5	105.4	106.7	106.5	107.6	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
	Point	111.6	111.8	112.5	113.2	113.6	114.7	116.3	115.6	117.1	119.4	122.3	122.6	124.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	80.3	6:06	91.3	91.8	92.3	92.7	92.8	93.0	94.0	94.7	95.4	95.9	96.5	Trading Economics
	Point	98.8	101.1	103.8	103.4	105.9	109.7	109.5	108.3	117.7	115.8	125.1	126.8	116.5	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Notes	Point	106.7	103.2	1083	109.1	110.3	113.1	113.1	111.8	111.6	112.5	113.4	108.5	114.3	Trading Economics
	Point	103.9	104.8	106.0	106.2	106.6	108.1	108.9	109.1	110.1	111.1	112.2	113.5	112.8	Trading Economics
	Point	125.3	126.3	127.5	128.6	129.2	130.0	131.3	132.0	133.5	135.0	137.1	137.6	138.7	Trading Economics

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1 latest data until March 2022 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022



INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	May Jun	Jul	Z0 Aug	21 Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	2022 Mar	Apr	Мау	DATASOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET													Ī
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	7.5	2.1	-6.8 5.0 -47.3 -60.3	-31.5	6.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.5	1.9	0.0	48.7	8. O. 8.	Bursa Malaysia Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation					13.6	0.8	1.5	-1.5	-0.02	9.09	-0.7	0.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE													
	5.2				-0.3	-1.6	-3.7	-3.6	-3.4	-2.2	-3.3	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	-8.1				-5.4	-3.5	-2.7	-3.1	-1.0	2.9	3.2	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
	0.5				0.4	4.0	-1.0	7.0-	7.0-	1.1	0. 6	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 5.50 - Singapore Dollar 4.4.5 EUR - EURO	. r.				6. 5.	2. C	3.7	3.7	3.0	j ri	5.1-	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
	-2.0				1.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-2.1	-1.3	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen 4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	7.1	3.6	4.9 2.7 1.9 0.3	3.9	7.1	7.6	5.7	-3.1	5.6	6.7	11.8	11.0	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES													
5.1 Example													
# eisosen -	47.0			24.7	25.5	32.4	29.2	23.9	16.8	25.3	20.8	30.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	29.8	1 22.1	16.2 17.4	18.5	21.7	31.0	28.0	21.9	22.1	13.9	19.5	27.4	Statistics Singapore
- China	27.7	32.0	19.2 25.4	27.9	26.8	21.7	20.9	24.2	6.3	14.7	3.9	16.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	49.6				9.4	20.5	17.5	9.6	19.1	14.7	12.5	15.8	Statistics Bureau of Japan
. EU	33.0	22.5	11.0 19.5	9.2	6.5	14.0	12.6	20.5	16.5	13.0	10.9	28.3	European Statistics
5.1.2 Imports	2000				C+.5	23:0	20.3	6.0	7:17	7.01	70.7	0.37	Office States Cellsus Buledu
	48.4	32.1	23.9 12.5	26.5	27.9	37.9	23.6	26.7	18.3	29.9	22.1	37.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	32.1				25.6	31.7	35.4	28.2	19.5	21.9	24.4	35.1	Statistics Singapore
- China	52.2				20.1	31.3	19.6	19.9	10.5	-0.1	-0.04	4.14	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	28.1				26.8	43.8	41.2	39.7	34.1	31.2	28.2	48.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan
. EU	33.5	35.3	18.7 20.8	18.4	30.3	38.8	19.8	21.1	46.4 21.2	24.9	20.4	23.7	European Statistics United States Census Bureau
r > INDISTRIAL PRODICTION INDEX													
	25.6	1.1	-5.1 -0.7	2.1	5.3	9.4	5.9	4.3	4.0	5.1	4.6	4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	27.3	1 28.4	11.4	-2.0	17.1	14.2	16.8	2.4	17.6	5.4	6.4	13.8	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	14.5	11.5	7.7	-1.8	4.5	6.7	7.1	4.2	6.3	3.7	3.5	7.3	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	22.0	1 22.6	11.6 9.3	-2.3	4.7	5.1	2.7	6:0-	0.2	-1.7	8.	-2.8	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry Japan
5.2.5 USA	16.4	10.2	6.6 5.4	4.5	4.8	5.0	3.4	3.2	7.4	5.0	6.3	5.8	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX													
5.3.1 Malaysia 5.3.2 Singapore	20.4 64.8	3.7	-9.3 -7.9 2.1 0.4	-2.8 8.4	2.2	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	7.3	16.6	24.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	8.9	3.5	0.8 10.0	4.7	5.7	4.3	3.4	1.5	-17.5	-16.9	8.0	4.0	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative
5.3.4 United Kingdom	22.6	8.8	2.2 0.8	-0.5	4.1-	2.7	0.5	6.8	6.3	-0.7	6.6-	4.	Region Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX													
	4.4				2.9	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	2.4				2.4	2.7	2.2	3.2	5.3	5.7	7.4	7.1	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	7.7	5. 4 . 1.4	0.1	0.1.	7.1	o 4	n 6	3.0	3.0	6.2	0, 4 0, 0,	5.4	Trading Economics
	2.4				3.2	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX													
	11.9			12.3	13.2	12.6	10.0	9.2	9.7	11.6	11.0	11.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	-3.0			21.3	0.6	1.1	4.00	4.0	5 4 5	5.1	6.3	9.9	Trading Economics
	9:9	6.6	7.4 7.4	7.6	9.1	9.8	9:0	8.9	8.5	9.0	9.7	9.7	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	0.6			10.7	13.5	12.9	10.3	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.0	6.4	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan 8.8.7 119A	6.4			(C) (C)	4. 0	6.0	8.6	9.0	4.0	9. 4 8. 4	9.8	9.1	Trading Economics
	2.7			Ö	Ď.	n n	2.	-	ţ	2		5	Hading Economics

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW - VOL. 7/2022



INDICATORS	EN				2021							2022			BOSTA SOLIDOR
(Value)		May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
5.6 LABOUR FORCE															
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia	%	68.5	68.3	68.3	68.4	68.6	68.8	68.9	0.69	69.1	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	63.7	63.7	63.4	62.8	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.7	63.3	64.0	64.9	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	64.6	65.0	59.8	63.6	63.3	62.6	64.2	65.1	60.5	63.8	65.4	63.4	n.a	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	%	66.2	66.2	0.99	65.2	64.5	64.6	66.1	66.1	66.2	66.5	66.5	66.4	2.99	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	62.2	62.4	62.5	62.4	62.3	62.0	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	78.7	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.9	78.8	78.7	78.8	78.7	78.6	78.6	78.7	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	61.6	61.6	61.7	61.7	61.7	61.7	619	61.9	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.2	62.3	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	64.6	65.0	65.1	65.1	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.0	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.3	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	74.5	76.4	76.2	74.5	73.8	73.1	73.5	72.9	73.1	73.7	73.7	74.6	75.1	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	2.69	70.3	68.9	67.1	62.9	66.3	66.1	67.5	66.4	8.99	67.1	67.5	9.69	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia	%	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	7.7	7.7	6.9	8.1	8.9	7.4	6.5	9.9	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	n.a	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	4.0	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.5	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	5.1	4.9	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	5.8	5.9	5.4	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.8	6.1	0.9	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	8.6	10.3	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.7	7.5	7.3	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.5	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	10.3	7.6	7.1	6.5	7.0	0.9	9	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.0	69	6.2	Statistics Finland

p preliminary

¹ latest data until March 2022 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022

n.a. not available - not applicable



Annual Percentage Change (%)				202							4044			E COLLOS ATAC
	May	Jun	Inς	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	10000 K KG
5.6 LABOUR 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 (BLS)
- 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 (BLS)
- Canada			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		- Statistics Canada
- Sweden			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		•		- Statistics Sweden
- Finland			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		 Statistics Finland

- p preliminary
 1 latest data until March 2022
 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022

 - n.a. not available not applicable



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

343,161.9 336,107.8 161,609.4 152,395.3 4,937,721.0 6,211,480.0 227,181.0 246,204.0 6.057 68.63 57,84 66.09 2,712.9 2,649.5 7,821.2 10,471.6 1,329.9 2,055.4 9,100.8 9,972.3 6,855.3 6,263.2 6,855.3 6,263.2 245 123.4 36,497.3 2,243.7 82,905.0 14,164.4 39,402.2 16,408.1 245 28,211.7 110.3 11,389.0 228,211.7 110.3 11,27 252 223	Value 336,160.5 170,148.8 6,480,898.0 4,181,021.0 291,691.0 73.00 70.58 2,470.5 10,741.6 2,050.1 8,126.6 5,733.6 5,733.6 149 3,433.8 149 3,433.8		360,238.8 151,873.8 5,683,233.0 3,553,391.0 205,608.0 98.96 94.45 2,180.7 6,980.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 415,298,171.5	6.0. 6.0. 6.0. 6.0. 6.0. 6.0. 6.0. 6.0.	Annual Pord 15.9 15.9 14.6 -6.4 -6.4 -6.4 -6.4 -6.4 -6.4 -6.4 -	Annual Percentage Change (%) 15.9 -4.5 -4.6 -13.6 -6.4 -15.9 -3.6 -13.6 -13.6 -13.6 -13.7 -15.9 -13.8 -2.7 -2.7 -2.9 -2.7 -2.7 -2.9 -2.7 -2.9 -2.7 -2.9 -2.7	.20 .3.6 .3.65.85.86.717.517.517.517.217.	5.0 63.4 63.3 63.3 63.3 7.18 6.9 7.18 6.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board World Bank World Bank World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Number N			360,238.8 151,873.8 5,683,233.0 205,608.0 205,608.0 98.96 94.45 2,180.7 6,486.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 6,960.3	.0	15.9 15.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 16.0 17.0	24. 4. 4. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5. 5.	3.6 -5.8 -6.7 -6.7 -6.7 -6.7 -7.5 -7.6 -5.0 -1.2	5.0 -6.0 -9.5 -9.5 -19.6 -18.9 -18.9 -18.9 -17.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board World Bank World Bank World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Point			151,873.8 5,883,233.0 3,553,391.0 205,608.0 98,96 94,45 2,180.7 6,498.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 6,960.3		34.9 4.6.4 6.4.6.6.4 13.7.8 13.7.8 10.0 10	24.4 4.13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 13.6 27.2 27.6 27.5	-2.0 -5.8 -6.7 -17.5 -42.8 -50.7 -11.2	6.0 1.70 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board World Bank World Bank World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Exports Tonne 161,609.4 162,306.3			151,873.8 5,683,233.0 2.05,608.0 205,608.0 98,96 94,45 2,180.7 6,498.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 6,960.3	£ 21. 6 6 6 6 7. 6 6 6 6 7. 6 6 6 6 6 7. 6 6 6 6	3.6 9.4 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5 9.5	24 - 4. 13.6 - 4	-2.0 -5.8 -6.7 -17.5 -42.8 5.1 -50.7 -11.2	. 6.0 1.51 1.6.6 6.3.4 6.3.3 6.3.3 6.3.3 7.1.8 6.3.1 7.1.8 7.1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board World Bank World Bank World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Pont			5,683,233.0 3,563,391.0 205,608.0 98,96 94,45 2,180.7 6,488.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 6,960.3	2. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	34.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6 4.6	4. 6.1. 6.0. 6.0. 6.0. 6.0. 6.0. 6.0. 6.0	-5.8 -6.7 -6.7 -17.5 -42.8 -50.7 -11.2	63.4 15.1 17.0 17.0 17.0 18.3 18.3 18.9 18.9 18.9 17.0 18.9 17.0 17.0 18.9 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board World Bank World Bank World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Part Natural Rubber 161,6064 162,395,3			5,683,233.0 3,553,391.0 205,608.0 98,96 94,45 2,180.7 6,98.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 6,960.3	1. 5. 7. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	8. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4. 4.	4.4. 61. 1.0. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	-5.8 -6.7 -17.5 -42.8 5.1 -50.7 -11.2	-6.0 17.1 17.0 17.0 63.3 63.3 128.9 128.9 1.1 16.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board World Bank World Bank World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Point			5,683,233.0 205,608.0 205,608.0 98.96 94.45 2,180.7 6,498.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 415,298,177.15	8.52. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.73. 8.74.	4.6. 4.8. 4.6. 8.7. 6.7. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	.13.6 .13.6 .13.6 .00.7 .2.7 .2.7 .2.7 .2.7 .2.7 .2.7 .2.	-5.8 -6.7 -17.5 -42.8 -50.7 -11.2	15.0 17.0 17.0 63.4 63.3 63.3 128.9 128.9 1.1 16.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Morid Bank World Bank World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Offen Product 1 Tonne 4,937,721,0 6,211,480.0 - Palm Coll Enrit Chemel 1 Tonne 4,937,721,0 6,211,480.0 - Palm Coll Bent 2,741,721,0 2,040,50.0 - Crucke Oil, Went 2,741,721,721,721,721,721,721,721,721,721,72			5,683,233.0 205,608.0 205,608.0 98,96 94,45 2,180.7 6,498.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 415,298,177.1.5 291,646,953.4	8.52 8.62 9.62 9.63 9.64 9.65	6.4 4.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7.5 7	.13.6 1.15.9 1.15.9 1.00.9 1.0	-6.8 -6.7 -17.5 -17.5 -42.8 -50.7 -11.2	15.1 17.0 17.0 19.5 19.6 19.8 128.9 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.3	Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board World Bark World Bark World Bark Uopartment of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Point			5.555,391.0 205,608.0 98,96 94,45 2,180.7 6,498.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 6,960.3	6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 6.8 7.22 7.22 7.22 7.22 7.22 7.22	4.6	.15.5 70.9 72.6 45.2 30.9 27.6 -24.9	-6.7 -7.5 -7.87 -4.2.8 -5.0.7 -5.0.7 -1.1.2	0.7-1 63.3.4 63.3.4 63.3.4 12.8.9 12.8.9 1.5 1.5	Malaysian Paint oil Board Malaysian Paint oil Board World Bark World Bark Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Prices Course Delta			98.96 94.45 2.180.7 6.498.7 7.117.3 6.960.3 6.960.3		1183 137.8 12.0 12.0 19.6 19.6 19.6	70.9 72.6 45.2 30.9 -27.6 -24.9	78.7 81.7 81.7 42.8 5.1 -50.7 -11.2	63.4. 63.3.4. 63.3.4. 63.3.4. 63.4.	World Bark World Bark World Bark Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Decide Oil Brent USD/Barrel 60.57 68.63			98.96 94.45 2.180.7 6.498.7 7.117.3 6.960.3 415.298.171.5	6.62 8.62 6.74 0.86 8.86 6.87 6.87 6.87 6.87 6.87 6.87 6	118.3 137.8 137.8 12.0 19.6 19.6	70.9 72.6 45.2 30.9 -27.6 -24.9	787 81.7 81.7 42.8 5.1 -50.7 -11.2	63.4 63.4 1.6.9 6.9 1.7 6.9 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7.7 7	World Bank World Bank World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Oil, Bentt			98.96 94.45 2.180.7 6.498.7 7,117.3 6.960.3 415.298.171.5	8.68 8.69 8.69 8.69 8.69 8.69 8.69 8.69	118.3 17.8 12.0 19.6 22.9	70.9 72.6 45.2 30.9 -27.6 -24.9	7.8.7 8.1.7 6.1.7 6.0.7 7.0.2 0.2	63.4 63.3 10.6 128.9 128.9 1.5	World Bank World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Exports Crude Petroleum " USDBarrel 57,84 66.09 Exports Crude Petroleum " 000 Torre 2,712.9 2,649.5 Imports Oroute Petroleum Products " 000 Torre 1,329.9 2,041.6 Imports Crude Petroleum Products " 000 Torre 1,329.9 2,055.4 Imports Crude Petroleum Products " 000 Torre 9,100.8 9,972.3 Imports Crude Petroleum Products (Inc.) 000 Torre 1,329.9 2,065.4 Information Production Production Index RM violon 386.234,123.9 9,972.3 A broadcaturing Project Projects Poreign RM violon 386.234,123.9 261,741,107.6 A brojects Number RM villon 6,497.3 2,243.7 2,243.7 C. Projects Foreign RM Million 59,402.2 16,404.1 A construction Result (Inc.) Point 10.3 112.7 A dosertisement (New Permit) Point 10.3 112.7 A dosertisement (New Permit) Point 10.0 20.0 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>94.45 2.180.7 6.498.7 3.044.7 7,117.3 6.960.3 415.298.171.5</td><td>8. 4. 6. 6. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.</td><td>13.7.8 5.6 5.9 22.9 6.0 22.9 6.0 22.9 6.0 22.9 6.0</td><td>72.0 -45.2 30.9 -27.6 -24.9</td><td>81.7 -42.8 -50.7 -11.2 0.2</td><td>63.3 -19.6 -16.9 -21.8 -21.8</td><td>World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia</td></th<>			94.45 2.180.7 6.498.7 3.044.7 7,117.3 6.960.3 415.298.171.5	8. 4. 6. 6. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8. 8.	13.7.8 5.6 5.9 22.9 6.0 22.9 6.0 22.9 6.0 22.9 6.0	72.0 -45.2 30.9 -27.6 -24.9	81.7 -42.8 -50.7 -11.2 0.2	63.3 -19.6 -16.9 -21.8 -21.8	World Bank Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Crude Petroleum			2,180.7 6,498.7 3,044.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 415,298,171.5 291,646,953.4	-8.4 -9.9 -9.9 -7.3.2 -4.9 -6.8 -6.8 -6.8 -7.2 -7.2 -7.2 -7.2 -7.2 -7.2 -7.2 -7.2	5.6 12.0 13.9 22.9 22.9 22.9	-45.2 30.9 -27 6 -24.9 -2.7	-42.8 5.1 -50.7 -11.2 0.2	-19.6 -16.9 -21.8 -21.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products 10471.6 104			6,498.7 3,044.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 415,298,171.5 291,646,963.4	.9.9 6.4.0 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5 8.5	12.0 - 3.9 - 22.9 - 3.9 - 3.0 - 3.0	30.9 -27.6 -24.9 -2.7	.50.7 -11.2 0.2	-16.9 128.9 -21.8 1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
1,329,9 2,055,4			3,044.7 7,117.3 6,960.3 133.2 415,298,171.5 291,646,953.4	73.2 6.8 6.8 8.5 7.27	22.0 22.0 22.0 25.0	-27.6 -24.9 -2.7	-50.7	128.9 -21.8 1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crote Petroleum Productis			3,044./ 7,117.3 6,960.3 415,298,171.5 291,646,953.4	7.57- 6. 8. 8. 8. 7.57. 7.75-	22 1.3.0 22 0.0.0 2.0 0.0	-27.6 -24.9 -2.7	-50.7	128.9 -21.8 1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Point Paragement Point			6,960.3 133.2 415,288,171.5 291,646,953.4	6.8 8.5 7.27	22.9	-2.7	0.2	5.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Exports			6,960.3 133.2 415.288.171.5 291,646,953.4	0.8 6.8 8.5 7.7.7	22.9	-2.7	0.2	7.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Ligurified Natural Gas ** ' Liqurified Natural Gas ** ' O00 Torme 6,855.3 6,283.2 LuFACTURING 1. Industrial Production Index Point 125.3 123.4 2. Sales 2. Sales 388,234,123.9 377,734,588.5 123.4 3. Exports ** A Manufacturing Project RM Will Willion 247,582,537.8 261,741,107.6 4. Manufacturing Project Investment Number 247,582,537.8 261,741,107.6 b. Projects Number Number 247,582,537.8 261,741,107.6 b. Projects Domestics RM Million 6,497.3 2,243.7 c. Projects Foreign RM Million 59,402.2 16,408.1 3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 16,408.1 4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 537 223 4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 571 537 5 Prices 587 577 577 577			6,960.3 133.2 1415,298,171.5 291,646,953.4	8. 8.8 5.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7.7	22.9	-2.7	0.2	c .	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Location Index Point 125.3 123.4 2. Sales 2. Sales 388.234,123.9 377,734,588.5 3. Exports " A Manufacturing Project 4. Manufacturing Project RM '000 247,582,537.8 261,741,107.6 - Investment a. Projects Number Number 245 128 b. Projects Domestics RM Million 6,497.3 2,243.7 c. Projects Foreign RM Million 52,905.0 14,164.4 d. Total RM Million 59,402.2 16,408.1 1. Quarterly Construction Materials 2015=100 Point 110.3 112.7 3. Issuance of Developer License. Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 223 4. Advertisement (Renewals Permit) Unit 571.7 537 5. Prices 58 Prices 571.7 537			133.2 415,298,171.5 291,646,953.4	6.8 8.5 22.7	,				Dan automate of Other itselfing Machinelia
Location Index Point 125.3 123.4 2. Sales 2. Sales 1. Industrial Production Index RM '000 388.234,123.9 377.734,588.5 3. Exports "A Manufacturing Project 4. Manufacturing Project RM '000 247,582,537.8 261,741,107.6 - Investment a. Projects Number Number 245 128 b. Projects Domestics RM Million 6,497.3 2.243.7 c. Projects Foreign RM Million 52,905.0 14,164.4 d. Total RRM Million 59,402.2 16,408.1 1. Quarterly Construction Materials 2015=100 Point 110.3 112.7 3. Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 223 4. Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 571.7 537 A developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 571.7 577			133.2 415,298,171.5 291,646,953.4	6.8 8.5 7.27	26.3				Donostwood of Obsticition Melocais
Opcition Index Point Project 125.3 a 123.4 a 123.4 a 123.4 a 123.4 a 123.4 a 123.4 b 120.0 a			133.2 415,298,171.5 291,646,953.4	6.8 8.5 22.7	26.3		4		Department of Ototiotics Malerais
3.1.2 Speaks RM 000 368.234,123.9 377,734,568.5 3.1.3 Experts RM 000 247,592,537.8 261,741,107.6 3.1.4 Manufacturing Project Investment RM 000 247,592,537.8 261,741,107.6 a. Projects Number Number 245 128 b. Projects Domestics RM Million 6,497.3 2,243.7 c. Projects Foreign RM Million 52,905.0 14,164.4 d. Total RM Million 59,402.2 16,408.1 3.2.1 Ourstruction Materials 2015=100 Point 110.3 112.7 3.2.2 Unit Pree Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 Point 110.3 112.7 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License. Sales Permit and Housing Unit 552 3.2.4 Advertisement (New Permit) Unit 671 537 3.2.5 Prices Prices 112.7 537			415,298,171.5 291,646,953.4	8.5	5.04	-0.7	9.2	6.3	Department of oratistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports * RM 7000 247,592,537.8 261,141,107.6 3.1.4 Manufacturing Project Investment Projects Number B. Projects Domestics RM Million S2,905.0 14,164.4 CONSTRUCTION RM Million 59,402.2 16,408.1 3.2.1 Quarterly Construction Materials 2015=100 Point 31,369.0 28,211.7 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License. Sales Permit and Housing Unit 262 223 3.2.4 Advertisement (New Permit) Unit 552 3.2.5 Prices. Fermit and Housing Unit 571 3.2.5 Prices. Fermit and Housing Unit 571 3.2.5 Prices. Fort 571 577			291,646,953.4	22.7	33.9	6.4	16.5	12.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Investment a. Projects Number b. Projects Domestics RM Million d. Total CONSTRUCTION 3.2.1 Quarterly Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing 3.2.4 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.5 Prices Sales Permit and Housing Unit 6.497.3 59,402.2 10.90.2 1	149 3,433.8 24,670.4	180		i	43.6	12.9	26.6	17.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Projects Number 245 b. Projects Domestics RM Million 6,497.3 c. Projects Foreign RM Million 52,905.0 d. Total RM Million 59,402.2 CONSTRUCTION RM Materials 2015=100 Point 110.3 3.2.1 Outstend of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 3.2.4 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2.5 Prices Sales Permit and Housing Unit 671 3.2.5 Prices Sales Permit and Housing Unit 671	3,433.8 24,670.4	180							
b. Projects Domestics RM Million 6.497.3 c. Projects Foreign RM Million 52.905.0 d. Total RM Million 59,402.2 CONSTRUCTION 3.2.1 Quarterity Construction Materials 2015=100 RM 3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 Point 110.3 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 3.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit) Unit 671 3.2.5 Prices 3.2.6 Prices 671	3,433.8 24,670.4		184	8.4	-31.6	-54.6	-41.6	-24.9	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign RM Million 52,905.0 d. Total RM Million 59,402.2 CONSTRUCTION 3.2.1 Quarterly Construction Materials 2015=100 RM 31,389.0 3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 3.2.4 Advertisement (New Permit) Unit 252 3.2.5 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 671 3.2.6 Income. Browship 671	24,670.4	3,314.5	3,161.3	-57.8	-31.6	-51.7	-63.9	-51.3	Malaysian Investment Development
construction 4. Total RM Million 59,402.2 construction 3.2.1 Quarterly Construction RM 31,389.0 3.2.2 Unit Pre Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 Point 110.3 3.2.3 Advertisement (New Permit) Unit 252 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 671 3.2.5 Prices Prices 671	500	87 858 8	7 267 96	390.5	890	15.9	4083	-49.3	Malaysian Investment Development
d. Total RM Million 59,402.2 CONSTRUCTION 3.2.1 Outle Price Index of Construction RM 31,389.0 3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 Point 110.3 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 671 3.2.5 Prices Prices 671									Authority Malaysian Investment Dayslonment
3.2.1 Quartenty Construction 3.2.2 Unit Pree Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 3.2.5 Prices	28,104.2	91,173.4	29,959.0	126.8	56.3	-1.0	244.6	-49.6	Authority
Quarterly Construction RM 31,389.0 Out The Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 Point 110.3 Insuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 Advertisement (New Permit) License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 671 Advertisement (Renewals Permit) Prices Prices									
Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 Point 110.3 Advantagement (New Permit) 252 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 671 Prices	24,775.8	27,625.9	29,461.0	-10.5	42.6	-21.0	-12.9	-6.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Statutor of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 252 Advertisement (New Permit) Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 671 Priors	113.9	115.6	119.9	2.2	4.2	5.2	6.7	8.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Unit 671 Advertisement (Renewals Permit) Prices	143	237	208	-4.2	99.1	-37.6	22.8	-17.5	National Housing Department
Advertisement (Renewals Permit) Onit 0/1 Prices		C		7	c	d		6	
	900	703	510	۲. ت.	υ. υ.	, , ,	4:12	-23.5	National Housing Department
03 007 0	2 460 23	0	040	o	c	o c	9	9	A Military Market Company
. Cement RM per 50 Kg Bag 17.89 17.97	17.92	18.29	18.74	1.7	5.5	9.0	2.8	8.4	Ministry of Works
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100) Point 96.4 93.8	83.8	91.3	94.7	-4.0	13.5	-3.0	-1.2	4.	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity - Local Generation									
a. Public Installations P Million Kilowatt-Hours 40,154.1 40,422.0	39,645.8	42,463.6	41,626.1	-1.2	7.3	-4.0	3.6	3.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Dainate Ledelalisma P		0	9	C U	c	ć		c	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electric
b. Private installations? Million Kilowatt-Hours 585.9 557.2	512.7	6.996.9	905.6	ب ن ت	-3.2	-10.2	4.2	3.5	Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Bernad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

p preliminary
1 latest data until First Quarter 2022
provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022
n.a. not available
- not applicable



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

	DATA SOURCE		Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer		Department of Statistics, Malaysia	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia		Malaysian Automotive Association	Malaysian Automotive Association	alaysian Automotive Association	Malaysian Automotive Association	Malaysian Automotive Association Malaysian Automotive Association	Road Transport Department Malaysia	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	l ourism Malaysia	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia	Commission Malaysian Communications and Multimedia	Commission	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	of Maclastic	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia	,			
	2022 Q1		Te 6.4 Sd Ind	3.1 Sd			5.1 De 8.8 De			5.4 Ma		12.3 Ma				288.2	26.4 De	6.0 De	n.a Mg	n.a Ma	e.c.		-2.1 De		5.4 Ce							7.8 7.8 Ce		0.5 Ce			6.5 Ce		ů '	Ċ	, ς 	ა	ŭ ö	
	1	(%)	3.2	0.9		0.03	2.0		4.4	12.2	r D	9.0	1.8	10.8	46.6	84.4	12.3	8.0	7.8	n.a	n.a		1.2	10.4	6.3	6.4	2. 4.5 4.5	8.2	-0.2	6.3	5.7	7.8		-1.8	5.1	11.1	11.7	22.2						
	Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%)	-9.1	12.1		-3.1	-6.7		-59.5	-18.2	0.	-62.3	-53.2	-51.2	-53.7	-51.1	-12.2	6.0	7.0	n.a	n.a		0.5	2.6	4.6	4.7	6.7 6.4	5.7	8.6	4.7	0.4	3.0	-1.7	-3.5	0.5	12.1	13.8	24.6						
	2021 Q2	Annual Perce	12.1	-2.1		21.1	21.6		58.4	210.6	0.00	55.7	29.7	51.8	46.3	29.8	39.6	5.8	5.3	n.a	n.a		28.1	12.2	3.4	3.4	4.5	7.3	18.1	3.9	2.0	n o	-3.2	-4.5	4.1-	2.0	15.7	24.2						
	Q1		-2.6	7.2		0.8	1.0		33.6	65.7	0.00	28.8	32.5	32.7	-58.7	-99.4	-16.4	6.4	1.6	па	гa		11.2	19.0	6.3	6.1	ε. τ. υ 4.	8.6	24.2	5.9	6. 6 6. 4	- 4	-3.0	-5.0	-0.03	14.7	22.2	32.1	•			٠		
-	2022 Q1		29,005.1	9,535.2		129.4	147.2		142,037	12,123	, t	138,393	19,132	323,977	888.8	98,053	123.3	157.9	n.a	n.a	n.a		126.5	592.214.4	2,196,197.2	2,203,024.2	1,938,127.6	730,812.7	7,457.7	2,240,006.7	1,517,780.4	25.220.9	979,722.6	562,684.6	400,090.0	16,948.1	171.679.3	73,315.2	1.75	2 47	3.99	5.64	5.49	
	Q4		29,278.3	9,259.5		131.3	142.7		164,810	12,845	000	167,085	187,415	409,551	76.8	61,419	113.0	155.7	144.0	n.a	c.		130.5	578.301.9	2,165,807.0	2,171,798.7	1,913,582.6	714,825.0	7,517.5	2,221,753.2	1,499,689.9	23.867.7	977,452.6	563,173.6	398,489.6	15,789.3	170,640.7	72,732.4	1.75	0 40	5.43 4.01	5.63	5.49	
	Q3	value	25,887.1	9,973.2		122.9	128.8 48.7		57,849	4,859	92,708	58,328	68,861	175,806	28.2	22,696	91.8	153.4	142.1	n.a	c.		128.8	562.955.7	2,127,285.0	2,133,618.9	1,877,737.1	688,303.1	7,939.6	2,173,389.7	1,473,661.4	24.923.6	968,453.1	567,454.1	384,517.2	16,481.8	168,837.3	72,782.7	1.75	0 4 2	4.02	5.69	5.49	
	2021 Q2		26,412.6	9,895.4		124.1	130.8		88,169	6,019	\$ 5 7	96,457	106,496	248,259	38.0	25,357	93.6	150.4	139.8	n.a	n.a		128.3	547.706.7	2,082,273.2	2,087,879.5	1,860,525.2	677,711.6			1,428,796.9	23.943.5	959,059.7	562,430.1	381,339.2	15,290.4	165,549.0	70,043.4	1.75	2 46	3.43	5.79	5.49	
	۵1		27,264.9	9,249.8		127.9	140.0		135,589	11,497	000,	123,273	139,491	358,316	47.8	25,256	97.5	148.9	135.7	n.a	c.		129.2	549.566.7	2,083,780.5	2,088,401.6	1,853,636.6	670,923.9	7,842.8	2, 129, 222.4	1,427,335.7	23.389.8	962,071.0	559,982.5	387,718.0	14,370.6	161,261.6	66,603.6	1.75	0 47	4.10	5.76	5.49	
	TIND		Million Kilowatt-Hours	Million Kilowatt-Hours		Point	Point Point		Unit	Chit	5	Unit	Zi iti	Number	Point	Number	Point	Point	%	%	%		Point	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	Basis Point	70	%	. %	% %	
	INDICATORS	- Local Consumption	a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining $^{\rm P}$	b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	3.5 SERVICES 3.5 3.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade 3.6 7 Volume Index	- Wholesale Trade Index	- Retail Trade Index - Motor Vehicle Index	3.5.3 Motor Vehicle	a. Passenger	b. Commercial	- Vehicle Sales		c. Total	- New Vehicles Registration	- Index of Services	- Tourist Arrivals ' 3.5.5 Transport	- Index of Services	- Index of Services	Penetration roate a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	b. Fixed Telephone per 100 Inhabitants	c. Broadband per 100 Inhabitants	3.5.7 Finance	- Index of Services	Money Supply	- M2		I Total Loans in Banking System - Commercial Banks	- Islamic Banks	Merchant Banks Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings)	Deposits)	- Commercial Banks	- Islamic Barks - Merchant Banks	Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and	Commercial Banks	- Islamic Banks	Merchant Banks Savinge Dance te				VII Average Lending Rate CFM	- Islamic Banks	- Merchant Banks	VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	

p preliminary 1 latest data unt

¹ latest data until First Quarter 2022 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022

n.a. not available - not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

1,002.1 1,002.4 0.54 0.57 0.57 0.0	INDICATORS	TIND	Ω	Q2 CO21	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q1	Q2	Q3	ł	۵٦	DATA SOURCE
No. 10.00 No.	eposits Interest Rate								Annual Perce	entage Change	(%)		
A contact A co	mercial Banks	% %	0.47	0.54	0.57	0.57	0.57						Central Bank of Malaysia
Part	IC Beliks roved by Sector	%	0.34	0.34	0.33	0.32	0.32						Central bank of Malaysia
Recompany Recompany <t< td=""><td>ary Agriculture</td><td>RM Million</td><td>1,002.1</td><td>1,305.8</td><td>2,263.8</td><td>510.9</td><td>990.3</td><td>-20.8</td><td>86.1</td><td>146.2</td><td>-70.1</td><td>-1.2</td><td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td></t<>	ary Agriculture	RM Million	1,002.1	1,305.8	2,263.8	510.9	990.3	-20.8	86.1	146.2	-70.1	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Problem Prob	g & Quarrying	RM Million	201.4	267.4	194.7	189.6	128.3	-74.6	-62.2	-39.0	70.2	-36.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Section	acturing	RM Million	6,624.2		11,133.3	7,789.8	8,514.8	-23.9	6.9	91.3	-11.5	28.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Section	Oes Triodion	KM Million	19,715.5		22,805.9	31,331.1	21,730.9	d. F.	-16.3	8 4	1.04	10.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Type of the contraction beams 188 Mathem 6885 6 6892 6 425 8 6892 6 425 8 6892 6 425 8 6892 6 425 8 6892 6 425 8 6892 6 425 8 6892 6 425 8 6892 6 425 8 </td <td>Tuction</td> <td>RM Million</td> <td>3,835.9</td> <td></td> <td>0,813.0</td> <td>6,314.3</td> <td>5,961.9</td> <td>24.7</td> <td>20.1</td> <td>0. T. 6.</td> <td>- o</td> <td>37.5 7.7.5</td> <td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td>	Tuction	RM Million	3,835.9		0,813.0	6,314.3	5,961.9	24.7	20.1	0. T. 6.	- o	37.5 7.7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Septical State Million (1974)	Port Sector	PM Million	54.365.0		72 537 8	85 857 B	63 517 3	10.1	1414	787	, c	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Secretary Secr	Sectors	RM Million	298.4		648.8	49.8	202.2	-70.2	508-	62-	-65.5	-32.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Secretary Following billion 13,614.5 12,662.2 14,400.6 13,204.5 <td></td> <td>RM Million</td> <td>89,929.9</td> <td></td> <td>89.207.6</td> <td>117,129.5</td> <td>106.253.0</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>48.1</td> <td>0.6-</td> <td>14.8</td> <td>18.2</td> <td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td>		RM Million	89,929.9		89.207.6	117,129.5	106.253.0	3.5	48.1	0.6-	14.8	18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Part	ursed by Sector									<u>;</u>) : -	1	
Part	v Agriculture	RM Million	13.614.5	953	14.480.9	13.204.5	13.308.3	32.2	43.4	53.9	35.5	-2.2	Central Bank of Malavsia
No.	& Quarrying	RM Million	3.516.5		2.196.3	1.551.7	1.499.9	689	2.6	117.7	4.0	-57.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
RAM Million 1207722 122.587 125.162 27.9440 127.162 27.9440	acturing	RM Million	77.304.0		87.867.3	97.346.2	102.294.3	21.8	33.9	48.1	43.4	32.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fig. 10 Fig.	S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S S	RM Million	120 732 2		122,152,8	138 403 1	137 421 5	15.0	32.6	32.1	37.0	13.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
The parameter of the control of the	ruction	RM Million	22.524.9	25 257 8	23 353 6	27 844 9	27 580 3	9 9	54.5	28.7	25.8	22.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
The parameter of the factor of	201010	OM Million	11 1186	12 230 0	11 952 1	12 202 0	12 242 6	0 1	32.7	. 6	20.0	1 1 2	Control Book of Molovoio
Particle	Polarica Polarica	DM Million	0.7946.0		7 1 1 0 2 7	101 007 E	0.012.0	7.7-	126.1	- c + t	0 0	5 7	Central Dark of Molecuis
Post	South Section	N Million	07,040.7		11,107.7	101,007.3	40.766.6	. 6	0.24	4.12-	, c	- 6	Central Dark of Malaysia
Comparison	Sectors	NW Million	13,000.3		245 660 3	10,929.0	10,200.0	2 4 7 4	C.+.3	45.7	- 12.9 12.90	4.7.	Central Dark of Malaysia
Counts FMA Million 12.22.8 1.92.9	buread by Duroes	KM Million	350,041.2		345,660.3	404,470.6	402,800.8	15.3	36.4	19.2	26.5		Central Bank of Malaysia
Point	discussive myose	DM Million	10000		44 0027 0	900	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6	1000	4	1 7 7	0	Significant of March 1997
Number of the construction Series (COS) Available (COS) <td>ase of Passeriger Cars</td> <td>MM MIIIOH</td> <td>12,276.1</td> <td></td> <td>7 520.0</td> <td>0,900.0</td> <td>14,012.9</td> <td>5.1.0</td> <td>230.5</td> <td></td> <td>-54</td> <td>9.7</td> <td>Central bank of Malaysia</td>	ase of Passeriger Cars	MM MIIIOH	12,276.1		7 520.0	0,900.0	14,012.9	5.1.0	230.5		-54	9.7	Central bank of Malaysia
warmer Durable Goods Role Minion App 13 or 3,1/3,2 App 23 or 3,1/3,2 App 24 or 3,1/3,3 App 24 or 3,3 App 34 or 3,3	nal Uses	KM Million	8,198.2		7,539.2	6,347.5	8,828.4	50. 1	70.5	-13.0	-31.7	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Name	Cards	KM Million	34,613.6		33,175.5	33,582.2	44,928.5	4.1-	31.1	9.7-	-6.2	29.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Control Sector TAM Million 67,435.2 67,436.2 76,365.5 71,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 10,187.7 11,11 -16.0 -20.4 15.0 -13.2 -3.3 -3.3 -3.3 82.8 86.2 11,11 -16.0 -20.4 15.0 -13.2 <	ase of Consumer Durable Goods	KM Million	40.3		4.5	3.4	0.4	396.7	6/5.1	-28.4	-52.1	-90.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fig. 60 Fig.	Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	87,845.2		76,806.5	71,187.7	101,887.5	6.7	63.1	-15.2	-23.3	16.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
FMA Million 28.112.4 35,137.6 22,701.2 35,077.3 31,942.1 35.9 188.9 -20.4 15.0 13.0 Few Million 23,1409 18,783.4 17,396.8 27,019.2 25,616.2 4,7 51.4 -20.4 15.0 Note Education Point 117.1 125.3 126.6 131.0 132.5 -5.1 21.5 6.6 9.5 17.1 13.2 Note Education Point 117.1 125.3 126.6 131.0 110.9 -10.9 2.5 -7.0 -5.8 13.2 Note Education Point 117.1 116.3 11.0 -10.9 2.5 -7.0 -5.8 3.0 Note Education Point 107.7 107.3 111.9 110.1 -10.9 -10.9 2.5 -7.0 -5.8 3.0 Note Education 10000 15.208.4 15.207.2 11.1 110.1 -10.9 -1.5 -1.7 -1.3 1.1 -1.1 -1.1	ig Loans to the Construction Sector	KM Million	94,742.6	,172.	89,335.1	89, 101.9	89,067.4	1.7	1.0	-4.0	-5.9	-6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Control of Residential) From Million 26,114.4 15,734.4 17,201.2 25,010.2 25,918.2 3.3 13.0 <	Dwelling	1	404400	0 101	0.00	0110	200	c c	000	7		0	
Second Color	wed (10) Nesidential)	NW Million	20, 1.2.4	33, 137.0	47,036.0	53,077.3	01,942.1	0.0.0	0.00	4.02-	0.7	5.00	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
rivosas - Private Health Point 177.1 125.3 83.3 83.2 111.1 -13.0 0.5 -17.1 -13.4 13.5 Department of Statistics. rivosa - Private Health Point 177.1 125.3 126.6 131.0 110.9 -5.1 21.5 6.6 9.5 13.2 Department of Statistics. rivosa - Private Education Point 107.7 107.3 111.9 110.1 110.9 -5.1 21.5 6.6 9.5 13.2 Department of Statistics. rivosa - Private Education Point 107.7 107.3 111.9 110.1 110.9 -7.0 -5.8 3.0 Department of Statistics. rivosa - Private Education Point 15.207.2 15.248.6 15.248.6 25.35.86.0 1.6 1.2 1.1 1.0 9.5 1.2 9.0 page menter of Statistics. rivosa - Private Education (7000) 15.27.2 15.27.8 15.24.8 15.24.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 9.5 1.1 1.1 </td <td>rsed (for Kesidential)</td> <td>KIM IMINON</td> <td>23,140.9</td> <td></td> <td>17,930.8</td> <td>27,019.2</td> <td>7.916.2</td> <td>4.7</td> <td>4.10</td> <td>-24.7</td> <td>D)</td> <td>12.0</td> <td>Ministry of Housing and Local Government</td>	rsed (for Kesidential)	KIM IMINON	23,140.9		17,930.8	27,019.2	7.916.2	4.7	4.10	-24.7	D)	12.0	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
17.1 12.5	W G C F C	Point	0 70	83.3	83.8	85.0	1111	18.0		-17.1	-13.4	13.5	Department of Statistics Malaysia
Point 117.1 125.3 128.6 131.0 132.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -6.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2.15.5 -5.1 2												i	
richoes - Physible Education Point (1077 1073 1119 1109 1109 2.5 -7.0 -5.8 3.0 Department of Statistics. (1000) 2332243 23397.1 22461	rvices - Private Health	Point	117 1	125.3	126.6	131 0	132.5	5-	21.5	99	5	13.2	Department of Statistics Malaysia
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5000 16,0064 15,972 16,274 16,150 16,164 14 19 14 14	le (15-64)	(,000)	23,324.3		23,451.1	23,496.5	23,536.0	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
15,265 15,207 15,748 15,440 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 15,574 10 10 10 11 11 11 11 1	9.	(,000)	16,008.4		16,021.0	16,135.0	16,246.1	4.1	1.9	1.	1.3	1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
14 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 14 15 15	byed	(,000)	15,236.5		15,274.8	15,440.7	15,574.9	-0.05	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.2	
66.1 66.3 66.4 66.4 66.4 67.4 67.5	ployed	(,000)	771.8	764.9	746.2	694.4	671.2	41.2	-3.4	0.2	-8.7	-13.0	
1317 1016 881 834 782 306 66.8 42.3 339 40.6 Department of Statistics, 20.6 66.8 42.3 33.9 40.6 Department of Statistics, 20.8 66.8 42.3 33.9 40.6 Department of Statistics, 20.8 66.8 42.3 33.9 40.6 Department of Statistics, 3.8 42.3 43.8	Actively Unemployed	(000,)	640.1	663.4	658.1	611.0	593.0	79.3	36.6	11.1	-3.7	-7.4	
Sour Force (000) 7,436.0 7,436.1 7,331.5 7,289.9 2.1 1.0 1.4 0.6 -0.4 Department of Statistics. % 68.6 68.3 68.3 68.7 69.0 - <t< td=""><td>Inactively Unemployed</td><td>(,000)</td><td>131.7</td><td>101.6</td><td>88.1</td><td>83.4</td><td>78.2</td><td>-30.6</td><td>-66.8</td><td>-42.3</td><td>-33.9</td><td>-40.6</td><td></td></t<>	Inactively Unemployed	(,000)	131.7	101.6	88.1	83.4	78.2	-30.6	-66.8	-42.3	-33.9	-40.6	
Participator Rate % 68.3 68.3 68.7 69.0 -	our Force	(,000)	7,316.0	7,424.9	7,430.1	7,361.5	7,289.9	2.1	1.0	1.4	9.0	-0.4	
11 12 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	e Participaton Rate	%	68.6	68.3	68.3	68.7	0.69						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
(7000) 8,423.6 8,530.7 8,530.7 8,572.1 -1.7 -0.4 -0.8 0.9 1.8 Department of Statistics, (200) 8,245.7 8,173.7 8,231.6 8,347.8 1,18 -0.5 -0.7 0.8 1.7 Department of Statistics, 9, 97.9 97.9 97.8 97.8 Department of Statistics, 177.9 177.9 178.0 174.0 183.6 184.3 Department of Statistics, 9, 177.9 177.9 177.9 178.0 178	ent Rate	%	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.1	,	,	,	,		
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We will be a constructed of the construction		(,000)	8,245.7	8,173.7	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.8	-1.8	-0.5	-0.7	0.8	1.7	
(1000) 177.9 178.0 174.0 183.6 184.3		%	6.76	6.76	6.76	97.8	8.76	٠					
// 2.1 2.1 2.2 2.2 2.2 // 2.2		(,000)	177.9	178.0	174.0	183.6	184.3				,	•	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
7000) 47.30 46.40 46.00 06.00 06.00		. %	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	7	(000,	17.38	16.18	15.04	2.2	25.84				,		Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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¹ latest data until First Quarter 2022 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW - VOL. 7/2022

STATISTICS REVIEW

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

E SELECTION ATAG			Department of Statistics, Malaysia		Department of Statistics, Malaysia	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		Department of Statistics, Malaysia		Jobstreet	Jobstreet	Jobstreet		Jobstreet	Jobstreet	Jobstreet	Jobstreet	Jobstreet	Jobstreet		Bursa Malaysia	Bursa Malaysia		Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia				
2022	2		0.3		-0.2	-4.8	-0.1	-8.2	1.2	2.7		1.0	-3.6	2.8	-5.5	3.6		•	•	•		•	•	•	,				0.9	-47.4		-3.1	-0.4	-0.1	-1.6	4.1	-1.0	6.4	-2.5
2	76 (%)		1.3		1.7	-9.1	4.6	-11.0	0.8	1.7		2.9	-10.5	5.3	-11.2	1.1		•	•	•		•	•	•	,				-3.7	-47.4		-1.8	-3.9	-0.5	-1.1	2.3	0.1	8.9	4.1-
č	שלב Annual Percentage Change (%)		9.0-		-3.4	4.4	2.3	-5.8	-1.8	-5.6		-2.6	-1.0	-3.5	-18.9	-6.2		•	•	•		•	•	•	,	٠			2.2	-47.8		0.2	-6.2	-1.1	-1.5	-0.8	-0.1	3.8	0.5
2021	Annual Perc		-13.1		-15.6	-9.8	-4.2	-7.8	-15.9	13.4		-3.3	10.8	23.2	37.6	11.1		•	•	•		•	•	•	,	٠			2.1	2.0		4.7	-7.1	-0.1	-1.1	-4.3	-1.0	9.9	4.9
2	3		0.4		-0.7	-2.0	8.1	-8.7	-1.5	-0.4		6.0	-3.6	5.5	-8.3	-2.4			•	•		•	•	•	,	٠			16.5	8.06		2.9	-4.5	-1.6	-1.2	-5.9	-3.9	0.01	2.7
2022	3		40.3		22.9	530.9	54.9	15.6	38.2	23,129.0		12,192.0	317,500.0	32,270.0	9,351.0	21,918.0		18.0	75.0	7.0		26.0	0.6	22.0	17.0	12.0	14.0		1,587.4	163.3		4.1924	5.6279	5.8477	3.1004	4.7070	453.8630	3.6092	53.7130
ð	42		42.3		25.3	532.4	58.3	15.5	39.9	24,047.0		13,463.0	314,462.0	34,308.0	9,080.0	22,621.0		18.0	75.0	7.0		26.0	9.0	22.0	18.0	12.0	14.0		1,567.5	167.8		4.1846	5.6411	5.8770	3.0830	4.7853	453.6822	3.6810	53.7196
ŝ	Value		40.9		27.5	487.9	57.3	16.9	37.8	22,007.0		14,497.0	281,108.0	31,349.0	8,598.0	20,430.0		18.0	75.0	7.0		26.0	11.0	22.0	16.0	11.0	13.0		1,537.8	187.5		4.1959	5.7836	5.9670	3.1020	4.9468	456.9856	3.8108	53.9468
2021	77		40.4		24.3	556.0	57.4	16.8	37.3	22,102.0		12,752.0	317,929.0	31,693.0	9,084.0	20,480.0		18.0	75.0	7.0		26.0	11.0	22.0	17.0	11.0	13.0		1,532.6	231.5		4.1288	5.7714	5.9244	3.0976	4.9731	452.9216	3.7722	53.1683
2	ž		40.2		22.9	222.7	54.9	17.0	37.7	22,522.0		12,067.0	329,507.0	31,394.0	0.006,6	21,163.0		18.0	75.0	7.0		26.0	11.0	22.0	17.0	11.0	13.0		1,573.5	310.2		4.0639	5.6048	5.8416	3.0517	4.9015	449.5391	3.8388	52.3912
LINII			RM		RM	RM	RM	RM	RM	RM		RM	RM	RM	RM	RM		%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%		Point	RM Billion		RM per Unit	RM per Unit	RM per Unit	RM per Unit	RM per Unit	RM per 100 Units	RM per 100 Units	RM per 100 Units
SACTORIN		4.1.3 Labour Productivity	 Value Added per Hour Worked 	i. By Economic Activity	a. Agriculture	 b. Mining & Quarrying 	c. Manufacturing	d. Construction	e. Services	 Value Added per Employment 	ii. By Economic Activity	a. Agriculture	b. Mining & Quarrying	c. Manufacturing	d. Construction	e. Services	4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification	- Non Tertiary	- Tertiary	- Postgraduate	4.1.5 Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience	- <1 year	- 1-4 years	- 5-9 years	- 10-14 years	- 15-19 years	- =>20 years	4.2 STOCK MARKET	4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	4.2.2 Value Traded	4.3 EXCHANGE RATE	4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	4.3.5 EUR - EURO	4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar

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¹ latest data until First Quarter 2022 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication May 2022



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