

MEDIA STATEMENT



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MALAYSIA ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE THIRD QUARTER OF 2024

Malaysia's GDP increased 5.3 per cent, supported by expansion in investment and household spending

PUTRAJAYA, NOVEMBER 15, 2024 – Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 2024 grew 5.3 per cent, following a 5.9 per cent expansion in the previous quarter. Correspondingly, GDP increased 1.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.9%) in terms of quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted. Based on the monthly performance, Malaysia's economy posted a strong growth of 7.4 per cent in July, which then softened to 4.7 per cent in August and 4.0 per cent in September 2024. This is reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in today's release of **Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for the Third Quarter of 2024**.

According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "The economic growth of 5.3 per cent was driven by the positive momentum of all key sectors except the Mining and quarrying sector which declined in the third quarter of 2024. The underlying factors such as emerging data center investments, significant rise in the importation of capital goods and robust tourism activities have positively impacted the economic expansion. For the first three quarters of 2024, Malaysia's economy rose by 5.2 per cent (3Q 2023: 3.8%)".

He added that, "In terms of sectoral performance, the **Services** sector expanded by 5.2 per cent (Q2 2024: 5.9%) in the third quarter of 2024. The performance was underpinned by the moderation in Wholesale & retail trade at 4.2 per cent, following slower growth particularly in Retail trade (4.0%) and Motor vehicles (3.5%). Meanwhile, Wholesale trade showed an improvement in this quarter at 4.4 per cent. Transportation & storage and Business services sub-sectors showed better growth in this quarter at 10.6 per cent and 8.5 per cent, respectively. This growth highlights the expansion in the passenger segment mainly in land and air transport as well as travel and tour related activities, fostering an encouraging trend in tourism activities. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the Services sector grew 1.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 3.3%)".

The **Manufacturing** sector rose to 5.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 4.7%) in this quarter, driven by the better growth in export-oriented industries such as Electrical, electronic & optical products (5.6%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (4.4%). Nonetheless, the domestic-oriented industries moderated, influenced by a slower growth in Transport equipment, other manufacturing and repair following a lower production in motor vehicles & transport equipment. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the Manufacturing sector increased by 2.0 per cent (Q2 2024: 3.1%).

The **Construction** sector recorded a solid growth of 19.9 per cent (Q2 2024: 17.3%), marking its fastest expansion since the second quarter of 2021. All segments displayed robust growth led by the Non-residential buildings (28.1%), followed by the Specialised construction activities (21.7%), Residential buildings (22.7%) and Civil engineering (10.7%). In addition to the data centre-related projects, there are large-scale projects underway, primarily in the construction of roads & railways and utility. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, this sector increased 5.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.7%).

In addition, the **Agriculture** sector grew 3.9 per cent (Q2 2024: 7.3%), owing to slower growth in the Oil palm sub-sector at 7.3 per cent. Other agriculture increased 1.8 per cent in this quarter, attributed to the uptick in vegetables and fruits activities. This sector registered a marginal growth of 0.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 1.7%) on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted. Nevertheless, the **Mining and quarrying** sector declined in this quarter to negative 3.9 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.7%), influenced by the contraction in the Crude oil & condensate and Natural gas sub-sectors at -7.3 per cent and -2.8 per cent, respectively. This sector decreased to -1.1 per cent (Q2 2024: -4.0%) in terms of quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted.

Commenting further, the Chief Statistician Malaysia stated that “**Private final consumption** or household expenditure contributed 61.7 per cent to GDP, increased by 4.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 6.0%) in this quarter. The performance was supported by the higher consumption in Transport (13.7%) and Restaurants & hotels (14.2%), while consumption in Food and non-alcoholic beverages moderated to 3.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 7.2%). Outbound travel grew in this quarter, indicating high demand in tourism aided by the increase in flight frequencies. Meanwhile, the rising inbound tourists have amplified demand across multiple sectors. On quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the overall performance of Private final consumption expenditure declined to -0.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 4.5%)”.

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) or investment in fixed assets, expanded further to 15.3 per cent from 11.5 per cent in the preceding quarter, reflecting a notable increase in investment activities, particularly in the Construction sector. All types of assets registered robust growth, driven by Structure (18.6%) and Machinery & equipment (12.3%), as well as Other assets (10.7%). GFCF by sector showed that both the Public and Private sectors registered double-digit growth in the third quarter of 2024. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the GFCF grew 5.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 5.1%).

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He also mentioned that, “**Government final consumption expenditure** rose to 4.9 per cent (Q2 2024: 3.6%), led by spending on supplies and services. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, Government final consumption expenditure increased by 5.1 per cent (Q2 2024: 0.2%) in this quarter. **Imports** accelerated higher than **Exports** to 13.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.7%) and 11.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.4%), respectively. Thus, **Net exports** contracted by 8.8 per cent as compared to an increase of 3.4 per cent in the preceding quarter.”

In summary, Malaysia’s economy is demonstrating resilience amid global economic uncertainties. Domestic demand will continue to be a key growth driver, bolstered by factors such as modest inflation, improving labor market and continuous infrastructure projects. Furthermore, the salary adjustment for civil servants under the new Public Service Remuneration System (SSPA) in December 2024 is likely to encourage consumer spending in the upcoming fourth quarter of 2024. Looking ahead to 2025, the economy is expected to sustain the positive trajectory with the introduction of new minimum wage, thus enhancing local consumption and reinforcing economic stability and growth.

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides data catalogue and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

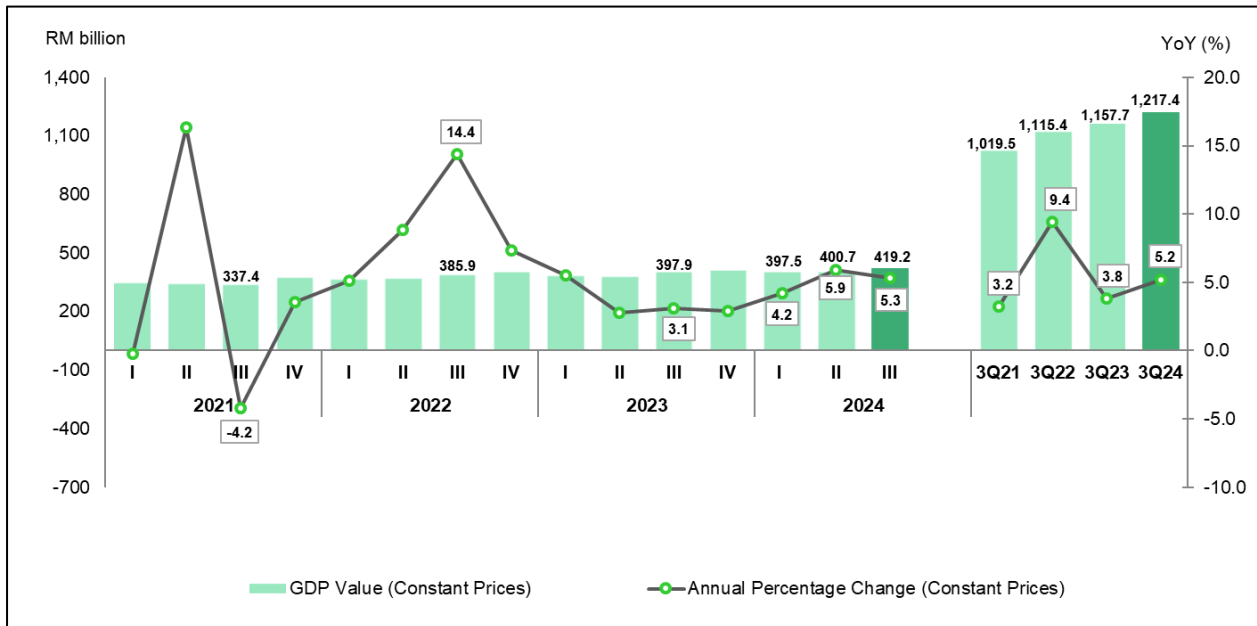
The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”. DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

Released by:

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
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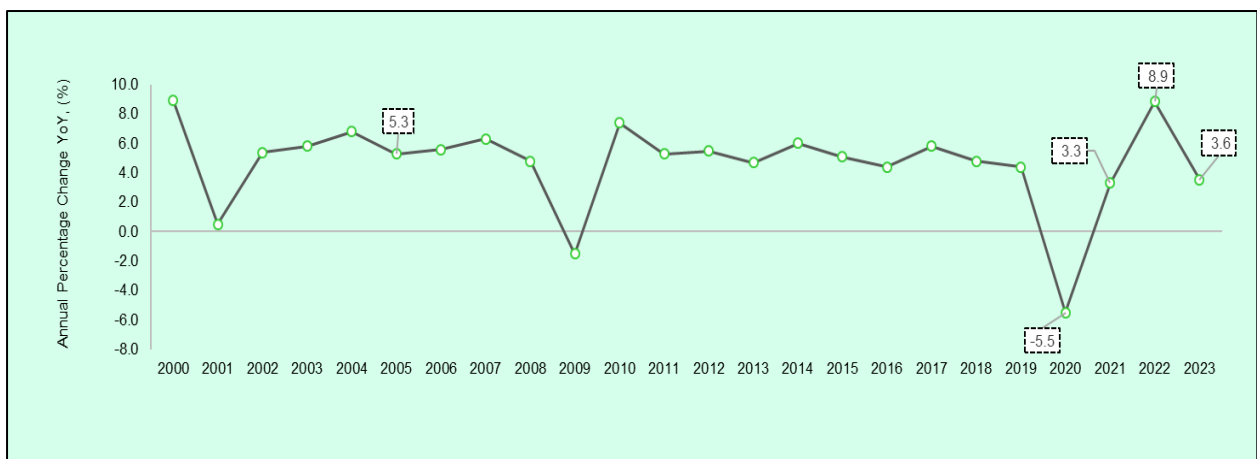
APPENDIX

**Chart 1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP),
Q1 2021 – Q3 2024 and 3Q 2021 – 3Q 2024**



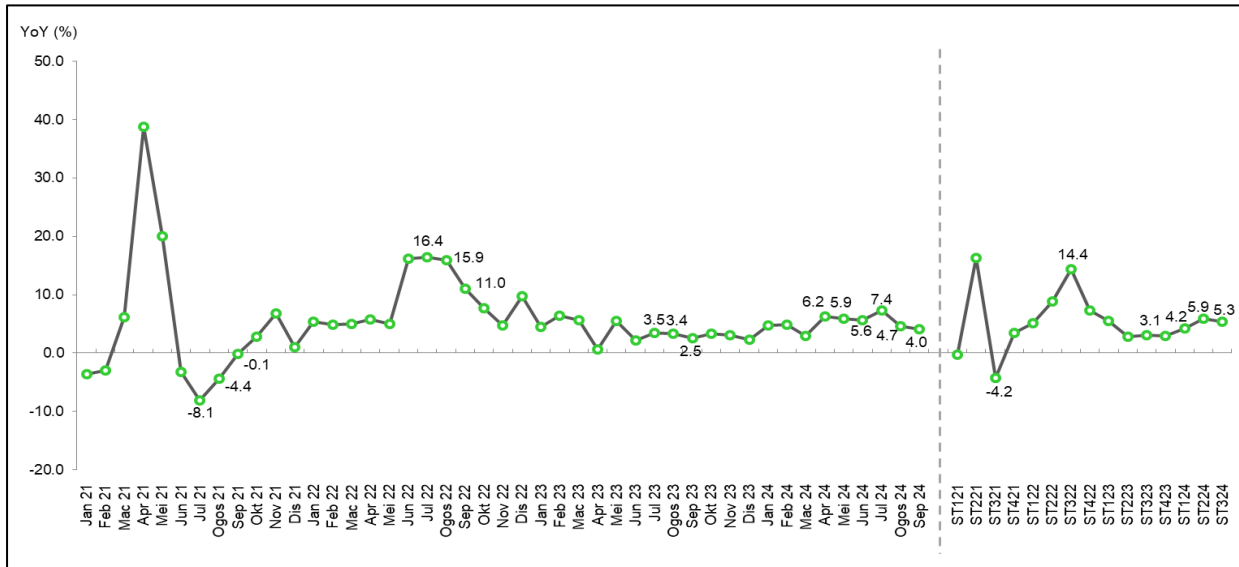
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 2: Annual GDP Growth, 2000 – 2023



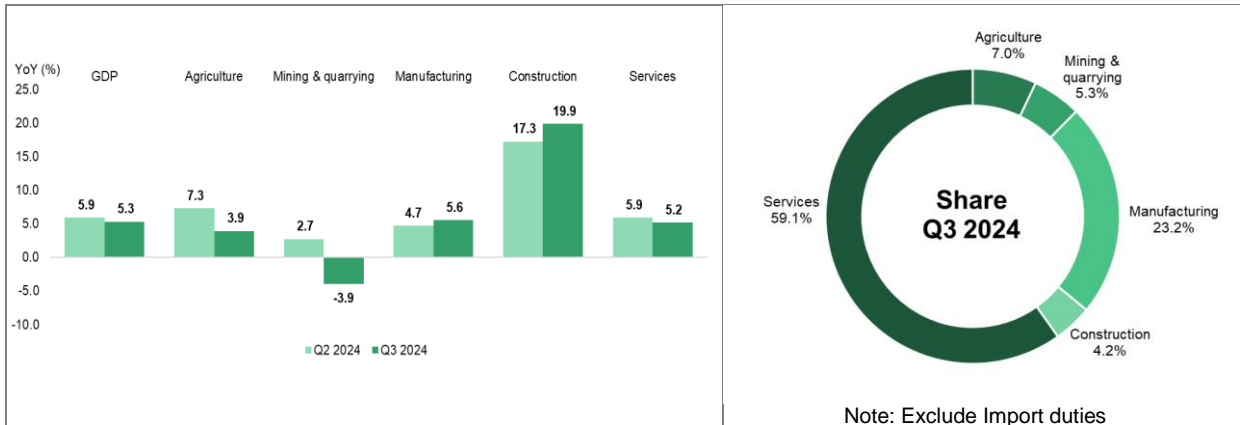
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 3: Monthly and Quarterly GDP Growth, 2021 – 2024



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

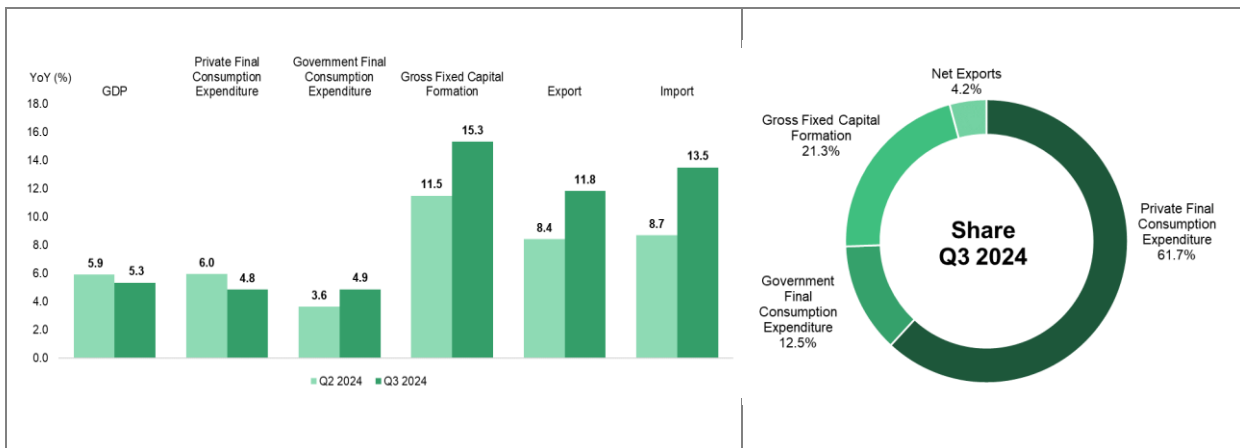
Chart 4: Quarterly GDP Growth by Kind of Economic Activity, Q2 2024 & Q3 2024



Note: Exclude Import duties

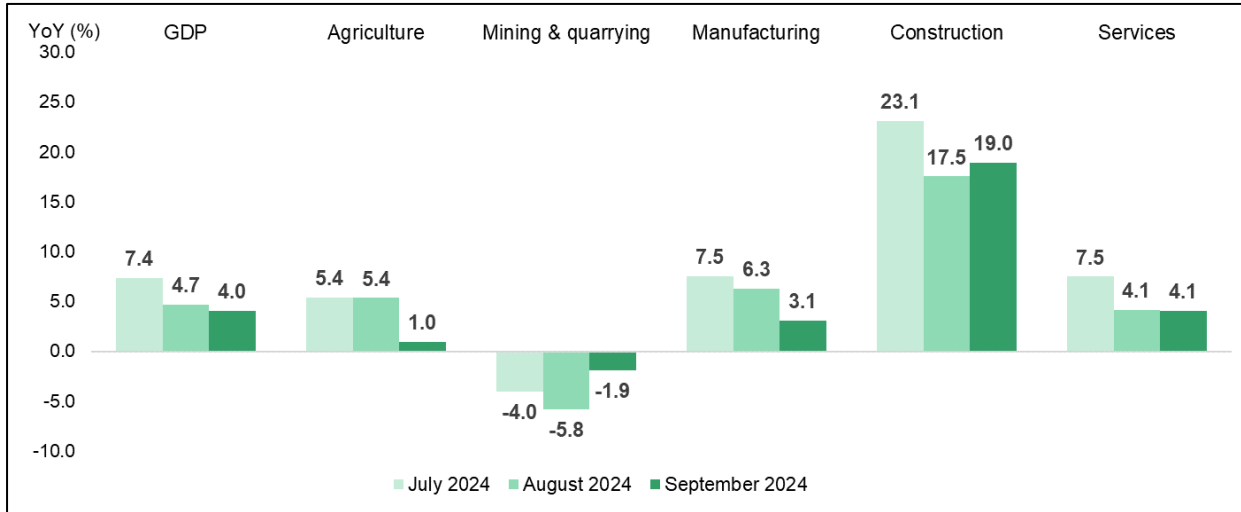
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 5: Quarterly GDP Growth by Type of Expenditure, Q2 2024 & Q3 2024



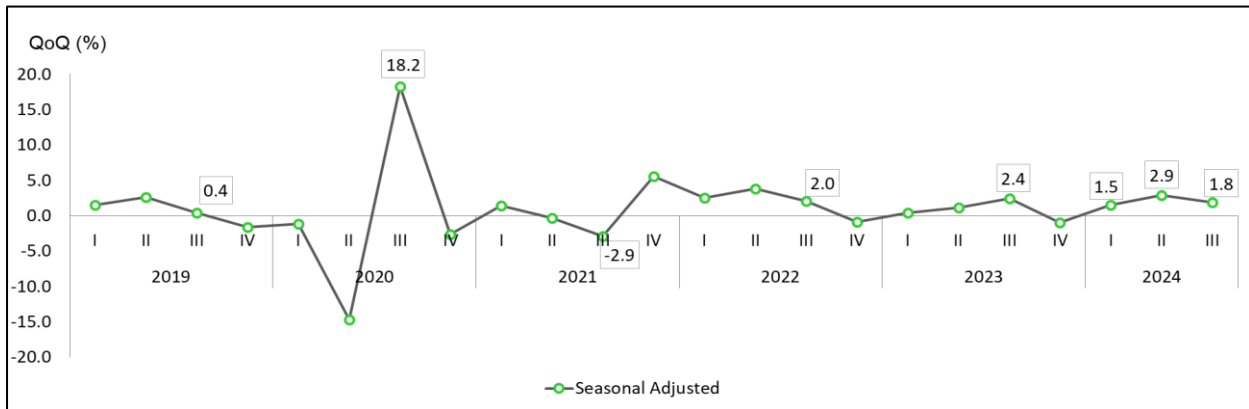
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 6: Monthly GDP Growth by Kind of Economic Activity, July – September 2024



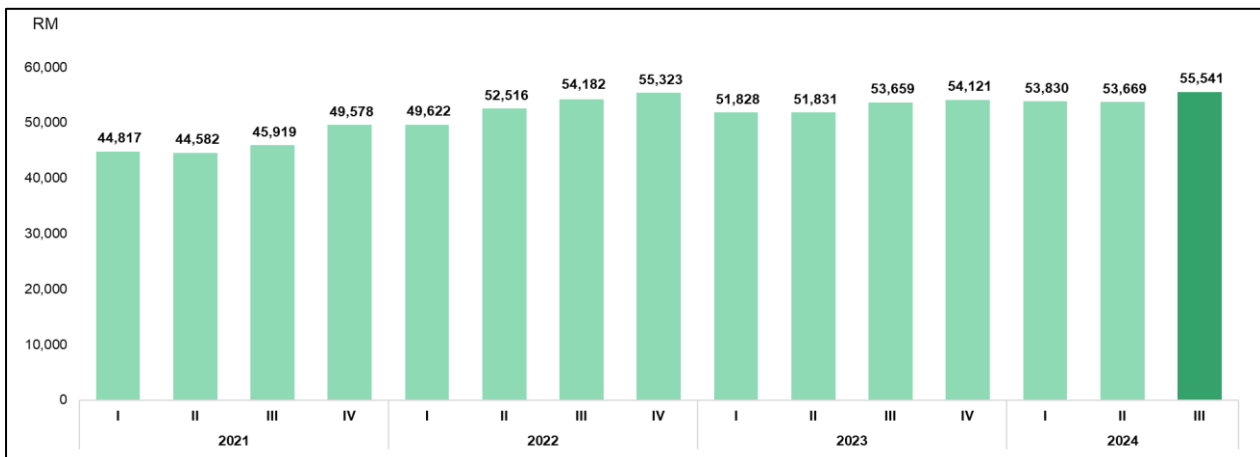
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 7: Seasonally Adjusted GDP (Percentage Change from Preceding Quarter), Q1 2019 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 8: Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita, Q1 2021 – Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Table 1: GDP Performance for Selected Countries

Selected Countries	2022	2023	2022				2023				2024		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
ASEAN COUNTRIES													
 Malaysia	8.9	3.6	5.1	8.9	14.4	7.4	5.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	5.9	5.3
 Singapore	3.8	1.1	4.2	4.6	4.2	2.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.2	3.0	2.9	4.1*
 Indonesia	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0
 Philippines	7.6	5.5	8.1	7.5	7.7	7.1	6.4	4.3	6.0	5.5	5.8	6.4	5.2
OTHER COUNTRIES													
 United States of America	2.5	2.9	4.0	2.5	2.3	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.7*
 European Union	3.5	0.4	5.6	4.1	2.8	1.7	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9*
 Spain	6.2	2.7	6.9	7.3	6.1	4.6	3.9	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.6	3.2	3.4*
 Italy	4.7	0.7	7.1	6.3	3.6	2.4	2.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4*
 France	2.6	0.9	4.6	3.7	1.4	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.0	1.3*
 United Kingdom	4.3	0.1	11.4	3.9	2.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.2	0.3	0.9	n.a
 People's Republic of China	3.0	5.2	4.8	0.4	3.9	2.9	4.5	6.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.6
 Republic of Korea	2.7	1.4	3.5	3.0	3.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.4	2.1	3.3	2.3	1.5*

Source: Official website of Selected National Statistical Office

Note:

- % refers to year-on-year change
- * refers to advance estimates
- n.a refers to not available