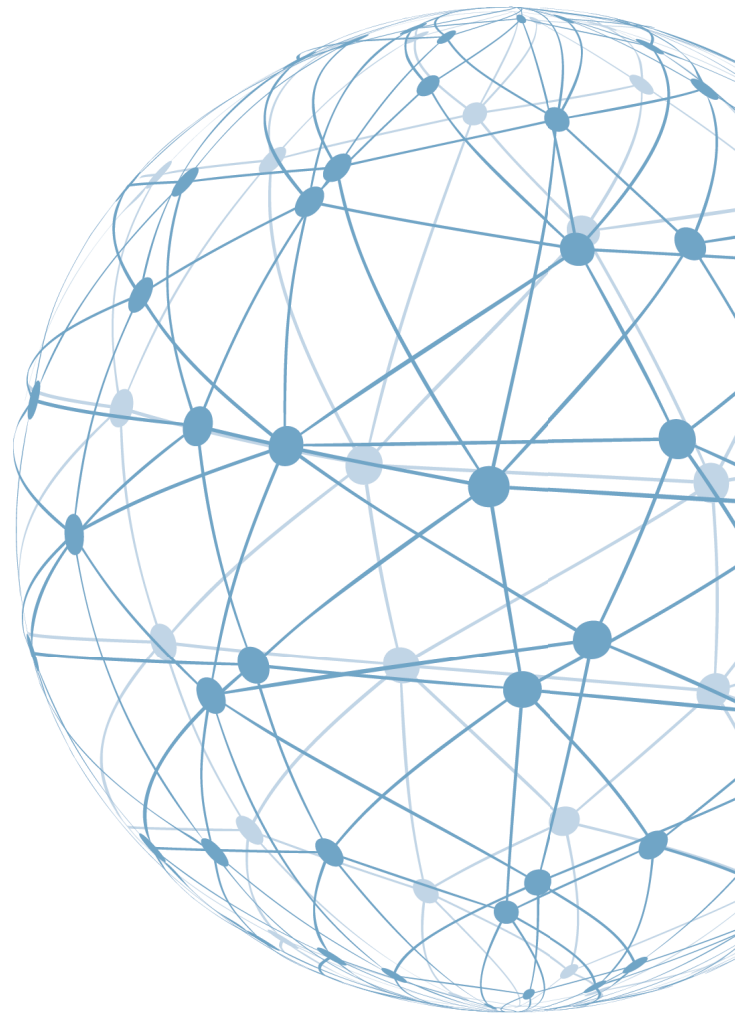




MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

**VOL. 1 | 2023**



**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**  
*DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA*





MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

**VOL. 1 | 2023**

## **Announcement:**

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will conduct the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation from respondents to provide information with DOSM and make this census a success.

Please visit [www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my) for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a platform that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation that facilitates users in analysing various types of data.

OpenDOSM NextGen is an open source data sharing medium and accessible through [https://bit.ly/PocketStats\\_2022](https://bit.ly/PocketStats_2022) portal.

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*

Published and printed by:

Department of Statistics, Malaysia  
Block C6, Complex C,  
Federal Government Administrative Centre,  
62514 Putrajaya,  
MALAYSIA

Tel. : 03-8885 7000  
Fax : 03-8888 9248  
Portal : <http://www.dosm.gov.my>  
Facebook : [www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia](http://www.facebook.com/StatsMalaysia)  
Twitter : <http://twitter.com/StatsMalaysia>  
Instagram : <http://instagram.com/StatsMalaysia>

Published on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2023.

All rights reserved.

No part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means or stored in database without the prior written permission from Department of Statistics, Malaysia. Users reproducing content of this publication with or without adaptation should quote the following.

“Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia”.

eISSN 2716-6813

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>02</b>	<b>NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN</b>	
<b>04</b>	<b>KEY REVIEW</b>	
<b>06</b>	<b>KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>	
<b>08</b>	<b>OVERVIEW</b>	
<b>11</b>	<b>BOX ARTICLE</b>	
<b>21</b>	<b>SNAPSHOT</b>	
<b>22</b>	<b>AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING</b>	<b>37</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>SERVICES</b>	<b>41</b>
		<b>45</b>
		<b>48</b>
		<b>62</b>
		<b>63</b>
		<b>EXTERNAL SECTOR</b>
		<b>LABOUR SCENARIO</b>
		<b>PRICES</b>
		<b>WAY FORWARD</b>
		<b>ECONOMIC INDICATORS</b>
		<b>MESR MEMBERS</b>
		<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b>

With the turn of the year, I would like to wish everyone a happy and prosperous New Year 2023. May the year 2023 and years ahead bring pleasant and colorful surprises and successes as we all strive towards the betterment of the society, as individuals and as a whole nation. It is a great honour to the Department of Statistics to have your continuous and encouraging support over the past years, sharing your insightful comments and feedbacks that enable us to strive for the best in our mission to bring reliable and quality statistical publications to our avid readers.

On the same note, it is with absolute pleasure for me to welcome you to the first volume of 2023 Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR). This edition focuses on economic performance based on the recent statistics released in November and December 2022. In addition, a box article entitled Malaysia's Trade in Services Trends: Pre and Post COVID-19 is featured in this series, which studies the trends in services trade from 2016 to 2021, by major services components and region. It also presents Malaysia's exports and imports of services with its maritime neighbour, Singapore.

Moving into 2023, the predicament of a continued fight against inflation and thrust towards economic growth is likely irresolvable in the near-term. The elevated inflation, higher interest rates, reduced investment, and disruptions caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine resulted in the World Bank to re-estimate global growth for 2023. The latest World Bank's Global Economic Prospects report released in January 2023 highlighted the slowing global growth to 1.7 per cent in 2023 compared to the 3.0 per cent projected six months ago. Subsequently, the advanced and developing economies forecasts were also slightly slower than previously forecasted for 2023. The economic growth in South Asia countries like Indonesia (4.8%), the Philippines (5.4%) and Vietnam (6.3%) is expected to moderate after a robust recovery in 2022 owing to export growth to major markets slow down. Simultaneously, the United States (0.5%), Euro Area (0.0%) and Japan (1.0%) followed the same trend. As for Malaysia, a revision of the Economic Outlook 2023 released by the Ministry of Finance in October 2022 projected Malaysia's economy to grow between 6.5 per cent and 7.0 per cent for 2022, and moderately in 2023 with growth between 4.0 per cent and 5.0 per cent.

On the prices front, the Russia-Ukraine conflict and the global commodity price increases affected Malaysia with higher inflation in 2022. November 2022 inflation increased by 4.0 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year. Amicably, inflation in December 2022 eased to 3.8 per cent as compared to the same month in 2021. As for the whole year 2022, inflation increased by 3.3 per cent (2021: 2.5%), attributed to higher food prices. Concurrently, the PPI local production recorded 3.2 per cent year-on-year in November, inched up to 3.5 per cent in December, with overall PPI increased by 7.8 per cent for 2022.

Other key indicators maintained strong economic performances in November and December 2022. Malaysia's trade stood its robust performance by posting RM238.2 billion, with a growth of 15.6 per cent year-on-year. The value of exports was recorded at RM130.2 billion and imports stood at RM107.9 billion, in turn, the trade balance stayed in a surplus of RM22.3 billion. In December 2022, the trade surplus increased to RM27.8 billion with an export of RM131.9 billion and an import of RM104.1 billion. Summarising the year 2022, Malaysia's trade surpassed the RM2 trillion mark for the second year in a row and surged 27.8 per cent year-on-year to RM2.8 trillion. Concurrently, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) recorded an increase of 4.8 per cent in November 2022 as compared to the same period in 2021. The increment was propelled by the growth in Manufacturing index (4.8%), Mining index (6.1%) and Electricity index (1.2%).

Similarly, the Manufacturing sector's sales soared by 11.8 per cent to RM159.2 billion in November 2022 from RM142.4 billion in the same period of 2021. The positive growth was driven by the increase in subsectors of Electrical & electronics products, 19.0 per cent year-on-year (October 2022: 16.6%), and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products, 15.0 per cent (October 2022: 23.8%).

In addition, the sales value of Wholesale & retail trade recorded double-digit growth of 13.9 per cent year-on-year to reach RM133.9 billion in November 2022. The increase was largely contributed by the Retail trade sub-sector which rose 22.8 per cent to RM58.7 billion. This was followed by Wholesale trade and Motor vehicles sub-sectors which also grew 5.6 per cent (+RM3.1 billion) to RM59.5 billion and 17.2 per cent (+RM2.3 billion) to RM15.7 billion, respectively.

Pertaining to the labour market, the labour force increased by 2.5 per cent year-on-year in November 2022, registering 16.71 million persons. Subsequently, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased by 0.9 percentage points to mark 69.8 per cent over the same quarter of 2021 (68.9%). The number of employed persons increased by 498.3 thousand persons or 3.2 per cent year-on-year to 16.11 million persons with a lower unemployment rate of 3.6 per cent (November 2021: 4.3%). The implementation of various initiatives by the government to intensify employment opportunities and reinforce the labour market with the aim to support Malaysia's socioeconomic growth momentum continued a stronghold performance in the labour market during the month.

Moving ahead, the Malaysian economy is expected to experience a modest growth trend in 2023, as signalled by the Leading Index (LI) as it decreased by 0.4 per cent to 110.5 points in November 2022 compared to 110.9 points in November 2021. Conversely, the LI monthly performance recorded an increase of 0.8 per cent in November 2022 compared to a negative 0.3 per cent in the previous month. Looking at the smoother long-term trend in November 2022, LI remained below 100.0 points.

In the meantime, The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will conduct the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation from respondents to provide information with DOSM and make this census a success. Please visit [www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my) for more information.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a platform that provides a catalogue of data and visualisation that facilitates users in analysing various types of data. OpenDOSM NextGen is an open-source data sharing medium and accessible through the <https://open.dosm.gov.my> portal.

In honouring the importance of statistics, the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. The theme of MyStats Day is "Connecting the World with Data We Can Trust" that reflects the importance of trust, authoritative data, innovation and the public good in national statistical systems.

Thank you.

**DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**

January 2023

## KEY REVIEW

- The Global Economic Prospects report from the World Bank released in January 2023 projects global growth to be 1.7 per cent in 2023, lower than the projection of 3.0 per cent six months prior, due to factors such as elevated inflation, higher interest rates, reduced investments, and disruptions caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The World Bank predicts that growth in the Philippines and Vietnam, after a strong recovery in 2022, is likely to slow down as export growth in major markets may decelerate. The projected growth rate for the Philippines is estimated at 5.4 per cent, while Vietnam is expected to grow at 6.3 per cent. Meanwhile, the Ministry of Finance's revised Economic Outlook 2023, released in October 2022, estimates Malaysia's economy to grow between 6.5 per cent and 7.0 per cent in 2022 and to moderate in 2023, with a growing range of 4.0 per cent to 5.0 per cent.
- Natural rubber production fell by 8.0 per cent in November 2022 to 28,048 tonnes from 30,493 tonnes in the same month in 2021. On a monthly basis, natural rubber production decreased by 11.8 per cent as against 31,795 tonnes in October 2022. While for oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFB) production, Malaysia produced 8,299,936 tonnes of FFB in December 2022, an increase of 14.9 per cent as compared to December 2021 (7,225,956 tonnes). However, the production on a monthly basis dropped by 3.7 per cent as against 8,619,339 tonnes in November 2022. In 2022, a total of 94,814,427 tonnes of FFB were produced, a 3.7 per cent increase from the previous year's 91,393,666 tonnes.
- On an annual basis, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) recorded an increase of 4.8 per cent in November 2022 (October 2022: 4.6%) as compared to the same period in 2021. The increment was propelled by the growth in Manufacturing index which grew 4.8 per cent (October 2022: 4.2%), Mining index, 6.1 per cent (October 2022: 8.6%) and Electricity index, 1.2 per cent (October 2022: -1.0%).
- Similarly, the Manufacturing sector's sales soared by 11.8 per cent to RM159.2 billion in November 2022 from RM142.4 billion in the same period of 2021. The positive growth was driven by the increase in subsector of Electrical & Electronics Products, 19.0 per cent year-on-year (October 2022: 16.6%) and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products, 15.0 per cent (October 2022: 23.8%).
- In addition, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded double-digit growth of 13.9 per cent year-on-year to reach RM133.9 billion in November 2022 (October 2022: 14.9%). The increase was largely contributed by the Retail Trade sub-sector which rose 22.8 per cent to RM58.7 billion. This was followed by Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles sub-sectors which also grew 5.6 per cent (+RM3.1 billion) to RM59.5 billion and 17.2 per cent (+RM2.3 billion) to RM15.7 billion, respectively.
- Malaysia's inflation in November 2022 increased by 4.0 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year. The rise in inflation for this month was mainly led by Food prices which increased by 7.3 per cent, followed by Restaurants & Hotels (7.0%) and Transport (5.0%). Meanwhile, the inflation rate for December 2022 eased to 3.8 per cent as compared to the same month in the previous year. Over the course of the entire year, inflation rose to 3.3 per cent, as compared to a rate of 2.5 per cent in the preceding year.
- In November 2022, the PPI local production eased further to record 3.2 per cent year-on-year (October 2022: 4.0%). The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sectors saw a decline of 18.5 per cent, while other sectors increased, led by the Manufacturing index, at 6.2 per cent, followed by indices of Mining (2.4%), Water supply (4.2%) and Electricity & gas supply (1.4%). However, PPI for December 2022 inched up to 3.5 per cent and overall PPI for 2022 increased by 7.8 per cent (2021: 9.5%).
- Looking at the external trade performances, Malaysia's merchandise trade rose 15.6 per cent year-on-year to RM238.2 billion in November 2022. The exports were valued at RM130.2 billion, surpassing imports valued at RM107.9 billion, yielding a trade surplus of RM22.3 billion. In December 2022, the trade surplus increased to RM27.8 billion with exports of RM131.9 billion and imports at RM104.1 billion. Summarising the year 2022, Malaysia's trade surpassed the RM2 trillion mark for the second year in a row, and surged 27.8 per cent year-on-year to RM2.8 trillion.

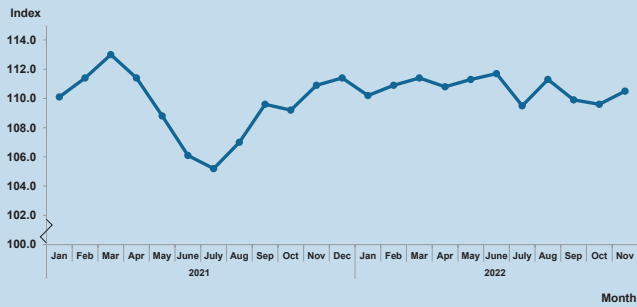


- Pertaining to the labour market, the labour force increased by 2.5 per cent year-on-year in November 2022, registering 16.71 million persons. Subsequently, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased by 0.9 percentage points to mark 69.8 per cent over the same quarter of 2021 (68.9%). The number of employed persons increased by 498.3 thousand persons, or 3.2 per cent year-on-year, to 16.11 million persons, while the unemployment rate remained at 3.6 per cent for three consecutive months.
- In November 2022, Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) fell 0.4 per cent to 110.5 points in November 2022 as compared to 110.9 points in November 2021. Based on the smoothed long-term trend in November 2022, LI remains trending below the trend line of 100.0 points. Accordingly, the Malaysian economy is expected to moderate in the months ahead in 2023, despite the risk of a global economic slowdown.

# KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

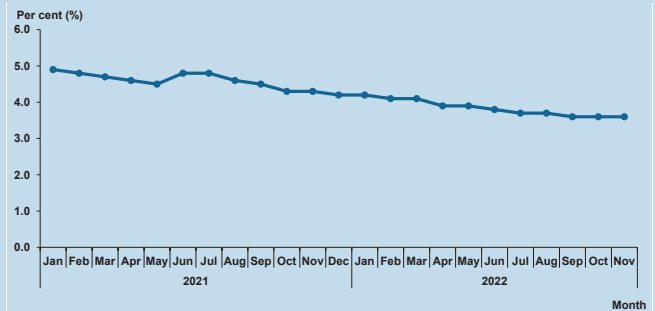
## Leading Index

**110.5**  
NOVEMBER 2022



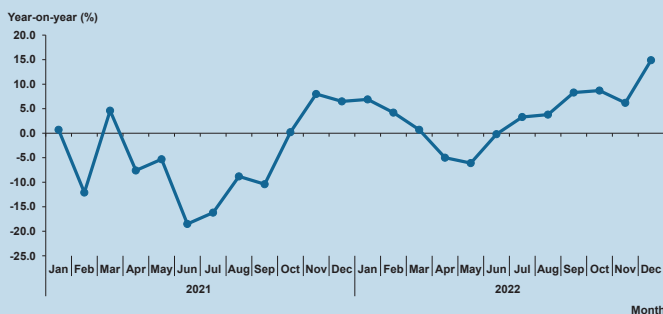
## Unemployment Rate

**3.6%**  
NOVEMBER 2022



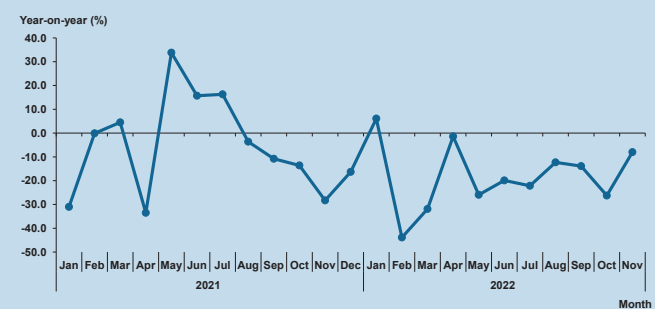
## Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

**14.9%**  
DECEMBER 2022



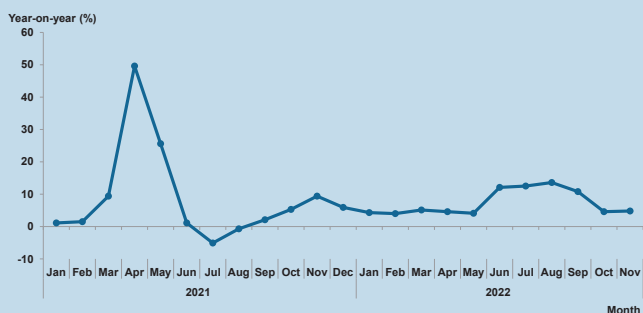
## Production of Natural Rubber

**-8.0%**  
NOVEMBER 2022



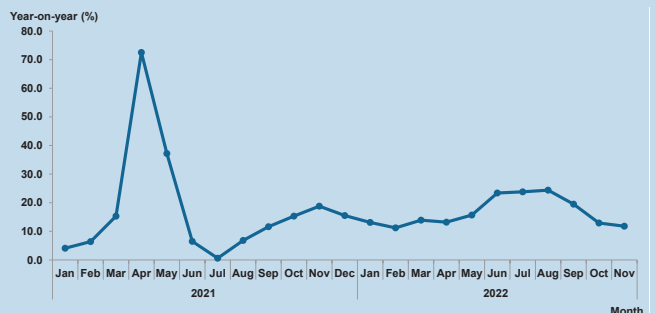
## Industrial Production Index (IPI)

**4.8%**  
NOVEMBER 2022



## Sales Value of Manufacturing sector

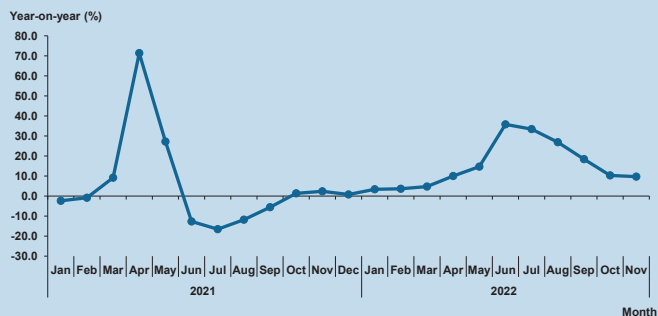
**11.8%**  
NOVEMBER 2022



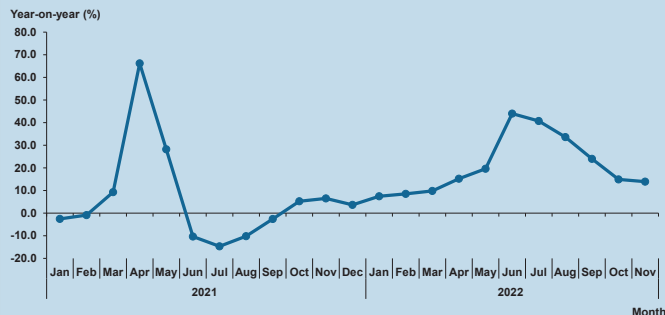
Note:

- 1) Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed in percentage.
- 2) The remaining indicators are expressed in year-on-year percentage change

**Volume Index of  
Wholesale & Retail Trade**  
**9.7%**  
**NOVEMBER 2022**

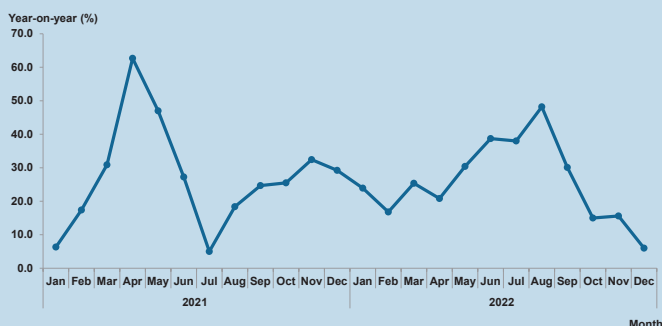


**Sales Value of  
Wholesale & Retail Trade**  
**13.9%**  
**NOVEMBER 2022**



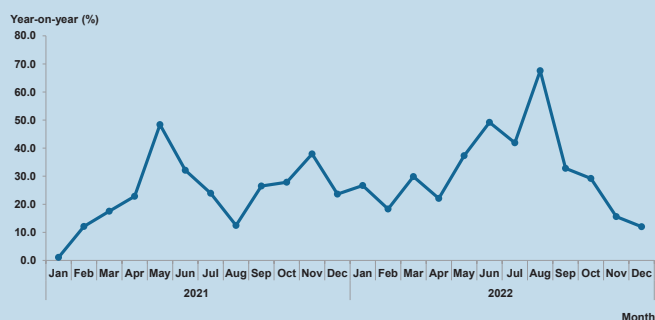
**Exports**

**6.0%**  
**DECEMBER 2022**



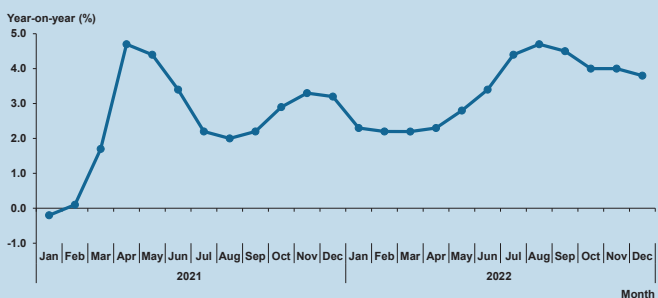
**Imports**

**12.0%**  
**DECEMBER 2022**



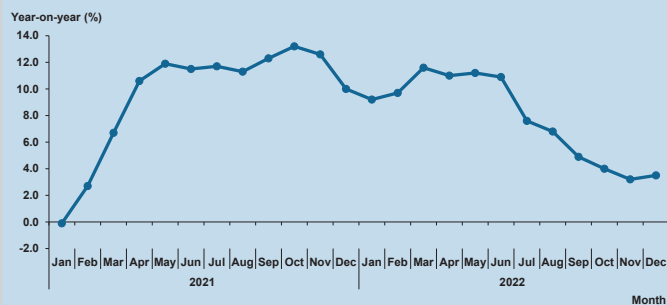
**Consumer Price Index (CPI)**

**3.8%**  
**DECEMBER 2022**



**Producer Price Index (PPI)  
Local Production**

**3.5%**  
**DECEMBER 2022**



Note:

- 1) Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed in percentage.
- 2) The remaining indicators are expressed in year-on-year percentage change

# OVERVIEW

## World Economy

The Global Economic Prospects report released by the World Bank in January 2023 highlighted that the global growth is slowing to 1.7 per cent in 2023 as compared to the 3.0 per cent projected six months ago. The growth decelerated following the elevated inflation, higher interest rates, reduced investments, and disruptions caused by Russia's invasion of Ukraine. The forecasts revised down the outlook for both advanced and developing economies for 2023.

The World Bank also anticipates growth in the Philippines and Vietnam, to moderate after a robust recovery in 2022 as export growth to major markets slows. The growth is projected at 4.0 per cent in Malaysia, 5.4 per cent in the Philippines and 6.3 per cent in Vietnam. Meanwhile, Thailand's economy is projected to record a better growth at 3.6 per cent in 2023, implying a delayed recovery in contact-intensive sectors such as tourism and transportation.

**Table 1: Real GDP Growth and Global Economic Prospects by the World Bank, 2020 - 2024**

Country	2020	2021	2022 <sup>e</sup>	2023 <sup>f</sup>	2024 <sup>f</sup>
<b>World</b>	<b>-3.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Advanced economies</b>	<b>-4.3</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
United States of America	-2.8	5.9	1.9	0.5	1.6
Euro Area	-6.1	5.3	3.3	0.0	1.6
Japan	-4.3	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.7
<b>Emerging market and developing economies</b>	<b>-1.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.1</b>
China	2.2	8.1	2.7	4.3	5.0
Indonesia	-2.1	3.7	5.2	4.8	4.9
Thailand	-6.2	1.5	3.4	3.6	3.7
Malaysia	-5.5	3.1	7.8	4.0	3.9
Philippines	-9.5	5.7	7.2	5.4	5.9
Vietnam	2.9	2.6	7.2	6.3	6.5
Brazil	-3.3	5.0	3.0	0.8	2.0
Mexico	-8.0	4.7	2.6	0.9	2.3
Argentina	-9.9	10.4	5.2	2.0	2.0
Saudi Arabia	-4.1	3.2	8.3	3.7	2.3

Source: Global Economic Prospects 2023, World Bank

Note: e = estimate; f = forecast

China's GDP increased by 2.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2022 as compared to 3.9 per cent in the preceding quarter. Hence, China's economy grew by 3.0 per cent for the year 2022, as compared to 8.1 per cent in the previous year. Its stringent measures against COVID-19, including strict quarantines and widespread restrictions on movement and social activity, have grounded business activity to a halt in 2022. Indicators of overall business activity during the fourth quarter showed a decline for October, November and December as curbs were once again implemented in several economic hubs due to a string of new COVID-19 outbreaks.

The United Kingdom's Office for National Statistics (ONS) estimated that the UK's economy to grow by 0.1 per cent in November 2022. The services sector grew by 0.6 per cent, mainly contributed by administrative and support service activities and information and communication. Meanwhile, output in consumer-facing services increased by 0.4 per cent, driven by food and beverage service activities in a month when the FIFA World Cup took place.

Singapore's economy increased by 2.2 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter of 2022 as compared to 4.2 per cent growth in the third quarter. The growth was led by to the performance of the Manufacturing sector, which expanded by 3.0 per cent, a reversal from the 1.4 per cent growth in the preceding quarter. Meanwhile, the Construction sector grew by 10.4 per cent, up from 7.8 per cent in the previous quarter. For the whole year of 2022, Singapore's economy grew slower at 3.8 per cent from the 7.6 per cent growth in 2021.

The Statistics Office of Vietnam reported that the country's GDP growth was 5.9 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2022, compared to 13.7 per cent in the third quarter. The slow growth was influenced by the Services sector's contribution (8.1%), followed by Industry and construction (4.2%) and Agriculture, forestry, and fishing (3.9%). The country's GDP grew by 8.0 per cent in 2022, supported by strong domestic retail sales and exports.

## Malaysia's Economy

As Malaysia entered the recovery phase from the COVID-19 pandemic, the country's economy grew by 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 supported by the strong expansion in domestic demand, a slower unemployment rate and ongoing policy support with the implementation of various assistance and economic stimulus packages. Malaysia's economy expanded 9.3 per cent in the first nine months of 2022, as against 2.9 per cent in the same period of the previous year. The strong performance on the production side was largely due to growth in the Services and Manufacturing sectors, while all expenditure-side components registered positive growth, led by Private final consumption expenditure. Hence, the Economic Outlook 2023 released by the Ministry of Finance in October 2022 revised Malaysia's economy to grow between 6.5 per cent and 7.0 per cent in 2022 and moderately in 2023, with growth between 4.0 per cent and 5.0 per cent.

Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in November 2022 grew 11.8 per cent to register at RM159.2 billion as compared to the previous year. During the same period, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) increased by 4.8 per cent, contributed by a 6.1 per cent increment in the Mining index, while the Manufacturing and Electricity indexes recorded 4.8 per cent and 1.2 per cent, respectively. The IPI for the period of January to November 2022 recorded an expansion of 7.3 per cent as compared to the same period of the previous year. This growth was supported by the Manufacturing index (8.7%), the Electricity index (5.1%) and the Mining index (2.7%).

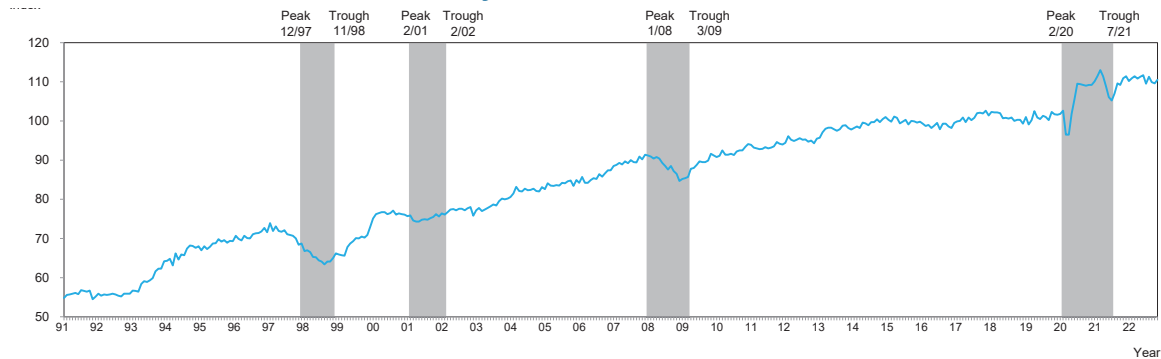
Meanwhile, the sales value of the Wholesale and retail trade in November 2022 registered a growth of 13.9 per cent as compared to 6.5 per cent in 2021. The double-digit growth was attributed to all sub-sectors, with Retail trade growing 22.8 per cent, while Motor vehicles and Wholesale trade grew 17.2 per cent and 5.6 per cent, respectively. In terms of volume index, Wholesale and retail trade increased by 9.7 per cent, boosted by increases in Retail trade (18.3%), Motor vehicle (8.3%) and Wholesale trade (0.6%).

In December 2022, Malaysia's total trade grew 8.6 per cent, with an amount of RM236.0 billion as compared to RM217.4 billion in the same month of the preceding year. Exports increased by 6.0 per cent to RM131.9 billion in December 2022, while Imports amounted to RM104.1 billion and rose by 12.0 per cent year-on-year. The Trade balance remained positive with a value of RM27.8 billion, despite a decrease of 11.8 per cent from the previous year.

Malaysia's total trade in 2022 recorded a new milestone to reach RM2.8 trillion and registered the fastest growth since 1994 at 27.8 per cent. Exports grew by 25.0 per cent from RM1.2 trillion in 2021 to RM1.6 trillion in 2022, performing better than the forecast for 2022. Similarly, imports with a value of RM1.3 trillion were higher by 31.3 per cent as compared to the previous year. The Trade surplus reached an all-time high of RM255.1 billion, the 25th year in a row since 1998.

# OVERVIEW

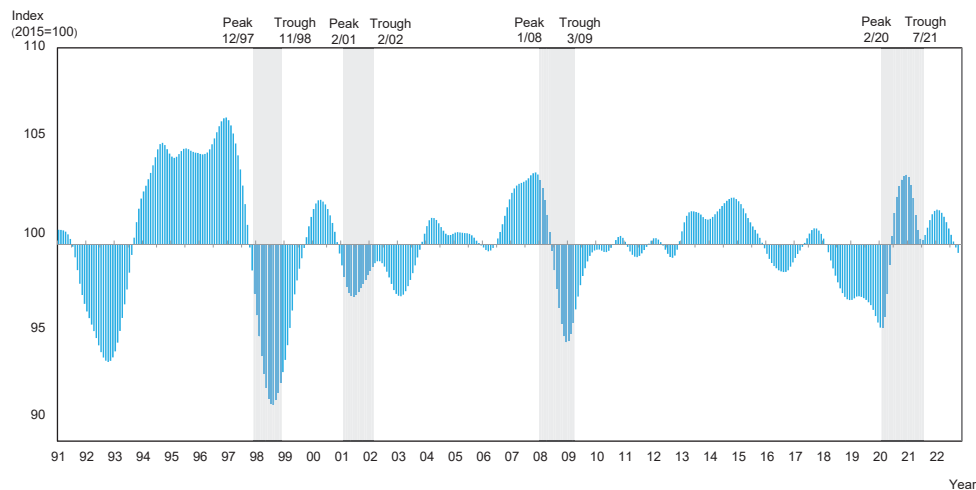
**Chart 1: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 - November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) decreased by 0.4 per cent to 110.5 points in November 2022 when compared to 110.9 points in November 2021. This decrease was due to Real Money Supply, M1, Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index, Number of Housing Units Approved, Expected Sales Value, Manufacturing and Number of New Companies Registered. On the other hand, LI's monthly performance recorded an increase of 0.8 per cent in November 2022 compared to a negative 0.3 per cent in the previous month. The performance was driven by the Expected Sales Value, Manufacturing (0.3%), Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (0.3%), Number of New Companies Registered (0.2%), Real Imports of Semi-Conductors (0.1%) and Real Money Supply, M1 (0.05%). Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in November 2022, LI remains to trend below the trend of 100.0 points. Accordingly, the Malaysian economy is expected to moderate in the months ahead in 2023, despite the risk of a global economic slowdown.

**Chart 2: Leading Composite Index (Long Term Trend = 100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## MALAYSIA'S TRADE IN SERVICES TRENDS: PRE AND POST COVID-19

Kumutha Shanmugam; Pameza Abdul Harip; Zuradi Jusoh; Mohd Saiful Husain  
Balance of Payments Statistics Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia

### INTRODUCTION

In the age of technology, the global economy contributes to corporate revenue and profit growth through cross-border transactions. Real estate, goods and services can be easily transferred between businesses from one territory to another. Since the COVID-19 pandemic, cross-border transactions, commonly referred to as trading activities around the world, have been massively disrupted due to the uncertain situation. As people began to hope for a global economic recovery in the coming year, the world witnessed another mishap at the beginning of 2022 in the form of a humanitarian crisis caused by the conflicts between Russia and Ukraine. Apart from the humanitarian impact, the conflicts also slowed down economic growth and further increased inflation. According to the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) World Economic Outlook (WEO) report, the significant slow in overall activity could reduce global trade growth in 2022 due to the conflict and the lingering effects of the pandemic. Overall, world trade growth is expected to slowdown from an estimated 10.1 per cent in 2021 to 4.3 per cent in 2022 and 2.5 per cent in 2023.

The impact of COVID-19 has drastically changed the trend in International trade in services, as Travel was severely affected. However, services related to information and communication technology (ICT)-related services boomed. According to Huang et al. (2021), their study on Digital Technology and Economic Impacts of COVID-19 in the case of the People's Republic of China (PRC) elucidated that the digital economy played a significant role when the PRC was hit by the once-in-a-century pandemic, COVID-19, in 2020. In some areas, however, digital technology facilitated the transition of offline economic activities to online platforms. Therefore, food delivery increased, e-commerce surged, and online meetings and teaching jumped. This is likely to accelerate in the coming years, supported by 5G technology, the Internet of Things (IoT) and new digital infrastructure. The trade of services such as air travel, hotel accommodations, and tourism has been significantly impacted by both supply and demand factors. Other services, such as financial and medical services, are less likely to be disrupted. Overall, it seems that the shock will encourage remote, tele-intermediated interpersonal interactions (Baldwin & Tomiura, 2020).

This article highlights the trends in services trade from 2016 to 2021, broken down by major services components and region. It also presents Malaysia's exports and imports of services with its maritime neighbour, Singapore.

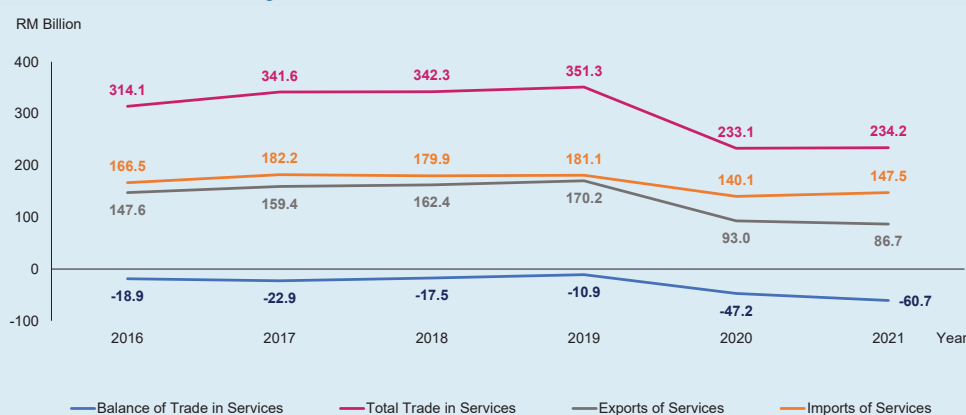
### MALAYSIA'S INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN SERVICES

Malaysia has become one of the world's major trading nations. Due to its membership in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) since October 24, 1957 and participation in the Uruguay Round, Malaysia has been a founding member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) since January 1, 1995. Malaysia adheres to the WTO's trade and liberalisation principle when the nation actively engages in building bilateral, multilateral and regional cooperation. In November 2020, Malaysia, along with the other Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) member states (Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Myanmar, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam) signed the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) with five trading partners, namely, Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand, and South Korea (Lim & Manshan, 2021).

Malaysia's total trade in services stood at RM234.2 billion in 2021 as compared to RM314.1 billion in 2016. It was noted that total trade in goods grew faster than total trade in services, at 7.0 per cent over the five years. Total trade in services was on an upward trend from 2016 to 2019, as shown in **Chart 1a**. However, in 2020, total services dropped significantly due to the Travel component, which was hugely disrupted by recording a negative growth of 84.8 per cent in 2020 amid the COVID-19 pandemic.

Services exports were valued at RM86.7 billion in 2021 (2016: RM147.6 billion), while imports recorded RM147.5 billion (2016: RM166.5 billion). As a result, the services trade deficit widened over the years, from RM18.9 billion in 2016 to RM60.7 billion in 2021.

**Chart 1a: Malaysia's International Trade in Services, 2016 - 2021**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## TRADE IN SERVICES BY COMPONENTS

### Exports of Services

Among the twelve components, Other business services was the largest contributor to Malaysia's exports of services in 2021, at 31.2 per cent (**Table 1a**). Both Manufacturing services and Transport equally contributed 17.8 per cent to total exports in 2021. The share of Telecommunications, computer and information services exports in 2021 soared to 15.9 per cent from 7.2 per cent in 2016. This sheds light on the positive impact of the pandemic, which brought an excellent opportunity for this component since the rise of teleworking, video streaming, cloud computing and other digitally delivered services. Based on the Survey of ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households (ICTHS) conducted by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia, in 2021, the percentage of household access in Malaysia has increased in all categories of ICT services and equipment, including computers, the Internet, mobile phones, fixed-line telephones, radio, pay TV channels and television. On the other hand, Travel, which was the backbone of the services sector, contributed more than half of the services exports in 2016, has dropped to just 0.4 per cent in 2021.

**Table 1a: Malaysia's Exports of Services by Component, 2016 and 2021**

Components	Share in Total Services Exports (%)	
	2016	2021
Other business services	16.2	31.2
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	6.4	17.8
Transport	11.7	17.8
Telecommunications, computer and information services	7.2	15.9
Construction	2.8	4.4
Personal, cultural and recreational services	1.0	3.4
Financial services	1.4	2.9
Insurance and pension services	0.9	2.3
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	1.0	2.0
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	0.3	1.4
Travel	50.8	0.4
Government goods and services n.i.e	0.2	0.4

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



## Imports of Services

In terms of imports of services, Transport and Other business services have continued to be the main players since 2016, reaching a share of 32.5 per cent and 21.0 per cent respectively, in 2021. The increase in imports of transport was in line with the growth of goods imports (**Table 1b**). Meanwhile, the highest share in imports of Other business services was contributed by technical, trade-related services. Imports of Telecommunications, computer and information services posted a share of 11.9 per cent in 2021 as compared to 8.1 per cent in 2016, consistent with the use of digital technology, which has become an integral aspect of daily life, especially with a significant increase amid the COVID-19 pandemic. On the contrary, Travel contributed 10.1 per cent of total payments in 2021, smaller than the 26.1 per cent recorded in 2016, largely due to travel restrictions worldwide to contain the transmission of COVID-19. Construction also contributed a lower share of 3.0 per cent as against 7.3 per cent in 2016. The disruptions were mainly a repercussion of the global lockdown measures, which led to interruptions in the supply chain and the suspension of existing and upcoming projects.

**Table 1b: Malaysia's Imports of Services by Component, 2016 and 2021**

Components	Share in Total Services Imports (%)	
	2016	2021
Transport	24.4	32.5
Other business services	20.1	21.0
Telecommunications, computer, and information services	8.1	11.9
Travel	26.1	10.1
Charges for the use of intellectual property n.i.e.	3.4	7.3
Insurance and pension services	5.6	7.1
Construction	7.3	3.0
Personal, cultural and recreational services	1.9	2.3
Financial services	1.3	1.8
Maintenance and repair services n.i.e.	1.0	1.4
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	0.2	0.9
Government goods and services n.i.e	0.6	0.8

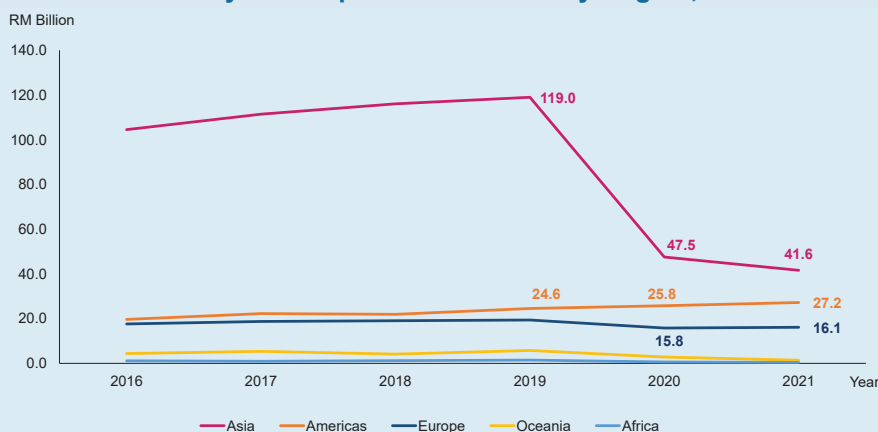
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## TRADE IN SERVICES BY REGIONS

### Exports of Services

Asia remains the largest services exports market for Malaysia, at RM41.6 billion, or 48.0 per cent in 2021, albeit declining sharply from RM119.0 billion in 2019 to register at RM47.5 billion in 2020 (**Chart 1b**). This was followed by the Americas and Europe, which recorded RM27.2 billion and RM16.1 billion, respectively. The Americas share of Malaysia's exports has increased to RM25.8 billion, or 31.3 per cent in 2021. These regions remained Malaysia's top three markets from 2016 until 2021, contributing 97.9 per cent of the country's services exports in 2021.

**Chart 1b: Malaysia's Exports of Services by Region, 2016 - 2021**

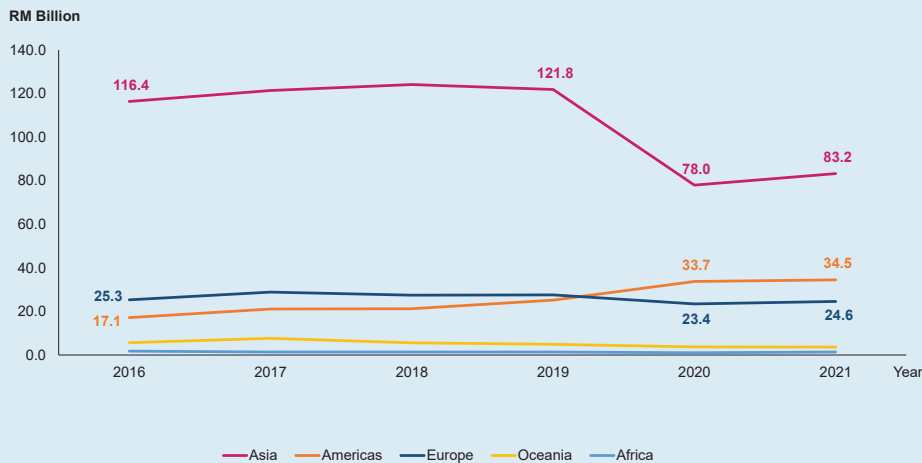


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Imports of Services

As for imports of services, Asia was Malaysia's top regional source from 2016 to 2021 (**Chart 1c**). Asia made up 56.4 per cent of total imports of services in 2021, amounting to RM83.2 billion, slightly higher than the RM78.0 billion recorded in 2020. This was followed by the Americas and Europe, which accounted for RM34.5 billion, or 23.4 per cent and RM24.6 billion, or 16.7 per cent of services imports in 2021, respectively. These three markets continued to be Malaysia's top sources of services imports over the past five years.

**Chart 1c: Malaysia's Imports of Services by Region, 2016 - 2021**



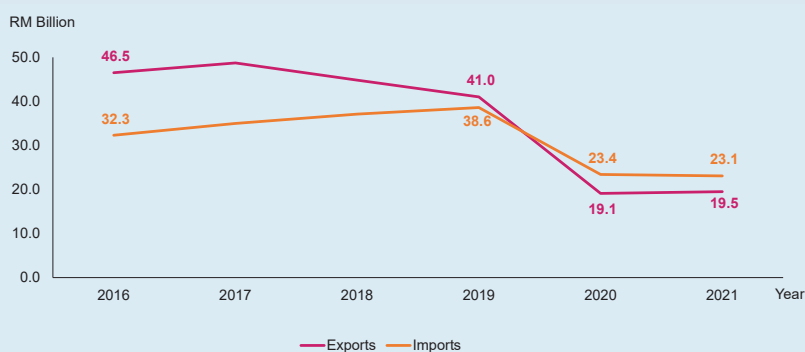
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## MALAYSIA'S TRADE IN SERVICES WITH SINGAPORE

The relationship between Malaysia and Singapore has existed since Malaysia was formed on September 16, 1963, following the mergers of Malaya, Singapore, Sarawak and North Borneo (Sabah). The merger was intended to benefit all parties economically, socially and politically. Due to varying political ideologies, Singapore decided to leave Malaysia in 1965. However, good bilateral relations between these two countries are sustained to encourage economic growth and stability.

Singapore was the leading partner country in Asia for both Malaysia's exports and imports of services, which amounted to RM19.5 billion and RM23.1 billion in 2021, respectively. Malaysia's share of services exports to Singapore accounted for 22.5 per cent in 2021 while imports from Singapore was 15.7 per cent. Malaysia shifted from a net exporter of services to Singapore to a net importer since 2020, with a net deficit of services valued at RM3.6 billion in 2021 (**Chart 1d**).

**Chart 1d: Malaysia's Trade in Services with Singapore, 2016 - 2021**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's trade in services with Singapore in 2021 was dominated by Other business services, Transport and Telecommunications, computer and information services. These components contributed 80.0 per cent of Malaysia's total exports to Singapore and 74.7 per cent of its total imports from Singapore.

In terms of services by component, exports of Other business services recorded more than one-third of the total share, especially in technical, trade-related and managerial services in 2021. At the same time, Malaysia also paid for the most similar services in this component to the neighbouring country, recording 26.7 per cent of the total share (**Table 1c**).

Transport contributed the second-highest share of exports at 25.4 per cent while imports were at 23.5 per cent. Transport recorded higher receipts and payments, mainly for sea freight activities. The third largest services exports to Singapore were Telecommunication, computer and information services with a share of 17.2 per cent, precisely computer and information. In 2021, the imports of this component totalled RM5.6 billion, or 24.4 per cent of the total share.

In the pre-pandemic period, Travel, which contributed the least share at 0.1 per cent in 2021, was the top contributor among other components. The slump in Travel was a ramification of the border closure to tourism activities between these two countries in response to the uncertain COVID-19 situation, which was attributed to the drop in tourist arrivals from Singapore. The number of arrivals plunged to 16,308 persons in 2021, compared to the usual scenario, in which Malaysia registered 10 to 12 million persons from Singapore. Later, as the year progressed, both countries loosened restrictions for vaccinated individuals.

However, Personal, cultural and recreational services felt the positive impact of the pandemic, contributing 6.6 per cent of total exports and 2.3 per cent of total imports. The main services were online sports that mushroomed during the outbreak between these two countries.

**Table 1c: Malaysia's Exports and Imports of Services by Major Component with Singapore, 2021**

Components	Exports		Imports	
	RM billion	Share (%)	RM billion	Share (%)
Other business services	7.3	37.3	6.2	26.7
Transport	5.0	25.4	5.4	23.5
Telecommunications, computer and information services	3.4	17.2	5.6	24.4
Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	1.3	6.6	0.4	1.7
Personal, cultural and recreational services	1.3	6.6	0.5	2.3
Other services	0.8	4.1	2.9	12.4
Construction	0.5	2.6	0.5	2.3
Travel	0.0*	0.1	1.5	6.4
Government goods and services n.i.e	0.0*	0.0*	0.0*	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>19.5</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: \* Less than RM50 million

## PROJECTION OF MALAYSIA'S TRADE IN SERVICES PERFORMANCE IN 2022

Malaysia's goods and services trade performance for 2023 may be disrupted by the current global stagflation shock due to the prolonged pandemic and humanitarian crisis. Suppose the conflict between Russia and Ukraine is protracted, it could further dampen global confidence and weaken global growth, worsen food insecurity, and increase financing costs and the risk of financial crises in some emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs). It could also intensify policy uncertainty and lead to fragmentation of global trade and foreign investment networks-channels that in the past have played a fundamental role in supporting growth, poverty reduction, price stability, and energy and food security (Guenette et al., 2022). According to the latest Global trade update, published by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on 13 December 2022, global trade should hit a record \$32 trillion for 2022, but a slowdown that began in the second half of the year is expected to worsen in 2023 as geopolitical tensions and tight financial conditions persist.

**Chart 1e: Time Series for Malaysia's Exports of Services and Forecast, 2010 - 2023**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Nonetheless, Malaysia's trade in services is anticipated to continue its recovery momentum in the coming months. An exponential smoothing technique is used to forecast future values by using historical data on a quarterly basis from 2010 to 2021. The unpredictable nature of COVID-19 has resulted in outliers in the time series for both exports and imports of services. Thus, the outbreak heavily influences the forecasts, as it increases inhomogeneity and uncertainty in the time series. The results are shown on an annual basis, whereby the exports of services may improve by 25.8 per cent to RM109.1 billion in 2022 and increase further by 14.8 per cent or RM125.2 billion in 2023 (**Chart 1e**). Meanwhile, imports of services are expected to increase by 9.0 per cent to RM160.8 billion in 2022 and 9.2 per cent to RM175.5 billion in 2023, respectively (**Chart 1f**). If this is the case, Malaysia's trade in services will have a much lower deficit than the previous year, between RM40.0 and RM52.0 billion for 2022 (2021: RM60.7 billion) and between RM20.5 billion and RM50.3 billion in 2023.

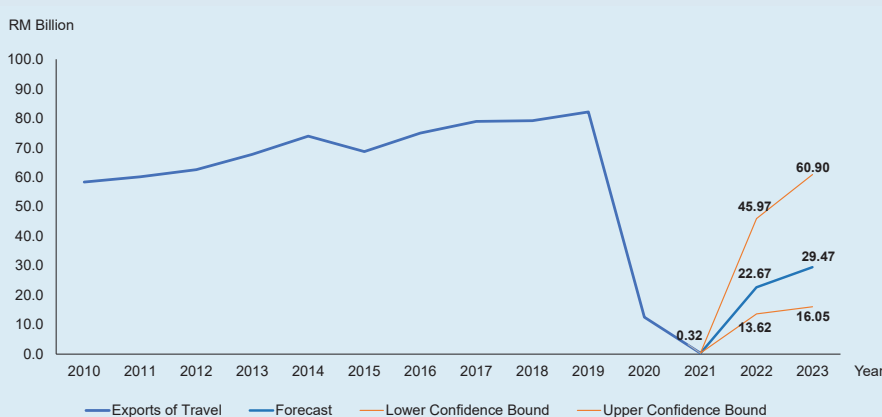
The reopening of Malaysia's international borders for tourism activities from 1 April 2022, particularly with Singapore, is likely to signal positive momentum in Travel exports. In addition, Malaysia anticipates an increase in tourist arrivals from China following the reopening of its borders after three years, effective from 8 January 2023. As a result, Travel is expected to record favourable growth and subsequently will recuperate the exports of services in 2023. Exports of Travel are expected to reach between RM22.7 billion and RM46.0 billion in 2022 and between RM29.5 billion and RM60.9 billion in 2023, as shown in **Chart 1g**. Moreover, the growth of Services exports may also be supported by the growing demand for ICT-based services.

**Chart 1f: Time Series for Malaysia's Imports of Services and Forecast, 2010 - 2023**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 1g: Time Series for Malaysia's Exports of Travel and Forecast, 2010 - 2023**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## CONCLUSION

Before the pandemic, between 2016 and 2019, Malaysia's exports of services had grown substantially, such that the net deficit began to narrow in 2018, reflecting Malaysia as an increasingly services-oriented economy. In addition, the increase in foreign direct investment in this country has driven more diversified trade in services, with emerging services such as Telecommunication, computer and information, Other business services, and Charges for the use of intellectual property, despite Travel and Transport being the two largest contributors. Starting in 2020, as COVID-19 wreaked havoc on healthcare systems across the world, the economies of many countries, including Malaysia, were severely disrupted. The Tourism-related industries and airlines in Malaysia had a tough time due to the global movement restrictions. This was reflected in a dramatic decline in the Services sector, especially Travel and Transport.

At the same time, it is undeniable that Malaysia has witnessed how the pandemic brought a transference to life and work with the presence of digital technology. Social distancing and work-from-home norms led to an inevitable surge in the use of digital technologies. Business, health and education services have gradually recovered through online platforms, subsequently improving ICT-related services in 2021. However, the impact of COVID-19 on travel exports largely resulted in a higher deficit in trade in services.

Thus, to achieve a speedy recovery of the economy, a government should play a crucial role in economic growth. Indeed, the Malaysian government responded quickly during the pandemic, implementing nationwide health, economic, social and fiscal measures and policies. As the country may be even more affected by the recent global crisis, the government is in a position to strengthen existing initiatives and introduce further new measures to protect businesses, households and vulnerable populations. Excellent and timely cross-border cooperation should be actively pursued at all levels of government to promote a comprehensive approach to restoring stability in a large area, such as border closure and reopening, containment measures, exit strategies, migrant workers, etc.

## DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of the DOSM.

## REFERENCES

Baldwin, R., & Tomiura, E. (2020). Thinking ahead about the trade impact of COVID-19. *Economics in the time of COVID-19*, 59-71. London: Centre for Economic Policy Research <https://cepr.org/sites/default/files/news/COVID-19.pdf>

Department of Statistics Malaysia. (2022). *Balance of Payments Statistics*. Putrajaya: DOSM.

Department of Statistics Malaysia. (2021). *ICT Use and Access by Individuals and Households Survey Report*, Malaysia. Putrajaya: DOSM.

Department of Statistics Malaysia. (2021). *International Trade in Services Statistics*. Putrajaya: DOSM

Guenette, J., Kenworthy, P., & Wheeler, C. (2022). *Implications of the War in Ukraine for the Global Economy*. Washington: World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37372> License: CC BY 3.0 IGO.

Huang, Y., H. Qiu, & J. Wang (2021). *Digital Technology and Economic Impacts of Covid-19: Experiences of The People's Republic of China*. Tokyo: Asian Development Bank Institute <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/publication/726171/adbi-wp1276.pdf>

Lim K. H. & Manshan S. (2021). *Spotlight: international trade law in Malaysia*. <https://www.lexology.com/library/detail.aspx?g=f30fb684-caa6-4264-856d-dbf0935497a>

Ministry of Finance Malaysia. (2021). Economic Outlook 2022. Putrajaya: MOF <https://budget.mof.gov.my/2022/economic-outlook/>

Tourism Malaysia. (2022). Tourist Arrivals by Country of Nationality. <http://mytourismdata.tourism.gov.my/>

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. (2021). Handbook of Statistics 2021. New York: United Nations. <https://unctad.org/webflyer/handbook-statistics-2021>

World Trade Organization. (2021). World Trade Statistical Review 2021. Geneva: WTO.

[https://www.wto.org/english/res\\_e/statis\\_e/wts2021\\_e/wts21\\_toc\\_e.htm](https://www.wto.org/english/res_e/statis_e/wts2021_e/wts21_toc_e.htm)

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD). Global trade update, December 13, 2022. [https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcinf2022d4\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ditcinf2022d4_en.pdf)

Malaysia and the WTO. <https://www.miti.gov.my/>

The image features a solid blue background. In the upper left, three vertical lines of varying lengths and colors (white, light blue, and orange) descend from the top edge. A large orange circle is positioned in the lower-left quadrant, with a white outline that is partially broken on the right side. The text "SECTORAL PERFORMANCE" is centered horizontally across the middle of the page, overlapping the orange circle. To the right of the circle, a horizontal orange line extends from the circle's edge, ending in a small orange dot. Below this line, two more horizontal lines (one light blue and one white) are stacked, extending towards the right edge of the frame.

# SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

This page is deliberately left blank



  
MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

## VOL 1/ 2023

### PRODUCTION



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

Dec 2022: 8,299,936 tonnes ▲ 14.9%  
Nov 2022: 8,619,339 tonnes ▲ 6.2%



#### Production of Natural Rubber

Nov 2022: 28,048 tonnes ▼ -8.0%  
Oct 2022: 31,795 tonnes ▼ -26.3%



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

Nov 2022: RM133.9b ▲ 13.9%  
Oct 2022: RM133.6b ▲ 14.9%



#### Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Nov 2022: ▲ 4.8%  
Oct 2022: ▲ 4.6%



#### Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

Nov 2022: RM159.2b ▲ 11.8%  
Oct 2022: RM158.9b ▲ 12.9%

### EXTERNAL SECTOR



#### Exports

Dec 2022: RM131.9b  
▲ 6.0%  
\*Nov 2022: RM130.2b  
▲ 15.6%  
Oct 2022: RM131.6b  
▲ 14.9%



#### Imports

Dec 2022: RM104.1b  
▲ 12.0%  
\*Nov 2022: RM107.9b  
▲ 15.6%  
Oct 2022: RM113.5b  
▲ 29.1%

\*As published for the corresponding month

### LABOUR MARKET



#### Number of Employed Persons

Nov 2022: 16.11 mil persons  
▲ 3.2%  
Oct 2022: 16.08 mil persons  
▲ 3.4%



#### Unemployment Rate

Nov 2022: 3.6%  
Oct 2022: 3.6%

### PRICES



#### Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Dec 2022: ▲ 3.8%  
Nov 2022: ▲ 4.0%  
Oct 2022: ▲ 4.0%



#### Producer Price Index (PPI)

Dec 2022: ▲ 3.5%  
Nov 2022: ▲ 3.2%  
Oct 2022: ▲ 4.0%

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

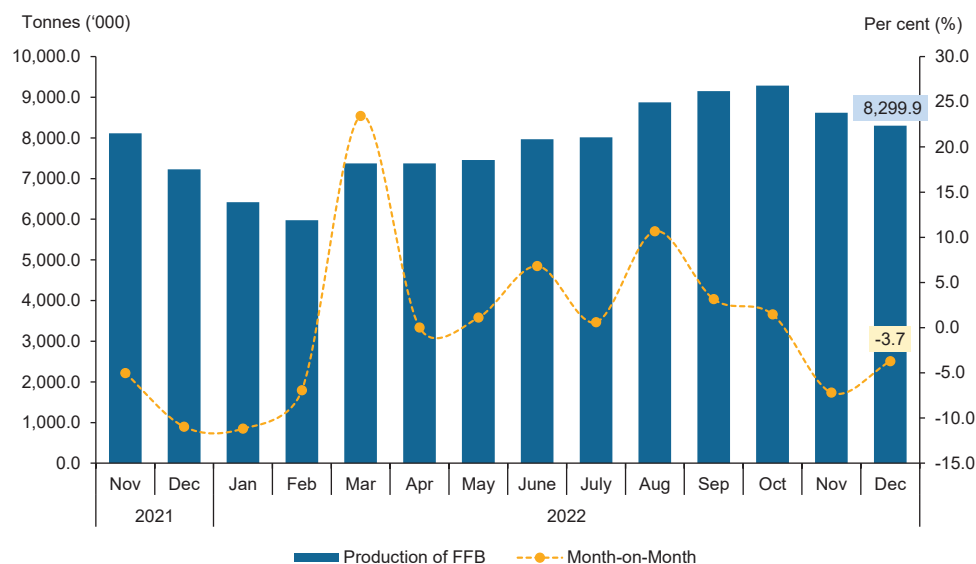
Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 1/ 2023, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

# AGRICULTURE

## Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches production in December 2022 decreased 3.7 per cent to 8,299,936 tonnes, from 8,619,339 tonnes in November 2022 (**Chart 3**). In contrast, year-on-year comparison recorded an increase of 14.9 per cent as compared to December 2021 (7,225,956 tonnes).

**Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, November 2021 - December 2022**



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average production of fresh fruit bunches in December 2022 decreased to 1.38 tonnes/ha as against November 2022 (1.45 tonnes/ha) (**Table 2**). The average production of fresh fruit bunches in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/Sarawak declined by 5.4 per cent to 1.41 tonnes/ha (November 2022: 1.49 tonnes/ha) and 3.5 per cent to 1.36 tonnes/ha (November 2022: 1.41 tonnes/ha), respectively.

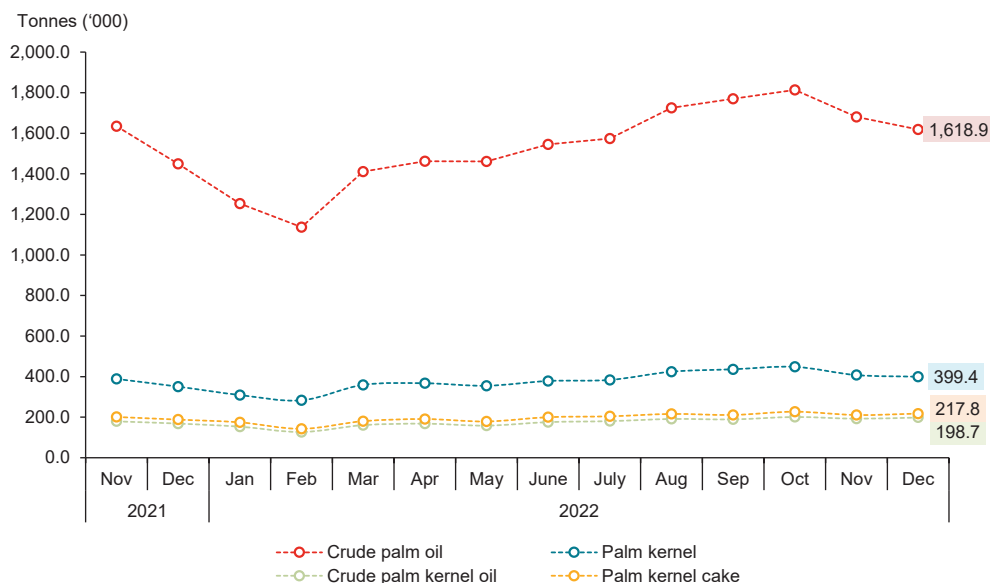
**Table 2: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, December 2021 - December 2022 (Tonnes/ha)**

Region	2021	2022											
	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Malaysia	1.26	1.10	0.99	1.18	1.17	1.20	1.26	1.28	1.45	1.51	1.54	1.45	1.38
Peninsular Malaysia	1.24	1.07	1.07	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.38	1.40	1.52	1.57	1.61	1.49	1.41
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.27	1.12	0.93	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.17	1.18	1.39	1.46	1.48	1.41	1.36

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Production of crude palm oil and palm kernels fell by 3.7 per cent (December 2022: 1,618,853 tonnes, November 2022: 1,680,741 tonnes) and 2.0 per cent (December 2022: 399,446 tonnes, November 2022: 407,617 tonnes), respectively. On the other hand, production of crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake increased by 3.0 per cent (December 2022: 198,664 tonnes; November 2022: 192,880 tonnes) and 3.3 per cent (December 2022: 217,752 tonnes, November 2022: 210,833 tonnes), respectively.

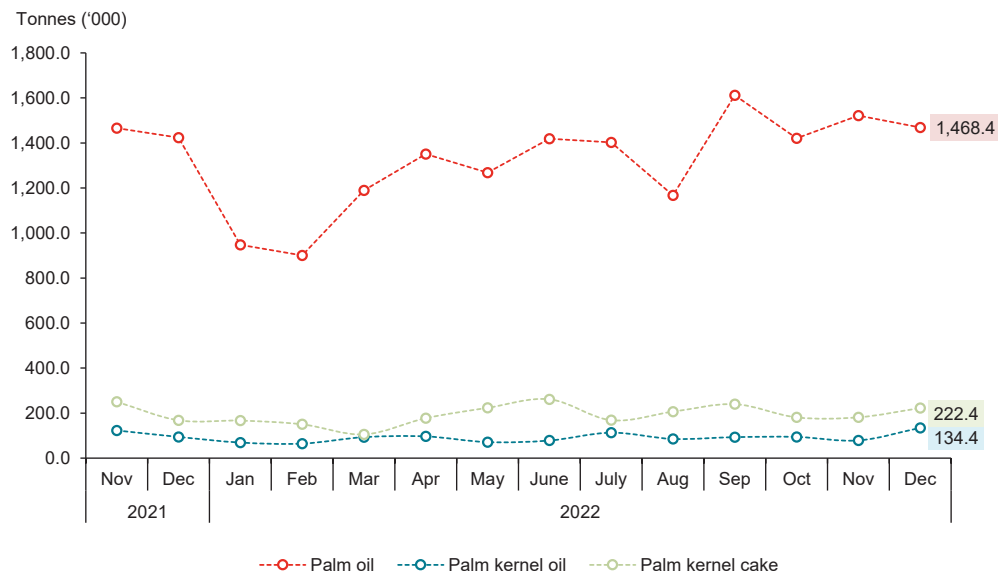
**Chart 4: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, November 2021 - December 2022**



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Palm oil exports fell by 3.5 per cent to 1,468,448 metric tonnes in December 2022, compared to 1,521,329 metric tonnes in November 2022. However, export of palm kernel oil soared by 70.7 per cent to 134,429 tonnes from 78,752 tonnes in November 2022. Exports of palm kernel cake also showed a positive trend, with an increase of 22.5 per cent to 222,427 tonnes in December 2022 as compared to 181,642 tonnes in November 2022.

**Chart 5: Exports of Palm Oil, November 2021 - December 2022**

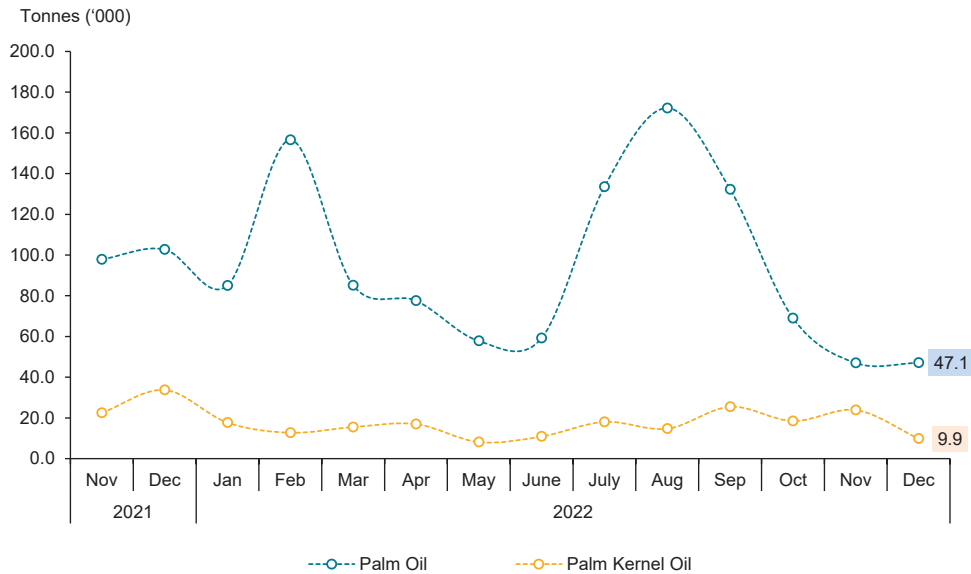


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil increased slightly by 0.1 per cent (December 2022: 47,114 tonnes, November 2022: 47,047 tonnes) while imports of palm kernel oil plunged by 58.5 per cent (December 2022: 9,914 tonnes, November 2022: 23,915 tonnes).

# AGRICULTURE

**Chart 6: Imports by Oil Palm Products, November 2021 - December 2022**



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

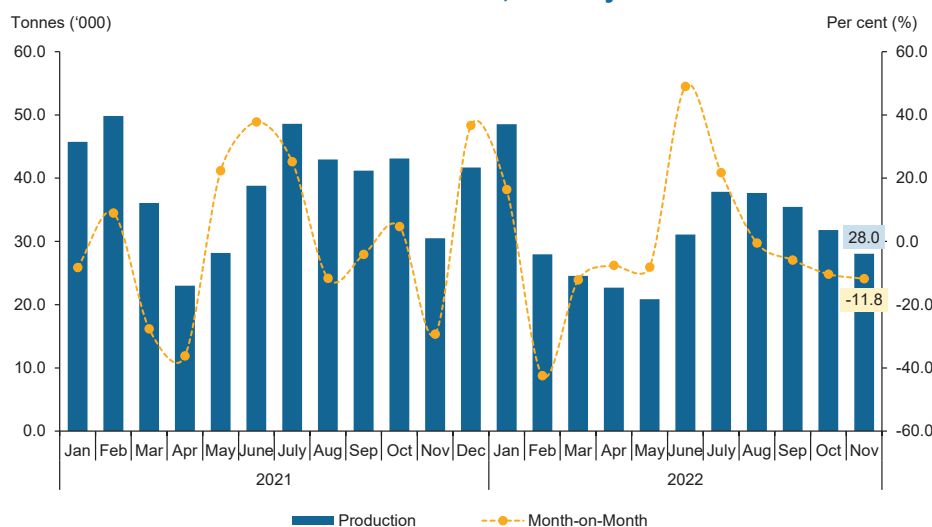
As a conclusion, fresh fruit bunches production in 2022 recorded an increase of 3.7 per cent to 94,814,427 tonnes as compared to 91,393,666 tonnes in 2021. In line with that, Malaysia's average yield of fresh fruit bunches in 2022 also increased slightly by 0.1 per cent to 15.49 tonnes/ha as compared to 15.47 tonnes/ha in the previous year.

Meanwhile, in the Manufacturing sector, crude palm oil production also showed a positive growth of 1.9 per cent (2022: 18,453,440 tonnes, 2021: 18,116,354 tonnes). Similarly, palm kernel and crude palm kernel oil also increased by 3.0 per cent (2022: 4,551,142 tonnes, 2021: 4,417,719 tonnes) and 2.3 per cent (2022: 2,096,913 tonnes, 2021: 2,049,435 tonnes), respectively.

## Rubber

Natural rubber production decreased by 11.8 per cent in November 2022 to 28,048 tonnes from 31,795 tonnes in the previous month. The production on an annual basis also showed a decline of 8.0 per cent as against 30,493 tonnes in the same month in 2021 (**Chart 7**).

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

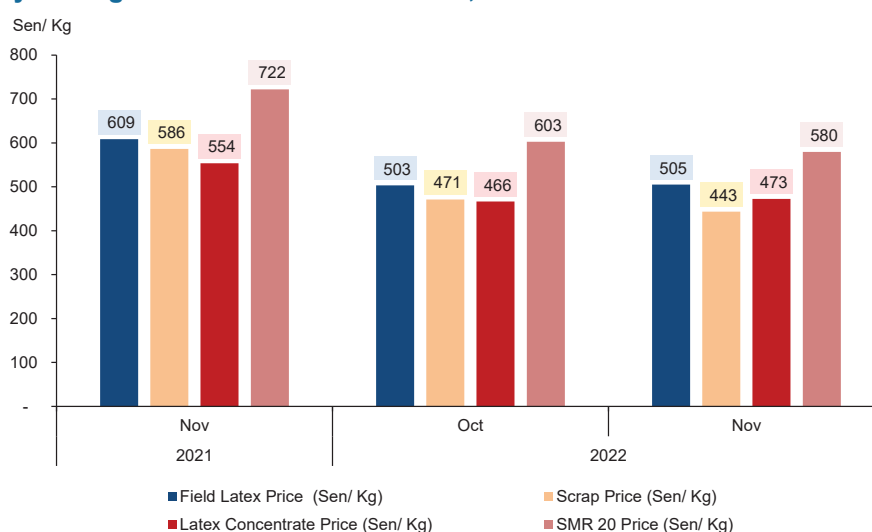


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The smallholder sector was the main contributor to the natural rubber production in November 2022, with a share of 87.2 per cent (24,454 tonnes). Meanwhile, the remaining 12.8 per cent (3,593 tonnes) was contributed by the real estate sector. The month-on-month comparison showed that the production of the smallholder and estate sectors decreased by 12.4 per cent and 7.1 per cent, respectively. On an annual basis, the production of smallholdings decreased by 10.3 per cent, while the production of the estate sector increased by 11.6 per cent as compared to November 2021.

Based on the average monthly price analysis, Latex Concentrated went up 1.3 per cent (November 2022: 472.58 sen per kg, October 2022: 466.42 sen per kg), while Scrap decreased by 5.9 per cent (November 2022: 443.36 sen per kg, October 2022: 471.29 sen per kg). Prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) were mixed with a decline of 3.8 per cent and an increase of up to 1.3 per cent. World Bank Commodity Price Data reported prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) decreased by 1.4 per cent (from USD1.29/kg to USD1.27/kg) and 4.3 per cent (from USD1.50/kg to USD1.43/kg), respectively.

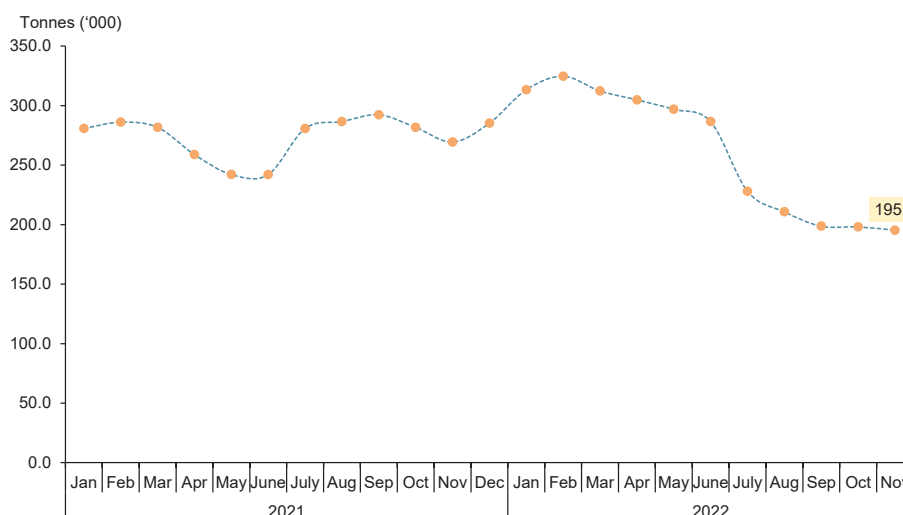
**Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, November 2021 and October - November 2022**



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

In November 2022, total rubber stocks decreased by 1.4 per cent to 195,353 tonnes from 198,181 tonnes in October 2022. A year-on-year comparison also revealed that stocks fell by 27.5 per cent from 269,421 metric tonnes in November 2021.

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

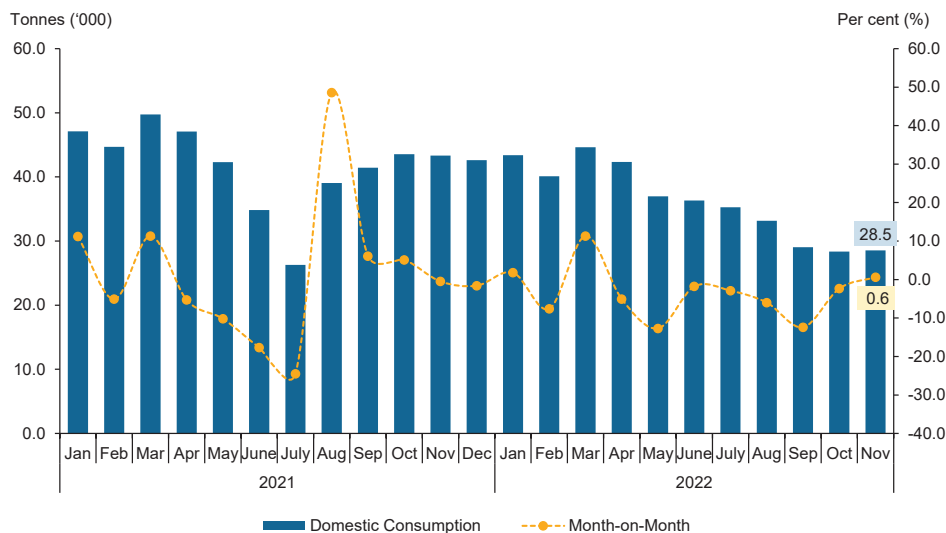


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## AGRICULTURE

Domestic consumption increased by 0.6 per cent to 28,537 metric tonnes in October 2022, from 28,363 metric tonnes. The consumption on an annual basis also showed a decrease of 34.1 per cent (November 2021: 43,317 tonnes).

**Chart 10: Domestic Consumption, January 2021 - November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's natural rubber amounted to 51,104 tonnes in November 2022, rose by 23.0 per cent as against October 2022 (41,548 tonnes). However, exports decreased by 16.1 per cent from 60,942 tonnes in the same month last year. China continued to dominate as the highest importer of natural rubber, with 54.3 per cent of total exports in November 2022, followed by the U.S.A (3.6%), Germany (2.8%), Turkiye (2.2%), and Brazil (1.8%).

Gloves which were the main exports of rubber-based products, recorded 41,275 tonnes in November 2022, a decrease of 2.6 per cent as compared to October 2022 (42,377 tonnes). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the U.S.A (11,220 tonnes), China (5,923 tonnes) and Japan (2,852 tonnes) as shown in **Table 3**.

**Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, October 2022 and November 2022**

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	October 2022	November 2022	October 2022	November 2022
United States of America	12,199	11,220	378.6	327.8
China	4,478	5,923	76.1	104.6
Japan	3,156	2,852	101.2	95.0
Germany	2,068	2,519	58.2	69.5
Brazil	1,432	1,719	27.7	32.6
India	792	1,512	11.6	22.6
Republic of Korea	824	873	25.0	28.3
Netherlands	739	844	21.9	24.2
United Kingdom	2,205	773	55.2	22.1
Canada	1,059	699	32.1	23.8

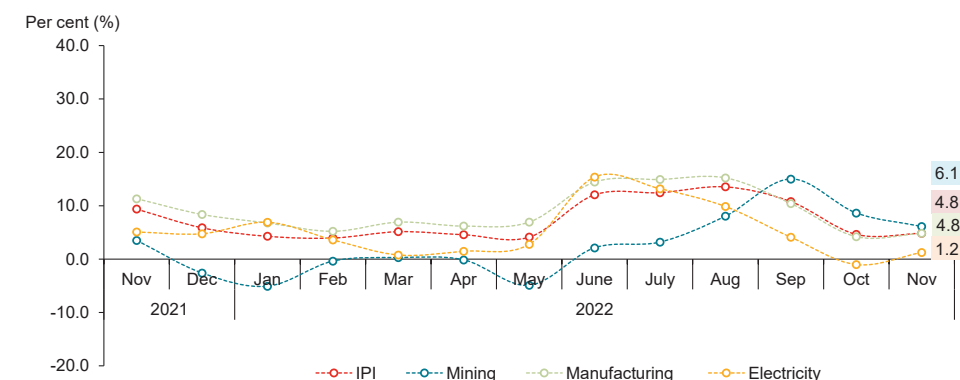
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) in November 2022 continued to record positive growth, reinforced by expansion in all sectors and supported by stronger domestic demand and improving trade.

The IPI increased by 4.8 per cent in November 2022 (October 2022: 4.6%) compared to the same month the previous year. The expansion was driven by the Manufacturing which grew 4.8 per cent (October 2022: 4.2%) followed by Mining 6.1 per cent (October 2022: 8.6%) and Electricity sector rebound to 1.2 per cent (October 2022: -1.0%) (**Chart 11**).

**Chart 11: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), November 2021 - November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector, which was the largest component in the IPI, recorded an increase of 4.8 per cent in November 2022. Export-oriented and domestic-oriented output grew 5.1 per cent (October 2022: 5.0%) and 4.3 per cent respectively (October 2022: 2.5%). The growth of export-oriented industries was driven by the manufacture of computers, electronics & optical products, 14.1 per cent (October 2022: 10.3%), the manufacture of chemicals & chemical products, 4.9 per cent (October 2022: 0.2%) and the manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products, 1.6 per cent (October 2022: 10.6%). In the meantime, the increase for domestic-oriented industries was mainly contributed by the manufacture of food processing products, at 8.1 per cent (October 2022: 7.8%), the manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers, at 9.4 per cent (October 2022: -5.7%) and the printing & reproduction of recording media, at 8.8 per cent (October 2022: 5.4%).

IPI performance for major trading partner countries, the United States of America (USA), moderated to 2.5 per cent (October 2022: 3.5%). Meanwhile, other major trading partner countries experienced a decline, including South Korea, negative 3.7 per cent (October 2022: -1.2%); Japan, negative 1.3 per cent (October 2022: 3.0%) and Singapore, negative 3.2 per cent (October 2022: -0.9%).

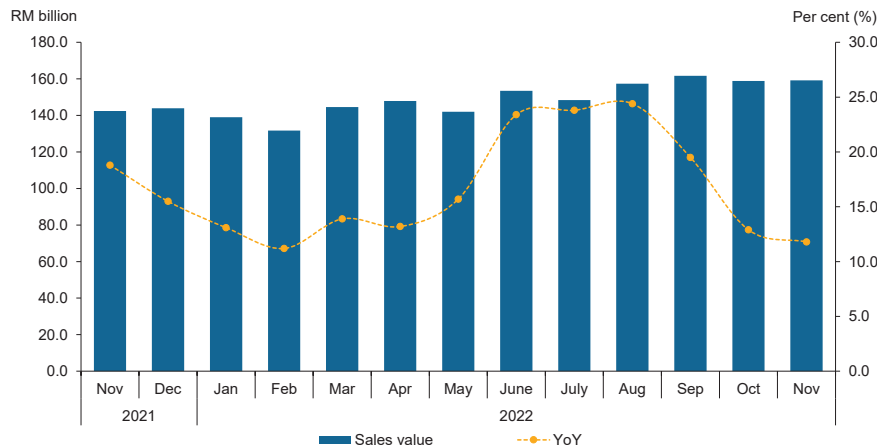
The output in the Mining sector rose 6.1 per cent in November 2022 the increment of 8.2 per cent in the Natural Gas index and 3.1 per cent in the Crude Oil & Condensate index.

## Manufacturing

Malaysia's Manufacturing sales reached RM159.2 billion in November 2022, up 11.8 per cent from RM142.4 billion in November 2021 (**Chart 12**). The year-on-year growth in November 2022 was driven by the subsector of Electrical & Electronics Products, 19.0 per cent (October 2022: 16.6%) and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products, 15.0 per cent (October 2022: 23.8%).

Furthermore, Malaysia's export value in November 2022 stood at RM130.2 billion, an increase of 15.6 per cent as compared to November 2021. The expansion was influenced by the increases in electrical & electronics (E&E) products, liquefied natural gas (LNG), refined petroleum as well as crude petroleum. Meanwhile, exports to major trading partners, notably ASEAN, the USA, the European Union (EU) and Japan, also expanded by double digits. Exports of manufactured goods, which accounted for 84.6 per cent of total exports, grew 15.0 per cent to RM110.2 billion.

**Chart 12: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, November 2021 - November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

According to the Monthly Manufacturing Survey, the total number of employees in the Manufacturing sector increased by 3.3 per cent in November 2022 to 2,328,070 persons (November 2021: 3.6%). The growth was attributed by the Electrical & Electronics Products, 5.4 per cent (October 2022: 5.6%), Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products, 4.3 per cent (October 2022: 4.3%) and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber and Plastics Products, 2.4 per cent (October 2022: 2.0%) subsectors. The salaries & wages paid in November 2022 amounted to RM7,889.9 million and grew 4.7 per cent to RM354.3 million as compared to the same month in 2021 (October 2022: 4.8%).

Meanwhile, average salaries & wages paid per employee in November 2022 were RM3,389, with an annual growth rate of 1.4 per cent (November 2021: RM3,344). The sales value per employee increased by 8.2 per cent to RM68,380 as compared to RM63,193 in the same month of the previous year.

The near-term outlook for the Manufacturing sector appears to be challenged by a confluence of factors, including ongoing geopolitical tensions, rising inflationary pressures, and a decline in external demand.



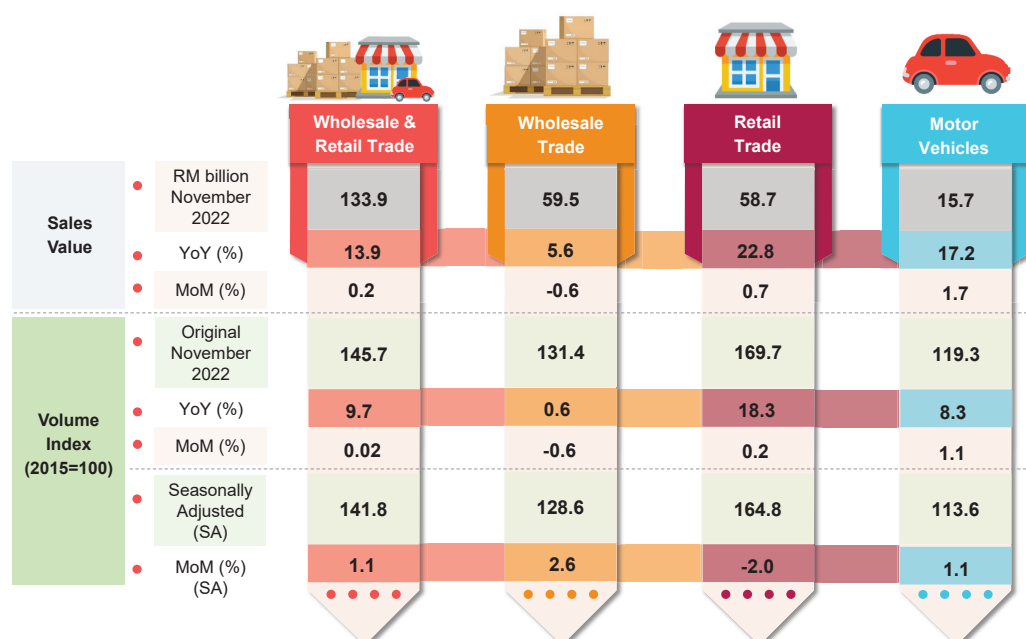
## Wholesale and Retail Trade

Sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade attained RM133.9 billion in November 2022, with year-on-year growth of 13.9 per cent.

## Performance of Sales Value

The increase in Wholesale & Retail Trade in November was attributed by Retail Trade sub-sector which rose RM10.9 billion or 22.8 per cent to record RM58.7 billion. Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles also grew 5.6 per cent (+RM3.1 billion) to RM59.5 billion and 17.2 per cent (+RM2.3 billion) to RM15.7 billion, respectively.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

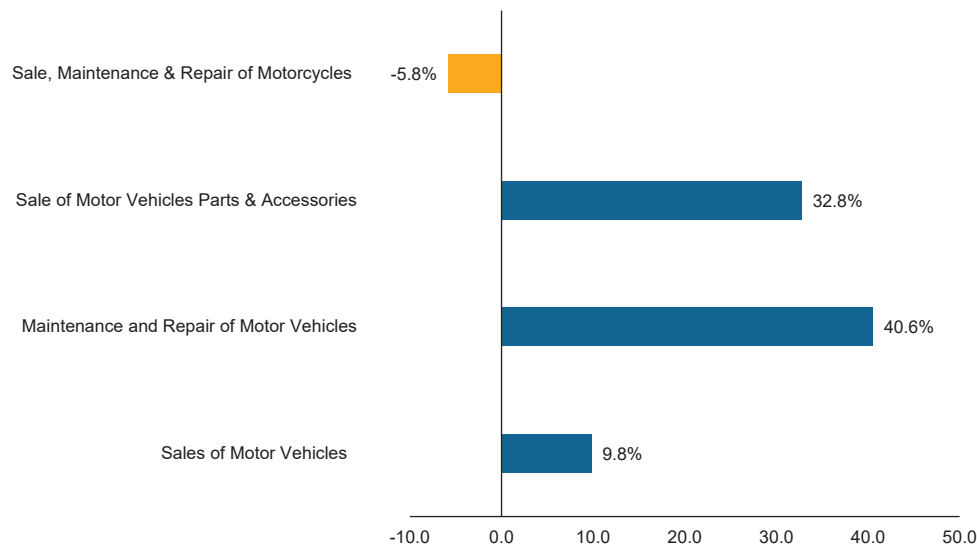
For the month-on-month comparison, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade increased 0.2 per cent, contributed by Motor Vehicles and Retail Trade with 1.7 per cent and 0.7 per cent, respectively. Wholesale trade, on the other hand, fell negative 0.6 per cent this month.

## Performance of Motor Vehicles

The double-digit growth in the Motor Vehicles sub-sector this month was spearheaded by Sales of Motor Vehicle which attained RM8.4 billion. This was followed by Sales of Motor Vehicles, Part & Accessories which rose 32.8 per cent or RM1.0 billion to RM4.1 billion. However, Sale, Maintenance and Repair of Motorcycles contracted 5.8 per cent or 69.5 million RM 1.1 billion.

For monthly comparison, sales of this sub-sector increased 1.7 per cent, underpinned by Sales of Motor Vehicles which rose 1.6 per cent.

**Chart 13: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, November 2022**



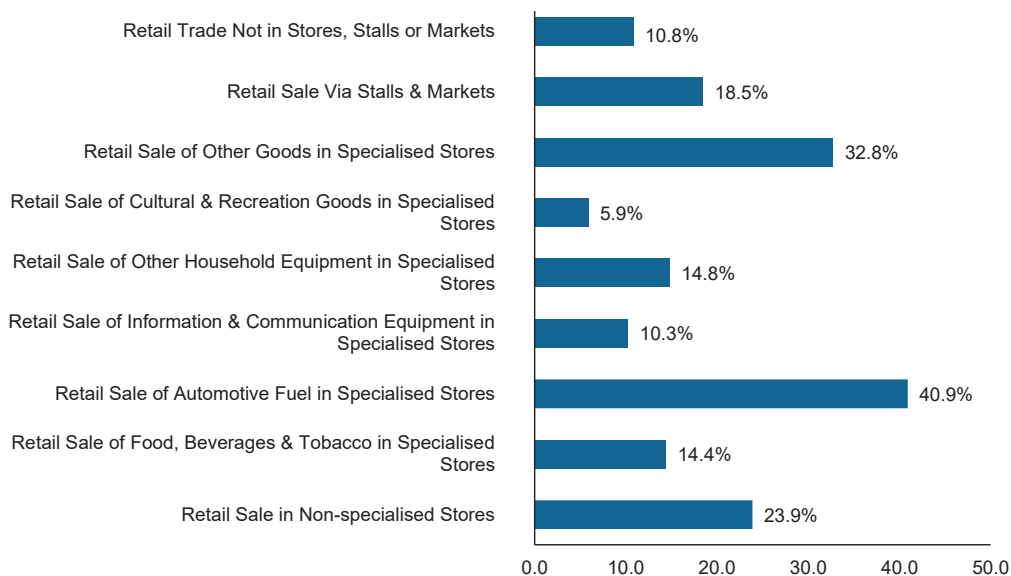
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail Trade sub-sector grew 22.8 per cent in November 2022 was supported by Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores which rose 23.9 per cent or RM4.2 billion to RM22.0 billion. Likewise, other groups in this sub-sector also recorded positive growth, namely Retail Sales in Specialised Stores 32.8 per cent, Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels 40.9 per cent, Retail Sales of Household Goods 14.8 per cent, Retail Sales of Information & Communication Equipment 10.3 per cent, Retail Sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco 14.4 per cent, Retail Sales of Cultural & Recreation Goods 5.9 per cent, Retail Sales Not in Stores, Stalls or Market 10.8 per cent, and Retail Sales in Stalls & Market 18.5 per cent (**Chart 14**).

For month-on-month comparison, sales in this sub-sector went up 0.7 per cent. The main contributors to this monthly increase were Retail Sales in Non-Specialised Stores, Retail Sales in Specialised Stores and Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels with 1.6 per cent, 0.4 per cent, and 1.4 per cent, respectively.

**Chart 14: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, November 2022**



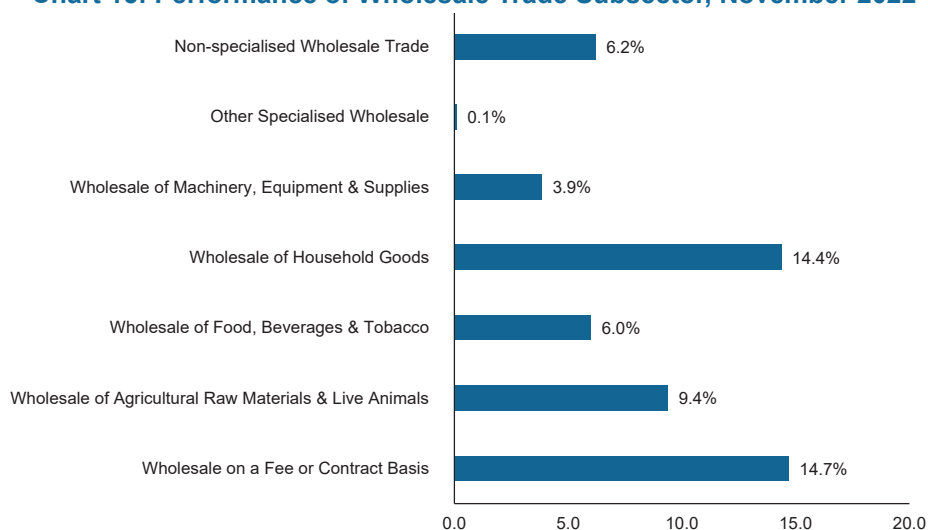
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Performance of Wholesale Trade

The increase of 5.6 per cent was mainly attributed by Wholesale of Household Goods which grew 14.4 per cent or RM1.6 billion to RM12.5 billion. Other groups that contributed to this growth were: Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco 6.0 per cent, Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals 9.4 per cent, Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies 3.9 per cent, Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis 14.7 per cent, Non-specialised Wholesale Trade 6.2 per cent, and Other Specialised Wholesale 0.1 per cent (**Chart 15**).

For month-on-month comparison, sales of this sub-sector decreased by negative 0.6 per cent which was mainly contributed by Other Specialised Wholesale which contracted by negative 2.8 per cent.

**Chart 15: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, November 2022**

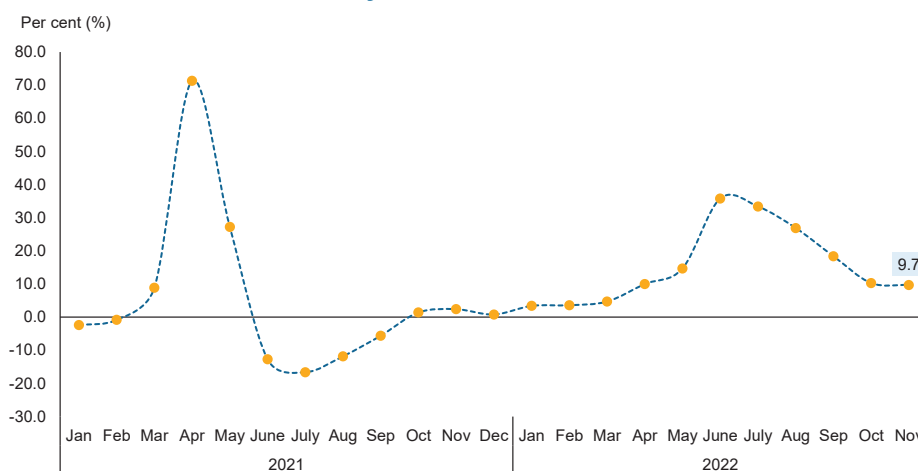


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade for November 2022 registered a year-on-year growth of 9.7 per cent. The expansion was contributed by Retail Trade, Motor Vehicles and Wholesale Trade which increased 18.3 per cent, 8.3 per cent and 0.6 per cent, respectively. For the seasonally adjusted volume index, it went up 1.1 per cent month-on-month (**Chart 16**).

**Chart 16: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, January 2021 - November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Table 4: Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries (Year-on-Year), November 2022

Singapore	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Republic of Korea	Indonesia
5.9	-5.3	-6.2	-2.2	1.3

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

Looking at the performance of retail sales in selected countries, Singapore and Indonesia posted a positive growth of 5.9 per cent and 1.3 per cent, respectively in November 2022 as shown in **Table 4**. Singapore's 5.9 per cent growth eased from the double-digit year-on-year growth seen in the last eight consecutive months. Similarly, Indonesia's 1.3 per cent growth rate was the lowest recorded since November 2019, owing to rising cost pressures and higher interest rates. However, the United Kingdom, Hong Kong and South Korea recorded a negative growth for this month with negative 6.2 per cent, negative 5.3 per cent, and negative 2.2 per cent, respectively.

## Prospect for December 2022

Looking forward to the performance of Wholesale & Retail in December 2022, this sector is expected to continue to record positive year-on-year growth, albeit at a slower pace. On a monthly basis, the performance of this sector is expected to be much better than November, mostly due to Christmas and Year End Sale promotion especially in Retail Trade sub-sector. The same pattern is expected for the Motor Vehicles sub-sector, which will be boosted by year-end promotional activities.

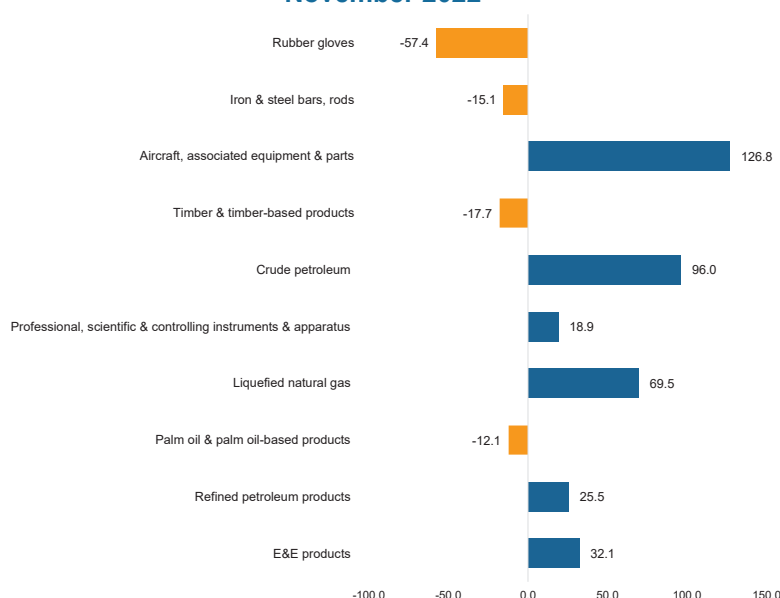
## Merchandise Trade

November witnessed a change in the country's political landscape through the outcome of the 15th General Election that took place on 19 November 2022. The Unity Government that combines various parties is formed to ensure political stability and further drive economic growth. At the same time, the Malaysian economy in November 2022 continued to perform favourably as shown by major monthly economic indicators. The manufacturing sector's sales value increased 11.8 per cent in November 2022 compared to November 2021, as did the industrial production index (+4.8 per cent), wholesale and retail trade sales value (13.9 per cent), and wholesale and retail trade volume index (+9.7 per cent), while the number of employed people increased 0.2 per cent from October 2022. Likewise, Malaysia's trade performance remained positive despite slower momentum in November 2022 compared to the same month a year ago. Total trade, exports and imports increased by 15.6 per cent to RM238.2 billion, RM130.2 billion and RM107.9 billion, respectively. The trade balance remained in surplus with a value of RM22.3 billion to note an 15.6 per cent increase. Meanwhile, exports, imports and total trade fell by 1.0 per cent, 4.9 per cent, and 2.8 per cent, respectively, in comparison to October 2022, while the trade surplus rebounded to 23.5 per cent.

In terms of trading partners, better exports in November 2022 were mainly driven by the increase to Singapore, which grew by RM5.9 billion, followed by Japan (+RM2.1 billion), Hong Kong (+RM1.8 billion), China (+RM1.6 billion) and Australia (+RM1.6 billion). On the other hand, the performance of imports was supported by the rise from China (+RM3.6 billion), Australia (+RM2.4 billion), Taiwan (+RM2.1 billion), the United States of America (USA) (+RM1.5 billion) and Singapore (+RM1.5 billion). Malaysia's trade in November 2022 was mainly supported by China, Singapore, the USA, and the European Union (EU) with a total contribution of 49.3 per cent (November 2021: 48.5%).

Malaysia's exports in November 2022 remained robust, with a 15.6 per cent increase from RM112.7 billion in November 2021 to RM130.2 billion. Electrical & electronic (E&E) products regained their position as the key driver of growth, increased 32.1 per cent to RM53.2 billion from RM40.2 billion in the same month a year earlier. At the same time, the positive momentum was also supported by Liquefied natural gas (LNG) (+RM2.7 billion, +69.5%), Refined petroleum products (+RM2.3 billion, +25.5%) and crude petroleum (+RM1.3 billion, +96.0%) as per **Chart 17**. Significant growth was also seen for Aircraft, associated equipment & parts with an increase of 126.8 per cent (+RM730.6 million). Meanwhile, Rubber gloves remained on a downward trend, decreasing by RM1.4 billion (-57.4%) consistent with the decline in prices and demand. In addition, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Timber & timber-based products shrank for the second consecutive month by RM1.3 billion (-12.1%), and RM420.3 million (-17.7%), respectively. E&E, Refined petroleum, and Palm oil & palm oil-based products remained Malaysia's main export products in November 2022, with an aggregate contribution of 57.0 per cent (November 2021: 53.6%).

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

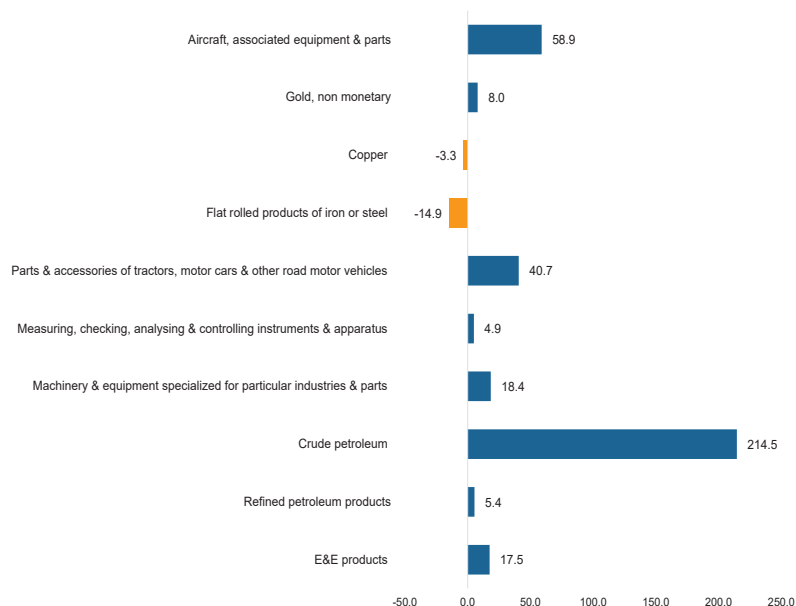


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## EXTERNAL SECTOR

After expanding faster than exports for eleven months in a row, Malaysia's imports in November 2022 showed an even performance with a growth of 15.6 per cent year-on-year from RM93.4 billion to RM107.9 billion. E&E products emerged as the mainstay of the increase, rose 17.5 per cent to RM35.8 billion from RM30.4 billion in November of the previous year, as per **Chart 18**. Similarly, Crude petroleum increased by RM3.0 billion (+214.5%), followed by Refined petroleum products (+RM497.1 million, +5.4%) and Aircraft, associated equipment & parts (RM477.3 million, +58.9%). However, Flat rolled products of iron or steel remained on a downward trend for the second consecutive month with a decrease of RM258.7 million (-14.9%), while Copper declined RM45.3 million (-3.3%). E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum continued to be the main contributors to Malaysia's imports in November 2022, with a cumulative contribution of 46.2 per cent (November 2021: 44.0%).

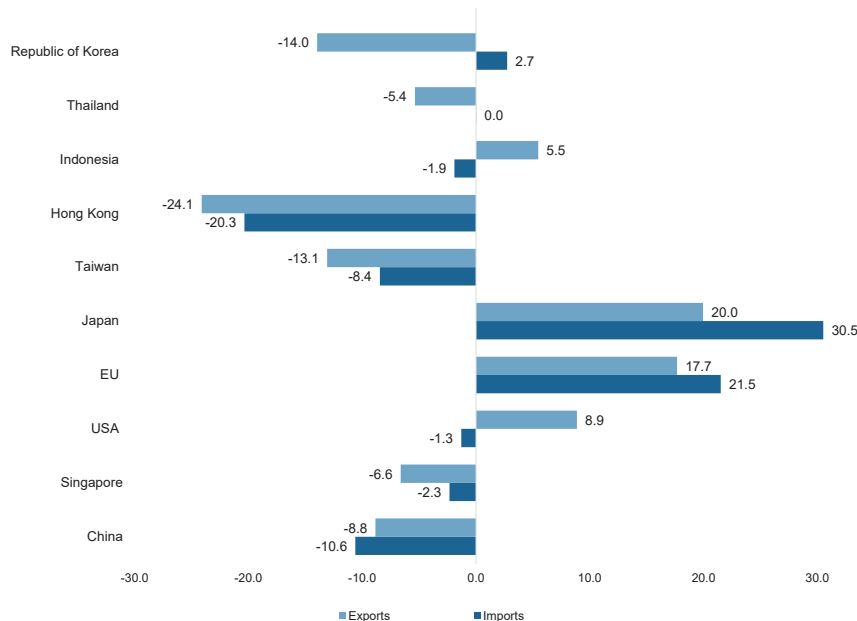
**Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Amid the challenging global economic scenario, trade by top trading partners likewise showed mixed performances, as in **Chart 19**.

**Chart 19: Annual Percentage Change of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners (%), November 2022**



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

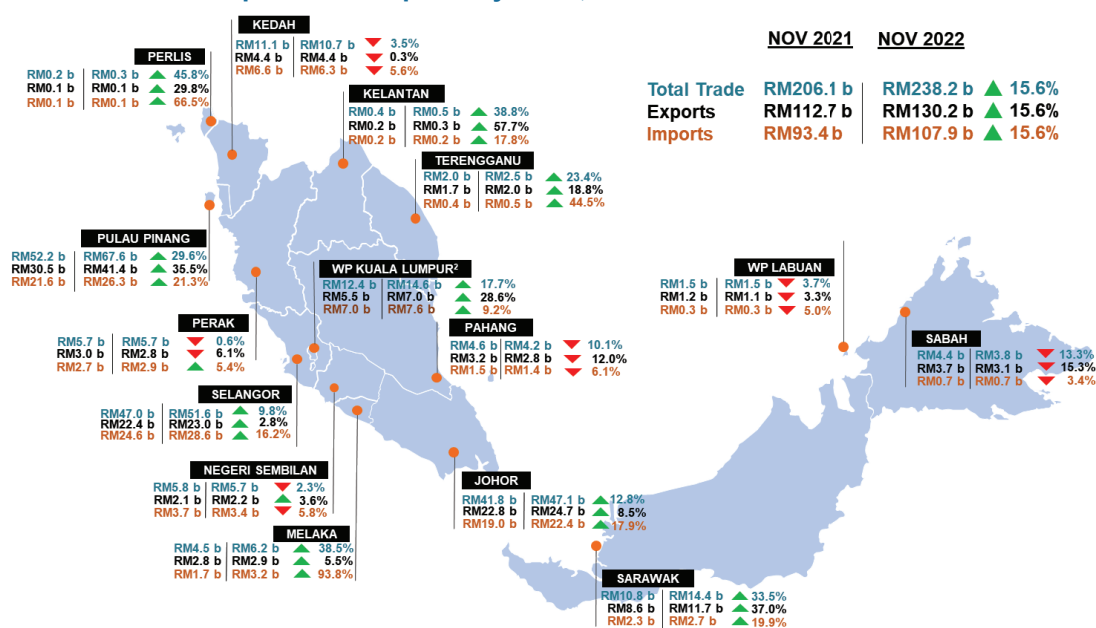
External trade statistics by state for 2022 showed that the total trade increased by RM32.1 billion or 15.6 per cent to RM238.2 billion, year-on-year. The increase was attributed to favourable performances, mainly by Pulau Pinang which rose by RM15.5 billion (+29.6%), followed by Johor RM5.3 billion (+12.8%), Selangor RM4.6 billion (+9.8%), Sarawak RM3.6 billion (+33.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM2.2 billion (+17.7%), Melaka RM1.7 billion (+38.5%), Terengganu RM477.8 million (+23.4%), Kelantan RM152.4 million (+38.8%) and Perlis RM83.6 million (+45.8%). However, total trade decreased in Sabah (RM590.3 million, -13.3%) and Pahang RM468.9 million (-10.1%), Kedah RM382.3 million (-3.5%), Negeri Sembilan RM134.0 million (-2.3%), W.P. Labuan RM55.3 million (-3.7%) and Perak RM31.6 million (-0.6%) as shown in Exhibit i.

Total exports in November 2022 increased by RM17.6 billion or 15.6 per cent to RM130.2 billion compared to the same period last year. The increase was driven by higher exports from Pulau Pinang (+RM10.8 billion), Sarawak (+RM3.2 billion), Johor (+RM1.9 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM1.6 billion), Selangor (+RM629.2 million), Terengganu (+RM315.6 million), Melaka (+RM152.0 million), Kelantan (+RM119.3 million), Negeri Sembilan (+RM77.4 million) and Perlis (+RM30.6 million). However, exports decreased in Sabah (-RM565.0 million), Pahang (-RM379.7 million), Perak (-RM180.2 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM38.8 million) and Kedah (-RM13.8 million).

At the same time, imports increased by RM14.5 billion (+15.6%) in November 2022 compared to the same month of the previous year. Higher imports were mainly from Pulau Pinang (+RM4.6 billion), Selangor (+RM4.0 billion), Johor (+RM3.4 billion), Melaka (+RM1.6 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM640.7 million), Sarawak (+RM447.8 million), Terengganu (+RM162.1 million), Perak (+RM148.6 million), Perlis (+RM53.1 million) and Kelantan (+RM33.1 million). However, imports decreased in Kedah (-RM368.5 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM211.5 million), Pahang (-RM89.2 million), Sabah (-RM25.3 million) and W.P. Labuan (-RM16.5 million).

Five states remained to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 82.9 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained the top exporter with a share of 31.8 per cent, followed by Johor (19.0%), Selangor (17.7%), Sarawak (9.0%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (5.4%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor was the largest contributor with a share of 26.5 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (24.3%), Johor (20.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.1%) and Kedah (5.8%).

**Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, November 2021 and November 2022**



▲▼ All changes are based on year-on-year (y-o-y) comparison

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

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

## EXTERNAL SECTOR

Malaysian trade performance in December 2022 was consistent as compared to December 2021, increasing 8.6 per cent to RM236.0 billion. Meanwhile, exports and imports increased by 6.0 per cent to RM131.9 billion and 12.0 per cent to RM104.1 billion, respectively. As a result, the trade surplus recorded at RM27.8 billion, a 11.8 per cent decrease. As opposed to November 2022, exports and trade surplus went up by 1.7 per cent and 27.6 per cent respectively, while imports eased by 3.5 per cent and total trade by 0.7 per cent.

From a quarterly perspective, total trade, exports and imports for the fourth quarter of 2022 rose compared to the same period in 2021. Total trade, exports and imports went up by 14.8 per cent, 11.8 per cent and 18.7 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, trade surplus decreased by 12.6 per cent. Overall performance, summarizing the year 2022, Malaysia's trade surpassing the RM2 trillion mark for the second year in a row and surged 27.8 per cent to RM2.8 trillion. This growth was contributed by the sturdy performances of exports (+25.0 per cent) and imports (+31.3 per cent), while trade surplus increased marginally by 0.6 per cent.

A look ahead to 2023, the Global Trade Update which was published by UNCTAD on 13 December 2022 warned that the global trade slowdown in the second half of this year pointed to a more challenging situation in 2023 along with continuing geopolitical tensions and tight financial conditions.

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



## Labour Scenario

Labour market performance in November 2022 continued to be strong, in tandem with the expansion of economy in the third quarter. This was subsequent to the implementation of various initiatives by the government to intensify employment opportunities and reinforcement of the labour market with the aim to support Malaysia's socioeconomic growth momentum. The eventuality led to the subsequent increase in demand from both domestic and international consumers, thus stimulating growth and strong business trade. As a result, employment grew steady with a corresponding decrease in unemployment in November 2022.

Employed persons in November 2022 persistently increased month-on-month by 0.2 per cent (+27.1 thousand persons) since August 2021 to record 16.11 million persons (October 2022: 16.08 million persons). Based on seasonally adjusted data, the number of employed persons rose by 0.2 per cent. Meanwhile, the number of employed persons increased by 498.3 thousand persons or 3.2 per cent, year-on-year (November 2021: 15.61 million persons) (**Chart 20**).

**Chart 20: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2020 - November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

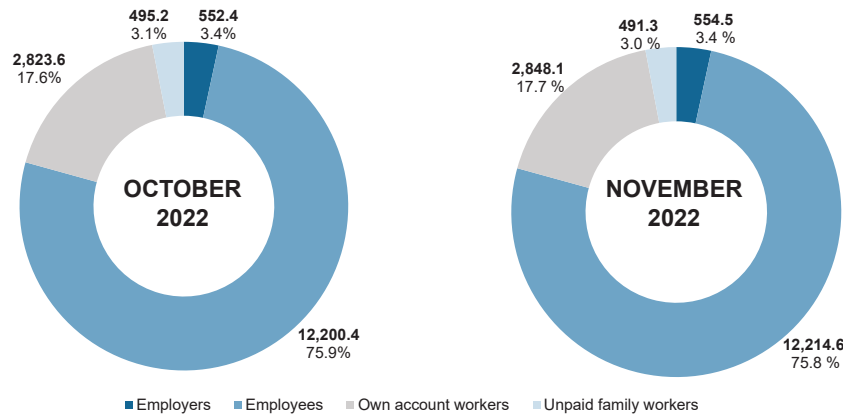
By economic sector, the number of employed persons in the Services sector continued to record positive growth, particularly in Wholesale & retail trade, Food & beverages services and Information & communication activities. Similarly, the number of employed persons in the Manufacturing, Construction and Agriculture sectors also recorded increases, while employment in the Mining & quarrying sector registered a rise for the first time since July 2020.

The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working declined for the sixth consecutive month, decreasing by 2.9 thousand persons (-3.7%) to 76.9 thousand persons in November 2022 (October 2022: 79.8 thousand persons). Similar trend was also reflected in the year-on-year comparison, where this category fell by 31.5 per cent, or equivalent to 35.3 thousand persons (November 2021: 112.2 thousand persons). These individuals were unable to work due to various reasons, however were not classified as unemployed as they had work to return to.

In November 2022, employees made up the most significant component of total employment with a share of 75.8 per cent, posting a slight increase of 0.1 per cent or an additional 14.2 thousand persons to record 12.21 million persons (October 2022: 12.20 million persons). A similar trend was observed in own-account workers, with a 0.5 per cent (+14.5 thousand persons) increase to 2.85 million persons (October 2022: 2.83 million persons). This group primarily includes daily income earners working as small business operators such as retailers, hawkers, sellers in markets and stalls, and smallholders (**Chart 21**).

# LABOUR SCENARIO

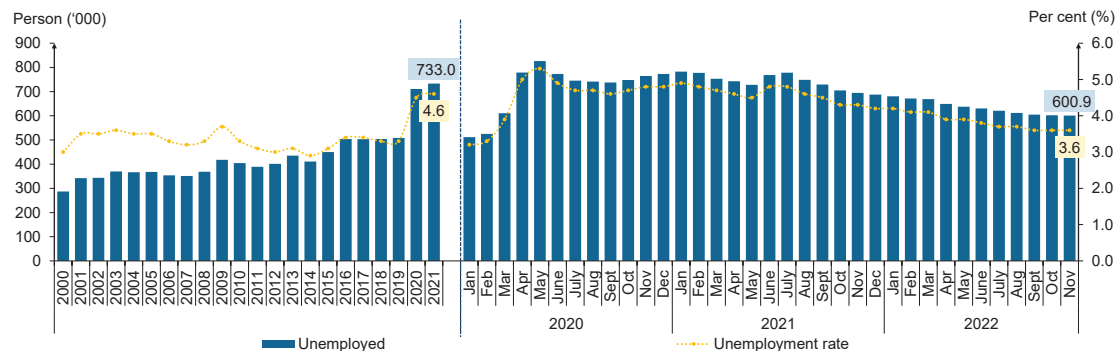
**Chart 21: Employed Person by Status in Employment, October 2022 and November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of unemployed persons declined to 600.9 thousand in November 2022, a decrease of 0.2 per cent (-1.1 thousand persons) from 602.0 thousand persons in October 2022. Nevertheless, the unemployment rate stayed at 3.6 per cent during November 2022. In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of unemployed persons grew marginally by 0.2 per cent, to register a 3.7 per cent unemployment rate (**Chart 22**).

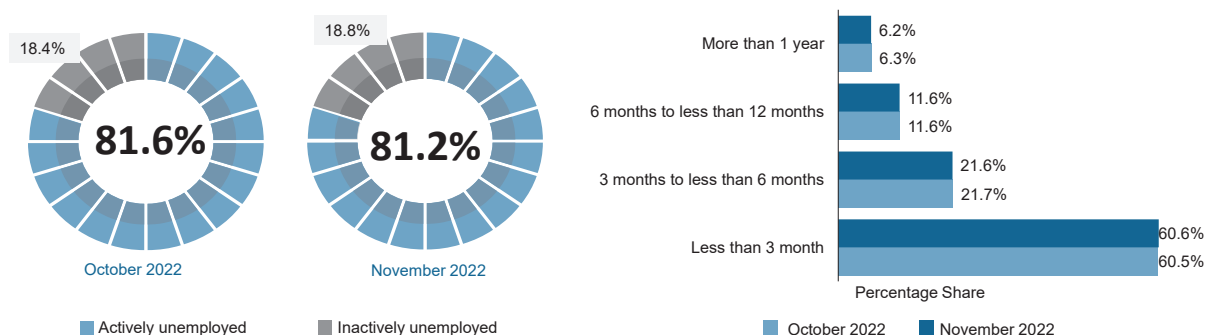
**Chart 22: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 2000 - 2021 and January 2020 - November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

During the month, the actively unemployed, or those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs, accounted for 81.2 per cent of the total number of unemployed persons. This group remained on a downward trend of a negative 0.7 per cent or the equivalent of 3.3 thousand persons, to 488.0 thousand persons in November 2022 (October 2022: 491.3 thousand persons). In terms of the duration of unemployment for the actively unemployed, those unemployed for less than three months made up 60.6 per cent of the total actively unemployed, while 6.2 per cent were those who were in long-term unemployment for more than a year. On the contrary, those who believed that there were no jobs available, or were considered inactive unemployed, grew by 2.0 per cent or equivalent to 2.3 thousand persons, to reach 112.9 thousand persons (October 2022: 110.7 thousand persons) (**Chart 23**).

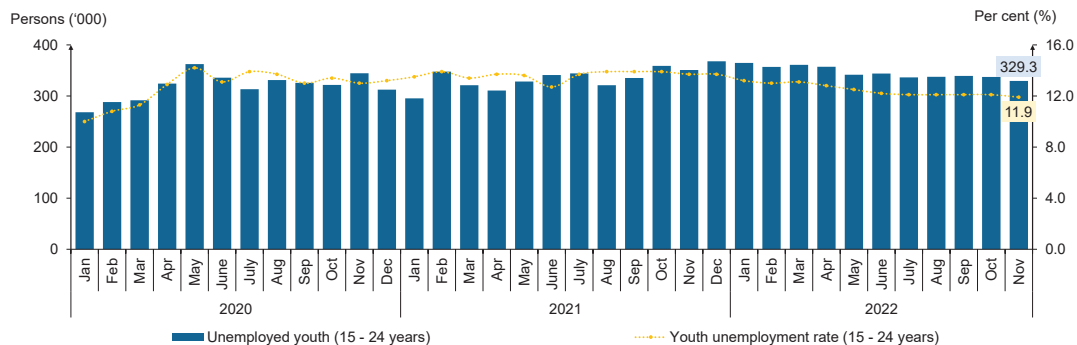
**Chart 23: Unemployed Persons by Category and Duration of Unemployment, October 2022 and November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In November 2022, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years edged down by 0.2 percentage points to 11.9 per cent, registering the number of unemployed youths at 329.3 thousand persons (October 2022: 337.2 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate among youth aged 15 to 30 years decreased by 0.4 percentage points to 7.0 per cent, with 453.1 thousand unemployed youths (October 2022: 7.4%; 476.9 thousand persons) (**Chart 24**).

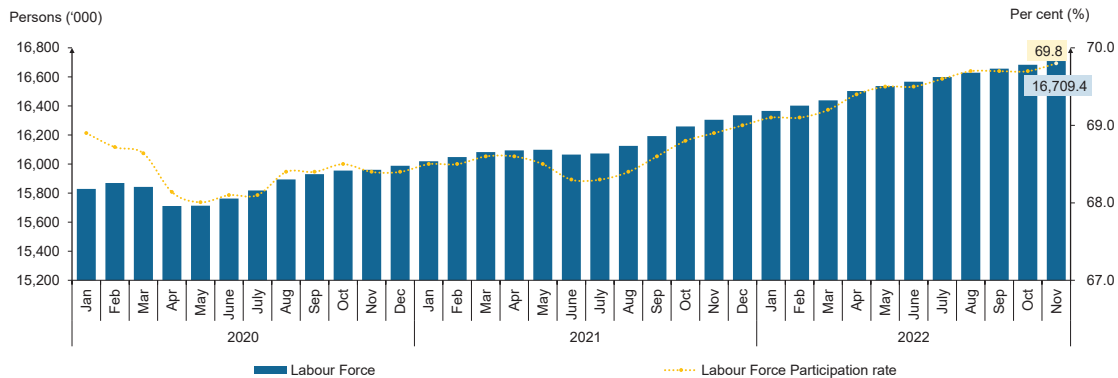
**Chart 24: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January 2020 - November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

During the month, the labour force continued to expand with a month-on-month increase of 0.2 per cent or 25.9 thousand persons, bringing the total to 16.71 million persons (October 2022: 16.68 million persons). Hence, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) during the month rose by 0.1 percentage points, reaching 69.8 per cent. Additionally, when compared to the same month the previous year, the number of persons in the labour force remained on an upward trend, with an increase of 2.5 per cent (+404.7 thousand persons). Therefore, the LFPR increased by 0.9 percentage points from 68.9 per cent in November last year (**Chart 25**).

**Chart 25: Labour Force and LFPR, January 2020 - November 2022**

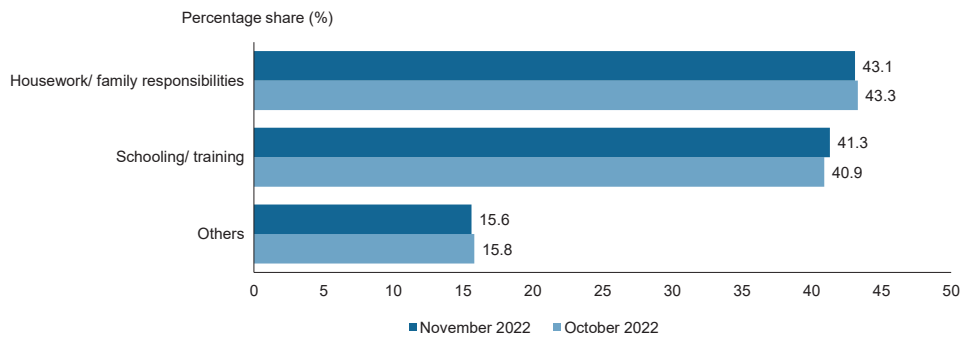


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In November 2022, the number of persons outside the labour force remained on a downward trend since August 2021, decreasing by 1.6 thousand persons (-0.02%) to 7.24 million persons (October 2022: 7.24 million persons). Year-on-year, this group was lowered by 108.7 thousand persons (-1.5%) (November 2021: 7.34 million persons). The majority of the outside labour force was due to housework/ family responsibilities, with a share of 43.1 per cent, followed by schooling/ training, with a share of 41.3 per cent (**Chart 26**).

# LABOUR SCENARIO

**Chart 26: Share of the Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, October 2022 and November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

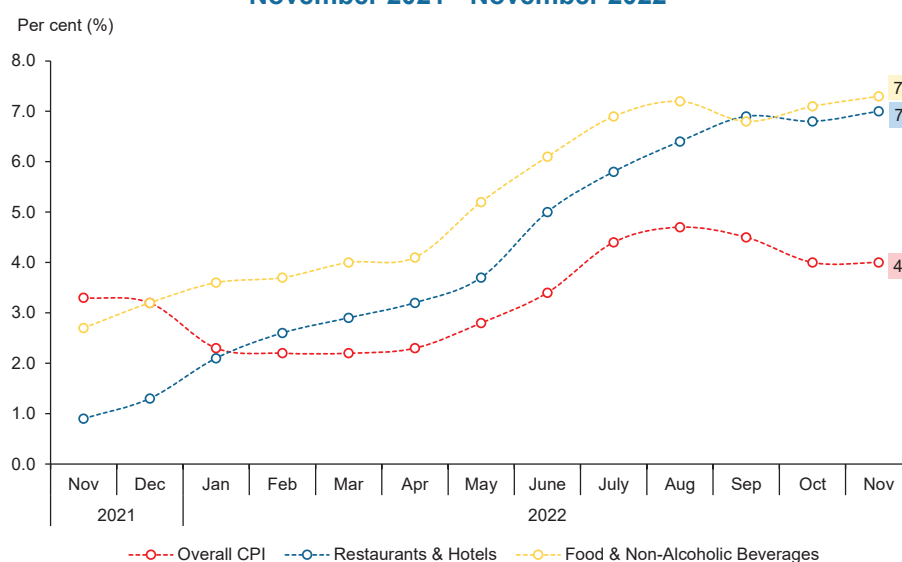
The sustained operation of economic and social activities throughout 2022 has propelled Malaysia's economy to continue growing at a rapid pace. Therefore, it is expected that Malaysia's labour market will maintain its recovery momentum towards stability, and that it will remain favourable in light of the current positive economic development, particularly in the early months of 2023.

## Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation in November 2022 increased 4.0 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year. Food prices increased 7.3 per cent, which led to the rise in the inflation for this month. Concomitantly, Restaurants & Hotels continued to record an increase of 7.0 per cent year-on-year as against October 2022 (6.8%). However, groups that showed slower increased in inflation as compared to October 2022 were Transport (5.0%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (3.8%) which to a certain extent has eased the national inflation.

In addition, the rise in Malaysia's inflation was also contributed by the increase in Recreation Services & Culture (3.6%), Miscellaneous Goods & Services (2.6%) and Education (1.5%). Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Health groups recorded an increase of 1.4 per cent respectively, while Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco and Clothing & Footwear inclined 0.8 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively as against November 2021 (**Chart 27**).

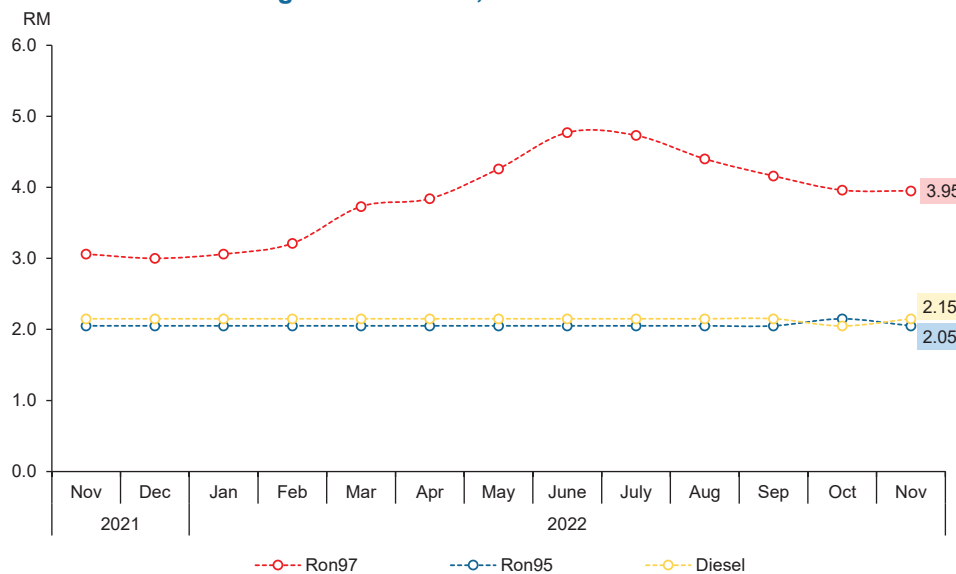
**Chart 27: Overall CPI, Restaurants & Hotels and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), November 2021 - November 2022**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The inflation for the period of January to November 2022 increased 3.4 per cent as compared to 2.3 per cent for the same period in 2021. The increase was mainly attributed by Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (5.6%), Transport (4.7%) and Restaurants & Hotels (4.7%). Monthly headline inflation in November 2022 inclined 0.3 per cent as compared to 0.2 per cent in October 2022. This was mainly contributed by the Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (0.7%) and Restaurants & Hotels (0.5%). Meanwhile, Health and Miscellaneous Goods & Services groups increased by 0.3 per cent respectively.

Inflation of Transport showed an increase of 5.0 per cent month-on-month in November 2022 as compared to October 2022 (5.2%). The increase was mainly owing to the rise in price of Transport services subgroup (7.2%). Meanwhile, Operation of personal transport equipment moderated to 5.1 per cent as compared to 5.6 per cent in October 2022. The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 increased by 29.1 per cent (RM3.95 per litre) as compared to RM3.06 in the same month of the preceding year. The increase in fuel prices was a direct impact of the increase in the price of Brent crude oil (12.8%) to which recorded US\$91.07 per barrel in November 2022 (**Chart 28**).

**Chart 28: Average Price of Fuel, November 2021 - November 2022**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group contributes 29.5 per cent of total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight increased 7.3 per cent in November 2022. The increase in this group was reflected by a 9.6 per cent increase in the prices for Food away from home and a 5.8 per cent rise in Food at home as compared to November 2021 (Table 5).

**Table 5: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), November 2022**

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) November 2022
<b>Food &amp; Non-Alcoholic Beverages</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>7.4</b>
<b>Food at Home</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	7.5
Meat	2.5	8.2
Fish & Seafood	4.0	3.5
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	8.9
Oil & Fats	0.6	1.6
Fruits	1.2	4.1
Vegetables	2.1	3.6
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	3.6
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	8.7
<b>Food Away From Home</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Coffee, Tea, Cocoa &amp; Non-Alcoholic Beverages</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.4</b>

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's inflation in December 2022 eased to 3.8 per cent as compared to the same month in 2021. The inflation for the period of January to December 2022 increased 3.3 per cent as compared to 2.5 per cent for the same period in 2021. The increase was mainly attributed by Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (5.8%), Restaurants & Hotels (5.0%) and Transport (4.7%). The conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the global commodity price increases contributed to the rise in the inflation in 2022.

## Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) which measures the prices of goods at factory gate eased further to record 3.2 per cent year-on-year in November 2022 as compared to 4.0 per cent in October 2022. The increase was due to a lower base effect despite of upward trend of commodities' prices.

All sectors posted an increase except for Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector which recorded a decrease of 18.5 per cent in November 2022 (October 2022: -18.2%). The decrease in the index of Growing of perennial crops (-28.9%) which recorded a double-digit decline for five consecutive months has contributed to the decrease in this sector. Meanwhile, Manufacturing index increased 6.2 per cent (October 2022: 7.3%), attributed to the increase of 16.3 per cent in the indices of Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products, followed by Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (6.9%), Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products (3.1%) and Manufacture of food products (2.8%). Mining index also registered an increase of 2.4 per cent (October 2022: -0.5%). The indices of Water supply and Electricity & gas supply in the Utility sector similarly recorded an increase of 4.2 per cent and 1.4 per cent, respectively.

In terms of month-on-month comparison, PPI local production increased 0.6 per cent in November 2022 as compared to 0.1 per cent which was recorded in the previous month. This was due to the increase in Agriculture, forestry & fishing index which posted 5.5 per cent in November 2022 (October 2022: -2.0%), contributed by the increased in the indices of Growing of perennial crops (8.1%), Fishing (6.0%) and Growing of Non-perennial crops (0.1%). Moreover, the prices of Oil palm fresh fruit bunches in November 2022 also increased 9.2 per cent. As consequences of continuous rainy weather, some of the fisheries and vegetables commodities experienced price increases, including Torpedo scad (13.8%), Indian mackerel (10.0%), Yellow stripe scad (8.2%), Chinese kale (7.2%), Water spinach (6.5%), Spinach (5.8%) and Long beans (5.2%).

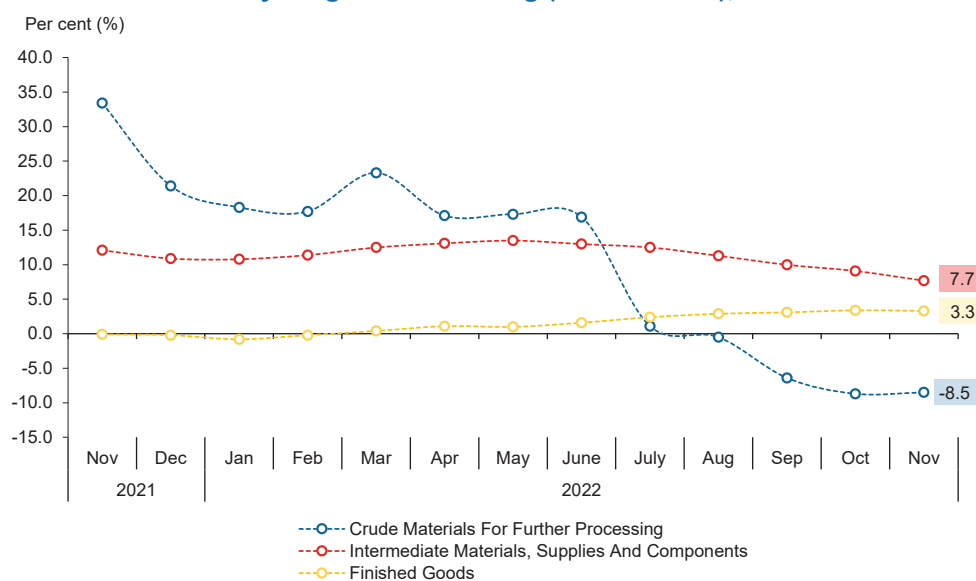
Likewise, Mining and Manufacturing indices recorded an increase of 0.5 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively. The increase in the Manufacturing index was due to the increase in Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (1.3%) and Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products (0.2%). Water supply index also increased slightly 0.2 per cent, however, Electricity & gas supply decline 0.1 per cent (**Table 6**).

**Table 6: Producer Price Index Local Production by Sector, Malaysia, November 2021 and October - November 2022**

Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
				Nov 2022	Nov 2021	Oct 2022	Nov 2022	Nov 2021	Oct 2022
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100.00</b>	<b>120.0</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	123.7	19.1	-18.2	-18.5	5.9	-2.0	5.5
Mining	B	7.93	103.9	71.2	-0.5	2.4	-2.3	5.0	0.5
Manufacturing	C	81.57	121.8	8.4	7.3	6.2	1.3	-0.2	0.2
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	118.0	-0.3	1.2	1.4	-0.3	0.4	-0.1
Water supply	E	0.33	117.6	0.2	4.9	4.2	0.9	0.7	0.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The index of Crude materials for further processing continued to decline 8.5 per cent in November 2022 (October 2022: -8.7%) due to a decline 10.6 per cent in the index of Non-food materials. Meanwhile, index of Intermediate materials, supplies & components increased 7.7 per cent in November 2022 (October 2022: 9.1%) in tandem to an increase in the indices of Processed fuel & lubricants (17.1%), Supplies (10.4%) and Materials & components for manufacturing (3.7%). Finished goods index also posted an increase of 3.3 per cent (October 2022: 3.4%) due to the increase in Finished consumer foods (5.7%) and Capital equipment (3.2%) indices.

**PRICES****Chart 29: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), November 2021 - November 2022**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation of producer price in November 2022 for several countries also showed a moderate increase as compared to October 2022. The United States producer prices increased 7.4 per cent (October 2022: 8.1%) attributed to the index of fresh and dry vegetables (38.1%), but was offset by a decline of 6.0 per cent in gasoline index. Similarly, PPI of Germany rose by 28.2 per cent in November 2022, slower than an 34.5 per cent posted in October 2022. The incline was due to the increase in prices of energy (65.8%), sugar (54.8%), meat of swine (42.5%), milk (34.7%) and coffee (25.2%). Selected Asian countries like China recorded a decrease of 1.3 per cent in November 2022 (October 2022: -1.3%) influenced by the mining industry (-3.9%) and processing industry (-3.2%). Meanwhile, PPI of Japan, Republic of Korea and India recorded an increase at a rate of 9.3 per cent, 6.3 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively in November 2022.

In December 2022, PPI inched up to 3.5 per cent higher than in November 2022. Meanwhile, in the fourth quarter of 2022, PPI local production recorded an increase of 3.5 per cent (Q3 2022: 6.5%). This increase was due to the Manufacturing (6.6%), Water supply (4.3%), Mining (1.8%) and Electricity & gas supply (1.2%) sectors. For 2022, PPI increased 7.8 per cent, slightly lower than recorded in 2021 of 9.5 per cent. All sectors showed an increase where the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector recorded an increase of 1.3% (2021: 30.2%), Mining sector increased by 12.6% (2021: 41.2%) and Manufacturing sector posted an increase of 8.4% (2021: 5.5%). Subsequently, Electricity & gas supply and Water supply sectors respectively recorded an increase of 0.7 per cent and 2.6 per cent.



The year 2022 was shrouded with slower economic growth, especially for developed countries, while most Southeast Asia countries showed strong growth from the recession in 2021. Furthermore, inflation reached a new high as disruption supply chain caused by COVID-19, Russia-Ukraine crisis, drought around the world and steady recovery in demand. In addition, US dollar's appreciation against major currencies also led to a rise in the commodity prices. The central bank around the world quickly shifted from a dovish stance to a hawkish one to contain the inflation threat. Meanwhile, the Malaysia economy continues driven by external and domestic demand albeit at a slower pace.

Malaysia's external sector showed a vibrant performance in 2022 as total trade reached RM2,848.4 billion (2021: RM2,228.4 billion), an increase of 27.8 per cent. Meanwhile, exports expand 25.0 per cent (2021: 26.1 per cent) to RM1,551.7 billion and imports grew 31.3 per cent (2021: 23.3 per cent) to RM1,296.6 billion resulting in a trade surplus of RM255.1 billion (2021: RM253.7 billion). The December data showed a positive momentum albeit at a slower pace, the total trade increased by 8.6 per cent (November 2022: 15.3%) to RM236.0 billion. The exports reached RM131.9 billion or rose by 6.0 per cent (November 2022: 15.1%) and imports stood at RM104.1 billion or increased by 12.0 per cent (November 2022: 15.6%). The trade surplus remained positive at RM27.8 billion (November 2022: RM21.8 billion).

As for the sectoral performances, IPI rose 4.8 per cent in November 2022 (October 2022: 4.6%) as against the same month of the previous year driven by all the components. The Manufacturing index grew 4.8 per cent slightly better than registered in October 2022 at 4.2 per cent. In addition, the Mining index posted a moderate growth of 6.1 per cent (October 2022: 8.6%) and the Electricity index reversed its downward trend to 1.2 per cent (October 2022: -1.0%). The growth in the Manufacturing index was supported by the output of export-oriented and domestic-oriented industries which rose 5.1 per cent (October 2022: 5.0%) and 4.3 per cent (October 2022: 2.5%) respectively. The manufacturing sales expanded by 11.8 per cent (October 2022: 12.9%) to record RM159.2 billion. This sturdy performance is driven by the subsector of Electrical & Electronics Products and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products.

In the services sector, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded a year-on-year growth of 13.9 per cent (October 2022: 14.9%) to RM133.9 billion in November. This robust growth is backed by double digit growth in the Retail trade sub-sector at 22.8 per cent (October 2022: 26.0%) and Motor Vehicles sub-sector at 17.2 per cent (October 2022: 8.9%). Meanwhile, Wholesale trade sub-sector eased to 5.6 per cent as compared to October at 7.3 per cent.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the year 2022 rose 3.3 per cent as compared to a 2.5 per cent increase in 2021 due to an increase across the board except the Communication group remained unchanged. The CPI for December 2022 eased slightly to 3.8 per cent (November 2022: 4.0%) driven by mostly a slowdown in Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages which grew 6.8 per cent (November 2022: 7.3%) and Recreation Services & Culture moderated to 2.4 per cent (November 2022: 3.6%). Meanwhile, other groups showed a marginal slowdown or slightly increased as compared to November 2022 except Restaurants & Hotels which rose 7.4 per cent (November 2022: 7.0%).

The Labour market remained intact in November as the number of employed persons increased by 498.3 thousand persons or 3.2 per cent, year-on-year to 16.11 million persons. The unemployment rate unchanged at 3.6 per cent since September 2022. However, in term number of unemployed persons decreased slightly to 600.9 thousand persons as compared to 602.0 thousand persons in October 2022.

The year 2023 is expected to be a challenging year as major international bodies projected the economy to slow down from 2022. The inflation remained the main issue coupled with unending geo political tension that arose from the Russia-Ukraine crisis. Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) for November decreased by 0.4 per cent to 110.5 points (November 2021: 110.9 points). On a monthly basis LI's rebound from negative 0.3 per cent in October 2022 to 0.8 per cent in November 2022. The long-term trend LI remained below the trend of 100.0 points. Going forward, Malaysia's economic indicators are expected to moderate despite the risk of a global economic slowdown. However, not all seem bad news as the latest data on CPI for most of countries showed some improvement as inflation started to lean downward and reopening of China will provide fresh impetus to support the economy.

This page is deliberately left blank



**ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2022												DATA SOURCE			
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		Nov		
<b>1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>																	
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM/Million																
<b>2.0 COMMODITIES</b>																	
<b>2.1 RUBBER</b>																	
2.1.1 Production																	
- Rubber	Tonne	30,493.3	41,689.7	48,545.9	27,950.1	24,548.9	22,694.6	20,856.8	31,083.1	37,843.0	37,665.8	35,460.0	31,795.2	28,047.5			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices																	
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	7.22	7.13	7.34	7.40	7.24	7.18	7.02	7.10	6.93	6.58	5.99	6.03	5.80			Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	5.86	5.84	6.03	6.06	5.91	5.87	5.71	5.82	5.66	5.33	4.66	4.43	4.43			Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	6.09	6.11	6.28	6.86	7.64	7.65	7.50	7.31	6.00	5.67	5.16	5.03	5.05			Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	5.54	5.39	5.72	6.58	6.84	6.66	6.71	6.33	5.32	5.15	4.77	4.66	4.73			Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports																	
- Natural Rubber <sup>a</sup>	Tonne	60,942.4	45,982.3	51,159.6	47,386.0	53,328.2	58,595.6	43,193.8	58,684.6	55,751.9	60,169.9	54,541.9	41,548.3	51,103.9			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.2 OIL PALM</b>																	
2.2.1 Exports																	
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,342,143.0	2,143,891.0	1,859,439.0	1,846,936.0	1,779,626.0	2,122,734.0	1,871,242.0	2,069,204.0	2,071,324.0	2,200,279.0	2,358,443.0	2,287,898.0	2,287,898.0			Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,465,518.0	1,423,821.0	1,155,826.0	1,111,826.0	1,281,461.0	1,068,238.0	1,369,714.0	1,198,917.0	1,325,342.0	1,269,930.0	1,423,196.0	1,505,769.0	1,521,329.0			Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	123,005.0	94,349.0	79,687.0	58,720.0	68,221.0	74,472.0	81,450.0	92,130.0	76,689.0	101,363.0	86,001.0	94,894.0	76,752.0			Malaysian Palm Oil Board
<b>2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM</b>																	
2.3.1 Prices																	
- Crude Oil Brent	USD/Barrel	80.77	74.31	85.53	95.76	115.59	105.78	112.37	120.08	108.92	98.60	90.16	93.13	91.07			World Bank
- Crude Oil WTI	USD/Barrel	78.18	71.53	83.12	91.74	108.49	101.78	109.60	114.59	99.85	91.57	83.87	87.26	84.78			World Bank
2.3.2 Exports																	
- Crude Petroleum <sup>#</sup>	'000 Tonne	542.4	549.3	640.5	546.2	994.0	802.2	756.2	835.8	638.3	761.2	787.5	787.6	743.0			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup>	'000 Tonne	3,311.0	2,138.8	2,065.3	2,218.2	2,215.2	2,166.0	2,724.6	5,204.5	4,868.5	5,261.2	4,125.5	4,696.1	3,281.5			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports																	
- Crude Petroleum <sup>#</sup>	'000 Tonne	538.9	221.7	554.6	193.6	2,296.5	1,452.8	635.7	884.7	1,148.6	1,770.4	1,736.9	2,149.5	1,378.5			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup>	'000 Tonne	3,057.0	1,963.8	2,196.4	2,806.8	2,314.0	1,987.7	2,405.1	4,905.0	3,411.3	4,791.5	2,831.9	3,491.9	2,712.4			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.4 LIQUIDIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)</b>																	
2.4.1 Exports																	
- Liquefied Natural Gas <sup>#</sup>	'000 Tonne	1,972.9	2,466.3	2,231.4	2,151.2	2,577.7	2,176.8	2,148.3	2,529.9	2,237.0	2,352.3	2,142.4	2,401.8	2,200.9			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.0 SECTOR</b>																	
<b>3.1 MANUFACTURING</b>																	
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	137.7	138.5	136.1	126.4	137.2	130.4	128.8	145.2	136.9	144.5	146.1	143.4	144.4			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	142,410,833.2	143,910,776.4	138,965,561.8	131,635,004.9	144,610,098.7	147,942,367.7	142,043,210.7	153,503,099.3	148,431,269.1	157,436,449.9	161,693,948.2	158,863,549.1	159,193,678.8			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports <sup>#</sup>	RM '000	95,818,595.4	105,515,032.2	95,044,677.7	87,155,424.9	109,446,850.8	107,468,122.2	100,393,534.4	122,014,055.8	112,260,245.2	119,467,520.4	122,153,928.6	111,122,300.9	110,225,067.7			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.2 CONSTRUCTION</b>																	
- Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisment (New Permit)	Unit	99	75	78	59	71	41	18	20	29	37	42	50	32			National Housing Department
- Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisment (Renewals Permit)	Unit	206	253	186	241	86	64	23	86	32	148	216	85	50			National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices																	
- Steel	RM per Tonne	2,559.64	2,635.11	3,977.29	4,010.82	4,044.64	4,078.74	4,095.05	3,980.20	3,742.40	3,702.80	3,647.25	3,537.85	3,502.45			Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	18.41	18.46	18.73	18.73	18.77	18.77	18.79	19.00	18.62	18.68	18.60	18.41	18.56			Ministry of Works
<b>3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>																	
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	92.1	95.0	95.0	91.3	97.9	92.7	92.1	93.6	90.8	89.4	92.8	94.5	97.8			Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.4 UTILITIES</b>																	
3.4.1 Electricity																	
- Local Generation																	
a. Public Installations <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	13,791.1	14,155.2	14,133.5	12,645.2	14,650.5	14,287.2	14,679.5	14,319.3	14,761.1	14,706.4	14,084.7	14,366.8	13,956.5			Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	181.7	183.8	187.7	188.5	189.4	184.4	187.4	187.8	188.6	188.5	188.6	188.7	189.4			Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:  
p preliminary  
1 latest data until September 2022  
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022  
n.a. not available  
- not applicable

INDICATORS	2022												DATA SOURCE		
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		Oct	Nov
<b>1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	6.2	2.0	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.7	4.9	16.5	15.8	15.3	11.6	n.a	n.a	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.0 COMMODITIES</b>															
<b>2.1 RUBBER</b>															
2.1.1 Production															
- Rubber	-28.3	-16.3	9.5	-42.2	-31.9	-1.4	-25.9	-19.9	-22.1	-12.3	-13.9	-26.3	-8.0	-8.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	14.1	13.4	16.8	10.1	2.2	7.5	2.3	6.2	2.1	-8.4	-10.4	-15.6	-19.7	-19.7	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	18.9	18.8	23.8	16.1	1.3	9.5	1.1	6.3	3.3	-8.7	-13.4	-18.5	-24.4	-24.4	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	-15.4	-8.1	-0.9	8.0	4.7	8.9	3.8	8.9	-2.4	-7.9	-9.8	-12.2	-17.0	-17.0	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	-10.8	-7.4	4.0	11.9	4.0	6.9	5.3	12.1	7.7	-1.4	-4.1	-10.5	-14.6	-14.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber <sup>#</sup>	7.8	-25.3	6.3	-13.3	-9.4	5.2	-10.2	20.8	10.5	1.7	-12.5	-33.2	-16.1	-16.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.2 OIL PALM</b>															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	14.0	-12.9	14.9	21.3	6.8	-14.1	10.4	-15.6	-0.7	5.9	-9.9	9.0	-2.3	-2.3	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	12.5	-13.3	22.4	23.1	6.3	-20.9	8.0	-15.8	-5.5	11.4	-11.7	6.0	3.8	3.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	34.1	-35.2	14.8	-12.1	-25.7	-22.9	14.2	17.6	-32.2	18.8	5.0	0.6	-36.0	-36.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
<b>2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM</b>															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	86.8	49.0	56.8	54.6	77.3	63.3	65.2	64.3	46.4	40.8	20.9	11.3	12.8	12.8	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	92.7	52.0	59.5	55.3	74.0	64.9	68.1	60.5	37.8	35.2	17.2	7.3	7.1	7.1	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum <sup>#</sup>	-56.4	-49.6	-37.7	-28.0	7.2	-5.0	-1.2	5.2	-4.2	16.6	3.5	29.3	37.0	37.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup>	26.7	-32.2	-7.4	-38.7	12.3	-47.5	-1.3	45.1	10.8	100.1	11.0	37.3	-0.9	-0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum <sup>#</sup>	1.9	-61.0	-4.5	-60.5	764.7	27.9	25.4	114.2	13.2	368.4	164.0	817.8	155.8	155.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup>	-0.2	-33.0	-14.7	-33.7	-10.2	-47.3	-8.3	38.2	8.1	145.9	-6.3	4.9	-11.3	-11.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)</b>															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquefied Natural Gas <sup>#</sup>	11.6	-7.4	8.7	-14.4	20.5	-1.8	-4.9	53.2	11.5	11.5	38.1	36.5	11.6	11.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.0 SECTOR</b>															
<b>3.1 MANUFACTURING</b>															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	11.3	8.4	6.8	5.2	6.9	6.2	6.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	10.4	4.2	4.8	4.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	18.6	15.5	13.1	11.2	13.9	13.2	15.7	23.4	23.8	24.4	19.5	12.9	11.8	11.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports <sup>#</sup>	28.2	28.4	19.7	14.1	19.1	17.4	27.0	33.7	35.4	47.6	28.6	12.5	15.0	15.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.2 CONSTRUCTION</b>															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	160.5	2.7	6.8	-15.7	-34.9	-59.0	-80.4	-35.5	-45.2	-17.8	0.0	-20.6	-67.7	-67.7	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	28.0	35.3	-6.5	19.9	-68.3	-71.9	-87.4	-32.3	-83.5	-35.9	-9.6	-65.2	-75.7	-75.7	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	7.7	10.5	66.6	67.7	66.6	65.6	66.2	61.5	51.9	50.3	47.1	41.3	36.9	36.9	Ministry of Works
- Cement	3.6	3.4	5.0	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	6.1	4.0	4.3	3.6	2.3	0.8	0.8	Ministry of Works
<b>3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	3.5	-2.6	-5.1	-0.4	0.3	-0.1	-4.9	2.1	3.2	8.0	15.0	8.6	6.1	6.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.4 UTILITIES</b>															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations <sup>p</sup>	4.1	3.7	6.9	1.5	1.2	2.2	4.2	15.9	14.4	10.9	4.5	-1.0	1.2	1.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations <sup>p</sup>	-2.2	-6.0	-2.9	-1.3	-6.0	-0.7	-2.7	4.9	8.4	13.5	9.1	-1.4	4.2	4.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

1 latest data until September 2022

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022

n.a. not available

- not applicable

		2022												DATA SOURCE		
		2021														
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		
INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT															
- Local Consumption																
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilo watt-Hours	9,617.4	9,838.6	9,787.3	8,821.4	9,985.7	9,813.9	9,890.3	9,961.9	10,087.7	10,175.0	9,971.7	10,117.6	9,713.7	Ternaqa Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
b. Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilo watt-Hours	3,020.4	3,046.8	3,148.1	3,077.8	3,266.4	3,318.3	3,364.6	3,282.3	3,280.3	3,194.8	3,118.7	3,097.0	3,032.1	Ternaqa Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
<b>3.5 SERVICES</b>																
<b>3.5.1 Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</b>																
<b>3.5.2 Volume Index</b>																
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	130.6	132.3	134.1	125.1	127.8	130.6	130.4	132.0	130.1	132.3	132.4	132.1	131.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Retail Trade Index	Point	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	148.1	157.3	164.0	164.9	165.8	166.5	167.5	169.4	169.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	110.2	121.3	107.7	104.9	132.4	121.1	108.4	121.6	105.8	123.4	123.4	118.0	119.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
<b>3.5.3 Motor Vehicle</b>																
- Vehicle Production	Unit	53,661	49,801	39,455	47,445	55,137	50,724	45,518	55,843	48,002	64,282	64,701	54,601	60,657	Malaysian Automotive Association	
a. Passenger	Unit	4,418	4,265	3,506	3,846	4,771	4,010	4,042	4,059	5,096	4,380	4,688	4,390	5,012	Malaysian Automotive Association	
b. Commercial	Unit	58,079	54,166	42,961	51,291	59,908	54,734	49,154	59,885	52,061	67,560	69,389	58,991	65,669	Malaysian Automotive Association	
c. Total	Unit	53,661	49,801	39,455	47,445	55,137	50,724	45,518	55,843	48,002	64,282	64,701	54,601	60,657	Malaysian Automotive Association	
- Vehicle Sales	Unit	6,192	5,851	6,913	4,899	7,320	6,398	5,893	6,303	6,528	6,845	7,599	6,508	6,859	Malaysian Automotive Association	
a. Passenger	Unit	60,047	65,184	41,533	45,064	73,244	67,545	50,634	63,366	48,922	66,614	67,659	61,002	64,404	Malaysian Automotive Association	
b. Commercial	Unit	127,457	151,653	93,650	91,625	138,702	137,396	120,320	146,030	120,562	143,397	138,787	126,254	127,986	Road Transport Department Malaysia	
c. Total	Number	14,722	36,013	29,797	26,760	41,496	392,059	670,474	971,574	1,076,218	1,102,625	1,245,278	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia	
<b>3.5.4 Tourism</b>																
- Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	Number	560,847.4	576,301.9	585,517.6	587,666.5	592,214.4	603,922.9	603,888.1	606,899.1	602,156.9	602,482.5	596,710.8	597,499.6	603,169.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- M1	RM Million	2,154,570.2	2,165,607.0	2,171,246.8	2,180,249.3	2,196,197.2	2,205,303.4	2,216,313.9	2,217,856.7	2,214,012.1	2,232,643.6	2,247,122.0	2,246,593.9	2,249,168.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- M2	RM Million	1,905,623.7	1,915,612.7	1,925,947.7	1,929,136.1	1,940,656.3	1,945,599.1	1,954,359.4	1,967,076.2	1,973,868.4	1,997,893.9	1,999,396.1	2,012,167.0	2,010,520.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System</b>	RM Million	1,191,703.3	1,193,305.8	1,196,564.0	1,197,448.6	1,202,197.7	1,205,390.1	1,206,997.2	1,211,178.3	1,212,143.6	1,215,172.8	1,219,003.4	1,224,543.9	1,215,365.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	705,790.5	714,783.8	721,871.4	724,086.9	730,985.4	735,784.7	739,906.7	748,459.4	753,726.6	765,313.6	772,833.8	779,795.2	787,201.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	8,130.0	7,523.1	7,512.3	7,600.6	7,463.2	7,394.2	7,425.6	7,440.5	7,398.2	7,407.4	7,588.9	7,827.9	7,954.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	2,200,446.5	2,221,753.2	2,207,102.7	2,233,464.9	2,240,006.7	2,243,364.2	2,248,208.3	2,286,326.7	2,269,664.0	2,296,212.2	2,333,278.1	2,342,191.4	2,331,233.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>III Total Deposits Banking System</b>	RM Million	1,486,429.0	1,499,689.9	1,483,251.4	1,511,257.0	1,517,780.4	1,521,340.6	1,526,233.2	1,520,516.2	1,532,800.7	1,532,800.7	1,556,967.0	1,556,747.9	1,545,725.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	686,743.0	696,195.6	689,615.7	696,942.0	697,005.5	707,339.9	700,839.0	714,792.2	723,526.6	739,447.3	751,193.3	756,444.1	759,494.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	25,274.4	23,867.7	24,235.5	25,265.9	25,220.9	24,445.5	26,028.6	25,301.3	25,421.2	25,984.3	25,097.9	26,014.3	26,014.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	971,871.1	977,452.6	976,062.2	976,459.5	979,722.6	974,631.9	980,513.2	987,799.7	998,301.6	1,005,618.8	1,016,031.1	1,018,337.2	1,022,561.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits</b>	RM Million	564,486.6	563,173.6	565,330.1	564,157.0	562,684.6	564,672.5	566,392.9	566,209.9	568,431.2	566,227.3	566,725.3	561,547.6	561,837.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	390,374.3	395,474.3	394,942.6	395,436.6	394,090.0	394,817.0	399,061.0	406,341.6	414,430.6	424,860.0	434,130.1	440,610.5	444,920.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	17,012.2	15,799.3	15,790.1	16,865.8	16,948.1	15,142.4	16,059.3	15,249.2	15,439.9	15,522.5	15,175.7	16,179.2	15,803.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	240,629.1	243,933.0	245,785.0	243,011.7	244,994.6	268,866.9	253,215.9	248,130.3	242,890.4	238,998.8	237,316.3	233,612.8	231,923.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>V Savings Deposits</b>	RM Million	168,682.3	170,640.7	172,423.5	170,453.4	171,679.3	182,235.3	174,910.5	171,584.4	168,670.4	165,763.1	164,065.2	161,843.2	160,219.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	71,946.8	72,732.4	73,361.5	72,558.4	73,315.2	86,631.6	78,305.4	76,546.0	74,220.0	73,235.7	73,251.1	71,769.7	71,703.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	Basis Point	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.75	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)</b>																
<b>VII Average Lending/Financing Rate</b>																
- Commercial Banks	%	3.44	3.45	3.44	3.48	3.48	3.56	3.68	3.70	4.09	4.24	4.43	4.68	4.80	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	%	4.01	4.01	3.99	4.00	3.97	4.02	4.16	4.22	4.36	4.44	4.60	4.69	4.87	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	%	5.60	5.64	5.61	5.94	5.66	5.74	5.79	5.82	6.01	6.04	6.02	6.20	6.38	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks</b>																
<b>IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks</b>	%	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.80	5.80	6.03	6.04	6.30	6.30	6.55	Central Bank of Malaysia	

Note:  
p preliminary  
1 latest data until September 2022  
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022  
n.a. not available  
- not applicable

INDICATORS	2022												DATA SOURCE		
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		Nov	
Annual Percentage Change (%)															
- Local Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>p</sup>	4.8	4.5	8.3	4.7	1.9	3.1	7.9	28.8	24.5	17.5	9.3	3.0	1.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
b. Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>p</sup>	2.6	8.0	3.4	-0.4	5.7	5.8	-2.4	-0.9	-4.4	-2.8	-4.2	-3.0	0.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
<b>3.5 SERVICES</b>															
<b>3.5.1 Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</b>															
<b>3.5.2 Volume Index</b>															
- Wholesale Trade Index	1.3	0.7	1.7	0.7	1.2	3.3	3.1	10.7	10.8	7.3	3.4	0.8	0.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Retail Trade Index	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	7.3	16.6	24.2	31.3	31.6	30.1	27.1	22.3	18.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Motor Vehicle Index	3.6	2.8	13.8	6.9	6.5	7.2	19.6	1,529.9	667.1	168.1	44.1	1.2	8.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
<b>3.5.3 Motor Vehicle</b>															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger	5.4	-3.9	9.0	14.9	-5.1	6.2	13.3	22,600.4	1,903.4	398.4	52.0	-10.9	13.0	Malaysian Automotive Association	
b. Commercial	12.2	8.2	0.7	-1.3	15.8	10.6	53.9	13,373.3	977.0	378.9	37.2	5.5	13.4	Malaysian Automotive Association	
c. Total	5.9	-3.0	8.3	13.5	-3.7	6.5	15.6	21,397.5	1,776.1	363.9	50.9	-9.8	13.1	Malaysian Automotive Association	
- Vehicle Sales															
a. Passenger	2.8	-7.3	16.6	2.4	16.7	-6.0	2.8	2,999.6	780.9	296.8	56.8	-6.3	6.9	Malaysian Automotive Association	
b. Commercial	15.5	12.9	74.7	0.8	19.9	-1.1	25.6	7,778.8	149.3	181.0	27.5	-1.7	10.8	Malaysian Automotive Association	
c. Total	4.0	-5.3	23.6	2.2	14.6	-1.3	7.3	3,198.6	590.4	280.7	52.8	-5.8	7.3	Malaysian Automotive Association	
- New Vehicles Registration	8.4	16.5	-4.5	-10.8	-12.0	2.6	16.6	1,202.8	321.6	208.3	37.8	-3.3	0.4	Road Transport Department Malaysia	
<b>3.5.4 Tourism</b>															
- Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	28.9	240.8	271.9	252.2	330.2	3,924.4	7,222.8	14,942.2	17,250.0	13,576.8	14,670.2	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia	
<b>3.5.5 Finance</b>															
<b>I Money Supply</b>															
- M1	10.5	10.4	9.4	8.6	7.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	9.3	9.2	6.0	6.7	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- M2	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.6	5.4	6.5	6.8	6.5	5.4	6.4	5.6	5.9	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- M3	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.8	5.5	6.5	6.9	6.6	5.5	6.5	5.7	6.0	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System</b>															
- Commercial Banks	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	7.4	8.2	8.8	8.6	9.0	9.2	9.5	10.4	10.8	12.4	12.3	12.0	11.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	8.2	-0.1	0.5	-1.6	-6.3	-0.1	-6.3	-5.0	-7.4	-6.7	-4.8	-1.5	-2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>III Total Deposits Banking System</b>															
- Commercial Banks	6.4	6.3	5.8	6.5	5.2	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.5	7.4	8.3	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	6.1	5.7	6.0	7.0	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.0	5.7	6.4	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	7.0	7.7	5.4	5.4	4.2	5.5	4.2	6.2	7.4	10.7	11.3	12.2	10.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits</b>															
- Commercial Banks	0.4	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.5	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	-2.3	-1.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	4.0	5.1	5.3	4.6	3.2	2.7	14.3	6.6	8.0	13.2	12.9	14.3	14.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>V Savings Deposits</b>															
- Commercial Banks	13.7	14.6	12.3	8.9	7.5	16.9	9.6	5.3	2.5	0.6	-1.8	-6.6	-7.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	11.0	11.7	10.5	7.5	6.5	12.2	7.2	3.6	1.3	-0.7	-2.8	-3.4	-3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)</b>															
- Average Lending/Financing Rate	20.4	22.2	16.8	12.3	10.1	28.4	15.5	9.3	5.3	3.8	0.6	0.6	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
<b>VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks</b>															
<b>IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks</b>															

Note:

<sup>p</sup> preliminary

<sup>1</sup> latest data until September 2022

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022

n.a. not available

- not applicable





INDICATORS	2022												DATA SOURCE	
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		Nov
<b>X Savings Deposits Interest Rate</b>														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector</b>														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-12	-36.5	324.4	985.3	324.4	237.6	100.4	959.5	93.9	228.1	339.5	306.6	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	24.5	1,028.8	-15.0	589.9	3.3	58.2	351.8	786.1	-57.8	425.8	-93.0	1,313.7	230.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-54.4	-49.9	74.6	11.2	48.1	144.6	48.1	157.8	31.4	45.7	15.2	60.3	-13.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	78.4	116.3	69.5	82.2	47.7	126.3	169.0	130.6	42.9	51.8	19.5	30.3	107.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	3.8	89.4	81.6	28.7	66.5	95.1	90.0	174.7	173.7	79.2	204.6	10.0	26.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	69.5	4.0	51.9	32.4	77.4	28.4	80.0	80.0	49.8	120.2	113.6	165.8	75.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	49.1	62.0	34.1	34.1	42.9	33.5	98.8	98.8	118.1	113.1	35.4	2.8	-13.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	225.8	-88.2	-86.7	-92.6	-51.5	11,180.0	-10.2	468.9	1,743.0	585.9	488.5	-13.7	-86.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	43.9	70.7	55.3	46.9	49.8	66.4	129.8	76.0	743.7	82.6	37.9	24.8	19.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector</b>														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	47.7	37.7	11.5	10.5	-3.4	39.5	43.8	55.7	22.9	56.5	-38.5	-3.0	-14.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	272.0	252.8	288.7	105.4	-45.7	262.8	116.2	53.3	-29.8	-57.8	-52.2	-56.9	-56.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	79.0	57.9	66.8	52.0	47.1	59.7	52.2	53.9	20.1	24.3	13.0	7.7	6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	161.1	157.9	122.9	108.6	98.0	130.8	105.0	135.7	18.0	32.7	15.2	14.1	20.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	58.7	57.9	70.5	32.8	40.7	51.0	55.0	46.6	31.1	41.2	25.9	27.2	24.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	51.8	30.1	43.1	11.1	31.1	55.8	7.7	27.9	23.9	30.3	-11.1	56.5	6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	14.2	7.6	22.0	7.1	13.5	13.9	20.2	79.2	63.4	58.7	27.8	11.4	9.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-55.5	-9.1	-68.0	-56.0	-58.1	-32.0	-57.4	-55.8	41.5	94.3	47.7	45.6	31.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	77.4	71.8	61.9	51.2	48.4	69.3	59.2	81.6	25.6	35.8	14.2	13.4	13.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose</b>														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	15.7	17.1	14.4	-6.8	5.8	2.3	-7.1	235.8	353.5	270.6	62.0	12.4	1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	23.3	30.6	48.6	22.9	44.2	29.7	37.4	79.1	51.0	58.9	28.9	13.4	5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	31.4	18.3	38.8	24.1	20.1	25.2	36.1	68.5	54.7	47.8	126.1	26.7	20.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	84.1	175.2	545.9	231.4	-70.2	707.8	216.3	778.0	570.3	1,099.7	124.1	122.3	166.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	14.2	7.6	22.0	7.1	13.5	13.9	20.2	79.2	63.4	58.7	27.8	11.4	9.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	10.0	9.5	10.1	10.3	8.6	9.0	8.2	7.8	-3.7	-0.7	-1.3	0.2	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector</b>														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-18.0	-17.7	-17.6	-17.4	-7.8	-11.0	-11.5	9.7	10.5	12.5	29.3	33.6	26.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-2.0	813.5	812.9	840.0	865.2	863.8	866.7	467.9	780.1	482.2	479.0	896.7	922.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-17.5	-22.7	-23.7	-25.0	-24.4	-17.9	-21.4	-26.2	-27.5	-29.5	-8.1	-7.7	-4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-0.4	43.2	41.9	44.1	113.4	117.1	172.2	170.5	133.4	71.0	58.2	68.4	70.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	22.3	14.4	6.4	8.2	7.7	9.3	14.4	12.3	9.1	11.8	15.2	16.4	13.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	38.7	22.8	22.8	23.4	50.7	47.8	54.9	49.3	35.9	37.8	57.8	57.2	61.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	75.0	39.5	37.3	37.3	29.4	29.6	28.0	26.4	-12.8	-13.0	-14.0	-14.4	-14.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	-5.8	17.6	17.6	17.3	8.0	4.5	15.7	12.8	16.4	27.1	28.6	31.1	36.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	9.0	16.2	12.6	15.8	19.5	17.0	9.1	8.0	-19.0	-14.6	-22.3	-18.7	-19.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	16.8	8.6	5.9	9.5	9.1	14.4	16.6	19.6	5.2	1.6	0.4	4.6	9.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-66.3	-79.8	-80.2	-80.7	-80.7	-79.9	-78.9	-82.0	-48.5	25.6	27.5	25.6	24.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	11.9	12.1	9.7	11.2	12.7	15.4	18.1	17.8	7.9	7.6	12.0	15.1	18.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>4.0 OTHERS</b>														
<b>4.1 LABOUR</b>														
<b>4.1.1 Labour Force</b>														
a. Employed	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	4.2	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate</b>														
<b>4.1.3 Unemployment Rate</b>														
<b>4.1.4 Loss of Employment</b>	-63.6	-53.4	-45.3	-55.8	-46.6	-39.0	-41.7	-56.6	-56.0	-51.0	-48.6	-38.8	-16.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION</b>														
<b>4.2.1 Local</b>	6.0	2.1	13.9	-5.8	-5.8	-13.7	-4.0	55.4	61.0	62.6	13.6	-7.0	-9.5	Companies Commission of Malaysia
<b>4.2.2 Foreign</b>	-33.3	0.0	300.0	-66.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	-66.7	0.0	150.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until September 2022

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	2021					2022					DATA SOURCE		
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov
<b>4.3 STOCK MARKET</b>													
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	1,514.0	1,567.5	1,512.3	1,608.3	1,587.4	1,600.4	1,570.1	1,444.2	1,492.2	1,512.1	1,394.6	1,460.4	1,488.8
4.3.2 Value Traded	61.9	44.8	42.1	51.4	69.9	45.9	42.2	41.6	28.1	40.0	42.1	35.7	45.7
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	1,763.6	1,789.2	1,729.6	1,806.5	1,795.3	1,826.1	1,774.4	1,647.7	1,693.4	1,706.3	1,602.4	1,660.9	1,703.6
<b>4.4 EXCHANGE RATE</b>													
4.4.1 USD - US Dollar	4.1802	4.2101	4.1889	4.1877	4.2006	4.2666	4.3844	4.4015	4.4407	4.4659	4.5445	4.6228	4.6951
4.4.2 GBP - UK Pound	5.6248	5.6205	5.6766	5.6704	5.5347	5.5268	5.4602	5.4269	5.3200	5.1390	5.3067	5.4103	5.4103
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	5.8676	5.8647	5.8669	5.8696	5.8074	5.8293	5.8925	5.8886	5.8533	5.8749	5.8755	6.0219	5.9893
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	3.0796	3.0866	3.1013	3.1097	3.0903	3.1246	3.1743	3.1601	3.1636	3.2280	3.2144	3.2874	3.3267
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	4.7669	4.7590	4.7425	4.7501	4.6185	4.6165	4.6441	4.5261	4.5261	4.4987	4.6218	4.6218	4.7011
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	463.1301	457.2567	455.8866	453.8856	451.9147	452.1751	447.8953	453.6091	458.3770	467.1818	466.6337	472.1849	477.5679
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	3.6633	3.6967	3.6462	3.6344	3.5469	3.3827	3.4070	3.2844	3.2497	3.3104	3.1765	3.1936	3.2376
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	53.6600	53.9843	53.7563	53.8971	53.9955	54.4137	55.8578	56.0822	56.5786	56.9209	57.8991	59.8132	59.0225
<b>5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES</b>													
<b>5.1 TRADE</b>													
<b>5.1.1 Exports</b>													
- Malaysia #	112.7	124.4	111.1	102.3	131.6	127.6	120.5	146.0	134.1	141.3	144.3	131.6	130.2
- Singapore	56.7	59.2	56.5	56.6	56.8	60.6	57.2	63.9	65.2	61.0	61.1	57.2	53.0
- China	324.8	340.2	326.7	217.0	275.3	272.7	306.6	330.0	332.6	314.9	322.8	298.4	296.1
- Japan	7,387.0	7,881.2	6,331.8	7,186.9	6,400.0	6,075.7	7,252.0	8,614.7	8,755.2	8,080.0	8,820.2	9,001.5	8,637.5
- EU	201.6	198.2	178.5	192.3	221.4	198.9	212.3	207.4	212.3	207.4	232.3	225.2	237.3
- USA	156.3	159.1	147.4	150.9	179.3	173.0	178.4	182.1	175.8	181.6	175.4	180.4	170.1
<b>5.1.2 Imports</b>													
- Malaysia #	93.4	92.9	92.5	92.5	104.9	104.1	107.8	124.2	118.5	124.2	112.4	113.5	107.9
- Singapore	50.7	54.3	51.5	50.3	54.6	56.4	59.4	59.5	61.7	57.2	55.4	53.2	49.5
- China	253.1	246.5	244.2	186.2	230.6	223.1	229.1	232.6	231.2	235.5	238.0	213.2	226.3
- Japan	6,323.9	8,470.1	8,531.2	7,867.1	8,840.0	8,929.4	9,642.6	10,016.9	10,200.2	10,864.8	10,914.5	10,163.8	10,864.9
- EU	212.3	212.3	217.9	209.0	250.7	244.1	258.9	260.7	255.4	272.6	278.3	263.4	256.0
- USA	259.4	258.0	248.0	234.9	296.5	273.1	285.3	286.1	271.2	283.6	275.5	282.7	256.1
<b>5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX</b>													
5.2.1 Malaysia	125.1	126.5	124.9	116.6	126.6	120.5	119.3	130.8	124.6	129.4	131.1	129.9	131.1
5.2.2 Singapore	121.9	133.7	124.2	121.1	135.1	128.8	124.9	130.1	121.8	123.4	127.4	123.2	118.0
5.2.3 South Korea	119.3	126.7	115.1	107.0	123.3	118.0	119.9	118.8	118.4	112.2	111.8	113.4	114.9
5.2.4 Japan	100.2	100.4	87.6	92.8	107.1	93.9	84.1	96.5	98.2	91.5	101.9	96.2	96.6
5.2.5 USA	102.0	101.6	102.5	103.6	104.1	105.5	104.2	104.2	104.9	104.4	104.8	104.7	104.5
<b>5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX</b>													
5.3.1 Malaysia	143.4	146.0	147.2	146.2	148.1	157.3	164.0	164.9	165.8	166.5	168.1	169.4	169.7
5.3.2 Singapore	102.9	121.9	116.0	85.6	101.0	99.4	104.8	99.4	103.7	102.3	102.8	108.1	109.0
5.3.3 Hong Kong	107.0	116.5	118.3	87.1	81.3	102.8	98.9	94.2	96.9	98.0	96.9	110.2	101.3
5.3.4 United Kingdom	117.7	122.7	94.2	94.9	97.3	100.1	99.6	99.0	101.0	95.6	93.3	98.1	110.4
<b>5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX</b>													
5.4.1 Malaysia	124.0	124.5	124.9	125.2	125.6	125.9	126.6	127.4	127.9	128.2	128.3	128.6	129.0
5.4.2 Thailand	102.3	101.9	103.0	104.1	104.8	105.2	109.4	107.6	107.4	107.5	108.1	108.1	107.9
5.4.3 Indonesia	107.1	108.3	108.3	108.2	109.0	110.0	110.4	111.1	111.8	111.6	112.9	112.8	112.9
5.4.4 Philippines	130.4	130.6	111.7	111.8	112.5	113.4	113.9	114.9	115.8	116.3	116.8	117.9	119.0
5.4.5 Singapore	104.0	104.4	104.5	105.4	106.7	106.5	106.5	106.7	106.8	109.9	110.3	109.9	111.0
<b>5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX</b>													
5.5.1 Malaysia	116.3	115.6	117.1	119.4	122.3	122.6	124.1	124.0	121.1	120.9	119.2	119.3	120.0
5.5.2 Philippines	92.8	93.0	94.0	94.7	95.4	95.9	96.6	97.5	98.6	99.3	99.3	99.5	98.8
5.5.3 Singapore	109.5	108.3	117.7	115.8	125.1	127.2	129.8	129.3	123.7	121.5	119.4	119.0	116.2
5.5.4 South Korea	113.0	113.2	114.4	115.0	116.7	118.6	119.4	120.0	120.7	120.0	120.1	120.7	120.4
5.5.5 China	113.1	111.8	111.6	112.2	113.4	108.5	111.4	111.4	112.8	111.5	111.6	111.6	111.7
5.5.6 Japan	108.9	109.1	110.1	111.1	112.0	113.5	112.8	113.8	114.5	115.1	116.3	117.5	118.5
5.5.7 USA	131.3	132.0	133.5	135.0	137.2	137.7	138.0	140.6	139.8	140.1	140.1	140.6	141.0

Note:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until September 2022
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	2022												DATA SOURCE	
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		Nov
<b>4.3 STOCK MARKET</b>														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	-3.1	-3.7	-3.5	-3.4	1.9	0.9	-0.1	-0.8	-5.8	-0.2	-5.6	-8.3	-6.5	-1.7
4.3.2 Value Traded	-43.8	-61.7	-56.7	-46.3	-40.5	-48.2	-38.2	-41.7	-38.9	-56.2	-26.4	-38.9	-41.6	-26.2
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	0.8	-1.5	-1.5	-0.02	-0.8	-0.7	-0.7	-0.7	-5.5	-2.2	-6.9	-11.1	-9.9	-3.4
<b>4.4 EXCHANGE RATE</b>														
4.4.1 USD - US Dollar	-1.6	-3.7	-3.6	-3.4	-2.2	-3.3	-3.3	-5.9	-6.1	-5.5	-5.4	-8.3	-11.3	-9.6
4.4.2 GBP - UK Pound	-3.5	-2.7	-3.1	-1.0	2.9	3.2	3.2	6.4	8.8	8.8	8.7	11.4	7.4	4.0
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	-0.4	-1.0	-0.7	-0.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.1	0.8	-2.4	-2.0
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-0.9	-1.4	-1.6	-2.0	-0.9	-1.2	-2.2	-2.5	-2.5	-2.6	-3.5	-6.6	-6.6	-7.5
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	2.1	3.7	3.7	3.0	5.8	7.1	7.9	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	9.0	4.5	1.4
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-0.3	-0.2	-0.1	-0.7	-2.1	-3.2	0.4	-1.1	-3.2	-4.6	-1.1	-3.2	-4.6	-5.1
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	7.6	5.7	11.0	6.8	6.7	11.8	14.3	17.1	17.1	16.2	16.2	19.0	15.3	13.1
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	-1.1	-3.1	-3.1	-2.8	-1.4	-2.5	-4.8	-5.0	-5.0	-4.5	-4.7	-7.5	-10.5	-9.1
<b>5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES</b>														
<b>5.1 TRADE</b>														
<b>5.1.1 Exports</b>														
- Malaysia #	33.0	29.8	23.9	16.5	25.0	20.8	30.4	37.3	38.7	38.0	48.1	30.1	14.9	15.6
- Singapore	31.0	28.0	25.5	37.5	6.0	19.8	31.9	28.8	30.9	17.3	17.3	17.5	6.7	-6.6
- China	21.7	20.8	23.9	6.0	14.4	3.5	16.3	17.4	17.8	7.1	7.1	5.7	-0.4	-8.8
- Japan	20.5	17.5	9.6	19.1	14.7	12.5	15.8	19.0	19.3	19.0	22.0	28.9	25.3	20.0
- EU	14.0	12.5	20.5	16.8	13.3	11.2	28.4	19.7	18.0	24.1	24.4	24.1	18.0	17.7
- USA	23.4	20.3	15.3	21.7	18.2	20.0	22.6	23.3	23.3	22.3	22.8	23.4	10.2	8.9
<b>5.1.2 Imports</b>														
- Malaysia #	38.1	37.7	26.6	18.3	29.7	22.1	37.3	49.2	41.8	41.8	67.3	32.8	29.1	15.6
- Singapore	31.7	35.4	31.9	33.5	14.6	24.9	43.0	32.0	33.9	28.0	28.0	20.4	10.9	-2.3
- China	31.4	19.7	20.9	11.7	0.7	0.2	3.9	0.7	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	-0.7	-10.6
- Japan	43.8	41.2	39.7	34.2	31.4	28.4	49.0	46.2	47.4	50.0	48.0	46.0	53.5	30.5
- EU	39.3	44.6	54.8	45.5	42.0	46.5	57.0	49.1	48.0	48.4	56.0	48.4	33.1	21.5
- USA	22.0	19.8	21.1	21.2	24.9	20.4	23.8	18.0	14.3	14.3	15.6	12.6	12.5	-1.3
<b>5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX</b>														
5.2.1 Malaysia	9.4	5.9	4.3	4.0	5.1	4.6	4.1	12.1	12.5	12.5	13.5	10.8	4.6	4.8
5.2.2 Singapore	14.2	16.8	2.4	17.6	5.4	11.5	10.2	2.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.8	-0.9	-3.2
5.2.3 South Korea	6.7	7.1	4.3	6.4	3.7	3.6	0.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.6	-1.2	-3.7
5.2.4 Japan	5.1	2.7	-0.9	0.2	-1.7	-4.8	-3.1	-2.8	-2.0	-2.0	5.8	9.6	3.0	-1.3
5.2.5 USA	5.0	3.4	2.8	6.7	4.4	5.1	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	5.0	3.5	2.5
<b>5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX</b>														
5.3.1 Malaysia	3.3	0.5	2.8	5.4	7.3	16.6	24.2	31.3	31.6	31.6	30.1	27.1	22.3	18.3
5.3.2 Singapore	4.5	9.3	16.2	-2.5	12.0	14.7	19.7	15.7	15.0	15.0	13.5	14.1	12.0	5.9
5.3.3 Hong Kong	4.3	3.4	1.5	-17.5	-16.8	8.0	-4.8	-4.1	1.1	1.1	-3.0	-1.3	2.5	-5.3
5.3.4 United Kingdom	2.7	0.5	8.9	6.5	-0.1	-4.3	-5.2	-6.0	-3.3	-3.3	-5.3	-6.7	-5.8	-6.2
<b>5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX</b>														
5.4.1 Malaysia	3.3	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.8	3.4	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.5	4.0	4.0
5.4.2 Thailand	2.7	2.2	3.2	5.3	5.7	4.7	7.1	6.0	7.6	7.6	7.9	6.4	6.0	5.6
5.4.3 Indonesia	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.5	3.6	4.4	4.9	4.9	4.7	6.0	5.7	5.4
5.4.4 Philippines	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.0	4.0	6.9	5.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.3	6.9	7.7	8.0
5.4.5 Singapore	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	6.7	7.0	7.0	7.5	7.5	6.7	6.7
<b>5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX</b>														
5.5.1 Malaysia	12.6	10.0	9.2	9.7	11.6	11.0	11.2	10.9	7.6	7.6	6.8	4.9	4.0	3.2
5.5.2 Philippines	1.1	0.4	3.8	4.2	7.1	5.2	7.1	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.1	7.5	7.3	6.4
5.5.3 Singapore	26.1	22.0	22.7	22.6	27.6	30.0	27.9	19.2	17.6	12.8	17.6	12.8	8.5	6.1
5.5.4 South Korea	9.8	9.0	8.9	8.5	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.0	9.2	7.9	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.3
5.5.5 China	12.9	10.3	9.1	8.8	8.3	8.0	6.1	4.2	2.3	0.9	2.3	0.9	-1.3	-1.3
5.5.6 Japan	8.9	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.9	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.3	9.3	9.6	10.3	9.4	9.3
5.5.7 USA	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.4	11.7	11.2	11.1	11.2	9.7	11.2	8.7	8.5	8.1	7.4

Note:  
p preliminary  
1 latest data until September 2022  
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022  
n.a. not available  
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	2022												DATA SOURCE			
	UNIT	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		Oct	Nov	
<b>5.6 LABOUR FORCE</b>																
<b>5.6.1 Participation Rate</b>																
- Malaysia	%	68.9	69.0	68.1	68.6	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.6	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	63.1	62.6	62.2	62.7	63.3	64.0	64.0	64.9	64.8	64.1	64.2	64.2	64.3	64.2	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	64.2	65.1	64.8	65.2	63.8	63.4	63.4	64.0	65.2	65.2	65.2	65.2	64.2	67.5	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	%	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.2	66.5	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.8	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.8	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	62.0	61.9	61.7	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.6	62.7	63.0	62.9	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.4	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	78.7	78.7	78.6	78.5	78.6	78.7	78.7	78.9	78.6	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.5	n/a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	61.9	61.9	62.2	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.2	62.3	62.1	62.4	62.3	62.2	62.2	62.1	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	65.3	65.4	66.0	65.4	65.4	65.3	64.9	65.3	64.9	64.8	64.7	64.9	64.8	64.8	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Sweden	%	74.2	74.2	73.1	73.7	73.7	74.6	73.6	75.1	76.7	75.2	73.6	74.1	74.2	74.2	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	66.1	67.5	68.4	66.8	67.1	67.5	67.5	69.6	71.1	68.1	68.0	67.9	67.9	67.9	Statistics Finland
<b>5.6.2 Unemployment Rate</b>																
- Malaysia	%	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.4	5.8	5.7	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.5	4.2	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	2.6	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.7	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	4.6	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.4	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	n/a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	6.1	6.0	6.5	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.1	4.9	5.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	5.1	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	8.3	8.1	8.3	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	6.4	6.5	7.1	6.4	6.4	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	6.0	6.7	7.5	6.7	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.9	Statistics Finland

Note:  
p preliminary  
1 latest data until September 2022  
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022  
n.a. not available  
- not applicable

INDICATORS	2021												2022												DATA SOURCE
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
<b>5.6 LABOUR FORCE</b>																									
<b>5.6.1 Participation Rate</b>																									
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
<b>5.6.2 Unemployment Rate</b>																									
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Statistics Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Philippines Statistics Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Australian Bureau of Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Statistics of Bureau Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Office for National Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Statistics Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Statistics Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Statistics Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Department of Statistics, Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Philippines Statistics Authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Statistics Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Trading Economics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Australian Bureau of Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Statistics of Bureau Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Office for National Statistics	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Statistics Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Statistics Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
- Statistics Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	

Note:  
p preliminary  
1 latest data until September 2022  
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022  
n.a. not available  
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2021				2022				2022				DATA SOURCE
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)				Annual Percentage Change (%)				
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	
<b>1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>	RM Million	336,160.5	371,308.1	360,151.0	366,188.3	383,756.1	-4.5	3.6	5.0	8.9	14.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
<b>1.1 Constant 2015 Prices</b>														
<b>2.0 COMMODITIES</b>														
<b>2.1 RUBBER</b>														
2.1.1 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	170,148.8	169,091.8	151,873.8	160,474.0	168,463.8	24.4	-2.0	-6.0	5.3	-1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
<b>2.2 OIL PALM</b>														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,480,898.0	6,649,469.0	5,685,234.0	5,773,602.0	6,340,807.0	-13.6	-5.8	15.1	-7.0	-2.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board		
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,181,021.0	4,309,913.0	3,549,113.0	3,631,869.0	4,048,468.0	-15.9	-6.7	16.8	-10.1	-3.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board		
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	291,691.0	311,656.0	205,608.0	248,052.0	276,053.0	-13.6	-17.5	-9.5	0.8	-5.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board		
<b>2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM</b>														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil Brent	USD/Barrel	73.00	79.58	98.96	112.74	99.23	70.9	78.7	63.4	64.3	35.9	World Bank		
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	70.58	77.34	94.45	108.66	96.29	72.6	81.7	63.3	64.4	39.2	World Bank		
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,080.3	1,700.9	2,180.7	2,396.2	2,187.1	-53.9	-45.4	-19.6	-0.4	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	10,741.6	8,871.2	6,498.7	10,095.0	14,255.3	30.9	5.1	-16.9	-3.6	32.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,050.1	994.7	3,044.7	2,973.3	4,655.9	-27.6	-50.7	128.9	44.7	127.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	8,126.6	8,350.6	7,117.3	9,297.8	11,034.7	-24.9	-11.2	-21.7	-6.5	35.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
<b>2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)</b>														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquefied Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	5,667.0	6,198.9	6,960.3	6,855.0	6,731.8	-3.8	-1.5	3.8	11.9	18.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
<b>3.0 SECTOR</b>														
<b>3.1 MANUFACTURING</b>														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	125.6	137.9	133.2	134.8	142.5	-0.7	9.2	6.3	9.3	13.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	381,793,337.6	426,976,282.6	415,298,171.5	443,488,677.7	467,561,667.3	6.4	16.5	12.8	17.4	22.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	259,799,541.9	300,105,530.0	291,646,953.4	329,905,712.3	353,881,694.2	13.0	26.9	17.8	26.0	36.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project														
- Investment														
a. Projects Number	Number	149	180	185	188	215	-54.6	-41.6	-24.5	46.9	44.3	Malaysian Investment Development Authority		
b. Projects Domestic	RM Million	3,433.8	3,314.5	3,172.3	4,826.2	6,682.9	-51.7	-63.9	-51.2	115.1	94.6	Malaysian Investment Development Authority		
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	24,670.4	87,858.8	24,964.4	10,783.3	14,444.5	15.9	408.3	-52.8	-23.9	-41.5	Malaysian Investment Development Authority		
d. Total	RM Million	28,104.2	91,173.4	28,136.7	15,609.5	21,127.4	-1.0	244.6	-52.6	-4.9	-24.8	Malaysian Investment Development Authority		
<b>3.2 CONSTRUCTION</b>														
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	24,775.8	27,625.9	29,461.0	29,936.1	30,518.6	-21.0	-12.9	-6.1	6.1	23.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	113.9	115.6	119.9	123.4	124.0	5.2	6.7	8.7	9.5	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	143	237	208	79	108	-37.6	22.8	-17.5	-64.6	-24.5	National Housing Department		
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	664	703	513	173	396	-3.8	21.4	-23.5	-67.8	-40.4	National Housing Department		
3.2.5 Prices														
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	2,469.23	2,565.59	4,010.92	4,051.33	3,697.48	3.8	7.8	66.9	64.4	49.7	Ministry of Works		
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.92	18.29	18.74	18.85	18.63	0.6	2.8	4.8	4.9	4.0	Ministry of Works		
<b>3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>														
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	83.8	91.3	94.7	92.8	91.0	-3.0	-1.2	-1.8	-1.1	8.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
<b>3.4 UTILITIES</b>														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	39,645.8	42,463.6	41,429.2	43,285.0	43,552.2	-4.0	3.6	3.2	7.1	9.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer		
b. Private Installations <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	512.7	556.9	565.6	559.7	565.6	-10.2	-4.2	-3.5	0.4	10.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer		

Note:  
p preliminary  
1 latest data until Third Quarter 2022  
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022  
n.a. not available  
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2021				2022				DATA SOURCE		
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2			
- Local Consumption												
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	25,887.1	29,278.0	28,594.5	29,666.0	30,234.4	-9.1	3.2	4.9	12.3	16.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy, Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	9,973.2	9,259.5	9,493.3	9,965.3	9,593.8	12.1	6.0	2.6	0.7	-3.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy, Berhad, Independent Power Producer
<b>3.5 SERVICES</b>												
<b>3.5.1 Wholesale &amp; Retail Trade</b>												
<b>3.5.2 Volume Index</b>												
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	122.9	131.3	129.4	131.0	131.6	-3.1	0.03	1.2	5.6	7.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	128.8	142.7	147.2	162.1	166.8	-6.7	2.0	5.1	23.9	25.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	48.7	116.0	115.0	117.0	118.1	-57.2	5.6	8.8	66.4	142.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.5.3 Motor Vehicle</b>												
- Vehicle Production												
a. Passenger	Unit	57,849	164,810	142,037	152,085	176,985	-59.5	4.4	4.8	72.5	205.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	4,859	12,845	11,688	11,688	13,843	-18.2	12.2	5.4	94.2	184.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	62,708	177,655	154,160	163,773	189,010	-57.8	4.9	4.8	73.9	201.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales												
a. Passenger	Unit	58,328	167,085	138,393	150,588	163,423	-62.3	0.6	12.3	56.1	180.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	20,330	19,332	18,594	18,594	19,772	-33.2	20.1	18.0	85.2	87.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	68,861	187,415	159,841	171,545	183,195	-59.6	1.8	14.6	61.1	166.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	175,806	409,551	323,977	403,746	402,746	-51.2	10.8	-9.6	62.6	129.1	Road Transport Department, Malaysia
<b>3.5.4 Tourism</b>												
- Index of Services	Point	28.2	76.8	88.8	106.1	125.4	-53.7	46.6	85.9	179.0	344.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	Number	22,696	61,419	98,053	2,034,107	3,424,121	-51.1	84.4	288.2	7,921.9	14,986.9	Tourism Malaysia
<b>3.5.5 Transport</b>												
- Index of Services	Point	91.8	113.0	123.3	131.4	135.2	-12.2	12.3	26.4	40.4	47.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.5.6 Information &amp; Communication</b>												
- Index of Services	Point	153.4	155.7	157.9	159.2	160.3	6.0	8.0	6.0	5.9	4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Penetration Rate	%	142.1	142.1	139.2	n.a	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	39.9	40.8	41.9	n.a	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	127.4	126.4	124.1	n.a	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c. Mobile-broadband per 100 inhabitants	%	128.8	130.5	126.5	128.8	139.6	0.5	1.2	-2.1	0.3	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.5.7 Finance</b>												
- Index of Services	Point	128.8	130.5	126.5	128.8	139.6	0.5	1.2	-2.1	0.3	8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>I Money Supply</b>												
- M1	RM Million	562,965.7	578,301.9	592,214.4	606,889.1	596,710.8	9.7	10.4	7.8	10.8	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,127,285.0	2,165,807.0	2,196,197.2	2,217,856.7	2,247,122.0	4.6	6.3	5.4	6.5	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,133,618.9	2,171,798.7	2,203,024.2	2,225,258.6	2,254,815.7	4.7	6.4	5.5	6.6	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System</b>												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,879,195.9	1,915,612.7	1,940,656.3	1,967,078.2	1,999,396.1	3.0	4.6	4.7	5.7	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,183,364.0	1,193,305.8	1,202,197.7	1,211,178.3	1,219,033.4	1.5	2.6	2.3	3.1	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	687,868.2	714,763.8	730,965.4	746,459.4	772,633.8	5.6	8.2	9.0	10.4	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	7,943.7	7,523.1	7,463.2	7,440.5	7,558.9	8.7	-0.1	-4.8	-5.0	-4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,173,389.7	2,221,753.2	2,240,006.7	2,266,326.7	2,333,278.1	4.7	6.3	5.2	6.6	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,473,861.4	1,489,689.9	1,517,780.4	1,526,233.2	1,556,387.0	4.0	5.7	6.3	6.8	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	674,804.7	698,195.6	697,005.5	714,792.2	751,193.3	5.9	7.7	2.7	6.2	11.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>Fixed Deposits, Tawarunq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits</b>												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	24,923.6	23,867.7	25,220.9	25,301.3	25,097.9	13.2	8.7	7.8	5.7	0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	968,463.1	977,452.6	979,722.6	987,799.7	1,016,031.1	-1.7	1.1	1.8	3.0	4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	567,454.1	563,173.6	562,684.6	566,725.3	566,694.6	-3.5	-1.8	0.5	0.7	-0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>Savings Deposits</b>												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	384,517.2	398,489.6	400,090.0	400,341.6	434,130.1	0.5	5.1	3.2	6.6	12.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	16,481.8	15,789.3	16,948.1	15,249.2	15,175.7	12.1	11.1	17.9	-0.3	-7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	241,620.1	243,373.0	244,994.6	248,130.3	237,316.3	13.8	14.6	15.7	5.3	-1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)</b>												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	168,837.3	170,640.7	171,679.3	171,584.4	164,065.2	13.8	11.7	6.5	3.6	-2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	72,782.7	72,732.4	73,315.2	76,546.0	73,251.1	24.6	22.2	10.1	9.3	0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>Average Lending Rate (ALR)</b>	Basis Point	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.50	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	%	3.43	3.43	3.47	3.68	4.25	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	4.02	4.01	3.99	4.13	4.47	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	5.69	5.63	5.64	5.78	5.99	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks</b>	%	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.65	6.05	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks</b>	%	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.72	6.12	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

- <sup>p</sup> preliminary
- <sup>1</sup> latest data until Third Quarter 2022
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2021			2022			2023			DATA SOURCE	
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		
Value		Annual Percentage Change (%)										
<b>X Savings Deposits Interest Rate</b>												
- Commercial Banks	%	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.61	0.72	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.33	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector</b>												
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	893.5	1,356.8	3,225.0	9,066.5	2,767.3	-2.8	221.8	594.3	209.7	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	2,892.2	830.3	324.0	731.2	1,704.7	797.1	645.2	173.5	-40.4	209.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	17,942.3	11,025.9	9,638.7	17,409.6	18,840.5	208.3	25.2	107.0	5.0	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	38,434.8	43,877.6	31,732.1	46,869.5	55,347.2	87.1	108.8	134.8	40.4	40.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	10,593.1	8,116.3	6,155.1	9,850.7	27,416.1	61.0	40.3	118.5	158.8	158.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	5,844.7	6,042.4	5,748.1	6,140.0	10,706.8	101.7	18.6	59.5	83.0	83.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	51,662.0	86,231.4	78,325.1	92,063.8	94,526.7	-13.4	44.6	44.1	53.9	83.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	45.5	113.3	102.3	82.2	420.0	-93.4	-21.4	-56.5	823.6	823.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	129,278.0	157,299.7	135,605.4	182,213.6	211,729.3	31.9	54.1	84.7	63.8	63.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector</b>												
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	15,149.7	13,866.1	14,318.7	19,311.4	14,881.4	61.0	42.6	5.2	49.1	-1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	5,420.4	5,001.5	4,220.6	3,261.0	2,935.4	437.2	235.3	20.0	133.8	-45.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	102,693.8	115,598.1	119,609.1	129,965.3	122,140.3	73.1	70.3	54.7	55.2	18.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	228,614.4	261,002.5	252,255.3	273,694.5	277,750.1	147.3	158.4	108.9	123.4	21.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	27,904.7	34,377.9	38,301.1	38,013.1	37,259.1	53.8	55.3	47.8	50.5	33.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	13,399.5	15,553.8	14,778.6	15,955.3	14,987.5	29.2	28.6	29.1	30.5	11.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	73,808.4	102,350.8	100,477.1	102,175.7	108,966.3	-18.6	10.3	14.4	33.0	47.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	5,584.2	9,611.5	5,529.5	5,511.9	9,162.2	-36.2	-50.6	-50.6	64.1	84.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	472,575.1	557,392.3	544,490.0	587,888.2	588,082.3	62.9	74.4	55.6	69.9	24.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose</b>												
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	5,695.0	14,289.0	12,896.0	14,545.0	15,172.0	-53.3	9.8	5.0	31.9	166.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	8,262.0	11,126.0	11,365.0	11,117.0	11,972.0	-4.6	19.7	36.6	47.5	44.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	34,610.0	44,830.0	44,133.0	46,864.0	50,483.0	-3.6	25.2	27.5	41.3	45.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	8.0	16.0	28.0	28.0	34.0	26.6	126.6	-30.0	460.0	325.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	73,809.0	102,352.0	100,480.0	102,176.0	108,966.0	-18.6	10.3	14.4	33.0	47.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Construction Sector	RM Million	102,900.7	103,328.0	102,550.5	101,248.7	105.5	10.5	9.1	8.2	7.5	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling</b>												
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	29,813.2	49,003.9	49,003.9	52,059.6	49,320.7	0.1	60.6	43.5	48.2	65.4	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	20,308.9	28,773.8	28,155.2	27,837.8	30,418.5	-14.1	19.1	21.7	48.2	49.8	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
<b>3.5.9 Real Estate</b>												
- Index of Services	Point	83.8	85.2	111.1	113.8	114.3	-17.1	-13.4	13.5	36.7	36.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.5.10 Health</b>												
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	126.6	131.0	132.5	135.8	137.7	6.6	9.5	13.2	8.3	8.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.5.11 Education</b>												
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	111.9	110.1	110.9	113.2	121.7	-7.0	-5.8	3.0	5.4	8.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>4.0 OTHERS</b>												
<b>4.1 LABOUR</b>												
<b>4.1.1 Labour Supply</b>												
- Working Age (15-64)	(000)	23,451.1	23,496.5	23,536.0	23,601.8	23,693.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	(000)	16,021.0	16,135.0	16,246.1	16,343.3	16,442.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Employed	(000)	15,274.8	15,440.7	15,574.9	15,701.2	15,831.1	1.2	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployed	(000)	746.2	694.4	671.2	642.0	611.8	0.2	-8.7	-13.0	-16.1	-18.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	(000)	658.1	611.0	593.0	567.5	534.0	1.1	-3.7	-7.4	-14.4	-18.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	(000)	88.1	83.4	78.2	77.8	77.8	-42.3	-33.9	-40.6	-26.6	-11.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	(000)	7,430.1	7,361.5	7,289.9	7,258.5	7,250.6	1.4	0.6	-0.4	-2.2	-2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.2	69.4	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%	4.7	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>4.1.2 Labour Demand</b>												
- Jobs	(000)	8,405.6	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	-0.8	0.9	1.8	3.2	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	(000)	8,231.6	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,484.2	-0.7	0.8	1.7	3.1	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	(000)	174.0	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	(000)	15.04	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until Third Quarter 2022

# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022

n.a. not available

- not applicable



INDICATORS	UNIT	2021				2022				2021				2022				DATA SOURCE
		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	
<b>4.1.3 Labour Productivity</b>																		
- Value Added, per Hour Worked	RM	40.9	42.3	40.3	41.0	42.5	-0.6	1.3	0.3	1.3	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
i. By Economic Activity																		
a. Agriculture	RM	27.5	25.3	22.9	23.4	27.2	-3.4	1.7	-0.3	-3.4	-0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	487.9	532.4	530.9	527.9	508.3	4.4	-9.1	-4.8	-5.1	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
c. Manufacturing	RM	57.3	54.9	56.2	58.1	56.2	2.3	4.6	-1.9	-1.9	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
d. Construction	RM	16.9	15.5	15.6	15.9	16.6	-5.8	-11.0	-8.2	-5.2	-2.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
e. Services	RM	37.8	39.9	38.2	37.8	38.7	-1.8	0.8	1.2	4.0	6.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
- Value Added, per Employment	RM	22,007.0	24,047.0	23,124.0	23,322.0	24,241.0	-5.6	1.7	2.7	5.5	10.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
ii. By Economic Activity																		
a. Agriculture	RM	14,497.0	13,463.0	12,176.0	12,542.0	14,756.0	-2.6	2.9	0.9	-1.6	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	281,108.0	314,462.0	317,500.0	310,885.0	305,891.0	-1.0	-10.5	-3.6	-2.2	8.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
c. Manufacturing	RM	31,349.0	34,308.0	32,270.0	32,864.0	33,935.0	-3.5	5.3	2.8	4.0	8.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
d. Construction	RM	8,598.0	9,080.0	9,351.0	9,351.0	9,881.0	-18.9	-11.2	-5.5	2.9	14.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
e. Services	RM	20,430.0	22,621.0	21,911.0	22,016.0	22,758.0	-6.2	1.1	3.5	7.5	11.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia						
<b>4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification</b>																		
- Non Tertiary	%	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet						
- Tertiary	%	75.0	75.0	75.0	74.0	74.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet						
- Postgraduate	%	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet						
<b>4.1.5 Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience</b>																		
- <1 year	%	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet						
- 1-4 years	%	11.0	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet						
- 5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet						
- 10-14 years	%	16.0	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet						
- 15-19 years	%	11.0	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet						
- =>20 years	%	13.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet						
<b>4.2 STOCK MARKET</b>																		
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,537.8	1,567.5	1,587.4	1,444.2	1,394.6	2.2	-3.7	0.9	-5.8	-9.3	Bursa Malaysia						
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	187.5	167.8	163.3	131.8	110.3	-47.8	-47.4	-47.4	-43.1	-41.2	Bursa Malaysia						
<b>4.3 EXCHANGE RATE</b>																		
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1959	4.1846	4.1924	4.3508	4.4837	0.2	-1.8	-3.1	-5.1	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia						
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.7836	5.6411	5.6279	5.4710	5.2770	-6.2	-3.9	-0.4	5.5	9.6	Central Bank of Malaysia						
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8670	5.8770	5.8477	5.8701	5.8679	-1.1	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia						
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.1020	3.0830	3.1004	3.1597	3.2087	-1.5	-1.1	-1.6	-2.0	-3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia						
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.9468	4.7853	4.7070	4.6383	4.5174	-0.8	2.3	4.1	7.2	9.5	Central Bank of Malaysia						
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	456.9856	453.6822	453.6830	451.2265	464.0641	-0.1	0.1	-1.0	0.4	-1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia						
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.9108	3.6810	3.6092	3.3580	3.2455	3.8	6.8	6.4	12.3	17.4	Central Bank of Malaysia						
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	53.9468	53.7196	53.7130	55.4512	57.1328	0.5	-1.4	-2.5	-4.1	-5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia						

Note:  
p preliminary  
1 latest data until Third Quarter 2022  
# provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2022  
n.a. not applicable  
- not applicable

**EDITORIAL BOARD**

Noraliza Mohamad Ali	Syed Ibrahim Mohd Jamaluddin	Siti Rahmah Seh Omar
Herzie Mohamed Nordin	Veronica S. Jamilat	Diyana Amalina Fadzil
Wan Siti Zaleha Wan Zakaria	Siti Sarah Che Dan	Ahmad Najmi Ariffin
Rozita Misran	Mohd Firdaus Zaini	Nur Aseken Md Ya'cob
Rusnani Hussin @ Isa	Farrahlizawati Mohd Isa	Syazwani Aliah Abd Rahman
Malathi Ponnusamy	Zuradi Jusoh	Nurul Effa Farhana Halim
Mohd Sawal Shakimon	K Megala Kumarran	Nur Najihah Sazuki
Syahron Helmy Abdullah Halim	Siti Norfadillah Md Saat	Adibah Aisyah Abd Razak
Siti Salwani Ismail	Lim Kok Hwa	Mohamad Amjad Mohamed Zahari
Noor Masayu Mhd Khalili	Noraniza Ibrahim	Nur Nabila Nazwa Abu Bakar
Liang Hung Shan	Kumutha Shanmugam	Farril Fardan Danial
Nor Hanizah Abu Hanit	Ahmad Shafique Mohamed	Aelina Khairina Mohd Arifin
Khairul Aidah Samah	Mohd Syahidi Alfee Mohamad Mohar	Rahidah Mohd Nor
Ahmad Redzuan Abdul Hadi		

**AUTHORS**

Zainuddin Ahmad	Azura Arzemi	K Megala Kumarran
Siti Asiah Ahmad	Suhaya Komari	Nur Surya Ab. Razak
Norhayati Jantan	Ahmad Redzuan Abdul Hadi	Molly Diana Lim Mahzan
Jamaliah Jaafar	Abdul Latif Abd Kadir	Wan Nuraliya Afifah Wan Ramli
Siti Haslinda Mohd Din	Mohd Firdaus Zaini	Nur Fathin Mohd Khalil
Fuziah Md Amin	Farrahlizawati Mohd Isa	Mardziah Nawama
Noraliza Mohamad Ali	Khamsiah Mat Zin	Siti Khairunnisa Salleh
Shafizaermawaty Shafei	Syed Omar Faizal Syed Mohd Yusof	Wan Aznie Fatimah Wan Abd Jalil
Suzana Abu Bakar	Anis Amirah Zainal Abidin	Mohd Asyraf Adzmin
Wan Siti Zaleha Wan Zakaria	Pameza Abdul Harip	Nur Saadah Abd Majid
Sharuddin Shafie	Mohd Saiful Husain	Nur Maslina Muhamed
Rusnani Hussin@Isa	Sitie Suria Zakaria	Nur Fazlin Abdullah
Rozita Misran	Nor Hasnida Mahyudin	Muhammad Fadhil Mujab
Malathi Ponnusamy	Masitah Kamaludin	Md Sobri Md Yusoff
Siti Salwani Ismail	Fatin Raihana Tamran	Sahida Aris @ Idris
Nor Hanizah Abu Hanit	Nurul Ainie Hamid	Kalana Macha
Syed Ibrahim Mohd Jamaluddin	Kumutha Shanmugam	Josephin Anak Puis
Siti Faizah Hanim Md Matar		

Services Statistics Division

Institute of Labour Market Information and Analysis

Prices, Income and Expenditure Statistics Division

National Accounts Statistics Division

Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics

International Trade Statistics Division

Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division

Manpower and Social Statistics Division

Methodology and Research Division

Economic Indicators Division

Balance of Payments Statistics Division

Strategic Communication and International Division

Industrial Production & Construction Statistics Division

Integration & Data Management Division

Department of Statistics, Malaysia Negeri Sembilan

Department of Statistics, Malaysia Selangor

Core Team Big Data Analytic

# StatsMalaysia



[www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my)



#Stats Malaysia || #MyStatsDay

#MyCensus2020 || #LeaveNoOneBehind

[www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my)



@StatsMalaysia



20 OCT 2016-2030