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JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC **STATISTICS** R E V I E W

VOL. 4 | 2023

Announcement:

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is conducting the Economic Census in 2023. DOSM greatly appreciates the cooperation of respondents to provide information and ensuring the success of this census. Please visit www.dosm.gov.my for more information.

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

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is publishing the fourth series of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) in 2023. I am delighted to welcome users and readers to this publication, which presents the latest economic scenario based on official macroeconomic statistics published by DOSM. This edition focuses on the latest statistics released in February 2023 and some upcoming statistics for March 2023. In addition, an article entitled **"Using input-output analysis, estimating the COVID-19 pandemic's effects on the Malaysian economy"**, which estimates the impact of COVID-19 on output and value added in Malaysia as a whole using the I-O model, is featured in this edition.

After more than two years of grappling with the COVID-19 pandemic that has disrupted lives globally, the geopolitical tensions coupled with supply shortages have resulted in inflation and subsequently become a barrier to global economic recovery, and it varies by country. According to the latest World Economic Outlook (WEO) report released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2023, the global economy continues to experience a sharper slowdown and greater uncertainty. The advanced economies are projected to record weaker economic growth in 2023 concomitantly; the emerging markets and developing economies are predicted to grow at a moderate pace in the same year.

As for Malaysia on the economic front, after a strong rebound in 2022, the growth is projected to moderate between 4.0 and 5.0 per cent in 2023 due to external headwinds, while inflation to remain elevated. According to the 2023 Economic Outlook Report by the Ministry of Finance Malaysia, the expansion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023 is attributed to the country's strong macroeconomic fundamentals, robust domestic demand and effective implementation of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMK-12). Moreover, Malaysia has also seen an increase in tourist arrivals, trade and business activity, which has contributed to a robust recovery, particularly in the service sector, as tourism recovers and more people head out for vacations following the reopening of international borders.

Looking at the latest economic performance in February 2023, several key indicators showed an increasing trend compared to the same month in 2022. The Industrial Production Index (IPI) increased by 3.6 per cent in February 2023 after posting a modest growth of 1.8 per cent in January 2023. Accordingly, Manufacturing sales were RM145.2 billion, a double-digit growth of 10.3 per cent in February 2023 compared to the same month of last year. Meanwhile, Malaysia's merchandise trade recorded double-digit growth in February 2023, rising 11.0 per cent to RM205.0 billion from RM184.7 billion in the same month of last year. Exports rose by 9.8 per cent to RM112.3 billion, while imports rose 12.4 per cent to reach RM92.7 billion. As a result, the trade surplus shrank 1.3 per cent year-on-year to RM19.6 billion. However, the total trade tapered off by 1.6 per cent in March 2023, to record a value of RM232.7 billion as compared to RM236.5 billion in the same month of the preceding year.

In terms of prices, Malaysia's inflation remained at 3.7 per cent in February 2023 contributed by Restaurants & Hotels (7.4%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (7.0%). This growth was also attributable to Transport; Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance; Recreation Services & Culture; Miscellaneous Goods & Services; Health; Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Education. Malaysia's inflation eased to 3.4 per cent in March 2023, with the index recording 129.9 compared to 125.6 in the same month in 2022.

Nevertheless, Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI), which measures the prices of goods at the factory gate, fell to negative 0.8 per cent in February 2023 from 1.3 per cent in January 2023. This is the first decline since January 2021 due to the base effect and lower prices of primary commodities. The PPI continued to decline to negative 2.9 per cent in March 2023 from negative 0.8 per cent in February 2023.

Following the sectorial performance in February 2023, the labour force expanded further, as reflected in the increase in the number of labour force during the month as compared to February 2022. Malaysia's labour market showed that the number of employed persons continued to grow by 2.9 per cent, or by 458.4 thousand persons added, recording 16.19 million persons (February 2022: 15.73 million persons). This is in tandem with the continuous operation of all economic and social activities following the higher domestic demand and the resumption of inbound tourism activities.

With these progresses, Malaysia's near-term economic prospects remain optimistic as depicted by the Leading Index (LI) February 2023, which rose by 0.6 per cent to attain 111.6 points from 110.9 points in February 2022. The trend is in line with the monthly change of LI, which posted a growth of 2.9 per cent in February 2023 as against a negative 1.5 per cent in the previous month. Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in February 2023, LI recorded better index points compared to the previous month which was 99.41 points (January 2023: 98.61 points). Despite remained below the trend of 100.0 points; the economic outlook is expected to improve in the near term, supported by domestic demand and robust policies under the Budget 2023.

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 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://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 the 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

April 2023

KEY REVIEW

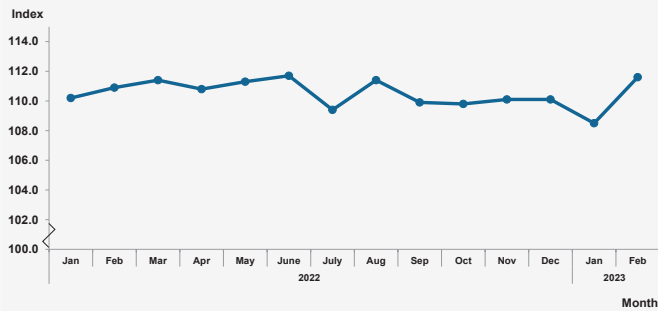
- According to the latest World Economic Outlook (WEO) from International Monetary Fund's (IMF), released in April 2023, the global economy is expected to grow 2.8 per cent in 2023 before accelerating to 3.0 per cent in 2024. Growth in advanced economies is projected to slow sharply, from 2.7 per cent in 2022 to 1.3 per cent this year, before picking up to 1.4 per cent in 2024. However, the performance of many emerging and developing economies is improving, and growth is expected to be 3.9 per cent in 2023 and accelerate to 4.2 per cent in 2024.
- Malaysia's economy is expected to grow at a moderate rate of between 4.0 and 5.0 per cent in 2023, according to the Ministry of Finance's Economic Outlook Report 2023. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expansion in 2023 is supported by the resilience of the country's macroeconomic fundamentals, the strength of domestic demand and the effectiveness of the implementation of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMK-12).
- Natural rubber production declined by 2.7 per cent in February 2023 to 27,209 tonnes from 27,950 tonnes in the same month of 2022. On a monthly basis, natural rubber production fell by 7.6 per cent as against 29,451 tonnes in January 2023. While for oil palm fresh fruit bunches (FFB) production, Malaysia produced 6,718,223 tonnes in March 2023, a decrease of 8.9 per cent as compared to March 2022 (7,374,154 tonnes). However, the production on a monthly basis increased by 1.8 per cent from 6,601,545 tonnes in February 2023.
- In terms of industrial performances, Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) rose 3.6 per cent in February 2023 after posting a modest 1.8 per cent growth in January 2023. The growth was led by increases in Manufacturing sector at 4.9 per cent and Electricity sector at 1.1 per cent.
- The Manufacturing sector's sales amounted to RM145.2 billion, a double-digit growth of 10.3 per cent in February 2023 as compared to the same month of last year. The better performance was driven by strong growth in Transport equipment & other manufactures (14.3%); Food, beverages & tobacco products (14.0%) and Electrical & electronics products (10.0%) sub-sectors.
- Concurrently, the Wholesale & Retail Trade's sales amounted to RM134.3 billion in February 2023, with a growth of 14.7 per cent year-on-year. The increase was largely contributed by the Retail Trade sub-sector which rose 19.2 per cent to RM58.2 billion. This was followed by Motor Vehicles and Wholesale Trade which also grew by 36.1 per cent to RM16.9 billion and 5.9 per cent to RM59.1 billion, respectively.
- Malaysia's inflation remained at 3.7 per cent in February 2023. The rise in Malaysia's inflation was contributed by Restaurants & Hotels (7.4%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (7.0%). This was followed by the growth in Transport; Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance; Recreation Services & Culture; Miscellaneous Goods & Services; Health; Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Education. For March 2023, the inflation eased to 3.4 per cent.
- Meanwhile, Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) which measures the prices of goods at factory gate fell to negative 0.8 per cent in February 2023 from 1.3 per cent in January 2023. This is the first decline since January 2021 due to base effect and lower primary commodities prices. The decline was mainly due to a negative 26.1 per cent decline in the Agriculture, forestry & fishing. This was followed by Mining index which slipped to negative 6.5 per cent. PPI declined further to negative 2.9 per cent in March 2023.
- Looking at the external trade performances, Malaysia's merchandise trade recorded double-digit growth in February 2023, rising 11.0 per cent year-on-year to RM205.0 billion from RM184.7 billion. Exports rose 9.8 per cent to RM112.3 billion, while imports rose 12.4 per cent to reach RM92.7 billion. As a result, the trade surplus shrank 1.3 per cent year-on-year to RM19.6 billion. However, the total trade narrowed by 1.6 per cent year-on-year in March 2023, to record a value of RM232.7 billion.

- Malaysia's labour market showed that the number of employed persons continued to rise by 2.9 per cent or equivalent to 458.4 thousand persons, recording 16.19 million persons in February 2023 (February 2022: 15.73 million persons). Meanwhile, the employment-to-population rose by 1.1 percentage points to 67.4 per cent from 66.3 per cent in the February last year. Overall, the number of labour force increased by 2.3 per cent (+378.5 thousand persons) compared to 16.40 million persons in the same period of the previous year. Therefore, the LFPR edged up by 0.8 percentage points, while the unemployment rate was 3.5 per cent (February 2022: 4.1 per cent).
- The annual change in the Leading Index (LI) recorded an increase of 0.6 per cent and reached 111.6 points in February 2023 compared to 110.9 points in the same month last year. The trend corresponds to the monthly change of LI, which recorded a growth of 2.9 per cent in February 2023 as against a negative 1.5 per cent in the previous month. Although the LI index remained below 100.0 points (February 2023: 99.41 points), the economic outlook is expected to improve in the near term, supported by domestic demand and robust policies under the 2023 Budget.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

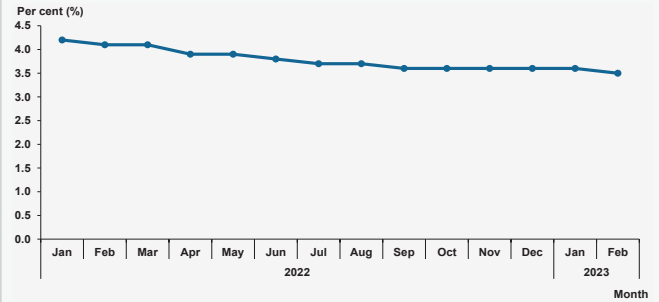
Leading Index

111.6
FEBRUARY 2023



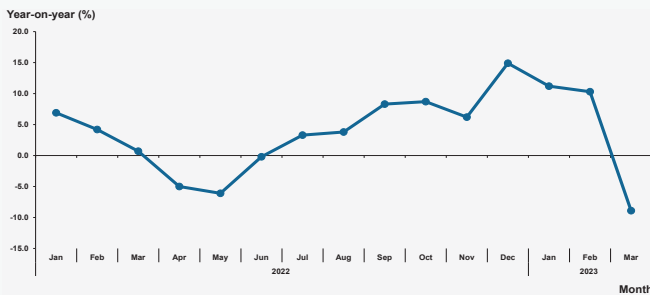
Unemployment Rate

3.5%
FEBRUARY 2023



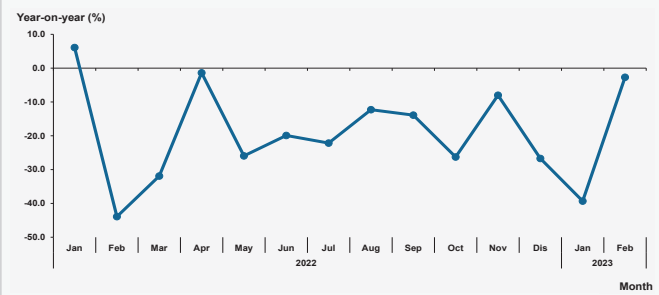
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

-8.9%
MARCH 2023



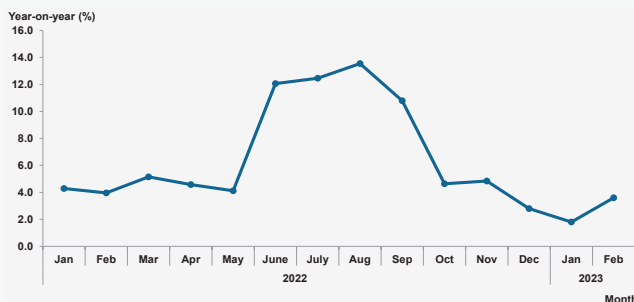
Production of Natural Rubber

-2.7%
FEBRUARY 2023



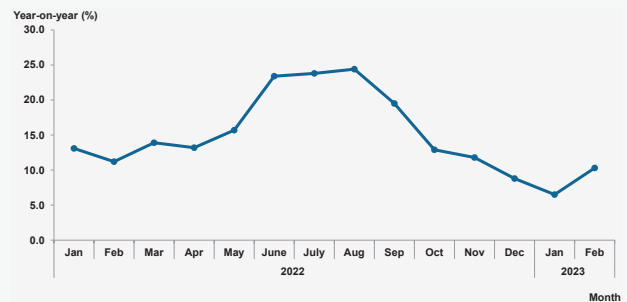
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

3.6%
FEBRUARY 2023



Sales Value of Manufacturing sector

10.3%
FEBRUARY 2023

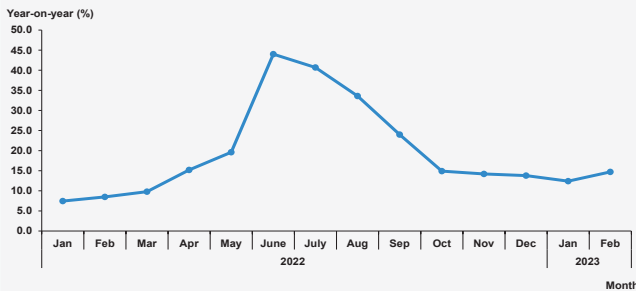


Note:

- 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

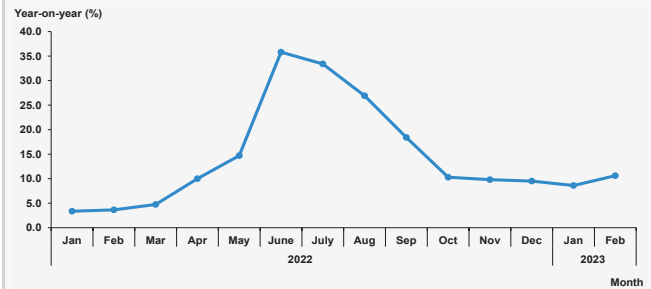
**Sales Value of
Wholesale & Retail Trade**

14.7%
FEBRUARY 2023



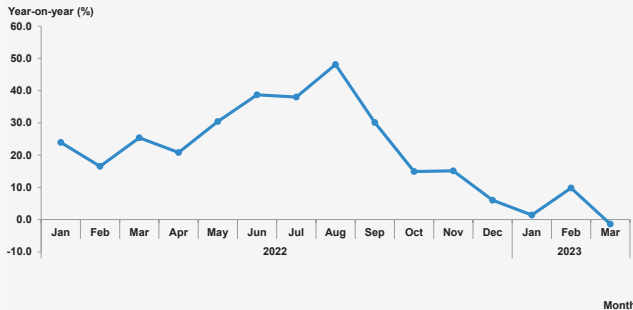
**Volume Index of
Wholesale & Retail Trade**

10.6%
FEBRUARY 2023



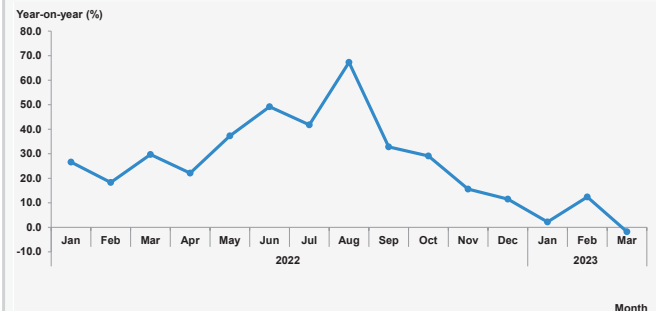
Exports

-1.4%
MARCH 2023



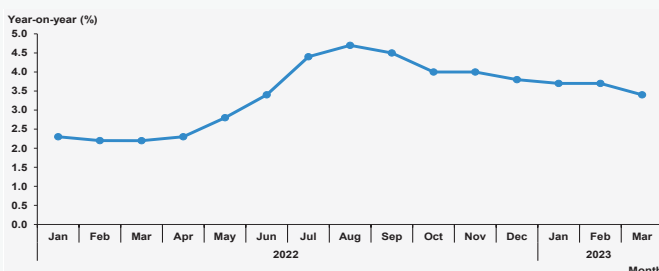
Imports

-1.8%
MARCH 2023



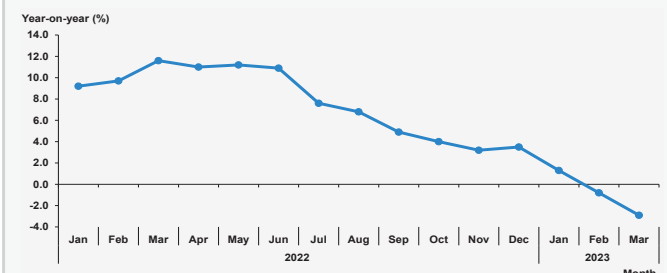
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

3.4%
MARCH 2023



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

-2.9%
MARCH 2023



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 economy is expected to grow by 2.8 per cent in 2023 before accelerating to 3.0 per cent in 2024, according to the latest World Economic Outlook (WEO) report released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in April 2023. The report also notes that the global economy continues to experience a sharper slowdown and greater uncertainty, along with stickier inflation. Although there has been a decrease in global inflation, core inflation is likely to decline more slowly. The cost-of-living crisis, tightening financial conditions in most regions, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the lingering COVID-19 pandemic have heavily weighed down the economic outlook.

Growth in advanced economies is projected to sharply decelerate from 2.7 per cent in 2022 to 1.3 per cent this year before rising to 1.4 per cent in 2024. The projection for 2023 is 0.1 percentage point higher than projections in January 2023, boosted by robust labour markets. However, many emerging markets and developing economies are picking up, with a projected growth rate of 3.9 per cent in 2023 and expected to accelerate by 4.2 per cent in 2024, as shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1: World Economic Outlook Projections by the IMF, 2022 – 2024 (%)

Country	2022	Projection	
		2023	2024
World Output	3.4	2.8	3.0
Advanced Economies	2.7	1.3	1.4
United States	2.1	1.6	1.1
Euro Area	3.5	0.8	1.4
Japan	1.1	1.3	1.0
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.0	3.9	4.2
China	3.0	5.2	4.5
India	6.8	5.9	6.3
Indonesia	5.3	5.0	5.1
Thailand	2.6	3.4	3.6
Vietnam	8.0	5.8	6.9
Philippines	7.6	6.0	5.8
Malaysia	8.7	4.5	4.5
Brazil	2.9	0.9	1.5
Mexico	3.1	1.8	1.6
Saudi Arabia	8.7	3.1	3.1

Source: IMF World Economic Outlook, April 2023

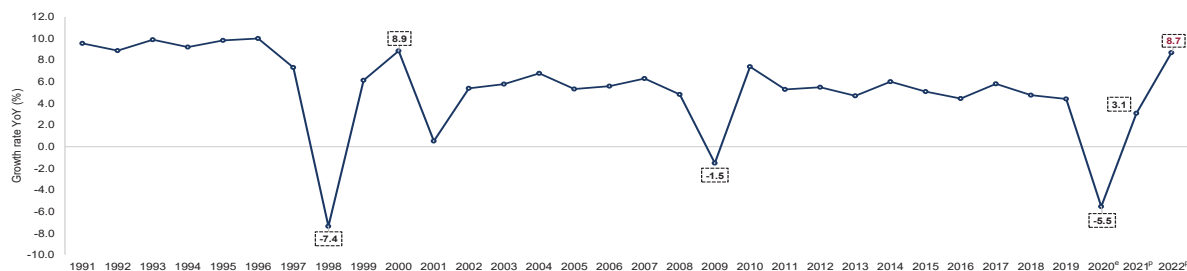
Looking at the recent economic performance indicator, based on advance estimates, Singapore's economy grew marginally by 0.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2023, from 2.1 per cent in the previous quarter. Viet Nam's economy in the first quarter of 2023 was estimated to increase by 3.3 per cent as compared to 5.9 per cent in the previous quarter, while the United Kingdom's (UK) GDP was estimated to have grown marginally by 0.5 per cent in February 2023 as compared to the same month a year ago.

Economy of Malaysia

Malaysia's economy is expected to grow modestly between 4.0 and 5.0 per cent in 2023. According to the 2023 Economic Outlook Report by the Ministry of Finance Malaysia, the expansion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023 is attributed to the country's strong macroeconomic fundamentals, robust domestic demand and effective implementation of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMK-12). Additionally, with the transition to the endemic phase and the reopening of international borders, Malaysia has witnessed an increase in the number of tourist arrivals, trade and business activities, contributing towards a stable recovery, particularly in the Services sector.

In 2022, Malaysia's economy recorded a notable surge to 8.7 per cent compared to 3.1 per cent growth in the previous year. This is the highest annual growth seen in 22 years (2000: 8.9%). The annual growth of Malaysia's GDP from 1991 to 2022 is depicted in **Chart 1**.

Chart 1: Annual Growth of Malaysia's GDP, 1991 – 2022p



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The favourable performance in 2022 was contributed by positive growth in all sectors. Services sector accelerated to 10.9 per cent followed by Manufacturing (8.1%) and Mining & quarrying (3.4%) sectors. Additionally, Construction and Agriculture sectors rebounded in 2022 with the growth of 5.0 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively, after these two sectors registered decline for two consecutive years.

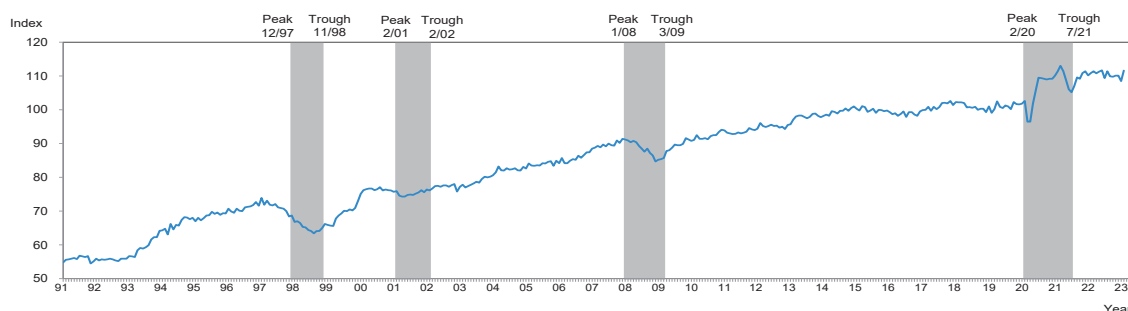
On the demand side, both Private final consumption and Gross fixed capital formation recorded positive growth. However, Net exports remain contracted 1.8 per cent (2021: -4.1%) due to the slower growth of Exports than Imports.

Overall, Malaysia's GDP at current prices amounted to RM1.8 trillion, while it was RM1.5 trillion at constant prices in 2022. Hence, the Gross national income per capita surged to RM52,819 from RM46,163 in the previous year.

Consequently, Malaysia's economic level in 2022 exceeded the pre-pandemic level of 2019 by 5.9 per cent or RM83.4 billion aided by higher growth in the Services (6.9%) and Manufacturing (15.3%) sectors. However, the Mining & quarrying, Construction and Agriculture sectors were still below the pre-pandemic level.

In February 2023, the annual change of the Leading Index (LI) rebounded with a growth of 0.6 per cent to attain 111.6 points from 110.9 points a year ago. The growth was underpinned by the good performances in the Number of Housing Units Approved, Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals and the Number of New Companies Registered. The trend aligns with the monthly change of LI, which rose by 2.9 per cent in February 2023 as against a negative 1.5 per cent in the previous month. Almost all components showed increases attributed mainly to the Number of New Companies Registered (1.0%). Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in February 2023, LI recorded better index points compared to the previous month which was 99.41 points (January 2023: 98.61 points). Although it remained below the trend of 100.0 points, the economic outlook is expected to improve in the near term supported by domestic demand and resilient policy measures under Budget 2023.

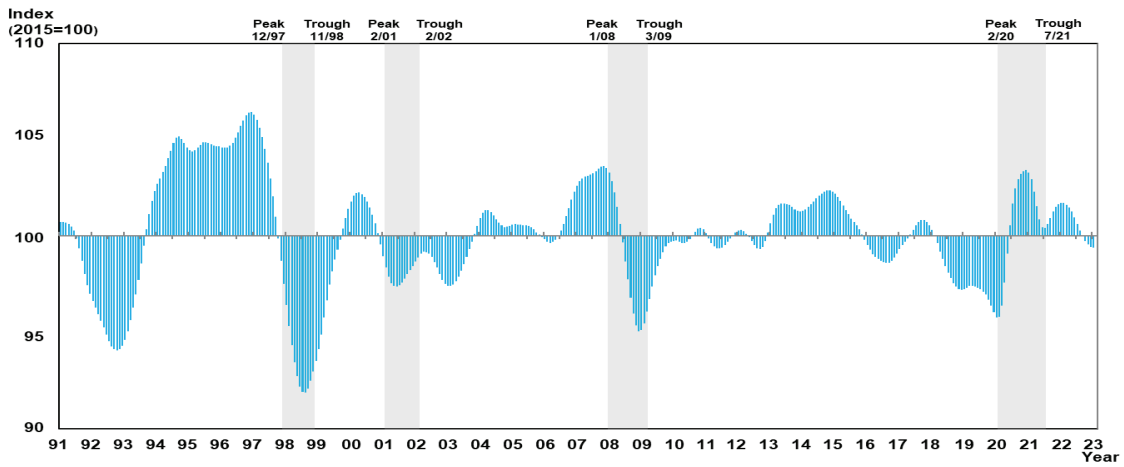
Chart 2: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

OVERVIEW

Chart 3: Leading Composite Index (Long Term Trend = 100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

USING INPUT-OUTPUT ANALYSIS, ESTIMATING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC'S EFFECTS ON THE MALAYSIAN ECONOMY

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Economic Indicators Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic has affected the people's daily life. In this regard, the government has enacted phases of Movement Control Order (MCO) across the nation as an effort to curb the virus' spread, with exemptions granted to a few essential industries.

The health crisis has two major impacts on the economy: (i) the impact on demand for goods and services as a result of income loss and economic uncertainty; and (ii) the impact on the supply of goods and services due to disruptions to the domestic and international value chain. The government introduced four Economic Stimulus Packages (PRE) worth RM305.0 billion throughout 2020 to lessen the overall impact of the MCO and the spread of the COVID-19 on the economy as to ease the burden of the people, ensure business continuity and encourage economic recovery.

The RM305.0 billion PRE allocated includes RM55.0 billion in government fiscal direct injection distributed through PENJANA (RM10.0 billion), PRIHATIN SME+ (RM10.0 billion), PRIHATIN PRE (RM25.0 billion), and KITA PRIHATIN (RM10.0 billion). The Wage Subsidy Programme (PSU), employment retention and recruiting incentives, and recruitment and training support received the greatest fiscal injection, namely RM23.8 billion, or 43.3 per cent of the government's total fiscal direct injection. Following that, Bantuan Prihatin Nasional (BPN) contributed 24.7 per cent with a value of RM13.6 billion.

The study aims to estimate the impact of COVID-19 on the output and value added in Malaysia as a whole using the I-O model and subsequently to determine which sectors were most affected by the MCO.

LITERATURE REVIEW

I-O analysis can be used to investigate the effects of a nation's economic losses brought by unforeseen circumstances such as epidemics or natural disasters. In order to quantify the losses suffered by the Indian economy and the sector responsible for producing electricity as a result of the COVID-19-induced economic shutdown, Kanitkar (2020) produced the I-O tables for 2020 using the input coefficient for 2017 as the reference year. Based on this methodology, his findings demonstrate the use of I-O model in assessing losses by sector and overall economy due to the COVID-19 curfew.

Galbusera & Giannopoulos (2018) compared the I-O analysis with simultaneous equation econometric models and CGE models on disasters by taking into account supply disruptions in terms of supply and demand as well as the assessment of economic resilience. They found the I-O model had an advantage in merging with other analytical techniques (Simultaneous equation econometric models and CGE models). In addition, they believed that this analysis is relevant in assisting the formation of the policy, particularly in terms of large-scale impact analysis and efficient resource utilization.

Hasegawa et al. conducted a study to estimate the economic damages brought by floods and global warming in Japan using the I-O analysis (2009). Based on this study, he was able to calculate the direct economic losses suffered by each location as well as the indirect losses that affected areas outside of those directly impacted.

DATA SOURCE AND METHODOLOGY

This study employs I-O analysis, which can quantify the effect of changes in the final demand component on the growth of total economy. Malaysia I-O Tables 2020 and economic growth projection data from Ministry of Finance Malaysia's 2020 was used in order to obtain counterfactual Malaysia I-O Tables 2020 (Y2020f) which estimate the unrealised gains without pandemic situation for the study's purposes. Using the Leontief model, the value of output based on the expected value of the final demand (Y2020f) for 2020 (private consumption, government consumption, gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventory, and exports) were estimated.

The following equation was used to compute the effect of loss in order to assess the effect of Malaysia's economic losses on the output and value added components:

$$X_{2020f} = (1 - A_{2015})^{-1} Y_{2020f}$$

where:

X_{2020f} = forecast output for 2020

A_{2015} = input coefficient of 2015¹

Y_{2020f} = the forecast value of the final demand in 2020

1 Malaysia I-O Table 2015 used as a reference year

FINDINGS

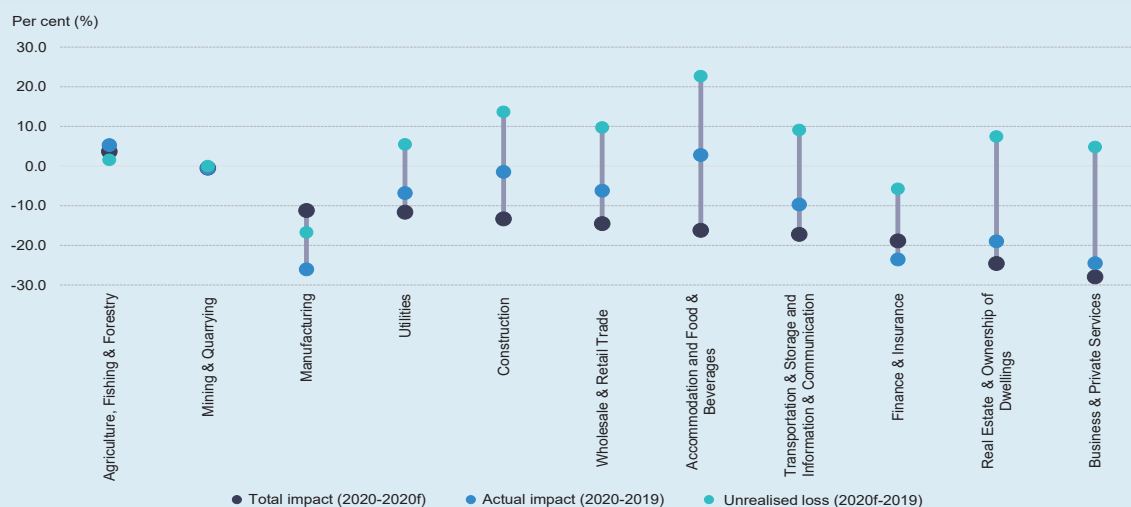
Based on the findings, the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on the overall economy in Malaysia had imposed a total output loss estimated at 10.7 per cent, as shown in **Table 1a**. In which, the actual output loss was 5.9 per cent in 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Meanwhile, 4.8 per cent of unrealised output was estimated in 2020 in the absence of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Table 1a: Economic Impact due to the COVID-19 Pandemic on Malaysia's Output and Value Added for 2020

	Output (%)	Value Added (%)
Actual economic losses observed	-5.9	-6.5
Unrealised loss from a hypothetical without pandemic situation	-4.8	-5.5
Total loss / Impact of COVID-19 pandemic	-10.7	-12.0

The predicted total value added loss as the impact of COVID-19 pandemic was 12.0 per cent in 2020. Of which, the actual economic losses observed during the pandemic in 2020 was 6.5 per cent. Thus, the value added loss that was being unrealised because of the epidemic was 5.5 per cent.

Chart 1a: Percentage Change of Total Impact, Actual Impact and Unrealised Loss by Malaysia's Output due to COVID-19 Pandemic, 2020

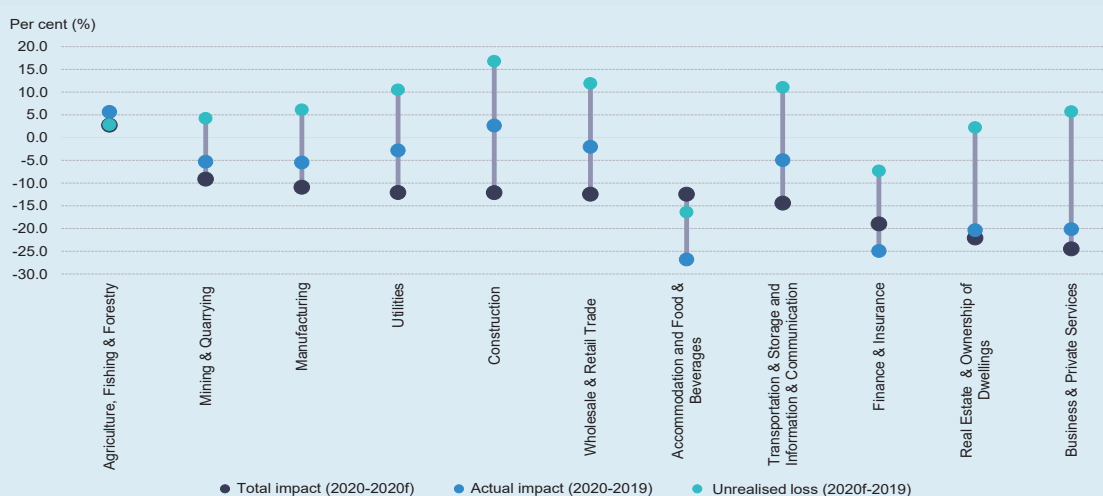


The majority of economic activities slowed down in terms of output impact, as a result of the disruptions in supply during the pandemic, as shown in (Chart 1a). Business & private services sector (27.9%), Construction sector (24.6%) and Accommodation and food & beverages sector (18.9%) experienced the largest output losses following these industries were not permitted to operate at full capacity.

However, the total output impact for Agricultural, fishery, and forestry sectors was predicted to increase by 3.7 per cent. Thus, the actual output inclined by 5.3 per cent because of an increase in price of palm oil commodity.

In terms of value added impact, Finance & insurance sector was expected to record the highest unrealised of value added with 16.8 per cent. However, the actual value added of this sector recorded an increase of 2.7 per cent in 2020. While Construction sector had the highest total value added losses estimated at 24.5 per cent due to input costs that need to be paid despite the fact that construction works could not be fully executed following the MCO (Chart 1b).

Chart 1b: Percentage Change of Total Impact, Actual Impact and Unrealised Loss by Malaysia's Value Added due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, 2020



CONCLUSION

Overall, based on this study, the COVID-19 pandemic impacted Malaysia's overall economy with an estimated total output loss of 10.7 per cent in 2020. Meanwhile, 4.8 per cent of unrealised output was estimated in 2020 without the COVID-19 pandemic. The findings show the value added impact loss was estimated at 12.0 per cent. While the unrealised loss of value added from a hypothetical no pandemic situation was 5.5 per cent. In terms of sectoral, Construction sector recorded the highest impact value added loss. While Business & private services sector registered the highest impact output loss.

However, there are limitation in the calculation of the growth and reduction of the entire economy, the comparison of current data alone is insufficient especially in abnormal or unexpected situations such as pandemics or natural disasters. Therefore, to determine the actual damage or loss to the economy, it is necessary to account for the income that would have been earned under normal circumstances.

DISCLAIMER

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

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
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**MALAYSIA
MADANI**



MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL 4/ 2023

PRODUCTION



Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)

Mar 2023: 6,718,223 tonnes ▼ -8.9%
Feb 2023: 6,601,545 tonnes ▲ 10.5%



Production of Natural Rubber

Feb 2023: 27,209 tonnes ▼ -2.7%
Jan 2023: 29,451 tonnes ▼ -39.3%



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Feb 2023: ▲ 3.6%
Jan 2023: ▲ 1.8%



Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector

Feb 2023: RM134.3b ▲ 14.7%
Jan 2023: RM135.1b ▲ 12.4%



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

Feb 2023: RM145.2b ▲ 10.3%
Jan 2023: RM148.0b ▲ 6.5%

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Exports

Mar 2023: RM129.7b ▼ -1.4%
*Feb 2023: RM112.3b ▲ 9.8%
Jan 2023: RM112.7b ▲ 1.4%



Imports

Mar 2023: RM103.0b ▼ -1.8%
*Feb 2023: RM92.7b ▲ 12.4%
Jan 2023: RM94.5b ▲ 2.2%

*As published for the corresponding month

LABOUR MARKET



Number of Employed Persons

Feb 2023: 16.19 mil persons ▲ 2.9%
Jan 2023: 16.16 mil persons ▲ 3.0%



Unemployment Rate

Feb 2023: 3.5%
Jan 2023: 3.6%

PRICES



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Mar 2023: ▲ 3.4%
Feb 2023: ▲ 3.7%
Jan 2023: ▲ 3.7%



Producer Price Index (PPI)

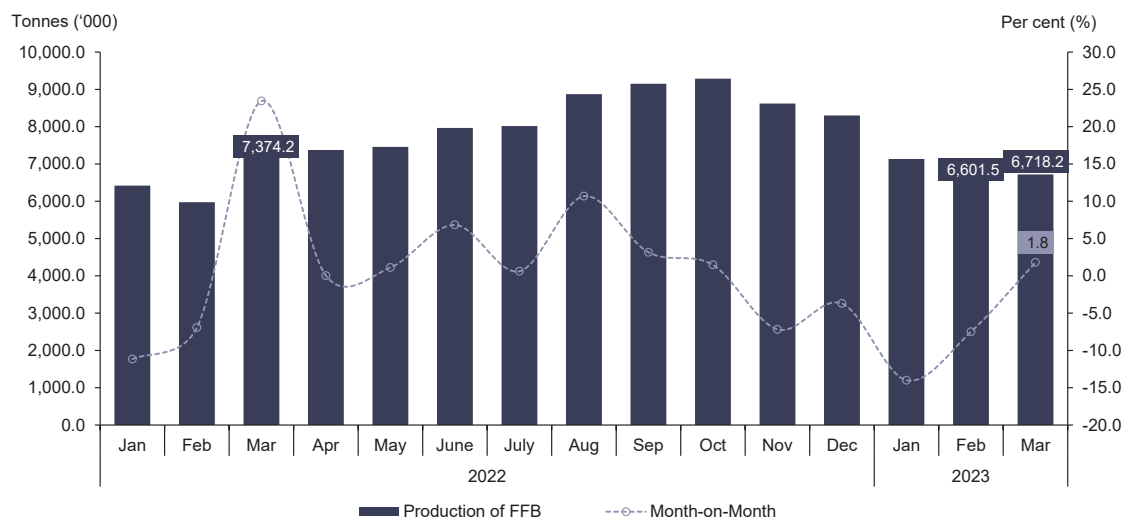
Mar 2023: ▼ -2.9%
Feb 2023: ▼ -0.8%
Jan 2023 : ▲ 1.3%

AGRICULTURE

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in March 2023 increased by 1.8 per cent to 6,718,223 tonnes from 6,601,545 tonnes in February 2023 (**Chart 4**). However, a year-on-year comparison showed a decrease of 8.9 per cent as compared to March 2022 (7,374,154 tonnes).

Chart 4: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2022 - March 2023



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average fresh fruit bunches yield in March 2023 increased by 1.9 per cent to 1.09 tonnes/ha as against February 2023 (1.07 tonnes/ha) as shown in **Table 2**. The average fresh fruit bunches yield for Sabah/Sarawak increased by 6.7 per cent to 1.11 tonnes/ha (February 2023: 1.04 tonnes/ha), while Peninsular Malaysia recorded a decrease of 2.7 per cent with 1.08 tonnes/ha (February 2023: 1.11 tonnes/ha).

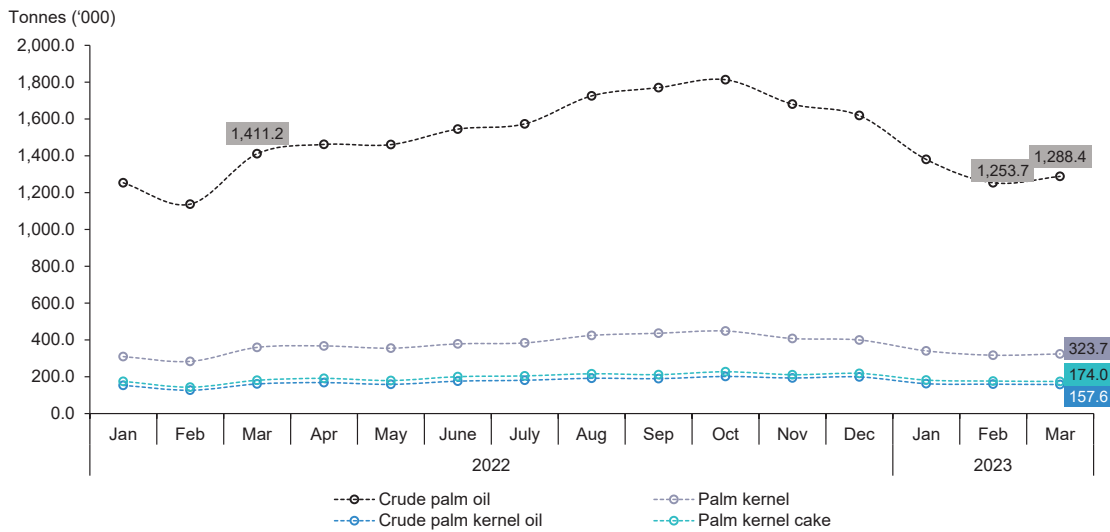
Table 2: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, January 2022 - March 2023 (Tonnes/ha)

Region	2022												2023		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
Malaysia	1.10	0.99	1.18	1.17	1.20	1.26	1.28	1.45	1.51	1.54	1.45	1.38	1.19	1.07	1.09
Peninsular Malaysia	1.07	1.07	1.32	1.28	1.30	1.38	1.40	1.52	1.57	1.61	1.49	1.41	1.19	1.11	1.08
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.12	0.93	1.06	1.08	1.11	1.17	1.18	1.39	1.46	1.48	1.41	1.36	1.19	1.04	1.11

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Production of crude palm oil and palm kernel increased by 2.8 per cent (March 2023: 1,288,354 tonnes, February 2023: 1,253,664 tonnes) and 2.2 per cent (March 2023: 323,743 tonnes, February 2023: 316,781 tonnes) respectively. On the other hand, production of crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake declined by 1.2 per cent (March 2023: 157,590 tonnes, February 2023: 159,485 tonnes) and 1.3 per cent (March 2023: 173,957 tonnes, February 2023: 176,250 tonnes) respectively.

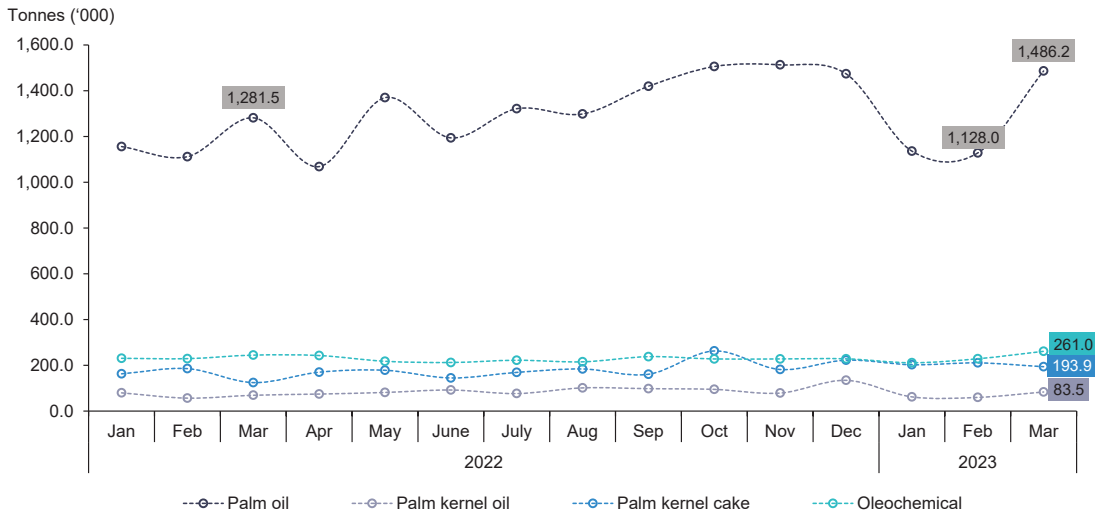
Chart 5: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, January 2022 - March 2023



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil and palm kernel oil went up by 31.8 per cent (March 2023: 1,486,233 tonnes, February 2023: 1,127,953 tonnes) and 39.4 per cent (March 2023: 83,503 tonnes, February 2023: 59,888 tonnes) respectively. Meanwhile, exports of palm kernel oil fell by 7.9 per cent (March 2023: 193,903 tonnes, February 2023: 210,612 tonnes).

Chart 6: Exports of Palm Oil, January 2022 - March 2023

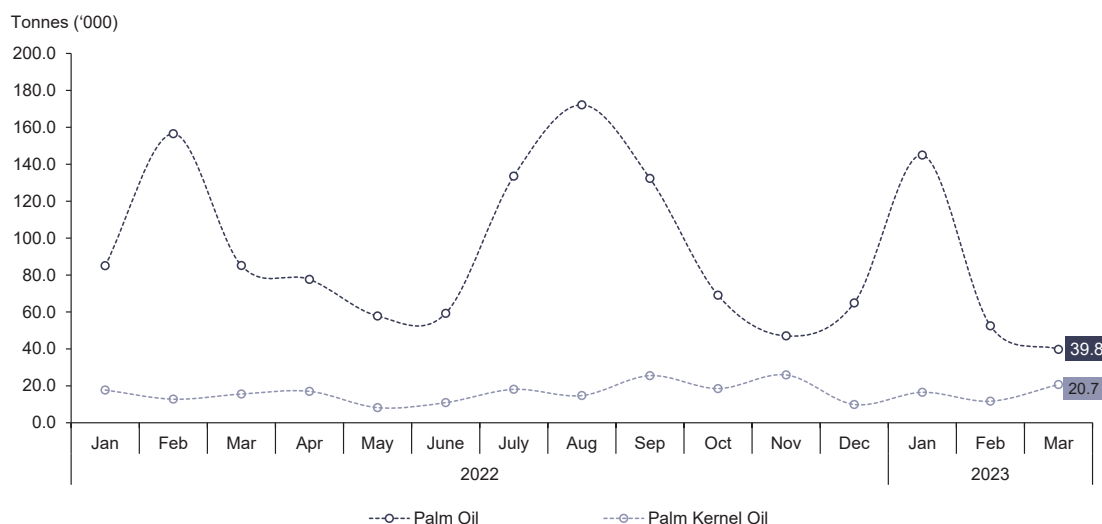


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil dropped by 24.3 per cent (March 2023: 39,772 tonnes, February 2023: 52,506 tonnes) while imports of oil palm kernel accelerated by 77.3 per cent (March 2023: 20,728 tonnes, February 2023: 11,694 tonnes).

AGRICULTURE

Chart 7: Imports by Oil Palm Products, January 2022 - March 2023

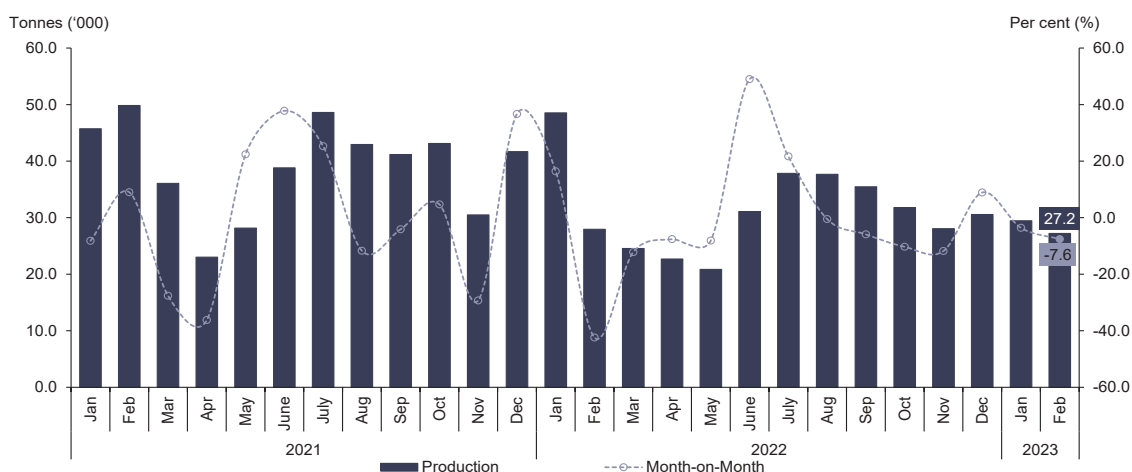


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Rubber

Natural rubber production showed a decrease of 7.6 per cent with 27,209 tonnes in February 2023 as compared to 29,451 tonnes in the previous month (**Chart 8**). Similarly, natural rubber production on an annual basis also fell by 2.7 per cent (February 2022: 27,950 tonnes).

Chart 8: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2022 - February 2023



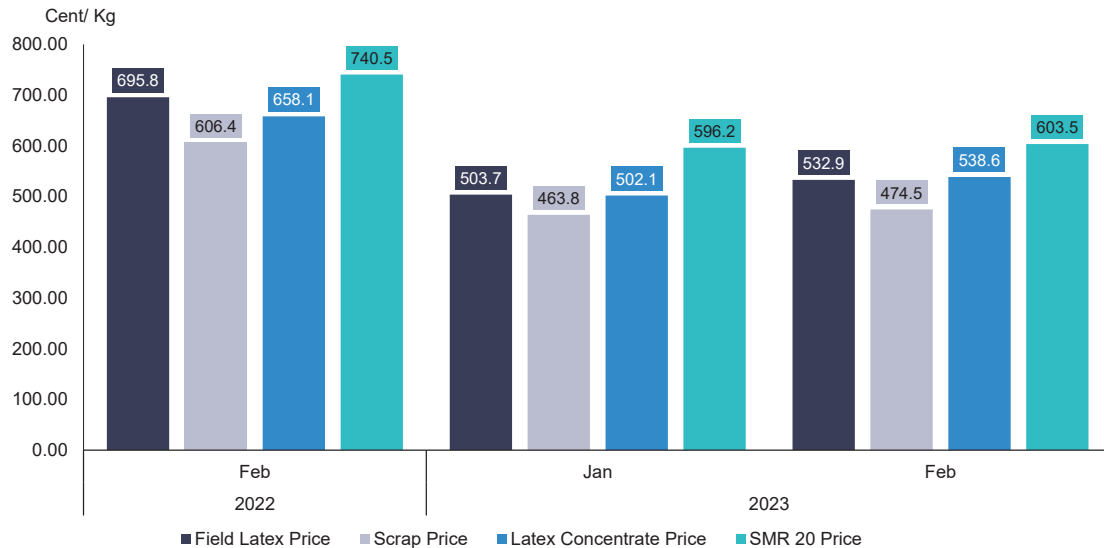
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Smallholdings sector was the main contributor to the production of natural rubber in February 2023 with 87.3 per cent (23,745 tonnes) and the remaining 12.7 per cent (3,464 tonnes) was from the estate sector. On a monthly basis, the production in smallholder and estate sectors showed a decrease of 4.2 per cent and 25.7 per cent respectively. Correspondingly, the yearly comparison also recorded a reduction in the production of smallholdings by 2.5 per cent and the estate sector by 3.7 per cent as compared to February 2022.

The average monthly price analysis showed an increase of 7.3 per cent (February 2023: 538.55 sen per kg; January 2023: 502.05 sen per kg) in Latex Concentrated and 2.3 per cent (February 2023: 474.50 sen per kg; January 2023: 463.84 sen per kg) in Scrap. Prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) increased between 1.2 per cent to 7.2 per cent. World Bank Commodity Price Data reported that the prices for TSR 20

(Technically Specified Rubber) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) decreased 0.7 per cent (from USD1.41/kg to USD1.40/kg) and 0.8 per cent (from USD1.63/kg to USD1.62/kg) respectively.

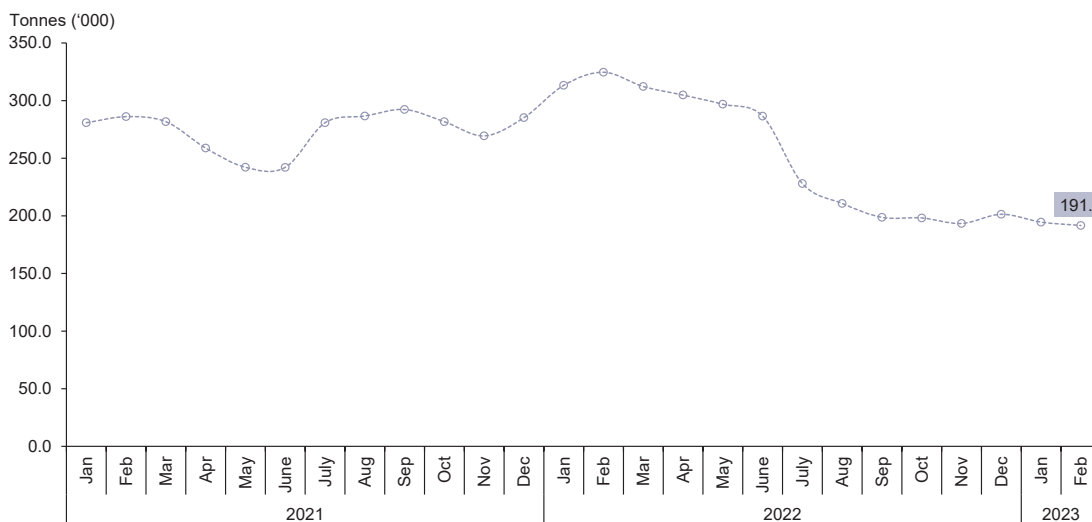
Chart 9: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, February 2022, January 2023 and February 2023



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

The stock of total rubber dropped by 1.5 per cent in February 2023 to 191,636 tonnes from 194,563 tonnes in January 2023. A year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks plunged by 41.0 per cent to 324,658 tonnes in February 2022.

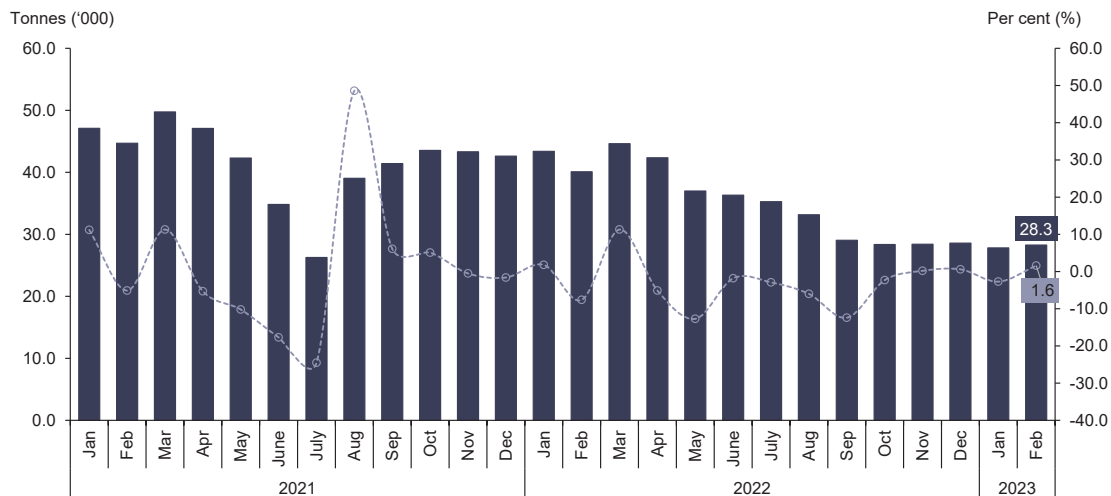
Chart 10: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2022 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption rose by 1.6 per cent to 28,274 tonnes from 27,817 tonnes in January 2023. The consumption on an annual basis showed a decrease of 29.5 per cent (February 2022: 40,093 tonnes).

Chart 11: Domestic Consumption, January 2022 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exports of Malaysia's natural rubber amounted to 48,393 tonnes in February 2023, an expansion of 18.4 per cent as against January 2023 (40,867 tonnes) and increased 2.1 per cent from 47,386 tonnes in the same month last year. China continued to dominate as the highest importer of natural rubber with 56.9 per cent of total exports in February 2023, followed by Germany (7.3%), Turkiye (3.6%), the U.S.A (2.1%) and Egypt (1.5%).

Gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with 43,423 tonnes in February 2023, an increase of 10.0 per cent as compared to January 2023 (39,480 tonnes). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the U.S.A (12,111 tonnes), China (3,972 tonnes) and Japan (2,745 tonnes) as shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, January 2023 and February 2023

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	January 2023	February 2023	January 2023	February 2023
United States of America	11,784	12,111	314.0	307.2
China	3,664	3,972	63.7	72.0
Japan	2,605	2,745	77.3	80.1
Germany	1,598	2,497	41.7	57.9
United Kingdom	1,617	1,703	39.9	42.1
Brazil	1,523	1,697	25.2	27.9
India	1,927	1,471	24.6	21.6
Turkiye	759	1,073	13.7	18.6
Italy	656	1,022	14.0	18.8
Netherlands	872	1,008	22.4	26.3

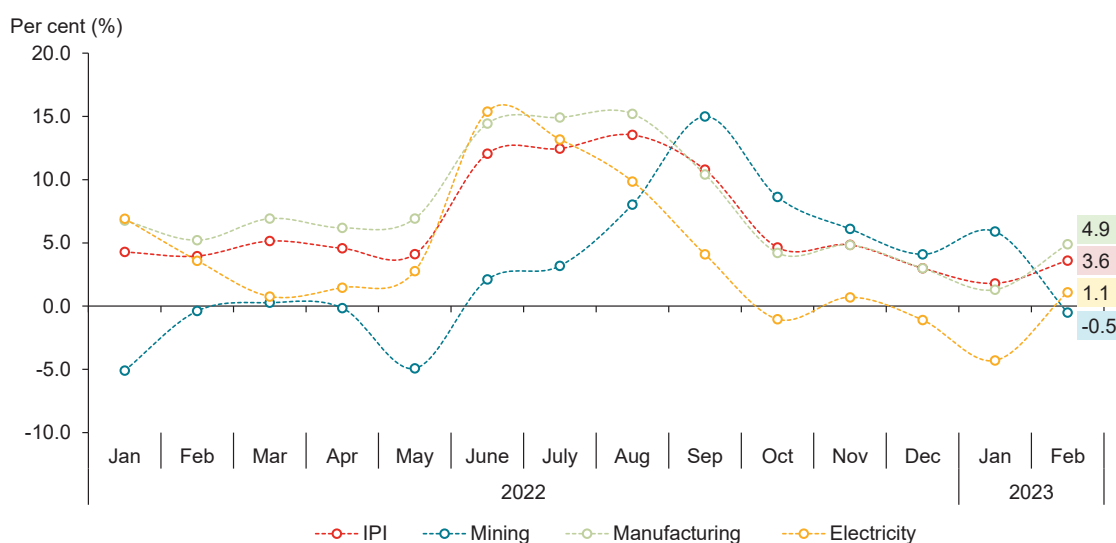
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) expanded in February 2023 propelled by the acceleration in Manufacturing sector.

IPI improved to 3.6 per cent in February 2023 after recording a modest growth of 1.8 per cent in January 2023. The expansion in February 2023 was spearheaded by the increment in Manufacturing sector with 4.9 per cent and Electricity sector with 1.1 per cent. On the other hand, the production of Mining declined marginally by 0.5 per cent after registering a positive growth for eight consecutive months (**Chart 12**). In terms of month-on-month comparison, the IPI declined further since December 2022 by recording a negative 5.1 per cent.

Chart 12: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), February 2022 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector, which was the largest component in the IPI, accelerated to 4.9 per cent in February 2023 driven by the growth of domestic-oriented industry which increased by 7.0 per cent while export-oriented industry grew 3.9 per cent.

The growth of the domestic-oriented industry outpaced the national Manufacturing growth by registering 7.0 per cent in February 2023, contributed by the positive momentum recorded in all groups except for Manufacture of beverages which posted a decrease of 2.3 per cent. Meanwhile, the rise in production of export-oriented industries to 3.9 per cent in February 2023 was bolstered by the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats and the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical. In comparison with January 2023, the Manufacturing sector contracted for the third month to record a negative 3.9 per cent.

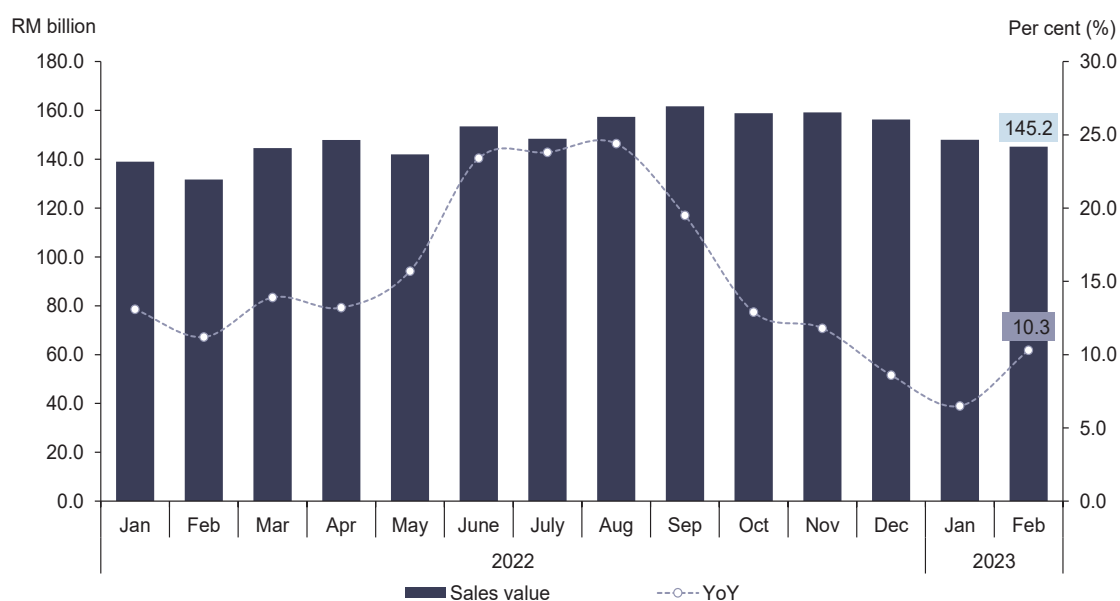
The output of the Mining sector declined by 0.5 per cent in February 2023, which was influenced by a slight contraction in both Crude Oil & Condensate index by 0.3 per cent and Natural Gas index by 0.5 per cent. In the meantime, the Mining index decreased by 9.6 per cent as compared to the previous month.

The performance of IPI for major trading partner countries in February 2023 namely United States of America (USA) recorded a decline of 0.2 per cent while Singapore decreased by 8.9 per cent. Meanwhile, Japan and South Korea recorded a smaller negative growth of 0.6 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively.

Manufacturing

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector registered a double-digit growth of 10.3 per cent with a value of RM145.2 billion in February 2023 (**Chart 13**). The encouraging growth in Manufacturing sales value was spearheaded by the strong growth in Transport equipment & other manufactures (14.3%); Food, beverages & tobacco products (14.0%) and Electrical & electronics products (10.0%) sub-sectors.

Chart 13: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, February 2022 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In February 2023, the sales value of export-oriented industries, which made up 71.1 per cent of total sales, recorded an expansion of 10.0 per cent as compared to 6.9 per cent in January 2023. Furthermore, Malaysia's export value in February 2023 stood at RM112.3 billion, an increase of 9.8 per cent as compared to the same month in 2022. Exports of manufactured goods which comprised of 85.0 per cent to the total exports, grew 9.5 per cent year-on-year to RM95.4 billion, propelled by robust exports of petroleum products and electrical & electronics products. Meanwhile, sales value in domestic-oriented industries accelerated to 11.0 per cent as against 5.6 per cent recorded in the previous month.

According to the Monthly Manufacturing Survey, a total of 2.35 million persons engaged in the Manufacturing sector, which grew 3.3 per cent in February 2023. The expansion was driven by the Food, beverages & tobacco products (5.6%); Electrical & electronic products (4.4%); and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (2.8%) sub-sectors. In line with the increase in the number of employees, the salaries & wages paid in February 2023 went up by 4.6 per cent year-on-year amounting to RM8.16 billion. In addition, the average salaries & wages per employee posted an increase of 1.3 per cent as compared to the preceding year with a value of RM3,474 while the sales value per employee rose by 6.8 per cent to record RM61,796.

The Manufacturing sector outlook is foreseen in a positive momentum in the second half of 2023, in anticipation of higher external demand following global economic recovery.

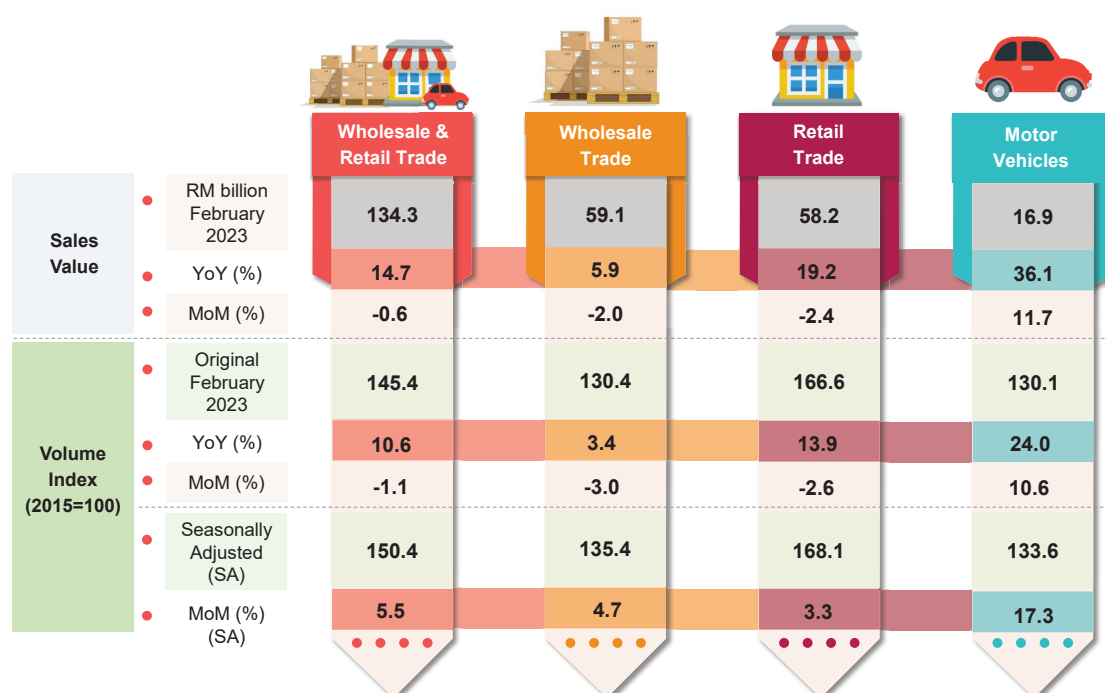
Wholesale and Retail Trade

Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded a monthly sales value of RM134.3 billion, which grew 14.7 per cent in February 2023.

Performance of Sales Value February 2023

The increase of 14.7 per cent for Wholesale & Retail Trade in February 2023 was attributed to the Retail Trade sub-sector, which surpassed the other sub-sectors with an increment of RM9.4 billion or 19.2 per cent to register RM58.2 billion. Motor Vehicles also expanded by 36.1 per cent (+RM4.5 billion) to RM16.9 billion. Within the same period, Wholesale Trade rose 5.9 per cent (+RM3.3 billion) to RM59.1 billion (**Exhibit 1**).

Exhibit 1: Performance of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, February 2023



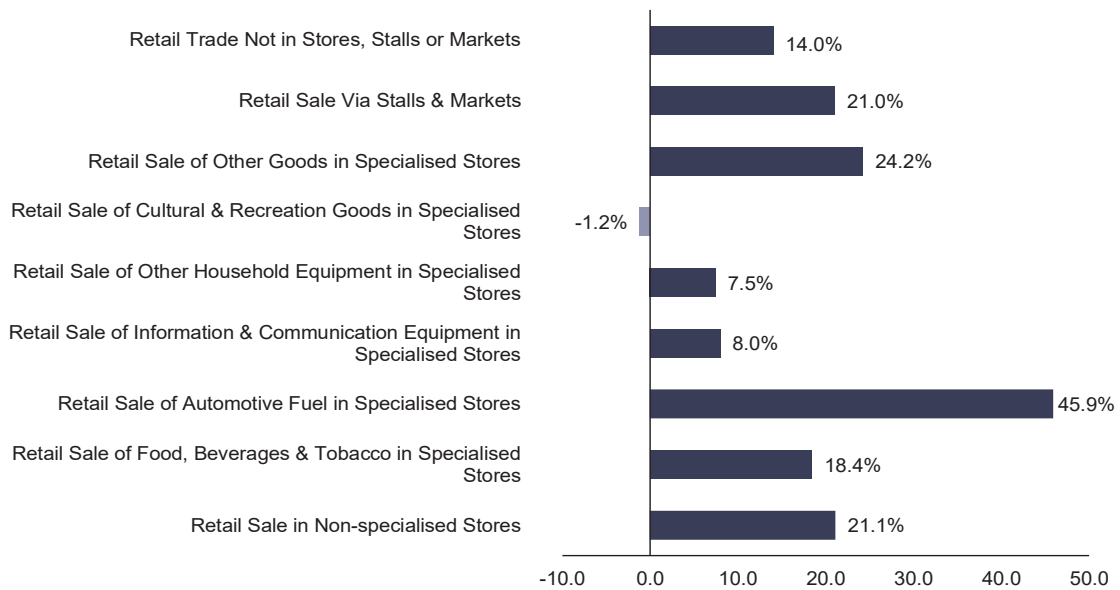
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

However, for month-on-month comparison, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade declined 0.6 per cent, dragged down by Wholesale Trade and Retail Trade which decreased 2.0 per cent and 2.4 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, the increase of 11.7 per cent in Motor Vehicles sub-sector cushioned the overall decline in Wholesale & Retail Trade.

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail Trade sub-sector growth of 19.2 per cent in February 2023 was supported by Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores which elevated 21.1 per cent or RM3.9 billion to RM22.1 billion. Other groups in this sub-sector also recorded positive growth, namely Retail Sales of Other Goods in Specialised Stores 24.2 per cent, Retail Sales of Automotive Fuels in Specialised Stores 45.9 per cent, Retail Sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco 18.4 per cent, Retail Sales of Household Goods 7.5 per cent, Retail Sales of Information & Communication Equipment 8.0 per cent, Retail Sales Not in Stores, Stalls or Market 14.0 per cent, and Retail Sales in Stalls & Market 21.0 per cent (**Chart 14**).

Chart 14: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, February 2023

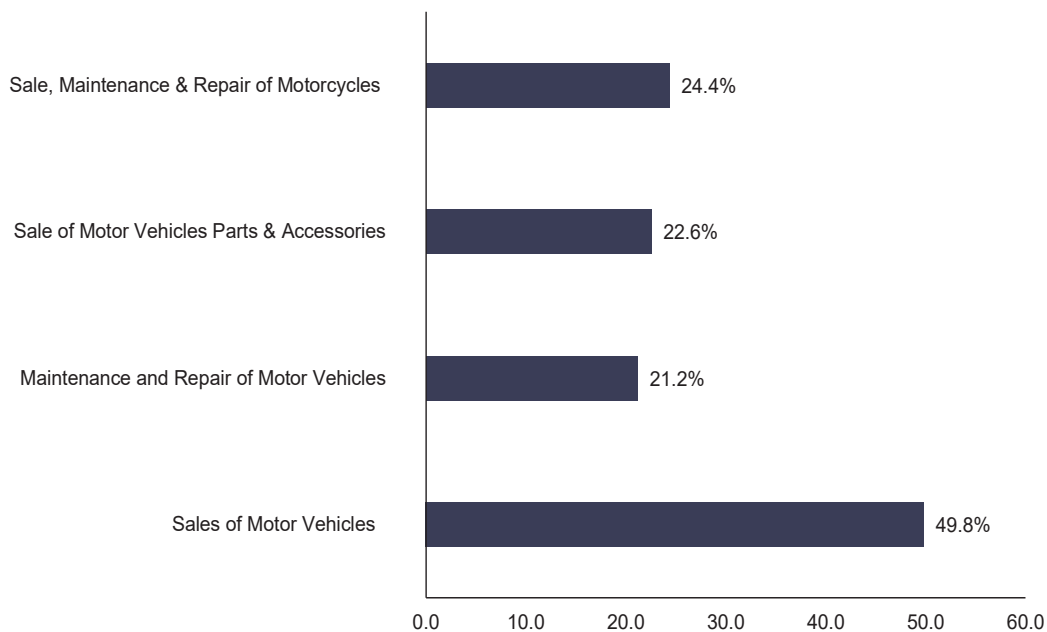


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The 36.1 per cent growth in Motor Vehicles sub-sector was attributed to Sales of Motor Vehicles which surged 49.8 per cent or RM3.1 billion to RM9.3 billion. This was followed by Sales of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories 22.6 per cent, Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles 21.2 per cent, and Sales, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles 24.4 per cent (**Chart 15**).

Chart 15: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The increase of 5.9 per cent in this sub-sector was attributed to Wholesale of Household Goods which rose RM1.7 billion or 15.8 per cent to RM12.5 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco 9.9 per cent, Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals 10.0 per cent, and Non-Specialised Wholesale 6.1 per cent (**Chart 16**).

Conversely, for monthly comparison, Wholesale Trade decreased 2.0 per cent, mainly contributed by Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco which contracted 5.1 per cent.

Chart 16: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, February 2023

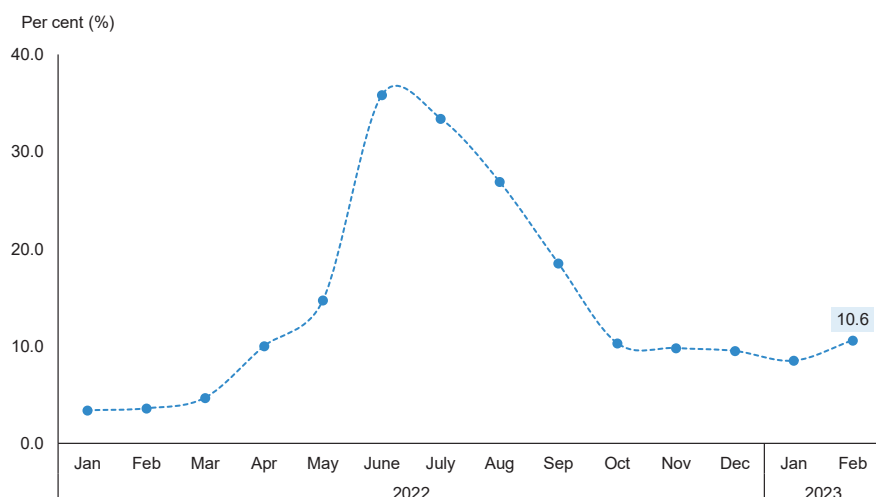


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade for February 2023 registered a year-on-year growth of 10.6 per cent. The expansion was attributed to Motor Vehicles which increased 24.0 per cent. Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade also recorded positive growth of 13.9 per cent and 3.4 per cent, respectively. For seasonally adjusted volume index, it went up 5.5 per cent month-on-month (**Chart 17**).

Chart 17: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale and Retail Trade Sector, January 2022 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Table 4: Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, February 2023 (Year-on-Year)

Singapore	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	Republic of Korea	Indonesia
8.4	29.6	-3.7	-0.8	2.6

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

Looking at the performance of the retail sales index in selected countries, Hong Kong, Singapore, and Indonesia posted positive growth of 29.6 per cent, 8.4 per cent, and 2.6 per cent, respectively in February 2023, as shown in **Table 4**. Hong Kong's 29.6 per cent growth was the biggest rise in 13 years, supported by improvements in economic activity, a sharp rebound in tourist arrivals, and a low base in the same month of the previous year. Similarly, the 8.4 per cent growth for Singapore was also attributable to a low base in February last year, as most shops were closed for the Chinese New Year celebration, which fell on 1st and 2nd February. Meanwhile, Indonesia grew 2.6 per cent in February 2023, driven by Food, Beverages & Tobacco as well as Clothing.

On the other hand, United Kingdom and South Korea recorded negative growth this month, with 3.7 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively.

Prospect for March 2023

On the outlook for Wholesale & Retail in March 2023, this sector is expected to continue recording positive year-on-year growth, albeit at a slower rate. The same trend is expected for the month-on-month comparison, partly due to longer working days in March as compared to February. Apart from that, the spending made prior to Ramadan and new school session, which started in March also contribute to the increase in sales especially in Retail Trade. For Motor Vehicle sub-sector, it is anticipated that sales will increase beyond that of February 2023, propelled by a surge in deliveries by companies with their financial year ending March 31, 2023 as well as promotional campaigns during the Hari Raya festive season and the fulfilment of bookings made during the sales tax exemption period.

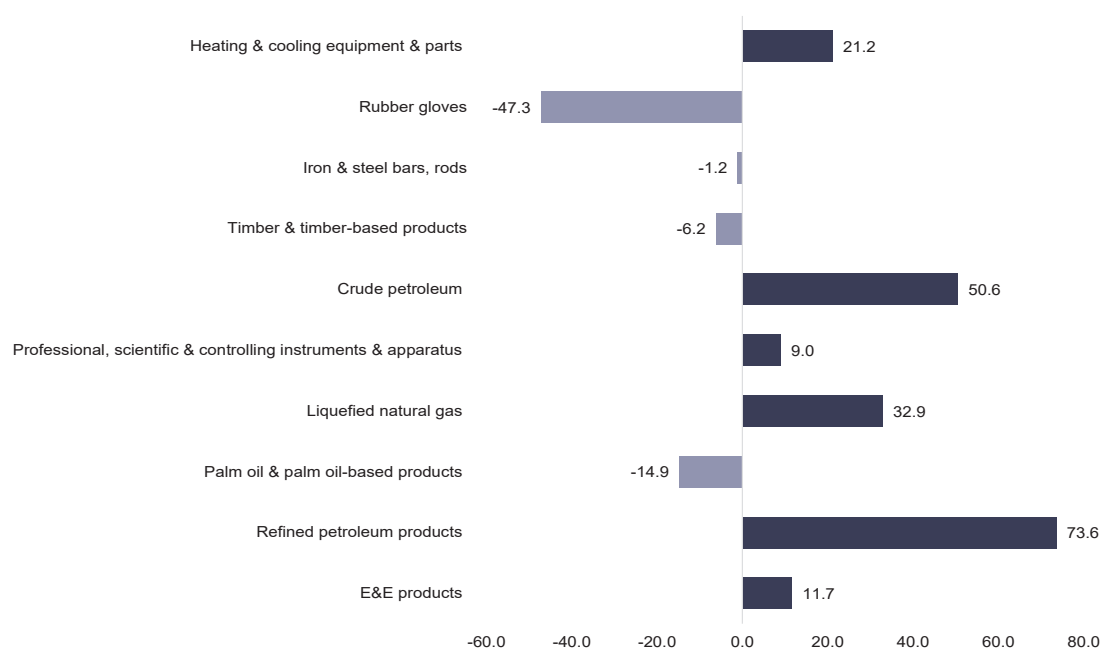
Merchandise Trade

Malaysia's economy continued its positive trajectory in February 2023 as shown by Malaysia's major monthly economic indicators. On an annual basis, sales value of manufacturing sector rose by 10.3 per cent, as well as the Industrial Production Index (+3.6%), sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade (+14.7%) and Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade (+10.6%). Furthermore, number of employed persons continued to increase with a monthly growth of 0.2 per cent. Malaysia's total trade returned to double-digit growth in February 2023, with a growth of 11.0 per cent to RM205.0 billion in February 2022. Exports grew 9.8 per cent to RM112.3 billion while imports rose 12.4 per cent to RM92.7 billion. Hence, the trade surplus shrank by 1.3 per cent year-on-year to RM19.6 billion. Compared to January 2023, exports, imports and total trade fell by 0.3 per cent, 1.9 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively. Overall the trade surplus increased by 7.9 per cent.

The increase of exports in February 2023 was mainly driven by the augmentation to Singapore which went up by RM4.0 billion, followed by the United States of America (U.S.A.) (+RM1.9 billion), Hong Kong (+RM1.4 billion) and the Republic of Korea (+ RM1.0 billion). Meanwhile, the increase in imports was supported by the expansion from Saudi Arabia (+RM2.8 billion), followed by China (+RM2.6 billion), Taiwan (+RM1.8 billion), Australia (+RM1.2 billion), Singapore (+RM970.1 million) and the European Union (E.U.) (+RM875.3 million). Malaysia's trade in February 2023 was mainly attributed to China, Singapore, the U.S.A. and the E.U. with a total contribution of 47.1 per cent (February 2022: 47.4%).

Malaysia's merchandise exports in February 2023 increased by RM10.0 billion to RM112.3 billion from RM102.3 billion in the same month last year. The favourable trend was mostly contributed by Refined petroleum products (+RM4.8 billion, +73.6%), Electrical and electronic (E&E) products (+RM4.6 billion, +11.7%), Liquefied natural gas (LNG) (+RM1.3 billion, +32.9%), Crude petroleum (+RM781.6 million, +50.6%) as shown in **Chart 18**. However, exports of Rubber gloves and Palm oil & palm oil-based products maintained a negative trend with a decrease of RM884.3 million (-47.3%) and RM1.4 billion (-14.9%), respectively. E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products were the Malaysia's major export products in February 2023 with an aggregate contribution of 56.8 per cent (February 2022: 54.4%).

Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), February 2023

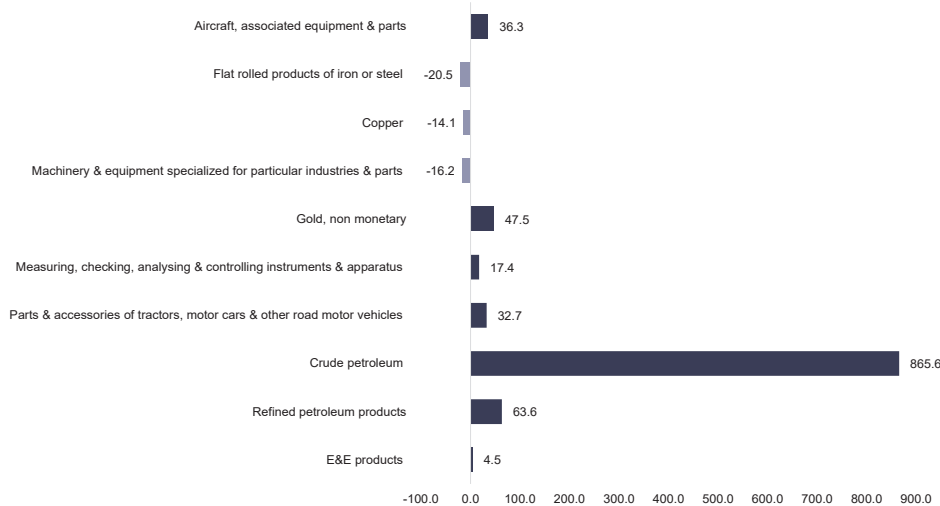


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

EXTERNAL SECTOR

The Malaysia's import performance continued to maintain positive momentum in February 2023, recording a 12.4 per cent year-on-year which increased to RM92.7 billion from RM82.5 billion in February 2022. The growth of imports was driven by Refined petroleum products (+RM4.9 billion, +63.6%), Crude petroleum (+RM4.7 billion, +865.6%) and E&E products (+RM1.2 billion, +4.5%) as shown in **Chart 19**. The E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's imports of merchandise trade in February 2023 with a combined share of 48.2 per cent (February 2022: 41.1%).

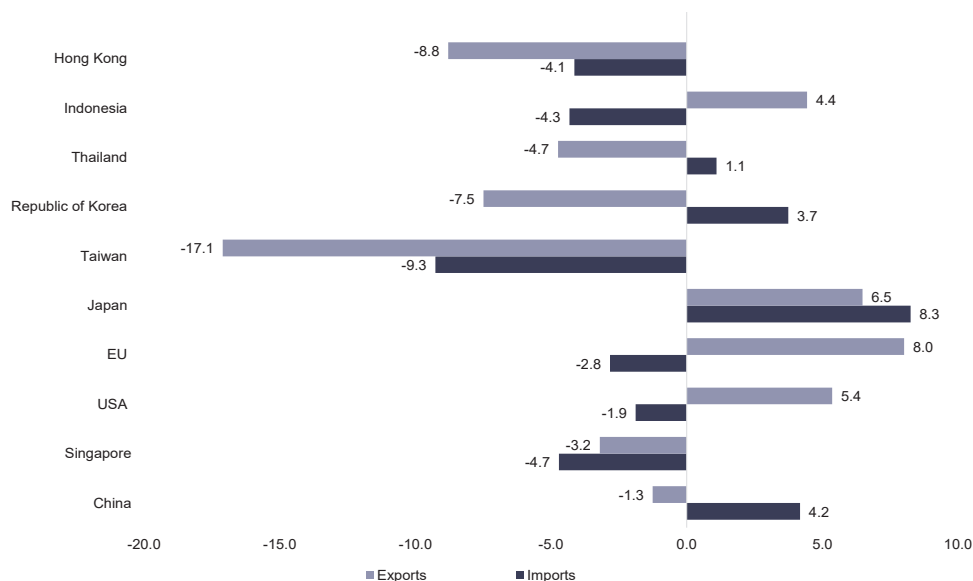
Chart 19: Annual Percentage Change of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products (%), February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Facing the uncertain global economic scenario, trade by top trading partners also showed varied performances, as shown in **Chart 20**.

Chart 20: Annual Percentage Change of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners (%), February 2023



Note: *Refers to statistics for January - February

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

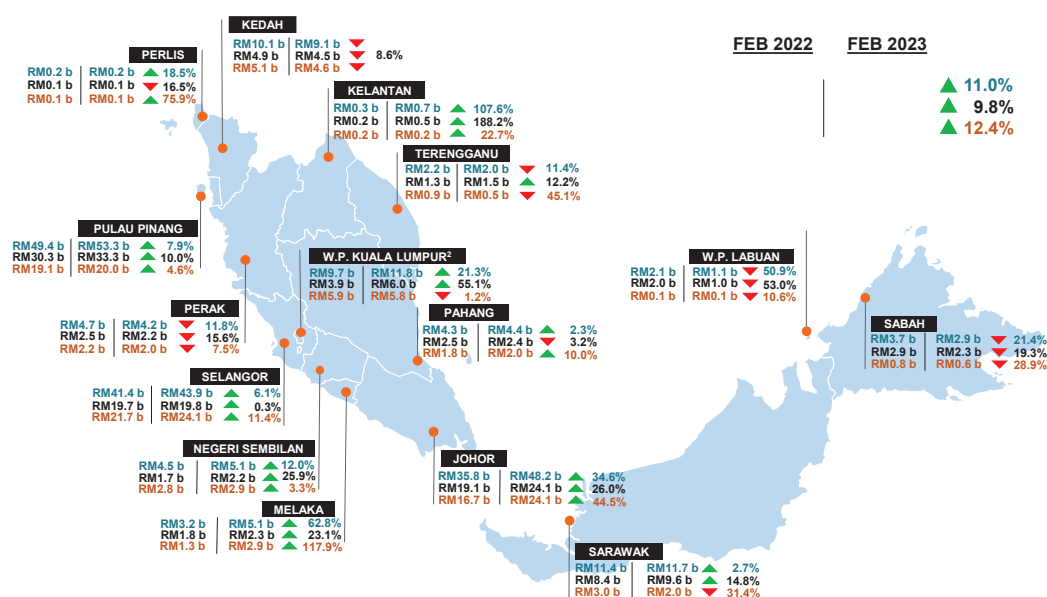
External trade statistics by state for the period of February 2023 showed that the total trade increased by RM 20.3 billion or 11.0 per cent year-on-year to RM205.0 billion. The increase was attributed to favourable performances primarily in Johor which rose by RM12.4 billion (+34.6%), followed by Pulau Pinang RM3.9 billion (+7.9%), Selangor RM2.5 billion (+6.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM2.1 billion (+21.3%), Melaka RM2.0 billion (+62.8%), Negeri Sembilan RM542.5 million (+12.0%), Kelantan RM371.2 million (+107.6%), Sarawak RM309.5 million (+2.7%), Pahang RM98.7 million (+2.3%) and Perlis RM34.3 million (+18.5%). However, total trade decreased in W.P. Labuan by RM1.1 billion (-50.9%), Kedah by RM1.0 billion (-9.8%), Sabah by RM793.3 million (-21.4%), Perak by RM558.9 million (-11.8%) and Terengganu by RM253.0 million (-11.4%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Total exports in February 2023 increased by RM10.0 billion (+9.8%) as compared to the same month of the previous year. The higher exports were recorded in most states, such as Johor (+RM5.0 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM3.0 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM2.1 billion), Sarawak (+RM1.2 billion), Negeri Sembilan (+RM450.8 million), Melaka (+RM424.7 million), Kelantan (+RM333.0 million), Terengganu (+RM159.1 million) and Selangor (+RM56.1 million). However, exports declined in W.P. Labuan (-RM1.1 billion), Sabah (-RM559.6 million), Kedah (-RM426.6 million), Perak (-RM397.1 million), Pahang (-RM79.6 million) and Perlis (-RM19.0 million).

At the same time, imports also rose by RM10.3 billion (+12.4%) in February 2023 as compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase in imports was due to the higher imports in most states, such as Johor (+RM7.4 billion), Selangor (+RM2.5 billion), Melaka (+RM1.6 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM882.9 million), Pahang (+RM178.2 million), Negeri Sembilan (+RM91.7 million), Perlis (+RM53.3 million) and Kelantan (+RM38.1 million). However, imports dropped in Sarawak (-RM936.3 million), Kedah (-RM558.6 million), Terengganu (-RM412.1 million), Sabah (-RM233.7 million), Perak (-RM161.8 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM69.7 million) and W.P. Labuan (-RM11.6 million).

Five states remained to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 82.7 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang was retained as the top exporter with a share of 29.7 per cent, followed by Johor (21.5%), Selangor (17.6%), Sarawak (8.6%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (5.4%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor was the largest contributor with a share of 26.0 per cent, followed by Johor (26.0%), Pulau Pinang (21.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (6.2%) and Kedah (4.9%).

Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, February 2022 and February 2023



▲▼ 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

Malaysia's total trade rose 13.5 per cent to RM232.7 billion in March 2023 from RM205.0 billion in February 2023, after six consecutive months of negative monthly growth. Exports, imports and trade surplus increased by 15.5 per cent, 11.1 per cent and 36.4 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, year-on-year, Malaysia's trade declined for the first time since November 2020, contracting marginally by 1.6 per cent following a sharp drop in commodity prices. Exports declined 1.4 per cent to RM129.7 billion, while imports fell 1.8 per cent to RM103.0 billion. The Trade balance showed a surplus of RM26.7 billion, an increase of 0.2 per cent over the previous year.

According to the Global Trade Update of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) which was released on 23 March 2023, global merchandise trade is expected to remain stagnant and increase by about 1.0 per cent in terms of value for the first quarter of 2023. Notwithstanding the weakening in value, the volume of trade is expected to further grow over the same period following the performance in the last quarter of 2022. The increase in volume indicates that worldwide demand for imported goods remains high. Despite the fact that the outlook for global trade remains unclear, the report was more optimistic for the second half of 2023. Positive factors are anticipated to outweigh negative trends.

Note: This article refers preliminary statistics of the reference month's publication.

Labour Scenario

A better labour force performance was observed in February 2023 as all economic and social activities were continuously operated in line with higher domestic demand and the resumption of tourism. Accordingly, more employment opportunities were created, leading to an increase in the number of labour forces in the labour market to meet the needs of the industry. This situation steered stable recovery of the country's economic growth and revival of the labour market.

As for the labour market situation in February 2023, the number of employed persons further increased by 0.2 per cent (+30.0 thousand persons), reaching 16.19 million persons (January 2023: 16.16 million persons). Subsequently, the employment-to-population ratio which indicates the ability of an economy to create employment, increased by 0.1 percentage points to 67.4 per cent (January 2023: 67.3%).

In terms of an annual comparison, the number of employments increased further by 2.9 per cent or equivalent to 458.4 thousand persons, as compared to 15.73 million persons in February 2022, while the employment-to-population rose by 1.1 percentage points, from 66.3 per cent (February 2022) (**Chart 21**).

By economic sector, employments in the Services sector remained in upward trend which largely in Food & beverage services; Wholesale & retail trade; and Administrative & support service activities. A similar trend was also observed in Manufacturing, Construction, Mining & quarrying and Agriculture sectors.

Chart 21: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2019 - February 2023



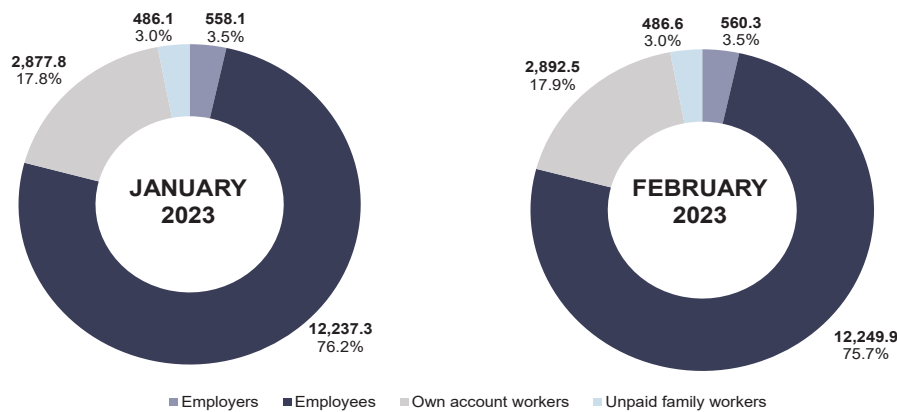
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As the continuous operation of all business activities in February 2023, the number of employed persons who were temporarily not working reduced by 1.2 thousand persons (-1.5%) to stood at 80.1 thousand persons (January 2023: 81.3 thousand persons). Annually, this category also went down by 10.0 per cent (-8.9 thousand persons) as compared to February 2022 (-89.0 thousand persons). This group of persons, who were most likely temporarily unable to work, were not classified as unemployed as they had a work to return to.

Looking at the category of employment, the employees' category encompassed 75.7 per cent, the largest composition of employed persons which remained increase in February 2023, with an addition of 0.1 per cent (+12.6 thousand persons) recording 12.25 million persons (January 2023: 12.24 million persons). The own-account workers also portrayed a similar trend, rising by 0.5 per cent (+14.7 thousand persons) reaching a total of 2.89 million persons (January 2023: 2.88 million persons) (**Chart 22**).

LABOUR SCENARIO

Chart 22: Employed Person by Status in Employment, January 2023 and February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Further analysis on unemployment situation, the number of unemployed persons in February 2023 continued to drop, with a decrease of 0.7 per cent (-4.2 thousand persons) to 591.9 thousand persons (January 2023: 596.1 thousand persons). Hence, the unemployment rate during the month fell by 0.1 percentage points to 3.5 per cent (January 2023: 3.6%).

Comparing with the same month of the previous year, the number of unemployed persons was also on a declining trend, with a decrease of 11.9 per cent or 79.9 thousand persons (February 2022: 671.8 thousand persons). Consequently, the unemployment rate fell by 0.6 percentage points as compared to February last year (4.1%) (Chart 23).

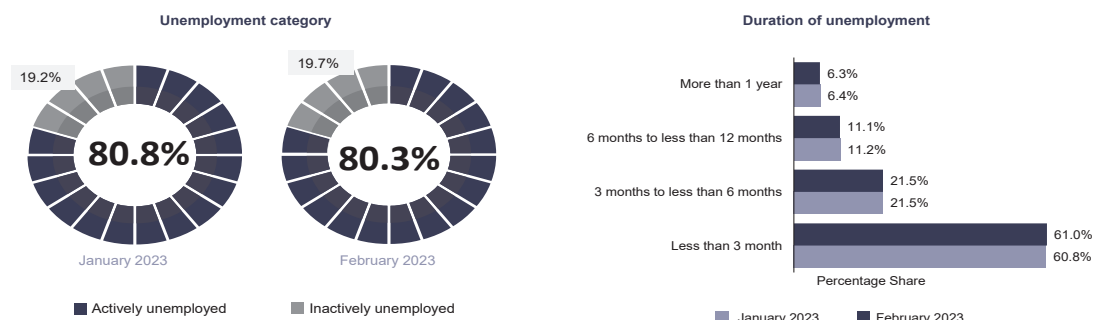
Chart 23: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, January 2019 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

More than half (80.3%) of the total unemployed were those who were available for work and actively seeking jobs, or the actively unemployed. This category lessened by 1.3 per cent (-6.1 thousand persons) to 475.5 thousand persons (January 2023: 481.6 thousand persons). By duration of unemployment for the actively unemployed, 61.0 per cent were those who were unemployed for less than three months, whereas those who were unemployed for more than a year encompassed 6.3 per cent. In the meantime, the inactively unemployed or those who believed that no jobs were available rose by 1.7 per cent (+1.9 thousand persons) to record 116.4 thousand persons (January 2023: 114.5 thousand persons) (Chart 24).

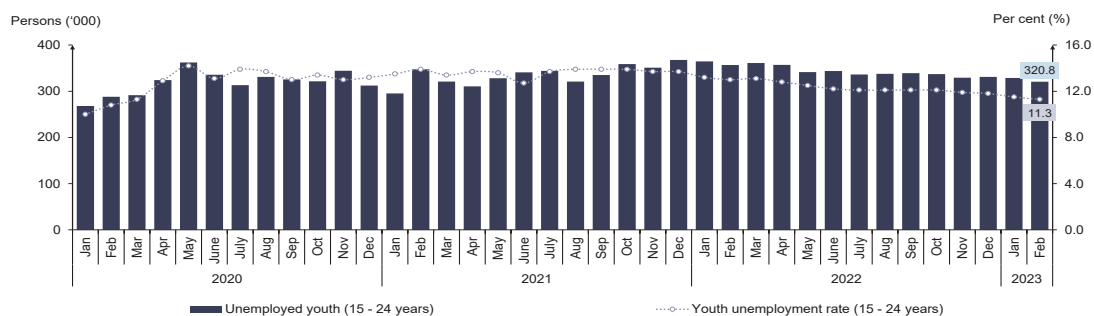
Chart 24: Unemployed Persons by Category and Duration of Unemployment, January 2023 and February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In addition, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years edged down by 0.2 percentage points to 11.3 per cent, registering the number of unemployed youths at 320.8 thousand persons during the month (January 2023: 328.8 thousand persons). In the meantime, the unemployment rate among youth aged 15 to 30 years remained at a rate of 7.0 per cent, with a total of 450.2 thousand unemployed youths (January 2023: 7.0%; 449.7 thousand persons) as shown in **Chart 25**.

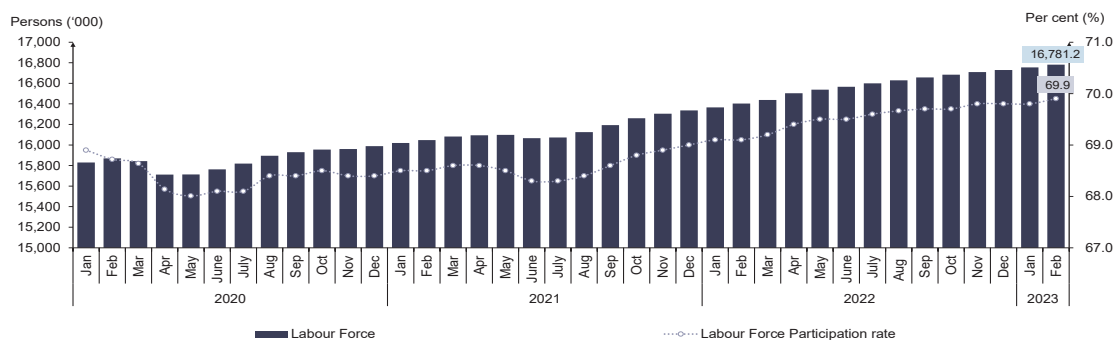
Chart 25: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January 2019 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As the better performance of labour market in February 2023, the number of labour force continued its upward trend, with a month-on-month rise of 0.2 per cent or equivalent to 25.8 thousand persons registering 16.78 million persons (January 2023: 16.76 million persons) with a higher labour force participation rate (LFPR) at 69.9 per cent (January 2023: 69.8%). Year-on-year comparison, the number of labour force went up by 2.3 per cent (+378.5 thousand persons) as against 16.40 million persons in the same period of the previous year. Therefore, the LFPR edged up by 0.8 percentage points as compared with February 2022 (69.1%) (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26: Labour Force and LFPR, January 2019 - February 2023

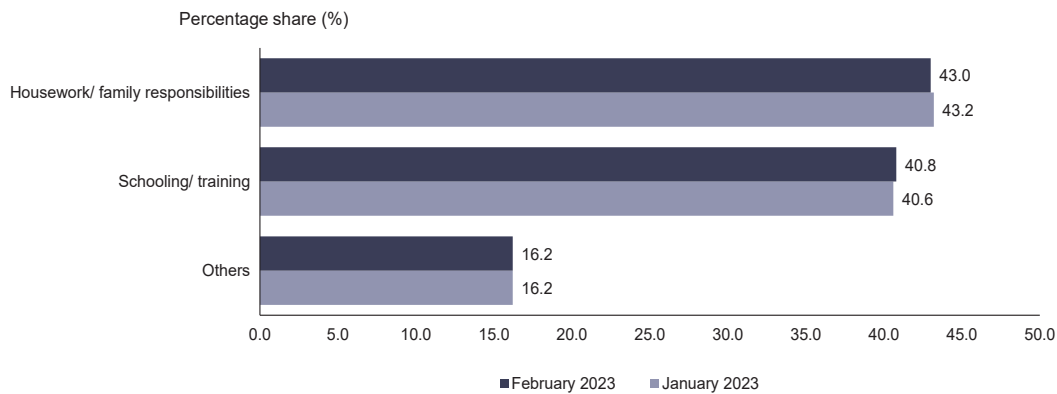


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

LABOUR SCENARIO

As for inactivity group, the number of persons outside the labour force in February 2023 continued to decrease, with a reduction of 1.6 thousand persons (-0.02%) to 7.24 million persons (January 2023: 7.24 million persons). Likewise, on a yearly basis, the number of persons in the outside labour force fell by 84.0 thousand persons or 1.1 per cent (February 2022: 7.32 million persons). The major composition of the outside labour force was due to the housework/ family responsibilities category with 43.0 per cent followed by schooling/ training with 40.8 per cent (Chart 27).

Chart 27: Share of the Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, January 2023 and February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

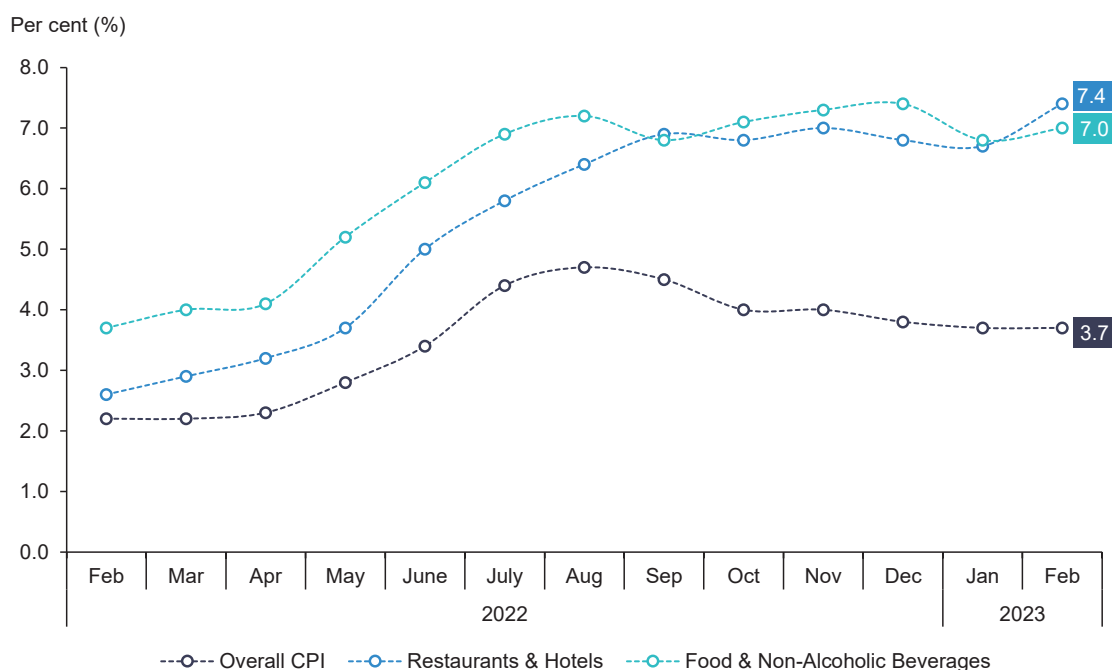
Despite the various challenges facing the Malaysian economy, the continuation of all economic and tourism activities will lead to stronger economic growth supported by higher domestic demand. Therefore, the momentum of labour market recovery is anticipated to continue in line with the expected trend of the national economic growth, which will remain favourable in 2023.

Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation in February 2023 remained at 3.7 per cent as compared to January 2023 (4.0%) (Chart 28). The increase in Malaysia's inflation continued to be contributed by Restaurants & Hotels (7.4%) and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (7.0%). Nevertheless, the slower increase in Transport which was 3.7 per cent as opposed to January 2023 (4.0%), to a certain extent offset Malaysia's inflation from rising even further.

In addition, the increase in Malaysia's inflation was also driven by the increase in Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance group (3.4%); Miscellaneous Goods & Services (2.5%) and Health (1.8%). Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Recreation Services & Culture recorded an increase of 1.7 per cent respectively, while Education increased by 1.6 per cent. Both Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco and Clothing & Footwear inclined 0.8 per cent and 0.4 per cent respectively as against February 2022.

Chart 28: Overall CPI, Transport and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), February 2022 - February 2023

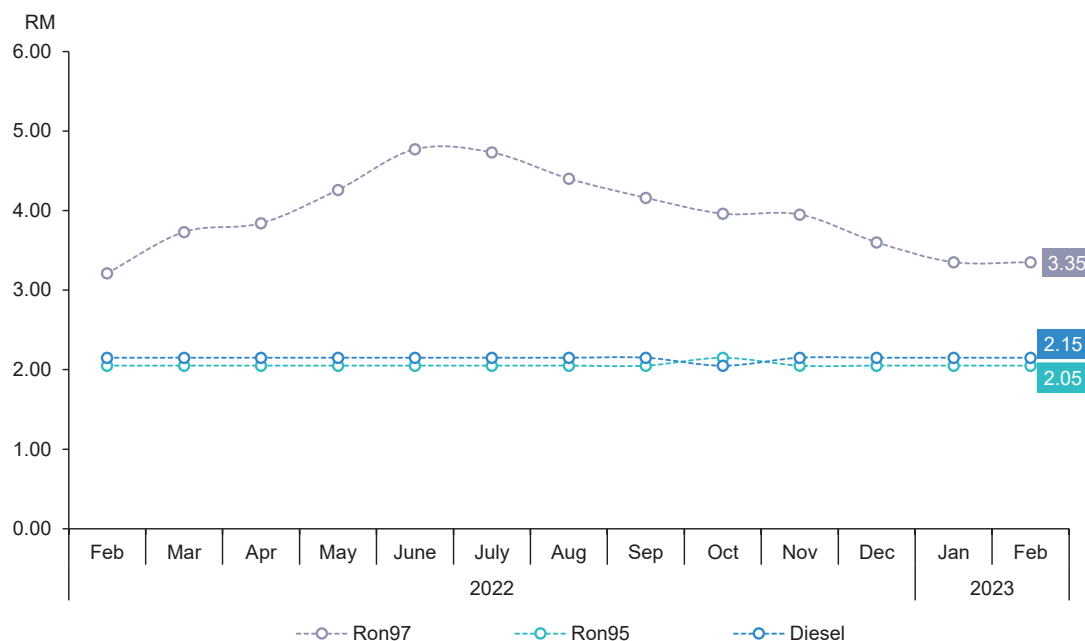


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation of Transport showed a slower increase of 3.7 per cent in February 2023 as compared to January 2023 (4.0%) contributed by the moderate increase in the Operation of personal transport equipment subgroup to 2.9 per cent as against 3.3 per cent in January 2023. Moreover, the incline in Transport services (18.8%) and Purchase of vehicles (1.9%) also attributed to the increase in this group.

The increase of the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 eased to 4.4 per cent (RM3.35 per litre) as compared to 9.5 per cent recorded in January 2023 (RM3.35 per litre). The moderate increase in fuel prices was a direct impact of the decrease in the price of Brent crude oil (-13.6%) to US\$82.71 per barrel in February 2023 (Chart 29).

Chart 29: Average Price of Fuel, February 2022 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group which contributes 29.5 per cent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight recorded a higher increase of 7.0 per cent as against January 2023 (6.7%). The increase in this group was mainly attributed to the Food at home component which recorded a higher increase of 5.8 per cent as compared to 5.1 per cent in January 2023. Nevertheless, the component of Food away from home recorded a lower increase of 8.9 per cent as against January 2023 (9.3%) (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages (Year-on-Year), February 2023

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) February 2023
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29.5	7.0
Food	28.4	7.1
Food at Home	16.9	5.8
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	6.7
Meat	2.5	9.0
Fish & Seafood	4.0	3.2
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	6.6
Oil & Fats	0.6	0.6
Fruits	1.2	4.7
Vegetables	2.1	5.8
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	3.6
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	8.8
Food Away From Home	11.5	8.9
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.1	5.0

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Anticipated improvement in weather conditions will lead to the increase of vegetables production and stabilise the supply of vegetables in the market. This is expected to have a direct impact on Malaysia's inflation. At the same time, the setting of maximum retail price of bottled cooking oil for one to five kilogrammes implemented by

the Government will also help to ease the inflation of the Non-Alcoholic Food & Beverage Group. In addition, the decrease in the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 is in line with the decline in the price of Brent crude oil.

Malaysia's inflation in March 2023 eased to 3.4 per cent with the index recording 129.9 as against 125.6 in the same month in 2022.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

The rate of Malaysia's Producer Price Index which measures the prices of goods at factory gate went down to negative 0.8 per cent in February 2023 against 1.3 per cent in January 2023. This is the first decline since January 2021 due to the base effect and lower prices of primary commodities.

By sector analysis, the downward trend was primarily due to the decrease in Agriculture, forestry & fishing and Mining sector, which decreased by negative 26.1 per cent (January 2023: -20.9%) with Fresh fruit bunches index reported a decline of negative 40.5 per cent in February 2023. At the same time, Mining index slipped to negative 6.5 per cent (January 2023: -2.2%) mainly due to a drop in Extraction of crude petroleum index by negative 16.1 per cent. Meanwhile, Manufacturing index increased 3.0 per cent in February 2023 moderating from 4.5 per cent in the previous month. This was owing to the increase in the Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (8.5%) index. Whereas for utility sector, Water supply and Electricity & gas supply indices edged up 3.7 per cent and 1.0 per cent, respectively.

In terms of month-on-month comparison, PPI local production decreased to negative 0.2 per cent in February 2023 compared to negative 0.8 per cent in the previous month. Electricity & gas supply sector remained unchanged while all other sectors recorded a decline. Mining index sank to negative 0.9 per cent, dragged down by Extraction of crude petroleum index which eased to negative 1.2 per cent in February 2023. Manufacturing index went down to negative 0.2 per cent due to the decrease of Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-0.9%), Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products (-0.8%) and Manufacture of rubber & plastics products (-0.6%) indices. Moreover, Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector declined to negative 0.1 per cent, mainly due to the decline in Fishing (-3.9%) and Growing of perennial crops (-0.1%) indices. Meanwhile, Water supply index decreased to negative 0.3 per cent (**Table 6**).

Table 6: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia, February 2022, January 2023 and February 2023

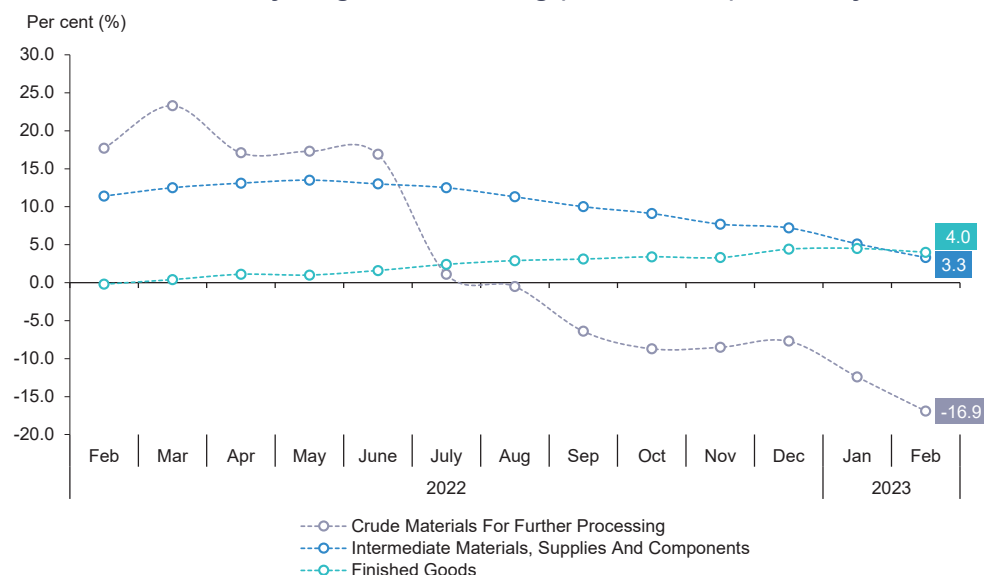
Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
				Feb 2023	Feb 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023	Feb 2022	Jan 2023
TOTAL		100.00	118.4	9.7	1.3	-0.8	2.0	-0.8	-0.2
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	121.7	17.7	-20.9	-26.1	6.9	0.2	-0.1
Mining	B	7.93	97.1	23.3	-2.2	-6.5	3.6	-2.8	-0.9
Manufacturing	C	81.57	120.7	7.9	4.5	3.0	1.3	-0.7	-0.2
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	118.0	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0
Water supply	E	0.33	117.7	1.4	3.8	3.7	-0.2	0.2	-0.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

PRICES

The index of Crude materials for further processing index continued to decrease by negative 16.9 per cent in February 2023 (January 2023: -12.4%) due to a decline of negative 20.3 per cent in the Non-food materials. However, Intermediate materials, supplies & components rose 3.3 per cent in February 2023 (January 2023: 5.1%) reflected by Supplies (10.8%), Processed fuel & lubricants (8.9%) and Materials & components for construction (4.3%). Finished goods registered an increase of 4.0 per cent (January 2023: 4.5%) owing to the Capital equipment (4.9%) and Finished consumer goods (3.0%) indices.

Chart 30: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), February 2022 - February 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Most of the countries displayed modest inflation in this month due to energy prices, fuel and foreign currency exchange factors. The United States of America's PPI eased to 4.6 per cent (January 2023: 5.7%), which is attributed to the changes in Fresh & dry vegetables (26.2%) and Eggs for fresh use (38.2%). The producer inflation in Germany slowed to 15.8% in February 2023 from 17.6% in the previous month. However, China's producer price continued to decline by a negative 1.4 per cent as compared to a negative 0.8 per cent decline in January 2023. Meanwhile, India's producer inflation declined to 3.85 per cent, touched a 25-months low compared to previous figures.

International palm oil prices continued to drop, weighed by lingering sluggish global import demand, despite seasonally lower production from major growing regions in Southeast Asia. Having said that, as one of the main exporters, Malaysia's palm oil price further decreased due to low demand and lower gasoil prices. According to Trading Economics, the outlook of the palm oil industry for 2023 is likely to be moderated after a volatile 2022. This is backed by the anticipation of rising demand, particularly from biodiesel. It is also expected to be influenced by higher imports from China following its COVID-19 restriction loosening.

The economic scenario remained the same with some countries continuing to experience inflation pressure. Meanwhile, the never ending Russian-Ukraine conflict and the COVID-19 infection weighed down the economic outlook. The tight monetary policy is still on the table for most central bank as a tool to contain inflation. The latest stance taken by the BRICS economies (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) and some other countries on de-dollarization will surely put pressure on the US dollar in the short term. On the domestic side, Malaysia's economic performance for February 2023 remained intact driven by domestic and external demand.

The external sector remained buoyant as total trade surged to RM205.0 billion or grew by 11.0 per cent in February 2023 (February 2022: 184.7 billion). The exports rose 9.8 per cent to RM 112.3 billion (February 2022: 102.3 billion), while imports grew at a faster pace than exports at 12.4 per cent to RM92.7 billion (February 2022: 82.5 billion) resulting in a trade surplus to decline 1.3 per cent to RM19.6 billion (February 2022: 19.8 billion). The exports were driven by Refined petroleum products, Electrical and electronic (E&E) products, Liquefied natural gas and Crude petroleum. Meanwhile, imports were supported by Refined petroleum products, Crude petroleum and E&E products. Looking ahead, the worldwide demand for imported goods remains high despite the global trade outlook remains uncertain. However, a more optimistic prospect is anticipated for the second half of 2023 with positive factors are expected to outweigh negative trends.

The IPI grew 3.6 per cent in February 2023 supported by the Manufacturing sector with 4.9 per cent and followed by Electricity with 1.1 per cent. However, the decline in Mining sector by 0.5 per cent has weighed down the overall performance of the IPI. Overall, the Manufacturing sector continued to be driven by domestic spending and external demand. Meanwhile, sales value of the Manufacturing sector surged 10.3 per cent on annual basis to RM145.2 billion (February 2022: RM131.7 billion) backed by robust growth in Transport equipment & other manufactures, Food, beverages & tobacco products and Electrical & electronics products sub-sectors. The bulk of the sales were driven by export-oriented industries with a contribution of 71.1 per cent.

On domestic spending, the Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded strong double-digit growth of 14.7 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year (February 2022: 8.4%), This is 11 consecutive months of double-digit growth since April 2022. The sales value stood at RM134.3 billion (February 2022: RM117.1 billion) reinforced by strong growth in Retail sub-sector which grew 19.2 per cent to RM58.2 billion (February 2022: RM48.8 billion) and Motor Vehicles rose 36.1 per cent to RM16.9 billion (February 2022: RM12.5 billion) and Wholesale Trade increased by 5.9 per cent to RM59.1 billion (February 2022: RM55.9 billion).

In view of prices, the CPI for February 2023 remained unchanged at 3.7 per cent as compared to January 2023. The increase in prices were mainly contributed by Restaurants & Hotels and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages items. However, a slower increase in Transport has weighed down the overall increase in CPI. Meanwhile, all other groups also registered an increment except for Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco and Clothing & Footwear which declined as compared to February 2022. On the producer price side, the PPI for February 2023 posted its first decline since January 2021. PPI contracted 0.8 per cent on annual basis (January 2023: 1.3%) driven by a decrease in Agriculture, forestry & fishing (-26.1%) and Mining (-6.5%) sectors. However, the increase in Manufacturing sector by 3.0 per cent has cushioned the overall decline in the PPI.

As all the economic sectors showed steady performance, the labour market continues to strengthen further as employed persons added 30.0 thousand person or rose 0.2 per cent year-on-year to 16.19 million in February 2023 (January 2023: 16.16 million persons). Furthermore, the employment-to-population ratio indicates the ability of the economy to create employment, inched 0.1 percentage points to 67.4 per cent (January 2023: 67.3%). On an annual comparison, the number of employments increased by 458.4 thousand persons or grew 2.9 per cent as compared to 15.73 million persons registered in February 2022. Furthermore, employment-to-population rose by 1.1 percentage points as compared to 66.3 per cent in February 2022. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate decreased 0.1 percentage points to 3.5 per cent as compared to 3.6 per cent in January 2023. Regardless of the various challenges confronting the Malaysian economy, the continuation of all economic and tourism activities are expected to demonstrate a stronger economic growth supported by higher domestic demand. Hence, the momentum of labour market recovery is predicted to continue in line with the national economic growth trend, which is expected to remain favourable in 2023.

WAY FORWARD

Going forward, Malaysia's near-term economic prospects remain upbeat as indicated by the sectorial performance as well as continued expansion of labour force condition in February 2023. Adding to this, the Leading Index (LI) in February 2023 reached 111.6 points or grew 0.6 per cent (February 2022: 110.9 points). On a monthly comparison, the LI rebounded 2.9 per cent as compared to a decline of 1.5 per cent in January 2023. Meanwhile, smoothed long-term trend LI posted better index points at 99.41 points as compared to the 98.61 points in previous month. Even though the LI remained below 100.0 points, the economic outlook is expected to improve in the near term driven by domestic demand and the implementation of Budget 2023. Furthermore, the coming Ramadhan in Mac 2023 provide fresh impetus for the domestic demand. Meanwhile, the Mac 2023 total trade declined 1.6 per cent due to slowdown in exports and imports. However, rebound in capital good import in Mac 2023 to 3.5 per cent showed the companies continue to investment for future production. In addition, CPI for Mac 2023 ease slightly to 3.4 per cent provide some relief to consumer.



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2022												2023			DATA SOURCE
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb			
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		RM Million															Department of Statistics, Malaysia
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices																	
2.0 COMMODITIES																	
2.1 RUBBER																	
2.1.1 Production		27,950.1	24,548.9	22,584.6	20,856.8	31,083.1	37,843.0	37,665.8	35,460.0	31,795.2	28,047.5	30,555.9	29,460.8	27,208.6	29,460.8	27,208.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices																	
- Rubber	Tonne	7.40	7.24	7.18	7.02	7.10	6.93	6.58	5.99	6.03	5.80	5.86	5.96	6.03	6.03	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- SMR20	RM/Kg	6.06	5.91	5.87	5.66	5.82	5.66	5.33	4.66	4.71	4.43	4.61	4.64	4.75	4.75	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Scrap	RM/Kg	6.96	7.64	7.65	7.50	7.31	6.00	5.67	5.16	5.03	5.05	5.04	5.03	5.33	5.33	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	6.58	6.84	6.66	6.71	6.33	5.32	5.15	4.77	4.66	4.73	4.70	5.02	5.39	5.39	Malaysian Rubber Board	
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg															Malaysian Rubber Board	
2.1.3 Exports																	
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	47,936.0	53,328.2	58,595.6	43,193.8	58,684.6	53,751.9	60,169.9	54,541.9	41,546.3	50,927.0	48,038.4	40,867.3	48,393.4	48,393.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.2 OIL PALM																	
2.2.1 Exports																	
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1,846,949.0	1,979,344.0	1,779,808.0	2,123,377.0	1,871,372.0	2,065,379.0	2,069,909.0	2,196,693.0	2,358,676.0	2,279,779.0	2,285,927.0	1,891,050.0	1,899,580.0	1,891,050.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,111,507.0	1,281,461.0	1,068,238.0	1,369,714.0	1,193,917.0	1,321,343.0	1,298,194.0	1,419,235.0	1,505,769.0	1,513,031.0	1,473,846.0	1,136,005.0	1,127,953.0	1,136,005.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	56,720.0	69,221.0	74,472.0	81,471.0	92,130.0	76,689.0	101,363.0	98,001.0	94,894.0	78,752.0	134,452.0	62,102.0	59,885.0	62,102.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																	
2.3.1 Prices																	
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	95.76	115.59	105.78	112.37	120.08	108.92	98.60	90.16	93.13	91.07	80.90	83.09	82.71	83.09	World Bank	
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	91.74	108.49	101.78	109.60	114.59	99.85	91.57	83.87	87.26	84.78	76.52	78.11	76.84	78.11	World Bank	
2.3.2 Exports																	
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	546.2	994.0	802.2	758.2	835.8	638.3	761.2	787.5	736.6	576.8	615.6	781.9	781.9	781.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	2,218.2	2,215.2	2,166.0	2,724.6	5,204.5	4,888.5	5,261.2	4,125.5	4,696.1	3,281.5	3,419.2	3,416.6	3,565.8	3,565.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.3.3 Imports																	
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	193.6	2,296.5	1,452.8	635.7	884.7	1,148.6	1,770.4	1,736.9	2,148.5	1,378.5	1,230.5	1,528.3	1,925.4	1,925.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	2,606.8	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	2,970.7	2,528.0	3,517.0	3,517.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.4 LIQUID NATURAL GAS (LNG)																	
2.4.1 Exports																	
- Liquefied Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	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	2,485.8	2,643.8	2,258.4	2,643.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.0 SECTOR																	
3.1 MANUFACTURING																	
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	126.4	137.2	130.4	128.8	145.2	136.9	144.5	148.1	143.4	144.4	142.6	137.9	132.6	132.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	131,702,511.0	144,610,098.7	147,942,387.7	142,043,210.7	153,503,099.3	148,431,289.1	157,436,449.9	161,693,948.2	158,863,548.1	159,193,678.8	156,327,906.9	145,010,368.8	145,218,913.4	145,218,913.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	87,195,424.9	105,446,650.8	107,498,122.2	100,393,334.4	122,014,055.8	112,260,245.2	119,467,520.4	122,153,928.6	111,122,300.9	109,714,771.3	110,378,139.0	94,803,464.3	95,403,452.2	95,403,452.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																	
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisment (New Permit)	Unit	59	71	41	18	20	29	37	42	50	32	20	32	23	23	National Housing Department	
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisment (Renewals Permit)	Unit	241	86	64	23	86	32	148	216	85	50	90	93	143	143	National Housing Department	
3.2.3 Prices																	
- Steel	RM per Tonne	4,010.82	4,044.64	4,078.74	4,095.05	3,980.20	3,742.40	3,702.80	3,647.25	3,537.65	3,502.46	3,456.90	3,456.90	3,507.84	3,507.84	Ministry of Works	
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	18.73	18.77	18.77	18.79	19.00	18.62	18.68	18.60	18.41	18.56	18.87	19.23	19.64	19.64	Ministry of Works	
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																	
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	91.3	97.9	92.7	92.1	93.6	90.8	89.4	92.8	94.5	97.8	98.8	100.5	90.9	90.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.4 UTILITIES																	
3.4.1 Electricity																	
- Local Generation	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	188.5	189.4	184.4	187.4	187.8	188.6	188.5	188.7	188.7	189.4	189.8	190.8	186.3	186.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
a. Public installations #	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	12,845.2	14,650.7	14,287.2	14,679.5	14,319.3	14,761.1	14,742.2	14,094.7	14,368.7	13,883.2	14,004.4	13,500.4	12,784.3	12,784.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
b. Private installations #	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	188.5	189.4	184.4	187.4	187.8	188.6	188.5	188.7	188.7	189.4	189.8	190.8	186.3	186.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	

Note:

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INDICATORS	2022												2023			DATA SOURCE
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT																
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	5.2	5.3	5.7	5.7	4.9	16.5	15.8	15.3	11.6	7.0	5.7	8.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES																
2.1 RUBBER																
2.1.1 Production																
- Rubber	-43.9	-31.9	-1.4	-25.9	-19.9	-22.1	-12.3	-13.9	-13.9	-26.3	-8.0	-26.7	-39.3	-2.7	-2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices																
- SMR20	10.1	2.2	7.5	2.3	6.2	2.1	-8.4	-8.4	-10.4	-15.6	-19.7	-17.8	-18.8	-18.8	-18.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Scrap	16.1	1.3	9.5	1.1	6.3	3.3	-9.7	-13.4	-13.4	-18.5	-24.4	-21.0	-23.1	-23.1	-23.1	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	8.0	4.7	6.9	3.8	8.9	9.8	-2.4	-7.9	-12.2	-12.2	-17.0	-21.1	-19.8	-23.4	-23.4	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	11.9	0.5	6.9	5.3	12.1	7.7	-1.4	-4.1	-10.5	-10.5	-14.6	-12.8	-12.2	-16.2	-16.2	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports																
- Natural Rubber [#]	-13.3	-9.4	5.2	-10.2	20.8	10.5	1.7	-12.5	-12.5	-33.2	-16.4	4.5	-20.1	2.1	2.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OILPALM																
2.2.1 Exports																
- Palm Oil Product	21.9	9.3	-14.1	10.5	-15.6	-0.9	5.9	-10.0	-10.0	9.0	-2.7	6.6	1.6	2.8	2.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	23.4	7.7	-20.9	8.0	-15.8	-5.8	11.2	-11.9	-11.9	6.0	3.2	3.5	-1.7	1.5	1.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	-12.1	-25.7	-22.9	14.2	17.6	-32.2	18.8	5.0	5.0	0.6	-36.0	42.5	-22.1	5.6	5.6	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																
2.3.1 Prices																
- Crude Oil, Brent	54.6	77.3	63.3	65.2	64.3	46.4	40.8	20.9	11.3	11.3	12.8	8.9	-2.9	-13.6	-13.6	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	55.3	74.0	64.9	68.1	60.5	37.8	35.2	17.2	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.0	-6.0	-16.2	-16.2	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports																
- Crude Petroleum [#]	-28.0	7.2	-5.0	-1.2	5.2	-4.2	16.6	3.5	29.3	29.3	35.8	5.0	-3.9	43.1	43.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	-38.7	12.3	-47.5	-1.3	45.1	10.8	100.1	11.0	37.3	37.3	-0.9	59.8	65.4	60.7	60.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports																
- Crude Petroleum [#]	-60.5	784.7	27.9	25.4	114.2	13.2	368.4	164.0	817.8	817.8	155.8	455.1	175.6	894.7	894.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	-33.7	-10.2	-47.3	-8.3	35.2	8.1	145.9	-6.3	4.9	4.9	-11.3	51.3	15.1	34.9	34.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUID NATURAL GAS (LNG)																
2.4.1 Exports																
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	-14.4	20.5	-1.8	-4.9	53.2	11.5	11.5	38.1	36.5	36.5	11.6	0.8	18.5	5.0	5.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR																
3.1 MANUFACTURING																
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	5.2	6.9	6.2	6.9	14.4	14.9	15.2	10.4	4.2	4.2	4.8	3.0	1.3	4.9	4.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	11.2	13.9	13.2	15.7	23.4	23.8	24.4	19.5	12.9	12.9	11.8	8.6	6.5	10.3	10.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports [#]	14.1	19.1	17.4	27.0	33.7	35.4	47.6	28.6	12.5	12.5	14.5	4.6	-0.3	9.5	9.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisment (New Permit)	-15.7	-34.9	-59.0	-80.4	-35.5	-48.2	-17.8	0.0	-20.6	-20.6	-67.7	-73.3	-59.0	-61.0	-61.0	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisment (Renewals Permit)	19.9	-68.3	-71.9	-87.4	-32.3	-83.5	-35.9	-9.6	-65.2	-65.2	-75.7	-64.4	-50.0	-40.7	-40.7	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices																
- Steel	67.7	66.6	65.6	66.2	61.5	51.9	50.3	47.1	41.3	41.3	36.9	31.2	-13.1	-12.5	-12.5	Ministry of Works
- Cement	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	6.1	4.0	4.3	3.6	2.3	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.7	4.9	4.9	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	-1.0	-0.4	-0.3	-7.4	1.3	4.4	6.1	15.7	7.6	7.6	7.0	3.9	5.9	-0.5	-0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES																
3.4.1 Electricity																
- Local Generation																
a. Public Installations ^p	1.5	1.2	2.2	4.2	15.9	14.4	11.1	4.5	-1.0	-1.0	0.7	-1.1	-4.3	1.1	1.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations ^p	-1.4	-6.0	-0.7	-2.7	4.9	8.4	13.5	9.2	-1.4	-1.4	4.3	3.3	1.7	-1.2	-1.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

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INDICATORS (Value)	2022												2023		DATA SOURCE
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	
UNIT															
- Local Consumption															
- Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p															
- Domestic and Public Lighting ^p															
3.5 SERVICES															
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade															
3.5.2 Volume Index															
- Wholesale Trade Index															
- Retail Trade Index															
- Motor Vehicle Index															
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger															
b. Commercial															
c. Total															
- Vehicle Sales															
a. Passenger															
b. Commercial															
c. Total															
- New Vehicles Registration															
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals ¹															
3.5.5 Finance															
I Money Supply															
- M1															
- M2															
- M3															
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System															
- Commercial Banks															
- Islamic Banks															
- Merchant Banks															
III Total Deposits Banking System															
- Commercial Banks															
- Islamic Banks															
- Merchant Banks															
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits															
- Commercial Banks															
- Islamic Banks															
- Merchant Banks															
V Savings Deposits															
- Commercial Banks															
- Islamic Banks															
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)															
VII Average Lending/Financing Rate															
- Commercial Banks															
- Islamic Banks															
- Merchant Banks															
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks															
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks															
Million Kilowatt-Hours	8,821.4	9,895.7	9,813.9	9,880.3	9,861.9	9,851.9	10,087.7	10,261.3	9,971.9	10,117.6	9,895.1	10,003.8	9,764.6	9,038.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Independent Power Producer
Million Kilowatt-Hours	3,077.8	3,266.4	3,316.3	3,364.6	3,282.3	3,282.3	3,280.3	3,202.4	3,118.7	3,097.0	3,039.1	3,038.1	3,033.1	3,057.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Independent Power Producer
Point	126.1	127.8	130.6	130.4	132.0	132.0	130.1	132.3	132.4	132.1	131.3	133.8	134.5	130.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Point	146.2	146.1	157.3	164.0	164.0	164.9	165.8	165.5	168.1	169.4	169.7	171.4	171.0	166.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Point	104.9	132.4	121.1	108.4	121.6	121.6	105.8	125.1	123.4	118.0	121.5	133.0	117.6	130.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unit	47,445	55,137	50,724	45,518	55,843	48,002	64,282	64,282	64,701	54,601	60,657	63,852	54,863	59,843	Malaysian Automotive Association
Unit	3,846	4,771	4,010	3,636	4,042	4,059	5,096	5,012	4,688	4,390	5,012	5,029	3,964	3,965	Malaysian Automotive Association
Unit	51,291	59,908	54,734	49,154	59,885	52,061	67,560	67,560	69,389	58,991	65,669	68,881	58,927	63,798	Malaysian Automotive Association
Unit	38,823	65,902	49,815	43,710	57,063	43,594	59,769	60,060	60,060	54,498	57,545	68,889	43,927	55,655	Malaysian Automotive Association
Unit	4,899	7,320	6,398	5,883	6,303	5,328	7,599	6,845	7,599	6,859	7,766	7,094	5,534	7,094	Malaysian Automotive Association
Unit	45,064	73,244	57,545	50,634	63,366	48,922	66,614	67,659	67,659	61,002	64,404	76,657	49,461	62,649	Malaysian Automotive Association
Number	91,625	138,702	137,396	120,320	146,030	120,562	143,397	138,787	126,254	127,986	138,114	111,346	126,981	126,981	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Number	26,760	41,486	392,059	670,474	971,574	1,076,218	1,102,625	1,245,278	1,344,091	1,330,700	1,839,892	n.a	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
RM Million	587,656.5	592,214.4	603,922.9	603,888.1	606,889.1	602,156.9	602,482.5	596,710.8	597,499.6	603,199.7	602,972.1	600,858.0	598,616.4	598,616.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	2,190,249.3	2,196,197.2	2,209,303.4	2,218,313.9	2,217,566.7	2,214,012.1	2,232,643.4	2,247,122.0	2,249,503.5	2,249,186.2	2,258,295.0	2,266,599.8	2,282,777.6	2,282,777.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	2,197,890.6	2,203,024.2	2,214,367.7	2,226,368.4	2,225,256.6	2,222,146.5	2,241,310.6	2,254,815.7	2,257,146.3	2,257,943.9	2,265,666.8	2,275,668.4	2,291,458.7	2,291,458.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	1,928,971.5	1,940,493.8	1,948,409.1	1,964,156.0	1,967,077.8	1,973,868.5	1,987,893.9	1,999,396.6	2,012,167.0	2,010,520.9	2,024,147.3	2,021,258.4	2,028,440.4	2,028,440.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	1,197,445.5	1,202,193.0	1,205,385.9	1,206,893.3	1,211,777.9	1,212,743.6	1,215,172.8	1,219,004.0	1,224,543.9	1,215,365.9	1,215,775.9	1,212,309.6	1,215,641.8	1,215,641.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	723,927.4	730,837.5	735,628.9	739,737.2	748,659.4	753,726.6	765,313.6	772,833.8	779,795.2	787,200.9	800,197.9	800,657.5	804,427.8	804,427.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	7,800.6	7,463.2	7,394.2	7,425.6	7,440.5	7,396.2	7,407.4	7,458.9	7,427.9	7,954.0	8,213.5	8,291.3	8,371.0	8,371.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	2,233,464.9	2,240,067.7	2,243,364.6	2,248,208.3	2,266,267.7	2,269,464.0	2,298,212.2	2,333,278.1	2,342,191.4	2,331,233.7	2,353,730.0	2,361,051.2	2,400,076.9	2,400,076.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	1,511,257.0	1,517,780.4	1,511,579.2	1,521,340.6	1,526,333.2	1,520,516.2	1,532,800.7	1,556,987.0	1,556,747.9	1,545,725.2	1,554,843.5	1,568,954.1	1,597,717.7	1,597,717.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	696,942.0	697,005.5	707,339.9	700,839.0	714,792.2	723,526.6	739,447.3	751,183.3	759,444.1	759,494.1	773,807.0	766,365.6	777,600.2	777,600.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	25,265.9	25,220.9	24,445.5	26,028.6	25,301.3	25,421.2	25,964.3	25,997.9	26,999.4	26,014.3	25,079.5	25,731.6	24,759.0	24,759.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	976,459.5	979,722.6	974,631.9	980,613.2	987,799.7	998,301.6	1,005,618.8	1,010,031.1	1,016,337.2	1,022,561.8	1,040,509.3	1,035,338.1	1,047,156.8	1,047,156.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	564,157.0	562,684.6	564,672.5	565,392.9	566,206.9	568,431.2	565,227.3	568,725.3	561,547.6	561,837.2	569,529.6	575,290.2	577,959.7	577,959.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	395,436.6	400,090.0	394,817.0	399,061.0	400,341.6	414,430.6	424,869.0	434,130.1	440,610.5	444,920.7	455,667.4	444,654.0	453,959.3	453,959.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	16,865.8	16,946.1	15,142.4	16,059.3	15,249.2	15,439.9	15,522.5	15,175.7	16,179.2	15,803.9	15,312.3	15,393.9	15,242.8	15,242.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	243,011.7	244,894.6	268,866.9	253,215.9	248,130.3	242,890.4	238,988.8	237,316.3	233,612.8	231,923.2	229,455.6	230,592.8	229,444.5	229,444.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	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	158,432.8	158,811.5	157,385.3	157,385.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million	72,558.4	73,315.2	86,631.6	78,905.4	76,546.0	74,220.0	73,235.7	73,251.1	71,769.7	71,703.3	71,022.8	71,781.3	72,059.2	72,059.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Basis Point	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	Central Bank of Malaysia
%	3.48	3.48	3.56	3.68	3.79	4.09	4.24	4.43	4.43	4.68	4.80	5.01	5.05	5.13	Central Bank of Malaysia
%	4.00	3.97	4.02	4.16	4.22	4.36	4.44	4.60	4.69	4.87	4.96	4.97	4.97	5.02	Central Bank of Malaysia
%	5.64	5.66	5.74	5.79	5.84	6.01	6.02	6.04	6.02	6.38	6.55	6.57	6.66	6.66	Central Bank of Malaysia
%	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.73	5.73	5.97	5.97	6.20	6.20	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	Central Bank of Malaysia
%	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.80	5.80	6.03	6.04	6.30	6.30	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until December 2022
provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2023
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	2022						2023						DATA SOURCE	
	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan		Feb
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	3.8	1.0	2.3	7.0	27.7	23.4	17.4	8.3	2.1	2.0	0.8	-0.2	2.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	-0.6	6.2	6.3	-2.0	-0.5	-4.0	-2.1	-3.8	-2.6	1.1	0.1	-3.7	-0.7	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
- Wholesale Trade Index	0.7	1.2	3.3	3.1	10.7	10.8	7.3	3.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	5.4	7.3	16.6	24.2	31.3	31.6	30.1	27.1	22.3	18.3	17.4	16.2	13.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	6.9	6.5	7.2	19.6	1,529.9	667.1	168.1	44.1	1.2	10.3	9.7	9.2	24.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	14.9	-5.1	6.2	13.3	22,600.4	1,903.4	388.4	52.0	-10.9	13.0	28.0	38.5	26.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-1.3	15.8	10.6	53.9	13,373.3	971.0	378.9	37.2	5.5	13.4	17.9	10.2	2.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	13.5	-3.7	6.5	15.6	21,597.5	1,776.1	383.9	50.9	-9.8	13.1	27.2	36.2	24.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	2.4	16.7	-6.0	2.8	2,999.6	780.9	296.8	56.8	-6.3	6.9	19.6	27.1	43.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	0.8	-1.1	19.9	25.6	7,778.8	149.3	181.0	27.5	-1.7	10.8	1.6	-19.9	44.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	5.3	14.7	-1.3	7.3	3,198.6	590.4	280.7	52.8	-5.8	7.3	17.5	19.1	39.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	-10.8	-12.0	2.6	16.6	1,202.8	321.6	208.3	37.8	-3.3	0.4	-8.9	18.9	38.6	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	252.2	330.2	3,924.4	7,222.8	14,942.2	17,250.0	13,576.8	14,670.2	12,480.4	8,935.9	5,005.0	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	8.6	7.8	9.5	9.5	10.8	9.3	9.2	6.0	6.7	3.8	4.3	2.6	1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	6.6	5.4	6.5	6.8	6.5	5.4	6.4	5.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	6.8	5.5	6.5	6.9	6.6	5.5	6.5	5.7	6.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System														
- Commercial Banks	4.8	4.7	5.1	5.1	5.7	5.9	6.8	6.4	6.5	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.3	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.4	10.4	10.8	12.4	12.3	12.0	11.5	11.9	10.9	11.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System														
- Commercial Banks	-1.6	-4.8	-6.3	-6.3	-5.0	-7.4	-6.7	-4.8	-1.5	-2.2	9.2	10.4	10.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	6.5	5.2	6.2	6.1	6.6	6.2	7.5	7.4	8.3	5.9	5.9	7.0	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	7.0	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.8	5.6	6.0	5.7	6.4	3.8	3.7	5.1	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits														
- Commercial Banks	5.4	2.7	5.5	4.2	6.2	7.4	10.7	11.3	12.2	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	11.3	7.8	7.7	8.5	5.7	6.7	7.7	6.7	6.7	2.9	5.1	6.2	-2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.3	3.0	3.5	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.2	6.5	6.1	7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits														
- Commercial Banks	-0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	1.1	1.8	2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	4.6	3.2	2.7	5.1	6.6	8.0	13.2	12.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.6	14.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	18.2	17.9	3.9	2.6	-0.3	0.2	-4.2	-7.9	-6.6	-7.1	-3.0	-2.5	-9.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)														
- Commercial Banks	8.9	7.5	16.9	9.6	5.3	2.5	0.6	-1.8	-2.2	-3.6	-5.7	-6.2	-5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	7.5	6.5	12.2	7.2	3.6	1.3	-0.7	-2.8	-3.4	-5.0	-7.2	-7.9	-7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	12.3	10.1	28.4	15.5	9.3	5.3	3.8	0.6	0.6	-0.3	-2.4	-2.2	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/Financing Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks														
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023												DATA SOURCE		
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec			
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate	%	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.63	0.63	0.69	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	%	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.33	0.33	0.34	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.38	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks																
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector	RM Million	1,834.2	1,031.5	1,257.2	1,257.2	808.9	5,627.8	401.1	1,180.8	924.1	1,006.9	627.6	577.5	247.8	509.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	210.0	144.0	358.6	358.6	71.9	341.9	39.7	822.9	134.8	109.9	515.4	252.1	236.7	210.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining and Quarrying	RM Million	2,395.3	4,650.1	5,534.4	5,534.4	6,672.5	6,999.9	4,629.0	8,859.0	5,920.0	7,020.6	2,734.0	3,690.0	4,653.6	6,017.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	7,683.2	14,957.3	15,684.2	15,684.2	16,393.3	13,300.4	13,300.4	25,030.2	17,944.4	19,335.1	22,631.5	10,253.2	10,253.2	13,218.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	1,605.2	3,019.4	2,605.5	3,322.7	4,013.1	12,136.4	10,778.2	3,473.3	10,072.8	3,398.6	3,403.3	2,478.8	2,220.0	3,005.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	1,327.1	1,869.4	1,986.5	1,761.6	2,919.6	2,475.1	3,964.7	3,864.7	3,916.3	5,159.2	3,304.3	3,763.0	1,416.1	2,841.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	20,972.1	30,834.1	30,742.7	30,742.7	27,875.1	33,034.1	31,678.5	33,341.7	28,969.3	27,019.6	25,973.0	25,271.0	23,220.6	27,999.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	8.2	113.3	1,262.3	30,742.7	13.7	51.3	158.4	68.1	165.6	16.9	170.4	10.7	14.3	16.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	36,039.2	56,019.0	59,431.5	59,431.5	69,376.3	64,818.6	79,441.6	68,061.7	63,359.0	59,107.6	48,365.0	42,234.4	42,234.4	53,817.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	4,605.2	5,331.5	5,412.7	5,412.7	6,607.2	6,989.8	4,989.0	7,285.1	4,333.6	4,169.2	4,376.3	4,343.3	4,673.5	4,597.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector	RM Million	1,007.5	1,465.3	1,465.3	1,465.3	990.0	826.0	1,355.6	636.9	669.8	669.8	664.8	664.8	664.8	633.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	35,019.9	42,959.9	42,959.9	42,959.9	40,988.5	46,128.5	40,002.0	41,018.0	40,584.8	39,823.9	39,893.2	40,426.5	35,270.9	34,464.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	70,936.2	93,230.6	94,535.4	94,535.4	86,643.2	92,623.6	86,653.4	91,542.9	96,864.9	97,113.1	112,803.3	98,447.8	90,215.8	90,215.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	8,653.8	12,139.9	12,139.9	12,139.9	11,673.4	13,864.3	11,261.1	12,927.1	13,642.1	12,390.0	12,627.5	13,786.4	11,500.7	11,500.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	3,774.1	5,566.3	4,209.2	4,209.2	5,588.8	5,482.9	4,832.9	4,656.6	7,181.5	5,380.6	7,487.8	5,436.5	4,931.7	4,931.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	28,483.4	36,803.4	34,677.6	34,677.6	31,720.6	35,776.9	34,363.2	36,761.0	37,842.0	36,446.1	37,225.9	39,703.4	35,268.3	35,268.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	1,656.7	1,957.1	2,264.1	2,264.1	1,616.0	1,781.5	3,052.7	2,616.5	2,052.8	2,802.1	2,273.9	2,474.6	1,840.9	1,840.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	154,233.7	199,377.2	199,819.0	199,819.0	203,559.4	187,109.7	200,391.2	196,980.5	203,960.2	199,960.2	223,665.2	198,480.9	183,452.6	183,452.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	3,210.5	5,222.0	4,120.4	4,120.4	5,293.4	4,673.4	4,673.4	5,226.6	5,271.7	4,771.4	4,925.4	5,100.4	4,567.9	4,567.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose	RM Million	3,321.0	4,084.8	3,713.7	3,200.1	4,202.1	3,870.4	3,870.4	3,971.0	4,130.5	3,877.0	3,868.2	4,021.7	3,776.0	3,997.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	12,635.2	15,401.3	15,401.3	15,401.3	15,890.7	16,296.8	17,420.4	16,766.2	17,420.4	17,883.0	17,771.9	20,021.2	19,401.4	17,201.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	8.1	10.9	10.8	6.2	10.8	9.2	11.3	13.8	11.3	14.4	12.5	11.0	13.5	13.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	28,483.4	36,803.4	34,677.6	34,677.6	31,720.6	35,776.9	34,363.2	36,761.0	37,842.0	36,446.1	37,225.9	39,703.4	38,951.7	35,268.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	103,182.5	102,860.1	102,420.6	101,787.8	101,516.1	101,300.0	101,922.0	101,922.0	101,855.7	102,557.8	102,747.7	103,731.1	103,477.5	102,953.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	1,123.9	1,256.8	1,207.6	1,210.9	1,482.0	1,488.3	1,488.3	1,512.6	1,444.9	1,478.4	1,424.6	1,411.1	1,376.0	1,448.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,367.6	2,871.5	2,897.5	3,034.9	3,040.6	2,920.4	2,963.7	2,854.3	3,008.8	2,998.0	3,077.1	3,065.6	3,066.0	3,094.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,665.5	3,983.3	4,016.6	502.6	486.7	487.0	487.0	365.9	332.8	332.8	320.6	287.2	283.3	287.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	2,628.1	2,650.7	2,705.3	2,815.4	2,822.6	2,887.9	3,004.7	3,018.4	3,048.1	3,044.1	3,014.6	3,020.9	3,120.3	3,190.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	3,378.6	3,745.5	3,759.8	3,990.2	4,185.3	4,817.5	4,922.2	5,074.4	5,098.5	5,087.6	4,922.9	4,984.5	5,070.1	5,070.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	2,987.6	2,894.3	2,880.8	2,835.0	2,787.7	2,784.4	2,784.4	2,785.3	2,712.0	2,653.3	2,655.2	851.0	847.4	859.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	3,749.3	3,498.3	3,491.8	3,865.6	4,035.9	3,919.1	4,273.9	4,108.8	4,122.4	4,221.4	4,240.2	4,360.6	4,175.3	4,175.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	962.4	976.0	952.6	889.1	881.0	884.6	870.8	870.8	819.4	802.0	793.1	744.2	666.1	669.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	13,214.2	13,206.0	13,634.3	14,310.6	14,542.4	14,768.4	14,368.0	14,368.0	14,684.4	14,583.4	14,775.1	14,770.6	15,398.2	15,398.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	73.3	74.4	75.6	76.7	77.1	81.7	181.8	175.2	183.1	175.2	163.5	164.0	170.2	170.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	32,625.2	33,085.0	33,530.1	34,943.6	35,611.4	36,440.0	36,530.9	36,530.9	36,383.0	36,670.2	36,776.6	34,864.3	35,004.2	35,738.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million	16,402.7	16,438.5	16,502.8	16,537.8	16,537.8	16,566.9	16,599.2	16,629.7	16,657.2	16,683.5	16,709.4	16,730.0	16,755.4	16,781.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1 LABOUR																
4.1.1 Labour Force	('000)	15,730.9	15,730.9	15,730.9	15,730.9	15,900.0	15,936.3	15,978.4	16,017.7	16,052.2	16,081.5	16,108.6	16,130.4	16,159.3	16,189.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	('000)	6,491.8	6,491.8	6,491.8	6,491.8	6,595.5	6,630.6	6,670.9	6,710.2	6,749.5	6,788.8	6,828.1	6,867.4	6,906.7	6,946.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	('000)	9,239.1	9,239.1	9,239.1	9,239.1	9,304.5	9,305.7	9,287.5	9,307.5	9,302.7	9,292.7	9,280.5	9,363.0	9,252.6	9,243.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	%	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.5	69.6	69.6	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	2,785	3,092	3,029	2,172	2,442	2,442	2,645	2,120	2,786	2,692	2,780	3,289	4,042	3,089	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION																
4.2.1 Local	Number	3,187	4,537	3,995	3,560	4,242	4,261	4,261	4,351	4,226	3,903	3,950	3,869	3,367	3,633	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	1	2	0	0	8	1	1	2	1	2	5	6	0	4	Companies Commission of Malaysia

4.0 OTHERS

4.1 LABOUR

4.1.1 Labour Force

a. Employed

b. Unemployed

4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate

4.1.3 Unemployment Rate

4.1.4 Loss of Employment

4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION

4.2.1 Local

4.2.2 Foreign

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until December 2022

provisional data based on External Trade Publication February 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	2022												2023			DATA SOURCE
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb		
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate																
- Commercial Banks																
- Islamic Banks																
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	971.9	319.6	239.9	99.0	983.1	19.1	82.1	323.4	328.9	6.2	1.8	-34.6	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	563.4	4.3	70.5	349.8	734.1	-72.1	189.1	-38.8	1,190.1	335.4	-16.9	712.0	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	12.9	101.9	143.3	56.5	162.9	-15.0	36.2	-3.5	69.3	-44.2	44.2	150.8	44.2	150.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	79.1	54.9	128.9	163.5	125.5	44.2	65.7	11.0	28.9	109.0	-32.9	5.5	72.0	5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	40.4	86.2	81.5	101.7	181.7	176.9	106.2	21.6	11.9	74.8	-5.1	12.8	87.2	12.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	31.0	51.5	30.0	55.9	89.7	37.2	84.6	100.5	151.4	27.0	84.6	-42.9	114.1	114.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	34.1	42.8	33.4	37.9	89.6	117.8	112.7	35.1	2.7	-12.9	-15.9	-12.0	33.5	33.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	-92.5	10.7	11,182.8	-2.8	-88.6	1,357.6	552.9	507.6	-11.5	106.2	-29.5	-82.2	94.6	94.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	46.9	53.5	66.4	66.5	129.7	76.6	83.2	37.9	24.4	20.3	-15.9	-4.6	49.3	49.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	10.5	-3.4	39.5	43.8	55.7	27.5	61.1	-35.6	-10.9	1.2	-10.4	4.0	2.1	2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	105.4	-45.7	262.8	116.2	-29.8	53.3	-57.8	-56.9	-56.9	-68.1	-68.8	-37.2	-68.5	-37.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	52.0	47.1	59.7	52.2	53.9	19.6	23.7	12.5	7.3	5.8	-1.3	-15.6	-1.6	-1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	108.4	98.0	130.8	104.9	135.7	18.0	32.7	15.2	14.1	20.8	16.6	11.6	27.2	27.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	32.8	40.7	51.0	55.0	46.6	31.1	41.2	23.9	27.2	24.7	8.2	11.8	29.9	29.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	11.1	31.1	55.8	7.7	27.9	23.9	30.3	-11.1	56.5	6.3	26.8	-0.1	30.7	30.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	7.1	13.5	13.9	20.2	79.2	63.4	58.7	27.8	11.4	9.7	11.1	9.6	23.8	23.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	-56.0	-58.1	-32.0	-57.4	-55.9	41.3	94.0	47.1	45.2	-45.4	-46.4	16.0	11.1	11.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	51.1	48.4	89.2	59.2	81.6	25.6	35.8	14.2	13.4	13.8	8.9	4.0	18.9	18.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose																
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	-6.8	5.8	2.3	-7.1	235.8	353.5	270.6	62.0	12.4	1.0	-1.3	18.0	42.3	42.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Personal Uses	22.9	44.2	29.7	37.4	79.1	51.0	89.2	28.9	33.4	5.3	-0.2	-4.5	20.4	20.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Credit Cards	24.1	20.1	29.2	36.1	68.5	94.7	47.8	36.8	26.7	20.7	25.2	21.0	36.1	36.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	231.9	-70.1	710.2	214.0	778.4	589.9	1,101.5	124.3	121.7	166.9	184.4	29.8	66.0	66.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	7.1	13.5	13.9	20.2	79.2	63.4	58.7	27.8	11.4	9.7	11.1	9.6	23.8	23.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	10.3	8.6	9.0	8.2	7.8	-3.6	-0.7	-1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-17.4	-7.8	-11.0	-11.5	9.7	10.5	12.5	29.3	33.6	26.6	27.0	23.1	28.9	28.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	840.0	865.2	863.8	886.7	467.9	780.1	482.2	470.0	896.7	922.9	-2.2	-1.9	0.5	0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	-25.0	-24.4	-17.9	-21.4	-26.2	-27.5	-23.5	-8.1	-7.7	-4.6	6.7	7.5	7.8	7.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	44.1	113.4	117.1	172.2	170.5	133.4	71.0	56.2	68.4	70.8	6.3	6.0	7.0	7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	8.2	7.7	9.3	14.4	12.3	9.1	11.8	15.2	16.4	13.3	17.3	20.6	21.4	21.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	23.4	50.7	47.8	54.9	49.3	35.9	37.8	57.8	57.2	61.9	48.1	50.1	50.1	50.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	37.3	29.4	29.6	28.0	26.4	-12.8	-13.0	-14.0	-14.4	-14.1	-71.7	-71.6	-71.2	-71.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	17.3	8.0	4.5	15.7	12.8	16.4	27.1	29.6	31.1	38.2	15.4	16.2	11.4	11.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Education, Health & Others	15.8	19.5	17.0	17.0	9.1	8.0	-19.0	-14.6	-18.7	-22.4	-21.8	-30.5	-30.4	-30.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	9.4	9.1	14.4	16.7	19.6	15.2	1.6	0.4	4.6	9.4	13.8	16.5	16.5	16.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	-80.7	-80.7	-79.1	-79.0	-82.1	-48.8	25.4	27.3	25.3	24.2	132.8	119.3	132.1	132.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	11.2	12.7	15.4	18.1	17.8	7.9	7.6	12.0	15.1	18.0	8.6	8.4	9.5	9.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.0 OTHERS																
4.1 LABOUR																
4.1.1 Labour Force	2.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	2.9	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
a. Employed	3.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	4.2	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
b. Unemployed	-13.6	-11.2	-12.6	-12.4	-18.0	-20.2	-18.3	-17.1	-14.6	-14.6	-12.8	-12.4	-11.9	-11.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	-55.8	-46.6	-39.0	-41.7	-56.6	-56.0	-51.0	-48.6	-38.8	-16.0	3.7	-11.3	10.9	10.9	Social Security Organisation	
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION																
4.2.1 Local	-5.8	-5.8	-13.7	-4.0	55.4	61.0	62.6	13.6	-7.0	-9.5	-20.8	-18.7	20.3	20.3	Companies Commission of Malaysia	
4.2.2 Foreign	-66.7	0.0	-100.0	0.0	0.0	-50.0	0.0	-66.7	0.0	150.0	100.0	-100.0	300.0	300.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia	

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2022												2023		DATA SOURCE		
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb				
4.3 STOCK MARKET																		
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,603.3	1,597.4	1,600.4	1,570.1	1,444.2	1,492.2	1,512.1	1,394.6	1,450.4	1,488.8	1,495.5	1,485.5	1,454.2				Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	51.4	69.9	45.9	44.2	41.6	28.1	40.0	42.1	35.7	45.7	44.2	40.1	45.9				Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	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	1,736.2	1,769.6	1,729.6				Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE																		
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1877	4.2006	4.2666	4.3844	4.4015	4.4407	4.4659	4.5445	4.6951	4.6228	4.4142	4.3200	4.3770				Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.6704	5.5347	5.5268	5.4602	5.3290	5.3290	5.3290	5.1390	5.3057	5.4103	5.3762	5.2881	5.2976				Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8696	5.8293	5.8293	5.8925	5.8886	5.8749	5.8749	5.8749	6.0219	5.8673	5.8673	5.8083	5.8673				Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.1097	3.0903	3.1248	3.1743	3.1836	3.1836	3.2290	3.2144	3.2974	3.2651	3.2651	3.2651	3.2654				Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.7501	4.6285	4.6185	4.6441	4.6524	4.6291	4.6291	4.4987	4.6218	4.7011	4.6709	4.6615	4.6847				Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	463.8856	461.8147	462.1751	447.8953	453.6091	458.3770	467.1818	466.6337	472.1849	477.5879	473.3047	468.1762	473.2254				Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.3644	3.3469	3.3627	3.4070	3.2844	3.2487	3.3104	3.1765	3.1936	3.2376	3.2696	3.3199	3.2696				Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	53.6871	53.6955	54.4137	55.8578	56.0922	56.5766	56.9209	57.6991	59.8132	59.0225	56.6905	55.3652	55.7893				Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES																		
5.1 TRADE																		
5.1.1 Exports																		
- Malaysia [#]	RM Billion	102.3	131.6	127.6	120.5	146.0	134.1	141.3	144.3	131.6	129.7	131.8	112.7	112.3				Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	52.0	63.1	60.2	59.8	64.2	64.1	63.4	62.5	56.6	54.2	55.0	49.6	50.4				Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	216.7	274.9	272.3	306.4	328.1	332.3	314.9	321.5	297.9	295.0	305.6	292.3	214.0				National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	7,188.9	8,456.5	8,075.6	7,251.4	8,613.9	8,763.1	8,060.6	8,817.7	9,001.3	8,636.8	8,796.9	6,550.6	7,654.7				Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	192.3	221.4	198.8	221.3	225.1	212.0	207.0	232.4	225.7	238.0	218.8	198.6	207.7				European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	150.9	179.3	173.0	178.4	182.1	175.8	181.6	175.4	180.6	171.5	168.3	165.5	159.0				United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports																		
- Malaysia [#]	RM Billion	82.5	104.9	104.1	107.8	124.2	118.5	124.2	112.4	113.5	107.9	103.6	94.5	92.7				Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	45.0	56.1	56.1	57.6	59.6	61.0	58.5	55.8	53.2	49.9	44.4	42.9	42.9				Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	189.3	230.6	222.9	228.0	230.7	229.7	234.1	237.4	213.1	226.1	228.0	192.2	197.2				National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	7,990.5	8,923.4	8,930.5	9,177.5	9,989.9	10,175.0	10,888.8	10,916.9	11,172.8	10,868.8	10,245.5	10,049.1	8,552.4				Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	208.8	250.4	243.9	259.1	260.9	255.5	272.8	279.3	264.9	259.0	231.5	234.4	202.9				European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	234.9	296.5	273.1	285.3	286.1	271.2	283.6	275.5	282.7	256.5	252.8	254.4	230.5				United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																		
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	116.4	126.6	120.5	119.4	130.8	124.7	129.5	131.1	129.8	131.1	130.2	127.1	120.6				Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	117.3	134.2	127.5	125.8	130.9	122.4	123.5	126.5	123.5	117.1	129.0	119.0	106.8				Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	102.3	117.8	111.8	113.4	114.4	113.1	106.4	105.8	105.8	106.8	108.7	96.0	94.0				Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	Point	92.5	107.1	93.8	83.8	98.8	98.0	91.5	101.9	95.6	99.0	97.6	85.0	91.9				Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	Point	102.9	103.6	104.3	104.2	103.9	104.5	104.4	104.5	104.4	103.8	102.4	102.6	102.6				Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX																		
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	146.2	148.1	157.3	164.0	164.9	165.8	166.5	168.1	169.4	169.7	171.4	171.0	166.6				Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	85.6	100.9	99.1	104.5	99.1	103.5	102.1	102.8	108.4	109.4	129.9	114.5	92.7				Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	87.1	81.3	102.8	98.9	94.2	96.9	98.0	96.9	110.2	101.4	115.8	124.3	112.9				Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	94.8	97.0	99.8	99.3	98.6	100.4	95.2	93.3	99.8	110.5	118.4	89.0	91.3				Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																		
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	125.2	125.6	125.9	126.6	127.4	127.9	128.2	128.3	128.6	129.0	129.2	129.5	129.8				Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	104.1	104.6	105.2	106.6	107.6	107.4	107.5	107.7	108.1	107.9	107.9	108.2	108.1				Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	106.2	108.0	110.0	110.4	111.1	111.8	111.6	112.9	112.9	113.6	114.0	114.0	114.2				Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	111.8	112.5	113.4	113.9	114.9	115.8	116.3	116.8	117.9	119.0	119.4	121.4	121.4				Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	105.4	106.7	106.5	107.6	108.7	108.8	109.9	110.3	109.9	111.0	111.2	111.4	112.0				Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																		
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	119.4	122.3	122.6	124.1	124.0	121.1	120.9	119.2	119.3	120.0	119.6	118.6	118.4				Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	94.7	95.4	95.9	96.6	97.5	98.6	98.3	99.3	99.5	98.6	98.2	98.2	98.2				Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	115.8	125.1	127.2	128.0	129.3	123.7	121.5	119.4	119.0	112.4	108.8	106.9	107.0				Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	115.0	116.7	118.6	119.4	120.0	120.5	120.0	120.1	120.7	120.3	119.8	120.3	120.4				Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	Point	112.2	113.4	106.5	114.3	114.3	112.8	111.5	111.4	111.6	111.6	111.5	110.6	110.6				Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	Point	111.1	112.0	113.5	112.8	113.8	114.5	115.1	116.3	117.5	118.5	119.5	119.8	119.3				Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	Point	134.9	137.0	137.9	138.9	140.2	139.8	139.8	140.2	140.6	141.1	140.8	141.7	141.1				Trading Economics

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2022												2023		DATA SOURCE			
		Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb					
5.6 LABOUR FORCE																			
5.6.1 Participation Rate																			
- Malaysia	%	69.1	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.5	69.6	69.7	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.8	69.8	69.8	69.9	69.9	69.9	69.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	62.7	63.3	64.0	64.9	64.9	64.8	64.1	64.2	64.3	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	63.8	65.4	66.4	66.4	66.4	66.2	66.1	65.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	64.2	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	%	66.5	66.4	66.4	66.7	66.8	66.5	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	66.6	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	61.8	62.1	62.6	62.7	63.0	62.9	62.9	63.0	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	78.5	78.6	78.7	78.9	78.6	78.3	78.3	78.4	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	62.2	62.4	62.2	62.3	62.2	62.1	62.3	62.3	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	62.2	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.3	64.9	64.7	64.8	64.7	64.9	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	64.8	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	73.7	73.7	74.6	75.1	77.4	76.7	75.2	73.6	74.1	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.2	74.8	74.8	74.8	74.8	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	66.8	67.1	67.5	69.6	71.1	69.9	68.1	68.0	67.9	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.6	67.1	67.1	67.1	67.1	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate																			
- Malaysia	%	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	6.4	5.8	5.7	6.0	6.0	5.2	5.3	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	3.8	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.9	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	7.9	8.2	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.4	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	6.7	7.0	6.9	7.9	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	Statistics Finland

Note:

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INDICATORS	2022												2023		DATA SOURCE		
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb			
5.6 LABOUR FORCE																	
5.6.1 Participation Rate																	
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate																	
- Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Korea
- Russia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Trading Economics
- Australia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Office for National Statistics
- USA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2021				2022				2023				DATA SOURCE
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)				Annual Percentage Change (%)				
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	RM Million	371,308.1	360,151.0	366,188.3	383,775.5	397,191.3	3.6	5.0	8.9	14.2	7.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices														
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	169,091.8	151,873.8	160,474.0	168,463.8	140,513.7	-2.0	-6.0	5.3	-1.0	-16.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,649,195.0	5,686,690.0	5,774,557.0	6,331,981.0	6,924,382.0	-5.8	15.2	-7.0	-2.3	4.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board		
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,309,913.0	3,548,794.0	3,631,869.0	4,038,762.0	4,492,646.0	-6.7	16.8	-10.1	-3.4	4.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board		
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	3,111,656.0	2,056,628.0	2,448,073.0	2,766,053.0	3,088,098.0	-17.5	-9.5	0.8	-5.4	-1.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board		
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	79.58	98.96	112.74	99.23	88.37	78.7	63.4	64.3	35.9	11.0	World Bank		
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	77.34	94.45	108.66	91.76	82.85	81.7	63.3	64.4	30.0	7.1	World Bank		
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	1,700.9	2,180.7	2,396.2	2,187.1	2,101.0	-45.4	-19.6	-0.4	5.1	23.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	8,871.2	6,488.7	10,095.0	14,255.3	11,396.8	5.1	-16.9	-3.6	32.7	28.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	994.7	3,044.7	2,973.3	4,655.9	4,758.5	-50.7	128.9	44.7	127.1	378.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	8,350.6	7,117.3	9,297.8	11,034.7	9,175.0	-11.2	-21.7	-6.5	35.8	9.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquefied Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	6,198.9	6,960.3	6,655.0	6,731.8	7,088.5	-1.5	3.8	11.9	18.8	14.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	137.9	133.2	134.8	142.5	143.5	9.2	6.3	9.3	13.4	4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	426,976,282.6	415,298,171.5	443,488,677.7	467,561,687.3	474,385,134.8	16.5	12.8	17.4	22.5	11.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	300,105,530.0	291,646,953.4	329,905,712.3	353,881,694.2	331,215,211.2	26.9	17.8	26.0	36.7	10.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project														
- Investment														
a. Projects Number	Number	180	185	188	215	212	-41.6	-24.5	46.9	44.3	17.8	Malaysian Investment Development Authority		
b. Projects Domestic	RM Million	3,314.5	3,172.3	4,823.5	6,682.9	3,756.5	-63.9	-51.2	115.0	94.6	13.3	Malaysian Investment Development Authority		
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	87,858.8	24,964.4	10,783.3	14,444.5	15,614.0	408.3	-52.8	-23.9	-41.5	-82.2	Malaysian Investment Development Authority		
d. Total	RM Million	91,173.4	28,136.7	15,606.8	21,127.4	19,370.5	244.6	-52.6	-4.9	-24.8	-76.8	Malaysian Investment Development Authority		
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	27,625.9	29,461.0	29,936.1	30,518.6	31,973.7	-12.9	-6.1	6.1	23.2	15.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	115.6	119.9	123.4	124.0	123.9	6.7	8.7	9.5	8.8	7.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	237	208	79	108	102	22.8	-17.5	-64.6	-24.5	-57.0	National Housing Department		
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	703	513	173	396	225	21.4	-23.5	-67.8	-40.4	-68.0	National Housing Department		
3.2.5 Prices														
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	2,565.59	4,010.92	4,051.33	3,697.48	3,499.07	7.8	66.9	64.4	49.7	36.4	Ministry of Works		
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	18.29	18.74	18.85	18.63	18.61	2.8	4.8	4.9	4.0	1.8	Ministry of Works		
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	91.3	94.7	92.8	91.0	97.0	-1.2	-1.8	-1.1	8.6	6.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia		
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation	Million Kilowatt-Hours	42,463.6	41,429.4	43,266.0	43,587.9	42,254.3	3.6	3.2	7.1	9.9	-0.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer		
a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	556.9	585.6	559.7	565.7	567.9	-4.2	-3.5	0.4	10.3	2.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer		
b. Private Installations ^p														

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2021				2022				Annual Percentage Change (%)	DATA SOURCE	
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3			Q4
Local Consumption												
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	29,531.0	28,594.5	29,666.0	30,320.9	30,016.5	4.1	4.0	11.4	16.1	1.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	9,219.7	9,493.3	9,965.3	9,601.4	9,174.3	5.5	3.1	1.1	-3.3	-0.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES												
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade												
3.5.2 Volume Index												
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	131.3	129.4	131.0	131.6	132.4	0.03	1.2	5.6	7.1	0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	142.7	147.2	162.1	166.8	170.1	2.0	5.1	23.9	29.6	19.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	116.0	115.0	117.0	118.1	124.2	5.6	8.8	66.4	142.6	7.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle												
- Vehicle Production	Unit	164,810	142,037	152,085	176,985	179,110	4.4	4.8	72.5	205.9	8.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
a. Passenger	Unit	12,845	12,123	11,688	13,843	14,431	12.2	14.31	94.2	184.9	12.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	177,655	154,160	163,773	189,010	193,541	4.9	4.8	73.9	201.4	8.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	167,085	138,393	150,568	163,423	180,932	0.6	12.3	56.1	180.2	8.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	20,330	19,132	18,594	19,772	21,131	20.1	18.0	85.2	87.7	3.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Index of Services	Index of Services	187,415	159,841	171,545	183,195	202,063	1.8	14.6	61.1	166.0	7.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	409,551	323,977	403,746	402,746	392,354	10.8	-9.6	62.6	129.1	-4.2	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism												
- Index of Services	Point	76.8	88.8	106.1	125.4	139.0	46.6	85.9	179.0	344.4	81.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	61,419	98,053	2,034,107	3,424,121	4,514,693	84.4	288.2	7,921.9	14,986.9	7,250.6	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport												
- Index of Services	Point	113.0	123.3	131.4	135.2	139.4	12.3	26.4	40.4	47.4	23.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Penetration Rate	Point	155.7	157.9	159.2	160.3	162.2	8.0	6.0	5.9	4.5	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	142.1	139.2	143.1	143.7	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	40.8	41.9	45.3	46.4	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c. Mobile-broadband per 100 inhabitants	%	126.4	124.1	127.9	128.9	n.a	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance												
- Index of Services	Point	130.5	126.5	128.8	139.6	136.0	1.2	-2.1	0.3	8.4	4.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply												
- M1	RM Million	578,301.9	592,214.4	606,889.1	596,710.8	602,972.1	10.4	7.8	10.8	6.0	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,165,807.0	2,196,197.2	2,217,856.7	2,247,122.0	2,258,295.0	6.3	5.4	6.5	5.6	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,171,798.7	2,203,024.2	2,225,258.6	2,254,815.7	2,266,666.8	6.4	5.5	6.6	5.7	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,915,612.2	1,940,493.8	1,967,077.8	1,999,396.6	2,024,147.3	4.6	4.7	5.7	6.4	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,193,305.3	1,202,193.0	1,211,177.9	1,219,004.0	1,215,775.9	2.6	2.3	3.1	3.0	1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	714,783.8	730,837.5	748,459.4	772,833.8	800,157.9	8.2	8.9	10.4	12.3	11.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	7,523.1	7,463.2	7,440.5	7,558.9	8,213.5	-0.1	-4.8	-5.0	-4.8	9.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,221,753.2	2,240,006.7	2,266,326.7	2,333,278.1	2,353,730.0	6.3	5.2	6.6	7.4	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,499,689.9	1,517,780.4	1,526,233.2	1,556,987.0	1,554,843.5	5.7	6.3	6.8	5.7	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	698,195.6	697,005.5	714,792.2	751,193.3	773,807.0	7.7	2.7	6.2	11.3	10.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- General Investment Deposits	RM Million	23,867.7	25,200.9	25,301.3	25,097.9	25,079.5	8.0	7.8	5.7	0.7	5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	977,462.6	979,722.6	987,799.7	1,016,031.1	1,040,509.3	1.1	1.8	3.0	4.9	6.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	563,173.6	562,684.6	566,208.9	566,725.3	569,529.6	-1.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	398,489.6	400,090.0	406,341.6	434,130.1	455,687.4	5.1	3.2	6.6	12.9	14.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits												
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	15,789.3	16,948.1	15,249.2	15,175.7	15,312.3	11.1	17.9	-0.3	-7.9	-3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	243,373.0	244,994.6	248,130.3	237,316.3	229,455.6	14.6	7.5	5.3	-1.8	-5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	170,640.7	171,679.3	171,584.4	164,065.2	158,432.8	11.7	6.5	3.6	-2.8	-7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)												
- Average Lending Rate CPM	Basis Point	72,732.4	73,315.2	76,546.0	73,251.1	71,022.8	22.2	10.1	9.3	0.6	-2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	%	3.43	3.47	3.68	4.25	4.83	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	4.01	3.99	4.13	4.47	4.84	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	5.63	5.64	5.78	6.33	6.35	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks												
- Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	5.49	5.49	5.65	6.05	6.35	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	5.55	5.55	5.72	6.12	6.47	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2021				2022				2022				DATA SOURCE		
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)				Annual Percentage Change (%)						
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate																
- Commercial Banks	%	0.57	0.57	0.61	0.72	0.82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.37	0.38	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,392.9	3,244.8	7,693.9	2,506.0	2,211.9	-18.5	223.8	489.2	108.2	58.8	188.9	54.1	64.6	20.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	11,149.1	10,277.5	17,808.8	19,417.0	13,444.6	26.6	55.2	111.7	2.7	23.1	111.7	39.0	20.6	22.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	43,880.0	32,335.7	47,410.7	56,275.0	54,030.0	108.8	64.0	120.6	168.0	22.2	120.6	168.0	86.9	86.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	7,591.7	6,593.2	9,941.4	10,256.1	12,225.5	34.9	49.9	53.3	75.3	81.9	53.3	75.3	81.9	8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	6,540.9	5,675.9	6,667.7	10,256.1	12,225.5	44.6	43.8	53.3	75.3	81.9	53.3	75.3	81.9	8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	86,189.9	78,204.1	91,701.2	83,989.5	78,264.0	-18.7	-32.4	602.4	707.5	68.8	602.4	707.5	68.8	8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	117.3	201.8	1,327.3	392.2	198.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	157,570.9	136,916.0	183,321.6	212,321.9	170,822.6	54.4	52.2	85.8	64.0	8.4	85.8	64.0	8.4	8.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	13,879.8	14,320.6	18,989.7	16,577.7	12,888.8	42.5	5.2	46.6	9.4	-7.1	133.8	45.8	-60.6	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	5,001.6	4,220.7	3,261.3	2,936.9	1,969.8	235.3	20.0	133.8	47.4	3.6	133.8	45.8	-60.6	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	115,786.8	119,776.4	129,958.0	121,604.7	120,143.6	70.6	54.9	55.2	18.4	17.0	55.2	18.4	3.8	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	262,192.7	252,420.1	273,802.3	278,061.2	306,859.4	159.6	109.1	123.4	21.4	17.0	123.4	21.4	3.8	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	34,431.3	33,319.4	38,029.5	37,200.3	40,779.3	55.5	47.9	50.6	32.2	18.4	50.6	32.2	18.4	18.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	15,555.5	14,785.0	15,959.1	14,991.4	20,050.0	29.1	14.4	33.0	47.6	10.8	33.0	47.6	10.8	10.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	102,352.4	100,477.3	102,175.1	108,966.2	113,376.0	10.3	14.4	33.0	47.6	10.8	33.0	47.6	10.8	10.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	8,180.8	5,092.8	5,661.6	7,722.0	7,550.6	-34.8	-61.0	-49.3	57.5	-7.7	-49.3	57.5	-7.7	-7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	557,390.9	544,412.4	587,836.5	588,060.4	623,617.4	74.4	55.5	69.9	24.4	11.9	69.9	24.4	11.9	11.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose																
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	14,288.6	12,895.9	14,547.7	15,171.7	14,787.2	9.8	5.0	31.9	166.4	3.6	31.9	166.4	3.6	3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	11,126.1	11,363.2	11,116.8	11,971.9	11,767.6	19.7	38.6	47.4	44.9	5.8	47.4	44.9	5.8	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	44,830.4	44,132.9	46,884.5	50,483.5	55,676.1	25.2	27.5	41.3	45.9	24.2	41.3	45.9	24.2	24.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	15.7	27.5	27.8	34.3	39.6	121.7	-31.7	513.9	353.8	153.2	513.9	353.8	153.2	153.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	102,352.4	100,477.3	102,175.1	108,966.2	113,376.0	10.3	14.4	33.0	47.6	10.8	33.0	47.6	10.8	10.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	103,713.6	102,860.1	101,516.1	101,855.7	103,731.1	9.5	8.6	7.8	-1.3	0.0	7.8	-1.3	0.0	0.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling																
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	49,003.9	40,325.8	52,056.1	49,323.9	39,665.7	60.6	43.4	48.1	65.4	-19.1	48.1	65.4	-19.1	-19.1	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	28,773.8	28,155.2	27,837.8	30,418.5	30,521.0	19.1	21.7	48.2	49.8	6.1	48.2	49.8	6.1	6.1	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate																
- Index of Services	Point	85.2	111.1	113.8	114.3	119.9	-13.4	13.5	36.7	36.4	40.6	36.7	36.4	40.6	40.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health																
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	131.0	132.5	135.8	137.7	141.6	9.5	13.2	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.3	8.7	8.2	8.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education																
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	110.1	110.9	113.2	121.7	123.0	-5.8	3.0	5.4	8.7	11.7	5.4	8.7	11.7	11.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS																
4.1 LABOUR																
4.1.1 Labour Supply																
- Working Age (15-64)	(000)	23,486.5	23,536.0	23,601.8	23,683.5	23,788.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	(000)	16,135.0	16,246.1	16,343.3	16,442.9	16,542.2	1.3	1.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. Employed	(000)	15,440.7	15,574.9	15,701.2	15,831.1	15,941.7	1.8	2.2	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. Unemployed	(000)	694.4	661.2	642.0	611.8	600.5	-8.7	-13.0	-16.1	-18.0	-13.5	-16.1	-18.0	-13.5	-13.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	(000)	611.0	593.0	567.5	534.0	515.4	-3.7	-7.4	-14.5	-18.9	-15.6	-14.5	-18.9	-15.6	-15.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	(000)	83.4	78.2	74.5	77.8	85.0	-33.9	-40.6	-26.7	-11.7	2.0	-26.7	-11.7	2.0	2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	(000)	7,361.5	7,289.9	7,258.5	7,250.6	7,246.1	0.6	-0.4	-2.2	-2.4	-1.6	-2.2	-2.4	-1.6	-1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.7	69.0	69.2	69.4	69.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand																
- Jobs	(000)	8,530.7	8,572.0	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,755.0	0.9	1.8	3.2	3.2	2.6	3.2	3.1	2.6	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	(000)	8,347.1	8,387.7	8,427.4	8,464.2	8,562.6	0.8	1.7	3.1	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	(000)	183.6	184.3	191.3	191.3	192.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	(000)	20.89	25.84	29.40	30.53	30.89	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary

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n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	Annual Percentage Change (%)												DATA SOURCE			
		2021				2022				2023							
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3		Q4		
4.1.3 Labour Productivity																	
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	42.3	40.3	41.0	42.5	43.1	1.3	0.3	1.3	3.8	1.9						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. By Economic Activity																	
a. Agriculture	RM	25.3	22.9	23.4	27.3	25.2	1.7	-0.3	-3.4	-0.8	-0.6						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	532.4	530.9	527.9	508.3	557.3	-9.1	-4.8	-5.1	4.2	4.7						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	58.3	54.9	56.2	58.1	58.5	4.6	-0.1	-1.9	1.4	0.4						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	15.5	15.6	15.9	16.6	16.8	-11.0	-8.2	-5.2	-2.1	8.0						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	39.9	38.2	38.7	40.0	40.8	0.8	1.2	4.0	6.0	2.3						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Value Added per Employment	RM	24,047.0	23,124.0	23,322.0	24,242.0	24,915.0	1.7	2.7	5.5	10.2	3.6						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity																	
a. Agriculture	RM	13,463.0	12,178.0	12,542.0	14,766.0	13,679.0	2.9	0.9	-1.6	1.9	1.6						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	314,462.0	317,500.0	310,885.0	305,891.0	334,940.0	-10.5	-3.6	-2.2	8.8	6.5						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	34,308.0	32,270.0	32,964.0	33,935.0	34,854.0	5.3	2.8	4.0	8.2	1.6						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	9,080.0	9,351.0	9,351.0	9,881.0	9,992.0	-11.2	-5.5	2.9	14.9	10.0						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	22,621.0	21,911.0	22,016.0	22,758.0	23,519.0	1.1	3.5	7.5	11.4	4.0						Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification																	
- Non Tertiary	%	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-						Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	75.0	75.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	-	-	-	-	-						Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-						Jobstreet
4.1.5 Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience																	
- <1 year	%	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-						Jobstreet
- 1-4 years	%	9.0	9.0	10.0	10.0	8.0	-	-	-	-	-						Jobstreet
- 5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	21.0	-	-	-	-	-						Jobstreet
- 10-14 years	%	18.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	18.0	-	-	-	-	-						Jobstreet
- 15-19 years	%	12.0	12.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	-	-	-	-	-						Jobstreet
- =>20 years	%	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.0	-	-	-	-	-						Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET																	
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,587.5	1,587.4	1,444.2	1,394.6	1,495.5	-3.7	0.9	-5.8	-9.3	-4.6						Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	167.8	163.3	131.8	110.3	125.5	-47.4	-47.4	-43.1	-41.2	-25.2						Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE																	
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4,184.6	4,192.4	4,350.8	4,483.7	4,577.4	-1.8	-3.1	-5.1	-6.4	-8.6						Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5,641.1	5,627.9	5,471.0	5,277.0	5,364.1	-3.9	-0.4	5.5	9.6	5.2						Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5,877.0	5,847.7	5,870.1	5,867.9	5,995.5	-0.5	-0.1	0.9	1.7	-1.4						Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3,008.0	3,100.4	3,159.7	3,208.7	3,297.1	-1.1	-1.6	-2.0	-3.3	-6.5						Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4,785.3	4,707.0	4,638.3	4,517.4	4,600.0	2.3	4.1	7.2	9.5	2.7						Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	453,682.2	453,863.0	451,226.5	464,064.1	474,352.5	0.1	-1.0	0.4	-1.5	-4.4						Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3,687.0	3,609.2	3,358.0	3,245.5	3,233.6	6.8	6.4	12.3	17.4	13.8						Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	53,719.6	53,713.0	55,451.2	57,132.8	58,508.8	-1.4	-2.5	-4.1	-5.6	-8.2						Central Bank of Malaysia

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