



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

eISSN 2716-6813



9 772716 681002

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC

STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 11 | 2023



JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC **STATISTICS** R E V I E W

VOL. 11 | 2023

Announcement:

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

DOSM will conduct the Agricultural Census in 2024.

Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> for more information.
The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development."

The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is "Statistics is the Essence of Life".

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

Published and printed by:

Department of Statistics Malaysia,
Block C6 & C7, Complex C,
Federal Government Administrative Centre
62514 Precinct 1,
Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya
MALAYSIA

Tel.	: 03-8885 7000
Fax	: 03-8888 9248
Portal	: https://www.dosm.gov.my
Facebook / X / Instagram / YouTube	: StatsMalaysia
Email	: info@dosm.gov.my (general enquiries) data@dosm.gov.my (data request & enquiries)

Published in November 2023.

All rights reserved.

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

“Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia”.

eISSN 2716-6813

TABLE OF CONTENTS

02	NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN		
04	KEY REVIEW		
06	KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS		
08	OVERVIEW		
13	BOX ARTICLE		
21	SNAPSHOT	35	EXTERNAL SECTOR
22	AGRICULTURE	41	LABOUR SCENARIO
28	INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING	47	PRICES
31	SERVICES	52	WAY FORWARD
		56	ECONOMIC INDICATORS
		70	MESR MEMBERS
		71	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This page is deliberately left blank

As we are approaching the end of 2023, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) is releasing the eleventh edition of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR). I am very grateful to our readers whom faithfully follow this MESR report to gain insights on the latest national economic scenario. MESR Series 11/2023 will display a brief highlight on the latest statistics released by DOSM for September 2023 and the third quarter of 2023, as well as some of the latest statistics for October 2023. Additionally, this series includes an article titled "**Agricultural Census in Malaysia**" which describes the background, its relationship with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2030, and the challenges in the implementation of the 2024 Agricultural Census.

Reviewing the World Economic Outlook (WEO) report released in October 2023, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) has projected global economic growth to moderate to 3.0 per cent in 2023 and 2.9 per cent in 2024. Furthermore, growth in Asian countries is projected to grow by 4.6 per cent in 2023 and subsequently moderating to 4.2 per cent in 2024. In the third quarter of 2023, countries under the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) recorded a year-on-year growth of 1.7 per cent (Q2 2023: 1.6%) with the United States growing by 2.9 per cent and Japan by 1.4 per cent. Meanwhile, key Asian countries, namely the Philippines (5.9 per cent), Vietnam (5.3 per cent), China (4.9 per cent) and Singapore (1.1 per cent) demonstrated positive growth in Q3 2023.

Looking at the country's economic landscape, Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) expanded by 3.3 per cent year-on-year in Q3 2023, which is higher than the 2.9 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. Consequently, the Malaysian economy for the first nine months of 2023 has increased by 3.9 per cent in line with the projections in the 2024 Economic Outlook Report issued by the Malaysian Ministry of Finance (MoF), which predicts that Malaysia's GDP to grow around 4.0 per cent in 2023. The country's economic expansion in Q3 2023 was driven by domestic demand, especially in the Services and Construction sectors while the Agriculture sector showed recovery after a decline in the previous quarter. The improved economic performance in Q3 2023 provides a strong signal that the positive trajectory for Malaysia is supporting the country's economic landscape.

Budget 2024 will effectively realise fiscal and economic reforms through numerous initiatives to boost economic activity. The target to reduce the fiscal deficit from five per cent in 2023 will continue in 2024 with a target of 4.3 per cent. Additionally, fiscal policy will continue to support Malaysia's economic growth and lighten the burden of the people's living costs. Moreover, the monetary policy, as articulated by Bank Negara Malaysia, maintains the Overnight Policy Rate (OPR) at 3.0 per cent, aligns with the strong economic conditions, continued employment and wage growth, increased tourist arrivals and spending, as well as large-scale projects that continue to run smoothly.

DOSM has launched OpenDOSM NextGen as a medium that provides a catalog of data and visualisations to facilitate users' analysis of various data and can be accessed through <https://open.dosm.gov.my>. The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will conduct the Agricultural Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my> for more information. The theme is "Agriculture Census, Key to Agricultural Development."

In honouring the importance of statistics, the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. The theme of the MyStats Day is "Statistics is the Essence of Life" 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

November 2023

KEY REVIEW

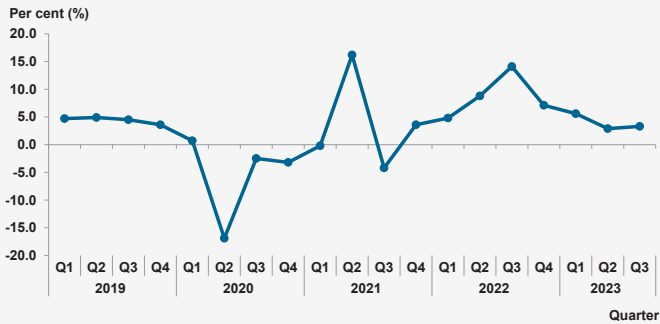
- According to the World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Economic Update (October 2023) forecast, the region's gross domestic product (GDP) would increase by 5.0 per cent for 2023 and 4.5 per cent growth for 2024. These projections, however, are marginally below the World Bank's earlier projections in April 2023, which were 5.1 per cent for 2023 and 4.8 per cent for 2024.
- In the third quarter of 2023, Malaysia's economy recorded a growth rate of 3.3 per cent, indicating a favourable momentum compared to the 2.9 per cent in the previous quarter. Concurrently, the monthly economic performance showed an increase of 4.2 per cent in July, followed by moderation to 3.2 per cent in August and 2.5 per cent in September 2023. Looking at the quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted GDP, it rose by 2.6 per cent in this quarter, an increase from 1.5 per cent reported in the second quarter of 2023.
- Natural rubber production decreased by 7.6 per cent year-on-year to record 32,773 tonnes in September 2023 (September 2022: 35,460 tonnes). Nevertheless, the production on a monthly basis recorded a 4.7 per cent increase as compared to 31,309 tonnes in August 2023. Overall, the production of natural rubber in the third quarter of 2023 reached 92,615 tonnes. The Fresh fruit bunches production in October 2023 increased 4.3 per cent to 9,682,265 tonnes against the same month in the previous year (October 2022: 9,286,351 tonnes). Similarly, the monthly production also rose by 3.6 per cent compared to September 2023 (9,343,435 tonnes).
- Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) declined by 0.5 per cent year-on-year in September 2023, after registering a negative 0.3 per cent in the previous month. The decrease was primarily attributed to a 5.2 per cent contraction in the Mining sector. In the third quarter of 2023, the IPI showed a slight year-on-year decrease of 0.04 per cent, as against the negative 0.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2023.
- The Manufacturing sector's sales value dropped 1.9 per cent in September 2023, at a slower rate compared to the 3.3 per cent fall in the preceding month. This downturn was influenced by the continuous 12.3 per cent contraction in the Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic sub-sector. Additionally, the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector also reduced by 1.7 per cent and Wood, furniture, paper products & printing sub-sector with a 0.7 per cent decline. In the third quarter of 2023, the Manufacturing sector witnessed a continued slowdown in sales value for two consecutive quarters, experiencing a year-on-year decline of 2.7 per cent, after registering to the 1.0 per cent decrease recorded in the preceding quarter.
- Meanwhile, Malaysia's Services sector in the third quarter of 2023 recorded a total revenue of RM584.0 billion with a 7.6 per cent year-on-year increase contributed by the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation segment with a 6.9 per cent increase in revenue amounting to RM446.6 billion. Concurrently the Services Volume Index rose 4.4 per cent to 146.7 points in this quarter.
- On the prices front, Malaysia's inflation rate eased to 1.9 per cent in September 2023 as compared to August 2023 (2.0%) was attributed to the lower prices in the following categories like Restaurants & Hotels, which fell by 4.4 per cent, Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, 3.9 per cent, and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 1.5 per cent. In terms of the overall price level, the index persisted at a relatively higher level, registering 130.8 compared to 128.3 in September 2022. Meanwhile, the inflation for the third quarter of 2023 eased to 2.0 per cent to 130.7 as compared to 128.1 in the same quarter of the preceding year. As for October 2023, the inflation rate increased 1.8 per cent, the lowest recorded since April 2021 with the index points recorded at 130.9 as against 128.6 in the same month of the previous year.
- The Producer Price Index (PPI) on an annual basis rebounded to 0.2 per cent in September 2023 as compared to a contraction of 2.2 per cent in August 2023. The increase was contributed to all sectors except for the Manufacturing sector. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector rose by 3.2 per cent, Mining sector (6.9%), Electricity & gas supply sector (0.5%) and the Water supply (0.9%), while the Manufacturing sector recorded a negative 0.8 per cent. However, the PPI declined marginally by 0.3 per cent in October 2023.
- From the global trade perspective, Malaysia's Current Account Balance recorded RM9.14 billion surplus in the third quarter of 2023. This surplus was underpinned by the net exports of goods.

- The Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) recorded a lower net inflow of RM7.2 billion as compared to RM9.6 billion for the third quarter of preceding year. Meanwhile, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) posted a net outflow of RM13.4 billion in Q3 2023 as compared to RM10.6 billion (Q3 2022).
- Malaysia's total trade in the third quarter of 2023 showed a 15.7 per cent decrease from RM775.2 billion in the corresponding period last year to RM653.6 billion. Exports recorded a 15.2 per cent reduction, reaching RM356.3 billion, while imports contracted by 16.3 per cent, amounting to RM297.3 billion. Concurrently, the trade surplus posted a 9.1 per cent decline from the previous year, settling at RM59.1 billion. In terms of monthly performance, the total trade in September 2023 decreased by 12.6 per cent from RM256.7 billion in the same month the previous year to RM224.4 billion. Exports contracted by 13.7 per cent to RM124.5 billion, while imports declined 11.1 per cent to RM100.0 billion. In turn, the trade surplus reduced by 23.0 per cent compared to the previous year, reaching RM24.5 billion. In October 2023, total trade went down by 2.4 per cent year-on year to RM239.5 billion. Exports decreased 4.4 per cent to RM126.2 billion, while imports fell marginally by 0.2 per cent to RM113.3 billion. The trade balance remained in surplus with RM12.9 billion.
- Looking at Malaysia's labour scenario, the number of employed persons increased by 2.7 per cent to record 16.25 million persons in the third quarter of 2023. This quarter also recorded the highest labour force participation rate (LFPR) in history at 70.1 per cent with an improved unemployment rate to 3.4 per cent.
- The annual growth rate of Leading Index for Malaysia has shown improved momentum for three consecutive months, registering to negative 0.3 per cent and reaching 109.3 points in September 2023, as opposed to the prior month's negative 0.5 per cent. Although it continues to trail the 100.0 points trend in the smoothed long-term analysis for September 2023, the Leading Index indicates that Malaysia's economy is positioned for moderate growth in the near future.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

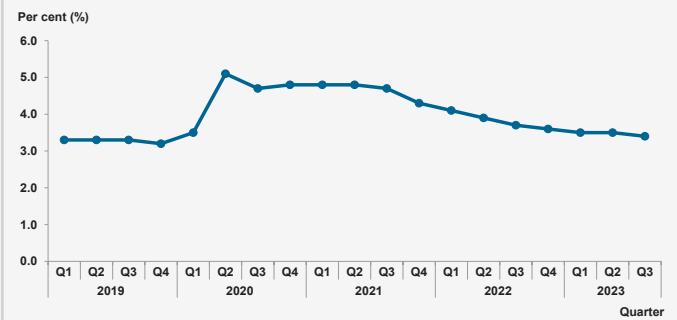
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

3.3%
Q3 2023



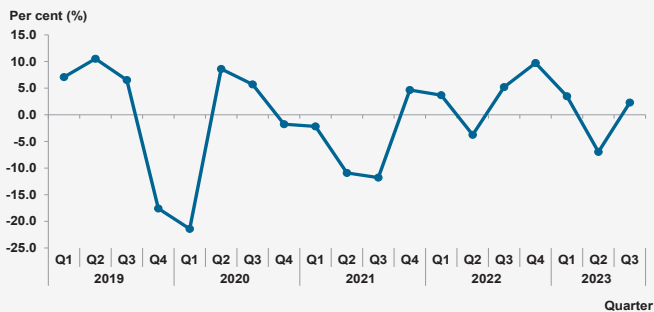
Unemployment Rate

3.4%
Q3 2023



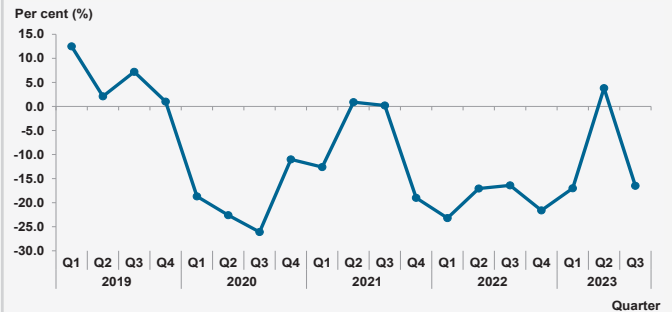
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

2.3%
Q3 2023



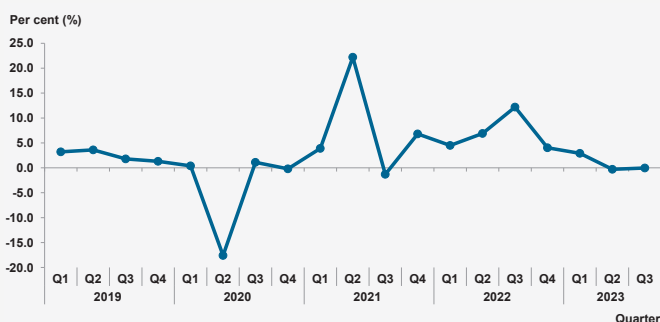
Production of Natural Rubber

-16.3%
Q3 2023



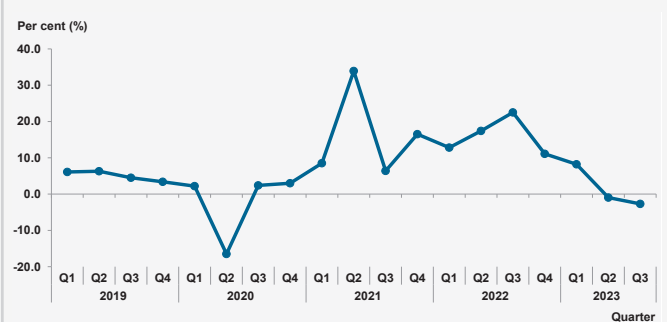
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

-0.04%
Q3 2023



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

-2.7%
Q3 2023

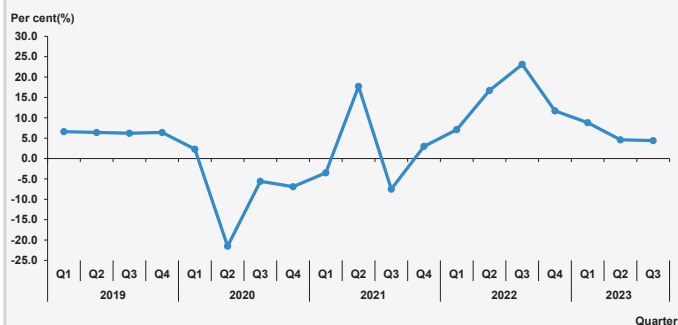


Note:

- 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

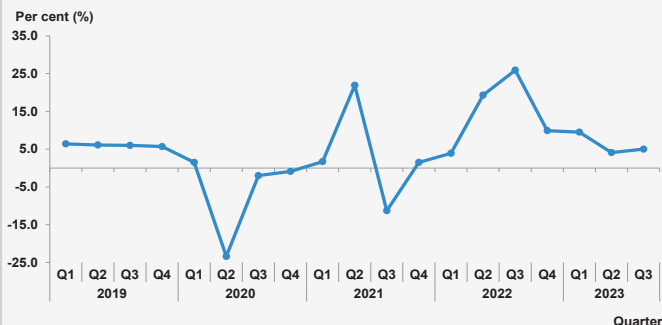
Index of Services (IoS)

4.4%
Q3 2023



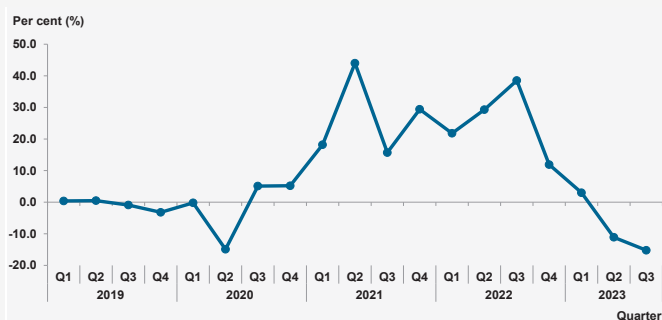
Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

5.0%
Q3 2023



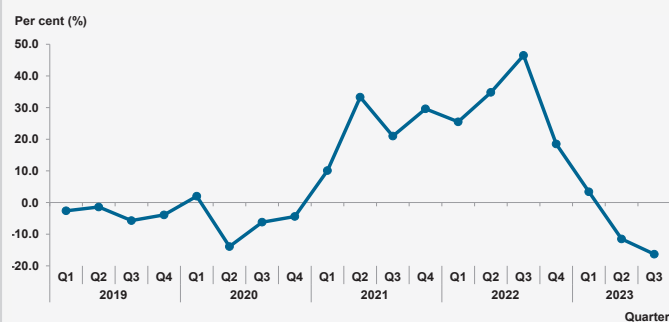
Exports

-15.2%
Q3 2023



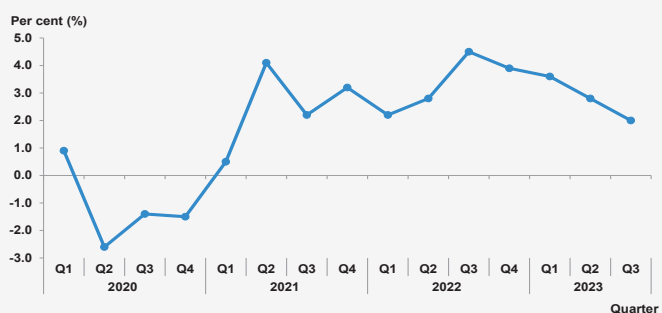
Imports

-16.3%
Q3 2023



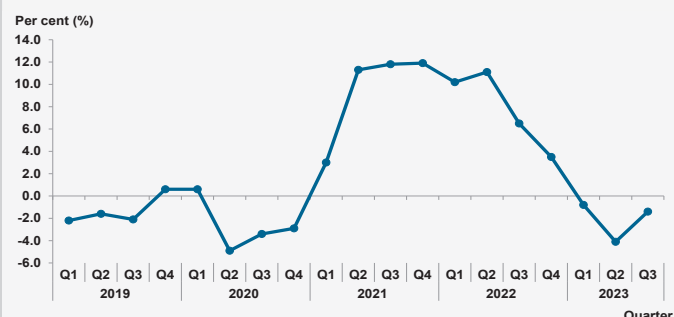
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

2.0%
Q3 2023



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

-1.4%
Q3 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 World Bank reported that most developing countries in East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) have recovered from the economic shock caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and are expected to continue growing in 2023. The World Bank East Asia and the Pacific Economic Update (October 2023) forecasted that the gross domestic product (GDP) of the region would increase by 5.0 per cent and 4.5 per cent for the years 2023 and 2024, respectively. However, these estimates are slightly lower than the World Bank's previous projections in April 2023, which were 5.1 per cent for 2023 and 4.8 per cent for 2024.

In the third quarter of 2023, Singapore's GDP increased by 1.1 per cent on a year-on-year basis, faster than the 0.5 per cent increase in the previous quarter. The Manufacturing sector went down by 4.6 per cent as compared to a contraction of 7.6 per cent in the second quarter, while the Construction sector saw slower growth at 6.3 per cent, compared to 7.6 per cent in the previous quarter. On the other hand, the Services sector recorded growth of 2.3 per cent in the third quarter, slightly lower than the 2.8 per cent growth in the previous quarter. The Ministry of Trade and Industry Singapore has forecasted that the GDP growth for 2023 will be approximately 1.0 per cent, with a projected growth of 1.0 per cent to 3.0 per cent for 2024.

According to preliminary estimates by the National Bureau of Statistics, China's real GDP increased by 5.2 per cent for the first three quarters of 2023. For the third quarter, the real GDP grew 4.9 per cent, following growth of 4.5 per cent and 6.3 per cent in the first quarter and the second quarter of 2023, respectively. Agricultural and animal husbandry production grew steadily with an increase of 3.6 per cent in the first three quarters, while industrial production saw accelerated growth with a 4.0 per cent increase. The Services sector increased by 6.0 per cent, influenced by accommodation and catering, information transmission, software and information technology services, as well as leasing and business services.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's economy recorded a growth of 3.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2023, positive momentum compared to the 2.9 per cent in the second quarter of 2023. Correspondingly, monthly economic performance grew at 4.2 per cent in July, moderated to 3.2 per cent in August and 2.5 per cent in September 2023. In terms of quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted GDP, it was increased by 2.6 per cent (Q2 2023: 1.5%) in this quarter.

On the supply side, favourable performance is steered by the Services and Construction sectors (**Table 1**).

Table 1: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2021 – 2022 and Q1 2022 - Q3 2023

Kind of Economy Activity	2021	2022	2022				2023		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
GDP	3.3	8.7	4.8	8.8	14.1	7.1	5.6	2.9	3.3
Services	2.2	10.9	6.4	11.9	16.7	9.1	7.3	4.7	5.0
Construction	-5.1	5.0	-6.1	2.5	15.3	10.1	7.4	6.2	7.2
Agriculture	-0.1	0.1	0.1	-2.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	-1.0	0.8
Mining & quarrying	0.9	2.6	-2.2	-1.7	9.1	6.3	2.4	-2.3	-0.1
Manufacturing	9.5	8.1	6.7	9.2	13.1	3.9	3.2	0.1	-0.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The **Services** sector expanded by 5.0 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.7%) in the third quarter of 2023. The expansion in this sector encompasses both consumer and business related aspects, particularly in the Wholesale & retail trade (5.4%), Transportation & storage (12.8%), and Business services (8.6%). On a quarter-on-quarter basis, seasonally adjusted, the Services sector increased by 2.1 per cent (Q2 2023: 2.7%).

The **Construction** sector rose by 7.2 per cent (Q2 2023: 6.2%) in this quarter. The progress was driven by the ongoing large infrastructure and small-scale projects, particularly in Civil engineering (14.6%), Specialised construction activities (10.4%), and Residential buildings (6.2%). On a quarter-on-quarter basis, seasonally adjusted, this sector increased by 3.7 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.8%).

The **Agriculture** sector rebounded with 0.8 per cent growth, following a 1.0 per cent decline in the previous quarter attributed to improved production in the Oil palm sub-sector. Furthermore, Livestocks and Other agriculture increased by 1.1 per cent (Q2 2023: 0.5%) and 2.8 per cent (Q2 2023: 6.6%), respectively. Nonetheless, Marine fishing, Aquaculture, Rubber and Forestry & logging sub-sectors dropped in this quarter. Overall, the Agriculture sector on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted basis, recovered 4.5 per cent (Q2 2023: -3.5%).

In contrast, the **Mining & quarrying** sector contracted by 0.1 per cent (Q2 2023: -2.3%), impacted by the Natural gas sub-sector with a contraction of 2.2 per cent (Q2 2023: -3.6%). This sector recorded an increase of 8.6 per cent (Q2 2023: -2.7%) on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted basis.

The **Manufacturing** sector posted a marginal decrease of 0.1 per cent (Q2 2023: 0.1%) in this quarter, predominantly influenced by exacerbated weaknesses in the Electrical and Electronic (E&E) cluster and reduced production in refined petroleum products which is reflected in Electrical, electronic & optical products (-2.5%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (-2.4%). Nevertheless, growth persisted in domestic-oriented activities, including Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products, which increased 4.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively. Quarter-on-quarter, seasonally adjusted, this sector grew 1.5 per cent (Q2 2023: 0.6%).

On the expenditure side, the expansion in domestic demand is a result of Private final consumption expenditure and Gross fixed capital formation (**Table 2**).

Table 2: Quarterly GDP Growth (%) by Type of Expenditure, 2021 – 2022 and Q1 2022 - Q3 2023

Types of Expenditure	2021	2022	2022				2023		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
GDP	3.3	8.7	4.8	8.8	14.1	7.1	5.6	2.9	3.3
Private final consumption expenditure	1.9	11.2	5.3	18.3	14.8	7.3	5.9	4.3	4.6
Gross fixed capital formation	-0.8	6.8	0.1	5.8	13.1	8.8	4.9	5.5	5.1
Government final consumption expenditure	6.4	4.5	6.9	2.3	6.5	3.0	-2.2	3.8	5.8
Export	18.5	14.5	12.3	15.9	21.5	8.6	-3.3	-9.4	-12.0
Import	21.2	15.9	16.1	20.1	21.1	7.2	-6.5	-9.7	-11.1
Net export	-4.0	-1.0	-28.9	-29.0	26.2	23.0	54.4	-3.7	-22.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

OVERVIEW

Private final consumption expenditure or household expenditure, which constituted 62.1 per cent of GDP, increased by 4.6 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.3%), driven by increases in both essential and discretionary expenditures, specifically Transport (11.0%), Food & non-alcoholic beverages (4.9%), and Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (5.9%). Quarter-on-quarter, seasonally adjusted, Private final consumption expenditure posted a decrease of 0.7 per cent (Q2 2023: 5.9%).

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) or investment in fixed assets, expanded by 5.1 per cent (Q2 2023: 5.5%) in this quarter, reflecting continued capacity expansion by businesses and robust investment activities. The performance of GFCF was influenced by Structure (6.9%), Machinery & equipment (4.0%), and Other assets (0.6%). Additionally, GFCF increased in both the Public and Private sectors this quarter. GFCF registered an increase of 1.8 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.7%) in a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted basis.

Government final consumption expenditure grew by 5.8 per cent (Q2 2023: 3.8%), driven by increased spending on supplies and services. Quarter-on-quarter, seasonally adjusted, Government final consumption expenditure increased 4.6 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.0%). Nevertheless, both **Exports** and **Imports** declined by 12.0 per cent (Q2 2023: -9.4%) and 11.1 per cent (Q2 2023: -9.7%), respectively, due to weaker external demand on merchandise exports and imports. Consequently, **Net exports** further declined by 22.7 per cent as compared to a decrease of 3.7 per cent in the previous quarter.

Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) continued to maintain a surplus of RM9.14 billion in the third quarter of 2023 compared to RM19.0 billion recorded in the same period last year. The surplus in the third quarter was supported by net exports of goods. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) also recorded a lower net inflow of RM7.2 billion compared to RM9.6 billion for the same quarter last year. Meanwhile, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) recorded a net outflow of RM13.4 billion in the third quarter of 2023 compared to RM8.0 billion (Q2: 2023).

Malaysia's total trade decreased by 15.7 per cent in the third quarter compared to the second quarter of 2023. Exports decreased by 15.2 per cent, while imports decreased by 16.3 per cent. The trade surplus registered a negative growth of 9.1 per cent. Meanwhile, Malaysia's merchandise trade continued its negative performance in September 2023, however at a better rate. Total trade shrank 12.6 per cent year-on-year, in line with the drop in exports and imports by 13.7 per cent and 11.1 per cent, respectively. At the same time, the trade surplus decreased by 23.0 per cent. Meanwhile in October, Malaysia's trade performance continued to show a smaller decrease. Total trade, exports and imports noted the first single-digit decline year-on-year since May 2023 with 2.4 per cent, 4.4 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, trade surplus declined by 30.3 per cent. For the period from January to September 2023, compared to the same period the previous year, exports decreased by 8.4 per cent to RM1.1 trillion, while imports decreased to RM882.2 billion. Total trade fell 8.6 per cent to RM1.9 trillion, while the trade surplus was worth RM177.3 billion, down 5.7 per cent.

Meanwhile, Malaysia's labour force in the third quarter of 2023, continued to expand 0.6 per cent to register 16.82 million persons. This in turn resulted in an increase of 0.1 percentage points in the labour force participation rate (LFPR), recorded at 70.1 per cent in this quarter. The number of employed persons increased by 0.6 per cent to a total of 16.25 million persons. Meanwhile, the number of unemployed continued to decrease by 1.4 per cent to register 573.1 thousand persons, and the unemployment rate also decreased to 3.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2023.

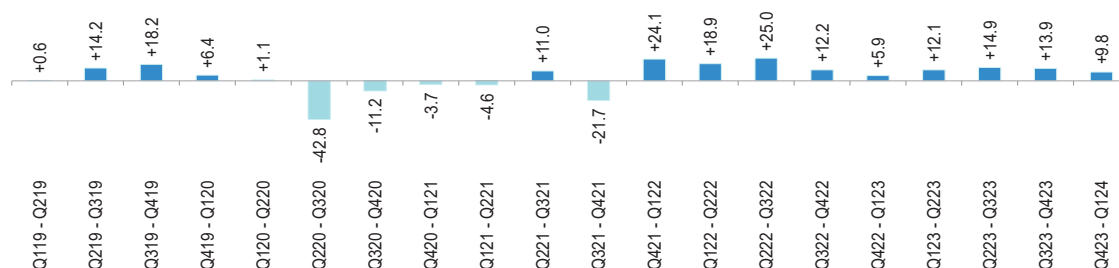
In the context of business tendency, businesses anticipate a better business situation in the fourth quarter of 2023, with a positive confidence indicator of 3.2 per cent, up from 0.7 per cent in the third quarter of 2023. Across sectors, Services, Industry and Construction predict favourable business conditions, while the Wholesale & Retail Trade sectors remains pessimistic about the business performance in the fourth quarter of 2023. Looking ahead, the business outlook for the period of October 2023 until March 2024 remain upbeat despite moderating, with a net balance of +9.8 per cent as against +13.9 per cent recorded previously, with all sectors register positively except the Wholesale & Retail Trade.

Chart 1: Quarterly Confidence Indicator, Malaysia, Q1 2018 – Q4 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 2: Net Balance of Business Performance Expectation For Upcoming Six Months By Sector, Malaysia, Q1 2019 – Q1 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Leading Index showed better movement for three consecutive months to negative 0.3 per cent by recording 109.3 points in September 2023 as compared to negative 0.5 per cent in the previous month. The Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index (20.8%) and Number of Housing Units Approved (17.6%) contributed positively to the LI. Meanwhile, declines were observed in imported goods, particularly in the Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (-16.2%) and Real Imports of Semi Conductors (-14.5%). Referring to the monthly performance, LI recorded a negative 0.4 per cent in the reference month as against 0.7 per cent in the preceding month, owing to unfavourable performance in the Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (-1.0%) and Number of New Companies Registered (-0.8%). Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in September 2023, LI remained below the 100.0 point trend. Although still below trend, Malaysia's economy is expected to grow moderately, supported by encouraging local demand amid currency challenges and world economic slowdown.

OVERVIEW

Chart 3: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to September 2023

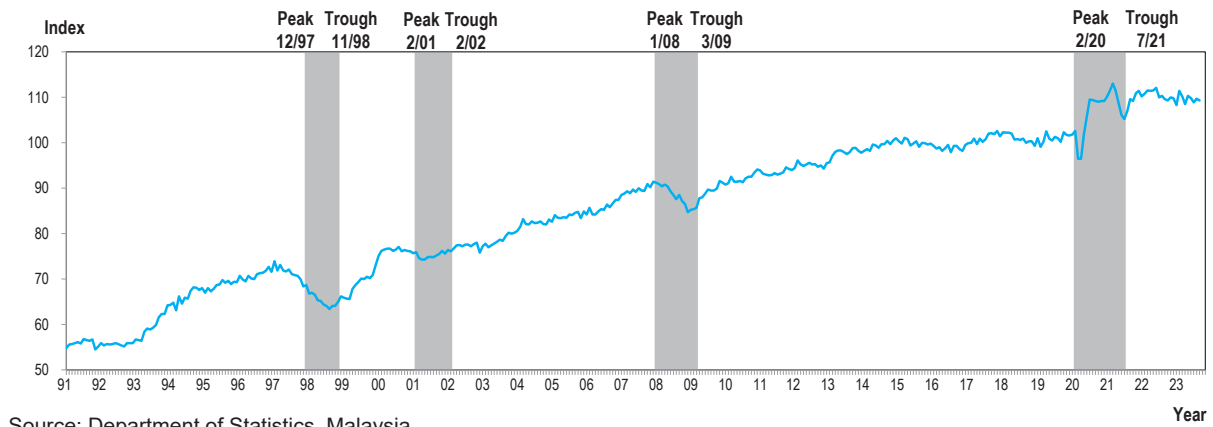
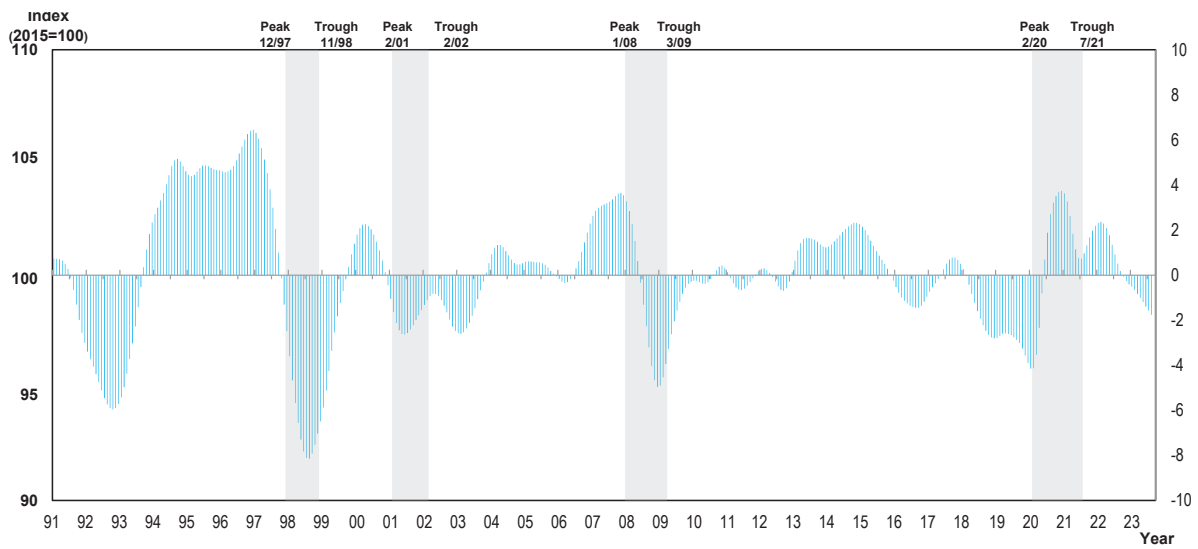


Chart 4: Leading Composite Index (Long Term Trend = 100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to September 2023



Agriculture Census in Malaysia

Fuziah Md Amin¹; Siti Salwani Ismail²; Siti Fatimah Muhazir³; Siti Nur Atiqah Mohd Shafie⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Agriculture and Environmental Statistics Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia

INTRODUCTION

The agriculture sector in Malaysia is one of the main contributors to the country's economy, in line with the development of the Manufacturing and Services sectors. This sector has undergone a transition since the mid-twentieth century. Since 1957, Malaysia has implemented a total of 15 five-year development plans covering the economic, social, and political development goals. Despite much attention being given to rural development focusing on the Agriculture sector in the early years after independence, Malaysia's agriculture policy has evolved due to the development of industrial programmes. This evolution has been influenced by policies and other factors such as local and international market demand. New development plans and goals have been incorporated into agriculture policies. The direction of these new policies has proven effective and can be observed through changes in the allocation of resources to the Agriculture sector, as presented in Malaysia's five-year development plans.

The contribution of Malaysia's Agriculture sector to the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has shown a declining trend from 28.8 per cent in 1970 to only 6.6 per cent in 2022 (**Table 1a**). Although the relative contribution of the Agriculture sector is diminishing, it is essential for this sector to remain sustainable as the primary provider of food to the population and as a contributor to the supply of raw materials for industries based on agriculture products. In connection with this, it is crucial to understand the current agriculture scenario in the country to support government strategies that are appropriate for promoting agriculture and rural development, as well as improving the living standards of farmers, cultivators, fishermen, and livestock breeders.

Table 1a: Contribution Percentage of the Sector to GDP at Constant Prices

Year	Agriculture (%)	Mining and Quarrying (%)	Manufacturing (%)	Construction (%)	Service (%)	GDP (%)	Base Year
1970	28.8	6.9	14.6	3.7	42.6	100.0	1970=100
1979	24.9	4.9	18.4	4.2	44.9	100.0	1970=100
1989	17.9	10.2	23.3	3.3	46.0	100.0	1987=100
1995	10.3	8.2	27.1	4.4	51.2	100.0	1987=100
2019	7.1	7.2	22.2	4.7	57.6	100.0	2015=100
2022 ^P	6.6	6.4	24.1	3.5	58.3	100.0	2015=100

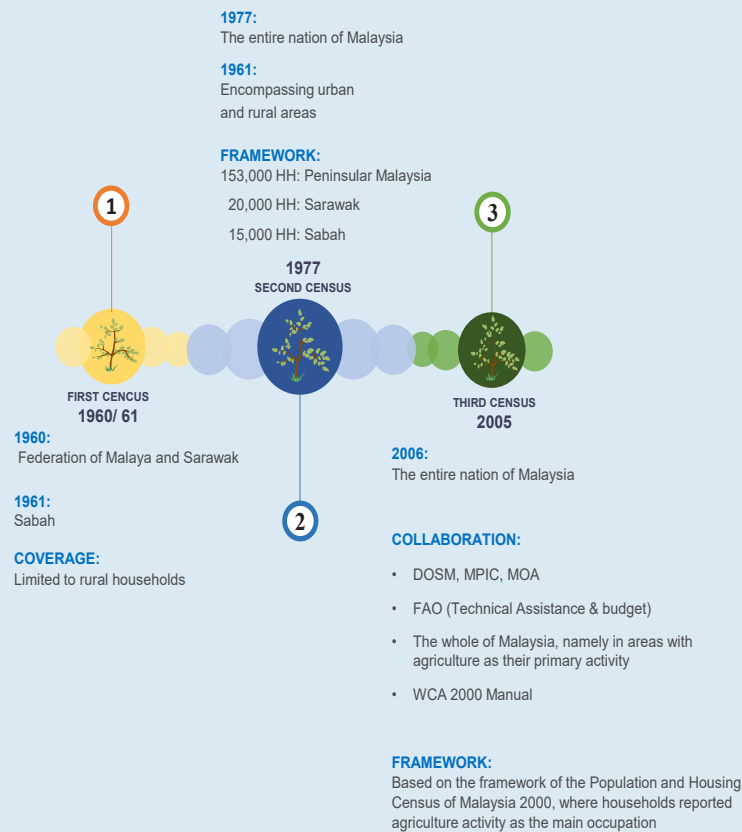
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

BACKGROUND OF THE AGRICULTURE CENSUS IMPLEMENTATION

Recognising the importance of agriculture statistics to the country, an Agriculture Census needs to be conducted by all nations to obtain a holistic, comprehensive, relevant, and timely structure and characteristics of the Agriculture sector. This includes the subsectors of crops, livestock, fisheries and forestry & logging.

In Malaysia, the implementation of the 2024 Agriculture Census marks the fourth census after the first census which was conducted in Malaysia in year 1960/1961. The initial Agriculture Census in 1960 in Malaysia involved the Federal States of Malaya and Sarawak, covering only rural households. In the following year, 1961, the state of Sabah was also included in the first Agriculture Census. The second Agriculture Census was then conducted in 1977 nationwide, encompassing both urban and rural areas. Subsequently, the third and most recent Agriculture Census took place in 2005, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Agro-based Industry (MOA), the Ministry of Plantation and Commodities (MPIC), and the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM). The statistical unit for all three censuses was agriculture households (HH). The implementation of Agriculture Census in Malaysia is outlined in **Exhibit 1a**.

Exhibit 1a: Chronology of Agriculture Census in Malaysia



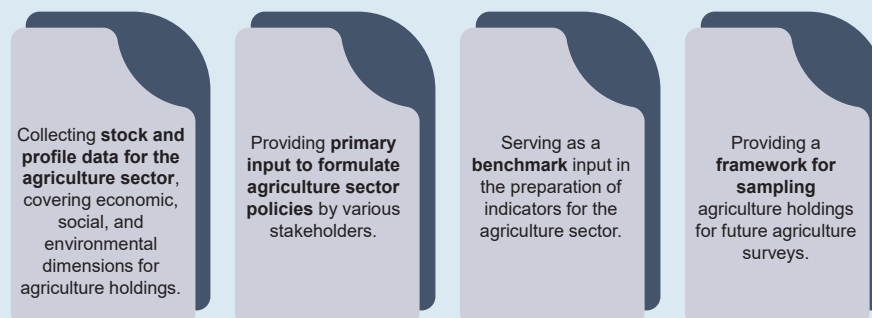
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Throughout the period from 2006 to 2023, no Agriculture Census was conducted in Malaysia, and data related to agriculture was collected by various agencies according to their respective needs. The implementation of the Agriculture Census 2024 will cover four subsectors crops, livestock, captured fisheries, aquaculture and forestry & logging. The statistical unit used in the Agriculture Census is the Agriculture Holding, defined as an economic unit operating under single ownership or control for the purpose of agriculture production, without considering land title, legal status or size.

OBJECTIVES OF THE AGRICULTURE CENSUS

The implementation of the Agriculture Census is crucial for making more informed decisions. Accurate and up-to-date data enables the government, researchers, and organisations to make informed decisions regarding agriculture development, food security, and livelihoods in rural areas. The objectives of the Agriculture Census implementation are outlined in **Exhibit 1b**.

Exhibit 1b: The objectives of implementing the Agriculture Census



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The formulation and establishment of a country's policies are in line with the needs and changes in the environment. This demands the availability of holistic, comprehensive, relevant, and timely data. Policies related to the economy, society, and the environment are key drivers in shaping the national agenda. The findings of this Agriculture Census serve as input that can be used for shaping the national agenda in the future and monitoring the achievements of existing policies/ programs. Among the key policies in the agriculture sector are as follows:

- i. Twelfth Malaysia Plan (RMKe-12);
- ii. National Agrofood Policy 2.0 (DAN 2.0);
- iii. National Agricommodity Policy 2021-2030 (DAKN 2030);
- iv. Malaysian Forestry Policy;
- v. Sarawak Forestry Policy;
- vi. Sabah Forestry Policy;
- vii. Urban Community Farming Policy; and
- viii. National Food Security Policy Action Plan

AGRICULTURE CENSUS AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP WITH SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs) 2030

The Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs) aim to enhance the Agriculture sector from various perspectives, with a foundation built upon five elements: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership. These goals are crucial in striving towards the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. The agriculture targets of the SDGs, including No Poverty, Zero Hunger, Gender Equality, Clean Water and Sanitation, Responsible Consumption and Production, Life Below Water, and Life on Land, involve 21 indicators. The list of SDG indicators monitored by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) is outlined in **Exhibit 1c**.

Exhibit 1c: FAO List of SDG Indicators under FAO Monitoring

21 SDG Indicators under FAO custodianship	
2.1.1	Prevalence of Undernourishment
2.1.2	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale
2.3.1	Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming / pastoral / forestry enterprise size
2.3.2	Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status
2.4.1*	Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture
2.5.1.a	Number of (a) plant (b) animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in medium or long term conservation facilities
2.5.2	Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk of extinction
2.a.1	The agriculture orientation index for government expenditures
2.c.1	Indicator of (food) price anomalies
5.a.1	(a) Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by sex; and (b) share of women among owners or rights-bearers of agricultural land, by type of tenure
5.a.2	Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
6.4.1	Change in water use efficiency over time
6.4.2	Level of water stress: freshwater withdrawal as a proportion of available freshwater resources
12.3.1	Food Loss Index
14.4.1	Proportion of fish stocks within biologically sustainable levels
14.6.1	Progress by countries in the degree of implementation of international instruments aiming to combat illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing
14.7.1	Sustainable fisheries as a percentage of GDP in Small Island Developing States, Least Developed Countries and all countries
14.b.1	Progress by countries in the degree of application of a legal / regulatory / policy /institutional framework which recognizes and protects access rights for small-scale fisheries
15.1.1	Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.2.1*	Progress towards sustainable forest management
15.4.2	Mountain Green Cover Index

Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The theme incorporated into the Agriculture Census 2024 involves utilising concepts and definitions consistent with international standards, considering the needs of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). This is to provide input for the measurement of relevant SDG indicators.

THE CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING THE AGRICULTURE CENSUS 2024

The implementation of the Agriculture Census involves a complex process as follows:

Planning: Implementation planning for the census involves defining the scope, objectives, and methodology, allocating financial resources, setting the implementation schedule, and forming a specialized team for census execution;

Data Collection: Trained enumerators collect data by visiting respondents, conducting interviews with agricultural operators, and gathering information on crops, livestock, fisheries, forestry, land ownership, and farming practices;

Data Processing: The collected data undergoes thorough processing, cleaning, and analysis. The latest statistical software and techniques are used to derive meaningful insights from the extensive dataset gathered during the census;

Publication: Reports and datasets are published, accessible for policy makers, researchers, and the general public; and

Policy Formulation: Agriculture census data is crucial for formulating agricultural related policies. It aids policymakers in identifying areas that require attention, planning infrastructure development, and allocating subsidies for the needs of farmers.

The implementation of a large scale census involves high costs, especially in terms of human resource recruitment, preparation of census documents, logistical management, and field data collection. The complexity in identifying the Agricultural Household Frame is a major challenge that needs to be addressed at the early stage. There are households registered with more than one agency to obtain assistance and grants. Additionally, records of the names of farmers are found to be not fully updated, as there are instances of farmers who have passed away.

The harmonisation of agriculture metadata among agencies is also a challenge, given that the classification of concepts and definitions for agriculture subsectors is not standardised and varies between federal and state agencies. Additionally, there are weaknesses in agriculture statistics for production, where there is a lack of official production information at the national level, especially for farmers.

The challenges of field data collection are also among those faced in the implementation of the census. The success of the census depends significantly on the level of cooperation from respondents. Issues such as reluctance to provide information or discomfort in answering questions can impact the effectiveness of the census.

Through careful planning, meticulous implementation, and continuous monitoring, these challenges can be overcome to ensure the success of the census and the reliability of the obtained data.

CONCLUSION

The implementation of the Agriculture Census 2024 is crucial for providing supplementary information regarding key agriculture parameters at the smallest geographic level for every population in Malaysia. These parameters serve as the primary input for the National Agenda and benchmarks for the country's achievements. The Agriculture Census 2024 should be viewed as a national mega project that involves various levels of leadership, ministries, agencies, and the entire Malaysian population. Its implementation should be seen as a collective responsibility to realise the nation's aspirations as an advanced and inclusive country, in line with the theme of "growth that is anchored on the prosperity and wellbeing of its rakyat". To ensure sustainable development and contribute to the prosperity of the nation, periodic agriculture censuses are not an option; they are a necessity. These censuses provide the foundation upon which Malaysia can build a robust and thriving Agriculture sector, based on the latest and comprehensive data, ensuring its position as a major player in the global agriculture landscape.

Malaysia has undergone a dynamic development process for more than six decades, leading to significant changes in the economic, political, social organisation, and civic cultural systems. While the Agriculture sector in Malaysia holds significant economic potential, its transformation must be accompanied by significant social changes. Additionally, food safety issues have become more critical due to the impact of the pandemic on agriculture production and prices. This underscores the need to reconsider the Agriculture sector, especially the food crop sector, as a potential source for job opportunities and to increase capital investment efforts to revolutionize this sector.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the author and do not represent the views of DOSM (Department of Statistics Malaysia).

REFERENCES

Abdul Rahman, H. (2022, July 4). Meremajakan Sektor Pertanian Negara. <https://www.bernama.com/bm/tintaminda/news.php?id=2097028>

FAO. (2015), World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020 –VOLUME 1– Programme, Definitions and Concepts. Rome, 2015.

FAO. (2018), World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2020. Volume 2 Operational Guidelines. 2018.

FAO. (2019), Main results and metadata by country (2006–2015). World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010. FAO Statistical Development Series No. 17. Rome.

FAO. (2021), Global review of agricultural census methodologies and results (2006–2015). World Programme for the Census of Agriculture 2010. FAO Statistical Development Series No. 18. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb2650en>

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (2023). Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar Suku Tahunan, Suku Tahun Ketiga 2023.

Mohamad Z. S. (2022, Ogos 8). Transisi Pertanian di Asia Tenggara – Pemerhatian Terhadap Malaysia. https://itafos.upm.edu.my/artikel/transisi_pertanian_di_asia_tenggara_pemerhatian_terhadap_malaysia-69982

This page is deliberately left blank



SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

This page is deliberately left blank



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



@StatsMalaysia



MALAYSIA
MADANI



MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL.11/ 2023

Malaysia's GDP

Q3 2023: 3.3%
Q2 2023: 2.9%



Services

Q3 2023: 5.0%
Share: 59.1%



Manufacturing

Q3 2023: -0.1%
Share: 23.2%



Agriculture

Q3 2023: 0.8%
Share: 7.0%



Mining & Quarrying

Q3 2023: -0.1%
Share: 5.8%



Construction

Q3 2023: 7.2%
Share: 3.7%

PRODUCTION

Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)



Oct 2023: 9,682,265 tonnes ▲ 4.3%
Sep 2023: 9,343,430 tonnes ▲ 2.1%

Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector



Q3 2023: RM454.8b ▼ -2.7%
Q2 2023: RM439.2b ▼ -1.0%

Production of Natural Rubber



Sep 2023: 32,773 tonnes ▼ -7.6%
Aug 2023: 31,309 tonnes ▼ -16.9%

Revenue of Services Sector



Q3 2023: RM584.0b ▲ 7.6%
Q2 2023: RM568.3b ▲ 6.9%

Industrial Production Index (IPI)



Q3 2023: ▼ -0.04%
Q2 2023: ▼ -0.3%

Volume Index of Services



Q3 2023: ▲ 4.4%
Q2 2023: ▲ 4.6%

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exports



Q3 2023: RM356.3b ▼ -15.2%
Q2 2023: RM348.7b ▼ -11.1%

Imports



Q3 2023: RM297.3b ▼ -16.3%
Q2 2023: RM294.8b ▼ -11.5%

LABOUR MARKET

Number of Employed Persons



Q3 2023: 16.25 mil persons ▲ 2.7%
Q2 2023: 16.15 mil persons ▲ 2.8%

Unemployment Rate



Q3 2023: 3.4%
Q2 2023: 3.5%

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)



Q3 2023: ▲ 2.0%
Q2 2023: ▲ 2.8%

Producer Price Index (PPI)



Q3 2023: ▼ -1.4%
Q2 2023: ▼ -4.1%

b: billion
Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

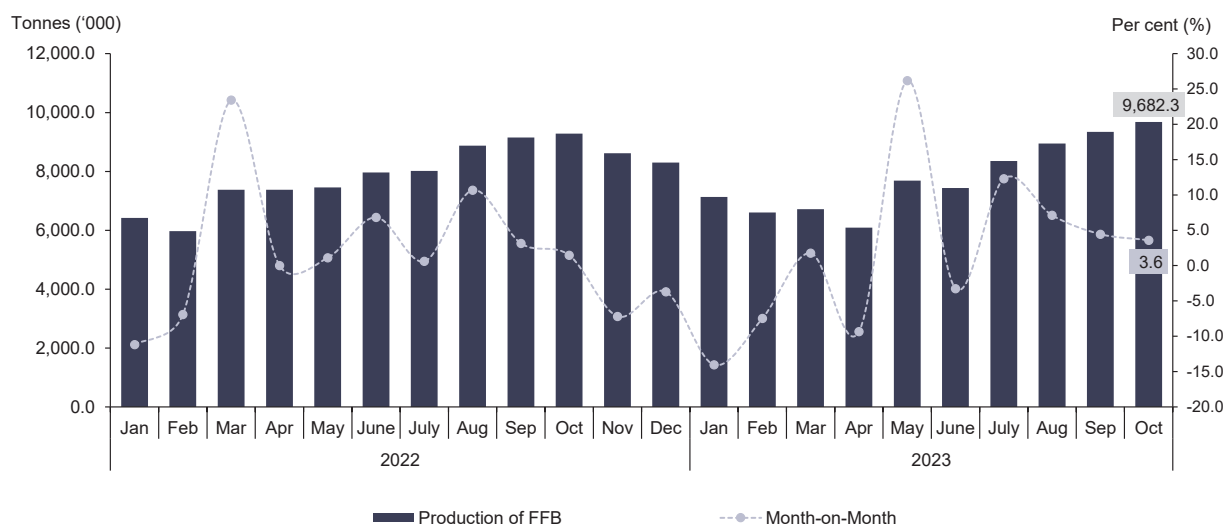
Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 11/ 2023, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

AGRICULTURE

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in October 2023 increased by 3.6 per cent to 9,682,265 tonnes as against September 2023 (9,343,435 tonnes) (**Chart 5**). A year-on-year comparison also showed an increase of 4.3 per cent as compared to 9,286,351 tonnes in October 2022.

Chart 5: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2022 - October 2023



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

On a monthly basis, the average yield of fresh fruit bunches by estates increased by 4.4 per cent to 1.65 tonnes/ha as compared to September 2023 (1.58 tonnes/ha) (**Table 3**). Estates operating in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah/Sarawak recorded 4.9 per cent increase to 1.72 tonnes/ha (September 2023: 1.64 tonnes/ha) and 3.3 per cent to 1.58 tonnes/ha (September 2023: 1.53 tonnes/ha), respectively.

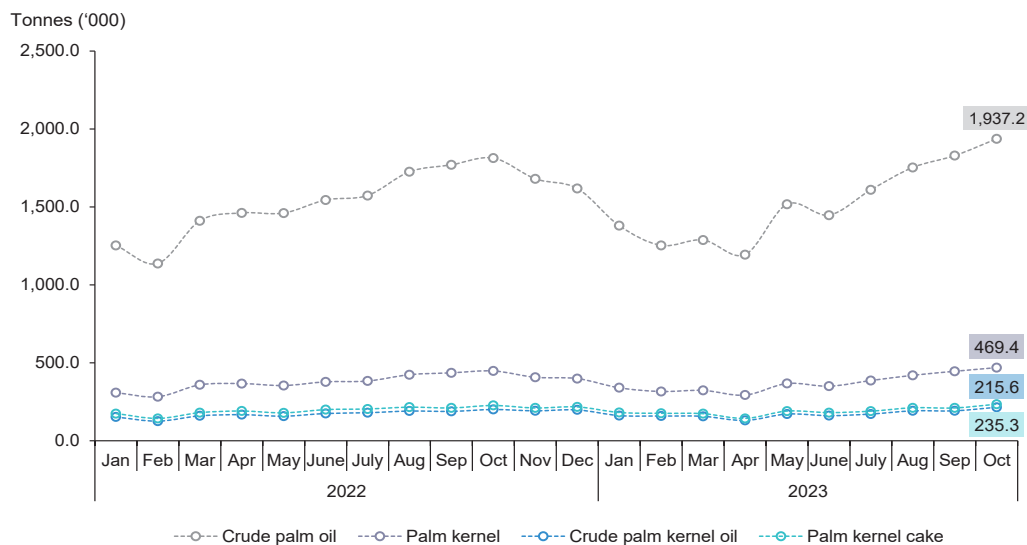
Table 3: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, January 2022 - October 2023 (Tonnes/Ha)

Region	2022												2023									
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct
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	1.00	1.23	1.21	1.37	1.49	1.58	1.65
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	1.12	1.07	0.96	1.21	1.18	1.39	1.56	1.64	1.72
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	1.03	1.24	1.24	1.35	1.44	1.53	1.58

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The production of crude palm oil and palm kernel rose by 5.9 per cent (October 2023: 1,937,224 tonnes, September 2023: 1,829,434 tonnes) and 5.2 per cent (October 2023: 469,407 tonnes, September 2023: 440,094 tonnes), respectively. Additionally, the production of crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake spiked 11.7 per cent (October 2023: 215,649 tonnes, September 2023: 193,050 tonnes) and 11.5 per cent (October 2023: 235,318 tonnes, September 2023: 211,104 tonnes).

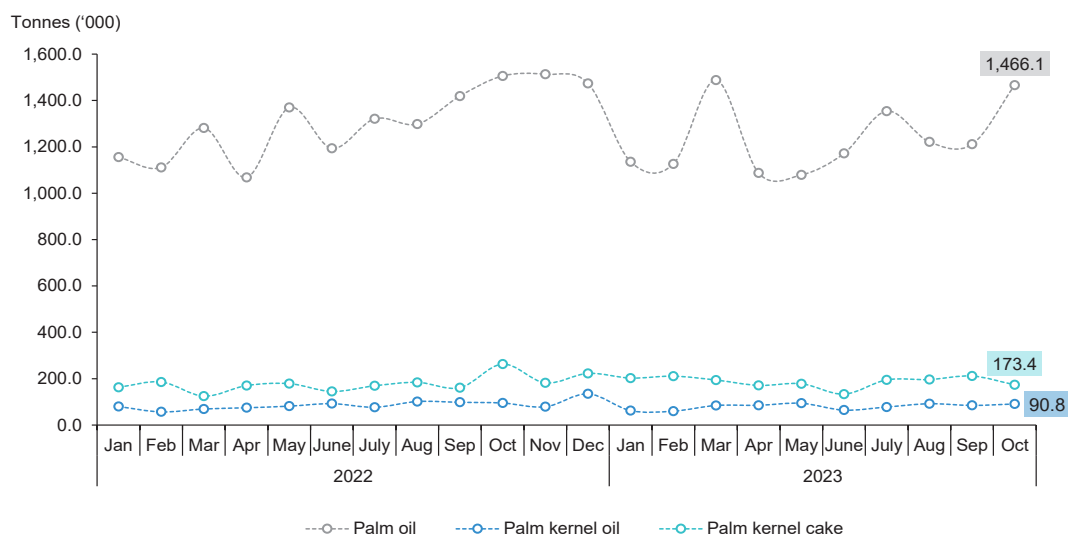
Chart 6: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, January 2022 - October 2023



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil and palm kernel oil went up by 21.0 per cent (October 2023:1,466,065 tonnes, September 2023: 1,211,251 tonnes) and 7.1 per cent (October 2023: 90,793 tonnes, September 2023: 84,741 tonnes), respectively. However, exports of palm kernel cake decreased by 17.8 per cent (October 2023: 173,441 tonnes, September 2023: 211,057 tonnes).

Chart 7: Exports of Palm Oil, January 2022 - October 2023

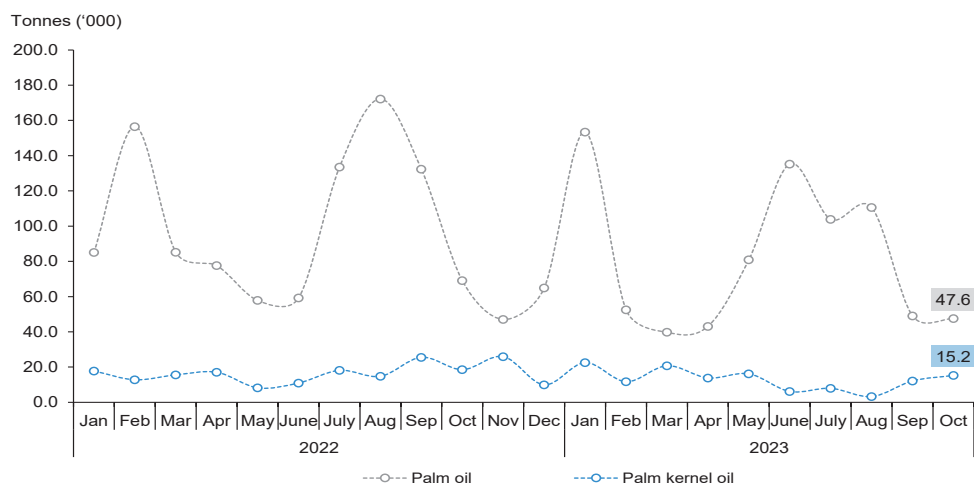


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil decreased 3.1 per cent to 47,557 tonnes in October 2023 as compared to 49,054 tonnes in the previous month. On the other hand, import of palm kernel oil soared by 25.7 per cent (October 2023: 15,246 tonnes, September 2023: 12,129 tonnes).

AGRICULTURE

Chart 8: Imports by Oil Palm Products, January 2022 - October 2023



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

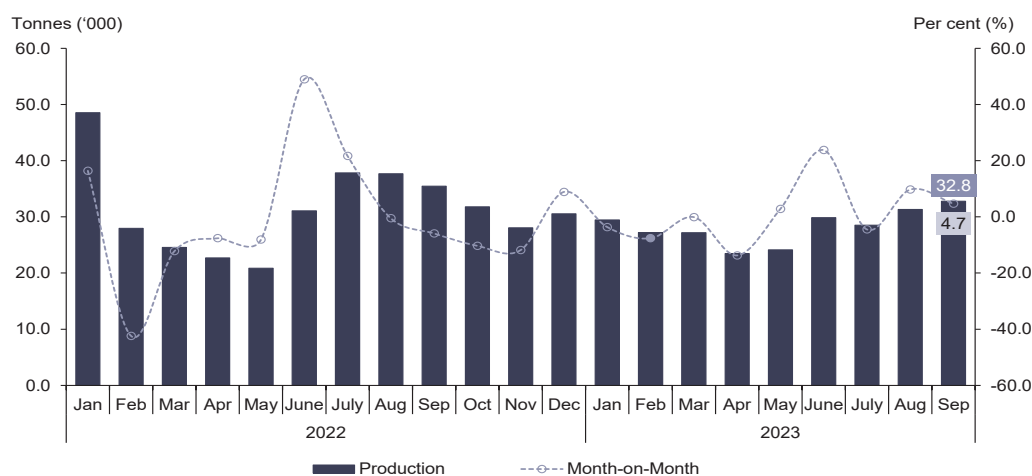
Malaysia intends to strengthen cooperation with China's Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Affairs and the China Green Food Development Centre, based on the mutual acceptance of Malaysia Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Certification and China Green Food Certification Scheme. This collaboration aims to promote sustainable development and focuses on efforts to increase the trade as well as exports of palm oil and related products to China².

Rubber

Natural rubber production recorded an increase of 4.7 per cent in September 2023, amounting to 32,773 tonnes as against 31,309 tonnes in August 2023 (**Chart 9**). However, the natural rubber production decreased by 7.6 per cent year-on-year from 35,460 tonnes in September 2022.

The performance of the third quarter of 2023 showed that the natural rubber production rose by 19.6 per cent from 77,453 tonnes in the previous quarter to 92,615 tonnes. On an annual basis, Malaysia's natural rubber production in the third quarter of 2023 declined by 16.5 per cent as compared to the third quarter 2022 (110,969 tonnes).

Chart 9: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2022 - September 2023



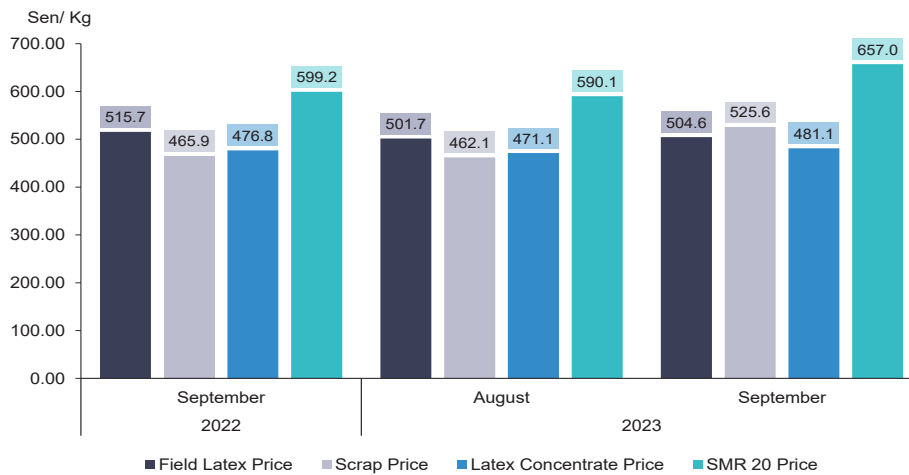
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

² Malaysia berhasrat kukuhkan kerjasama dengan Kementerian Pertanian, Pembangunan Makanan Hijau China – Fadillah, Berita Harian Online, 18 November 2023

The smallholdings sector accounted for the majority of natural rubber production in September 2023 at 85.6 per cent (28,041 tonnes) with the remaining 14.4 per cent (4,732 tonnes) was from the estate sector. Month-on-month production in the smallholding sector increased by 7.5 per cent while the estate sector dropped by 9.2 per cent. Compared with the September last year, production of smallholdings decreased by 9.7 per cent while estate sector increased by 7.8 per cent.

Based on the average monthly price analysis, Concentrated Latex recorded an increase of 2.1 per cent (September 2023: 481.08 sen per kg; August 2023: 471.09 sen per kg), and Scrap increased by 13.8 per cent (September 2023: 525.59 sen per kg; August 2023: 462.05 sen per kg). Prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) increased between 2.1 per cent to 11.3 per cent. According to the World Bank Commodity Price Data, the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) increased 9.7 per cent (from USD1.29/kg to USD1.42/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) increased 5.8 per cent (from USD1.47/kg to USD1.55/kg).

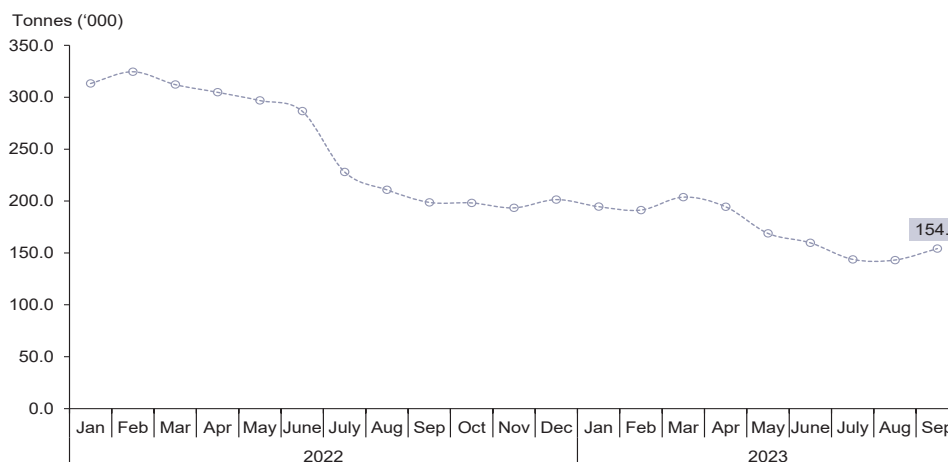
Chart 10: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, September 2022 and August - September 2023



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total rubber stock went up by 7.7 per cent in September 2023 to 154,103 tonnes as compared to 143,116 tonnes in August 2023. In contrary, the stocks decreased by 22.4 per cent year-on-year against 198,706 tonnes in September 2022.

Chart 11: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2022 – September 2023

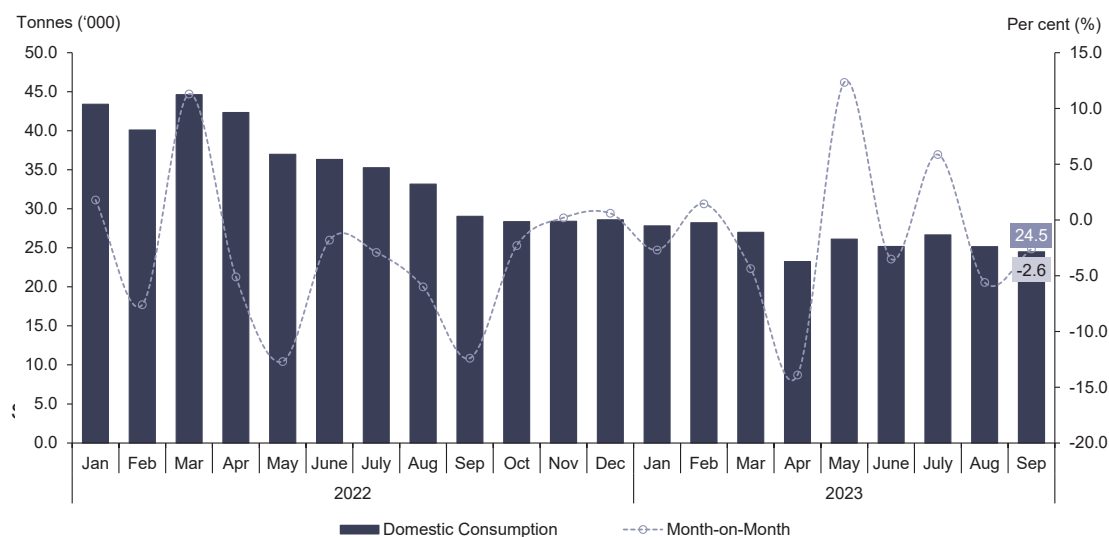


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

AGRICULTURE

Domestic consumption dropped by 2.6 per cent month-on-month to (24,492 tonnes) as against 25,159 tonnes in August 2023. The consumption on an annual basis showed a decrease of 15.7 per cent (September 2022: 29,040 tonnes).

Chart 12: Domestic Consumption, January 2022 – September 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's exports of natural rubber amounted to 57,028 tonnes in September 2023, decreased by 0.8 per cent as against August 2023 (57,488 tonnes), while increased by 4.6 per cent from 54,542 tonnes in the same month last year. China continued to dominate as the highest importer of natural rubber with 45.7 per cent of total exports in September 2023, followed by Germany (5.3%), Pakistan (5.3%), Portugal (2.9%) and Türkiye (2.3%).

Rubber gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with a quantity of 40,635 tonnes in September 2023, decreased 5.8 per cent as compared to August 2023 (43,124 tonnes). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the U.S.A (13,998 tonnes), Japan (2,378 tonnes) and China (2,098 tonnes) as shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, August 2023 and September 2023

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	August 2023	September 2023	August 2023	September 2023
United States of America	14,885	13,998	398.0	385.1
Japan	2,353	2,378	72.3	76.3
China	2,025	2,098	38.8	38.2
Germany	2,098	2,038	52.2	51.5
India	2,219	1,809	30.2	25.5
Australia	986	1,272	24.8	33.4
United Kingdom	1,297	1,228	33.3	33.4
Canada	1,010	1,224	25.9	34.1
Brazil	1,574	1,201	25.3	20.2
Russia	774	796	16.1	17.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The government is committed to ensuring that the Malaysian rubber industry can meet international sustainability requirements in line with the United Nations (UN) 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by implementing a number of sustainable development initiatives in the industry. Among these initiatives is the Malaysian Sustainable Natural Rubber (MSNR) which forms the basis of Malaysia's sustainability framework for natural rubber under the Malaysian Rubber Board (Corporation) Act 1996.²

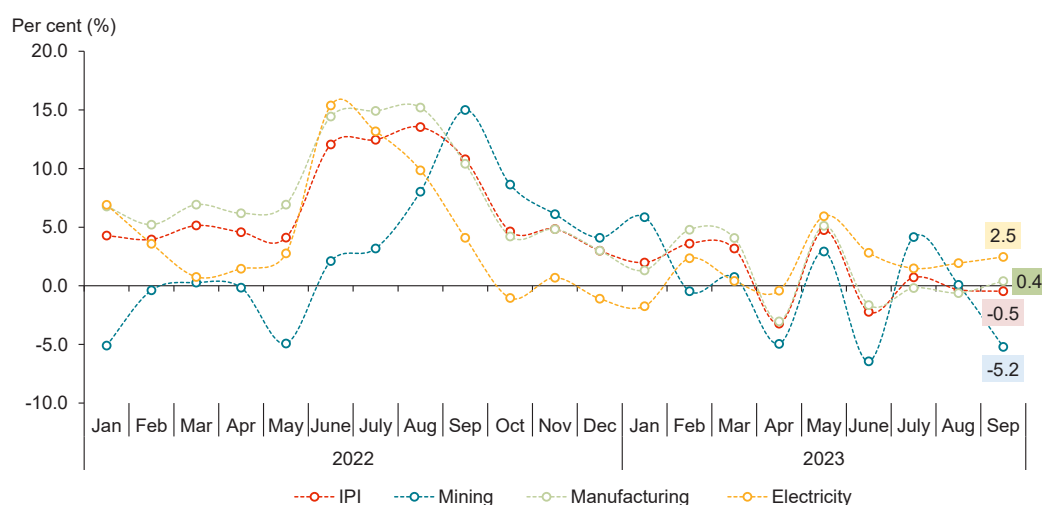
² Kerajaan komited pastikan pembangunan mampan industri getah, *BuletinTV3*, 6 Oktober 2023

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The IPI continued to decline in September 2023, slipped by 0.5 per cent year-on-year after registering a negative 0.3 per cent in the previous month (**Chart 13**). This decline was primarily contributed by a 5.2 per cent downturn in the Mining sector, in contrast to the positive 0.1 per cent registered in August 2023. Conversely, the Manufacturing sector showed a marginal growth of 0.4 per cent (August 2023: -0.6%), after experiencing a declining trend for three consecutive months. The Electricity sector also exhibited growth, ascending by 2.5 per cent (compared to 1.9% in August 2023). On a monthly basis, the IPI demonstrated continuous expansion with 1.1 per cent growth, after registering 2.8 per cent in August 2023.

Chart 13: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), January 2022 – September 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The expansion in Manufacturing output was primarily fueled by the steady performance of domestic-oriented industries, which accelerating by 5.9 per cent in September 2023 (August 2023: 4.2%). This upturn was supported by the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (9.6%); Manufacture of food processing products (8.2%); and Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (8.0%).

Conversely, export-oriented industries, constituting about two-thirds of Manufacturing output, continued on a downward trend, albeit with a smaller negative growth of 2.0 per cent in September 2023, compared to the negative 2.6 per cent recorded in the preceding month. This decrease was mainly attributed to the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-7.7%); Manufacture of machinery & equipment n.e.c. (-4.9%); and Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products (-1.9%). This trend aligns with the country's export performance which fell by 13.7 per cent in September 2023, showing improved from a negative 18.7 per cent registered in August 2023. As compared to the previous month, the production in both domestic-oriented and export-oriented industries grew by 4.4 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively.

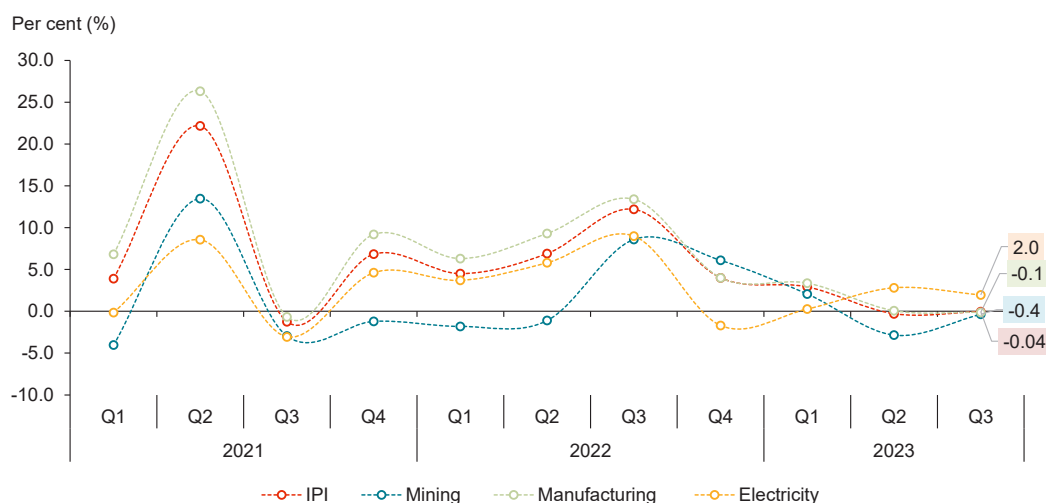
The IPI for Malaysia's major trading partners showed negative growth in September 2023, namely Singapore (-2.1%), Taiwan (-6.7%), Thailand (-6.1%) and Japan (-4.6%). In contrast, China (4.5%), Vietnam (2.9%) and the United States (0.1%) demonstrated sustained positive growth, while South Korea rebounded to 3.0 per cent in September 2023.

The output in the Mining sector declined by 5.2 per cent in September 2023 as against a positive 0.1 per cent recorded in August 2023. The downward trend was influenced by Natural Gas production which returned to negative territory, with a decline of 7.8 per cent as opposed to the 2.6 per cent increase in August 2023. Additionally, Crude Oil & Condensate output continued its declining trend, registering a negative 1.4 per cent in September 2023 (August 2023: -3.3%). In comparison with the preceding month, the Mining index decreased by 1.6 per cent, an improvement from the negative 5.4 per cent recorded in August 2023.

In the meantime, the Electricity output advanced further by 2.5 per cent in September 2023 after registering 1.9 per cent growth in the previous month. A month-on-month comparison, the Electricity index declined by 4.0 per cent, contrasting a positive growth of 0.3 per cent recorded in August 2023.

Overall, in the third quarter of 2023, the IPI registered a marginal decline of 0.04 per cent year-on-year as compared to the negative 0.3 per cent recorded in the second quarter of 2023 (**Chart 14**). During the period, the Mining and Manufacturing sectors decreased by 0.4 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively. The Electricity generation increased by 2.0 per cent in the quarter, continuing the positive momentum for three consecutive quarters. Nevertheless, compared to the second quarter of 2023, the IPI rebounded to 4.2 per cent predominantly backed by the Manufacturing sector at 5.5 per cent.

Chart 14: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2021 – Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

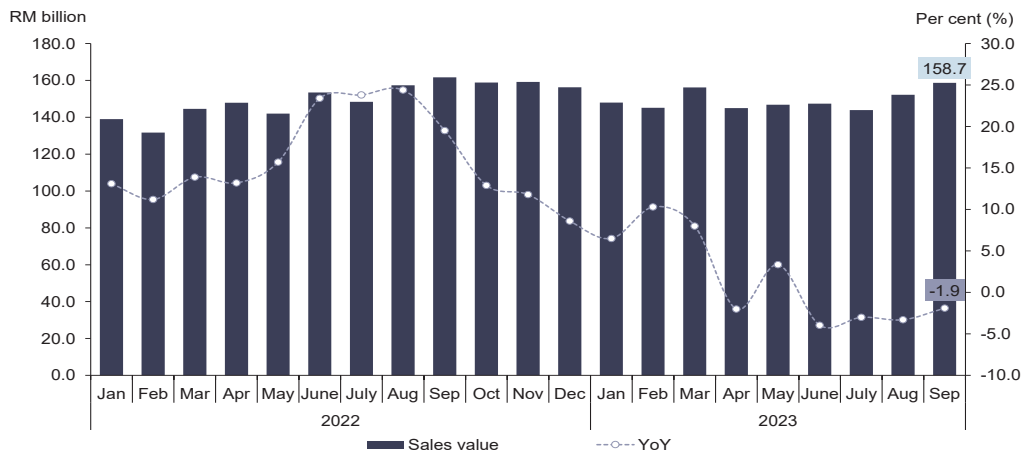
Manufacturing

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector decreased at a slower pace of 1.9 per cent in September 2023, compared to the 3.3 per cent deterioration in the preceding month (**Chart 15**). This decrease was predominantly influenced by the continuous 12.3 per cent decline in the Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic sub-sector. Additionally, the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector contracted by 1.7 per cent; and the Wood, furniture, paper products & printing sub-sector fell by 0.7 per cent. As compared to the preceding month, the sales value increased by 4.3 per cent, reaching RM152.2 billion in August 2023 (5.7%).

The sales value of export-oriented industries, representing more than two-thirds of total sales, declined by 5.1 per cent in September 2023, following a 6.8 per cent shrinkage in August 2023. Nonetheless, the domestic-oriented industries sustained resilience and grew 8.1 per cent in September 2023 (August 2023: 7.2%). On a month-on-month comparison, both export-oriented and domestic-oriented industries posted an increase of 4.4 per cent and 4.1 per cent, respectively.

Malaysia's exports posted a reduction of 13.7 per cent in September 2023, totalling RM124.5 billion, compared to the same month in 2022, corresponding to the declines in both domestic exports and re-exports. Exports of manufactured goods dominated total exports in September 2023 with a share of 86.5 per cent, a decrease of 11.8 per cent or RM14.5 billion to RM107.7 billion, year-on-year. The decrease was driven by petroleum products (-37.9%), other manufactures (-21.9%), chemical & chemical products (-12.4%), palm oil-based manufactured products (-20.4%) and rubber products (-17.8%).

Chart 15: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, January 2022 – September 2023



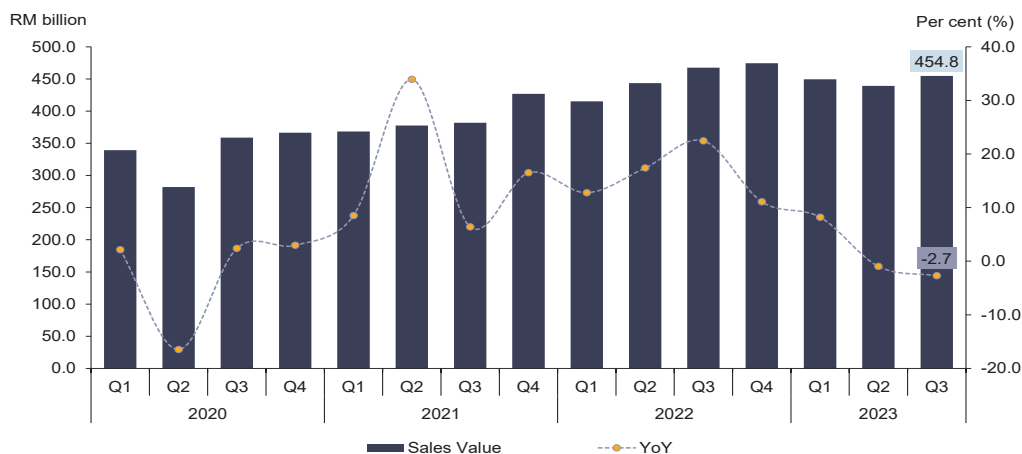
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector employed 2.37 million persons in September 2023, an increase of 2.4 per cent as compared to the 2.32 million persons registered a year earlier. The rise was mainly supported by the Food, beverages & tobacco (7.4%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (2.8%); and Electrical & electronic products (2.0%) sub-sectors. On a month-on-month basis, the number of employees in the Manufacturing sector increased by 0.8 per cent.

On the same note, salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector also increased by 3.2 per cent year-on-year, totalling RM8.1 billion in September 2023. As compared to August 2023, the salaries & wages paid grew by 1.7 per cent contrasting the 0.9 per cent growth registered in the preceding month. Furthermore, the sales value per employee decreased by 4.2 per cent to record RM66,864 while the average salaries & wages per employee in September 2023 was RM3,429 which rose by 0.8 per cent year-on-year.

In the third quarter of 2023, the sales value of the Manufacturing sector continued to decelerate for two consecutive quarters, dropping by 2.7 per cent year-on-year as compared to the 1.0 per cent decline registered in the previous quarter (**Chart 16**). The decrease was attributed to the Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic (-13.3%), Food, beverages & tobacco (-5.3%); as well as the Wood, furniture, paper products & printing (-0.5%) sub-sectors. On the other hand, the number of employees and salaries & wages paid during the quarter grew by 2.4 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively. Compared to the previous quarter, the sales value rebounded to 3.6 per cent from negative 2.3 per cent in the preceding quarter.

Chart 16: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, Q1 2020 – Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

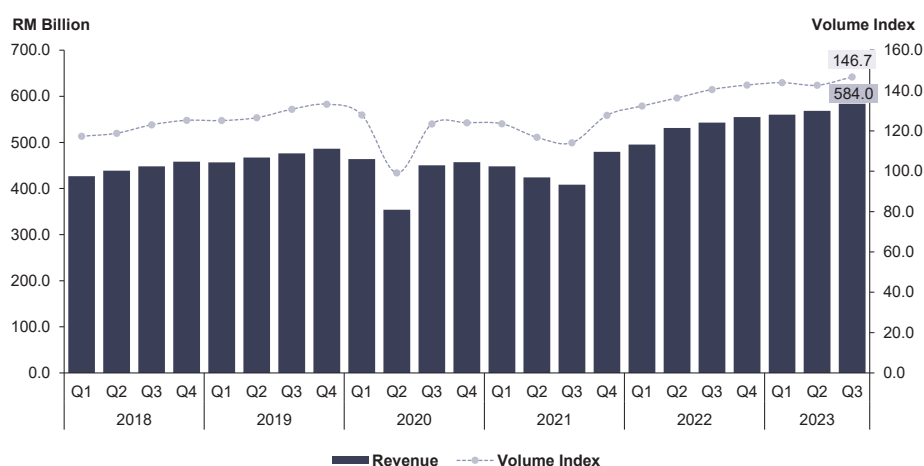
Malaysia's industrial production is likely to continue weakening for the rest of the year, largely due to lower global demand. Nevertheless, the industrial sector is expected to be poised for a resurgence in 2024.

Services

Revenue for the Services sector grew by 7.6 per cent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2023 to record RM584.0 billion. Meanwhile, the Services Volume Index rose 4.4 per cent to 146.7 points in this quarter (Chart 17).

In terms of quarter-on-quarter comparison, the Services sector's total revenue increased by 2.8 per cent as compared to the second quarter of 2023. The growth was propelled by the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages, and Accommodation segment, which grew 3.0 per cent (+RM13.1 billion). This was followed by the Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage segment (+RM1.1 billion; 1.4%), Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities segment (+RM0.8 billion; 4.3%), and Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Service segment (+RM0.8 billion; 2.2%). Meanwhile, the Volume Index of the Services sector expanded by 2.8 per cent as compared to the previous quarter.

Chart 17: Revenue and Volume Index of Services Sector, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2018 - Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the performance by segment, the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation segment expanded by 6.9 per cent year-on-year to RM446.6 billion as against the same quarter last year (Table 5). In the meantime, the Volume Index increased by 5.1 per cent to register 148.7 points (Table 6). The rise in revenue for this segment was supported by the Wholesale and Retail Trade (+6.8%); Food and Beverage (+7.1%); and Accommodation (+20.3%) sub-sectors.

For the performance of Wholesale and Retail Trade sub-sector by activity, the sales value of Retail Trade activity increased 5.9 per cent to RM181.3 billion, in line with the increases in sales value for Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores (+9.0%), Retail Sales of Other Goods in Specialised Stores (+5.3%), and Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel in Specialised Stores (+6.6%). Meanwhile, sales value for Wholesale Trade activities increased by 6.3 per cent to RM191.1 billion, which was mainly contributed by Wholesale of Household Goods (+4.1%), Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (+8.2%), and Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals (+7.7%). Sales value for Motor Vehicles activities increased by 11.8 per cent to RM52.5 billion.

The Food and Beverage sub-sector revenue increased by 7.1 per cent to RM17.9 billion, while the Volume Index recorded a growth of 2.2 per cent to register 128.5 points as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. Meanwhile, the revenue of the Accommodation sub-sector rose 20.3 per cent to record a value of RM3.7 billion, while the Volume Index increased to 146.9 points in the third quarter of 2023 (+17.1%).

SERVICES

Next, the Information & Communication and Transport & Storage segment posted an increase of 9.8 per cent to RM80.6 billion as against the same quarter in the previous year. The increment in revenue in this segment was contributed by the Transportation & Storage sub-sector, which grew by 14.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2023. The Information & Communications sub-sector registered an increase of 6.3 per cent year-on-year. The Volume Index for this segment recorded an increase of 6.9 per cent during the same period. The Volume Index for Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication sub-sectors rose by 12.6 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively, as compared to the third quarter of 2022.

The Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities segment recorded a revenue value of RM20.3 billion (YoY: +12.3%) as against to the same quarter of the previous year. This was primarily due to the Private Health sub-sector, which increased by 14.0 per cent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2023. Next, the revenue of the Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sub-sector grew by 19.0 per cent in the third quarter of 2023, with an increase of 11.1 per cent year-on-year in Volume Index. The total revenue of Private Education sub-sector inclined by 6.8 per cent, while the Volume Index recorded an increase of 4.1 per cent.

Revenue for the Professional and Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services segment recorded an increase of 9.4 per cent as compared to the third quarter of the previous year. The increase was driven by Administrative and Support Service and Professional sub-sectors, which grew by 10.3 per cent and 9.3 per cent, respectively

Table 5: Revenue of Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q2 2023 and Q3 2023

Segment	Quarter	Revenue (RM '000)	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2023	446,567,209	6.9
	Q2 2023	433,510,136	5.9
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2023	80,591,447	9.8
	Q2 2023	79,483,731	10.1
Health, Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities	Q3 2023	20,260,619	12.3
	Q2 2023	19,427,137	12.4
Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services	Q3 2023	36,625,078	9.4
	Q2 2023	35,848,150	9.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

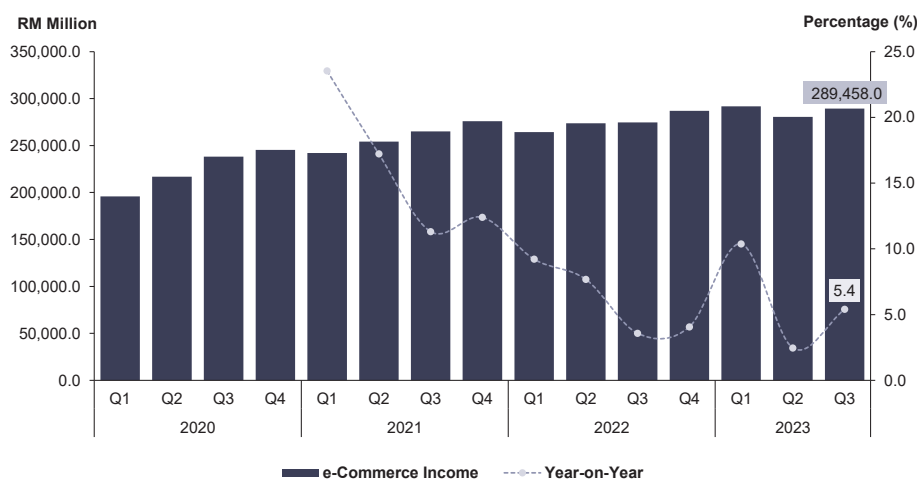
Table 6: Volume Index of Services (2015=100) by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q2 2023 and Q3 2023

Segment	Quarter	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2023	5.1
	Q2 2023	4.6
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2023	6.9
	Q2 2023	7.2
Business Services and Finance	Q3 2023	0.2
	Q2 2023	1.1
Other Services	Q3 2023	8.7
	Q2 2023	10.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's e-commerce income in the third quarter of 2023 was RM289.5 billion, an increase of 5.4 per cent year-on-year. In terms of quarter-on-quarter, e-commerce income posted an increase of 3.2 per cent as compared to the second quarter of 2023 (**Chart 18**).

Chart 18: E-commerce Income, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023 (RM Million)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of persons engaged in the Services sector in this quarter was 4.4 million persons, an increased by 79.4 thousand persons or 1.8 per cent year-on-year. The increase was attributed to Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation and Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage segments which grew by 1.8 per cent (+51.0 thousand persons) and 3.3 per cent (+16.4 thousand persons) respectively, as compared to the third quarter of 2022 (**Table 7**).

Table 7: Number of Persons Engaged in the Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q2 2023 and Q3 2023

Segment	Quarter	Person	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2023	2,921,654	1.8
	Q2 2023	2,902,743	1.5
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2023	511,096	3.3
	Q2 2023	507,406	3.5
Health, Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities	Q3 2023	400,241	1.2
	Q2 2023	399,806	1.2
Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services	Q3 2023	581,161	1.3
	Q2 2023	579,815	1.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In this quarter, the salaries and wages paid in the Services sector increased by 3.6 per cent year-on-year (+RM1.1 billion), amounting to RM31.8 billion. The increase was contributed by Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation segment, which rose 3.4 per cent or RM0.5 billion, followed by Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage segment, which grew by 4.5 per cent or RM0.2 billion (**Table 8**).

Table 8: Total of Salaries & Wages (RM '000) in the Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-Year (%), Q2 2023 and Q3 2023

Segment	Quarter	Salaries & Wages (RM '000)	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation	Q3 2023	16,614,774	3.4
	Q2 2023	16,405,853	3.0
Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage	Q3 2023	5,211,109	4.5
	Q2 2023	5,170,227	6.0
Health, Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal Services and Other Activities	Q3 2023	3,074,881	4.9
	Q2 2023	3,057,184	4.9
Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Services	Q3 2023	6,894,604	2.8
	Q2 2023	6,876,647	4.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

For the fourth quarter of 2023, the Services sector is projected to improve, with the business confidence indicator increase to +6.3 per cent as against to +6.1 per cent in the third quarter of 2023. It gives a good indication, although businesses are facing the rising cost of doing business. In addition, tourist arrivals are also expected to continue grow, providing additional stimulus to business activities related to the tourism industry.

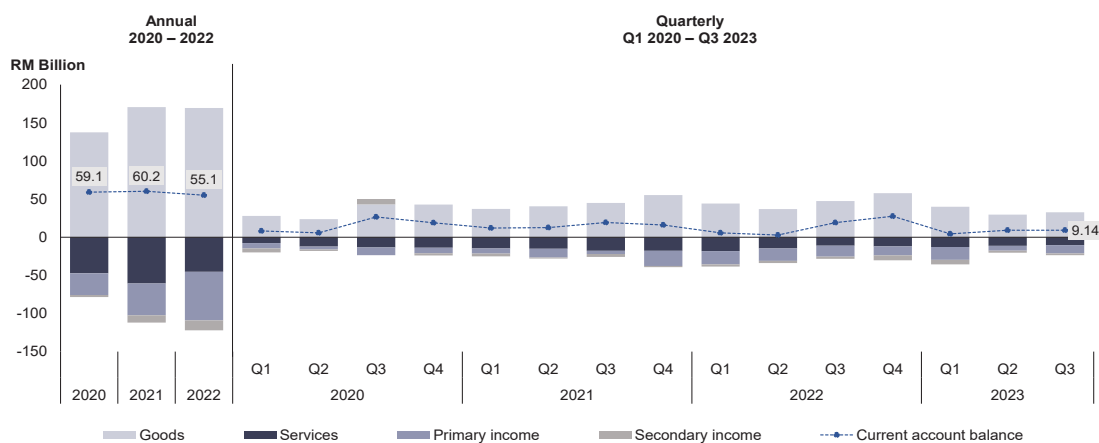
Balance of Payment

In the third quarter of 2023, Malaysia's Current Account Balance recorded a surplus of RM9.14 billion, as compared to RM19.0 billion in Q3 of the previous year, primarily supported by net exports of Goods (**Chart 19**).

The Goods account recorded a net export of RM32.7 billion in Q3 2023, indicating a 30.8 per cent decrease year-on-year, in contrast to RM47.3 billion in the same quarter in 2022. Export of goods decreased from RM328.8 billion (Q3 2022) to RM260.4 billion in Q3 2023. The main export of goods were Electrical & electronics (E&E), Petroleum products and Chemicals & chemical products, particularly to Singapore, China and the United States of America (USA) (**Table 9**).

In Q3 2023, imports of goods also decreased to RM227.7 billion as opposed to RM281.5 billion (Q3 2022). The primary import of goods was Intermediate goods, particularly from China, Singapore and the USA.

Chart 19: Current Account, 2020 - 2022 and Q1 2020 - Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Services account recorded a lower deficit of RM10.3 billion in Q3 2023 compared RM11.2 billion (Q3 2022), driven by a higher surplus in Travel.

The Services export reached RM50.6 billion, while services Import were valued at RM60.9 billion in the third quarter of 2023. Components that contributed to a lower deficit were Travel, Construction and Insurance and pension services.

Table 9: Summary on Balance of Payments, Q3 2022 and Q3 2023

	Q3 2023	Q3 2022
Current Account Balance	Surplus RM9.14b	Surplus RM19.0b
Goods	Surplus RM32.7b	Surplus RM47.3b
Services	Deficit RM10.3b	Deficit RM11.2b
Primary Income	Deficit RM11.0b	Deficit RM14.3b
Secondary Income	Deficit RM2.2b	Deficit RM2.8b
Financial Account	Net inflow RM14.9b	Net outflow RM17.5b
Reserve Assets (as at end)	RM517.1b	RM491.9b

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

For Q3 2023, Primary Income account registered a lower deficit, RM11.0 billion (Q3 2022: RM14.3 billion) in **Table 9**, mainly due to the lower payments of RM34.8 billion (Q3 2022: RM37.1 billion) and higher receipts of RM23.9 billion (Q3 2022: RM22.7 billion).

EXTERNAL SECTOR

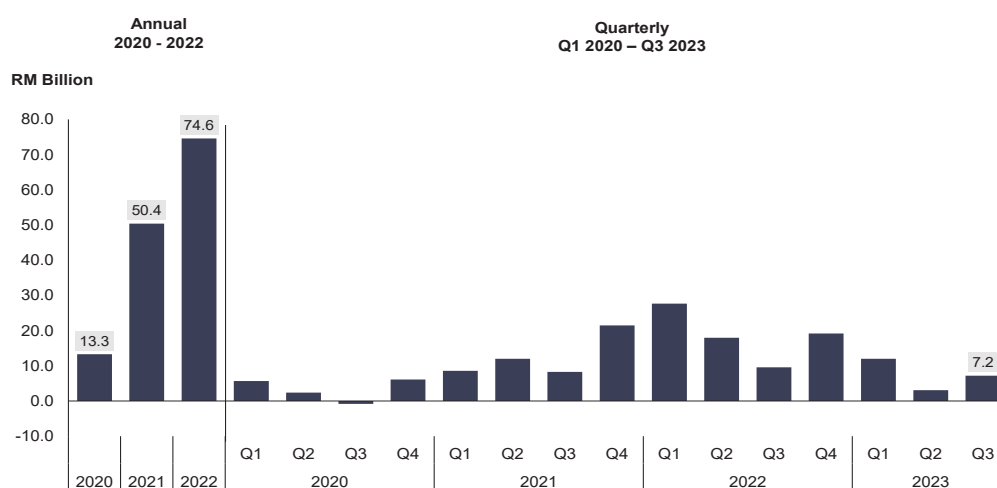
Meanwhile, Secondary Income account recorded a lower deficit of RM2.2 billion in Q3 2023 as against RM2.8 billion in Q3 2022. The deficit was led by higher receipts RM7.0 billion of the third quarter 2023 (Q3 2022: RM6.5 billion), while payments decreased to RM9.2 billion as against RM9.3 billion in Q3 2022.

Performance of Investment

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) recorded a lower net inflow of RM7.2 billion in the third quarter of 2023 compared to the preceding year's RM9.6 billion (**Chart 20**). The main regions attracting FDI in Q3 2023 were Asia, Europe and Oceania, with inflows amounting to RM9.1 billion (Asia), RM1.0 billion (Europe) and RM0.6 billion (Oceania).

In Q3 2023, FDI were primarily channelled into Services sector with RM8.7 billion, followed by Mining & quarrying sector at RM0.5 billion.

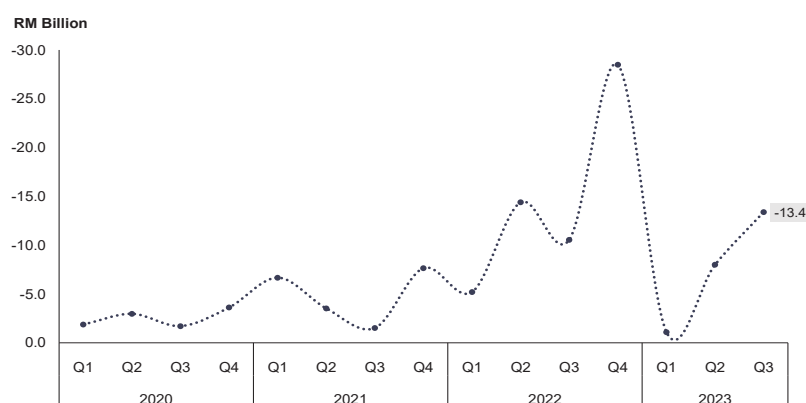
Chart 20: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia, 2020 - 2022 and Q1 2020 - Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Note: Negative value refers to outflow

According to the directional basis, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) registered a net outflow of RM13.4 billion in Q3 2023 as compared to RM10.6 billion (Q3 2022) in **Chart 21**. The major sectors contributing to the outflow were Services (RM8.4 billion), followed by Mining & quarrying (RM4.0 billion) and Agriculture (RM0.9 billion). Indonesia led the DIA for Q3 2023 with a net outflow of RM2.4 billion, followed by Angola (RM2.3 billion) and Viet Nam (RM1.6 billion).

Chart 21: Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows in Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Note: Negative value refers to outflow

Merchandise Trade

The recent Global Trade Outlook reported that world merchandise trade volume contracted marginally in the first half of 2023, year-on-year. The Economic Outlook 2024 by the Ministry of Finance Malaysia revised the estimated growth of Malaysia's merchandise trade, with both exports and imports to decline by 7.8 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively in 2023. Malaysia's merchandise trade in the third quarter (Q3) of 2023 declined, with total trade glided 15.7 per cent, from RM775.2 billion in the same period last year to RM653.6 billion. Exports decreased 15.2 per cent to register RM356.3 billion, while imports contracted 16.3 per cent, amounting to RM297.3 billion. At the same time, trade surplus declined by 9.1 per cent from the previous year to RM59.1 billion. As compared to the second quarter (Q2) of 2023, total trade, exports, imports and trade surplus improved by 1.6 per cent, 2.2 per cent, 0.8 per cent and 9.6 per cent, respectively. Total trade, exports and trade surplus showed the first quarter-on-quarter improvement since Q3 2022.

Malaysia's total trade continued to show a double-digit decrease in September 2023, but at a better pace, fell 12.6 per cent from RM256.7 billion in the same month last year to RM224.4 billion. Exports contracted 13.7 per cent to RM124.5 billion, while imports recorded an 11.1 per cent decline to RM100.0 billion. Accordingly, trade surplus lessened 23.0 per cent from the previous year to RM24.5 billion. Meanwhile, as compared to August 2023, total trade, exports, imports and trade surplus increased, 5.4 per cent, 8.2 per cent, 2.1 per cent and 42.7 per cent, respectively.

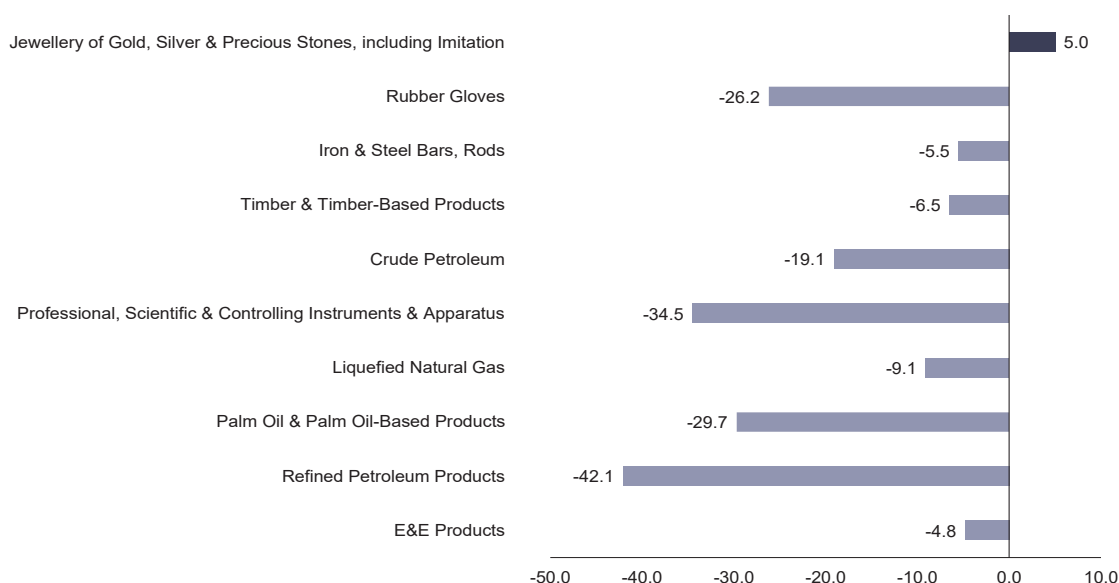
Likewise, a decreased also was observed for the first nine months of 2023. Total trade, exports, imports and trade surplus declined as against the same period in 2022, by 8.6 per cent, 8.4 per cent, 8.9 per cent and 5.7 per cent, respectively.

From a trading partner's point of view, the decline in exports was influenced mainly by Singapore, which shrank by RM10.9 billion, followed by Japan (-RM6.4 billion), China (-RM6.3 billion) and Indonesia (-RM5.5 billion). Meanwhile, imports also showed a similar performance, following a reduction in demand mainly from China (-RM10.9 billion), followed by Taiwan (-RM10.9 million), the United States of America (USA) (-RM7.0 billion) and Indonesia (-RM6.3 billion). Malaysia's trade in Q3 2023 were driven mainly by China, Singapore, the USA and the European Union (EU), with a total contribution of 48.7 per cent (Q3 2022: 46.1%).

Malaysia's exports in Q3 2023 decreased 15.2 per cent year-on-year to RM356.3 billion from RM420.1 billion in the corresponding quarter a year earlier. The negative performance was mainly influenced by Refined petroleum products and Electrical & electronic (E&E) products, with a decrease of RM22.5 billion (-42.1%) and RM7.5 billion (-4.8%), respectively. On top of that, Palm oil & palm oil-based products continued a negative trend since the fourth quarter of 2022, dropped by RM10.5 billion (-29.7%). In contrast, Jewellery of gold, silver & precious stones was the only product which showed positive performance in Q3 2023 with an increase of RM102.0 million (+5.0%) as per **Chart 22**. E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products were the Malaysia's main export products in Q3 2023, with an aggregate contribution of 57.3 per cent (Q3 2022: 58.2%).

EXTERNAL SECTOR

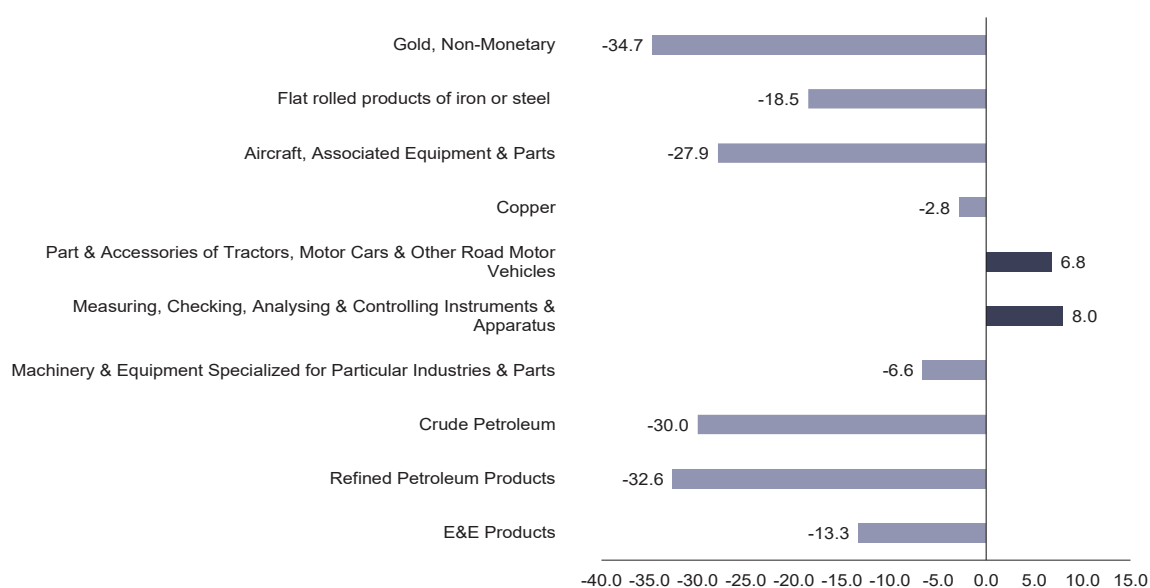
Chart 22: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In line with exports, imports also registered a downward trend in Q3 2023, shrinking 16.3 per cent year-on-year from RM355.1 billion in Q3 2022 to RM297.3 billion. Refined petroleum products and E&E products continued to decline, with a decrease of 32.6 per cent (RM14.8 billion) and 13.3 per cent (RM13.6 billion), respectively (**Chart 23**). In addition, Crude petroleum recorded a decrease for the first time since the first quarter of 2021 with a fall of 30.0 per cent (RM5.3 billion). However, Measuring, checking, analysing & controlling instrument & apparatus and Parts & accessories of tractors, motor cars & other road motor vehicles recorded an increase of 8.0 per cent (RM365.9 million) and 6.8 per cent (RM311.4 million), respectively. E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's imports in Q3 2023, with a cumulative contribution of 44.4 per cent (Q3 2022: 46.6%).

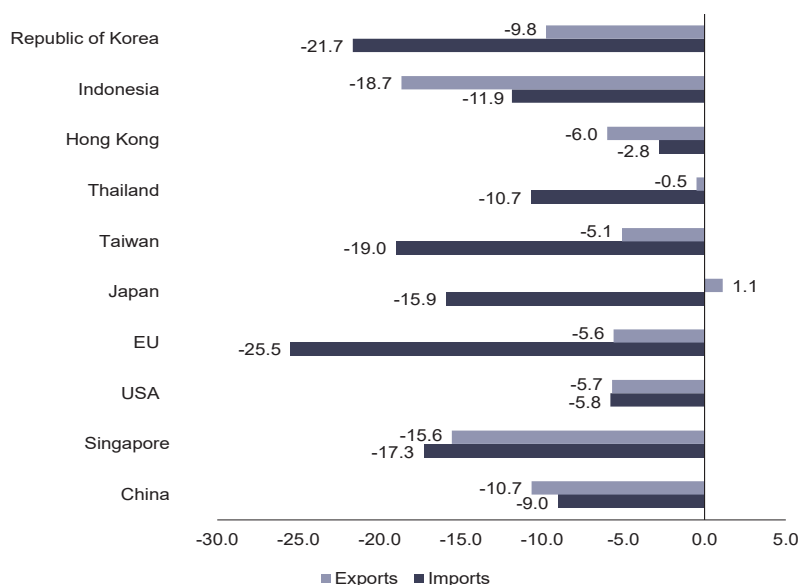
Chart 23: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As the global economy continued to face uncertainties, Malaysia's major trading partners also experienced declines in trade in Q3 2023 except for exports of Japan as shown in **Chart 24**.

Chart 24: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, Q3 2023



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

External trade statistics by state for the period of Q3 2023 showed that the total trade decreased RM121.7 billion or 15.7 per cent to RM653.6 billion, year-on-year. The decrease in total trade was attributed by most states mainly in Johor which fell RM45.2 billion (-24.8%), followed by Pulau Pinang RM27.8 billion (-13.6%), Selangor RM18.4 billion (-11.2%), Sarawak RM11.5 billion (-25.7%), W.P Kuala Lumpur RM8.1 billion (-18.4%), Sabah RM2.7 billion (-20.9%), Melaka RM2.1 billion (-10.9%), Perak RM1.8 billion (-9.3%), Terengganu RM1.6 billion (-25.6%), W.P Labuan RM1.0 billion (-18.8%), Pahang RM616.7 million (-4.1%), Negeri Sembilan RM492.0 million (-2.7%), Perlis RM61.7 million (-8.0%) and Kelantan RM44.9 million (-3.4%). However, total trade increased in Kedah RM1.2 billion (3.8%) as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

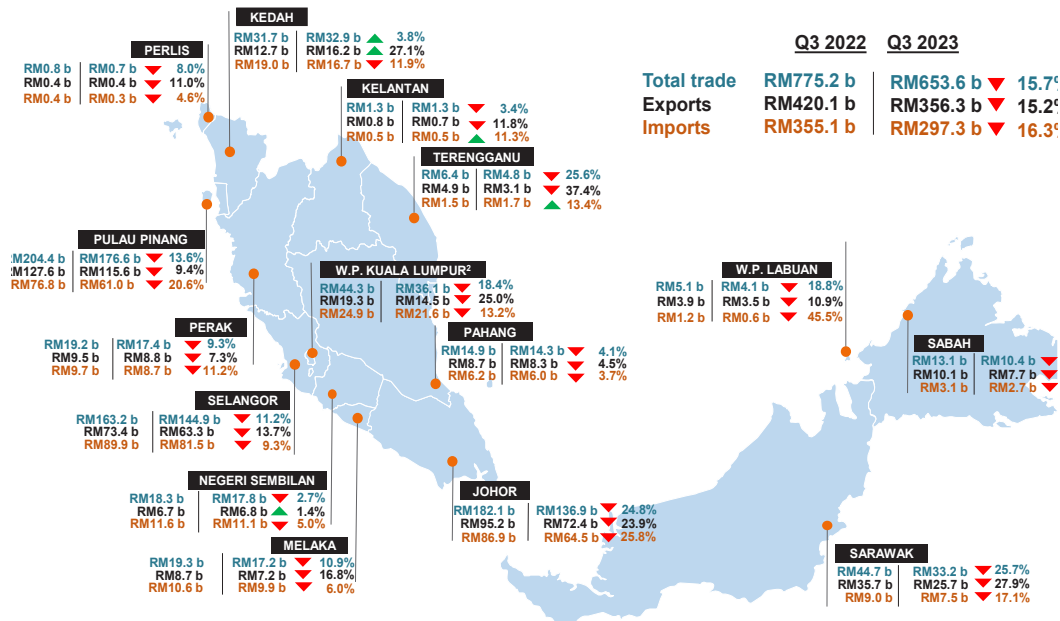
Total exports decreased RM63.8 billion or 15.2 per cent to RM356.3 billion compared to the same period last year. The decrease in exports was attributed to the lower exports in most states such as from Johor (-RM22.8 billion), Pulau Pinang (-RM12.0 billion), Selangor (-RM10.0 billion), Sarawak (-RM9.9 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM4.8 billion), Sabah (-RM2.3 billion), Terengganu (-RM1.8 billion), Melaka (-RM1.5 billion), Perak (-RM691.7 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM425.8 million), Pahang (-RM386.3 million), Kelantan (-RM98.1 million) and Perlis (-RM45.2 million). However, exports increased in Kedah (+RM3.5 billion) and Negeri Sembilan (+RM90.4 million).

At the same time, imports also decreased RM57.9 billion or 16.3 per cent to RM297.3 billion. The decrease in imports was contributed by the lower imports in most states such as Johor (-RM22.4 billion), Pulau Pinang (-RM15.8 billion), Selangor (-RM8.3 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM3.3 billion), Kedah (-RM2.3 billion), Sarawak (-RM1.5 billion), Perak (-RM1.1 billion), Melaka (-RM638.5 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM582.4 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM526.7 million), Sabah (-RM409.4 million), Pahang (-RM230.5 million) and Perlis (-RM16.5 million). However, imports increased in Terengganu (+RM198.0 million) and Kelantan (+RM53.2 million).

Five states remained to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 82.3 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with a share of 32.4 per cent, followed by Johor (20.3%), Selangor (17.8%), Sarawak (7.2%) and Kedah (4.5%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor remained as the largest contributor with a share of 27.4 per cent, followed by Johor (21.7%), Pulau Pinang (20.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.3%) and Kedah (5.6%).

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exhibit 1: Exports and Imports by State, Q3 2022 and Q3 2023



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.

Stepping into the fourth quarter of 2023, Malaysia's trade performance continued to decline in October 2023. Total trade, exports and imports jotted a single-digit drop year-on-year for the first time since May 2023. Total trade shrank 2.4 per cent from RM245.5 billion in October 2022 to RM239.5 billion. Exports decreased 4.4 per cent to RM126.2 billion, while imports fell marginally by 0.2 per cent to RM113.3 billion. Trade balance remained in surplus with RM12.9 billion, went down by 30.3 per cent from the previous year, the 42nd month of trade surplus in a row. As opposed to September 2023, total trade, exports and imports increased by 6.8 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 13.4 per cent, respectively, while the trade surplus decreased by 47.2 per cent.

With respect to the performance of Malaysia's largest trading sector, manufacturing, the export-oriented industries, which comprised about two-thirds of manufacturing output remained on a downward trend in September 2023, with a smaller negative growth of 2.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the seasonally adjusted S&P Global Malaysia manufacturing purchasing managers' index (PMI) remained unchanged from September's eight-month low in October 2023 at 46.8 points, indicating signs of ongoing challenges for the manufacturing sector, that may have an impact on Malaysia's external sector as well.

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

Labour Scenario

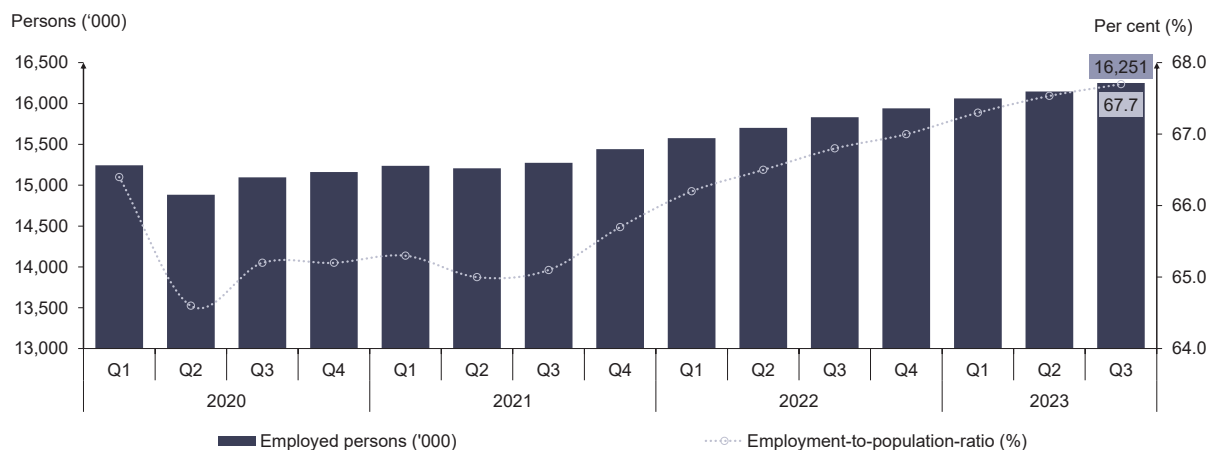
Malaysia's economy remains resilient amid escalating uncertainties in the global economic landscape. The increase in investment spending as well as favourable labour market condition, will continue to support Malaysia's domestic demand in 2023. Malaysia's economy in the third quarter grew by 3.3 per cent, driven mainly by the Services and Construction sectors by 5.0 per cent and 7.2 per cent respectively. The growth of the Services sector improved across both consumer and business-related sub-sectors, while the recovery and enhancement of tourism-related spending contributed significantly to this sector. The expansion in domestic demand in Q3 2023 was driven by both private and public sectors' spending. These developments have fostered a favourable labour market condition during the quarter.

Furthermore, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) through its latest World Economic Outlook (WEO) report released in October 2023, projected that the global economy will slow down to 3.0 per cent as against to 3.5 per cent in 2022, and a 0.1 percentage point decrease in 2024 to 2.9 per cent which remains well below the historical average.

Labour Supply

A continuous positive trend was shown in the labour supply during Q3 2023 as the number of employed persons increased by 0.6 per cent (+104.8 thousand persons) to 16.25 million persons (Q2 2023: 16.15 million persons). A rise by 2.7 per cent (+419.8 thousand persons) registered as against the same quarter last year. While the employment-to-population ratio further increased by 0.2 percentage points to 67.7 per cent (Q2 2023: 67.5%) (Chart 25).

Chart 25: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023

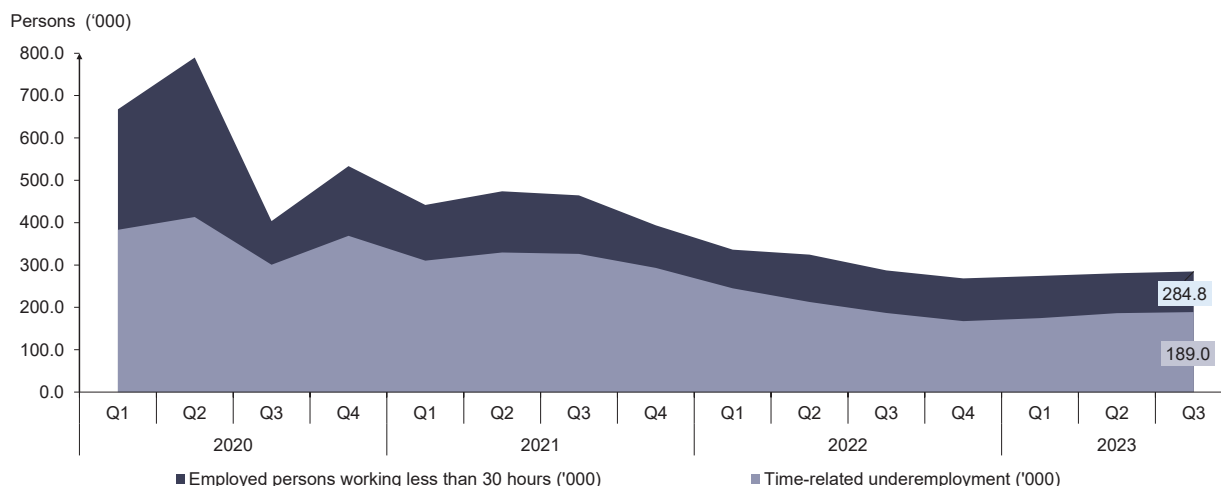


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A continuous positive trend was shown in the labour supply during Q3 2023 as the number of employed persons increased by 0.6 per cent (+104.8 thousand persons) to 16.25 million persons (Q2 2023: 16.15 million persons). A rise by 2.7 per cent (+419.8 thousand persons) registered as against the same quarter last year. While the employment-to-population ratio further increased by 0.2 percentage points to 67.7 per cent (Q2 2023: 67.5%) (Chart 26).

LABOUR SCENARIO

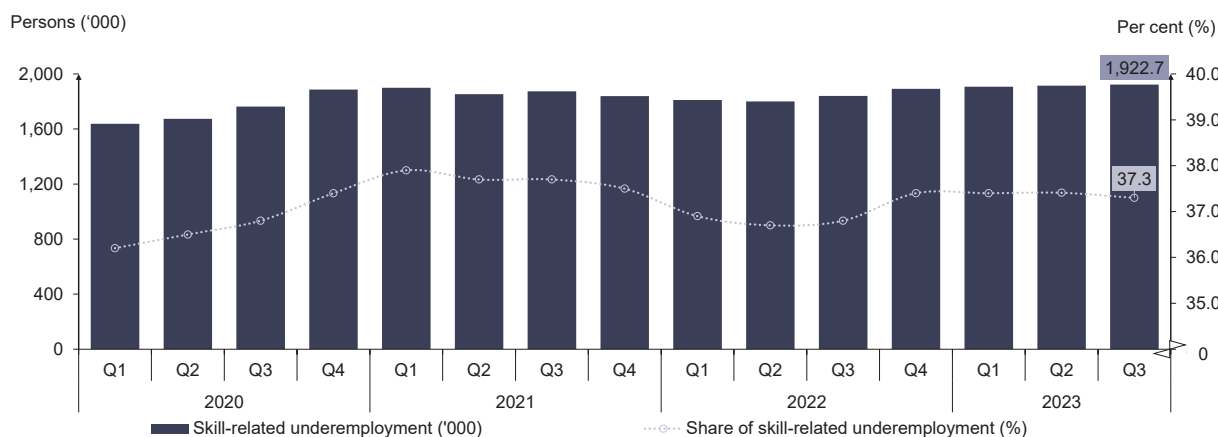
Chart 26: Employed Persons Working Less than 30 hours per Week and Time-Related Underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Subsequently, skill-related underemployment recorded 1.92 million persons, an increase of 8.1 thousand persons as compared to the previous quarter. Meanwhile, the rate of skill-related underemployment among employed persons with tertiary education declined by 0.1 percentage points to 37.3 per cent (Q2 2023: 37.4%; 1.91 million persons) (Chart 27).

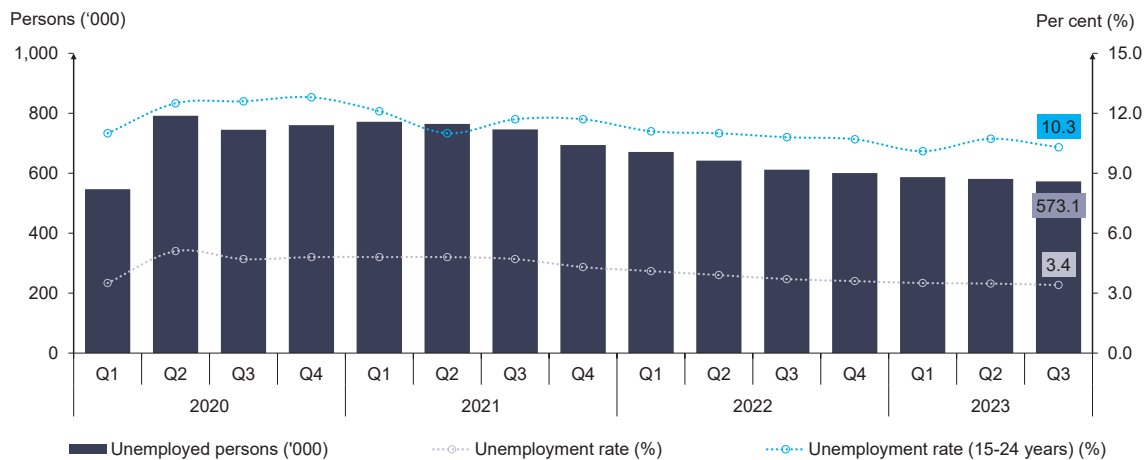
Chart 27: Skill-Related Underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of unemployed decreased to 573.1 thousand persons in Q3 2023, registering a reduction of 1.4 per cent as compared to the previous quarter (Q2 2023: 581.4 thousand persons). The unemployment rate improved to 3.4 per cent, a reduction of 0.3 percentage points on a year-on-year basis, decreased by 38.8 thousand of unemployed persons (Q3 2022: 3.7%; 611.8 thousand persons) (Chart 28).

Chart 28: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, Q1 2020 – Q3 2023

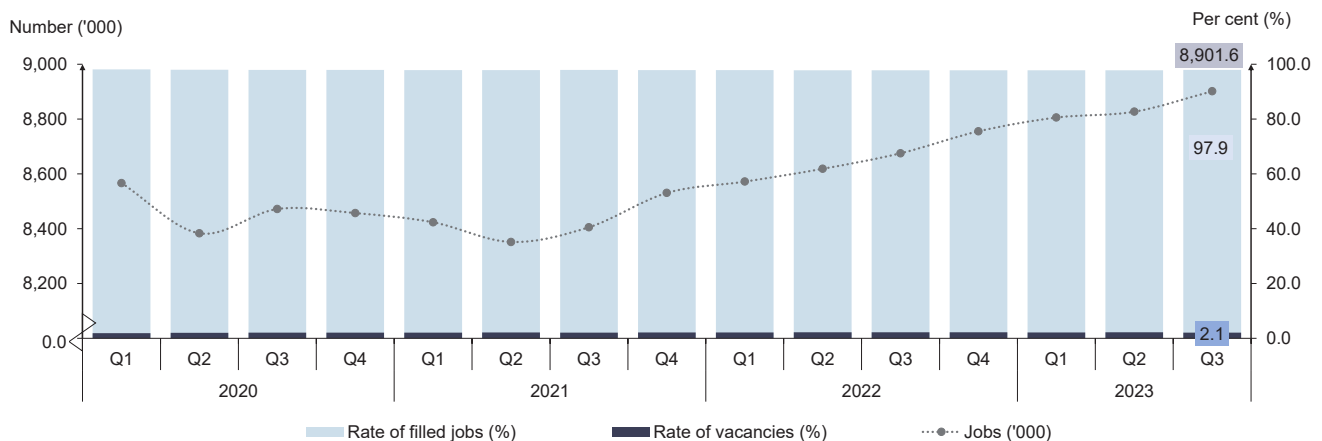


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour Demand

There were additional of 228 thousand jobs in Q3 2023, registering 8,903 thousand jobs in the economic sector with 2.6 per cent year-on-year growth as against to Q3 2022 (8,675 thousand). The rate of filled jobs improved by 0.1 percentage points to 97.9 per cent after remaining at 97.8 per cent for seven consecutive quarters, indicating 8,712 thousand jobs were filled. Hence, the vacancy rate for this quarter stood at 2.1 per cent with 191 thousand job openings (**Chart 29**).

Chart 29: Jobs and Rate of Filled Jobs & Vacancies, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

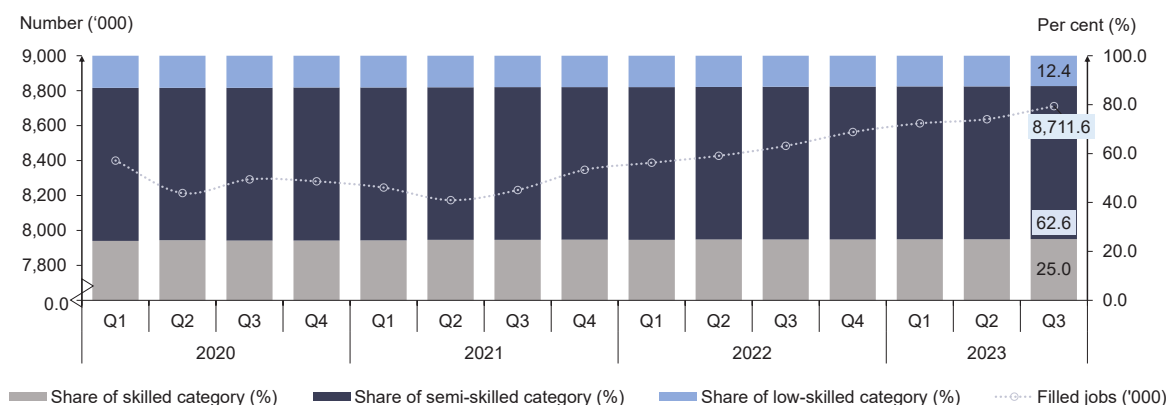
In terms of economic activity, the Services sector remained the largest contributor of jobs with a percentage share of 51.7 per cent (4,601 thousand) followed by Manufacturing with 27.7 per cent (2,465 thousand). Meanwhile, Construction, Agriculture, and Mining & Quarrying sectors contributed for 14.2 per cent, 5.5 per cent, and 0.9 per cent of total jobs, respectively.

Filled jobs were largely composed of Services sector with 52.5 per cent (4,575 thousand) followed by Manufacturing with 27.1 per cent (2,357 thousand) and Construction with 14.2 percentage share (1,238 thousand). Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying registered 5.3 per cent (461 thousand) and 0.9 per cent (80 thousand) respectively.

LABOUR SCENARIO

By skills category, filled jobs in this quarter were largely in the semi-skilled category with a share of 62.6 per cent or equivalent to 5.46 million jobs, followed by the skilled category with 25.0 per cent (2.17 million) and low-skilled by 12.4 per cent (1.08 million) (**Chart 30**).

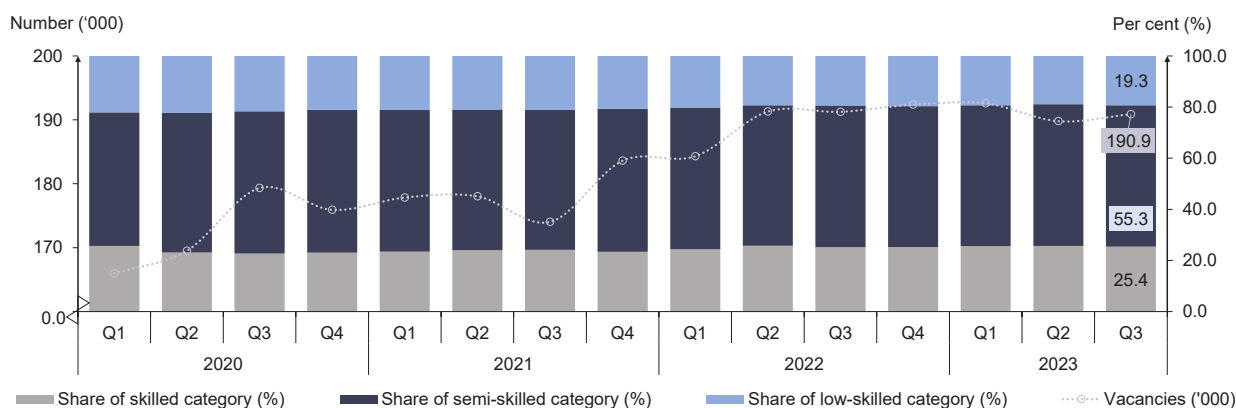
Chart 30: Filled Jobs by Skill, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In addition, the job vacancies were largely in the semi-skilled category, with 55.3 per cent or 105.5 thousand job vacancies in Q3 2023, followed by the skilled category (25.4%; 48.6 thousand) and the low-skilled category (19.3%; 36.8 thousand) (**Chart 31**).

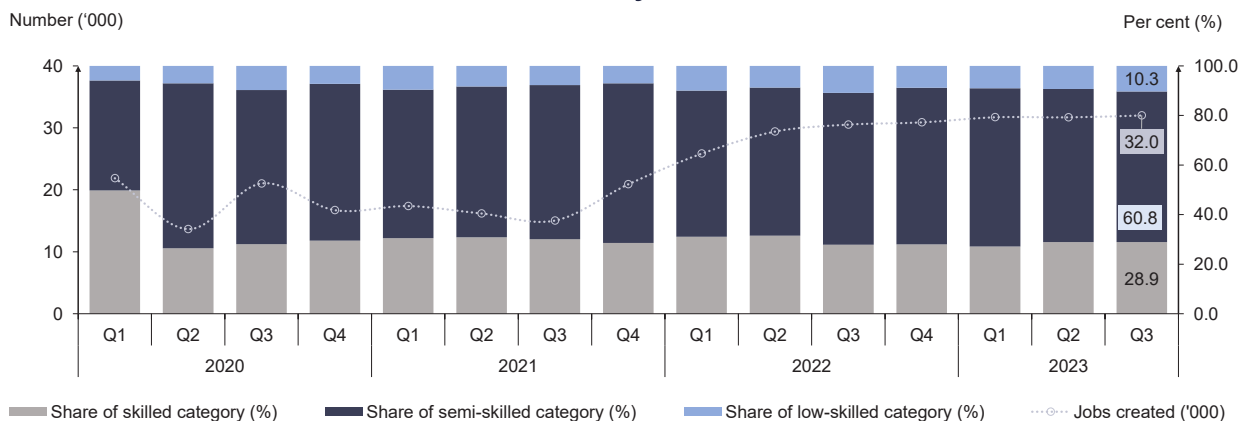
Chart 31: Vacancies by Skill, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A total of 32.0 thousand jobs were created in this quarter. In terms of composition by skills category, the majority of jobs created were in the semi-skilled category, with 60.8 per cent or 19.3 thousand jobs created, followed by skilled (28.9%; 9.2 thousand) and low-skilled (10.3%; 3.3 thousand) (**Chart 32**).

Chart 32: Jobs Created by Skill, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023

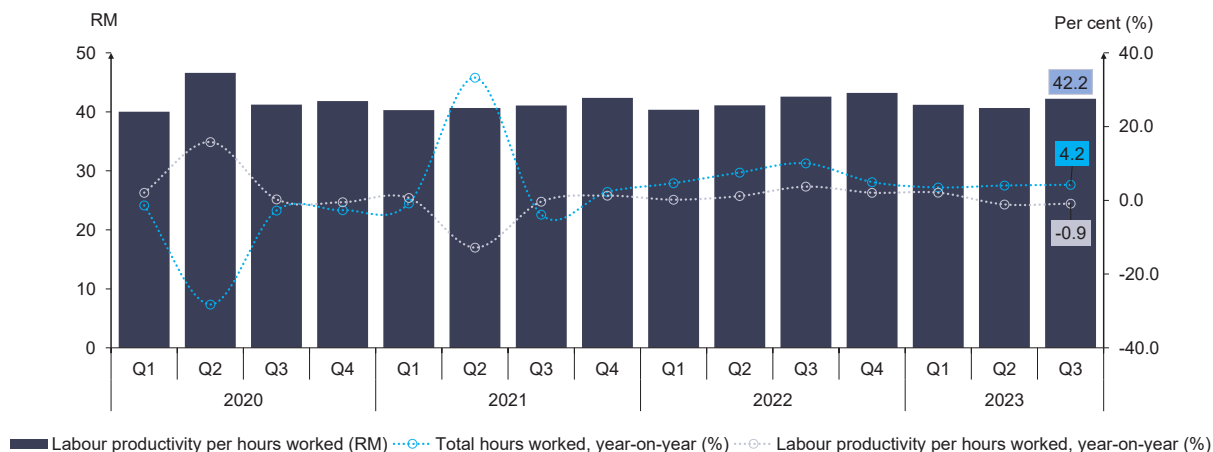


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour Productivity

Malaysia's labour productivity, measured as value added per hour worked, posted lower negative growth of 0.9 per cent, year-on-year, marking RM42.20 per hour as compared to RM42.60 recorded in Q3 2022. Moreover, the total hours worked rose by 4.2 per cent with an increase of 380.6 million hours to register 9.4 billion hours (**Chart 33**). By economic sectors, Construction and Services continued to register increases of 5.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively in year-on-year growth of labour productivity per hour worked, while other sectors recorded negative growth.

Chart 33: Labour Productivity per Hours Worked, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023

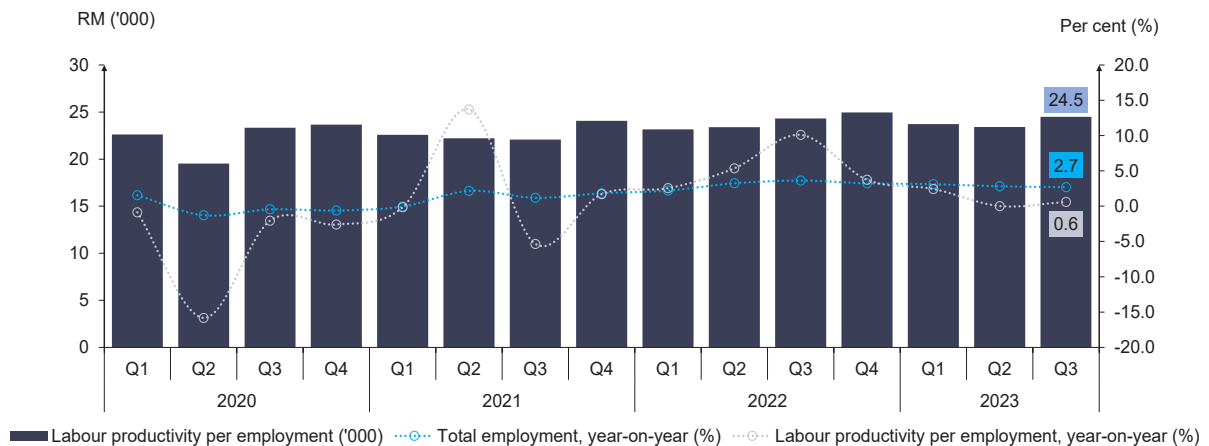


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the third quarter of 2023, labour productivity as expressed by value added per employment continued its upward trend, with a 0.6 per cent increase, or equivalent to RM24,465 (Q2 2023: 0.02%; RM23,408 per person) (**Chart 34**). Analysing by economic sectors, two sectors recorded negative year-on-year growth, while the Construction, Services and Agriculture sectors posted positive year-on-year growth in labour productivity per employment at 5.5 per cent, 1.8 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively.

LABOUR SCENARIO

Chart 34: Labour Productivity per Employment, Q1 2020 - Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's labour market continued to improve in Q3 2023, registering the highest labour force participation rate in history at 70.1 per cent despite prevailing global economic uncertainties. Positive employment growth has resulted in a consistent year-on-year increase in the labour force while the number and rate of unemployment continued to decline. Looking at the labour demand by industry, as measured by the number of jobs in the economic sectors, also indicated further improvement in Q3 2023. Although the increase in the number of jobs was primarily due to a significant rise in the number of filled jobs, there was a slight decrease in job openings, as indicated by the number of vacancies during the quarter. Nonetheless, more jobs were created in Q3 2023 compared to the same quarter a year ago to meet the industry's needs, surpassing the average number of jobs created before the COVID-19 health crisis. Regarding labour market efficiency, labour productivity measures in terms of value added per employment recorded better performance in Q3 2023. In contrast, there was a slight decline in labour productivity per hour worked.

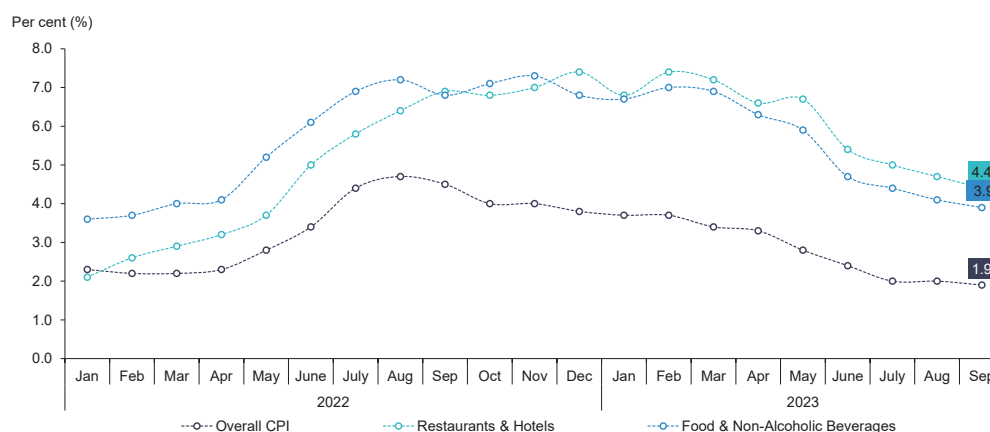
Moving towards the final quarter of 2023, Malaysia's economy faces several challenges due to uncertainty in the global economic landscape, high inflation, lingering geopolitical tensions, and continuous changes in climate. In addition, the current leading index predicts that the economy is expected to moderate further, albeit with strong domestic demand. Hence, overall labour market performance is also foreseen to remain stable and continue to expand, with prospects for modest growth in the forthcoming quarters. Malaysia's success in attracting foreign investments is expected to play a crucial role in fostering job creation, increasing employment and reducing unemployment rates, reflecting the nation's commitment to sustainable economic growth. However, this viewpoint is subject to various global and domestic challenges that may emerge from unforeseen circumstances in the future, as well as the impact of flood disasters that may occur following the expected North-East Monsoon or monsoon season in Malaysia, which will begin in early November 2023 and continue until March 2024.

Consumer Price Index

In September 2023, Malaysia's inflation came down to 1.9 per cent 2023 as compared to August 2023 (2.0%) (**Chart 35**). The slower increase in inflation was attributed to the lower prices for the group of Restaurants & Hotels, 4.4 per cent (down from 4.7% in August 2023); Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, 3.9 per cent (down from 4.1% in August 2023) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 1.5 per cent (down from 1.7% in August 2023). In terms of the general price level, the index point persisted at a relatively higher level, registering 130.8 compared to 128.3 in September 2022.

In addition, the increase in Malaysia's inflation was attributed to upward trends in Miscellaneous Goods & Services (2.5%); Health (2.2%); Education (2.0%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.7%) and Recreation Services & Culture (0.6%). The group of Clothing & Footwear inclined marginally at 0.1 per cent as against September 2022. Meanwhile, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels increased 1.6 per cent, the same rate as recorded in August 2023. The decrease in Transport to negative 0.1 per cent as against August 2023 (0.0%), mitigated the risk of further escalation in Malaysia's inflation.

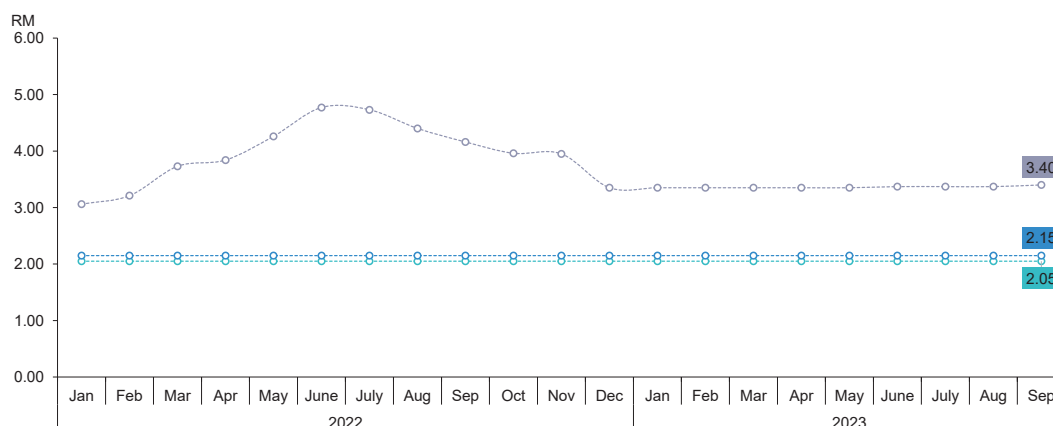
Chart 35: Overall CPI, Restaurant & Hotel and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), January 2022 – September 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation of Transport for September 2023 recorded a decrease at a negative rate of 0.1 per cent compared to August 2023. This decline was mainly influenced by the decrease in the subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment and Transport services by negative 0.1 per cent and negative 1.4 per cent respectively. Nevertheless, the subgroup of Purchase of vehicle increased by 0.6 per cent, which to a certain extent offset the inflation of this group and counteracted the potential decline in inflation within this category (**Chart 36**).

The decrease in the subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment was influenced by the decrease in the expenditure class of Fuels & lubricants for personal transport equipment to negative 2.1 per cent. In addition, the decline in the price of Unleaded petrol RON97 at negative 18.3 per cent in September 2023 (RM3.40 per litre) as against September 2022 (RM4.16 per litre) has contributed to the decrease in this expenditure class. This expenditure class accounted 58.4 per cent of the weight within this group.

Chart 36: Average Price of Fuel, January 2022 – September 2023

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group which constitutes 29.5 per cent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight, experienced decelerated growth recording a slower increase of 3.9 per cent as against August 2023 (4.1%). About 178 items out of 230 food items (77.4 per cent) recorded price increases in September 2022. The Food at home component which contributes 57.4 per cent of the total Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group weight recorded a slower increase of 2.5 per cent as against 2.9 per cent in August 2023 (**Table 10**).

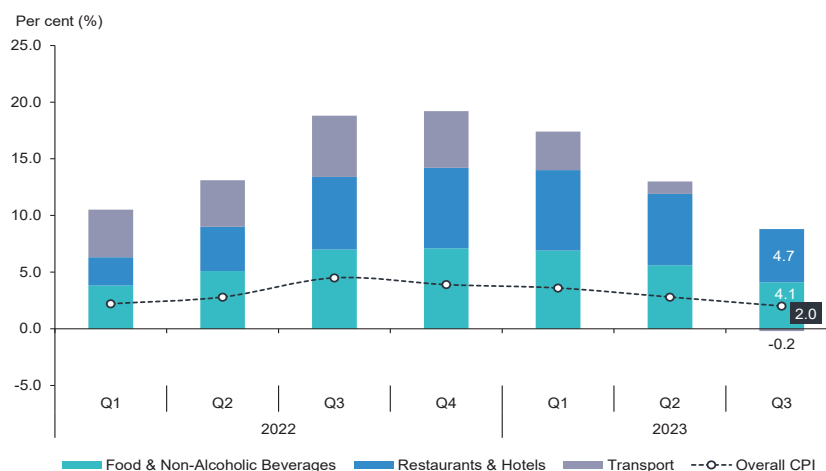
Table 10: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), September 2023

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) September 2023
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29.5	3.9
Food	28.4	4.0
Food at Home	16.9	2.5
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	4.1
Meat	2.5	3.4
Fish & Seafood	4.0	1.5
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	3.4
Oil & Fats	0.6	-1.2
Fruits	1.2	2.8
Vegetables	2.1	-0.5
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	3.3
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	5.0
Food Away From Home	11.5	5.9
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.1	3.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, the inflation for the third quarter of 2023 eased to 2.0 per cent to 130.7 as compared to 128.1 in the same quarter of the preceding year. On a quarterly basis, inflation increased 0.4 per cent, the same rate as recorded in the second quarter 2023 (**Chart 37**).

Chart 37: Consumer Price Index, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2022 – Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The government through the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) has introduced four intervention measures to address the issue of rice supply in the country. In addition, the government of India has approved the export of 170,000 metric tonnes of non-Basmati white rice to Malaysia on 18 October 2023, as a special friendly gesture between the two nations. This is likely to affect the inflation of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages in the coming months. This development is anticipated to impact inflation within the Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group in the upcoming months.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index rebounded 0.2 per cent in September 2023 compared to a contraction of 2.2 per cent in August 2023.

The marginal increase was contributed to all sectors except the Manufacturing sector. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 3.2 per cent (August 2023: -1.0%) due to the increase in Animal production (5.7%) and Growing of perennial crops (3.3%). At the same time, the Mining sector increased by 6.9 per cent after recording a negative 3.8 per cent in the previous month supported by Extraction of crude petroleum (8.1%) and Extraction of natural gas (2.7%). Both utility sectors recorded inclines with the Electricity & gas supply sector increasing by 0.5 per cent and the Water supply increasing by 0.9 per cent. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing sector remained negative for five consecutive months recording a negative 0.8 per cent (August 2023: -2.3%), affected by Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-7.1%) and Manufacture of food products (-5.3%).

On a monthly basis, PPI Local Production went up by 0.9 per cent in September 2023 after no changes were recorded in August 2023. The Mining sector increased by 5.6 per cent owing to Extraction of crude petroleum (6.6%) and Extraction of natural gas (1.9%) indices. The Manufacturing sector increased slightly by 0.8 per cent, after recording negative changes since May 2023, attributed to Manufacture of refined petroleum products (6.1%) and Manufacture of computers & peripheral equipment (2.8%). Similarly, the Electricity & gas supply sector also inched up 0.4 per cent. However, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector declined by negative 1.4 per cent with the index of Growing of perennial crops posting a decrease of negative 2.3 per cent. The Water supply sector also recorded a decrease of negative 0.4 per cent in this month (**Table 11**).

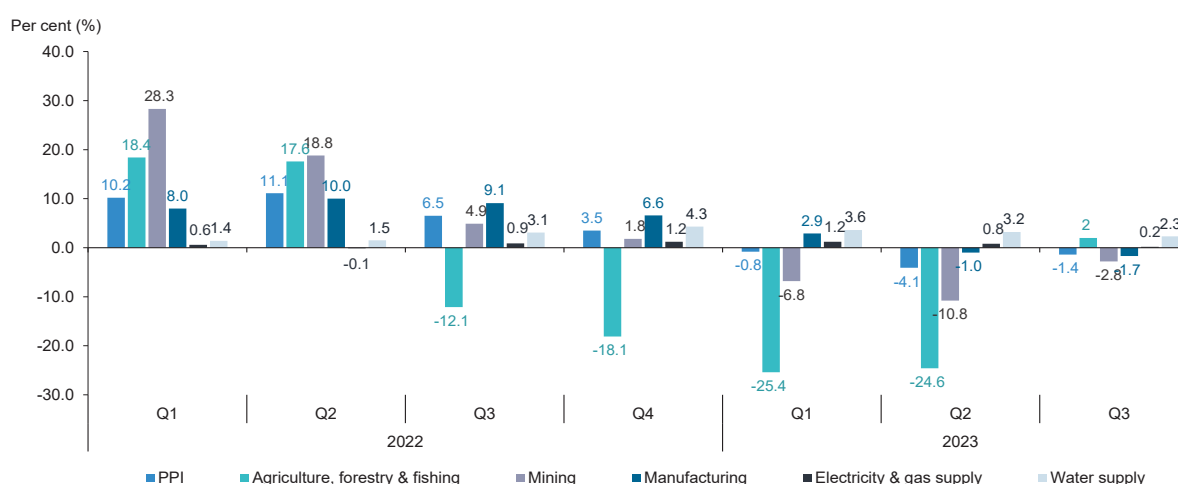
Table 11: Producer Price Index Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
			Sept 2023	Sept 2022	Aug 2023	Sept 2023	Sept 2022	Aug 2023	Sept 2023
TOTAL		100.00	119.4	4.9	-2.2	0.2	-1.4	0.0	0.9
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	123.4	-15.5	-1.0	3.2	-5.3	-2.0	-1.4
Mining	B	7.93	105.3	0.0	-3.8	6.9	-4.9	3.9	5.6
Manufacturing	C	81.57	120.8	8.1	-2.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	0.8
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	118.2	1.2	-0.1	0.5	-0.2	-0.1	0.4
Water supply	E	0.33	117.7	4.3	2.5	0.9	1.1	0.2	-0.4

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The PPI Local Production continued to decline by negative 1.4 per cent in the third quarter of 2023 as compared to a sharper decline of -4.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2023. The decline was attributed to the Mining (-2.8%) and Manufacturing (-1.7%) sectors. On the contrary, the Agriculture, forestry and fishing sector increased by 2.0 per cent, and both the Water supply and Electricity & gas supply sectors recorded increases of 2.3 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively. However, a quarter-on-quarter comparison showed that PPI Local Production marginally inclined by 0.2 per cent (Q2 2023: -0.1%).

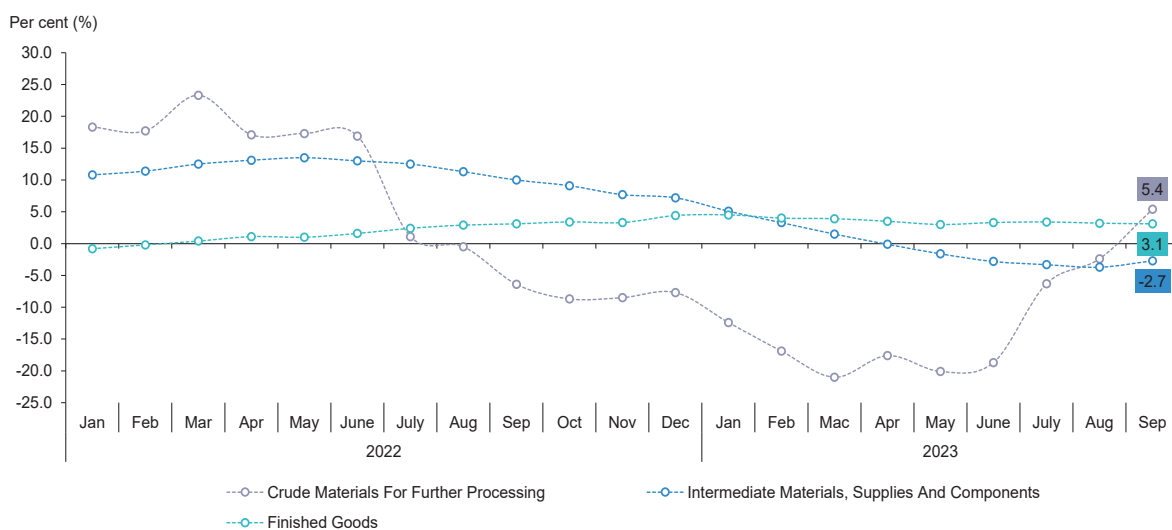
Chart 38: Producer Price Index Local Production, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2022 – Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Crude materials for further processing index experienced a notable uptick of 5.4 per cent in September 2023 (compared to -4.0% in August 2023), with Non-food materials and Foodstuffs & feedstuffs indices posting increases of 5.9 per cent and 3.0 per cent, respectively. The Finished goods index remained positive at 3.1 per cent, due to increases in Capital equipment (4.4%) and Finished consumer goods (1.2%). On the other hand, the Intermediate materials, supplies & components index saw a decline of -2.7 per cent (compared to -3.7% in August 2023) attributed to drops in Processed fuel & lubricants (-8.2%) and Materials & components for manufacturing (-4.3%) indices.

**Chart 39: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing, Year-on-Year (%),
January 2022 – September 2023**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In comparison to several countries, PPI for the United States of America increased by 2.2 per cent, marking a rise from 2.0 per cent in August 2023 and reaching its highest level since April 2023. Japan’s PPI also rose by 2.0 per cent, slowing from an increase of 3.3 per cent in the previous month due to a moderation in the cost of transport equipment and beverages & food. Meanwhile, China’s producer price continued to decline by 2.5 per cent (compared to a drop of 3.0 per cent in the previous month), influenced by softer decreases in all categories, including processing, raw materials and mining & quarrying. Similarly, India’s producer inflation registered a smaller contraction of -0.3 per cent ((compared to -0.5% in August 2023), mainly due to the decline in chemicals & chemical products, basic metals, and food products.

Overall, Malaysia’s PPI decreased by 2.1 per cent in the first nine months of 2023 compared to last year due to the volatility of Malaysia’s main commodities, particularly palm oil products and crude oil. Oil prices averaged USD94 per barrel in September 2023, an increase from USD75 in June 2023, and are expected to increase further in Q4 2023 based on Trading Economics.

Looking ahead 12 months, oil prices are projected to average USD98 per barrel after the OPEC countries extended their voluntary supply cut of crude oil. Meanwhile, according to the Commodity Research Bureau Index (CRB), overall commodity prices increased from around 290 in June to 320 index in September 2023, mainly driven by the increase in the price of crude oil. Other factors, such as the shortage of agricultural supplies due to the Russia-Ukraine war and adverse weather patterns, are expected to keep the price of commodities unstable in 2023.

WAY FORWARD

The World Bank's October 2023 Economic Update for East Asia and the Pacific (EAP) reveals that most developing countries in the region have rebounded from the pandemic's economic impact and are poised for continued growth in 2023. The forecasted GDP growth for EAP is 5.0 per cent in 2023 and 4.5 per cent in 2024, slightly lower than earlier projections. Governments in the region have reduced pandemic-related support spending, impacting household income, and potentially affecting consumption and investment. The report notes a global and regional increase in policy interest rates to counter inflation, although rates in EAP remain lower than other emerging markets.

In the third quarter of 2023, Malaysia's GDP growth increased to 3.3 per cent year-on-year, up from 2.9 per cent in the previous quarter, aligning with the earlier estimate. This growth, though considered modest, represents the largest quarterly expansion in five quarters, reaching 2.6 per cent on a seasonally adjusted basis. The growth was primarily driven by resilient domestic demand, which offset weak exports. Despite facing challenges, the Services, Agriculture, and Construction sectors showed improvements, compensating for a slowdown in Manufacturing and Mining. Although the external sector remained subdued, Malaysia maintained a sustained current account surplus. Cumulative GDP growth for the first nine months of 2023 reached 3.9 per cent. The stronger seasonally adjusted GDP growth signals a gradual recovery extending into the fourth quarter, with an estimated growth rate of around 4.0 per cent year-on-year.

The Manufacturing sector saw a 1.9 per cent year-on-year decrease in sales value for September 2023, primarily due to declines in the petroleum and chemical sub-sectors. Export-oriented industries fell by 5.1 per cent, while domestic-oriented industries grew by 8.1 per cent. The sector employed 2.37 million persons, a 2.4 per cent increase from the previous year. The Industrial Production Index (IPI) slipped by 0.5 per cent year-on-year, with a 5.2 per cent downturn in the Mining sector. Manufacturing showed marginal growth of 0.4 per cent, driven by domestic-oriented industries. The Electricity sector increased by 2.5 per cent. On a monthly basis, the IPI expanded by 1.1 per cent, influenced by declines in natural gas and crude oil production in the Mining sector. Malaysia's industrial production is likely to continue weakening for the rest of the year, largely due to lower global demand. Nevertheless, the industrial sector is expected to be poised for a resurgence in 2024.

Looking at the external trade performance, the performance continued a downward trend for the eighth consecutive month in October 2023, driven by slowing global demand and lower commodity prices. Total trade fell by 2.4 per cent to RM239.5 billion, with lower exports of 4.4 per cent to RM126.2 billion and imports of 0.2 per cent to RM113.3 billion year-on-year. The impact of the Israel-Palestine conflict on commodity markets appears limited, pending further escalation. However, concerns exist regarding potential significant impacts should the conflict widen, given the region's role as a major source of natural gas and oil.

On a different note, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) moderated to 1.8 per cent in October 2023, the lowest since April 2021, driven by a slower increase in the food and non-alcoholic beverages group. Intervention measures by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security aim to address rice supply issues, while India's approval to export non-Basmati white rice to Malaysia is anticipated to affect inflation in the coming months. The Producer Price Index (PPI) rebounded 0.2 per cent in September 2023, with oil prices projected to average USD98 per barrel. Overall, commodity prices increased, driven by factors such as the Russia-Ukraine war and adverse weather patterns, contributing to commodity price instability in 2023.

The unemployment rate in Malaysia remained unchanged at 3.4 per cent in September 2023. Meanwhile, employed persons grew 2.0 per cent to record 16.38 million persons (September 2022: 16.05 million persons). In quarterly basis, unemployment rate improve slightly to 3.4 per cent in third quarter 2023 (Q2 2023: 3.5%). As Malaysia approaches the final quarter of 2023, challenges persist, including uncertainty in the global economic landscape, high inflation, geopolitical tensions, and climate change. The leading index predicts further moderation in the economy, but with robust domestic demand, the overall labour market is expected to remain stable and expand modestly in the forthcoming quarters. The success of attracting foreign investments will play a crucial role in job creation, employment increases, and unemployment reduction, aligning with the nation's commitment to sustainable economic growth. However, potential challenges from unforeseen circumstances and the impact of flood disasters during the expected North-East Monsoon season may influence this perspective.

The Leading Index for Malaysia demonstrated better momentum for three consecutive months, improving to negative 0.3 per cent and reaching 109.3 points in September 2023, compared to the previous month's negative 0.5 per cent. Despite remaining below the 100.0 points trend in the smoothed long-term analysis for September 2023, the Leading Index suggests that Malaysia's economy is poised for moderate growth in the near future. This positive trajectory is underpinned by robust domestic demand, overcoming challenges posed by currency fluctuations and the global economic deceleration. Additionally, the forward-looking anticipation under the Budget 2024 foresees that Malaysia's economy will grow at 4 per cent in 2023 and a better projection of between 4 per cent to 5 per cent in 2024 on the back of the Budget's key thrusts, namely boosting economic growth and raising the wellbeing of the rakyat.





ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023												DATA SOURCE				
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		Sep			
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT																		
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES																		
2.1 RUBBER																		
2.1.1 Production	Tonne	35,460.0	31,795.2	28,047.5	30,555.9	29,450.8	27,208.6	27,188.5	23,460.2	24,126.1	29,867.0	28,532.7	31,309.1	32,773.1	31,309.1	32,773.1	31,309.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices	RM/Kg	5.99	6.03	5.80	5.86	5.96	6.03	5.93	5.93	6.06	6.08	5.94	5.90	6.57	5.90	6.57	5.90	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	4.66	4.71	4.43	4.61	4.64	4.75	4.69	4.65	4.78	4.82	4.71	4.62	5.26	4.62	5.26	4.62	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	5.16	5.03	5.05	4.82	5.04	5.33	5.52	5.39	5.23	5.24	5.21	5.02	5.05	5.02	5.05	5.02	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	4.77	4.66	4.73	4.70	5.02	5.39	5.30	4.95	4.89	4.98	4.90	4.71	4.81	4.71	4.81	4.71	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports	Tonne	54,541.9	41,547.4	50,927.0	48,038.4	40,867.3	48,393.4	45,768.6	37,728.3	37,062.3	48,848.3	51,784.2	57,488.4	57,027.9	57,488.4	57,027.9	57,488.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Natural Rubber [#]	Tonne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM																		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2.1 Exports	Tonne	2,196,693.0	2,358,676.0	2,279,779.0	2,285,927.0	1,891,083.0	1,897,702.0	2,305,276.0	1,776,414.0	1,766,389.0	1,815,478.0	2,112,170.0	2,055,211.0	1,986,663.0	2,055,211.0	1,986,663.0	2,055,211.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1,419,235.0	1,505,769.0	1,513,031.0	1,473,846.0	1,136,027.0	1,126,127.0	1,487,836.0	1,087,541.0	1,079,235.0	1,171,739.0	1,354,336.0	1,221,848.0	1,196,113.0	1,221,848.0	1,196,113.0	1,221,848.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	98,001.0	94,894.0	78,752.0	134,452.0	62,102.0	59,888.0	84,307.0	85,298.0	93,804.0	64,325.0	77,729.0	91,866.0	80,106.0	91,866.0	80,106.0	91,866.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.1 Prices	USD/Barrel	90.16	93.13	91.07	80.90	83.09	82.71	78.53	84.11	75.70	74.89	80.10	86.16	94.00	86.16	94.00	86.16	World Bank
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	83.87	87.26	84.78	76.52	78.11	76.84	73.37	79.44	71.59	70.23	76.39	81.40	89.59	81.40	89.59	81.40	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports	'000 Tonne	787.5	787.6	736.6	576.8	615.6	781.5	1,002.5	537.0	889.5	637.3	734.7	915.1	845.6	915.1	845.6	915.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	4,125.5	4,696.1	3,281.5	3,419.2	3,416.6	3,566.3	3,639.6	3,379.7	4,263.6	4,119.1	3,158.2	3,498.9	2,813.1	3,498.9	2,813.1	3,498.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports	'000 Tonne	1,736.9	2,149.5	1,378.5	1,230.5	1,528.3	1,925.4	1,570.9	1,166.7	1,902.3	2,825.8	1,787.1	1,529.6	950.0	1,529.6	950.0	1,529.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	2,831.9	3,490.9	2,712.4	2,970.7	2,528.0	3,509.4	3,077.5	3,338.9	3,677.6	3,141.2	3,256.0	2,706.3	3,169.8	2,706.3	3,169.8	2,706.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIDED NATURAL GAS (LNG)																		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4.1 Exports	'000 Tonne	2,117.2	2,386.9	2,172.8	2,405.6	2,643.8	2,258.4	2,482.6	1,809.0	2,486.2	1,753.6	1,864.7	2,284.0	1,912.0	2,284.0	1,912.0	2,284.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	'000 Tonne	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR																		
3.1 MANUFACTURING																		
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	146.1	143.4	144.4	142.6	137.9	132.4	142.8	126.5	135.4	142.8	136.6	143.6	146.7	143.6	146.7	143.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	161,693,948.2	158,863,549.1	159,193,678.8	156,524,349.2	148,010,388.8	145,218,913.4	156,194,371.6	144,981,070.4	146,796,216.5	147,427,441.0	143,926,391.4	152,174,745.2	158,701,406.7	152,174,745.2	158,701,406.7	152,174,745.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports [#]	RM '000	122,166,752.7	111,534,122.0	109,718,778.6	110,378,683.9	94,803,464.3	95,400,174.1	108,912,154.8	90,856,831.0	102,100,525.7	108,784,827.5	101,404,123.4	98,288,261.1	107,686,091.0	98,288,261.1	107,686,091.0	98,288,261.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																		
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	43	114	125	112	125	127	207	126	147	174	145	133	n.a	133	n.a	133	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	253	98	63	99	116	217	105	60	109	91	124	128	n.a	128	n.a	128	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices	RM per Tonne	3,647.25	3,537.85	3,502.45	3,456.90	3,456.90	3,507.84	3,497.00	3,514.50	3,514.50	3,468.80	3,390.75	3,363.65	3,360.30	3,363.65	3,360.30	3,363.65	Ministry of Works
- Steel	RM per 50 Kg Bag	18.60	18.41	18.56	18.87	18.87	19.64	20.41	20.96	22.01	22.03	21.88	21.93	22.17	21.88	22.17	21.93	Ministry of Works
- Cement	Point	92.8	94.5	97.8	98.8	100.5	90.9	98.6	88.1	94.8	87.5	94.6	89.4	88.0	94.6	89.4	88.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																		
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	14,084.7	14,366.7	13,883.2	14,004.4	13,888.5	12,942.3	14,711.5	14,229.1	15,551.9	14,723.0	14,982.1	15,017.1	14,432.3	15,017.1	14,432.3	15,017.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.4 UTILITIES																		
3.4.1 Electricity	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	188.7	188.7	189.4	189.8	190.8	186.3	188.7	188.3	189.5	185.3	184.8	184.6	189.2	184.6	189.2	184.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
- Local Generation	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
a. Public installations ^p	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private installations ^p	Million Kilo-watt-Hours	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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

INDICATORS	2023												DATA SOURCE		
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		Aug	Sep
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	10.9	7.3	4.5	9.6	4.6	6.6	5.7	0.7	5.6	2.4	4.2	3.2	2.5	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production															
- Rubber	-13.9	-26.3	-8.0	-26.7	-36.3	-2.7	10.8	3.4	15.7	-3.9	-24.6	-16.9	-7.6	-7.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	-10.4	-15.6	-19.7	-17.8	-18.8	-18.5	-18.0	-17.5	-13.7	-14.3	-14.3	-10.3	9.6	9.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	-7.9	-18.5	-24.4	-21.0	-23.1	-21.8	-20.7	-20.7	-15.5	-17.2	-16.8	-13.4	12.8	12.8	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	-4.1	-10.5	-17.0	-12.8	-12.2	-19.8	-21.1	-20.6	-27.1	-28.3	-13.2	-11.5	-2.1	-2.1	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	-12.5	-33.2	-16.4	4.5	-20.1	2.1	-14.1	-35.6	-14.2	-16.8	-3.7	-4.5	4.6	4.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber [#]	-10.0	9.0	-2.7	6.6	1.6	2.7	16.5	-0.2	-16.7	-3.0	2.3	-0.7	-9.6	-9.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	-11.9	6.0	3.2	3.5	-1.7	1.3	16.1	1.8	-21.2	-1.9	2.5	-5.9	-15.7	-15.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	5.0	0.6	-36.0	42.5	-22.1	5.6	21.8	14.5	15.1	-30.2	1.4	-9.4	-18.3	-18.3	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil															
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	20.9	11.3	12.8	8.9	-2.9	-13.6	-32.1	-20.5	-32.6	-37.6	-26.5	-12.6	4.3	4.3	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	17.2	7.3	7.1	7.0	-6.0	-16.2	-32.4	-21.9	-34.7	-38.7	-23.5	-11.1	6.8	6.8	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum [#]	3.5	29.3	35.8	5.0	-3.5	43.1	1.2	-32.9	17.3	-23.8	12.0	13.3	7.4	7.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	11.0	37.3	-0.9	59.8	65.4	60.8	64.3	56.0	56.5	-12.8	-35.1	-33.5	-31.8	-31.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum [#]	164.0	817.8	155.8	455.1	175.6	894.7	-31.6	-19.7	199.2	219.4	55.6	-13.6	-45.3	-45.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products [#]	-6.3	4.8	-11.3	51.3	15.1	34.6	33.0	68.0	52.9	-25.5	-4.6	-43.5	12.6	12.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	36.5	35.6	10.1	-2.5	19.7	6.1	-2.7	-13.7	17.3	-29.9	-18.5	-2.4	-9.7	-9.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	10.4	4.2	4.8	3.0	1.3	4.8	4.1	-3.0	5.1	-1.6	-0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	19.5	12.9	11.8	8.8	6.5	10.3	8.0	-2.0	3.3	-4.0	-3.0	-3.3	-1.9	-1.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports [#]	28.6	12.9	14.5	4.6	-0.2	10.1	-0.5	-15.5	1.7	-9.5	-9.7	-17.7	-11.8	-11.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	2.4	81.0	26.3	49.3	60.3	115.3	191.5	117.2	297.3	222.2	150.0	82.2	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	5.9	-59.8	-69.4	-60.9	-36.6	-10.0	22.1	-32.6	251.6	-3.2	163.8	-22.0	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	47.1	41.3	36.9	31.2	-13.1	-12.5	-13.5	11.7	-14.2	-12.8	-9.4	-9.2	-7.9	-7.9	Ministry of Works
- Cement	3.6	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.7	4.9	8.7	11.7	17.1	15.9	16.4	17.4	19.2	19.2	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	15.7	7.6	7.0	3.9	5.9	-0.5	0.8	-4.9	2.9	-6.4	4.2	0.1	-5.2	-5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation	3.3	-2.2	-0.5	-2.2	-1.7	2.3	0.4	-0.4	5.9	2.8	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
- Public Installations ^p	9.2	-1.4	4.3	3.3	1.7	-1.2	-0.4	2.2	1.1	-1.3	-2.0	-2.0	0.3	0.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
- Private Installations ^p															

Note:

^p preliminary

¹ latest data until June 2023

[#] provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

	UNIT	2022												2023	DATA SOURCE			
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep								
		2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022	2022								
- Local Consumption																		
3.5 SERVICES																		
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade																		
3.5.2 Volume Index																		
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	132.4	132.1	131.3	133.8	134.5	130.9	136.5	135.0	137.3	137.9	138.7	140.3	140.0				
- Retail Trade Index	Point	168.1	169.4	169.7	171.4	171.0	166.8	168.6	173.1	167.9	169.1	170.3	172.8	174.5				
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	123.4	116.0	121.5	133.0	117.6	126.9	139.8	110.2	127.9	125.3	127.4	136.1	130.7				
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle																		
- Vehicle Production	Unit	64,701	54,901	60,657	63,852	54,663	59,843	71,731	38,575	60,391	54,643	62,558	63,242					
a. Passenger	Unit	4,688	4,300	5,012	5,029	3,864	3,955	4,338	2,985	4,539	3,408	4,304	4,670					
b. Commercial	Unit	69,389	58,991	65,669	68,881	58,527	63,798	78,069	41,160	64,900	58,051	66,862	67,912					
c. Total	Unit																	
- Vehicle Sales	Unit																	
a. Passenger	Unit	60,060	54,468	57,545	68,889	43,927	55,555	70,868	41,388	55,135	55,692	57,989	64,633					
b. Commercial	Unit	7,599	6,504	6,659	7,768	5,534	7,094	7,891	5,194	6,860	6,877	7,577	6,845					
c. Total	Unit	67,659	61,002	64,404	76,657	49,461	62,649	78,949	46,583	61,795	62,569	65,676	71,478					
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	138,787	126,254	127,986	138,114	111,346	126,981	150,757	103,601	131,139	124,762	128,435	134,838					
3.5.4 Tourism																		
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	1,245,278	1,344,091	1,330,700	1,839,892	1,496,308	1,298,261	1,583,033	1,543,083	1,550,481	1,678,913	n.a	n.a					
3.5.5 Finance																		
I Money Supply																		
- M1	RM Million	596,710.8	597,499.6	603,186.7	602,972.1	600,958.0	598,616.4	597,566.4	595,876.3	594,871.0	603,388.0	594,210.6	601,691.2					
- M2	RM Million	2,247,122.0	2,248,503.6	2,249,186.2	2,256,295.0	2,266,599.8	2,282,777.6	2,283,769.1	2,278,769.3	2,285,145.1	2,297,528.1	2,291,247.9	2,286,445.9					
- M3	RM Million	2,254,815.7	2,257,146.3	2,257,943.9	2,275,666.8	2,275,666.9	2,291,438.7	2,292,066.5	2,287,421.1	2,291,944.7	2,306,319.1	2,300,102.8	2,319,715.7					
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System																		
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,999,274.7	2,012,016.3	2,010,410.7	2,024,594.0	2,021,760.1	2,028,432.2	2,037,659.3	2,037,653.7	2,048,179.1	2,052,916.2	2,056,346.2	2,070,404.5					
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,218,978.7	1,224,492.6	1,215,398.3	1,216,314.7	1,212,304.7	1,215,639.4	1,219,394.7	1,216,332.2	1,222,403.2	1,225,224.1	1,224,094.4	1,229,556.6					
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	772,736.2	779,697.8	787,098.3	800,055.8	800,564.1	804,411.7	809,807.8	812,842.2	817,269.6	819,009.6	823,504.1	832,078.8					
- Deposits	RM Million	7,556.9	7,827.9	7,954.0	8,213.5	8,291.3	8,371.0	8,456.9	8,476.3	8,506.3	8,652.5	8,792.7	8,769.1					
III Total Deposits in Banking System																		
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,333,278.1	2,342,191.4	2,331,233.7	2,353,730.0	2,361,051.2	2,400,071.9	2,397,611.9	2,386,921.7	2,399,069.3	2,400,153.6	2,388,854.2	2,403,313.2					
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,556,987.0	1,556,747.9	1,545,725.2	1,554,845.5	1,568,954.1	1,597,717.7	1,597,463.9	1,593,301.8	1,602,915.7	1,596,873.6	1,585,150.2	1,614,759.8					
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	751,193.3	758,444.1	759,494.1	773,807.0	766,365.6	777,600.2	775,879.4	768,407.9	771,375.5	777,886.4	778,566.6	779,628.4					
- Total	RM Million	25,097.9	26,999.4	26,014.3	25,079.5	25,731.6	24,759.0	24,268.6	25,212.0	24,778.1	25,413.6	25,447.4	26,171.7					
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarung Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits																		
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,016,031.1	1,018,337.2	1,022,561.8	1,040,509.3	1,035,331.8	1,047,156.8	1,066,730.2	1,071,865.0	1,080,805.1	1,081,397.6	1,084,220.0	1,077,692.2					
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	586,725.3	561,547.6	561,837.2	589,529.6	575,290.2	577,995.7	593,341.4	598,301.8	601,476.4	603,835.5	606,341.8	603,708.5					
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	434,130.1	440,610.5	444,930.7	465,667.4	444,654.0	453,954.3	468,243.1	457,776.7	463,232.2	461,490.7	461,632.5	458,290.8					
V Savings Deposits																		
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	237,316.3	233,612.8	231,923.2	229,455.6	230,592.8	229,444.5	230,935.4	227,653.1	228,567.0	228,275.1	224,457.8	223,861.5					
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	164,065.2	161,843.2	160,219.9	158,432.8	158,811.5	157,386.3	157,639.4	155,665.3	155,134.3	155,963.7	153,867.7	152,677.9					
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	73,251.1	71,769.7	71,703.3	71,022.8	71,781.3	72,059.2	73,296.0	71,987.8	71,452.7	72,311.4	70,871.1	71,183.6					
VI Average Lending/Financing Rate																		
- Commercial Banks	Basis Point	2.50	2.50	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00					
- Islamic Banks	%	4.31	4.56	4.65	4.87	4.97	5.09	5.10	5.18	5.32	5.37	5.46	5.43					
- Merchant Banks	%	4.55	4.65	4.82	4.94	4.97	5.02	5.01	5.03	5.15	5.20	5.21	5.21					
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks																		
- Commercial Banks	%	6.20	6.20	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.42	6.68	6.68	6.68					
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks																		
- Islamic Banks	%	6.30	6.30	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.55	6.79	6.80	6.80	6.80					

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

INDICATORS	2022												2023												DATA SOURCE		
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		Aug	Sep
Annual Percentage Change (%)																											
- Local Consumption																											
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	8.3	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.5	5.4	3.2	-1.0	7.0	4.1	2.7	1.1	0.9	10.9	11.2	10.3	8.8	10.3	10.3	7.2	7.0	7.3	11.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Electricity Berhad, Independent Power Producer			
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	-3.8	-2.6	1.1	0.1	-3.8	-1.0	3.0	6.0	10.3	7.2	7.0	7.3	11.3	-3.8	-2.6	1.1	0.1	-3.8	-1.0	3.0	6.0	10.3	7.2	7.0	7.3	11.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Electricity Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES																											
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade																											
3.5.2 Volume Index																											
- Wholesale Trade Index	3.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	3.8	6.7	3.4	5.3	4.5	6.6	6.1	5.7	3.4	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	3.8	6.7	3.4	5.3	4.5	6.6	6.1	5.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	27.1	22.3	18.3	17.4	18.2	14.1	13.8	10.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.8	27.1	22.3	18.3	17.4	18.2	14.1	13.8	10.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	44.1	1.2	10.3	9.7	9.2	20.9	5.6	-9.0	18.0	3.1	20.4	8.7	5.9	44.1	1.2	10.3	9.7	9.2	20.9	5.6	-9.0	18.0	3.1	20.4	8.7	5.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle																											
- Vehicle Production																											
a. Passenger	52.0	-10.9	13.0	28.0	38.5	26.1	30.1	-24.0	32.7	-2.1	30.3	-1.6	0.5	52.0	-10.9	13.0	28.0	38.5	26.1	30.1	-24.0	32.7	-2.1	30.3	-1.6	0.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	37.2	5.5	13.4	17.9	10.2	2.8	-9.1	-35.5	24.8	-15.7	6.0	-8.4	-12.3	37.2	5.5	13.4	17.9	10.2	2.8	-9.1	-35.5	24.8	-15.7	6.0	-8.4	-12.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	50.9	-9.8	13.1	27.2	36.2	24.4	27.0	-24.8	32.1	-3.1	28.4	0.5	-0.4	50.9	-9.8	13.1	27.2	36.2	24.4	27.0	-24.8	32.1	-3.1	28.4	0.5	-0.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales																											
a. Passenger	56.8	-6.3	6.9	19.6	27.1	43.1	7.7	-19.1	26.1	-2.8	30.0	8.1	2.5	56.8	-6.3	6.9	19.6	27.1	43.1	7.7	-19.1	26.1	-2.8	30.0	8.1	2.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	27.5	-1.7	10.8	1.6	-19.9	44.8	7.8	-19.6	13.0	8.1	7.0	0.0	-13.2	27.5	-1.7	10.8	1.6	-19.9	44.8	7.8	-19.6	13.0	8.1	7.0	0.0	-13.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	52.6	-5.6	7.3	17.5	-19.1	39.0	7.7	-19.1	22.0	7.3	27.5	0.7	0.7	52.6	-5.6	7.3	17.5	-19.1	39.0	7.7	-19.1	22.0	7.3	27.5	0.7	0.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	37.8	-3.3	0.4	-8.9	18.9	38.6	8.7	-24.6	9.0	-14.6	6.5	-6.0	-12.1	37.8	-3.3	0.4	-8.9	18.9	38.6	8.7	-24.6	9.0	-14.6	6.5	-6.0	-12.1	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism																											
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	14,670.2	12,480.4	8,938.9	5,009.0	4,921.7	4,751.5	3,739.0	293.6	131.3	72.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	14,670.2	12,480.4	8,938.9	5,009.0	4,921.7	4,751.5	3,739.0	293.6	131.3	72.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance																											
I Money Supply																											
- M1	6.0	6.7	3.8	4.3	2.6	1.9	0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-0.6	-1.3	-0.1	1.9	6.0	6.7	3.8	4.3	2.6	1.9	0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-0.6	-1.3	-0.1	1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	5.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	5.6	5.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	5.7	6.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.9	5.7	6.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System																											
- Commercial Banks	6.4	6.5	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	6.4	6.5	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	3.0	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.6	3.0	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	12.4	12.0	11.5	12.0	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.5	9.4	9.3	8.7	8.5	12.4	12.0	11.5	12.0	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.5	9.4	9.3	8.7	8.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System																											
- Commercial Banks	-4.8	-1.5	-2.2	9.2	10.4	10.1	13.3	14.7	14.6	16.7	18.8	18.4	14.5	-4.8	-1.5	-2.2	9.2	10.4	10.1	13.3	14.7	14.6	16.7	18.8	18.4	14.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	7.4	8.3	5.9	5.9	7.0	7.5	5.3	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.3	7.4	8.3	5.9	5.9	7.0	7.5	5.3	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	5.7	6.4	3.8	3.7	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	5.7	6.4	3.8	3.7	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.6	4.3	4.2	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits																											
- Commercial Banks	0.7	6.7	2.9	5.1	6.2	-2.0	-3.8	3.1	-4.8	0.4	0.1	0.8	8.5	0.7	6.7	2.9	5.1	6.2	-2.0	-3.8	3.1	-4.8	0.4	0.1	0.8	8.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	4.9	5.0	5.2	6.5	6.1	7.2	8.9	10.0	10.2	9.5	8.6	7.2	6.8	4.9	5.0	5.2	6.5	6.1	7.2	8.9	10.0	10.2	9.5	8.6	7.2	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	1.1	1.8	2.4	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	1.1	1.8	2.4	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits																											
- Commercial Banks	12.9	14.3	14.0	14.3	12.6	14.8	14.5	15.9	16.1	13.6	11.4	7.9	7.1	12.9	14.3	14.0	14.3	12.6	14.8	14.5	15.9	16.1	13.6	11.4	7.9	7.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-1.8	-2.2	-3.6	-5.7	-6.2	-5.6	-7.7	-8.2	-7.7	-7.9	-8.9	-9.1	-7.0	-1.8	-2.2	-3.6	-5.7	-6.2	-5.6	-7.7	-8.2	-7.7	-7.9	-8.9	-9.1	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-2.8	-3.4	-5.0	-7.2	-7.9	-7.7	-8.2	-14.6	-11.3	-11.3	-8.9	-7.9	-7.0	-2.8	-3.4	-5.0	-7.2	-7.9	-7.7	-8.2	-14.6	-11.3	-11.3	-8.9	-7.9	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)																											
- Commercial Banks	0.6	0.6	-0.3	-2.4	-2.2	-0.7	0.0	-16.9	-8.8	-5.5	-4.5	-2.8	-2.0	0.6	0.6	-0.3	-2.4	-2.2	-0.7	0.0	-16.9	-8.8	-5.5	-4.5	-2.8	-2.0	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

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023												DATA SOURCE		
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		Sep	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate																
- Commercial Banks	%	0.77	0.77	0.77	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.86	0.87	0.93	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.94	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	%	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.41	0.39	0.39	0.42	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	928.0	1,005.2	626.9	581.7	251.6	376.7	317.6	317.6	816.2	479.0	369.1	2,705.0	4,600.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	134.8	400.2	252.0	515.1	236.6	210.1	262.1	282.1	47.9	576.8	237.0	679.9	135.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	5,961.9	7,021.6	2,766.3	3,681.1	4,662.3	6,140.8	4,054.6	3,411.6	6,798.1	3,922.2	4,865.9	6,809.9	5,018.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	RM Million	17,923.6	19,519.7	22,717.7	12,085.5	10,343.8	13,383.8	17,282.5	15,960.0	20,332.7	15,866.1	16,416.8	19,362.4	20,808.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	RM Million	10,077.1	3,465.8	3,431.8	2,489.0	2,286.3	3,020.8	4,092.6	1,901.1	4,092.6	3,414.1	4,894.3	3,453.8	5,190.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	3,996.9	5,186.6	3,406.9	3,782.1	1,459.4	2,966.8	2,748.2	3,062.5	4,270.2	4,953.5	5,883.4	4,933.0	4,574.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	28,924.1	26,981.0	25,963.3	25,202.7	23,144.8	27,956.8	35,944.0	28,640.7	34,311.9	30,710.8	31,879.4	35,325.5	29,861.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	RM Million	170.7	30.7	172.9	10.4	13.2	19.4	1,150.8	19.3	18.7	32.1	1,036.9	18.2	45.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	RM Million	68,115.1	63,610.8	59,338.0	48,357.6	42,388.1	54,219.9	68,625.0	53,584.8	70,688.2	59,474.5	65,535.1	73,369.7	70,220.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	4,336.9	4,169.1	4,377.6	4,879.7	4,731.5	4,628.7	5,059.0	3,734.1	4,981.9	4,920.8	4,245.2	4,705.0	4,871.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	944.1	635.0	670.3	664.3	573.9	682.9	682.9	535.3	636.3	1,154.0	833.0	1,008.0	2,021.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	40,612.2	39,814.1	39,923.7	40,508.8	35,350.1	34,519.6	40,738.2	33,720.6	35,936.7	36,726.5	36,148.6	36,658.1	36,528.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Services	RM Million	99,674.8	96,794.8	96,845.8	112,416.2	98,420.3	90,027.9	102,266.6	94,837.3	97,150.0	97,944.3	104,256.2	99,130.0	108,621.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	RM Million	13,640.5	12,391.5	12,651.0	15,780.0	13,790.5	11,507.1	14,509.7	12,791.7	13,984.7	16,064.4	14,259.2	15,556.3	16,168.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	4,695.6	7,915.4	5,379.7	7,513.6	4,998.5	4,591.7	4,988.5	6,521.4	4,806.1	7,171.9	5,335.2	6,416.7	6,270.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	37,848.3	36,452.7	37,234.1	39,713.0	38,586.9	35,272.5	41,291.4	35,392.6	38,602.9	38,918.1	38,443.3	43,083.8	41,827.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	RM Million	2,156.1	2,217.4	2,493.9	2,674.0	1,537.0	1,912.0	2,277.7	872.2	785.0	1,172.4	698.9	1,397.2	1,712.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	RM Million	203,908.6	200,359.9	199,557.9	224,149.6	198,481.8	183,453.8	213,338.7	186,669.9	197,725.3	204,072.6	204,249.8	207,952.1	218,023.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose																
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	5,271.7	4,771.6	4,925.4	5,100.4	5,264.8	4,567.9	6,086.5	5,254.0	5,238.0	5,435.9	5,119.6	6,023.8	5,405.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Personal Uses	RM Million	4,130.5	3,877.7	3,888.1	4,021.7	3,778.0	3,987.3	4,588.3	3,969.7	4,613.0	4,257.5	4,230.8	5,386.7	5,426.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Credit Cards	RM Million	17,420.4	17,863.0	17,771.9	20,021.3	19,401.5	17,201.7	19,253.4	18,060.8	18,772.2	18,669.1	18,219.5	19,590.5	19,456.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	11.3	14.4	12.5	12.8	11.0	13.5	13.3	17.0	15.9	19.4	18.1	17.8	16.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	37,848.3	36,452.7	37,234.1	39,713.0	38,586.9	35,272.5	41,291.4	35,392.6	38,602.9	38,918.1	38,443.3	43,083.8	41,827.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total	RM Million	101,854.0	102,568.7	102,718.3	103,720.5	103,475.7	102,957.6	103,482.7	101,477.2	102,480.3	101,542.3	101,014.7	101,738.1	101,952.6	Central Bank of Malaysia	
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector																
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	1,444.9	1,478.4	1,424.6	1,411.1	1,376.0	1,448.7	1,435.3	1,455.3	1,503.0	677.5	655.8	666.3	678.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,327.3	1,391.7	1,361.1	1,357.6	1,364.3	1,374.4	1,375.3	1,392.5	1,391.4	1,352.5	1,351.1	1,364.5	1,376.5	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	3,003.9	2,998.0	3,077.1	3,065.5	3,068.0	3,094.3	3,097.2	2,963.1	2,989.7	2,973.5	2,944.1	2,965.0	2,962.1	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	332.8	333.2	320.6	287.2	283.3	287.3	279.7	244.4	248.2	234.2	205.7	208.4	212.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	3,018.3	3,044.5	3,014.9	3,021.3	3,120.6	3,192.7	3,182.5	3,244.1	3,446.4	3,617.9	3,799.3	3,947.8	3,920.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Construction	RM Million	5,074.5	5,098.5	5,087.7	4,922.9	4,984.5	5,076.2	5,203.1	5,224.5	5,258.7	4,967.4	4,977.8	5,071.8	4,929.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	2,712.1	2,653.3	2,655.2	2,665.2	847.4	858.7	835.1	849.8	861.0	1,029.0	734.1	1,103.4	1,105.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	4,109.1	4,122.7	4,221.7	4,240.5	4,360.3	4,175.1	4,400.4	4,415.2	4,265.2	4,403.4	4,381.6	4,416.9	4,416.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	819.4	802.0	793.1	675.4	666.1	689.4	528.1	523.8	531.6	540.6	621.2	631.9	631.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Household Sector	RM Million	14,367.2	14,563.2	14,641.4	14,775.0	14,770.2	15,388.1	15,027.4	15,807.3	16,181.9	16,082.6	16,395.3	16,401.8	15,545.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Other Sector	RM Million	182.5	174.5	159.0	167.7	163.8	170.0	166.7	161.4	158.9	158.2	70.0	71.3	70.7	Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million	36,392.2	36,670.0	36,776.4	34,795.2	35,003.8	35,745.0	35,530.9	36,301.4	36,836.1	36,039.5	36,245.2	36,823.4	35,850.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
4.0 OTHERS																
4.1 LABOUR																
4.1.1 Labour Force																
a. Employed	(’000)	16,657.2	16,663.5	16,709.4	16,730.0	16,755.4	16,781.2	16,811.7	16,838.4	16,864.1	16,889.4	16,914.2	16,932.1	16,948.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
b. Unemployed	(’000)	16,052.2	16,081.5	16,108.6	16,130.4	16,159.3	16,189.3	16,223.0	16,251.4	16,279.5	16,307.8	16,335.0	16,359.9	16,375.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	%	60.5	60.2	60.9	59.6	59.1	59.1	58.7	58.6	58.6	58.1	57.8	57.3	57.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.8	69.8	69.9	69.9	69.9	70.0	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	2,786	2,682	2,780	3,289	4,042	3,089	3,854	3,499	3,542	3,345	4,283	4,560	4,165	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION																
4.2.1 Local	Number	4,226	3,903	3,950	3,869	3,367	3,633	5,264	3,779	4,408	4,288	4,432	4,903	4,112	Companies Commission of Malaysia	
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	1	2	5	6	0	4	1	4	2	6	5	2	0	Companies Commission of Malaysia	

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

INDICATORS	2022												2023												DATA SOURCE		
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul		Aug	Sep
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate																											
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector																											
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	336.9	326.5	6.1	2.6	-33.6	-71.5	-83.5	-74.7	0.9	-91.5	-7.9	129.1	396.8	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Mining & Quarrying	-38.8	1,194.3	335.2	-17.0	111.8	0.0	-25.3	-21.3	-33.4	68.7	501.0	-6.7	-	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Manufacturing	-5.8	69.1	-14.2	-32.8	47.3	155.2	-13.0	-39.0	18.4	-47.4	5.7	-23.5	-15.8	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Services	11.1	28.6	109.4	-32.8	3.1	74.2	14.6	1.8	35.6	-8.5	22.2	-22.8	16.1	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Construction	214.7	14.1	37.9	-4.5	16.1	88.3	115.0	-27.6	21.4	-14.8	45.0	-45.0	-48.6	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Real Estate Activities	102.7	152.7	30.8	95.5	-41.3	122.8	47.0	52.7	159.3	69.7	97.7	27.6	14.4	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Household Sector	34.9	2.5	-12.9	-16.2	-12.3	33.3	16.6	-6.9	23.1	-7.1	0.8	6.0	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Other Sector	492.0	57.4	85.8	-27.3	31.1	139.8	1,046.2	-98.5	6.0	-39.2	471.9	-11.1	-73.4	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Total	37.5	24.7	19.3	-16.0	-4.8	50.4	20.9	-10.0	29.3	-15.0	1.0	-7.7	3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia													
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector																											
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-37.0	-2.2	-13.0	-3.4	1.9	-0.7	-8.8	-33.3	-26.7	-31.3	-15.1	-35.4	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Mining & Quarrying	-52.3	-57.0	-56.1	-68.8	-68.5	-37.1	-68.0	-63.0	7.9	39.7	-38.5	58.4	114.1	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Manufacturing	13.0	7.7	6.3	-0.6	-15.1	-1.3	-4.6	-21.0	-20.0	-20.0	-9.8	-10.7	-10.1	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Services	15.2	13.9	20.6	16.4	11.7	28.0	9.7	0.2	12.1	6.4	20.4	8.5	9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Construction	25.6	27.2	24.7	8.3	11.9	30.0	19.5	2.3	19.8	15.7	26.5	26.4	18.5	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Real Estate Activities	-11.2	72.3	6.3	27.2	0.1	30.6	23.4	-22.3	23.4	27.3	-3.1	32.8	33.5	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Household Sector	27.8	11.4	9.8	11.2	9.6	23.8	12.2	2.0	21.7	8.8	11.9	17.2	10.5	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Other Sector	14.2	13.4	13.8	9.2	4.0	19.0	7.0	-57.8	-48.1	-48.1	-75.1	-48.1	-20.6	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Total	14.2	13.4	13.8	9.2	4.0	19.0	7.0	-6.6	7.2	0.3	9.2	5.6	6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia													
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose																											
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	62.0	12.4	1.0	-1.3	18.0	42.3	16.6	2.4	27.1	2.7	9.5	15.3	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Personal Uses	28.9	13.4	5.3	-0.2	-4.5	20.4	12.6	6.9	44.2	1.3	9.3	35.7	31.4	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Credit Cards	36.8	26.7	20.7	25.2	21.0	36.1	24.5	17.3	21.2	16.2	11.8	16.8	11.7	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	124.3	121.7	166.9	184.4	29.8	66.0	21.4	57.3	157.7	79.9	97.2	29.1	43.4	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Household Sector	27.8	11.4	9.8	11.2	9.7	23.8	12.2	2.1	21.7	8.8	11.9	17.2	10.5	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Other Sector	-1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.6	-0.9	0.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.2	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia													
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector																											
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector																											
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	29.3	33.6	26.6	27.0	23.1	28.9	14.0	20.5	24.1	-54.3	-56.2	-56.0	-53.0	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Mining & Quarrying	479.0	896.7	922.9	-2.2	-1.1	479.0	-1.2	0.5	-1.1	-3.9	-4.2	3.7	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Manufacturing	-8.1	-7.7	-4.6	6.7	7.4	7.7	6.9	-1.7	-1.7	1.8	-0.7	3.9	-1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	56.2	68.4	70.8	6.3	6.0	7.0	-29.8	-39.1	-50.6	-51.9	-57.8	-42.8	-36.1	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	16.0	17.2	14.1	18.2	21.5	22.4	20.9	19.9	22.4	28.2	32.5	31.4	29.9	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Construction	57.8	57.2	61.9	48.1	50.0	50.2	38.9	39.0	31.8	18.7	3.3	3.0	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	-14.0	-14.4	-14.1	-71.7	-71.6	-71.3	-71.2	-70.5	-69.6	-62.8	-73.4	-80.0	-59.2	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	29.4	30.9	36.3	15.4	16.3	11.4	25.8	26.4	10.3	9.1	11.8	3.0	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Education, Health & Others	-22.4	-18.7	-19.6	-29.0	-30.5	-30.4	-45.9	-45.0	-40.2	-38.6	-16.1	-28.7	-22.9	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Household Sector	0.5	4.7	9.5	15.3	13.8	13.8	13.0	15.9	13.1	10.6	11.1	14.1	8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Other Sector	16.7	14.4	7.7	82.9	74.4	83.6	82.8	118.7	112.2	109.2	-13.1	-60.7	-61.3	Central Bank of Malaysia													
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	12.0	15.1	18.1	8.5	8.4	9.6	7.4	8.3	5.4	1.2	-0.5	0.8	-1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia													
4.0 OTHERS																											
4.1 LABOUR																											
4.1.1 Labour Force	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia													
a. Employed	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia													
b. Unemployed	-17.1	-14.6	-13.5	-12.8	-12.4	-11.9	-12.0	-9.6	-8.3	-7.8	-6.7	-5.7	-5.2	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	-48.6	-38.8	-16.0	3.7	-11.3	10.9	24.6	15.5	65.1	37.0	61.9	115.1	49.5	Social Security Organisation													
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION																											
4.2.1 Local	13.6	-7.0	-9.5	-20.8	-18.7	20.3	16.0	-5.4	23.8	1.1	4.0	12.7	-2.7	Companies Commission of Malaysia													
4.2.2 Foreign	-66.7	0.0	15.0	100.0	-100.0	300.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0	400.0	0.0	-100.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia													

INDICATORS	2022	2023	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate			
- Commercial Banks	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector			
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	336.9	326.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-38.8	1,194.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-5.8	69.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	11.1	28.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	214.7	14.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	102.7	152.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	34.9	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	492.0	57.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	37.5	24.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector			
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-37.0	-2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-52.3	-57.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	13.0	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	15.2	13.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	25.6	27.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	-11.2	72.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	27.8	11.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	14.2	13.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	14.2	13.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose			
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	62.0	12.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	28.9	13.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	36.8	26.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	124.3	121.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	27.8	11.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-1.3	0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector			
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector			
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	29.3	33.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	479.0	896.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-8.1	-7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	56.2	68.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	16.0	17.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	57.8	57.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	-14.0	-14.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	29.4	30.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	-22.4	-18.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	0.5	4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	16.7	14.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	12.0	15.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS			
4.1 LABOUR			
4.1.1 Labour Force	2.9	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	3.8	3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	-17.1	-14.6	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	-48.6	-38.8	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION			
4.2.1 Local	13.6	-7.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	-66.7	0.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia

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

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023												DATA SOURCE			
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		Sep		
4.3 STOCK MARKET																	
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,394.6	1,460.4	1,488.8	1,495.5	1,454.2	1,422.6	1,416.0	1,387.1	1,376.7	1,459.4	1,451.9	1,424.2	Bursa Malaysia			
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	42.1	35.7	45.7	44.2	45.9	50.8	32.5	41.7	38.0	41.6	49.4	48.0	Bursa Malaysia			
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,602.4	1,660.9	1,703.6	1,736.2	1,729.6	1,707.7	1,714.5	1,684.7	1,669.5	1,756.8	1,776.3	1,760.9	Bursa Malaysia			
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE																	
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.545	4.651	4.628	4.4142	4.370	4.4680	4.4227	4.5227	4.6336	4.5662	4.6060	4.6795	Central Bank of Malaysia			
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.1380	5.3057	5.4103	5.3762	5.276	5.4208	5.4997	5.6434	5.8532	5.9177	5.8566	5.8125	Central Bank of Malaysia			
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8755	6.0219	5.9893	5.8673	5.8678	5.9646	5.9694	6.0688	6.1849	6.1624	6.1501	6.1829	Central Bank of Malaysia			
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.2144	3.2974	3.3287	3.2651	3.2654	3.3309	3.3423	3.4125	3.4425	3.4125	3.4339	3.4339	Central Bank of Malaysia			
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.4987	4.6218	4.7011	4.6709	4.6615	4.6847	4.7825	4.9139	5.0223	5.0763	5.0287	5.0043	Central Bank of Malaysia			
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	466.6337	472.1849	477.5679	473.3047	473.2254	482.2805	491.4703	504.1068	514.5854	524.3366	524.3366	521.8368	Central Bank of Malaysia			
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.1765	3.1936	3.2376	3.2696	3.2898	3.3410	3.3179	3.2970	3.2842	3.2569	3.1841	3.1713	Central Bank of Malaysia			
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	57.8991	59.8132	59.0225	56.6905	55.7893	56.9018	56.3422	57.7189	58.1712	58.7980	58.8978	59.7719	Central Bank of Malaysia			

5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES

5.1 TRADE																	
5.1.1 Exports																	
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	144.2	132.0	129.7	131.6	112.3	129.7	105.2	119.5	124.0	116.8	115.0	124.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Singapore	SGD Billion	62.5	56.6	54.2	55.0	50.3	59.1	49.3	50.7	53.1	52.3	54.5	54.5	Statistics Singapore			
- China	USD Billion	321.7	298.1	295.2	306.1	210.3	305.0	291.7	293.8	285.3	281.8	284.9	299.1	National Bureau of Statistics of China			
- Japan	JPY Billion	8,817.7	9,001.3	8,836.8	8,786.9	7,654.7	8,824.3	8,288.4	7,292.6	8,744.1	8,724.3	7,994.3	9,198.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan			
- EU	USD Billion	232.3	225.8	237.5	219.2	208.4	242.7	193.2	217.7	225.9	206.2	198.7	209.7	European Statistics			
- USA	USD Billion	176.0	180.6	171.5	168.3	158.9	184.6	162.1	167.1	167.3	159.6	171.5	171.5	United States Census Bureau			
5.1.2 Imports																	
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	112.4	113.5	107.9	103.6	92.7	103.0	92.6	103.8	98.4	99.5	97.8	99.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Singapore	SGD Billion	55.8	53.2	50.7	49.9	44.5	51.6	45.1	45.7	46.8	46.7	49.3	49.0	Statistics Singapore			
- China	USD Billion	237.6	213.2	226.1	228.1	197.3	226.9	204.8	217.6	214.7	201.2	216.5	221.3	National Bureau of Statistics of China			
- Japan	JPY Billion	10,916.9	11,207.3	10,868.8	10,245.5	10,049.1	9,876.8	8,720.8	8,665.1	8,701.0	8,790.6	8,924.8	9,135.7	Statistics Bureau of Japan			
- EU	USD Billion	279.4	265.8	259.3	230.8	230.0	225.3	207.7	219.3	207.2	201.4	205.5	202.5	European Statistics			
- USA	USD Billion	275.3	282.7	256.5	252.8	230.7	262.8	250.8	264.3	257.9	255.7	266.0	260.4	United States Census Bureau			
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																	
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	131.1	129.8	131.1	130.2	127.4	130.6	116.6	125.1	127.9	125.6	129.1	130.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	126.6	123.6	117.3	129.0	106.3	129.1	119.5	112.7	122.9	122.2	109.3	123.9	Singapore Economic Development Board			
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	105.8	105.8	106.8	108.7	93.9	108.9	101.6	104.8	107.5	103.9	105.7	109.0	Moody's Analytics, South Korea			
5.2.4 Japan	Point	112.1	105.4	108.6	107.6	100.8	117.2	102.6	96.7	108.3	105.4	96.4	106.9	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan			
5.2.5 USA	Point	103.5	103.4	103.1	101.5	102.6	102.7	103.2	102.8	102.3	103.3	103.3	103.6	Federal Reserve Board, USA			
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX																	
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	168.1	169.4	169.7	171.4	166.8	168.6	173.1	167.9	169.1	170.3	172.8	174.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	102.8	108.5	109.4	130.4	92.6	103.2	101.4	105.1	100.8	103.8	105.1	102.5	Singapore Department of Statistics			
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	96.9	110.2	101.4	115.8	112.9	113.1	116.3	115.2	110.6	110.6	108.6	106.6	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region			
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	93.2	99.6	109.7	117.3	90.9	92.5	95.5	96.6	96.6	97.2	93.7	91.8	Office for National Statistics			
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																	
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	128.3	128.6	129.0	129.2	129.8	129.9	130.0	130.2	130.4	130.5	130.8	130.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	107.7	108.1	107.9	108.2	108.1	107.8	108.0	107.2	107.8	107.8	108.4	108.0	Trading Economics			
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	112.9	112.8	112.9	113.6	114.2	114.4	114.8	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.2	115.2	Trading Economics			
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	116.8	117.9	119.0	119.4	121.4	121.1	120.9	121.1	121.1	121.2	122.5	123.9	Trading Economics			
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	110.3	109.9	111.0	111.2	112.0	112.6	112.7	113.0	113.6	113.3	114.3	114.9	Trading Economics			
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																	
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	119.2	119.3	120.0	119.6	118.4	118.7	118.9	118.4	118.1	118.3	118.3	119.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	99.3	98.5	98.6	98.1	96.6	98.5	98.7	99.1	98.7	98.9	99.2	99.2	Trading Economics			
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	115.0	115.3	112.4	108.8	107.0	107.9	108.3	107.1	107.8	107.7	110.6	111.7	Trading Economics			
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	120.1	120.7	120.3	119.8	120.6	120.6	120.5	120.0	119.8	120.1	121.2	121.7	Trading Economics			
5.5.5 China	Point	111.4	111.6	111.7	111.1	110.6	110.6	110.6	110.1	109.1	109.2	108.2	108.6	Trading Economics			
5.5.6 Japan	Point	117.0	118.2	119.2	119.9	119.6	119.7	120.1	119.3	119.2	119.3	119.7	119.3	Trading Economics			
5.5.7 USA	Point	140.2	140.6	141.2	140.7	141.3	140.7	141.0	140.5	140.4	141.0	142.5	143.2	Trading Economics			

Note:
p preliminary
latest data until June 2023
provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2023
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS	2023												DATA SOURCE	
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		Sep
4.3 STOCK MARKET	Annual Percentage Change (%)													
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	-9.3	-6.5	-1.7	-4.6	-1.8	-9.6	-10.4	-11.5	-11.7	-4.7	-2.2	-4.0	2.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	-38.9	-41.6	-26.2	-1.4	-4.8	-10.7	-27.3	-29.2	-5.7	-8.6	47.8	23.6	13.9	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	-11.1	-9.9	-3.4	-3.0	2.3	-4.3	-4.9	-6.1	-5.1	1.3	3.7	4.1	9.9	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	-8.3	-11.3	-9.6	-4.6	-3.2	-4.3	-5.9	-3.5	-3.1	-5.0	-3.4	-3.1	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	11.4	7.4	4.0	4.2	7.4	7.2	2.1	0.5	-3.2	-8.4	-9.9	-8.4	-11.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	0.8	-2.4	-2.0	0.3	-4.8	0.0	-2.6	-2.9	-4.9	-7.3	-5.0	-4.5	-4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-3.8	-6.6	-7.5	-5.4	-5.0	-5.3	-7.2	-5.9	-6.0	-7.6	-7.5	-6.4	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	9.0	4.5	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	-3.2	-4.7	-5.5	-7.4	-10.8	-10.0	-10.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-3.2	-4.6	-5.1	-3.4	-2.6	-4.1	-6.3	-8.0	-11.2	-11.8	-12.7	-11.0	-10.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	19.0	15.3	13.1	13.1	9.8	10.5	6.2	2.0	3.3	0.0	-0.2	4.0	0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	-7.5	-10.5	-9.1	-4.8	-2.9	-3.8	-5.6	-3.4	-3.2	-5.2	-3.8	-3.4	-3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia #	30.1	15.3	15.1	5.8	1.4	10.3	-1.4	-17.5	-0.9	-14.1	-13.0	-18.7	-13.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	20.1	5.5	-4.5	-7.1	-9.7	-3.3	-6.4	-18.1	-15.2	-17.3	-18.4	-15.4	-12.8	Statistics Singapore
- China	5.6	-0.3	-9.0	-9.9	-12.0	-3.0	10.9	7.1	-7.4	-13.1	-15.2	-9.6	-7.0	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	28.9	25.3	20.0	11.5	3.5	6.5	6.5	2.6	0.6	1.5	-0.3	-0.8	4.3	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	24.2	18.3	17.8	10.6	10.7	8.4	9.7	-2.9	-1.6	0.4	-2.7	-4.1	-9.8	European Statistics
- USA	23.9	10.3	9.7	5.5	12.1	5.3	3.0	-6.3	-6.7	-8.4	-9.3	-5.3	-2.6	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia #	32.8	29.1	15.5	11.5	1.8	12.2	-2.2	-11.1	-3.7	-18.7	-16.1	-21.2	-11.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	21.4	10.9	0.0	-8.2	-11.1	-9.9	-11.1	-19.7	-20.7	-21.6	-23.5	-15.7	-12.2	Statistics Singapore
- China	0.2	-0.7	-10.6	-7.5	-20.9	4.2	-1.6	-8.1	-4.6	-7.0	-12.6	-7.7	-6.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	45.8	54.1	30.3	20.8	17.8	8.3	7.3	-2.3	-9.9	-12.9	-13.6	-17.8	-16.3	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	49.0	34.3	22.1	8.5	8.6	-0.9	-10.1	-14.7	-15.2	-20.3	-21.1	-27.8	-27.5	European Statistics
- USA	12.6	12.5	-1.1	-2.0	2.6	-1.8	-11.4	-8.2	-7.4	-9.9	-5.6	-6.2	-5.4	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia														
5.2.1.1 Malaysia	10.8	4.4	4.9	2.8	2.0	3.6	3.2	-3.2	4.8	-2.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	1.1	-0.6	-3.7	-3.5	-2.8	-9.4	-3.8	-6.3	-10.5	-6.1	-0.2	-11.6	-2.1	Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.3 South Korea	0.1	-2.7	-5.5	-10.5	-13.4	-8.2	-7.6	-9.1	-7.6	-6.0	-8.1	-0.7	3.0	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	8.7	3.1	-1.4	-2.2	-2.8	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	4.2	0.0	-2.3	-4.4	-4.6	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	4.5	3.1	1.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia														
5.3.1.1 Malaysia	27.1	22.3	18.3	17.4	16.2	14.1	13.8	10.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	14.1	12.4	6.4	6.9	-1.4	8.2	2.2	2.3	0.6	1.8	0.3	3.0	-0.3	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	-1.3	2.5	-5.2	-0.6	5.1	29.6	39.1	13.1	16.5	17.4	14.1	10.8	10.0	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	-6.8	-5.3	-6.8	-4.4	-5.6	-4.1	-4.6	-4.2	-2.6	-1.9	-3.1	-1.5	-1.5	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia														
5.4.1.1 Malaysia	4.5	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.0	3.8	2.8	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.2	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	6.9	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.7	8.6	7.6	6.6	6.1	5.4	4.7	5.3	6.1	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	7.5	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.2	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia														
5.5.1.1 Malaysia	4.9	4.0	3.2	3.5	1.3	-0.8	-2.9	-3.0	-4.6	-4.8	-2.3	-2.2	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	7.7	7.3	6.4	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	-0.2	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	13.8	11.6	7.4	-3.7	0.9	-7.0	-3.9	-4.6	-8.2	-9.1	0.0	-3.9	-2.9	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	7.9	7.3	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.8	3.3	1.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	1.0	1.3	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	0.9	-1.3	-1.3	-4.5	-0.8	-1.4	-2.5	-3.6	-4.6	-5.4	-4.0	-3.0	-2.5	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	10.4	9.7	10.0	10.6	9.5	8.3	7.4	5.8	5.1	4.1	3.5	3.3	2.0	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	8.5	8.2	7.4	6.4	5.7	4.7	2.7	2.3	1.1	0.2	1.1	2.0	2.2	Trading Economics

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

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023												DATA SOURCE				
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		Sep			
5.6 LABOUR FORCE																		
5.6.1 Participation Rate																		
- Malaysia	%	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.8	69.8	69.9	69.9	70.0	70.0	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.1	
- South Korea	%	64.2	64.3	64.2	63.3	62.6	63.1	64.4	64.4	65.3	65.3	65.0	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	65.2	64.2	67.5	66.4	64.5	66.6	65.1	65.3	66.1	66.1	60.1	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.7	64.7	Statistics Korea
- Australia	%	66.7	66.7	66.8	66.7	66.7	66.8	66.8	66.9	66.9	66.9	66.9	67.0	67.0	67.0	67.0	66.7	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	63.0	62.8	62.4	62.3	62.2	62.6	62.6	62.9	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.1	63.3	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	78.4	78.5	78.5	78.6	78.7	78.9	79.0	79.0	79.2	79.1	79.1	79.1	79.1	79.1	79.1	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	62.3	62.2	62.2	62.3	62.4	62.5	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.6	62.8	62.8	62.8	62.8	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	64.7	64.9	64.8	65.4	65.7	65.6	65.6	65.6	65.5	65.7	65.6	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.5	65.6	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	73.6	74.1	74.2	73.1	73.7	74.2	75.0	74.8	75.9	78.5	78.0	75.6	75.6	75.6	74.9	74.9	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	68.0	67.9	67.6	67.7	67.1	68.0	68.6	68.6	71.4	71.4	68.3	69.1	69.1	69.1	68.4	68.4	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate																		
- Malaysia	%	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	n.a	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	2.4	2.4	2.3	3.0	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	6.5	7.1	6.4	6.9	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.9	9.2	6.2	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	6.7	5.8	5.9	6.7	7.6	6.9	7.9	7.9	9.0	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	Statistics Finland

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

INDICATORS	2022												2023			DATA SOURCE		
	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep				
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
- 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
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Statistics Finland

Note:
 p preliminary
 1 latest data until June 2023
 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2023
 n.a. not available
 - not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2022				2023				2023				DATA SOURCE	
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)				Annual Percentage Change (%)					
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1		Q2
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	367,444.3	384,884.3	398,007.8	380,965.6	377,948.8	397,681.9	8.8	14.1	7.1	5.6	2.9	3.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Exports															
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	160,474.0	168,463.8	140,513.7	135,049.4	123,688.9	166,300.5	5.3	-1.0	-16.9	-11.1	-23.0	-1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	5,774,557.0	6,331,981.0	6,924,382.0	6,094,061.0	5,360,261.0	6,154,041.0	-7.0	-2.3	4.1	7.2	-7.2	-2.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Oil	Tonne	3,631,869.0	4,038,762.0	4,492,646.0	3,749,990.0	3,338,515.0	3,772,297.0	-10.1	-3.4	4.2	5.7	-8.1	-6.6	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	248,073.0	276,053.0	306,098.0	206,297.0	243,427.0	249,701.0	0.8	-5.4	-1.1	0.3	-1.9	-9.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	112.74	99.23	86.37	81.44	78.23	86.75	64.3	35.9	11.0	-17.7	-30.6	-12.6	World Bank	
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	108.66	91.76	82.85	76.11	73.75	82.46	64.4	30.0	7.1	-19.4	-32.1	-10.1	World Bank	
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,394.0	2,251.8	2,101.0	2,389.6	2,083.8	2,496.5	-0.5	8.2	23.5	10.4	-13.8	10.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	9,612.8	14,255.3	11,396.8	10,622.5	11,762.4	9,470.2	-8.2	32.7	28.5	63.5	22.4	-33.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,973.3	4,655.9	4,758.5	5,024.6	5,884.7	4,266.7	44.7	127.1	378.4	65.0	98.3	-8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	8,609.7	11,034.7	9,174.1	9,114.9	10,157.9	9,152.2	-13.4	35.8	9.9	28.1	18.0	-17.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports	'000 Tonne	6,717.3	6,745.7	6,965.3	7,384.8	6,048.8	6,060.8	9.6	19.0	12.4	7.2	-10.0	-10.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Liquefied Natural Gas #															
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	134.8	142.5	143.5	137.7	134.9	142.3	9.3	13.4	4.0	3.4	0.1	-0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	443,486,677.6	467,561,667.3	474,561,577.0	449,423,673.8	439,207,727.9	454,802,547.3	17.4	22.5	11.1	8.2	-1.0	-2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	328,053,363.9	353,876,105.7	331,631,584.5	299,115,793.0	301,742,184.2	307,368,475.4	25.3	36.7	10.5	2.8	-8.0	-13.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project															
- Investment															
a. Projects Number	Number	188	215	212	192	230	n.a	46.9	44.3	17.8	3.8	22.3	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
b. Projects Domestic	RM Million	4,823.5	6,682.9	3,756.5	3,017.3	7,972.8	n.a	115.0	94.6	13.3	-4.9	65.3	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	10,783.3	14,444.5	15,614.0	12,602.1	70,373.8	n.a	-23.9	-41.5	-82.2	-49.5	552.6	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
d. Total	RM Million	15,606.8	21,127.4	19,370.5	15,619.4	78,346.6	n.a	-4.9	-24.8	-78.8	-44.5	402.0	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority	
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	26,596.1	30,516.6	31,973.7	32,218.5	32,352.9	33,437.2	6.1	23.2	15.7	9.4	8.1	9.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	123.4	124.0	124.0	126.3	128.1	128.7	9.5	8.8	7.2	5.3	3.8	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisment (New Permit)	Unit	149	174	351	459	447	n.a	-33.2	21.7	48.1	120.7	200.0	n.a	National Housing Department	
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisment (Renewals Permit)	Unit	214	464	260	440	260	n.a	-60.1	-30.1	-63.0	-14.2	21.5	n.a	National Housing Department	
3.2.5 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	4,051.33	3,697.48	3,499.07	3,487.25	3,499.27	3,371.57	64.4	48.7	36.4	-13.1	-13.6	-8.8	Ministry of Works	
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	18.85	18.63	18.61	19.82	21.67	21.93	4.9	4.0	1.8	5.7	14.9	17.7	Ministry of Works	
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	92.8	91.0	97.0	96.7	90.1	90.7	-2.2	8.6	6.1	2.1	-2.8	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations #	Million Kilowatt-Hours	43,286.0	43,587.9	42,254.3	41,542.3	44,504.1	44,431.6	5.8	8.7	-1.7	0.3	2.8	1.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	
b. Private Installations #	Million Kilowatt-Hours	559.7	565.7	567.9	565.8	563.2	558.7	0.4	10.3	2.0	0.0	0.6	-1.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until Second Quarter 2023

provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2022				2023				2023				DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p														
Million Kilo-watt-Hours		29,686.0	30,320.9	30,016.5	29,439.9	30,446.4	30,802.5	11.4	16.1	1.6	3.0	2.6	1.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p														
Million Kilo-watt-Hours		9,965.3	9,601.4	9,174.3	9,441.1	10,741.4	10,426.2	1.1	-3.3	-0.5	-0.6	7.8	8.6	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	131.0	131.6	132.4	133.9	136.7	139.7	5.6	7.1	0.9	3.5	4.4	6.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	162.1	166.8	170.1	168.8	170.0	172.5	23.9	29.6	19.3	14.7	4.9	3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	117.0	118.1	124.2	128.1	121.1	131.4	66.4	142.6	7.0	11.4	3.5	11.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production	Unit	152,085	176,985	179,110	186,237	153,609	190,822	72.5	205.9	8.7	31.1	1.0	7.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
a. Passenger	Unit	11,688	13,843	14,431	12,157	10,552	13,085	94.2	184.9	12.3	6.3	-0.9	-5.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	163,773	189,010	193,541	189,394	164,141	203,907	73.9	201.4	8.9	28.7	0.2	7.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales	Unit	152,128	163,423	160,932	170,440	152,216	184,132	56.3	176.6	6.7	21.2	0.1	12.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
a. Passenger	Unit	18,712	18,772	21,131	20,519	18,731	19,178	85.0	87.0	3.3	6.9	0.1	-3.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	171,871	183,195	202,063	190,959	170,947	203,310	59.9	163.0	6.3	18.5	-0.5	11.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	403,746	402,746	392,354	389,084	359,502	385,285	62.6	129.1	-4.2	20.1	-11.0	-4.3	Road Transport Department Malaysia
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	106.1	125.4	139.0	138.3	141.4	146.9	179.0	344.4	81.0	55.8	33.3	17.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Index of Services	Number	2,034,107	3,424,121	4,514,683	4,387,602	4,772,467	n.a	7,921.9	14,986.9	7,250.6	4,374.7	134.6	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	Point	131.4	135.2	139.4	143.8	148.9	152.2	40.4	47.4	23.3	16.7	13.3	12.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport														
3.5.6 Information & Communication														
- Index of Services	Point	159.2	160.3	162.2	163.9	165.0	166.0	5.9	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Penetration Rate	%	143.1	143.7	145.3	147.6	148.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	45.3	46.4	47.6	48.6	49.1	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	127.9	128.9	131.0	132.0	133.3	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c. Mobile-broadband per 100 Inhabitants	%	128.7	139.6	136.0	130.3	126.6	132.4	0.3	8.4	4.3	3.0	-1.7	-5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.7 Finance														
- Index of Services	Point	606,889.1	596,710.8	602,972.1	597,566.4	603,368.0	609,282.6	10.8	6.0	4.3	0.9	-0.6	1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
I Money Supply	RM Million	2,217,856.7	2,247,122.0	2,259,295.0	2,283,769.1	2,297,528.1	2,310,715.7	6.5	5.7	4.3	4.0	3.6	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M1	RM Million	2,225,258.6	2,254,815.7	2,265,666.8	2,306,319.1	2,319,725.7	2,316,725.7	6.6	5.6	4.3	4.0	3.6	2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	1,966,987.3	1,999,274.7	2,024,594.0	2,037,659.3	2,052,841.9	2,088,144.0	5.7	6.4	5.7	5.0	4.4	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	1,211,178.6	1,216,314.7	1,219,979.7	1,219,979.7	1,225,149.8	1,238,833.7	3.1	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.2	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	748,378.2	772,736.2	800,055.8	809,807.8	819,009.6	838,632.4	10.4	12.4	12.0	10.8	9.4	8.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	7,440.5	7,440.5	8,215.5	8,456.9	8,662.5	8,658.0	-5.0	-4.8	9.2	13.3	16.7	14.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	2,266,326.7	2,333,278.1	2,353,730.0	2,397,611.9	2,400,153.6	2,432,969.3	6.6	7.4	5.9	7.0	5.9	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	1,526,233.2	1,556,987.0	1,554,843.5	1,597,463.9	1,596,873.6	1,614,759.8	6.8	5.7	3.7	5.3	4.6	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	714,792.2	751,193.3	773,807.0	775,879.4	777,866.4	790,966.6	6.2	11.3	10.8	11.3	8.8	5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	25,301.3	25,097.9	25,079.5	24,268.6	25,413.6	27,242.9	5.7	0.7	5.1	-3.8	0.4	8.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	987,799.7	1,016,081.1	1,040,509.3	1,066,730.2	1,081,397.6	1,085,101.7	3.0	4.9	6.5	8.9	9.5	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV General Investment Deposits	RM Million	566,208.9	566,208.9	569,341.4	593,341.4	603,835.5	604,153.4	0.7	-0.1	1.1	1.1	6.6	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	406,341.6	434,130.1	455,667.4	458,243.1	461,490.7	464,874.1	6.6	12.9	14.3	14.5	13.6	7.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	15,249.2	15,175.7	15,312.3	15,145.6	16,071.4	16,074.2	-0.3	-1.9	-3.0	-10.6	5.4	5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	248,130.3	237,316.3	229,455.6	230,935.4	228,275.1	224,337.7	5.3	-7.8	-5.7	-5.7	-8.0	-5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	171,594.4	164,065.2	158,432.8	157,639.4	155,963.7	152,521.4	3.6	-2.8	-7.2	-8.2	-9.1	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	76,546.0	73,251.1	71,022.8	73,296.0	72,311.4	71,816.3	9.3	0.6	-2.4	0.0	-5.5	-2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	Basis Point	2.00	2.50	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	%	3.51	4.12	4.69	5.05	5.29	5.46	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM	%	4.09	4.42	4.80	5.00	5.13	5.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	%	5.70	5.91	6.23	6.66	6.80	6.90	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	5.65	6.05	6.35	6.42	6.60	6.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	5.72	6.12	6.47	6.55	6.72	6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%													Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until Second Quarter 2023

provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2022						2023						DATA SOURCE		
		Q2		Q3		Q4		Q1		Q2		Q3				
		Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%	Value	%			
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate																
- Commercial Banks	%	0.61	0.72	0.86	0.91	0.95	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.33	0.37	0.39	0.40	0.40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	7,693.9	2,507.5	1,149.7	1,612.7	7,674.9	489.2	105.5	55.9	-64.5	-79.0	206.1	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	772.4	997.2	950.8	906.8	1,140.0	189.9	44.8	64.6	148.2	17.4	14.3	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	17,991.2	19,456.6	14,857.8	13,711.8	16,688.3	113.9	-0.7	20.6	-23.8	-23.8	14.2	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	47,937.4	56,459.9	41,030.1	52,088.8	56,584.8	140.1	38.0	23.4	25.1	8.7	0.2	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	10,004.1	28,489.7	11,861.3	9,407.7	14,468.3	121.9	157.9	15.4	-6.0	-6.0	-49.2	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	6,709.5	10,337.9	7,164.4	12,286.1	14,401.4	59.9	74.2	87.7	26.1	83.1	39.3	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	91,022.2	93,864.4	76,147.0	93,063.4	97,066.5	53.3	61.7	11.3	2.1	2.1	3.4	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	1,334.7	372.5	1,183.5	70.0	1,100.5	606.3	722.2	68.7	89.9	-84.8	195.4	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	184,145.5	212,485.7	166,243.0	183,747.5	209,124.8	86.6	62.1	8.2	20.3	-0.2	-1.6	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector																
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	19,529.8	16,623.1	14,410.7	13,616.9	13,821.5	50.8	6.7	-6.4	-2.9	-30.3	-16.9	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	3,260.7	2,935.7	1,890.5	2,756.6	3,862.7	133.8	-45.8	-60.6	-55.2	-15.5	31.6	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	129,413.5	121,753.9	110,601.8	106,369.8	109,333.5	54.6	19.1	4.3	-7.3	-17.8	-10.2	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	273,289.3	377,670.6	290,714.8	289,931.6	312,038.4	123.0	21.2	16.8	15.5	6.1	12.4	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	38,060.0	27,212.6	40,802.5	42,840.9	45,983.3	50.7	32.1	18.5	19.4	12.6	23.6	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	16,082.4	15,034.5	16,971.9	17,214.7	18,022.8	31.3	12.1	33.7	13.8	7.2	19.9	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	102,193.8	108,985.5	115,150.7	112,913.6	123,354.8	33.1	47.6	10.8	14.6	10.5	13.2	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	5,949.1	7,752.5	5,267.7	2,829.7	3,808.9	-46.7	61.8	-11.4	1.6	-52.4	-50.9	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	587,758.5	587,988.4	595,274.4	588,487.8	630,225.8	69.8	24.5	12.0	9.4	0.1	7.2	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose																
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	14,544.7	15,171.7	15,919.3	15,927.9	16,548.4	31.9	166.4	3.6	23.4	9.5	9.1	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	11,115.8	11,971.9	12,373.5	12,840.2	15,044.3	47.4	44.9	5.8	8.9	15.5	25.7	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	46,684.5	50,483.5	55,676.2	55,407.1	57,285.3	41.3	45.9	24.2	26.6	18.2	13.4	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	27.8	34.3	39.6	52.3	52.2	513.9	353.8	153.2	37.1	88.3	52.1	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	102,175.1	108,978.9	115,150.7	112,913.6	123,354.8	33.0	47.6	10.8	14.6	10.5	13.2	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	101,468.2	101,854.0	103,720.5	101,465.9	101,952.6	7.8	-1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling																
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	25,181.4	49,442.2	44,192.1	49,904.2	50,229.8	48.5	65.9	-18.8	9.6	-4.4	1.6	-	-	-	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	27,837.8	30,418.5	29,682.7	28,549.8	33,693.3	48.2	49.8	6.1	6.1	2.6	10.8	-	-	-	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate																
- Index of Services	Point	113.8	114.3	119.9	118.6	123.4	36.7	36.4	40.6	6.8	4.4	8.0	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health																
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	135.8	137.7	141.6	146.6	153.2	8.3	8.7	8.2	10.7	9.9	11.3	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education																
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	113.2	121.7	123.7	123.9	126.6	5.4	8.7	11.7	11.5	9.5	4.1	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS																
4.1 LABOUR																
4.1.1 Labour Supply																
- Working Age (15-64)	(000)	23,601.8	23,693.5	23,864.6	23,907.7	24,006.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.3	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	(000)	16,343.3	16,442.9	16,648.9	16,727.4	16,824.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.3	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- I. Employed	(000)	15,701.2	15,831.1	16,022.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.7	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- ii. Unemployed	(000)	642.0	611.8	600.5	581.4	573.1	-16.1	-18.0	-13.5	-12.6	-9.4	-6.3	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- a. Actively Unemployed	(000)	567.5	534.0	515.4	493.4	486.6	-14.5	-18.9	-15.6	-16.4	-13.1	-12.3	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- b. Inactively Unemployed	(000)	74.5	77.8	85.0	88.0	104.5	-26.7	-11.7	2.0	16.5	18.1	34.3	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	(000)	7,268.5	7,250.6	7,246.1	7,180.2	7,182.3	-2.2	-2.4	-1.6	-1.0	-1.1	-0.9	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participation Rate	%	69.2	69.4	69.5	70.0	70.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand																
- Jobs	(000)	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,656.6	8,627.1	8,902.5	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	(000)	8,427.4	8,484.2	8,637.3	8,637.3	8,711.6	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	(000)	191.3	191.3	192.4	189.8	190.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	(000)	29.40	30.53	31.71	31.70	31.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until Second Quarter 2023

provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2022				2023				2023				DATA SOURCE		
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4		Annual Percentage Change (%)	
4.1.3 Labour Productivity																
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	41.1	42.6	43.2	41.2	40.6	42.2	1.2	3.7	2.1	2.1	-1.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. By Economic Activity																
a. Agriculture	RM	23.5	27.2	25.2	22.7	22.8	27.0	-3.4	-0.8	-0.6	-0.8	-2.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	530.9	505.6	553.3	539.5	495.4	503.4	-6.2	4.1	4.2	1.6	-6.7	-0.4	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
c. Manufacturing	RM	56.2	57.9	58.5	55.0	54.0	55.3	-1.9	1.4	0.3	0.2	-3.9	-4.5	-4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
d. Construction	RM	15.9	16.6	16.8	16.7	16.5	17.5	-5.1	-2.0	6.0	6.5	3.5	5.2	5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
e. Services	RM	39.0	40.3	40.9	39.4	39.0	40.3	3.9	5.9	2.5	2.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Value Added per Employment	RM	23,402.0	24,312.0	24,966.0	23,408.0	23,408.0	24,465.0	5.4	10.1	3.7	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity																
a. Agriculture	RM	12,566.0	14,749.0	13,721.0	12,413.0	12,413.0	14,782.0	-1.6	1.9	1.7	-0.1	-1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	312,871.0	304,286.0	332,521.0	303,180.0	303,180.0	302,720.0	-3.4	8.7	6.0	1.9	-3.0	-0.5	-0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
c. Manufacturing	RM	32,821.0	33,838.0	34,854.0	32,477.0	32,074.0	32,803.0	4.0	8.2	1.6	0.7	-2.6	-3.1	-3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
d. Construction	RM	9,368.0	9,906.0	10,015.0	9,995.0	9,852.0	10,474.0	3.0	14.9	10.0	6.7	5.2	5.7	5.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
e. Services	RM	22,142.0	22,914.0	23,586.0	22,650.0	22,372.0	23,334.0	7.4	11.4	4.1	3.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification																
- Non Tertiary	%	18.0	18.0	18.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Tertiary	%	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	73.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	7.0	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	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 1-4 years	%	10.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	21.0	21.0	21.0	23.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 10-14 years	%	17.0	17.0	18.0	18.0	17.0	19.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 15-19 years	%	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	15.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- ≥20 years	%	14.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET																
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,444.2	1,394.6	1,495.5	1,422.6	1,376.7	1,424.2	-5.8	-9.3	-4.6	-10.4	-4.7	2.1	2.1	2.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	131.8	110.3	125.5	136.7	112.3	139.0	-43.1	-41.2	-25.2	-16.3	-14.8	26.1	26.1	26.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE																
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.3508	4.4637	4.5774	4.3907	4.5263	4.6279	-5.1	-6.4	-6.6	-4.5	-3.9	-3.1	-3.1	-3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.4710	5.2770	5.3641	5.3321	5.6654	5.8623	5.5	9.6	5.2	5.5	-3.4	-10.0	-10.0	-10.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.8701	5.8679	5.9595	5.8802	6.0747	6.1645	0.9	1.7	-1.4	-0.6	-3.4	-4.8	-4.8	-4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.1597	3.2087	3.2971	3.2938	3.3799	3.4297	-2.0	-3.3	-6.5	-5.9	-6.5	-6.4	-6.4	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.6383	4.5174	4.6646	4.7096	4.9268	5.0371	7.2	9.5	2.6	-0.1	-5.9	-10.3	-10.3	-10.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	451.2265	464.0641	474.3525	474.5607	503.3609	523.9700	0.4	-1.5	-4.4	-4.4	-10.4	-11.4	-11.4	-11.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.3580	3.2455	3.2336	3.3169	3.2997	3.2041	12.3	17.4	13.8	8.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	55.4512	57.1328	58.5088	56.0181	57.7441	59.1559	-4.1	-5.6	-5.2	-4.1	-4.0	-3.4	-3.4	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until Second Quarter 2023
provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2023
n.a. not available
- not applicable

EDITORIAL BOARD

Jamia Aznita Jamal	Mazliana Mustafa	Mardziah Nawama
Noraliza Mohamad Ali	Ummi Kalsum Mohamad	Diyana Amalina Fadzil
Herzie Mohamed Nordin	Siti Sarah Che Dan	Ahmad Najmi Ariffin
Wan Siti Zaleha Wan Zakaria	Mohd Firdaus Zaini	Syazwani Aliah Abd Rahman
Rozita Misran	Farrahlizawati Mohd Isa	Nurul Effa Farhana Halim
Rusnani Hussin @ Isa	Zuradi Jusoh	Mohamad Amjad Mohamed Zahari
Malathi Ponnusamy	Siti Norfadillah Md Saat	Nurul Atiqah binti Zainal Abidin
Syahron Helmy Abdullah Halim	Lim Kok Hwa	Farril Fardan Danial
Siti Salwani Ismail	Siti Hajar Mohamad	Aelina Khairina Mohd Arifin
Noor Masayu Mhd Khalili	Mohd Syahidi Alfee Mohamad Mohar	Rahidah Mohd Nor
Khairul Aidah Samah	Syed Omar Faizal Syed Mohd Yusof	Nur Suaidah Rosli
Syed Ibrahim Mohd Jamaluddin	Noraniza Ibrahim	
Veronica S. Jamilat	Kumutha Shanmugam	

AUTHORS

Zainuddin Ahmad	Siti Faizah Hanim Md Matar	Muhammad Izzham Hamdan
Siti Asiah Ahmad	Mazliana Mustafa	Engku Mohd Norhisyamudin Engku Muda
Norhayati Jantan	Azura Arzemi	Nur Suaidah Rosli
Jamaliah Jaafar	Nurti Asmaria Asril	Siti Kartini Salim
Siti Haslinda Mohd Din	Nur Maslina Muhamed	Lim Kok Hwa
Fuziah Md Amin	Nur Fazlin Abdullah	Suria Azlin Kasim
Noraliza Mohamad Ali	Kumutha Shanmugam	Nur Fathin Mohd Khalil
Suzana Abu Bakar	Siti Salwaty Ab Kadir	Mardziah Nawama
Wan Siti Zaleha Wan Zakaria	Abdul Latif Abd Kadir	Siti Khairunnisa Salleh
Sharuddin Shafie	Siti Fatimah Muhazir	Wan Aznie Fatimah Wan Abd Jalil
Rusnani Hussin@Isa	Md Sobri Md Yusoff	Nurul Najiha Norani
Rozita Misran	Siti Nur Atiqah Mohd Shafie	Nur Saadah Abd Majid
Malathi Ponnusamy	Adib Azri Shah Azman Shah	Nurafizah Paumil
Norazlin Muharam	Khairiyah Mokhtar	Muhammad Fadhil Mujab
Siti Salwani Ismail	Wan Nuraliya Afifah Wan Ramlifazlin	Sahida Aris @ Idris
Syahron Helmy Abdullah Halim	Mohamad Akmal Mohamad Asri	Kalana Macha
Syed Ibrahim Mohd Jamaluddin	Kamaruzaman Mohamed	Josephin Anak Puis

Services Statistics Division

Institute of Labour Market Information and Analysis

Prices, Income and Expenditure Statistics Division

National Accounts Statistics Division

Malaysian Bureau of Labour Statistics

International Trade Statistics Division

Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division

Manpower and Social Statistics Division

Methodology and Research Division

Economic Indicators Division

Balance of Payments Statistics Division

Strategic Communication and International Division

Industrial Production & Construction Statistics Division

Integration & Data Management Division

Core Team Big Data Analytic



@StatsMalaysia



www.dosm.gov.my



#StatsMalaysia || #MyStatsDay

#MyCensus2020 || #LeaveNoOneBehind

www.dosm.gov.my



@StatsMalaysia

