



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

eISSN 2716-6813



9 772716 681002

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC

STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 12 | 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. 12 | 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 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 December 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		
12	BOX ARTICLE		
21	SNAPSHOT	32	EXTERNAL SECTOR
22	AGRICULTURE	36	LABOUR SCENARIO
27	INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING	40	PRICES
29	SERVICES	44	WAY FORWARD
		47	ECONOMIC INDICATORS
		62	MESR MEMBERS
		63	ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

I am glad to present the twelfth and final volume of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) for 2023, from the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM). As we are approaching the year's end, I extend heartfelt thanks to our dedicated readers for your ongoing support and encouragement. Special appreciation is reserved for the MESR editorial board whose commitment has been invaluable. This volume offers a comprehensive overview of the economic landscape in October, along with a sneak peek into November 2023 statistics. Noteworthy is the inclusion of a captivating article titled "Assessment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Performance Indicators in Malaysia 2022: Are we on track towards 2030 Agenda?" The article focuses on assessing the availability, implementation, and performance of SDG indicators in Malaysia, aiming to gauge the nation's commitment and advancement towards the 2030 Agenda for sustainable development. I invite you to explore the insights within these pages and trust that MESR continues to be a valuable resource in your pursuit of economic knowledge.

Ending 2023, concerns persist over global inflation and challenging economic growth. Although the GDP for 2023 exceeded expectations, its momentum is waning due to multiple factors. The Asian Development Bank (ADB) forecasted 4.9 per cent GDP growth for developing Asian nations for 2023, with a projected decline to 4.8 per cent in 2024. Delving deeper into the statistics, countries like **China** foresees 5.2 per cent growth in 2023 but are expected to ease to 4.5 per cent in 2024. **India**, with a 6.7 per cent growth in 2023, anticipates maintaining the same rate in 2024. Meanwhile, **Malaysia**, which forecasted a growth of 4.2 per cent in 2023, is projected to grow slightly to 4.6 per cent in 2024. The varying GDP growth rates forecasted by the ADB underscore the economic challenges many countries are navigating.

Looking at the Malaysia's economic overview, Malaysia's economy showed resilience with positive growth sustained over three consecutive quarters in 2023, following a robust recovery in 2022. In the initial nine months (January – September) of 2023, the economy expanded by 3.9 per cent as against 9.2 per cent growth observed during the same period in 2022. In essence, Malaysia's economic performance in 2023 has revealed sector-specific growth patterns, external trade challenges, and a mix of positive and cautionary indicators, pointing towards a resilient yet nuanced economic landscape.

On the Department front, I am thrilled to seize this moment to share exhilarating news about the successful culmination of the 19th Session of the Governing Council of Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (SIAP) and the 18th Management Seminar, held in Kuala Lumpur. This event, organised by the Department of Statistics Malaysia on behalf of Malaysia, holds special significance as it serves as a crucial platform for evaluating the governance, financial status, and programme initiatives of the United Nations of Statistical Institute for Asia and the Pacific (UNSIAP), aligning seamlessly with the UNSIAP's Strategic Plan for 2021-2025. The 19th Session featured insightful discussions on key matters from the 18th Governing Council, including the Director's report on achievements in 2023, the proposed work program, and financial plan for 2024, as well as the formulation of the strategic plan for 2025-2029. Engaging discussions, collaborative insights, and the collective advancement of our shared objectives marked the essence of this significant event.

Concurrently, the Department released two new statistics in December 2023, namely the Malaysia Human Development Index (MHDI) Report 2022 and the Regional Tourism Satellite Account (RTSA) Sabah 2022 report. The MHDI measures human development across dimensions such as long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. The RTSA Sabah report presents tourism statistics at the regional level, providing insights into the performance of the tourism industry and its contribution to the Gross Domestic Product in the Sabah Region. These statistics serve as valuable tools for government agencies, economists, academicians, and individuals for planning, policy formulation, economic analysis, projections, and business development planning.

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".

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

December 2023

KEY REVIEW

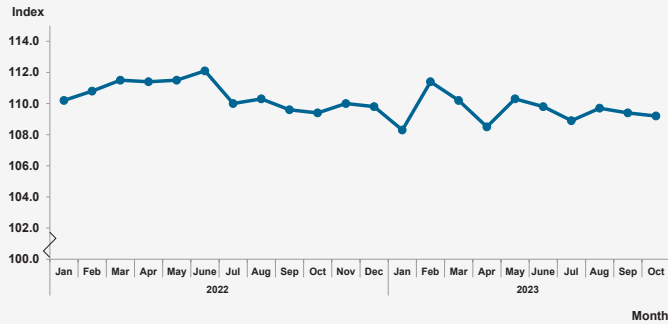
- Taking into consideration the persistent inflation and subdued global growth prospects, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) forecasted GDP growth in developing Asia countries at 4.9 per cent in 2023, and expected to grow at 4.8 per cent for the year 2024. Meanwhile, ADB also anticipated that Malaysia's economy to grow at 4.2 per cent and 4.6 per cent for the year 2023 and 2024, respectively.
- Malaysia's economy has sustained positive growth throughout the first three quarters of 2023. This consistent performance has contributed to a 3.9 per cent growth in Malaysia's economy during the first nine months (January to September) of 2023, in contrast to the 9.2 per cent growth observed in the corresponding period of 2022.
- Natural rubber production increased by 3.6 per cent year-on-year to record 32,944 tonnes in October 2023 (October 2022: 31,795 tonnes). The production on monthly basis recorded a 0.6 per cent marginal increase as compared to 32,757 tonnes in September 2023. Meanwhile, oil palm fresh fruit bunches production in November 2023 increased 4.6 per cent to 9,015,252 tonnes as against the same month in the previous year (November 2022: 8,619,339 tonnes). However, the monthly production declined by 6.9 per cent as compared to October 2023 (9,682,270 tonnes).
- In October 2023, Malaysia's Industrial Production Index (IPI) rebounded, showing a 2.7 per cent year-on-year growth, a significant improvement from the previous month's negative 0.5 per cent. This was the highest surge since May 2023, primarily fuelled by the robust performance in the Mining sector, which grew by 8.7 per cent growth (compared to -5.2% in September 2023). Concurrently, the Electricity and Manufacturing sectors maintained its positive momentum, with increase of 5.8 per cent (compared to 2.5% in September 2023) and 0.9 per cent (compared to 0.4% in September 2023), respectively.
- The Manufacturing sector recorded a 1.4 per cent decrease in sales value in October 2023, though the rate of decline narrowed as against 2.4 per cent drop in the previous month. This downturn was primarily influenced by the sustained reduction in the Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products sub-sector, which experienced a 9.5 per cent fall (compared to -12.3% in September 2023). Additionally, the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector recorded a 2.7 per cent decrease (compared to -0.04% in September 2023).
- Looking at the Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade performance, the monthly sales value reached RM142.3 billion in October 2023, representing a 6.5 per cent year-on-year increase. The growth was primarily propelled by the Wholesale Trade sub-sector, which expanded by 5.7 per cent or RM3.4 billion, reaching a total of RM63.3 billion. Subsequently, the Motor Vehicles and Retail Trade sub-sectors experienced growth rates of 19.1 per cent (+RM3.0 billion) and 3.9 per cent (+RM2.3 billion), respectively.
- Malaysia's inflation increased 1.8 per cent in October 2023, marking the lowest rate since April 2021, with the index reaching 130.9 as compared to 128.6 in the corresponding month of the previous year. This inflationary increase was propelled by the upward trends in Restaurants & Hotels, which rose by 4.6 per cent (compared to 4.4% in September 2023); Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, rising by 3.6 per cent (compared to 3.9% in September 2023); and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, showing a 1.4 per cent increase (compared to 1.5% in September 2023).
- On the other hand, the Producer Price Index (PPI) on an annual basis posted a marginal decline of 0.3 per cent, following an increase of 0.2 per cent in September 2023. The Manufacturing sector, registering a negative 0.7 per cent growth in October 2023 (compared to -0.8% in September 2023), followed by the Electricity & gas supply index with a decrease of 0.5 per cent. Meanwhile, some sectors showed increases namely the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector (3.8%), Mining sector (0.5%) and Water supply index (1.0%).
- Concurrently, Malaysia's total trade decreased by 2.4 per cent year-on-year to RM239.5 billion in October 2023 (October 2022: RM245.5 billion). Exports declined by 4.4 per cent, amounting to RM126.2 billion, while imports marginally decreased by 0.2 per cent to RM113.3 billion. As a result, the trade balance remained in surplus at RM12.9 billion, marking a 30.3 per cent decline from the preceding year.

- Malaysia's labour market showed a 2.0 per cent annual increase in the number of employed persons in October 2023, totalling 16.40 million persons (October 2022: 16.08 million persons). The labour force participation rate (LFPR) for October was recorded at 70.1 per cent, an escalation of 0.4 percentage points as against 69.7 per cent in October 2022. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate in contrast to the corresponding month of the previous year, decreased by 0.2 percentage points to 3.4 per cent.
- In October 2023, the Leading Index (LI) experienced a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 percent, dropping from 109.4 points in the preceding year to 109.2 points. This decline was mainly attributed to the contraction in Real Imports of Semi-Conductor (-33.6%), which has consistently remained negative for ten consecutive months. Examining the LI's smoothed growth rate for October 2023, it continued to trail below the 100.0 points trend, signalling a modest growth outlook. This is supported by positive private consumption and a favourable labour market.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

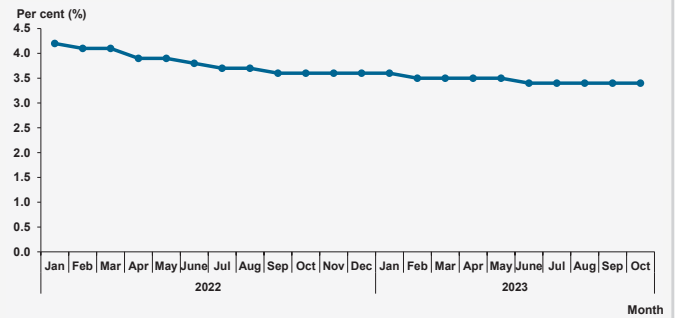
Leading Index

109.2
OCTOBER 2023



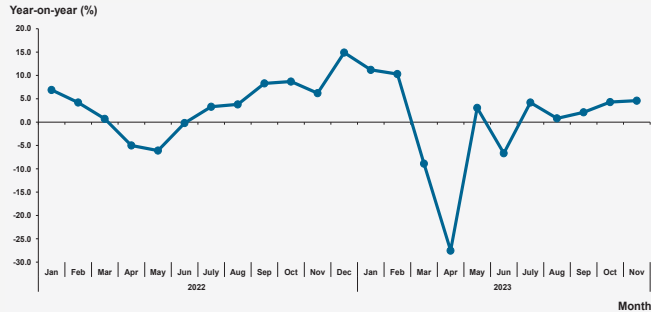
Unemployment Rate

3.4%
OCTOBER 2023



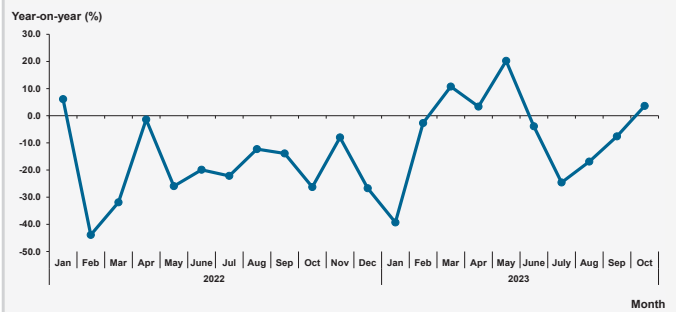
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

4.6%
NOVEMBER 2023



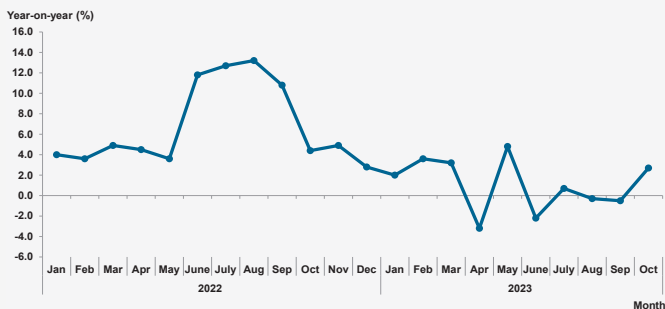
Production of Natural Rubber

3.6%
OCTOBER 2023



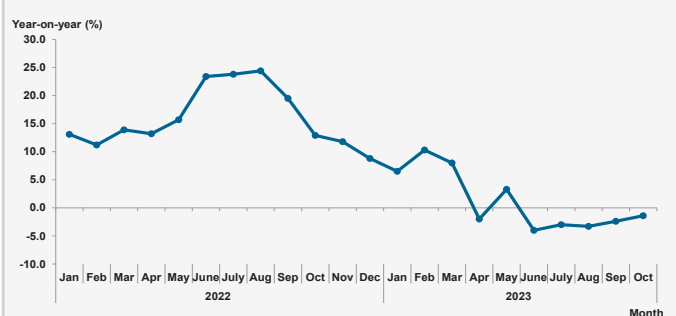
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

2.7%
OCTOBER 2023



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

-1.4%
OCTOBER 2023

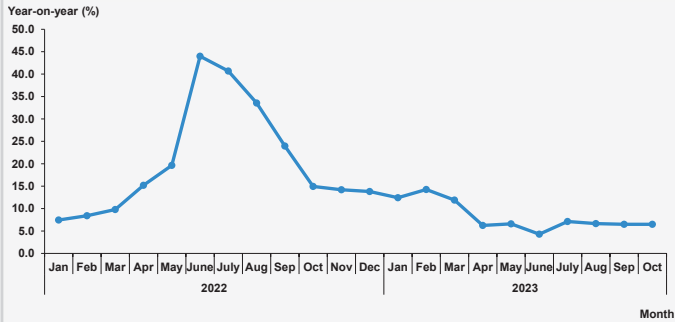


Note:

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

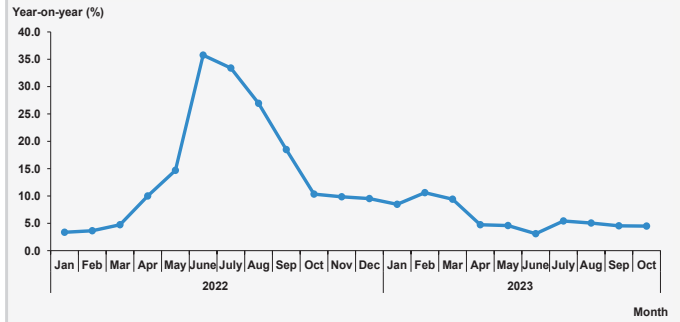
**Sales Value of
Wholesale & Retail Trade**

6.5%
OCTOBER 2023



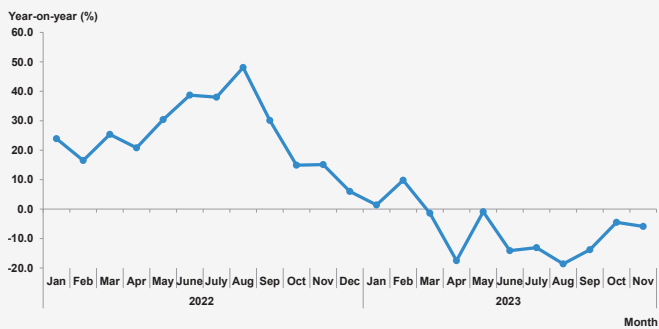
**Volume Index of
Wholesale & Retail Trade**

4.5%
OCTOBER 2023



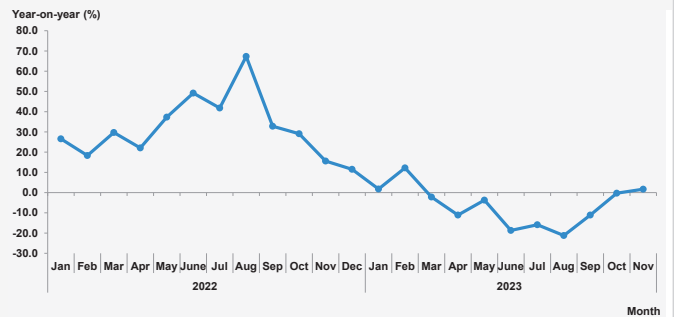
Exports

-5.9%
NOVEMBER 2023



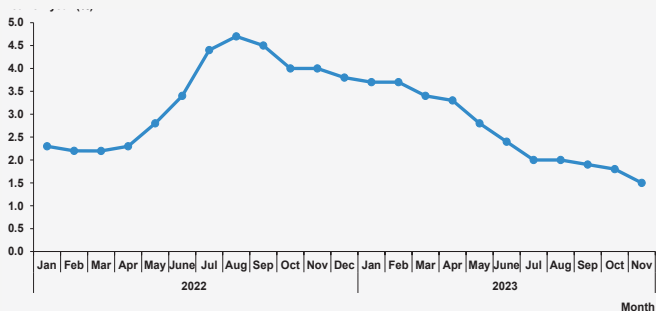
Imports

1.7%
NOVEMBER 2023



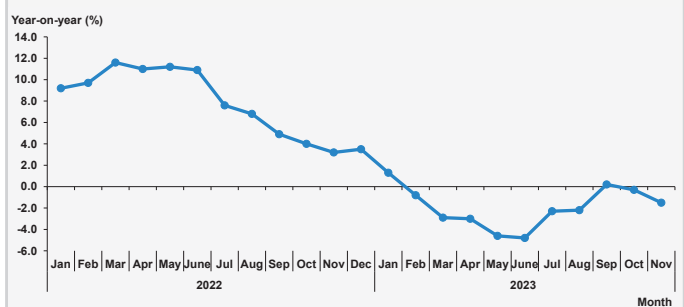
Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1.5%
NOVEMBER 2023



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

-1.5%
NOVEMBER 2023



OVERVIEW

World Economy

Despite the challenges, the global economy continues to face persistent inflation and subdued growth prospects. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2023 grew although some countries currently experiencing slowdown influenced by the impact of tighter financial conditions, weak trade growth, and declining business and consumer confidence. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the forecast for GDP growth in developing Asia countries is 4.9 per cent in 2023, and it is expected to grow at 4.8 per cent for the year 2024 (**Table 1**).

Table 1: GDP Growth Rate, 2022 – 2024*

Sub-regions	GDP Growth (%)		
	2022	2023*	2024*
Developing Asia	4.3	4.9	4.8
Caucasus and Central Asia	5.1	4.8	4.6
Kazakhstan	3.2	4.5	4.3
East Asia	2.8	4.7	4.2
Hong Kong, China	-3.5	3.6	3.3
People's Republic of China	3.0	5.2	4.5
Republic of Korea	2.6	1.3	2.2
Taipei, China	2.4	1.2	2.7
South Asia	6.7	5.7	6.0
India	7.2	6.7	6.7
Southeast Asia	5.6	4.3	4.7
Indonesia	5.3	5.0	5.0
Malaysia	8.7	4.2	4.6
Philippines	7.6	5.7	6.2
Singapore	3.6	1.0	2.5
Thailand	2.6	2.5	3.3
Vietnam	8.0	5.2	6.0
The Pacific	6.1	3.5	2.9

Source: Asian Development Outlook, December 2023

Note: * - forecast

The National Statistics Office of the United Kingdom (UK) reported that the GDP in October 2023 declined by 0.3 per cent, compared to a modest growth of 0.2 per cent in September 2023. The Services sector decreased by 0.2 per cent, with a significant decline in the Information and Communication sub-sector. Meanwhile, the Construction sector registered a 0.5 per cent decline in October 2023 after experiencing a 0.4 per cent growth in September 2023. This decline was attributed to a decrease in the New work sub-sector.

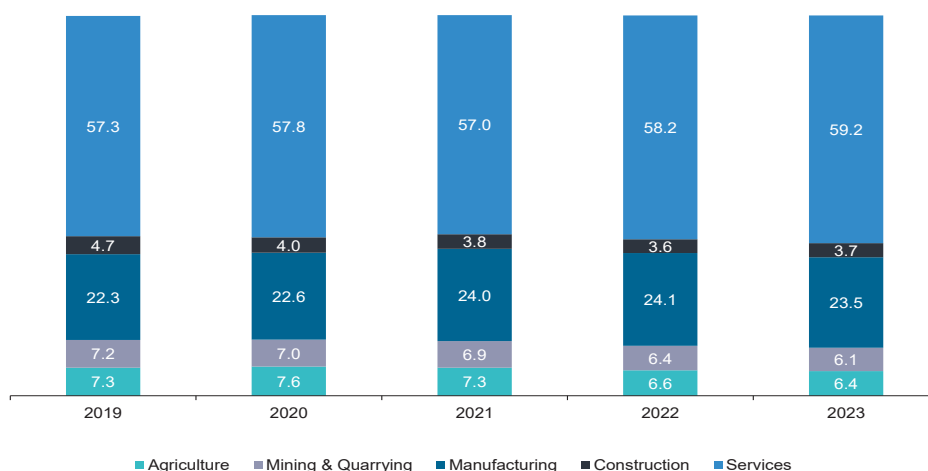
According to Statistics Canada, the GDP for October 2023 remained unchanged for a third consecutive month. The Retail trade sector increased by 1.2 per cent, marking the largest growth rate since January. The Mining, quarrying & oil and gas extraction sector also rose by 1.0 per cent, recovering from two consecutive monthly declines. Nevertheless, the Manufacturing sector contracted for the fourth time in five months, with a 0.6 per cent decrease in October.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's economy continued to record a positive growth in three consecutive quarters of 2023. Malaysia's economy grew by 3.9 per cent in the first nine months (January – September) of 2023, as compared to 9.2 per cent in the same period of 2022.

The Services and Manufacturing sectors remained the main contributors to Malaysia's economy for the first nine months of 2023, contributing of 59.2 per cent and 23.5 per cent, respectively. Furthermore, the Agriculture sector recorded a contribution of 6.4 per cent, while the Mining & quarrying sector recorded 6.1 per cent. Meanwhile, the Construction sector remained the lowest contributor, with a share of 3.7 per cent (**Chart 1**).

Chart 1: Malaysia's Economic Structure for First Nine Months (%), 2019 – 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

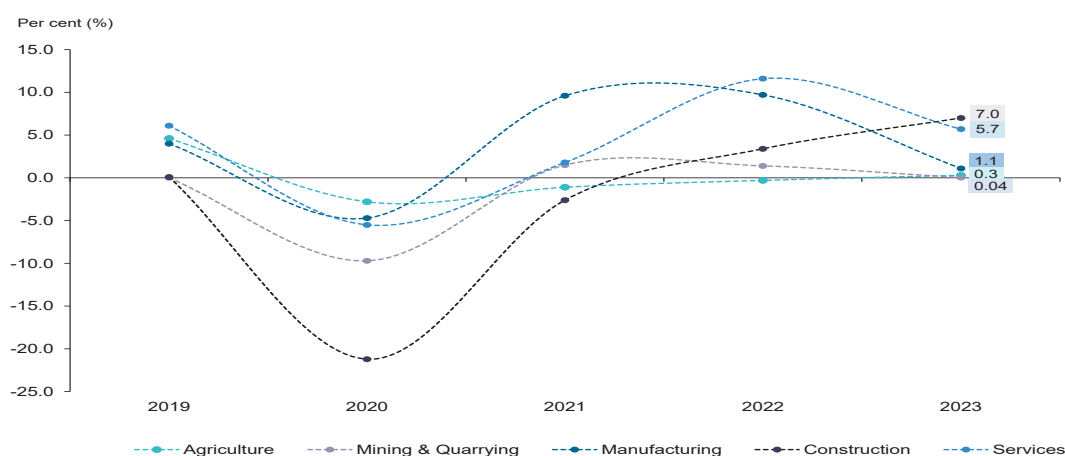
Notes : Excluded import duties

In terms of sectoral performance, all sectors showed positive growth for the first nine months of 2023 (**Chart 2**). The Services sector, which grew by 5.7 per cent, was mainly supported by the Wholesale & retail trade (6.4%) and Transport & storage (14.4%) sub-sectors.

The Manufacturing sector grew at a slower pace to 1.1 per cent in the same period from 9.7 per cent in the previous year. The growth was driven by performance in Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal and fabricated metal (4.8%), followed by Oils and fats from vegetable & animal and food processing (4.3%).

Meanwhile, the Construction sector showed encouraging growth, which expanded by 7.0 per cent as compared to 3.4 per cent in 2022. The increase was induced by a strong momentum in Civil engineering (13.6%) and Specialised construction activities (8.5%).

The Mining & quarrying sector registered a marginal growth of 0.04 per cent, supported by the Other mining & quarrying and support services (4.9%) and Crude oil & condensate (1.5%) sub-sectors. The Agriculture sector showed a recovery with a growth of 0.3 per cent as compared to a decrease of 0.3 per cent in 2022, influenced by an increase in the Other agriculture sub-sector (4.0%).

OVERVIEW**Chart 2: GDP Growth for First Nine Months (%), 2019 - 2023**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In view of external trade performance, Malaysia's merchandise trade remained decline in October 2023, though at a better rate. Total trade, exports and imports recorded a single-digit fall year-on-year for the first time since May 2023. Total trade shrank 2.4 per cent year-on-year, in line with the fall in exports and imports of 4.4 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively. Therefore, trade surplus decreased by 30.3 per cent. While in November, Malaysia's trade performance was still in a negative trajectory. Total trade, exports and trade surplus recorded a fall of 2.4 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 43.1 per cent, respectively. Nevertheless, imports showed an increase for the first time since February 2023 with 1.7 per cent.

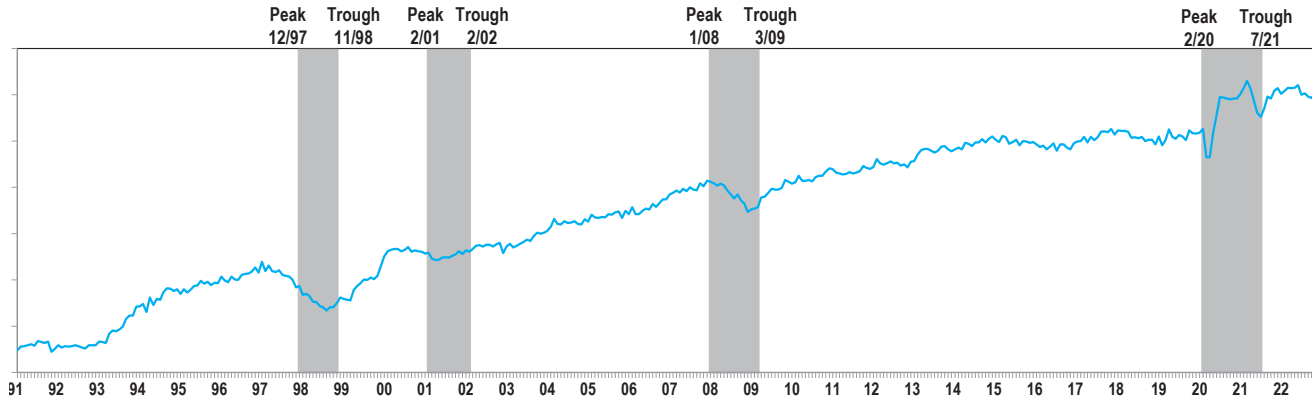
Meanwhile, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) regained its positive momentum in October 2023, recording 2.7 per cent year-on-year growth as compared to a negative 0.5 per cent registered in the previous month. The increase in October 2023 was driven by the robust performance in the Mining sector at 8.7 per cent. In the meantime, the growth of the Electricity and Manufacturing sectors continued at 5.8 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively.

The Manufacturing sales value showed a decline of 1.4 per cent year-on-year to record RM156.7 billion in October 2023. The decrease was predominantly influenced by the persistent decline in Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (-9.5%) and the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector (-2.7%).

In addition, the Wholesale & retail trade's sales amounted to RM142.3 billion in October 2023, with a growth of 6.5 per cent year-on-year. The performance was driven by the Wholesale trade sub-sector, which rose to 5.7 per cent to RM63.3 billion. This was followed by the Retail trade and Motor vehicle sub-sectors, which increased 3.9 per cent to RM60.6 billion and 19.1 per cent to RM18.4 billion, respectively. Besides, the volume index of Wholesale & retail trade posted a growth of 4.5 per cent in October 2023, which was contributed by Motor vehicles (15.8%), Wholesale trade (4.7%) and Retail trade (2.3%).

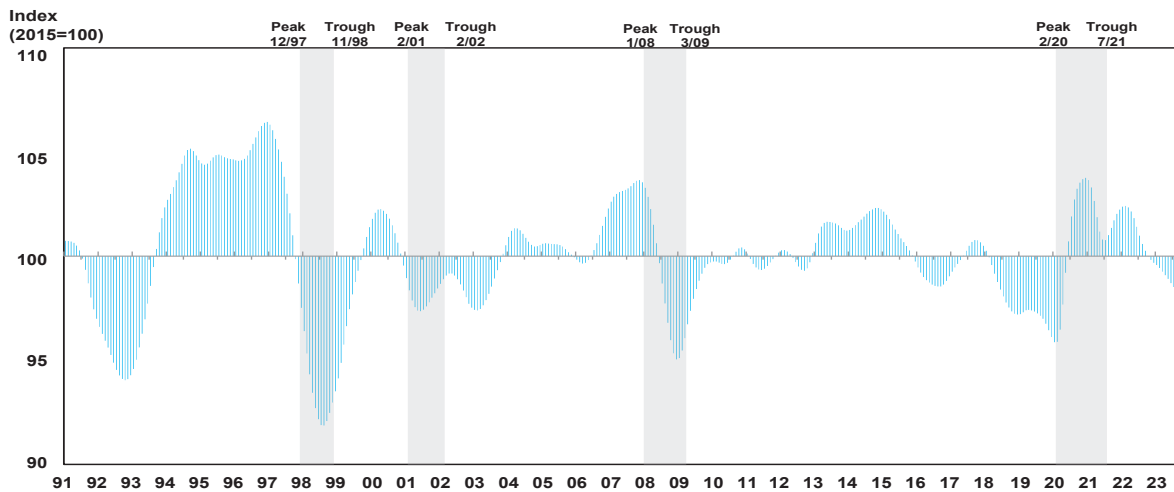
In October 2023, the Leading Index (LI) recorded a negative 0.2 per cent to 109.2 points, down from 109.4 points as compared to the previous year. The decline was attributed to a contraction in Real Imports of Semi Conductor (-33.6%), which has been negative for 10 consecutive months. On a monthly basis, the decline in LI narrowed to negative 0.2 per cent as against a negative 0.3 per cent in the previous month, partly due to the performance of Real Imports of Other Basic Precious & Other Non-ferrous Metals (0.5%). Nonetheless, the decline in Real Imports of Semi Conductors (-1.0%) had impacted the overall growth. Looking at the LI's smoothed growth for October 2023 which continued to be below the 100.0 points trend, it indicates a modest growth outlook in the near future. This is supported by positive private consumption and a favorable labor market.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Assessment of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Performance Indicators in Malaysia 2022: Are We on Track Towards 2030 Agenda?

Mohd Azmi Bahtiar¹; Nur-'Azah Afnan Hanafi²

^{1,2} Manpower and Social Statistics Division, Department of Statistics Malaysia

BACKGROUND OF SDG

The United Nations (UN) launched the 2030 Agenda in 2015, which focuses on sustainable development. All 193 UN member states include Malaysia are committed in supporting and implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) to achieve the set objectives and targets. A global indicator framework consisting of 244 indicators was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly to measure the 17 goals and 169 targets. During the 51st Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2020, the indicator framework was reviewed, and 247 indicators were adopted. While the 53rd Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2022 stated that the total of current global SDG indicator count is 248 (231 unique indicators).

IMPLEMENTATION OF SDG IN MALAYSIA

At the national level, efforts to establish SDG indicators started since 2016 through workshops and series of meetings with relevant ministries and agencies. To date, 51 ministries and agencies are involved in the development of SDG indicators in Malaysia. National SDG Governance is established and chaired by YAB Prime Minister to monitor the implementation of SDG. This demonstrates the nation's serious commitment to achieving a fair, inclusive and sustainable country by adopting 2030 Agenda as a target in government policy. Therefore, it is crucial for us to assess the availability and achievement of SDG indicators as these indicators play a crucial role in the measurement, monitoring and success of SDG implementation in the country.

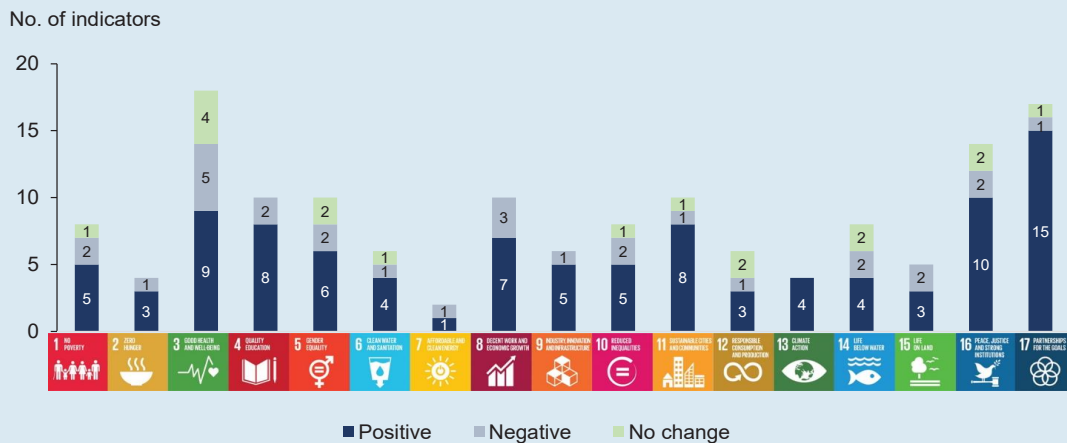
AVAILABILITY OF SDG 2022 INDICATORS

The availability status of Malaysia's SDG indicators has been progressing from 99 indicators (41%) in 2018 to 175 indicators (71%) in 2021. The availability of indicators has improved further to 195 representing 79 per cent of the global indicators with 20 additional indicators at the national level in 2022 as compared to 2021. At the state level, the availability of indicators was 80 in 2022 as compared to 76 in the previous year. Meanwhile, at the district level, there were 23 available indicators in 2022 as compared to 20 indicators in 2021. The achievement in the availability of SDG indicators showcases Malaysia's commitment in achieving Sustainable Development Goals.

PERFORMANCE OF SDG INDICATORS BY GOAL

In the view of the performance of SDG indicators in 2022, out of a total of 195 reported indicators, data for 146 indicators are available for the year 2022. A total of 100 indicators (68%) show positive increases during that period, while the remaining 29 indicators (20%) show negative growth and 17 indicators (12%) show no change. Goal 17 recorded the highest number of positive indicators, with 15 indicators, followed by Goal 16 (10 indicators) and Goal 3 (9 indicators).

Chart 1a: Performance of SDG indicators in Malaysia by Goals based on the SDG Indicators Report, Malaysia, 2022



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Sustainable Development Goal 1 (SDG1) aims to eradicate extreme poverty by 2030. SDG1 includes 13 indicators at the global level and eight (8) indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Among the indicators that have achieved positive targets are SDG 1.4.1 (Access to basic needs), SDG 1.5.1 (Disasters), SDG 1.5.3 (Reduction of disaster risk), SDG 1.5.4 (Local government disaster risk reduction) and SDG 1.a.2 (Government expenditure on health). Two (2) indicators that recorded negative changes are SDG 1.2.1 (National poverty line) and SDG 1.3.1 (Social protection), while SDG 1.1.1 (International poverty line) remained unchanged. In the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP), Malaysia demonstrates a stronger commitment to addressing poverty issues, particularly through Theme 2 and Driver of Change 6. The primary focus is on transforming approaches to combat persistent poverty by the year 2025.

Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG2) sets out to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. SDG2 encompasses 14 indicators at global level and four (4) indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Three (3) indicators show positive performance are SDG 2.2.1 (Prevalence of stunting), SDG 2.3.1 (Agricultural productivity) and SDG 2.5.1 (Genetic resources for food). However, SDG 2.2.2 (Prevalence of overweight) records negative performance in 2022. The National Agrofood Policy, 2021-2030 (DAN 2.0) is the government's initiative to develop a sustainable, resilient and hightech agrifood sector to drive economic growth, improve the well-being of the people and prioritise food security and nutrition.

The target of **Sustainable Development Goal 3 (SDG3)** is to ensure a healthy life and promote well-being at all ages. SDG3 encompasses 28 indicators at global level and 18 indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Nine (9) indicators show positive performance for this goal, namely SDG 3.1.1 (Maternal mortality), SDG 3.1.2 (Trained health personnel), SDG 3.3.5 (Mass drug administration), SDG 3.4.2 (Suicide rate), SDG 3.7.2 (Adolescent birth rate), SDG 3.b.1 (Vaccination coverage), SDG 3.c.1 (Health workforce), SDG 3.d.1 (International Health Regulations) and 3.d.2 (Antimicrobial resistance). Indicators that record negative performance are SDG 3.2.1 (Under-5 mortality), SDG 3.2.2 (Neonatal mortality), SDG 3.3.2 (Tuberculosis incidence), SDG 3.5.1 (Drug treatment coverage) and SDG 3.6.1 (Road traffic mortality). The Ministry of Health Malaysia (MOH) has prepared the MOH Action Plan 2021-2025 to enhance the country's healthcare system. This Action Plan comprises four cores, namely:

- i. Core Strategy 1: Strengthening Healthcare Services;
- ii. Core Strategy 2: Enhancing Healthcare Financing;
- iii. Core Strategy 3: Strengthening Health Awareness and Community Empowerment; and
- iv. Core Strategy 4: Leveraging Technology and Innovation in Healthcare.

The target of **Sustainable Development Goal 4 (SDG4)** is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education. SDG4 encompasses 12 indicators at global level and 10 indicators are available at the national level in 2022. A total of eight (8) indicators show positive performance for this goal, that are SDG 4.1.2 (Completion rate), SDG 4.2.2 (Participation rate in pre-primary education), SDG 4.4.1 (Information and communication technology skills), SDG 4.5.1 (Gender parity index), SDG 4.6.1 (Literacy proficiency level), SDG 4.a.1 (Basic services), SDG 4.b.1 (Official development assistance for scholarships), and SDG 4.c.1 (Qualified teachers). Meanwhile, two (2) indicators show negative performance, which are SDG 4.2.1 (children developmentally on track in health) and SDG 4.3.1 (Youth and adults in formal and non-formal education and training).

The Education Development Plan 2013-2025 has set targets to be achieved in terms of quality, equity and access over a period of 13 years. There are five aspirations for the Malaysian education system:

- i. Access - 100% enrollment across all education levels from pre-school to upper secondary by the year 2020;
- ii. Quality - The country to be in the top one-third in international assessments such as TIMSS and PISA within 15 years;
- iii. Equity - A 50% reduction in achievement gaps (urban-rural, socioeconomic, gender) by the year 2020;
- iv. Unity - An education system that offers shared experiences and values to children while appreciating diversity; and
- v. Efficiency - A system that maximizes student success within existing resources.

Sustainable Development Goal 5 (SDG5) aims to achieve gender equality and empower women and girls. SDG5 encompasses 14 indicators at global level and 10 indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Six (6) indicators record positive achievements, namely SDG 5.5.1 (Legal framework), SDG 5.5.2 (Women in managerial positions), SDG 5.6.2 (Adolescent Social and Reproductive Health Policy), SDG 5.a.2 (Land ownership laws), SDG 5.b.1 (Mobile phone ownership) and SDG 5.c.1 (Gender equality system). Two (2) indicators showing negative changes are SDG 5.5.2 (Sexual violence other than intimate partner) and SDG 5.5.1 (Seats held by women in the national parliament). The National Women's Policy implemented in 1989 aims to ensure the development and empowerment of women by mainstreaming women's interests to fully realise their potential in the planning and development of the country, striving for gender equality.

Sustainable Development Goal 6 (SDG6) aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. SDG6 encompasses 11 indicators at global level and six (6) indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Four (4) indicators record positive achievements for this goal, that are SDG 6.1.1 (Managed drinking water), SDG 6.2.1 (Sanitation services), SDG 6.3.1 (Treated domestic wastewater) and SDG 6.3.2 (Good ambient water quality). Meanwhile, SDG 6.4.2 shows negative achievement (Water stress level), while SDG 6.5.2 (Transboundary basin areas) remained unchanged. The National Water Policy 2010-2050 outlines strategic directions and frameworks for strategic actions to ensure the sustainable use and development of water resources for the benefit of the country, its population and the environment.

The target of **Sustainable Development Goal 7 (SDG7)** is to ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all. SDG7 encompasses six (6) indicators at global level and two (2) indicators are available at the national level in 2022 with SDG 7.1.2 (Dependency on fossil fuels and clean technology) recorded a positive achievement while SDG 7.1.1 (Access to electricity) recorded a negative achievement for this goal. The implementation of the National Energy Policy (2022-2040) is a government initiative to increase the use of clean energy sources in the primary energy mix.

The target of **Sustainable Development Goal 8 (SDG8)** is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. SDG8 encompasses 16 indicators

at global level and 10 indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Seven (7) indicators record positive achievements for this goal, namely SDG 8.1.1 (GDP per capita), SDG 8.2.1 (GDP per employees), SDG 8.5.1 (Average earnings), SDG 8.5.2 (Unemployment rate), SDG 8.9.1 (GDP from tourism), SDG 8.10.2 (Having an account in a financial institution) and SDG 8.b.1 (Strategies for youth employment). Conversely, three (3) indicators show negative performance, namely SDG 8.6.1 (Youth not in education, employment, or training), SDG 8.8.1 (Fatal and non-fatal occupational injuries) and SDG 8.10.1 (Number of commercial bank branches). Economic growth aspects as emphasised in the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP) are the government's action to enhance the achievement of SDG8.

The target of **Sustainable Development Goal 9** (SDG9) is to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation. SDG9 encompasses 12 indicators at global level and six (6) indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Five (5) indicators record positive achievements for SDG9, namely SDG 9.1.2 (Total passengers and freight), SDG 9.2.1 (Value added in manufacturing), SDG 9.2.2 (Energy use in manufacturing), SDG 9.b.1 (High and medium-tech industries) and SDG 9.c.1 (Mobile network coverage). On the other hand, SDG 9.3.1 (Small-scale industries) posted a negative performance. In response to the Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR), the National Policy on Industry 4.0 or Industry4WRD was launched on 31st October 2018 to promote digital transformation in the manufacturing and related service sectors in Malaysia. Meanwhile, the National Transport Policy 2019-2030 aims to develop a sustainable transportation sector that drives economic growth and supports the well-being of the people in line with the country's status as a developed nation.

Sustainable Development Goal 10 (SDG10) aims to reduce inequality within and among countries. SDG10 encompasses 14 indicators at global level and eight (8) indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Five indicators record positive achievements in SDG10, namely SDG 10.1.1 (Expenditure or income of the lowest 40 percent of the population), SDG 10.2.1 (Population below 50 percent of median income), SDG 10.5.1 (Financial Stability Indicator), SDG 10.7.2 (Migration policy) and SDG 10.a.1 (Zero tariff product). Meanwhile, two (2) indicators show negative performance, which are SDG 10.4.1 (Compensation of employees) and SDG 10.c.1 (Remittance costs).

The target of **Sustainable Development Goal 11** (SDG11) is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. SDG11 encompasses 15 indicators at global level and 10 indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Eight (8) indicators record positive achievements in SDG11, that are SDG 11.3.1 (Land consumption rate), SDG 11.5.1 (Disasters), SDG 11.6.1 (Waste managed), SDG 11.6.2 (Fine particulate matter levels), SDG 11.7.2 (Victims of sexual harassment), SDG 11.a.1 (National urban policy), SDG 11.b.1 (National disaster risk reduction strategy) and SDG 11.b.2 (Local disaster risk reduction strategy). Meanwhile, the indicator showing negative performance is SDG 11.7.1 (Public open space). The Second National Urbanisation Policy (DPN2) 2016-2025 is the government's step to ensure sustainable urban development with a focus on balancing the physical, environmental, social and economic development of the country.

Sustainable Development Goal 12 (SDG12) aims to ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. SDG12 encompasses 13 indicators global-level and six (6) indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Three (3) indicators show positive performance, namely SDG 12.1.1 (Transition policy towards sustainable consumption and production), SDG 12.5.1 (National recycling rate) and SDG 12.7.1 (Policy implementation level). Meanwhile, one (1) indicator, SDG 12.4.2 (Hazardous waste), and two (2) indicators, SDG 12.4.1 (International environmental agreements) and SDG 12.b.1 (Implementation of standard accounting tools), each record negative performance and no change, respectively. Government policy contributing to the achievement of SDG12 is the National Solid Waste Management Policy 2016.

The target of **Sustainable Development Goal 13** (SDG13) is to take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts. SDG13 encompasses eight (8) indicators at global level and four (4) indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Four (4) indicators under SDG13 record positive performance in 2022. These are SDG 13.1.1 (Disasters), SDG 13.1.2 (National disaster risk reduction strategy), SDG 13.1.3 (Local disaster risk reduction strategy) and SDG 13.2.1 (National climate change strategy). One of government policies supporting

to the achievement of SDG13 is the National Climate Change Policy.

The target of **Sustainable Development Goal 14** (SDG14) is to conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development. SDG14 encompasses 10 indicators at global level and eight (8) indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Four indicators achieve positive performance for SDG14, namely SDG 14.2.1 (Ecosystems of marine areas), SDG 14.3.1 (Marine water quality), SDG 14.b.1 (Small scale fisheries regulations) and SDG 14.c.1 (International Law of the Sea Convention). One of government policies that can contribute to the achievement of SDG14 is the National Fisheries Development Plan 2021-2030.

The target of **Sustainable Development Goal 15** (SDG15) is to protect, restore and promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, manage forests, combat desertification and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss sustainably. SDG15 includes 14 indicators at global level and five (5) indicators are available at the national level in 2022. Three (3) indicators show positive performance for this goal, that are SDG 15.6.1 (Equitable and fair benefit-sharing policies), SDG 15.8.1 (Preventive or control laws for invasive alien species) and SDG 15.9.1 (Aichi Biodiversity Target 2). Meanwhile, two (2) indicators indicate negative performance, namely SDG 15.7.1 (Trade in live wild animals) and SDG 15.c.1 (Trade in live wild animals). One of policy that can contribute to the achievement of SDG 15 is the Malaysian Forestry Policy 2021.

Sustainable Development Goal 16 (SDG16) aims to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates worldwide. SDG16 includes 24 indicators at global level and 14 indicators are available at the national level in 2022. There are 10 indicators that show positive performance in SDG16. These are SDG 16.1.1 (Victims of homicide), SDG 16.1.3 (Victims of crime), SDG 16.2.1 (Child abuse), SDG 16.2.2 (Victims of human trafficking), SDG 16.3.1 (Victims of violence), SDG 16.3.2 (Unsentenced detainees), SDG 16.4.2 (Seized weapons), SDG 16.5.1 (Corruption), SDG 16.7.1 (Positions in government institutions) and SDG 16.a.1 (National human rights institutions). The National Security Policy 2021-2025 is seen as capable of enhancing the achievement of SDG16.

Sustainable Development Goal 17 (SDG17) aims to strengthen implementation methods and revitalise Global Cooperation for Sustainable Development. SDG17 includes 24 indicators at global level and 17 indicators are available at the national level in 2022. 15 indicators record positive performance in SDG17, namely SDG 17.1.1 (Government revenue), SDG 17.1.2 (Tax and federal spending revenue), SDG 17.3.1 (Malaysian Technical Cooperation Programme), SDG 17.6.1 (Broadband subscriptions), SDG 17.8.1 (Individuals using the Internet), SDG 17.9.1 (Financial and technical assistance), SDG 17.11.1 (Global export contribution), SDG 17.12.1 (Average tariffs), SDG 17.14.1 (Sustainable development policies), SDG 17.15.1 (Decision-making and planning tools framework), SDG 17.16.1 (Development effectiveness monitoring framework), SDG 17.18.1 (Statistical indicator capacity), SDG 17.18.2 (National statistical regulations), SDG 17.18.3 (National statistical plans) and SDG 17.19.2 (Population and housing census).

LIMITATIONS/ CONSTRAINTS

The performance of SDG indicators discussed in this article only analyses the perspective of growth or achievement in 2022 as compared to the previous years. National SDG targets need to be established at the target/indicator level to depict the SDG performance to be achieved by the year 2030. With the establishment of these targets, a comprehensive assessment can be conducted to measure the gap between current target values and the target values that have been set.

CONCLUSION

The availability of SDG indicators is crucial for measuring the country's performance towards achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Therefore, the collaboration and commitment of all agencies/ministries are essential in collecting data to provide high quality indicators for measuring and monitoring the achievements of the Twelfth Malaysia Plan (12MP) which is aligned with the SDG. Increase in the availability of indicators to

79 per cent (195 indicators) in 2022 indicates that the country is moving in the right direction to measure more inclusive SDG achievements to ensure that no one is left behind.

The improvement in SDG performance in 2022 provides a preliminary overview of the country's recovery after the global health crisis in 2020 and 2021. Setting SDG targets at the indicator level is also necessary to measure current achievements against the set targets. The government's efforts to develop the SDG Roadmap Phase 2 demonstrate the nation's commitment to ensuring more effective implementation towards achieving the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

REFERENCES

Department of Statistics Malaysia. Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Indicators, Malaysia, 2022.

Statistics Netherlands (CBS). SDGs in the Netherlands: Status Report 2020.

Ministry of Economy. Twelfth Malaysia Plan, 2020-2025.

Ministry of Health Malaysia. MOH Action Plan 2021-2025.

Ministry of Education Malaysia. Education Development Plan 2013-2025.

Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security Malaysia. National Agrofood Policy 2.0, 2021-2030.

Ministry of Women, Family and Community Development. National Women's Policy and Women's Development Action Plan.

Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change. National Water Policy 2010-2050.

Ministry of Economy. National Energy Policy (2022-2040).

Ministry of Transport. National Transport Policy 2019-2030.

Federal Department of Town and Country Planning. Second National Urbanisation Policy (DPN2) 2016-2025.

National Solid Waste Management Department. National Solid Waste Management Policy 2016.

Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change. National Climate Change Policy.

Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Climate Change. Malaysian Forestry Policy 2021.

This page is deliberately left blank



SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

This page is deliberately left blank


MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA



MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 12/ 2023

PRODUCTION



Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)

Nov 2023:	Oct 2023:	Sep 2023:
9,015,252 tonnes	9,682,270 tonnes	9,343,435 tonnes
▲ 4.6%	▲ 4.3%	▲ 2.1%



Production of Natural Rubber

Oct 2023:	Sep 2023:	Aug 2023:
32,944 tonnes	32,757 tonnes	31,309 tonnes
▲ 3.6%	▼ -7.6%	▼ -16.9%



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Oct 2023:	Sep 2023:	Aug 2023:
▲ 2.7%	▼ -0.5%	▼ -0.3%



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

Oct 2023:	Sep 2023:	Aug 2023:
RM156.7 billion	RM157.8 billion	RM152.2 billion
▼ -1.4%	▼ -2.4%	▼ -3.3%



Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector

Oct 2023:	Sep 2023:	Aug 2023:
RM142.3 billion	RM142.7 billion	RM142.5 billion
▲ 6.5%	▲ 6.5%	▲ 6.7%

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exports



Nov 2023:	RM122.1 billion	▼ -5.9%
*Oct 2023:	RM126.2 billion	▼ -4.4%
Sep 2023:	RM124.3 billion	▼ -13.8%

Imports



Nov 2023:	RM109.7 billion	▲ 1.7%
*Oct 2023:	RM113.3 billion	▼ -0.2%
Sep 2023:	RM99.9 billion	▼ -11.1%

*As published for the corresponding month

LABOUR MARKET

Number of Employed Persons



Oct 2023:	16.40 million persons	▲ 2.0%
Sep 2023:	16.38 million persons	▲ 2.0%
Aug 2023:	16.35 million persons	▲ 2.1%

Unemployment Rate



Oct 2023:	3.4%
Sep 2023:	3.4%
Aug 2023:	3.4%

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)



Nov 2023:	▲ 1.5%
Oct 2023:	▲ 1.8%
Sep 2023:	▲ 1.9%

Producer Price Index (PPI)



Nov 2023:	▼ -1.5%
Oct 2023:	▼ -0.3%
Sep 2023:	▲ 0.2%

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

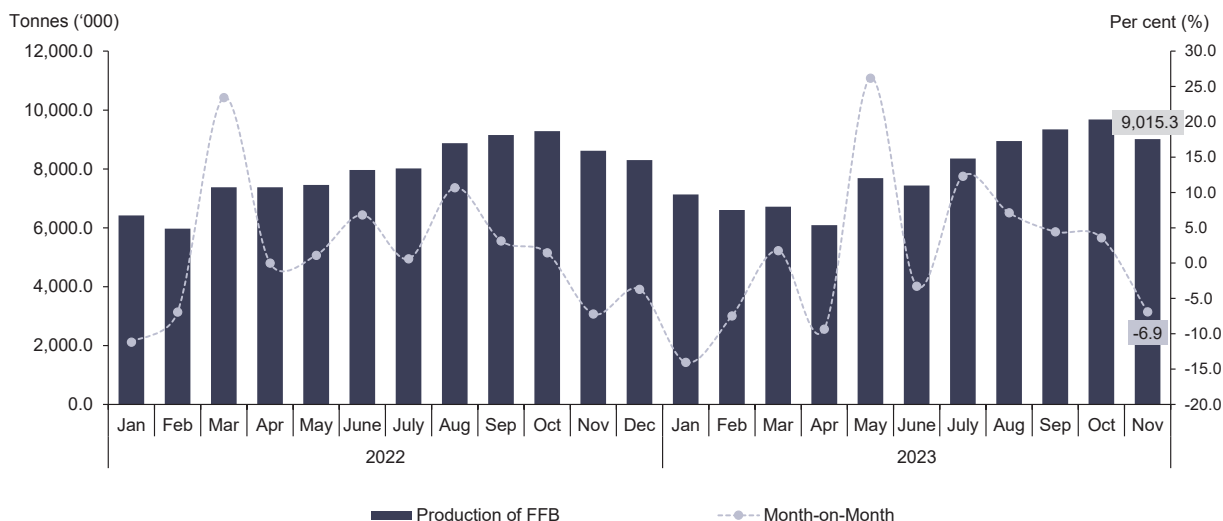
Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol.12/ 2023, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

AGRICULTURE

Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in November 2023 decreased by 6.9 per cent to 9,015,252 tonnes as against October 2023 (9,682,270 tonnes) (**Chart 5**). However, year-on-year comparison showed an increase of 4.6 per cent as against November 2022 (8,619,339 tonnes).

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



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average yield of fresh fruit bunches by estates in November 2023 shrank 6.7 per cent to 1.54 tonnes/ha as compared to October 2023 (1.65 tonnes/ha) (**Table 1**). The average yield of fresh fruit bunches by estates operating in Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah / Sarawak decreased by 5.2 per cent to 1.63 tonnes/ha (October 2023: 1.72 tonnes/ha) and 7.0 per cent to 1.47 tonnes/ha (October 2023: 1.58 tonnes/ha), respectively.

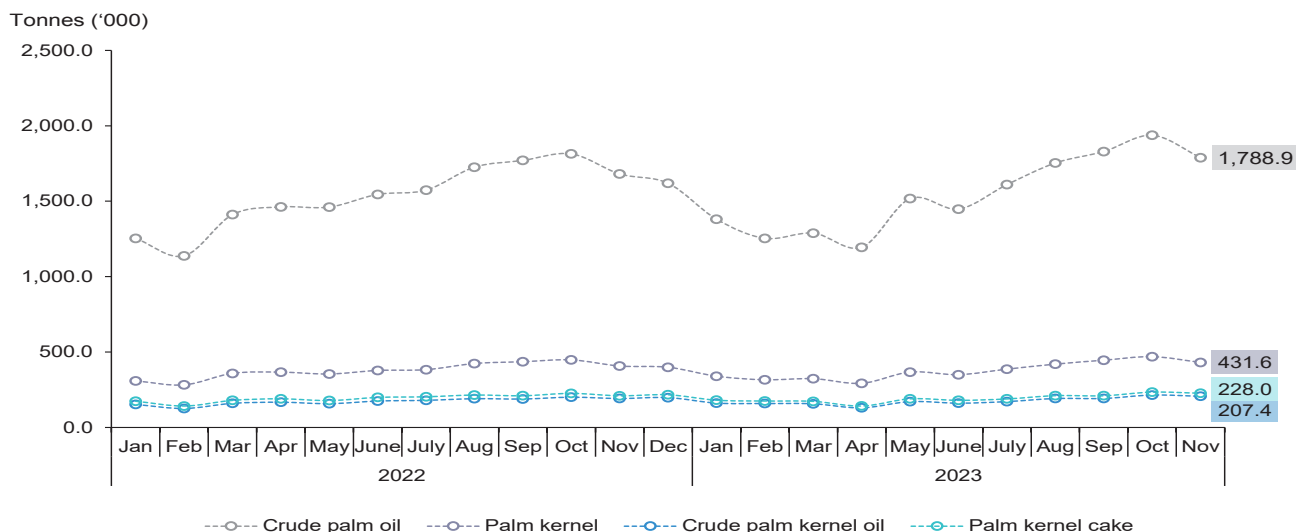
Table 2: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, January 2022 - November 2023 (Tonnes/Ha)

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	Nov
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	1.54
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	1.63
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	1.47

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The production of crude palm oil and palm kernel decreased by 7.7 per cent (November 2023: 1,788,870 tonnes, October 2023: 1,937,224 tonnes) and 8.0 per cent (November 2023: 431,641 tonnes, October 2023: 469,404 tonnes), respectively. Production of crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake also declined by 3.8 per cent (November 2023: 207,446 tonnes, October 2023: 215,649 tonnes) and 3.1 per cent (November 2023: 227,953 tonnes, October 2023: 235,318 tonnes), respectively.

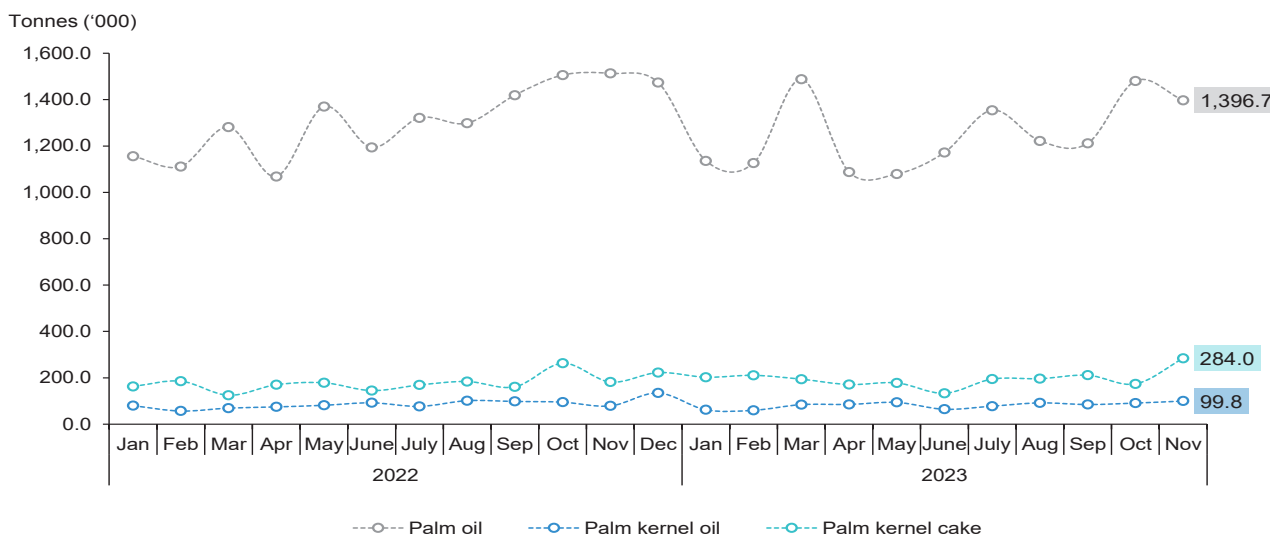
Chart 6: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, January 2022 - November 2023



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil decreased 5.7 per cent to 1,396,721 tonnes as compared to October 2023 (1,480,686 tonnes), while exports of palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake increased by 9.7 per cent (November 2023: 99,768 tonnes, October 2023: 90,972 tonnes) and 63.8 per cent (November 2023: 284,031 tonnes, October 2023: 173,441 tonnes), respectively.

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

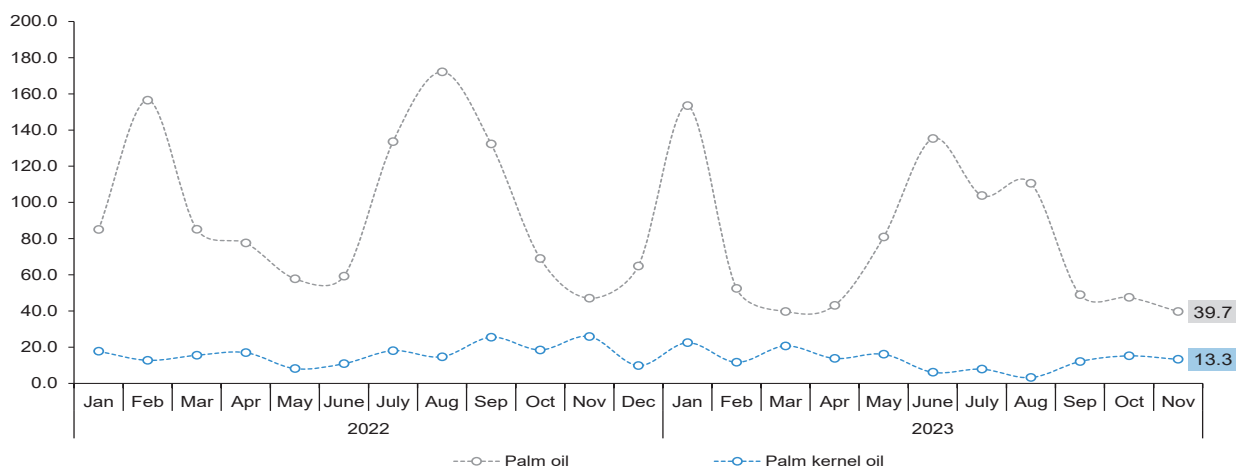


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil and palm kernel oil also decreased by 16.5 per cent (November 2023: 39,696 tonnes, October 2023: 47,557 tonnes) and 12.7 per cent (November 2023: 13,310 tonnes, October 2023: 15,246 tonnes).

AGRICULTURE

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



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

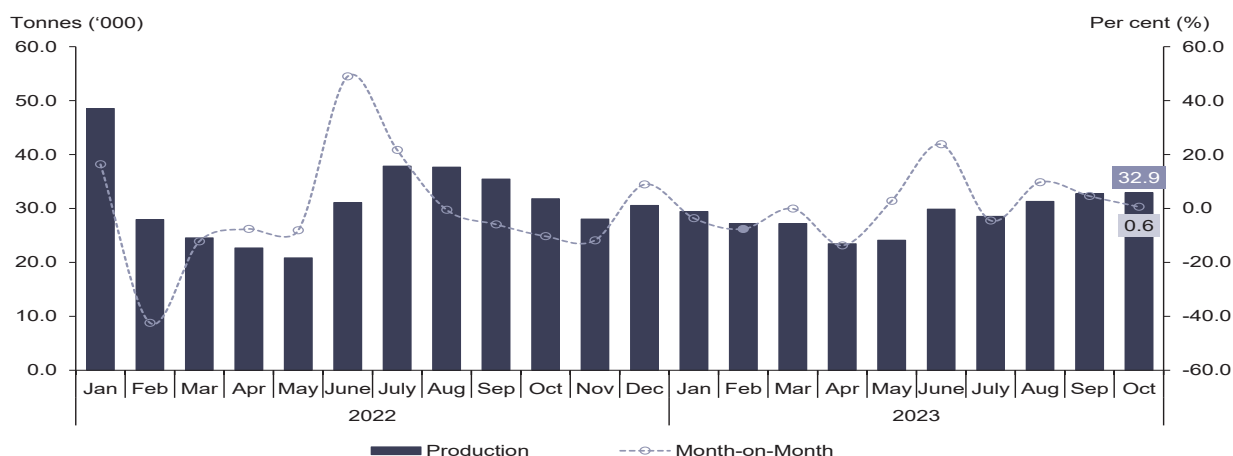
The activities in mechanisation and automation research in oil palm plantations are expected to be enhanced further following the re-strengthening of the Palm Mechanisation and Automation Research Consortium (MARCOP), which focuses on the latest mechanisation and automation technology within the framework of Industrial Revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0). The improvement will increase the productivity of the oil palm plantation industry and reduce the dependence on human labour.

(*Terus Kemampuan Industri Sawit Negara, Harian Metro, 15 December 2023*)

Rubber

Natural rubber production edged up by 0.6 per cent in October 2023 to 32,944 tonnes as against 32,757 tonnes in September 2023 (**Chart 9**). Year-on-year comparison showed that the natural rubber production increased by 3.6 per cent (October 2022: 31,795 tonnes).

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

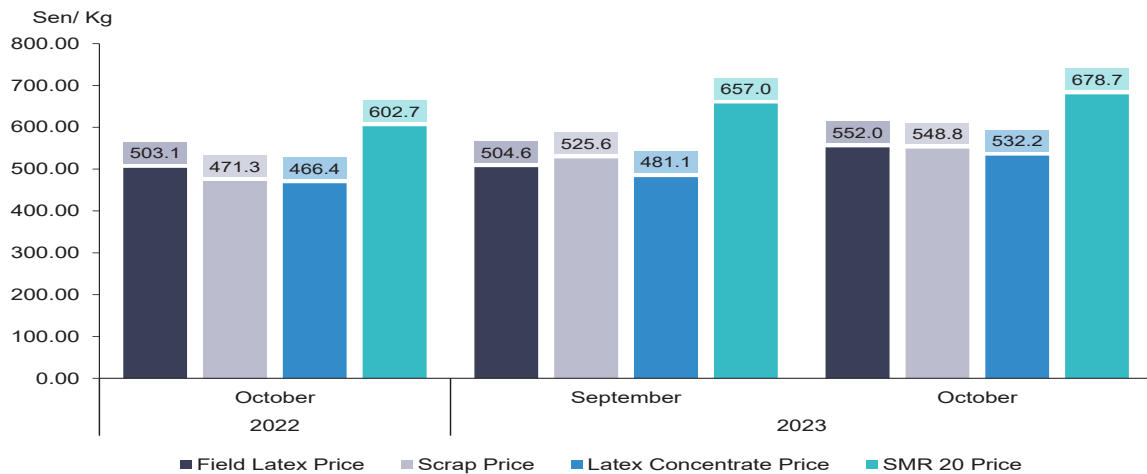


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The smallholdings sector was the main contributor to the natural rubber production in October 2023 with a share of 84.2 per cent (27,730 tonnes) and the remaining 5.8 per cent (5,214 tonnes) was from the estate sector. In view of month-on-month, production for the smallholder sector decreased by 1.1 per cent while the estate sector increased 10.2 per cent. A similar growth was recorded on an annual basis, with the production in smallholdings declining by 0.7 per cent, while estate sector showed an incline of 34.8 per cent as compared to October 2022.

The analysis of the average monthly price revealed that Concentrated Latex rose by 10.6 per cent (October 2023: 532.20 sen per kg; September 2023: 481.08 sen per kg) and Scrap increased by 4.4 per cent (October 2023: 548.84 sen per kg; September 2023: 525.59 sen per kg). Prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) increased between 3.2 per cent to 10.5 per cent. The World Bank Commodity Price Data reported that prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) has increased 2.1 per cent (from USD1.42/kg to USD1.45/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) increased 3.4 per cent (from USD1.55/kg to USD1.61/kg).

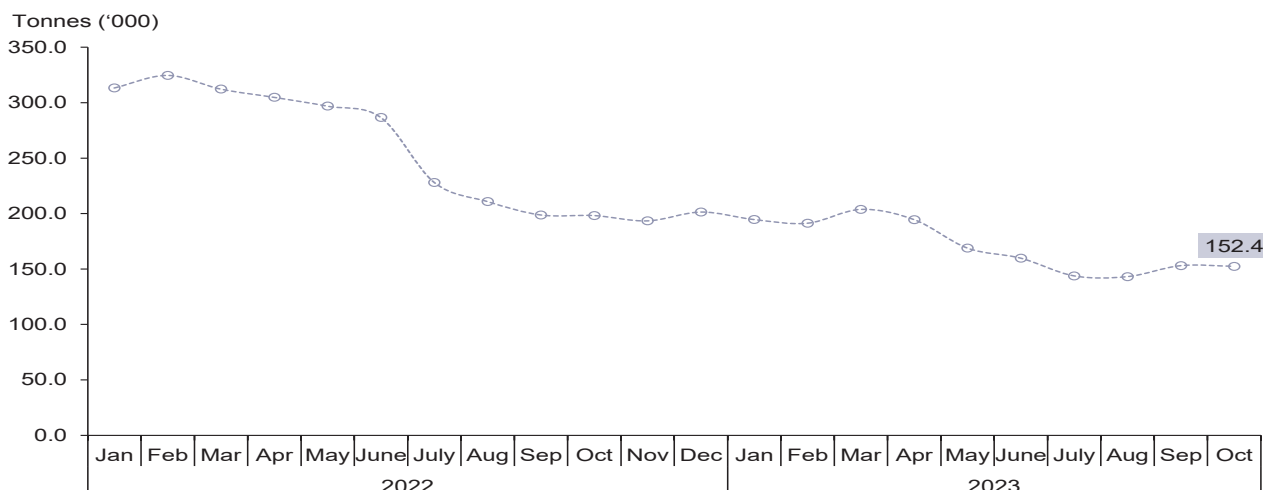
**Chart 10: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, October 2022
September - October 2023**



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Total rubber stock decreased 0.4 per cent in October 2023 to 152,396 tonnes as compared to 153,011 tonnes in September 2023. Year-on-year comparison showed that the stocks dropped by 23.1 per cent against 198,181 tonnes in October 2022.

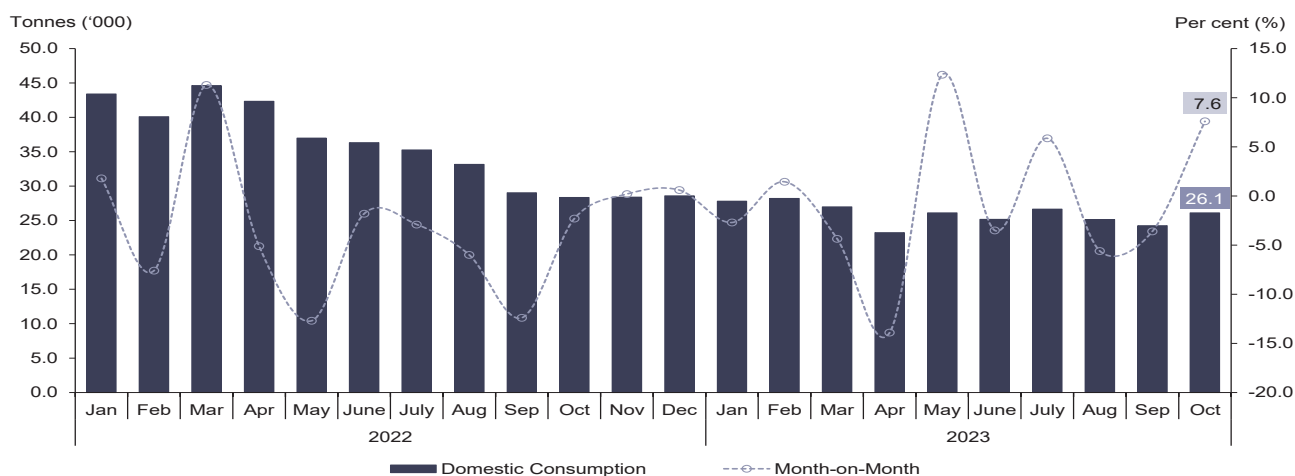
Chart 11: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2022 – October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption showed an increase of 7.6 per cent to 26,111 tonnes as compared to 24,263 tonnes in September 2023. The consumption on an annual basis fell by 7.9 per cent (October 2022: 28,363 tonnes).

Chart 12: Domestic Consumption, January 2022 – October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's exports of natural rubber amounted to 57,028 tonnes in September 2023, decreased by 1.0 per cent as against September 2022 (57,028 tonnes while surged 35.9 per cent from 41,547 tonnes in the same month last year. China continued to dominate the highest share at 58.9 per cent of the total exports in October 2023, followed by Germany (8.5%), Iran (3.5%), Portugal (2.0%) and Türkiye (1.8%).

Rubber gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products, accounting for 42,463 tonnes in October 2023, increased by 4.4 per cent as compared to September 2023 (40,654 tonnes). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the U.S.A (14,236 tonnes), Japan (2,832 tonnes) and China (2,762 tonnes) as shown in **Table 3**.

Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, September 2023 and October 2023

Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	September 2023	October 2023	September 2023	October 2023
United States of America	13,999	14,236	385.1	360.2
Japan	2,379	2,832	76.3	86.7
China	2,098	2,762	38.2	48.6
Germany	1,809	2,549	25.5	34.1
India	2,048	2,258	51.5	57.6
Australia	1,201	2,051	20.2	32.8
United Kingdom	1,266	1,251	33.4	33.6
Canada	1,228	1,040	33.4	28.9
Brazil	783	919	12.1	14.8
Russia	750	826	21.5	23.8

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

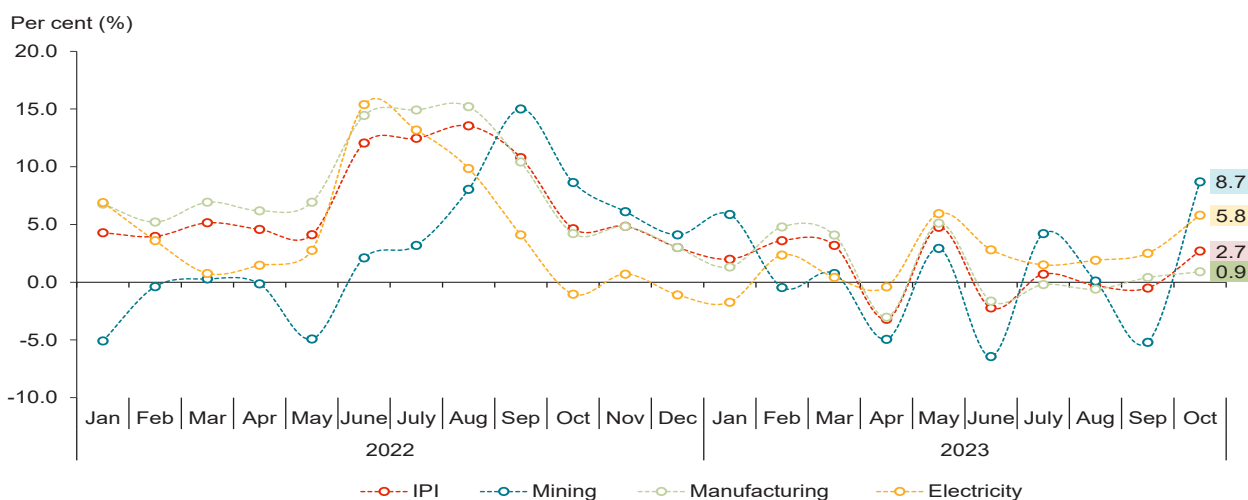
The government continues to help rubber smallholders across the country by allocating RM255 million to those affected by this year's monsoon season. The provision of Monsoon Season Aid (BMT) is to ensure continuous support from the government to smallholders and tappers, enabling them to remain active in rubber plantation activities and contribute to long-term prosperity in the agricultural sector.

(RM255 Juta Disalur Bantu Pekebun Kecil Getah Hadapi Musim Tengkujuh, Berita Harian, 20 December 2023)

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) demonstrated a positive rebound in October 2023, recording a growth of 2.7 per cent year-on-year as compared to a negative 0.5 per cent registered in the previous month (**Chart 13**). The increase in October 2023 which was the highest since May 2023, was propelled by a robust performance in the Mining sector at 8.7 per cent (September 2023: -5.2%). Concurrently, the Electricity and Manufacturing sectors continued to increase by 5.8 per cent (September 2023: 2.5%) and 0.9 per cent (September 2023: 0.4%), respectively. On a month-on-month comparison, the IPI increased by 2.2 per cent, marking a rise for three consecutive months after the 1.1 per cent recorded in September 2023.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The expansion in Manufacturing output in October 2023 was underpinned by the rise in the domestic-oriented industries by 6.7 per cent (September 2023: 5.8%). The growth was propelled mainly by a double-digit growth of 10.6 per cent in the Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers exhibited double-digit growth at 10.6%. Furthermore, the Manufacture of food processing products; and the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment supported the overall growth, registering 9.4 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively.

Conversely, export-oriented industries, constituting about two-thirds of the Manufacturing output, experienced decline, albeit with a smaller negative of 1.5 per cent in October 2023 (September 2023: -2.0%). The contraction was primarily influenced by the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products (-4.3%); Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-4.0%); and the Manufacture of electrical equipment (-2.5%). This trend aligns with the decrease in the country's exports by 4.4 per cent during the month, an improvement from the negative 13.8 per cent registered in September 2023. In comparison with the preceding month, the production of the Manufacturing sector slipped by 1.3 per cent contrasting with the positive 2.1 per cent recorded in September 2023.

The IPI for Malaysia's main trading partner countries exhibited positive growth in October 2023, notably in Singapore (7.4%), China (4.6%), Vietnam (4.4%), South Korea (1.1%) and Japan (0.9%). Conversely, Thailand, Taiwan and the United States continued to register a declining trend with negative 4.3 per cent, negative 2.3 per cent and negative 0.7 per cent, respectively.

The production of the Mining sector increased significantly by 8.7 percent in October 2023 (September 2023: -5.2%), which recorded a strong growth since September 2022 (15.7%). The increase was driven by a double-digit growth of 10.2 per cent (September 2023: -1.4%) recorded in the output of Crude Oil & Condensate, while Natural Gas also rebounded to 7.6 per cent (September 2023: -7.8%) during the month. As compared to September 2023, the Mining index soared by 16.7 per cent as compared to the 1.6 per cent fall recorded in the previous month.

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

The Electricity output continued to advance, growing by 5.8 per cent in October 2023 after a 2.5 per cent increase in the previous month. In comparison to the preceding month, the Electricity index grew 5.3 per cent, after registering a decline of 4.0 per cent in September 2023.

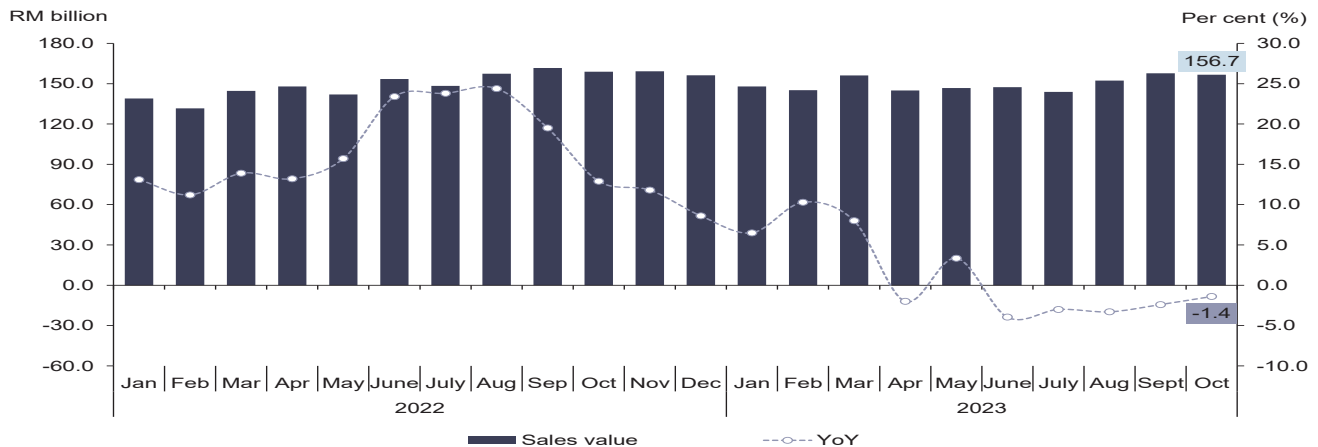
Manufacturing

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector decreased by 1.4 per cent in October 2023, albeit at a smaller rate compared to the 2.4 per cent decline in the previous month. The decline was largely influenced by the continuous fall in the Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products sub-sector by 9.5 per cent (September 2023: -12.3%); and the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector which fell by 2.7 per cent (September 2023: -0.04%). In terms of month-on-month growth, the sales value decreased by 0.7 per cent as compared to RM157.8 billion recorded in September 2023 (3.7%).

The sales value of export-oriented industries which comprised more than two-thirds of total sales decreased 5.2 per cent in October 2023, after a 5.9 per cent decline in September 2023. This was mainly attributed to the double-digit decline in the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products by negative 18.4 per cent. Furthermore, the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats; and Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products also declined by recording negative 3.6 per cent and 2.8 per cent, respectively.

Malaysia's exports posted a reduction of 4.4 per cent in October 2023 to RM126.2 billion compared to the same month in 2022, reflecting a decline in both domestic exports and re-exports. Total exports in October 2023 were dominated by manufactured goods which decreased by 3.5 per cent. Petroleum products (-23.7%), electrical & electronic products (-2.3%), palm oil-based manufactured products (-15.1%) and iron & steel products (-8.6%) were the contributors to this decline.

Chart 14: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, January 2022 – October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector engaged a total of 2.38 million persons in October 2023, marking an increase of 2.5 per cent as compared to the 2.32 million persons recorded in October 2022. This incline was mainly driven by the rise in the number of employees in the Food, beverage & tobacco (7.7%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (2.5%); and Electrical & electronic products (1.6%) sub-sectors. On a month-on-month comparison, the number of employees in the Manufacturing sector increased slightly by 0.2 per cent.

In line with the positive trend of workers, the salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector grew by 3.4 per cent year-on-year, amounting to RM8.1 billion in October 2023. Compared to the previous month, the salaries & wages paid recorded a marginal growth of 0.1 per cent as against 1.7 per cent recorded in September 2023. Furthermore, the sales value per employee decreased by 3.7 per cent to record RM65,879 while the average salaries & wages per employee in October 2023 was RM3,425, representing a 0.9 per cent year-on-year increase.

The outlook for the Manufacturing sector is poised for improvement, fuelled by a notable recovery in both domestic and international demand alongside the diminishing base effect.




Services

Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded a monthly sales value of RM142.3 billion, grew 6.5 per cent year-on-year in October 2023.

Performance of Sales Value October 2023

The increase of 6.5 per cent for Wholesale & Retail Trade in October 2023 was attributed to Wholesale Trade sub-sector, which increased 5.7 per cent or RM3.4 billion to register RM63.3 billion. This was followed by Motor Vehicles and Retail Trade with 19.1 per cent (+RM3.0 billion) and 3.9 per cent (+RM2.3 billion), respectively (**Exhibit 1**).

Exhibit 1: Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, October 2023

SUB-SECTOR	Sales Value			Volume Index (2015=100)				
	RM Billion	% Changes		Original	% Changes		Seasonally Adjusted (SA)	% Changes
		October 2023	YoY		MoM	October 2023		
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	142.3	6.5	-0.3	152.2	4.5	-0.3	148.2	-2.2
 WHOLESALE TRADE	63.3	5.7	-1.4	138.3	4.7	-1.2	132.6	-1.8
 RETAIL TRADE	60.6	3.9	-0.8	173.3	2.3	-0.7	171.5	-1.8
 MOTOR VEHICLES	18.4	19.1	5.2	136.6	15.8	4.5	127.3	1.8

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

However, for the month-on-month comparison, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade inched down by 0.3 per cent, pulled down by Wholesale Trade (-1.4%) and Retail Trade (-0.8%).

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The increase of 5.7 per cent for Wholesale Trade was attributed to Other Specialised Wholesale, which rose 7.5 per cent or RM1.7 billion to RM24.4 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals (8.9%), Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (3.3%), Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies (3.4%), Non-specialised Wholesale Trade (5.7%), and Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis (4.2%), as shown in **Chart 15**.

Conversely, for monthly comparison, Wholesale Trade went down by 1.4 per cent, mainly influenced by Other Specialised Wholesale with a decrease of 2.8 per cent.

Chart 15: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

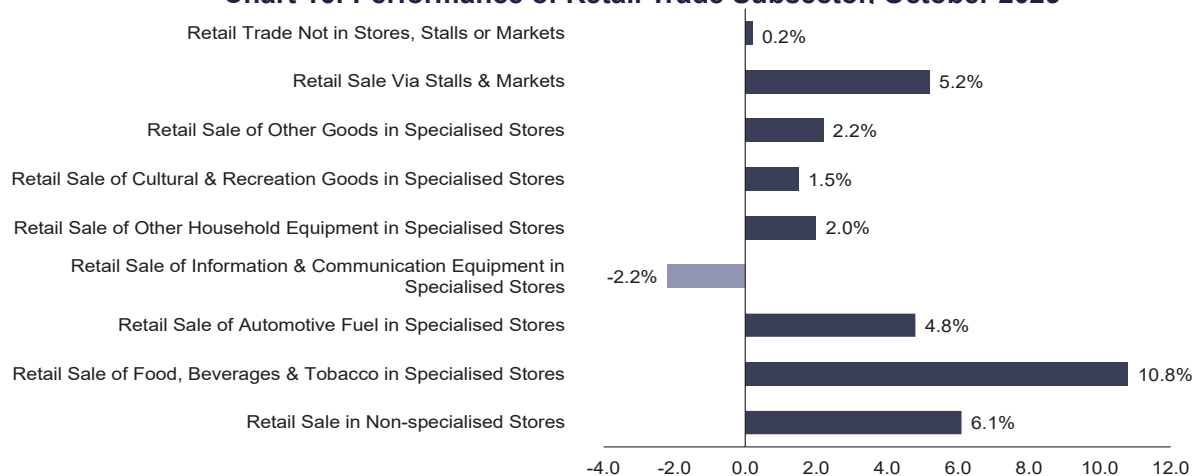
SERVICES

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail Trade sub-sector inclined 3.9 per cent in October 2023 was supported by Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores which grew 6.1 per cent or RM1.3 billion to RM22.9 billion. Other groups in this sub-sector also recorded positive growth, namely Retail Sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (10.8%), Retail Sales in Specialised Stores (2.2%), Retail Sales of Automotive Fuel (4.8%), Retail Sales of Household Goods (2.0%), Retail Sales of Cultural & Recreation Goods (1.5%), Retail Sales via Stalls & Market (5.2%), and Retail Sales Not in Stores, Stalls or Market (0.2%) as in **Chart 16**.

On month-on-month comparison, sales of this sub-sector edged down 0.8 per cent, due to negative growth of Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores with a decline of 1.2 per cent.

Chart 16: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector. October 2023



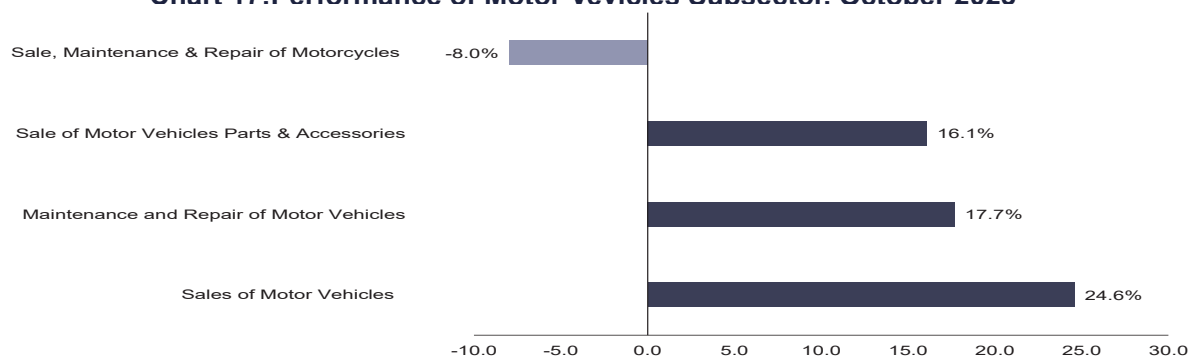
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The double-digits growth of 19.1 per cent in Motor Vehicles sub-sector in this month was contributed by Sales of Motor Vehicles which rose 24.6 per cent (RM2.0 billion) to RM10.3 billion. This was followed by Sale of Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories (16.1%) and Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles (17.7%) as depicted in **Chart 17**.

For month-on-month comparison, sales of this sub-sector climbed 5.2 per cent, spearheaded by Sales of Motor Vehicles with 8.6 per cent (+RM0.8 billion).

Chart 17: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector. October 2023

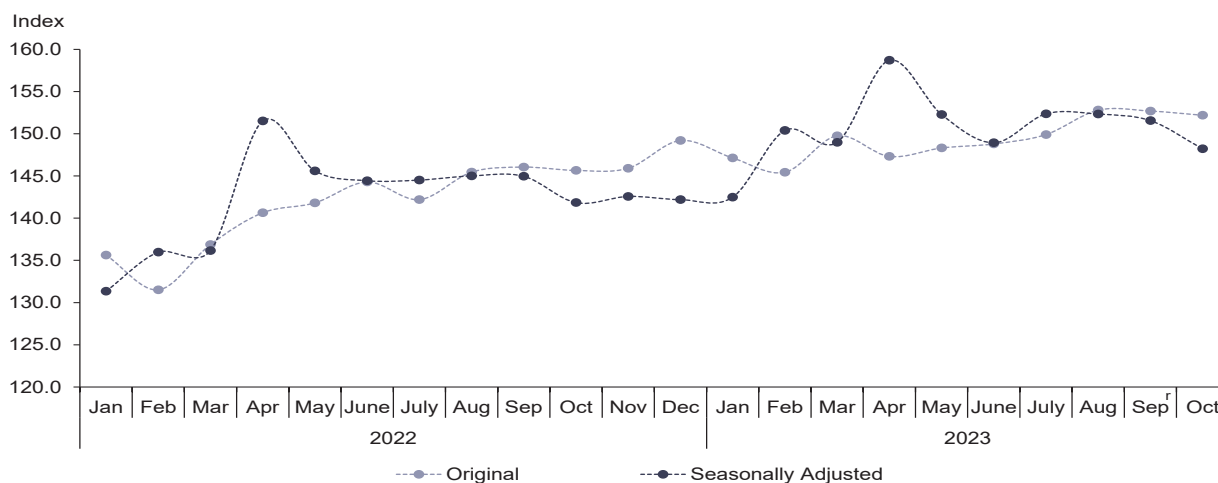


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade for October 2023 registered a year-on-year growth of 4.5 per cent. The expansion was attributed to all sub-sectors, namely Motor Vehicles (15.8%), Wholesale Trade (4.7%), and Retail Trade (2.3%). However, for the seasonally adjusted volume index, it declined 2.2 per cent (Chart 18).

Chart 18: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January - October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

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

Singapore	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	South Korea	Indonesia
-2.3	2.6	-2.8	-4.4	1.8

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

Looking at the performance of retail sales index in selected countries in October 2023, both Hong Kong and Indonesia posted positive growth of 2.6 per cent and 1.8 per cent, respectively (Table 4). Hong Kong retail sales index grew for the tenth consecutive months to 2.6 per cent, supported by the revival of inbound tourism. Similarly, Indonesia’s retail sales index increased 1.8 per cent, marked the fifth straight month of growth, boosted by the growth in sales of food, beverages & tobacco.

On the other hand, South Korea, United Kingdom, and Singapore recorded negative growth this month, with a decline of 4.4 per cent, 2.8 per cent, and 2.3 percent, respectively.

Prospect for November 2023

Looking ahead to November 2023, Wholesale & Retail Trade sector is anticipated to maintain its positive year-on-year growth trend. Compared to October, sales are expected to improve, supported by the Deepavali festival as well as the disbursement of *Sumbangan Tunai Rahmah* Phase 4, which amounted to RM2.1 billion.

EXTERNAL SECTOR

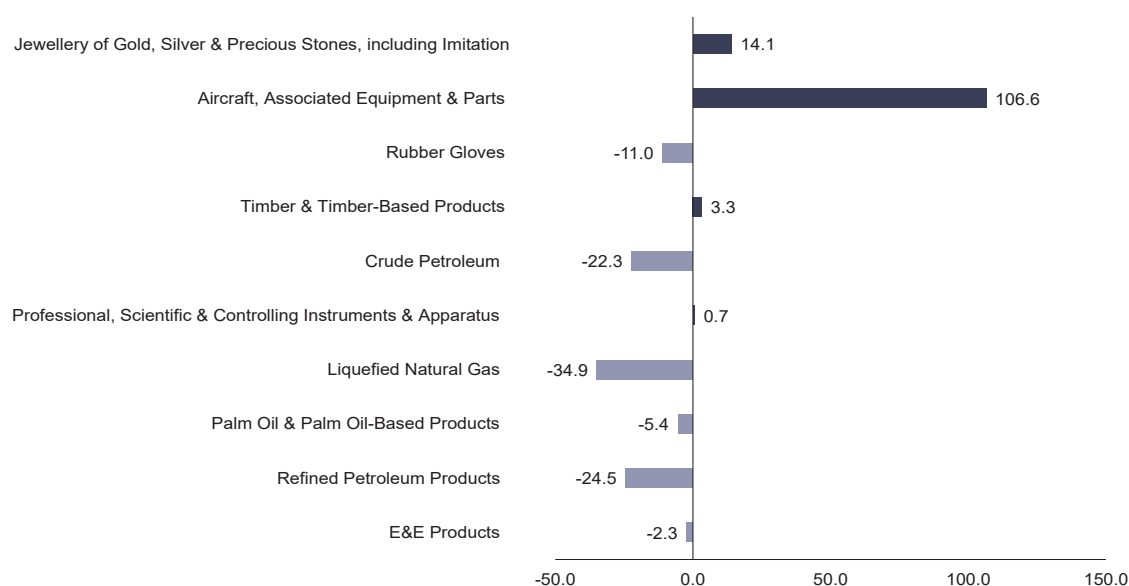
Merchandise Trade

The Manufacturing sector, comprising predominantly export-oriented industries accounted for approximately two-thirds of manufacturing output. In October 2023, the sales value of export-oriented industries decreased by 5.2 per cent, following a decrease of 5.9 per cent in September 2023. The export-oriented industries index also experienced a decrease with a smaller negative growth of 1.5 per cent in October 2023 (September 2023: -2.0%). Turning to merchandise trade, it continued to show a narrowing decline in October 2023. Total trade, exports and imports recorded a single digit drop year-on-year for the first time since May 2023. Total trade contracted 2.4 per cent from RM245.5 billion in October 2022 to RM239.5 billion. Exports decreased by 4.4 per cent amounting to RM126.2 billion, while imports marginally decreased by 0.2 per cent to RM113.3 billion. Despite this, the trade balance stayed in surplus with RM12.9 billion, marking a 30.3 per cent decline from the preceding year and representing the 42nd consecutive 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.

Viewing it from a trading partner's standpoint, the October export performance was unfavourable, impacted primarily by a decline in Japan, contracting RM2.0 billion. This was followed by Singapore (-RM1.6 billion), China (-RM1.3 billion) and Thailand (-RM1.3 billion). The import scenarios mirrored the exports, with a reduction mainly from Taiwan (-RM3.4 billion), followed by the United States of America (USA) (-RM2.4 billion), Saudi Arabia (-RM1.7 billion) and Japan (-RM1.1 billion). Malaysia's trade in October 2023 was still driven by China, Singapore, USA and the European Union (EU), with a total contribution of 47.7 per cent (October 2022: 46.1%).

Malaysia's merchandise exports remained decline, albeit at a lower rate of 4.4 per cent year-on-year in October 2023 amounting to RM126.2 billion from RM132.0 billion in the same month a year earlier. The unfavourable performance was influenced by Refined petroleum products and Liquefied natural gas which declined for the five consecutive month by RM4.2 billion (-24.5%) and RM2.5 billion (-34.9%), respectively as per **Chart 19**. At the same time, Electrical & electronic (E&E) products also contributed to the fall, with a decline of 2.3 per cent year-on-year to RM49.2 billion. Meanwhile, Aircraft, associated equipment & parts significantly increased 106.6 per cent year-on-year to RM944.4 million as compared to RM457.1 million in October 2022 along with exports activity. E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products were the Malaysia's main export products in October 2023, with an aggregate contribution of 56.7 per cent (October 2022: 58.7%).

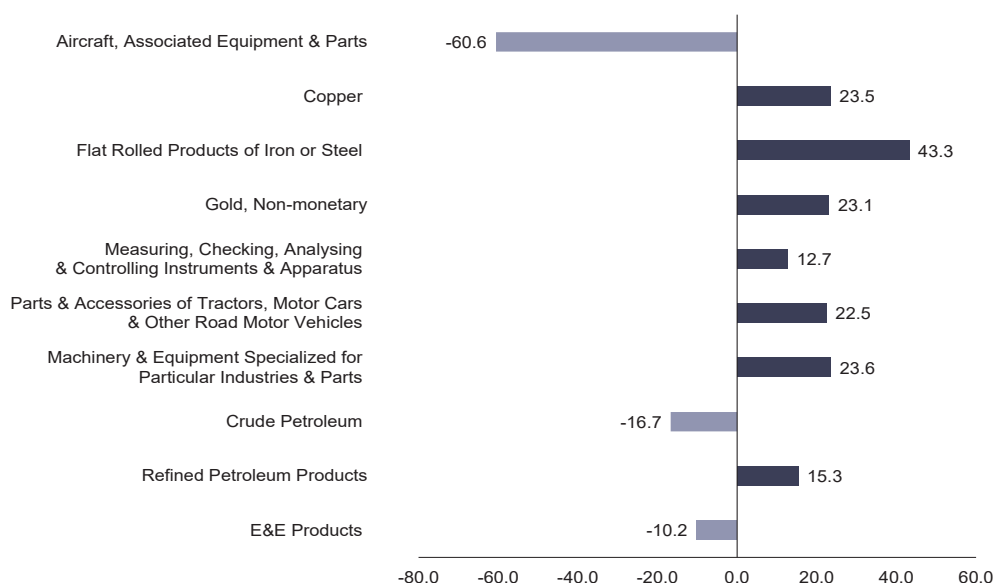
Chart 19: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In conjunction with exports, imports also exhibited a decrease trend in October 2023 which fell marginally 0.2 per cent or RM113.3 billion as compared to RM113.5 billion in October 2022. The decline was attributed to E&E products, Aircraft, associated equipment & parts and Crude petroleum, with a decrease of RM3.7 billion (-10.2%), RM1.5 billion (-60.6%) and RM1.2 billion (-16.7%), respectively (**Chart 20**). In spite of that, Refined petroleum products expanded by 15.3 per cent or RM2.0 billion to RM15.0 billion. Moreover, Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries & parts, Gold, non-monetary and Copper rebounded with an increase of RM459.7 million (+23.6%), RM304.5 million (+23.1%) and RM291.5 million (+23.5%) respectively. E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum were the significant contributors to Malaysia's imports in October 2023, with a cumulative contribution of 47.1 per cent (October 2022: 49.6%).

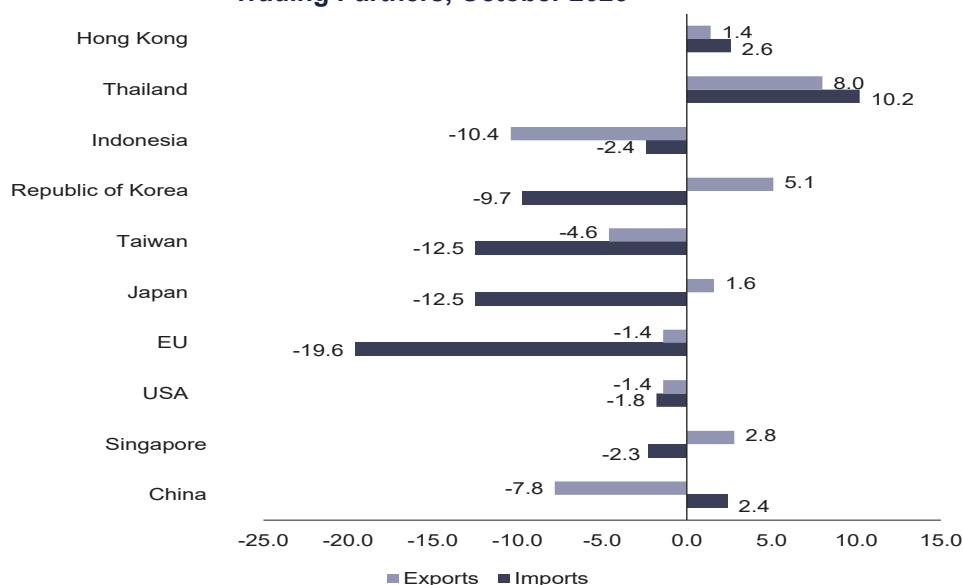
Chart 20: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As the global economy continued to grapple with uncertainties, Malaysia's major trading partners also exhibited mixed performances in trade for October 2023 as shown in **Chart 21**.

Chart 21: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, October 2023



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

EXTERNAL SECTOR

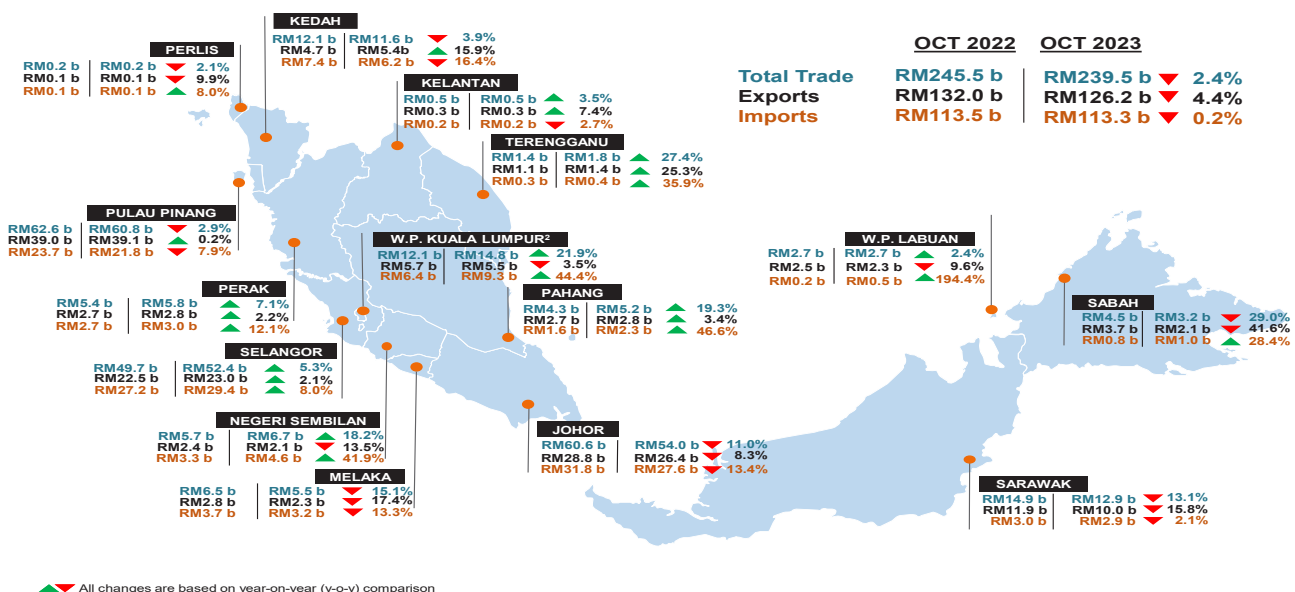
External trade statistics for state in October 2023 showed that the total trade decreased by RM6.0 billion or 2.4 per cent to RM239.5 billion, year-on-year. The decrease was mainly attributed to Johor which dropped by RM6.7 billion (-11.0%), followed by Sarawak RM1.9 billion (-13.1%), Pulau Pinang RM1.8 billion (-2.9%), Sabah RM1.3 billion (-29.0%), Melaka RM982.2 million (-15.1%), Kedah RM467.6 million (-3.9%) and Perlis RM4.8 million (-2.1%). However, the total trade increased in W.P. Kuala Lumpur by RM2.7 billion (+21.9%), Selangor RM2.6 billion (+5.3%), Negeri Sembilan RM1.0 billion (+18.2%), Pahang RM837.7 million (+19.3%), Perak RM388.8 million (+7.1%), Terengganu RM380.8 million (+27.4%), W.P. Labuan RM62.7 million (+2.4%) and Kelantan RM18.0 million (+3.5%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Total exports in October 2023 decreased by RM5.8 billion (-4.4%) as compared to the same month of the previous year. The decrease in exports was attributed to the lower exports in most states such as Johor (-RM2.4 billion), Sarawak (-RM1.9 billion), Sabah (-RM1.5 billion), Melaka (-RM495.0 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM328.9 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM241.6 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM196.3 million) and Perlis (-RM12.7 million). However, exports increased in Kedah by RM745.2 million, Selangor (+RM478.6 million), Terengganu (+RM281.5 million), Pahang (+RM94.2 million), Pulau Pinang (+RM67.3 million), Perak (+RM60.6 million) and Kelantan (+RM23.3 million).

At the same time, imports also decreased RM193.1 million (-0.2%) in October 2023 as compared to the same month in 2022. The decrease in imports was attributed to the lower imports in most states such as Johor (-RM4.3 billion), Pulau Pinang (-RM1.9 billion), Kedah (-RM1.2 billion), Melaka (-RM487.2 million), Sarawak (-RM64.5 million) and Kelantan (-RM5.3 million). However, imports increased in W.P. Kuala Lumpur by RM2.9 billion, Selangor (+RM2.2 billion), Negeri Sembilan (+RM1.4 billion), Pahang (+RM743.5 million), Perak (+RM328.2 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM304.3 million), Sabah (+RM229.3 million), Terengganu (+RM99.3 million) and Perlis (+RM7.9 million).

Five states continued to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 82.3 per cent of the total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with 30.9 per cent share, followed by Johor (20.9%), Selangor (18.2%), Sarawak (7.9%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (4.3%). Meanwhile, Selangor continued to dominate Malaysia's imports with a share of 25.9 per cent, followed by Johor (24.3%), Pulau Pinang (19.2%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (8.2%) and Kedah (5.5%).

Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, October 2022 and October 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.

Malaysia's total trade continued to decline in November 2023, decreasing 2.4 per cent as compared to the same month last year. Exports decreased by 5.9 per cent, while the trade surplus recorded a decrease of 43.1 per cent. On the flip side, imports rebounded with an increase of 1.7 per cent from the previous year, marking a rise for the first time since February 2023. As compared to October 2023, exports, imports, total trade and trade surplus recorded negative growth of 3.2 per cent, 3.1 per cent, 3.1 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively.

According to the Goods Trade Barometer of the World Trade Organization, which was released on 27 November 2023, global merchandise trade is on the mend after a recent fall, driven mostly to automobile sales & production and electronic components. This may be explained by surging global demand for electric vehicles. In the latest reading, the overall barometer index pointing to a better performance in terms of volume, rose to 100.7 points from 99.1 points in the previous release, surpassing the baseline value of 100. However, uncertainty is still very high along with conflicting economic indicators and escalating geopolitical tensions.

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

LABOUR SCENARIO

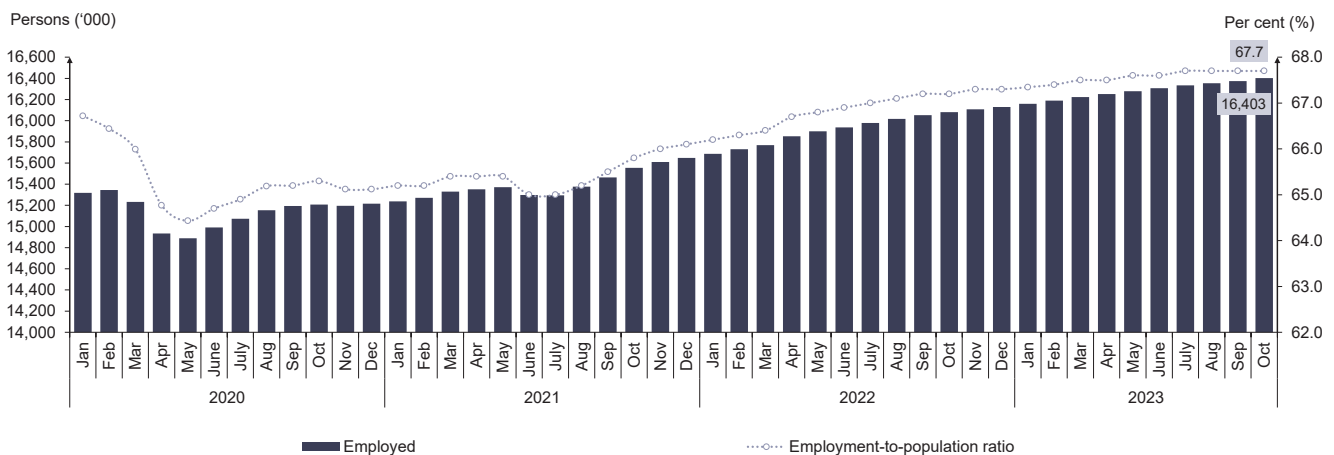
Labour Scenario

In the third quarter of 2023, Malaysia's economy expanded by 3.3 per cent, propelled by robust domestic demand. This growth predominantly driven by private sector expenditures and supported by household spending and investments, represents a recovery surpassing pre-pandemic levels. Despite the persistent weaknesses in external demand leading to sluggish exports, the situation was partially mitigated by the revival in inbound foreign tourists. Consequently, the labour force in October 2023 demonstrated positive indications, with an improvement in the number of employed persons coinciding with a continuous decline in unemployment.

The upward trend in the number of employed persons persisted throughout October 2023, showcasing a month-on-month increase of 0.2 per cent (+28.1 thousand persons) and culminating in a total of 16.40 million persons (September 2023: 16.38 million persons). In terms of seasonally adjusted data, there was a slight uptick of 0.03 per cent in the number of employed persons. Meanwhile, a substantial 2.0 per cent increase was observed (+321.7 thousand persons) in the number of employed persons on a year-on-year basis (October 2022: 16.08 million persons).

The employment-to-population ratio, which serves as an indicator of an economy's ability to generate employment, held steady at 67.7 per cent in October 2023, as against the preceding month. Nevertheless, in a year-on-year comparison, there was a notable 0.5 percentage point increase, marking a rise from 67.2 per cent in October 2022 (**Chart 22**).

Chart 22: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2020 - October 2023

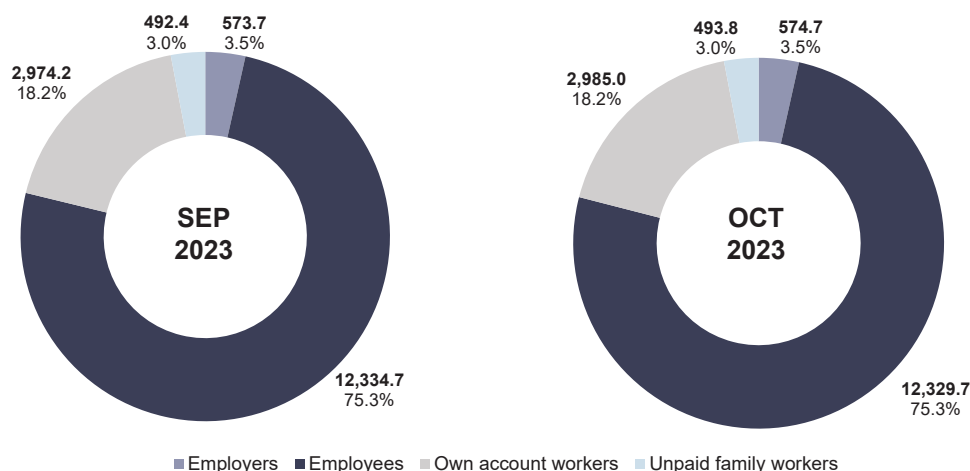


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of employed persons who were temporarily not working fell by 1.1 thousand persons (-1.3%) to 80.2 thousand persons (September 2023: 81.3 thousand persons). On the year-on-year comparison, the number increased by 0.5 per cent (+0.4 thousand persons) compared to October 2022 (79.8 thousand persons). This group of persons, who were most likely unable to work, was not classified as unemployed as they had work to return to.

During the month, the employees' category, which was the largest composition of the total employed persons with a share of 75.3 per cent, posted a rise of 0.1 per cent or equivalent to 15.0 thousand persons, to record 12.35 million persons (September 2023: 12.33 million persons). Likewise, the own-account workers category continued to increase, with an addition of 0.4 per cent (+10.8 thousand persons) to 2.99 million persons (September 2023: 2.97 million persons). This group consists mostly of daily income earners working as small business operators such as retailers; hawkers; sellers in markets and stalls, as well as smallholders (**Chart 23**).

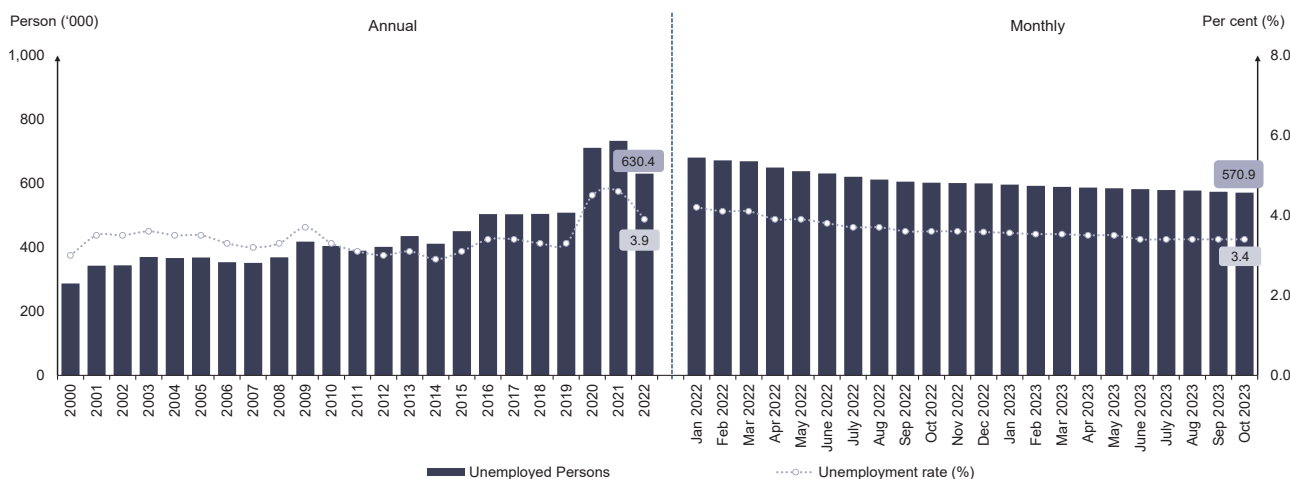
Chart 23: Employed Person by Status in Employment, September 2023 and October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of unemployed persons continued to decline in October 2023, decreased by 2.8 thousand persons, or 0.5 per cent, to 570.9 thousand persons (September 2023: 573.7 thousand persons). The unemployment rate during the month remained at 3.4 per cent, as registered last month. Comparing year-on-year, there was a reduction of 31.1 thousand persons (-5.2%), in the overall number of unemployed persons (October 2022: 602.0 thousand persons). Accordingly, the unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage points from 3.6 per cent in October of the previous year (**Chart 24**).

Chart 24: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 2000-2022 and January 2022 – October 2023

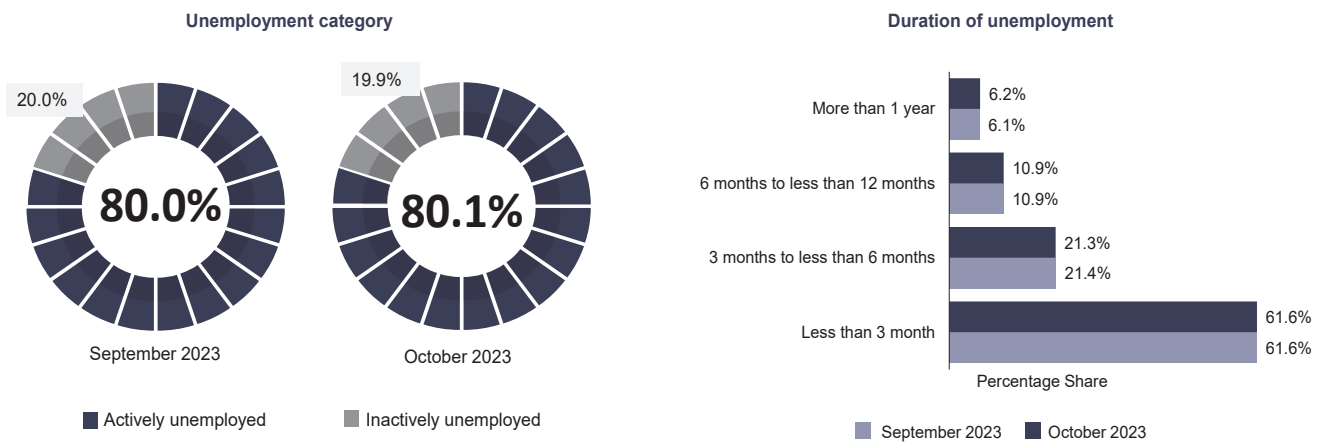


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the unemployment category, the majority of the unemployed (80.1%) were actively seeking employment or available for work. This category declined by 0.4 per cent (-1.8 thousand persons) to 457.2 thousand persons (September 2023: 458.9 thousand persons). Within the actively unemployed group, 61.6 per cent were unemployed for less than three months, while 6.2 per cent were unemployed for over a year. Conversely, those who believed that no jobs were available or were inactively unemployed went down by 0.9 per cent (-1.0 thousand persons) to 113.8 thousand persons (September 2023: 114.8 thousand persons)(**Chart 25**).

LABOUR SCENARIO

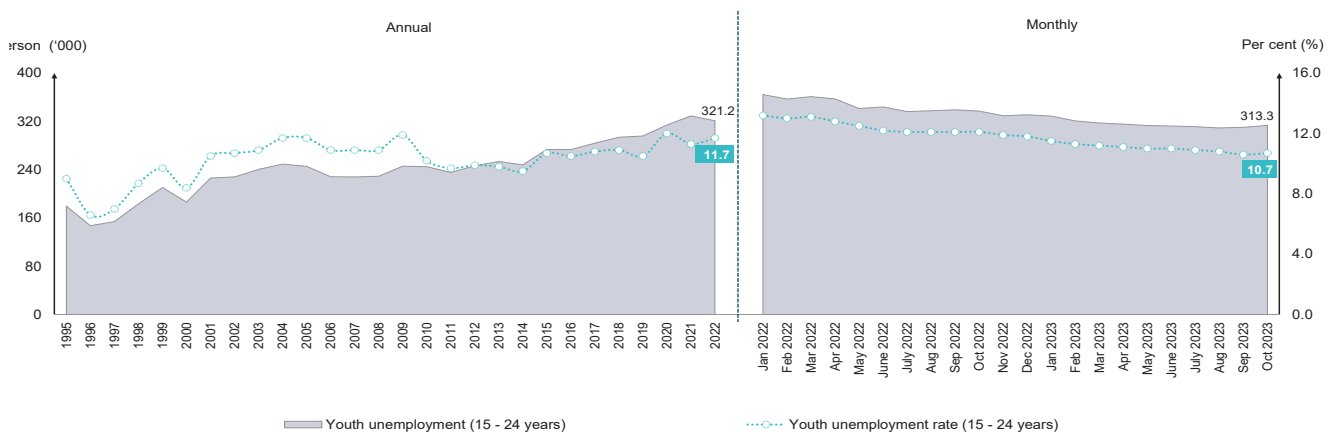
Chart 25: Unemployed Persons by Category and Duration of Unemployment, September 2023 and October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In October 2023, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years stood at 10.7 per cent, with 313.3 thousand youths unemployed (September 2023: 10.6%; 310.1 thousand persons). Meanwhile, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 30 years fell by 0.1 percentage points to 6.6 per cent, recording the number of unemployed youths at 439.6 thousand persons (September 2023: 6.7%; 440.0 thousand persons) (**Chart 26**).

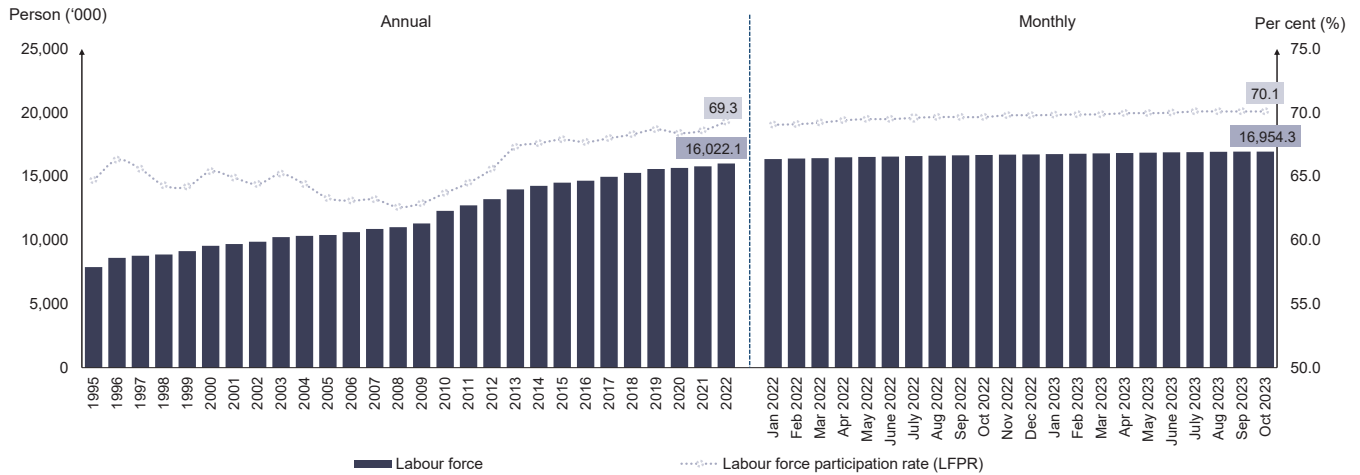
Chart 26: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, 1995 - 2022 and January 2022 - October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of labour force was on an upward trend, with an addition of 0.1 per cent or 25.3 thousand persons to 16.97 million persons in October 2023 (September 2023: 16.95 million persons). The labour force participation rate (LFPR) for October was recorded at 70.1 per cent, maintaining the same level observed in September 2023. As compared to October last year, the labour force recorded a rise of 290.6 thousand persons (+1.7%) from 16.68 million persons. The LFPR escalated by 0.4 percentage points as against 69.7 per cent in October 2022 (**Chart 27**).

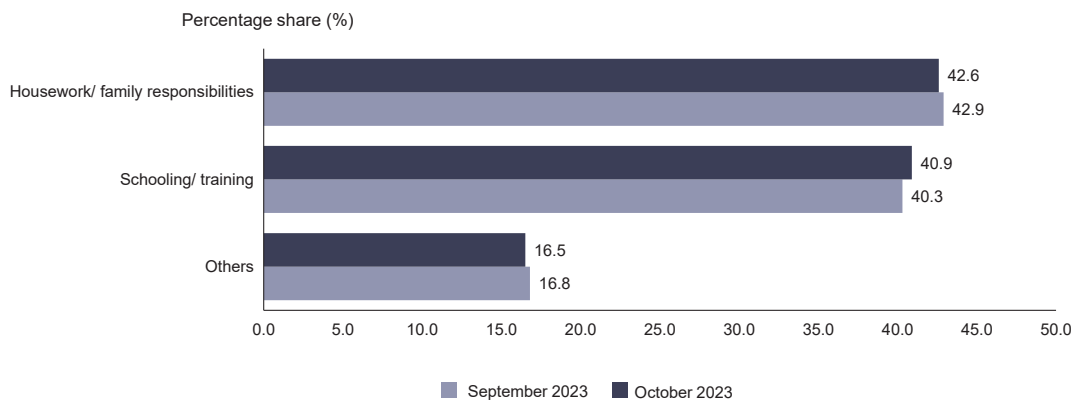
Chart 27: Labour force and LFPR, 1995-2022 and January 2022 - October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In October 2023, the number of outside labour force saw a slight month-on-month decline of 0.02 per cent, (-1.3 thousand persons) to 7.24 million persons (September 2023: 7.24 million persons). On an annual basis, there was a marginal 0.005 per cent increase, or 0.3 thousand persons (October 2022: 7.24 million persons). The largest composition of the outside labour force was due to housework/ family responsibilities (42.6%) and the schooling/ training category (40.9%) (**Chart 28**).

Chart 27: Share of Outside Labour force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, September 2023 and October 2023



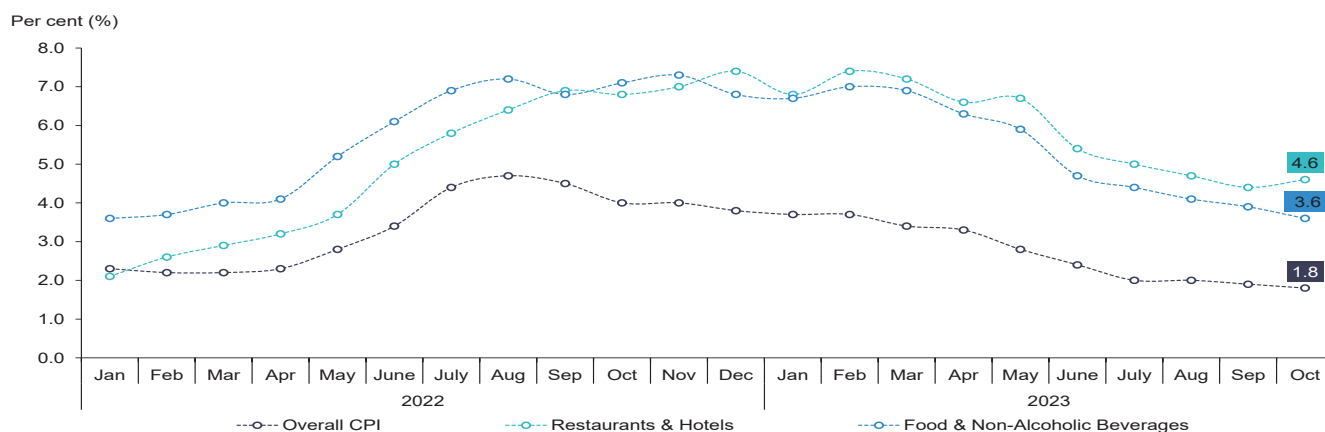
PRICES

Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation in October 2023 increased by 1.8 per cent, the lowest since April 2021 with the index points recorded at 130.9 as against 128.6 in the same month of the previous year (**Chart 29**). The increase in inflation was driven by the incline in Restaurants & Hotels, 4.6 per cent (September 2023: 4.4%); Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, 3.6 per cent (September 2023: 3.9%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 1.4 per cent (September 2023: 1.5%).

Furthermore, the overall increase was attributed to upward trends in Health (2.4%); Miscellaneous Goods & Services (2.3%); Education (2.1%); Recreation Services & Culture (0.7%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.6%). The group of Clothing & Footwear and Transport, however, remained unchanged. Meanwhile, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels increased 1.6 per cent, maintaining the same rate as recorded in September 2023.

Chart 29: Overall CPI, Restaurant & Hotel and Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), January 2022 – October 2023

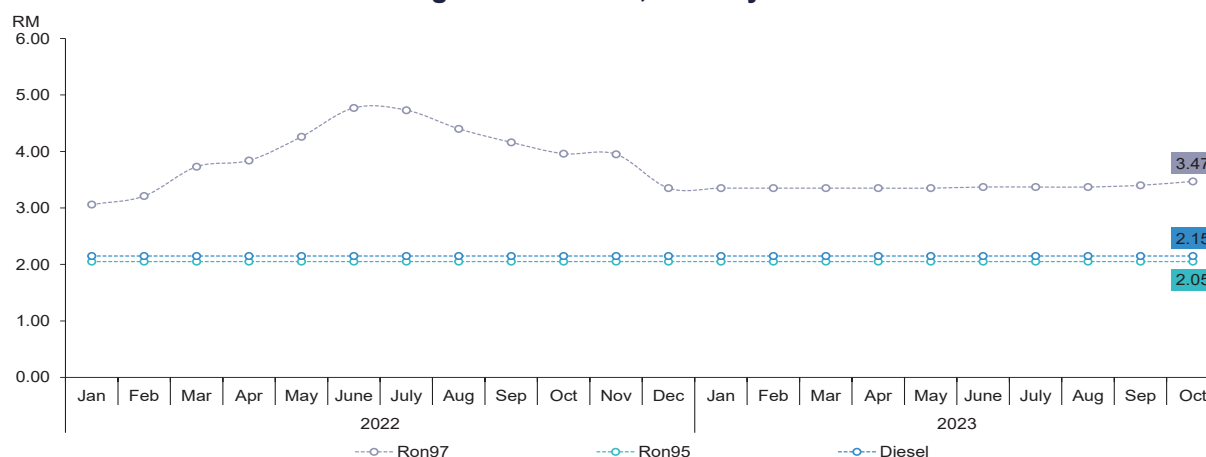


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The transportation sector's inflation rate remained stagnant at 0.0 per cent in October 2023, showing no change as compared to the marginal decline of negative 0.1 per cent observed in September 2023. While the subgroups of Purchase of vehicles and Operation of personal transport equipment increased by 0.5 per cent and 0.2 per cent respectively. Nevertheless, the decrease in inflation of the subgroup of Transport services by a negative 5.2 per cent partially offsets the overall inflation in this group (**Chart 30**).

The decline in the expenditure class of Fuels & lubricants for personal transport equipment registering a decrease of negative 1.4 per cent, was directly influenced by the decline in fuel prices. The average price of Unleaded petrol RON97 recorded a decline to negative 12.4 per cent in October 2023 (RM3.47 per litre) as compared to October 2022 (RM3.96 per litre), in line with the decrease in the price of Brent crude oil (-2.2%) to US\$91.06 per barrel in October 2023.

Chart 30: Average Price of Fuel, January 2022 – October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group, contributing 29.5 per cent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight recorded a slower increase of 3.6 per cent as against September 2023 (3.9%). About 175 items out of 230 food items (78.1 per cent) recorded price increases as compared to October 2022. The Food at home component representing 57.4 per cent of total Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group weight recorded a slower increase of 2.1 per cent as against 2.5 per cent in September 2023 (Table 5).

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

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) October 2023
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29.5	3.6
Food	28.4	3.6
Food at Home	16.9	2.1
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	3.6
Meat	2.5	2.1
Fish & Seafood	4.0	0.6
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	3.1
Oil & Fats	0.6	-0.5
Fruits	1.2	2.6
Vegetables	2.1	1.2
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	2.9
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	4.3
Food Away from Home	11.5	5.6
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.1	3.5

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Currently, the government is evaluating a proposal to raise the maximum price cap of locally produced white rice (BPT) from RM2.60 per kilogramme to RM3.20 per kilogramme. This initiative aims to safeguard the interests of all stakeholders in the food production chain, with a particular emphasis on supporting the long-term sustainability of rice farmers.

PRICES

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index declined marginally by negative 0.3 per cent in October 2023, following a 0.2 per cent increase in September 2023.

The Manufacturing sector saw a decrease of 0.7 per cent in October 2023 (September 2023: -0.8%), leading to the decline in this overall month's overall index. Subsectors driving the decrease were Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-8.8%), Manufacture of food products (-4.2%) and Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products (-2.0%). Simultaneously, the Electricity & gas supply index also dropped by negative 0.5 per cent. Conversely, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 3.8 per cent (September 2023: 3.2%), attributed to the rise in Animal production (4.3%) and Growing of perennial crops (3.8%) indices. The Mining sector also experienced a slight increase of 0.5 per cent in October 2023, in contrast to the 6.9 per cent in the previous month, supported by the Extraction of crude petroleum (5.6%) index. Additionally, the Water supply index rose by 1.0 per cent.

On a monthly basis, PPI Local Production decreased by negative 0.3 per cent in October 2023, following a 0.9 per cent increase in the previous month. Most sectors recorded a declines except for Water supply which saw an increase of 0.8 per cent. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector decreased by 1.5 per cent, influenced by the decline in the Growing of perennial crops index (-2.5%). The Mining sector also recorded negative 1.3 per cent, driven by the Extraction of natural gas (-6.6%) index. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing sector decreased by 0.1 per cent due to the Manufacture of food products (-0.6%) and Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-0.6%) indices. The Electricity & gas supply sector also declined by 0.6 per cent this month (**Table 6**).

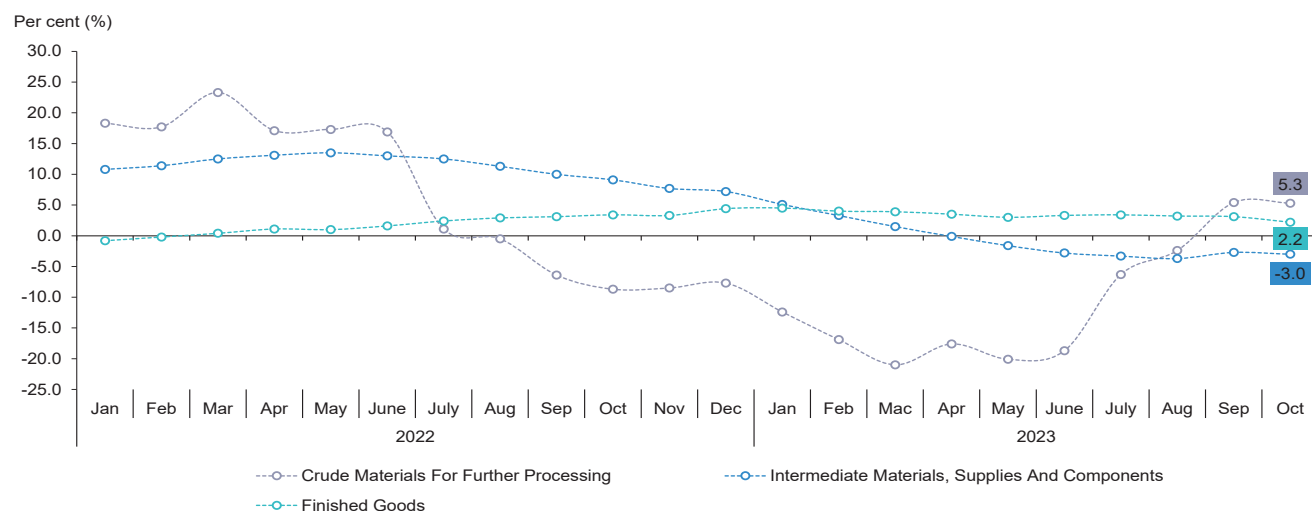
Table 6: Producer Price Index Local Production by Sector, October 2022 and September - October 2023

Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
			Oct 2023	Oct 2022	Sept 2023	Oct 2023	Oct 2022	Sept 2023	Oct 2023
TOTAL		100.00	119.0	4.0	0.2	-0.3	0.1	0.9	-0.3
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	121.6	-18.2	3.2	3.8	-2.0	-1.4	-1.5
Mining	B	7.93	103.9	-0.5	6.9	0.5	5.0	5.6	-1.3
Manufacturing	C	81.57	120.7	7.3	-0.8	-0.7	-0.2	0.8	-0.1
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	117.5	1.2	0.5	-0.5	0.4	0.4	-0.6
Water supply	E	0.33	118.6	4.9	0.9	1.0	0.7	-0.4	0.8

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Crude materials for further processing index increased by 5.3 per cent in October 2023 (September 2023: 5.4%), with Non-food materials and Foodstuffs & feedstuffs indices posting increases of 5.7 per cent and 3.8 per cent, respectively. The Finished goods index remained positive at 2.2 per cent (September 2023: 3.1%), driven by the increases in Capital equipment (3.4%) and Finished consumer goods (0.8%). In contrast, the Intermediate materials, supplies & components index decreased by 3.0 per cent (September 2023: -2.7%) due to Processed fuel & lubricants (-13.2%) and Materials & components for manufacturing (-2.7%) indices.

Chart 31: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing, Year-on-Year (%), January 2022 – October 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In comparison with some countries, the PPI of the United States of America increased slightly by 1.3 per cent, slower than 2.2 per cent in September 2023. Japan's PPI rose by 0.8 per cent, slowing from an increase of 2.2 per cent in the previous month. This was the lowest recorded since deflation in February 2021, attributed to a moderation in the cost of transport equipment and beverages & food. Meanwhile, China's producer price continued to decline by 2.6 per cent after a drop of 2.5 per cent in the previous month, driven by lower decreases in all categories, including processing, raw materials and mining & quarrying. Similarly, India's producer inflation registered a decrease of 0.5 per cent (September 2023: -0.3%), mainly due to the decline in chemicals & chemical products, electricity and basic metals.

The recent Middle East conflict, part of an extraordinary series of shocks have elevated geopolitical risks to commodity markets amid existing volatile global landscape. Prior to the conflict, based on the World Bank's commodity price index, energy prices during the third quarter of 2023 increased due to voluntary oil supply cuts by OPEC (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries) producers. However, the war's impact on commodity prices has been muted. Oil and gold prices may have increased slightly, but most commodity prices have remained relatively stable. Nevertheless, history suggests that an escalation of conflict poses a major risk to the commodity prices, potentially causing a surge in oil and other commodity prices soaring. According to the baseline forecast from the Commodity Markets Outlook in October 2023, commodity prices are expected to decline modestly over the next couple of years.

WAY FORWARD

Despite rising challenges in the global landscape, Malaysia's economic growth is poised to persist in the upcoming year backed by the nation's strong economic fundamentals coupled with robust domestic demand, improved employment conditions and rising tourism activities. Malaysia's economy grew 3.9 per cent in the first nine months of 2023. Foresight, the GDP is forecasted to expand by approximately 4 per cent in 2023 and between 4 per cent and 5 per cent in 2024.

The weak external demand posted a downside risk to the nation's merchandise trade. The Malaysia's total trade declined 2.4 per cent in October 2023 to RM239.5 billion (October 2022:RM245.5 billion) but better than registered in September 2023 (-12.6%). Exports and imports decreased 4.4 per cent and 0.2 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, trade balance remained surplus for 42nd consecutive months at RM12.9 billion (October 2022:RM18.5 billion) but lower than posted in September 2023 (RM24.4 billion). The external demand remained challenging as Malaysia's total trade continued to decline in November 2023, decreasing 2.4 per cent as compared to the same month last year. Exports decreased by 5.9 per cent, while the trade surplus recorded a decrease of 43.1 per cent. On the flip side, imports rebounded with an increase of 1.7 per cent from the previous year, marking a rise for the first time since February 2023. The Goods Trade Barometer of the World Trade Organization expected global merchandise to rebound driven by automobile sales & production and electronic components. In the latest reading, the overall barometer index pointing to a better performance in terms of volume, rose to 100.7 points from 99.1 points in the previous release, surpassing the baseline value of 100. However, uncertainty is still very high along with conflicting economic indicators and escalating geopolitical tensions.

The IPI for October 2023 grew 2.7 per cent, bounced back from negative 0.5 per cent posted in September 2023. The rebound in IPI was due to sturdy performance in Mining sector which grew 8.7 per cent (September 2023: -5.2%). Whilst, Electricity and Manufacturing sectors rose by 5.8 per cent (September 2023: 2.5%) and 0.9 per cent (September 2023: 0.4%), respectively. Manufacturing sector performance was supported by domestic-oriented industries while export-oriented industries remained lethargic. On the other hand, the manufacturing sales declined by 1.4 per cent in October 2023 to RM156.7 billion (October 2022: RM158.9 billion) attributed to lacklustre performance in export-oriented industries which decreased by 5.2 per cent. The outlook for the manufacturing sector is poised for improvement, driven by a recovery in both domestic and international demand and by the diminishing base effect.

The Wholesale & Retail Trade grew by 6.5 per cent in October to RM142.3 billion (October 2022: RM133.6 billion) and slightly lower than posted in September 2023 (RM142.7 billion). The growth was propelled by Wholesale Trade sub-sector with a growth of 5.7 per cent (RM63.3 billion). Meanwhile, Motor Vehicle sub-sector posted a double-digit growth of 19.1 per cent (RM18.4 billion) and Retail sub-sector grew moderately 3.9 per cent (RM60.6 billion). Looking ahead, Wholesale & Retail Trade sector is anticipated to maintain its positive year-on-year growth trend influenced by the Deepavali festival, the disbursement of Sumbangan Tunai Rahmah Phase 4 amounted to RM2.1 billion and year-end celebration.

On the prices side, CPI continued its downward trend with a growth of 1.8 per cent in October 2023 (October 2022: 4.0%) and slightly lower than posted in September 2023 (1.9%). The slower growth was backed by Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, 3.6 per cent (September 2023: 3.9%), Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco, 0.6 per cent (September 2023: 0.7%), and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 1.4 per cent (September 2023: 1.5%). The CPI is expected to slow down further as retailers will take opportunity to clear stock with year end sales.

The labour market continued to improve with employed persons in October 2023 grew 2.0 per cent to 16.40 million persons as compared to October 2022 (16.08 million persons) and increase slightly from September 2023(16.38 million persons). Meanwhile, employment-to-population ratio increased 0.5 percentage point to 67.7 per cent as compared to October 2022. The employment rate remained unchanged at 3.4 per cent since June 2023. The labour market is anticipated to improve at a slower pace as the unemployment rate continue to stagnant at pre-COVID-19 level.

Going forward, the Malaysia's economy is forecasted to grow albeit at a slower pace following slower external demand. The LI recorded a negative 0.2 per cent to 109.2 points (October 2022: 109.4 points) due to decline in Real Imports of Semi-Conductor (-33.6%). Looking at the LI's smoothed growth rate for October 2023, it continued to be below the 100.0 points trend, indicating a modest growth outlook. However, the upcoming year end celebration and holiday season are expected to provide fresh impetus to the economy especially tourism bound activities.





ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023												DATA SOURCE				
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		Oct			
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	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	32,757.2	32,943.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
2.1.2 Prices																		
- Rubber	RM/Kg	6.03	5.80	5.86	5.96	6.03	5.93	5.93	6.06	6.08	5.94	5.80	6.57	6.79	Malaysian Rubber Board			
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	4.71	4.43	4.61	4.64	4.75	4.69	4.65	4.78	4.82	4.71	4.62	5.26	5.49	Malaysian Rubber Board			
- Scrap	RM/Kg	5.03	5.05	4.82	5.04	5.33	5.52	5.39	5.23	5.24	5.21	5.02	5.05	5.52	Malaysian Rubber Board			
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	4.66	4.73	4.70	5.02	5.39	5.30	4.95	4.89	4.98	4.90	4.71	4.81	5.32	Malaysian Rubber Board			
2.1.3 Exports	Tonne	41,547.4	50,927.0	48,038.4	40,867.3	48,393.4	45,788.6	37,728.3	37,062.3	48,848.3	51,784.2	57,488.4	57,027.9	56,459.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Natural Rubber [#]																		
2.2 OIL PALM																		
2.2.1 Exports	Tonne	2,358,676.0	2,279,779.0	2,285,927.0	1,891,485.0	1,897,702.0	2,305,276.0	1,776,414.0	1,768,369.0	1,815,478.0	2,112,170.0	2,055,211.0	2,010,501.0	2,270,291.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board			
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1,506,769.0	1,513,031.0	1,473,846.0	1,136,027.0	1,126,127.0	1,487,836.0	1,087,541.0	1,079,335.0	1,171,739.0	1,354,336.0	1,221,848.0	1,211,251.0	1,466,065.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board			
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	94,894.0	78,752.0	134,452.0	62,102.0	59,888.0	84,307.0	85,288.0	93,804.0	64,325.0	77,729.0	91,866.0	84,741.0	90,793.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board			
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM																		
2.3.1 Prices																		
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	93.13	91.07	80.90	83.09	82.71	78.53	84.11	75.70	74.89	80.10	86.16	94.00	91.06	World Bank			
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	87.26	84.78	76.52	78.11	76.84	73.37	79.44	71.59	70.23	76.39	81.40	89.56	85.57	World Bank			
2.3.2 Exports	'000 Tonne	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	670.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	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	2,812.8	3,621.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
2.3.3 Imports	'000 Tonne	2,149.5	1,378.5	1,200.5	1,528.3	1,925.4	1,570.9	1,166.7	1,902.3	2,825.8	1,787.1	1,529.6	960.0	1,916.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	3,490.9	2,712.4	2,970.7	2,528.0	3,509.4	3,077.5	3,338.9	3,677.8	3,141.2	3,256.0	2,706.3	3,186.2	4,096.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
2.4 LIQUID NATURAL GAS (LNG)																		
2.4.1 Exports	'000 Tonne	2,386.9	2,172.8	2,405.6	2,643.8	2,258.4	2,482.6	1,809.0	2,466.2	1,753.6	1,864.7	2,284.0	1,912.0	2,221.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]																		
3.0 SECTOR																		
3.1 MANUFACTURING																		
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	143.4	144.4	142.6	137.9	132.4	142.8	126.5	135.4	142.8	136.6	143.6	146.7	144.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	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	146,799,216.5	147,427,441.0	143,926,391.4	152,174,749.2	157,754,527.5	156,675,033.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
3.1.3 Exports [#]	RM '000	111,534,122.0	109,718,778.6	110,378,883.9	94,803,464.3	95,400,174.1	108,912,154.6	90,856,831.0	102,100,525.7	108,794,827.5	101,404,123.4	98,268,261.1	107,591,695.4	107,587,721.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
3.2 CONSTRUCTION																		
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisment (New Permit)	Unit	114	125	112	125	127	207	126	147	174	145	133	194	n.a	National Housing Department			
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisment (Renewals Permit)	Unit	98	63	99	118	217	105	60	109	91	124	128	92	n.a	National Housing Department			
3.2.3 Prices																		
- Steel	RM per Tonne	3,537.95	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	3,353.50	Ministry of Works			
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	18.41	18.56	18.87	19.23	19.64	20.41	20.96	22.01	22.03	21.68	21.93	22.17	22.04	Ministry of Works			
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING																		
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	94.5	97.8	98.8	100.5	90.9	98.6	88.1	94.8	87.5	94.6	89.4	86.0	102.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia			
3.4 UTILITIES																		
3.4.1 Electricity																		
- Local Generation	Million Kilowatt-Hours	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	15,198.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			
a. Public Installations [#]																		
b. Private Installations [#]	Million Kilowatt-Hours	188.7	189.4	189.8	190.8	186.3	188.7	188.3	189.5	185.3	184.8	184.6	189.1	189.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			

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

INDICATORS	2023												DATA SOURCE		
	Annual P Percentage Change (%)	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		Sep	Oct
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	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	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production															
- Rubber	-26.3	-8.0	-26.7	-39.3	-2.7	10.8	3.4	15.7	-3.9	-24.6	-16.9	-7.6	-7.6	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	-15.6	-19.7	-17.8	-18.8	-18.5	-19.0	-17.5	-13.7	-14.3	-14.3	-10.3	9.6	12.6	12.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	-18.5	-24.4	-21.0	-23.1	-20.7	-20.7	-20.7	-15.5	-17.2	-16.8	-13.4	12.8	16.5	16.5	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	-12.2	-17.0	-21.1	-19.8	-21.8	-21.8	-20.6	-20.7	-28.3	-23.2	-11.5	-2.1	9.7	9.7	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	-10.5	-14.6	-12.8	-12.2	-18.2	-22.4	-25.7	-27.1	-21.3	-7.9	-8.5	0.9	14.1	14.1	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber ^a	-33.2	-16.4	4.5	-20.1	2.1	-14.1	-35.6	-14.2	-16.8	-3.7	-4.5	4.6	35.9	35.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	9.0	-2.7	6.6	1.7	2.7	16.5	-0.2	-16.7	-3.0	2.3	-0.7	-8.5	-3.7	-3.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	6.0	3.2	3.5	-1.7	1.3	16.1	1.8	-21.2	-1.9	2.5	-5.9	-14.7	-2.6	-2.6	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	0.6	-36.0	42.5	-22.1	5.6	21.8	14.5	15.1	-30.2	1.4	-9.4	-13.5	-4.3	-4.3	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	11.3	12.8	8.9	-2.9	-13.6	-32.1	-20.5	-32.6	-37.6	-26.5	-12.6	4.3	-2.2	-2.2	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	7.3	7.1	7.0	-6.0	-16.2	-32.4	-21.9	-34.7	-38.7	-23.5	-11.1	6.8	-1.9	-1.9	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum ^a	29.3	35.8	5.0	-3.5	43.1	1.2	-32.9	17.3	-23.8	12.0	13.3	7.4	-14.8	-14.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products ^b	37.3	-0.9	59.8	65.4	60.8	64.3	56.0	56.5	-12.8	-35.1	-33.5	-31.8	-22.9	-22.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum ^a	817.8	155.8	455.1	175.6	894.7	-31.6	-19.7	199.2	219.4	55.6	-13.6	-45.3	-10.8	-10.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products ^b	4.8	-11.3	51.3	15.1	34.6	33.0	68.0	52.9	-25.5	-4.6	-43.5	12.6	17.4	17.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIDIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquefied Natural Gas ^a	35.6	10.1	-2.5	19.7	6.1	-2.7	-13.7	17.3	-29.9	-18.5	-2.4	-9.7	-6.9	-6.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	4.2	4.8	3.0	1.3	4.8	4.1	-3.0	5.1	-1.6	-0.2	-0.6	0.4	0.9	0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	12.9	11.8	8.8	6.5	10.3	8.0	-4.0	3.3	-4.0	-3.0	-3.3	-2.4	-1.4	-1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports ^a	12.9	14.5	4.6	-0.2	10.1	-0.5	-15.5	1.7	-9.5	-8.7	-17.7	-11.9	-3.5	-3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	81.0	26.3	49.3	60.3	115.3	191.5	117.2	297.3	222.2	150.0	82.2	211.6	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	-59.8	-69.4	-60.9	-36.6	-10.0	22.1	-32.6	251.6	-3.2	163.8	-22.0	-63.6	n.a	n.a	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	41.3	36.9	31.2	-13.1	-12.5	-13.5	-13.8	-14.2	-12.8	-9.4	-9.2	-7.9	-5.2	-5.2	Ministry of Works
- Cement	2.3	0.8	2.2	2.7	4.9	8.7	11.7	17.1	15.9	16.4	17.4	19.2	19.7	19.7	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	7.6	7.0	3.9	5.9	-0.5	0.8	-4.9	2.9	-6.4	4.2	0.1	-5.2	8.7	8.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations ^p	-2.2	-0.5	-2.2	-1.7	2.3	0.4	-0.4	5.9	2.8	1.5	1.9	2.5	5.8	5.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations ^p	-1.4	4.3	3.3	1.7	-1.2	-0.4	2.2	1.1	-1.3	-2.0	-2.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until September 2023

provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	2022												2023												DATA SOURCE			
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		Sep	Oct	
Annual Percentage Change (%)																												
- Local Consumption																												
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p																												
	2.1	2.0	0.8	0.5	5.4	3.2	-1.0	7.0	1.8	2.7	1.0	0.9	4.1														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Eneř Berhad, Independent Power Producers	
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^p																												
	-2.6	1.1	0.1	-3.8	-1.0	3.0	6.0	10.3	7.1	7.0	6.8	11.3	9.3														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Eneř Berhad, Independent Power Producers	
3.5 SERVICES																												
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade																												
3.5.2 Volume Index																												
- Wholesale Trade Index	0.8	0.6	1.1	0.3	3.8	6.7	3.4	5.3	4.5	6.6	6.1	5.7	4.7														Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Retail Trade Index	22.3	18.3	17.4	16.2	14.1	13.8	10.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.8	2.3														Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
- Motor Vehicle Index	1.2	10.3	9.7	9.2	20.9	5.6	-9.0	18.0	3.1	20.4	8.7	5.9	15.8														Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle																												
- Vehicle Production																												
a. Passenger	-10.9	13.0	28.0	38.5	26.1	30.1	-24.0	32.7	-2.1	30.3	-1.6	0.5	27.2														Malaysian Automotive Association	
b. Commercial	5.5	13.4	17.9	10.2	2.8	-9.1	-35.5	24.8	-15.7	6.0	-8.4	-12.3	7.4														Malaysian Automotive Association	
c. Total	-9.8	13.1	27.2	36.2	24.4	27.0	-24.8	32.1	-3.1	28.4	0.5	-0.4	25.8														Malaysian Automotive Association	
- Vehicle Sales																												
a. Passenger	-4.7	6.9	19.6	27.1	43.1	7.7	-19.1	26.1	-2.8	30.0	8.1	2.5	21.8														Malaysian Automotive Association	
b. Commercial	-1.4	10.8	1.6	-19.9	44.8	7.8	-19.6	13.0	8.1	7.0	0.0	-13.2	13.7														Malaysian Automotive Association	
c. Total	-4.4	7.3	17.5	-19.1	39.0	7.7	-19.1	22.0	-1.7	27.5	7.3	0.7	21.0														Malaysian Automotive Association	
- New Vehicles Registration	-3.3	0.4	-8.9	18.9	38.6	8.7	-24.6	9.0	-14.6	6.5	-6.0	-12.1	8.8														Road Transport Department Malaysia	
3.5.4 Tourism																												
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	12,480.4	8,938.9	5,009.0	4,821.7	4,751.5	3,739.0	293.6	131.3	72.8	68.3	55.7	42.0	n.a														Tourism Malaysia	
3.5.5 Finance																												
I Money Supply																												
- M1	6.7	3.8	4.3	2.6	1.9	0.9	-1.3	-1.5	-0.6	-1.3	-0.1	1.9	3.3														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- M2	5.9	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.8	3.6														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- M3	6.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.7														Central Bank of Malaysia	
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	6.5	5.5	5.7	5.0	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.1														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	12.0	11.5	12.0	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.5	9.4	9.3	8.7	8.5	8.5														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	-1.5	-2.2	9.2	10.4	10.1	13.3	14.7	14.6	16.7	18.8	18.4	14.5	12.5														Central Bank of Malaysia	
III Total Deposits Banking System	8.3	5.9	5.9	7.0	7.5	7.0	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.3	4.3														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	6.4	3.8	3.7	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.7	3.7														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	12.2	10.6	10.8	11.1	11.6	11.3	8.6	10.1	8.8	7.6	5.4	5.3	5.5														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	6.7	2.9	5.1	6.2	-2.0	-3.8	3.1	-4.8	0.4	0.1	0.8	8.5	3.6														Central Bank of Malaysia	
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	5.0	5.2	6.5	6.1	7.2	8.9	10.0	10.2	9.5	8.6	7.2	6.8	6.1														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	-1.0	-0.5	1.1	1.8	2.4	5.4	6.0	6.4	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.1														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	14.3	14.0	14.3	12.6	14.8	14.5	15.9	16.1	13.6	11.4	7.9	7.1	6.1														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Merchant Banks	-6.6	-7.1	-3.0	-2.5	-9.6	-10.6	4.3	0.2	5.4	3.9	1.1	5.9	3.1														Central Bank of Malaysia	
V Savings Deposits	-2.2	-3.6	-5.7	-6.2	-5.6	-5.7	-15.3	-10.5	-8.0	-3.9	-7.6	-5.5	-3.9														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Commercial Banks	-3.4	-5.0	-7.2	-7.9	-7.7	-8.2	-14.6	-11.3	-9.1	-8.9	-7.9	-7.0	-6.1														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- Islamic Banks	0.6	-0.3	-2.4	-2.2	-0.7	0.0	-16.9	-8.8	-5.5	-4.5	-2.8	-2.0	1.1														Central Bank of Malaysia	
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														Central Bank of Malaysia	
VII Average Lending/Financing Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														Central Bank of Malaysia	
- 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														Central Bank of Malaysia	
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														Central Bank of Malaysia	

Note:

^p preliminary

¹ latest data until September 2023

provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	2023												DATA SOURCE	
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		Oct
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	0.77	0.77	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.87	0.93	0.94	0.96	0.95	0.94	0.94
- Islamic Banks	0.38	0.38	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.39	0.41	0.39	0.39	0.42	0.44
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,005.2	626.9	581.7	251.6	521.4	376.7	317.6	317.6	816.0	479.0	369.2	2,719.7	4,604.2	1,038.6
- Mining & Quarrying	400.2	252.0	515.1	236.6	210.1	504.1	282.1	282.1	48.0	576.8	237.0	767.7	1,352.0	974.2
- Manufacturing	7,021.6	2,766.3	6,681.1	4,662.3	6,140.8	4,056.6	3,406.4	3,406.4	6,798.6	4,870.5	4,870.5	6,836.9	5,048.7	5,593.2
- Services	19,519.7	22,717.7	12,095.5	10,343.8	13,393.8	17,292.5	15,950.4	15,950.4	20,336.9	15,311.1	16,440.5	19,330.0	20,336.9	25,354.6
- Construction	3,465.8	3,431.8	2,489.0	2,866.3	3,020.8	6,554.2	1,901.0	1,901.0	4,101.2	3,415.0	4,894.5	3,456.9	5,185.7	5,552.9
- Real Estate Activities	5,186.6	3,406.9	3,792.1	1,459.4	2,956.8	2,748.2	3,062.5	3,062.5	4,271.8	4,956.2	4,894.5	4,929.8	4,594.8	4,091.6
- Household Sector	26,981.0	25,963.3	25,202.7	23,144.8	27,956.8	35,944.0	28,638.4	28,638.4	34,308.9	30,687.2	31,856.0	35,325.2	29,884.7	33,061.5
- Other Sector	30.7	172.9	10.4	13.9	19.4	1,150.8	19.4	19.4	17.8	32.1	1,036.8	18.2	70.7	69.8
- Total	63,610.8	59,338.0	48,357.6	42,398.1	54,219.9	68,625.0	53,580.5	53,580.5	70,699.1	59,469.8	65,538.9	73,387.4	70,453.5	75,698.5
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	4,169.1	4,377.3	4,879.7	4,731.5	4,628.7	5,050.5	3,734.1	3,734.1	4,961.7	4,920.5	4,245.2	4,705.0	5,163.6	5,366.7
- Mining & Quarrying	635.0	670.3	664.3	573.9	633.6	682.9	535.3	535.3	1,087.3	1,154.0	833.0	1,008.0	2,021.7	997.0
- Manufacturing	39,814.1	39,923.7	40,508.8	35,350.1	34,513.6	40,738.2	33,726.6	33,726.6	35,936.4	36,727.7	36,148.5	36,656.1	36,546.0	38,652.1
- Services	96,764.8	96,845.8	112,416.2	98,420.3	90,027.9	102,266.6	94,636.6	94,636.6	97,146.1	97,943.0	104,282.8	99,129.7	108,722.7	104,640.0
- Construction	12,391.5	12,391.5	15,780.0	13,790.5	11,507.1	14,508.7	12,791.7	12,791.7	13,987.6	16,070.3	14,259.0	15,555.1	16,166.7	15,905.9
- Real Estate Activities	7,915.4	5,379.7	7,513.6	5,491.7	4,958.5	6,521.7	4,806.1	4,806.1	5,236.5	7,171.7	5,335.1	6,416.6	6,270.7	5,654.1
- Household Sector	36,452.7	37,234.1	39,713.0	38,586.9	35,272.5	41,291.4	35,392.8	35,392.8	38,602.4	38,915.5	38,444.2	42,635.7	41,373.5	42,951.1
- Other Sector	2,493.9	2,674.0	1,912.0	1,537.0	2,277.7	872.9	872.9	872.9	788.1	1,171.1	702.7	1,397.8	1,709.7	1,104.6
- Total	200,959.9	199,555.7	224,149.6	198,481.8	183,453.8	213,338.7	186,690.1	186,690.1	197,726.1	204,073.9	204,250.6	207,503.9	217,975.7	215,271.4
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	4,771.6	4,925.4	5,100.4	5,264.8	4,567.9	6,086.5	5,254.0	5,254.0	5,238.0	5,436.3	5,119.6	6,023.8	5,405.4	5,878.7
- Personal Uses	3,877.7	3,868.1	4,021.7	3,778.0	3,997.3	4,596.3	3,969.7	3,969.7	4,613.0	4,257.5	4,231.3	4,938.2	4,969.8	4,467.7
- Credit Cards	17,883.0	17,771.9	20,021.3	19,401.5	17,201.7	19,253.4	18,060.8	18,060.8	18,873.0	18,469.1	18,219.7	19,590.7	19,455.5	19,927.2
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	14.4	12.5	12.8	11.0	13.5	13.3	17.0	17.0	15.9	19.4	18.1	17.8	16.2	18.0
- Household Sector	36,452.7	37,234.1	39,713.0	38,586.9	35,272.5	41,291.4	35,392.8	35,392.8	38,602.4	38,915.5	38,444.2	42,635.7	41,373.5	42,951.1
- Other Sector	102,568.7	102,718.3	103,720.5	103,475.7	102,957.6	103,482.7	101,400.3	101,400.3	102,390.2	101,473.6	101,056.8	101,742.8	101,397.3	101,579.5
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector														
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	1,476.4	1,424.6	1,411.1	1,376.0	1,448.7	1,435.3	1,456.3	1,456.3	1,503.0	677.5	655.8	666.3	678.5	684.3
- Mining & Quarrying	1,381.7	1,381.1	1,357.6	1,363.4	1,374.4	1,375.3	1,395.2	1,395.2	1,391.4	1,356.2	1,356.1	1,376.5	1,376.5	1,380.0
- Manufacturing	2,998.0	3,077.1	3,065.5	3,068.0	3,094.3	3,097.2	2,983.1	2,983.1	2,985.2	2,969.6	2,940.2	2,961.4	2,958.4	2,733.7
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	333.2	320.6	287.2	283.3	287.3	279.7	244.4	244.4	248.2	234.2	205.7	209.4	212.7	223.1
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	3,044.5	3,014.9	3,021.3	3,120.6	3,192.7	3,182.5	3,244.1	3,244.1	3,443.0	3,614.5	3,795.8	3,944.3	3,917.2	3,965.5
- Construction	5,098.5	5,087.7	4,922.9	4,984.5	5,076.2	5,203.1	5,224.5	5,224.5	5,288.7	4,967.4	4,977.8	5,071.8	4,925.4	4,965.8
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	2,653.3	2,655.2	851.0	847.4	858.7	835.1	848.8	848.8	861.0	1,029.0	734.1	1,103.4	1,105.8	1,010.7
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	4,122.7	4,221.7	4,240.5	4,360.3	4,175.1	4,400.4	4,415.2	4,415.2	4,285.2	4,403.4	4,381.6	4,400.9	4,416.9	4,317.8
- Education, Health & Others	802.0	793.1	675.4	666.1	669.4	528.1	528.8	528.8	535.1	544.0	728.8	624.7	635.4	618.6
- Household Sector	14,583.2	14,641.4	14,775.0	14,770.2	15,398.1	15,027.4	15,807.3	15,807.3	16,181.9	16,083.1	16,395.3	16,401.8	15,545.7	15,702.9
- Other Sector	174.5	159.0	167.7	163.8	170.0	166.7	161.4	161.4	163.3	162.2	74.0	74.9	74.3	75.9
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	36,670.0	36,776.4	34,795.2	35,003.8	35,745.0	35,530.9	36,301.4	36,301.4	36,836.1	36,040.0	36,245.2	36,823.4	35,950.9	35,678.2
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force														
a. Employed	16,883.5	16,709.4	16,730.0	16,755.4	16,781.2	16,811.7	16,838.4	16,838.4	16,864.1	16,889.4	16,914.2	16,932.1	16,948.8	16,974.1
b. Unemployed	16,081.5	16,108.6	16,130.4	16,130.4	16,169.3	16,223.0	16,251.4	16,251.4	16,279.5	16,307.8	16,335.0	16,354.9	16,375.1	16,403.2
Unemployment Rate	60.2%	60.9%	60.8%	60.8%	60.9%	60.9%	60.9%	60.9%	60.9%	60.9%	60.9%	60.9%	60.9%	60.9%
Labour Force Participation Rate	68.7%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%	68.8%
Unemployment Rate	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
Loss of Employment	2,692	2,780	3,289	4,042	3,089	3,854	3,499	3,499	3,542	3,345	4,283	4,560	4,165	5,985
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	3,903	3,950	3,869	3,367	3,833	5,264	3,779	3,779	4,408	4,288	4,432	4,903	4,112	4,790
4.2.2 Foreign	2	5	6	0	4	1	4	4	2	6	5	2	0	7

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

INDICATORS	2023												DATA SOURCE	
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		Oct
X Annual Percentage Change (%)														
Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	326.5	6.1	2.6	-33.6	-71.5	-63.5	-74.7	0.9	-91.5	-7.9	130.3	397.2	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	1,194.3	335.2	-17.0	711.8	0.0	250.3	-21.3	-33.3	68.7	501.0	-6.7	0.3	143.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	69.1	-14.2	-2.9	43.8	155.2	-13.0	-39.0	-18.4	-47.3	5.8	-23.0	-15.3	-20.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	28.6	109.4	-32.8	3.1	74.2	14.6	1.8	35.6	16.8	22.3	-23.1	16.8	29.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	14.1	37.9	-4.5	16.1	88.3	115.0	-27.6	21.7	-14.8	-51.9	-44.9	-48.5	60.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	152.7	30.8	95.5	-41.3	122.8	47.0	52.7	139.4	68.8	97.8	27.5	15.0	-21.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	2.5	-12.9	-16.2	-12.3	33.3	33.3	-6.9	23.1	-7.2	0.7	6.0	3.4	22.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	57.4	85.8	-27.3	31.1	139.8	1,046.2	-88.5	0.5	-39.2	471.8	-11.3	-68.6	-35.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	24.7	19.3	-16.0	-4.8	50.4	20.9	-10.0	29.3	-15.0	1.0	-7.6	3.4	19.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-2.2	-13.0	-3.4	1.9	-0.7	-8.8	-33.3	-26.7	-31.3	-15.1	-35.4	19.1	26.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-57.0	-56.1	-68.8	-68.5	-37.1	-50.8	7.9	-63.0	39.7	-38.5	58.4	114.1	57.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	7.7	6.3	-0.6	-15.1	-1.3	-4.6	-21.0	-12.0	-20.0	-9.8	-10.7	-10.0	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	13.9	20.6	16.4	11.7	28.0	9.7	0.2	12.1	6.4	20.4	8.5	9.1	8.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	27.2	24.7	8.3	11.9	30.0	19.5	2.3	19.8	15.8	26.5	26.4	18.5	28.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	72.3	6.3	27.2	0.1	30.6	15.9	-22.3	23.4	27.3	-3.1	32.8	33.5	-28.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	11.4	9.8	11.2	9.6	23.8	12.2	2.0	21.7	8.8	11.9	16.0	9.3	17.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	17.1	33.3	-42.5	-2.2	-11.4	19.2	-57.7	-50.1	-49.2	-75.5	-48.7	-20.7	-50.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	13.4	13.8	9.2	4.0	19.0	7.0	-6.6	7.2	0.3	9.2	5.3	6.9	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	12.4	1.0	-1.3	18.0	42.3	16.6	2.4	27.1	2.7	9.5	15.3	2.5	23.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	13.4	5.3	-0.2	4.5	20.4	12.6	6.9	44.2	1.3	9.3	24.4	20.3	16.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	26.7	20.7	25.2	21.0	36.1	24.5	17.3	21.2	16.2	11.8	16.8	11.7	11.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	121.7	166.9	184.4	29.8	66.0	21.4	57.3	157.7	79.9	97.2	43.4	25.4	25.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	11.4	9.8	11.2	9.7	23.8	12.2	2.1	21.7	8.8	11.9	16.0	9.3	17.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	-0.2	0.6	-1.0	0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.2	0.1	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector														
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	33.6	26.6	27.0	23.1	28.9	14.0	20.5	24.1	-54.3	-56.2	-56.0	-53.0	-53.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	896.7	922.9	-2.2	-1.9	0.5	-1.2	0.5	-1.1	-3.9	-4.2	-3.6	3.7	-0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-7.7	-4.6	6.7	7.4	7.7	6.9	-1.7	-1.8	1.7	-0.8	3.7	-1.5	-8.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	68.4	70.8	6.3	6.0	7.0	-29.8	-39.1	-50.6	-51.9	-57.8	-42.8	-36.1	-33.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accommodation and Food Service Activities	17.2	14.1	18.2	21.5	22.4	20.9	19.9	22.3	28.0	32.3	31.3	29.8	30.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	57.2	61.9	48.1	50.0	50.2	38.9	39.0	31.8	18.7	3.3	3.0	-2.9	-2.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	-14.4	-14.1	-71.7	-71.6	-71.3	-71.2	-70.5	-68.6	-62.8	-73.4	-60.0	-59.2	-61.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	30.9	36.3	15.4	16.3	11.4	25.8	26.4	10.3	9.1	11.8	3.0	7.5	4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	-18.7	-18.6	-29.0	-30.5	-30.4	-45.9	-45.0	-39.8	-38.3	-15.7	-28.3	-22.5	-22.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	4.7	9.5	15.3	13.8	16.5	13.0	15.9	13.1	10.6	11.1	14.1	8.2	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	14.4	7.7	82.9	74.4	83.6	82.8	118.7	118.1	114.4	-8.2	-58.7	-59.3	-56.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	15.1	16.1	8.5	8.4	9.6	7.4	8.3	5.4	1.2	-0.5	0.8	-1.5	-2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	-14.6	-18.5	-12.8	-12.4	-11.9	-12.0	-9.6	-8.3	-7.8	-6.7	-5.7	-5.2	-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	-388	-16.0	3.7	-11.3	10.9	24.6	15.5	63.1	37.0	61.9	115.1	49.5	122.3	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	-7.0	-9.5	-20.8	-18.7	20.3	16.0	-5.4	23.8	1.1	4.0	12.7	-2.7	22.7	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	0.0	150.0	100.0	-100.0	300.0	-50.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0	400.0	0.0	-100.0	250.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until September 2023

provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	2022												DATA SOURCE	
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		Oct
4.3 STOCK MARKET														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	-6.5	-1.7	-4.6	-1.8	-9.6	-10.4	-11.5	-11.7	-4.7	-2.2	-4.0	2.1	-1.2	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	-41.6	-26.2	-1.4	-4.8	-10.7	-27.3	-29.2	-5.7	-8.6	47.8	23.6	13.9	38.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	-9.9	-3.4	-3.0	2.3	-4.3	-4.9	-6.1	-5.1	1.3	3.7	4.1	9.9	6.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	-11.3	-9.6	-4.6	-3.2	-4.3	-5.9	-3.5	-3.1	-5.0	-3.4	-3.1	-2.9	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	7.4	4.0	4.2	7.4	7.2	2.1	0.5	-3.2	-7.3	-9.9	-8.4	-11.6	-8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	-2.4	-2.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	-2.6	-2.3	-2.9	-4.8	-5.0	-4.9	-4.9	-3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-6.6	-7.5	-5.4	-5.0	-5.3	-7.2	-5.9	-7.6	-7.6	-7.5	-6.4	-6.4	-4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	4.5	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	-3.2	-4.7	-5.5	-7.4	-10.8	-10.0	-10.6	-7.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-4.6	-5.1	-3.4	-2.6	-4.1	-6.3	-8.0	-11.2	-11.8	-12.7	-11.0	-10.1	-10.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	15.3	13.1	13.1	9.8	10.5	6.2	2.0	3.3	0.0	-0.2	4.0	0.2	0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	-10.5	-9.1	-4.8	-2.9	-3.8	-5.6	-3.4	-3.2	-5.2	-3.8	-3.4	-3.1	-1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia ^a	15.3	15.1	5.8	1.4	10.3	-1.4	-17.5	-0.9	-14.1	-13.0	-18.7	-13.8	-4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	5.5	-4.5	-7.1	-9.7	-3.3	-6.4	-18.1	-15.2	-17.3	-18.4	-15.4	-12.8	2.8	Statistics Singapore
- China	-0.3	-9.0	-9.9	-12.0	-3.0	10.9	7.1	-7.4	-13.1	-15.2	-9.6	-7.0	-7.8	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	25.3	20.0	11.5	3.5	6.5	4.3	2.6	0.6	1.5	-0.3	-0.8	4.3	1.6	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	18.3	17.8	11.1	10.8	8.4	9.7	-2.8	-1.6	0.4	-2.7	-3.6	-9.7	-1.4	European Statistics
- USA	10.0	9.7	5.5	12.1	5.3	3.0	-6.3	-6.7	-8.4	-9.3	-5.4	-2.4	-1.4	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia ^a	29.1	15.5	11.5	1.8	12.2	-2.2	-11.1	-3.7	-18.7	-16.1	-21.2	-11.1	-0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	10.9	-0.4	-8.2	-11.1	-4.9	-11.1	-19.7	-20.7	-21.6	-23.5	-15.7	-12.2	-2.3	Statistics Singapore
- China	-0.7	-10.6	-7.5	-20.9	4.2	-1.6	-8.1	-4.6	-7.0	-12.6	-7.7	-6.6	2.4	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	54.1	30.3	20.8	17.8	8.3	7.3	-2.3	-9.9	-12.9	-13.6	-17.8	-16.3	-12.5	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	34.1	22.2	8.8	8.5	-1.1	-10.1	-14.8	-15.2	-20.3	-21.1	-27.5	-27.4	-19.6	European Statistics
- USA	12.1	-1.1	-2.0	2.6	-1.8	-11.4	-8.2	-7.4	-9.9	-5.6	-6.2	-5.2	-1.8	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia														
- Malaysia	4.4	4.9	2.8	2.0	3.6	3.2	-3.2	4.8	-2.2	0.7	-0.3	-0.5	2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	-0.6	-3.7	-3.5	-2.8	-9.3	-3.8	-6.3	-10.4	-6.1	-0.2	-12.7	-1.1	7.4	Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.2 South Korea														
- South Korea	-2.7	-5.5	-10.5	-13.4	-8.2	-7.6	-9.1	-7.6	-6.0	-8.1	-0.8	2.9	1.1	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan														
- Japan	3.1	-1.4	-2.2	-2.8	-0.6	-0.8	-0.7	4.2	0.0	-2.3	-4.4	-4.4	0.9	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA														
- USA	3.1	1.9	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.1	-0.4	0.1	0.1	-0.2	-0.7	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia														
- Malaysia	22.3	18.3	17.4	16.2	14.1	13.8	10.0	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.8	3.8	2.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore														
- Singapore	12.5	6.5	6.9	-1.4	8.2	2.2	2.3	0.5	1.8	0.4	3.0	-0.04	-2.3	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong														
- Hong Kong	2.5	-5.2	-0.6	5.1	29.6	39.1	13.1	16.5	17.4	14.1	11.0	10.0	2.6	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom														
- United Kingdom	-5.8	-7.0	-4.6	-6.0	-4.3	-4.5	-4.1	-2.5	-2.0	-3.1	-1.5	-1.5	-2.8	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia														
- Malaysia	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.3	2.8	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand														
- Thailand	6.0	5.6	5.9	5.0	3.8	2.8	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.3	-0.3	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia														
- Indonesia	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.5	4.3	5.0	3.3	3.5	3.1	3.3	2.3	2.6	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines														
- Philippines	7.7	8.0	8.1	8.7	8.6	7.6	6.6	6.1	5.4	4.7	5.3	6.1	4.9	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore														
- Singapore	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.6	6.3	5.5	5.7	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.7	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia														
- Malaysia	4.0	3.2	3.5	1.3	-0.8	-2.9	-3.0	-4.6	-4.8	-2.3	-2.2	0.2	-0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines														
- Philippines	7.3	6.4	5.4	4.8	4.0	3.0	2.6	2.4	0.7	0.1	0.6	-0.2	-0.3	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore														
- Singapore	11.6	7.4	3.7	0.9	-1.0	-4.4	-4.6	-8.2	-9.1	-7.8	-3.9	-2.9	-4.6	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea														
- South Korea	7.3	6.2	5.8	5.1	4.8	3.3	1.6	0.5	-0.3	-0.3	1.0	1.4	0.8	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China														
- China	-1.3	-1.3	-0.7	-0.8	-1.4	-3.3	-3.6	-4.6	-5.4	-4.4	-3.0	-2.5	-2.6	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan														
- Japan	9.7	10.0	10.6	9.5	8.3	7.4	5.8	5.1	4.1	3.6	3.4	2.2	0.9	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA														
- USA	8.2	7.4	6.4	5.7	4.7	2.7	2.3	1.1	0.3	1.1	1.9	2.0	1.2	Trading Economics

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until September 2023

provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	2022												DATA SOURCE		
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		Oct	
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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Statistics Canada
- Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Bureau of Labor Statistics
- 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 September 2023

- provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 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 (%)
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	397,581.9	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	123,658.9	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	6,094,463.0	5,360,261.0	6,177,882.0	-7.0	-2.3	4.1	7.2	-7.2	-2.4	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	3,787,435.0	-10.1	-3.4	4.2	5.7	-8.1	-6.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	248,073.0	276,053.0	308,098.0	206,297.0	243,427.0	254,336.0	0.8	-5.4	-1.1	0.3	-1.9	-7.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board	
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	112.74	99.23	88.37	81.44	76.23	86.75	64.3	35.9	11.0	-17.7	-30.6	-12.6	World Bank	
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	105.66	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	2,399.6	2,063.8	2,495.5	-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	9,469.9	-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	5,894.7	4,266.7	44.7	127.1	378.4	65.0	96.3	-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	9,150.6	-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															
- Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	'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	
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	443,468,677.6	467,561,667.3	474,581,577.0	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	331,631,684.5	299,115,793.0	301,742,184.2	307,264,079.9	25.3	36.7	10.5	2.8	-8.0	-13.2	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	29,936.1	30,518.6	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 Advertisement (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 Advertisement (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	49.7	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 Kilo-watt-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 Kilo-watt-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 Third Quarter 2023

provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2022				2023				2023				DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%)	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	%	0.61	0.72	0.82	0.86	0.91	0.95							- Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.33	0.37	0.38	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	2,213.8	1,149.7	1,612.6	7,693.1	489.2	109.5	58.9	64.6	-64.5	-79.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	772.4	997.2	1,167.3	950.8	906.9	1,139.8	188.9	44.8	64.6	148.2	148.2	17.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	17,991.2	19,456.6	13,469.0	14,857.8	13,719.3	16,756.1	113.9	-0.7	20.6	44.1	-23.7	-13.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	47,937.4	56,459.9	54,333.0	41,030.1	52,098.4	56,710.2	140.1	38.0	23.4	25.1	25.1	8.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	10,004.1	28,489.7	9,386.6	11,861.3	12,179.2	14,419.1	121.9	157.9	15.4	79.1	-5.9	-49.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	6,709.5	10,337.9	12,375.6	7,164.4	12,290.4	14,419.1	59.9	74.2	87.7	26.1	83.2	39.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	91,702.2	93,864.4	78,147.0	87,045.6	93,635.5	97,075.9	53.3	81.7	-9.3	11.3	11.3	2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	1,334.7	372.5	214.0	1,183.5	69.2	1,108.5	606.3	722.2	68.7	897.9	897.9	-94.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	184,145.5	212,485.7	171,306.3	165,243.0	183,749.5	209,379.8	86.6	62.1	8.2	20.3	20.3	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	19,529.8	16,623.1	13,426.1	14,410.7	13,616.3	14,113.7	50.8	6.7	-6.4	-6.4	-2.9	-30.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	3,260.7	2,935.7	1,969.6	1,900.5	2,756.6	3,862.7	133.8	-45.8	-60.6	-55.2	-55.2	31.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	129,413.5	121,753.9	120,246.5	110,601.8	106,384.7	109,352.6	54.6	19.1	4.3	-7.3	-7.3	-10.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	273,289.3	37,212.6	306,026.7	290,714.8	289,925.7	312,135.2	123.0	21.2	16.8	15.5	15.5	6.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	38,060.0	37,212.6	40,802.5	39,807.3	42,849.7	45,982.9	30.7	32.1	18.5	19.4	12.6	23.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	16,062.4	15,034.5	20,808.7	16,971.9	17,214.4	18,022.4	31.3	12.1	33.7	13.8	13.8	7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	102,193.8	108,985.5	113,399.8	115,150.7	112,910.6	122,453.3	33.1	47.6	10.8	14.6	14.6	10.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	5,949.1	7,752.5	7,385.3	5,726.7	2,832.1	3,810.2	-46.7	61.8	-11.4	1.6	-52.4	-50.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	587,758.5	587,968.4	624,065.3	595,274.4	588,490.1	629,733.1	69.8	24.5	12.0	9.4	9.4	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	14,544.7	15,171.7	14,797.4	15,919.3	15,928.3	16,548.9	31.9	166.4	3.6	23.4	23.4	9.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	11,115.8	11,971.9	11,767.5	12,373.5	12,840.2	14,139.3	47.4	44.9	5.8	8.9	8.9	15.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	46,864.5	50,483.5	55,676.2	55,856.6	55,407.1	57,265.8	41.3	45.9	24.2	26.6	26.6	18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	27.8	34.3	39.6	37.8	52.3	52.2	51.9	353.8	153.2	37.1	37.1	88.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	102,175.1	108,978.9	113,399.8	115,150.7	112,910.6	122,453.3	33.0	47.6	10.8	14.6	14.6	10.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector														
- Owner Occupied Dwelling	RM Million	101,486.2	101,854.0	103,720.5	103,636.5	101,465.9	101,952.6	7.8	-1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	52,181.4	49,442.2	39,827.2	44,192.1	49,904.2	50,228.8	48.5	65.9	-18.8	9.6	9.6	-4.4	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	27,837.8	30,418.5	30,521.3	29,882.7	28,549.8	33,693.3	48.2	49.8	6.1	6.1	6.1	2.6	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate														
- Index of Services	Point	113.8	114.3	119.9	118.6	118.8	123.4	36.7	36.4	40.6	6.8	6.8	4.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health														
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	135.8	137.7	141.6	146.6	149.2	153.2	8.3	8.7	8.2	10.7	10.7	9.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education														
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	113.2	121.7	123.0	123.7	123.9	126.6	5.4	8.7	11.7	11.5	11.5	9.5	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	23,788.3	23,864.6	23,907.7	24,066.2	0.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	(000)	16,343.3	16,442.9	16,542.9	16,648.9	16,727.4	16,824.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- i. Employed	(000)	15,701.2	15,831.1	15,941.7	16,062.0	16,146.1	16,250.9	3.2	3.6	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- ii. Unemployed	(000)	642.0	611.8	600.5	586.9	581.4	573.1	-16.1	-18.0	-13.5	-12.6	-12.6	-9.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- a. Actively Unemployed	(000)	567.5	534.0	515.4	495.8	493.4	486.6	-14.5	-18.9	-15.6	-16.4	-16.4	-13.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- b. Inactively Unemployed	(000)	74.5	77.8	85.0	91.1	88.0	104.5	-26.7	-11.7	2.0	16.5	16.5	18.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	(000)	7,258.5	7,250.6	7,246.1	7,215.7	7,190.2	7,182.3	-2.2	-2.4	-1.6	-1.0	-1.0	-0.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participation Rate	%	69.2	69.4	69.5	69.8	70.0	70.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand														
- Jobs	(000)	8,618.7	8,675.4	8,755.6	8,805.7	8,827.1	8,902.5	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	(000)	8,427.4	8,484.2	8,563.2	8,613.1	8,637.3	8,711.6	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.8	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	(000)	191.3	191.3	192.4	192.6	189.8	190.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	(000)	29.40	30.53	30.89	31.71	31.70	31.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary

1 latest data until Third Quarter 2023

provisional data based on External Trade Publication October 2023

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2022				2023				2022				2023				DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Value	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Q1	Q2	Q3	
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	2.1	-1.1	-1.1	-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	-0.8	-2.8	-2.8	-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	1.6	-6.7	-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	0.2	-3.9	-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	8.0	6.5	3.5	5.2	6.5	3.5	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	2.8	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	2.4	0.0	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	-0.1	-1.2	-1.2	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	312,671.0	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	1.9	-3.0	-0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
c. Manufacturing	RM	32,921.0	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	0.7	-2.6	-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	6.7	5.2	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	3.1	1.0	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	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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	-10.4	-4.7	-14.8	26.1	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	-16.3	-14.8	-14.8	26.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE																		
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.3508	4.4837	4.5774	4.3907	4.5263	4.6279	-5.1	-6.4	-8.6	-4.5	-3.9	-3.1	-4.5	-3.9	-3.9	-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	5.5	-3.4	-3.4	-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	-0.6	-3.4	-3.4	-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	-5.9	-6.5	-6.5	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.6393	4.5174	4.6646	4.7096	4.9268	5.0371	7.2	9.5	2.6	-0.1	-5.9	-10.3	-0.1	-5.9	-10.3	-11.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	451,2265	464,0641	474,3525	474,5607	503,3809	523,9790	0.4	-1.5	-4.4	-4.4	-10.4	-11.4	-4.4	-10.4	-10.4	-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	8.8	1.8	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	-8.2	-4.1	-4.0	-3.4	-4.1	-4.0	-4.0	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia

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

EDITORIAL BOARD

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

AUTHORS

Zainuddin Ahmad	Mazliana Mustafa	Mardziah Nawama
Siti Asiah Ahmad	Azura Arzemi	Siti Khairunnisa Salleh
Norhayati Jantan	Mohd Azmi Bahtiar	Wan Aznie Fatimah Wan Abd Jalil
Jamaliah Jaafar	Nur-'Azah Afnan Hanafi	Nur Qistinna Israrr
Siti Haslinda Mohd Din	Abdul Latif Abd Kadir	Mohd Khairul Norani
Fuziah Md Amin	Siti Kartini Salim	Noor Hasnun Rohim
Noraliza Mohamad Ali	Lim Kok Hwa	Wan Muhammad Syafiq Ashraf Wan Shahrum
Suzana Abu Bakar	Mohd Yusri Abdul Rahim @ Ibrahim	Nurafizah Paumil
Wan Siti Zaleha Wan Zakaria	Nur Khairunniza Harun	Muhammad Fadhil Mujab
Sharuddin Shafie	T. Noor Rabihah T. Mahamed	Sahida Aris @ Idris
Rozita Misran	Kumutha Shanmugam	Kalana Macha
Malathi Ponnusamy	Nur Maslina Muhamed	Josephin Anak Puis
Siti Salwani Ismail	Md Sobri Md Yusoff	Nur Suhaida Che Ani
Syahron Helmy Abdullah Halim	Wan Nuraliya Afifah Wan Ramli	
Syed Ibrahim Mohd Jamaluddin	Nur Suaidah Rosli	
Siti Faizah Hanim Md Matar	Nur Fathin Mohd Khalil	

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

