



JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 6 | 2024

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". DOSM commemorates its 75th Diamond Jubilee in 2024.

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS R E V I E W

NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

It is my great pleasure to welcome new and returning readers to the sixth volume of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR) for 2024. This publication aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the most recent socioeconomic trends through an analytical review of short-term statistical indicators published by the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM). MESR Volume 6/2024 compiles socioeconomic indicators for April 2024 and offers insights into the upcoming statistics for May 2024. The volume includes a study titled "Does Import Price of Malaysia's Rice Influence Its Price in Market?" which found that Malaysia's market price of rice is significantly influenced by the import price of rice, alongside other factors such as global rice prices, domestic production indices, and production costs.

In April 2024, despite the challenges posed by the global economic environment, the country's trade performance showed signs of improvement. The upward trend in the global economy, coupled with shifts in demand for external goods, contributed to this positive development. Total trade increased by 12.1 per cent year-on-year to RM221.7 billion, driven by a 15.6 per cent rise in imports and a 9.1 per cent rise in exports. Nevertheless, the trade balance decreased by 39.0 per cent to RM7.7 billion.

The unit price index for building materials showed increases in April 2024, with sand prices rising between 0.2 per cent and 2.6 per cent across various regions. The highest increases were in Pulau Pinang, Kedah & Perlis, followed by Selangor, W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Melaka & Negeri Sembilan, and Terengganu & Kelantan. Aggregate prices also saw slight increases across Peninsular Malaysia, Sabah, and Sarawak.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) in April 2024 rose due to increases in several main groups, including Restaurant & Accommodation Services, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels. Meanwhile, sectors such as Information & Communication, Clothing & Footwear, and Insurance & Financial Services saw declines. The Producer Price Index (PPI) for Local Production also reflected an overall increase, with significant gains in the Mining sector, Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector, and marginal increases in the Manufacturing and utility sectors.

On the Labour front, the labour market in April 2024 remained stable, reflecting Malaysia's economic growth. The labour force edged up by 0.1 per cent, reaching 17.12 million persons (March 2024: 17.10 million), with the labour force participation rate holding steady at 70.3 per cent.

The Manufacturing sector's sales value rose by 5.7 per cent to RM153.2 billion in April 2024, the highest growth in 13 months due to a lower base effect. This growth was mainly driven by Transport Equipment & Other Manufactures (16.9%), Non-metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products (12.8%), and Electrical & Electronics Products (2.7%). However, compared to the previous month, the sector's sales value fell by 3.3 per cent from RM158.4 billion. The Wholesale & Retail Trade sector saw a 6.6 per cent year-on-year increase, with Retail Trade rising by 5.5 per cent, Wholesale Trade by 4.8 per cent, and Motor Vehicles by 18.1 per cent.

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) growth accelerated to 6.1 per cent in April 2024, up from 2.4 per cent in the previous month, marking positive momentum for four consecutive months and the highest growth since September 2022. The Manufacturing sector's output increased by 4.9% (March 2024: 1.3%), the Mining sector by 10.0% (March 2024: 4.9%), and the Electricity sector maintained a steady growth rate of 7.6 per cent (March 2024: 8.5%). However, compared to the previous month, the IPI declined by 7.6 per cent, contrasting with the previous month's positive growth.

Natural Rubber (NR) production decreased by 20.9 per cent in April 2024 (21,325 tonnes) compared to March 2024 (26,966 tonnes). Year-on-year, NR production decreased by 9.1 per cent (April 2023: 23,460 tonnes), with the smallholder sector contributing 89.1% and the estates sector 10.9 per cent.

Malaysia's favourable trade performance in May 2024 was driven by the global economic uptrend and increased international demand for Malaysian goods. Total trade increased by 10.3 per cent, from RM223.3 billion in the previous year to RM246.3 billion, with imports growing by 13.8 per cent to RM118.1 billion and exports by 7.3 per cent to RM128.2 billion, as reported in the Malaysia External Trade Statistics Bulletin.



NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

I hope that the MESR will serve as a valuable resource for all users, including those in public and private sectors, research institutions, academia, and individual analysts. Your feedback and suggestions are most welcome to enhance future editions of this report.

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In recognition of the importance of statistics, the Malaysian government has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th every year. The theme for MyStats Day is "Statistics is the Essence of Life," reflecting the importance of trust, credible data, innovation, and public good in the national statistical system.

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

June 2024

KEY REVIEW



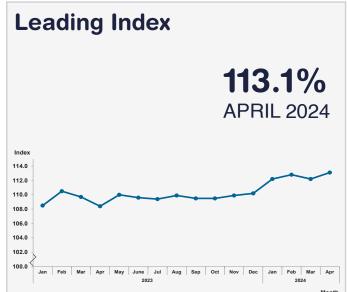
- According to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospect report, the global economic growth is forecasted
 to stabilize at 2.6 per cent in 2024, with a projected increase to an average of 2.7 per cent in 2025 and 2026.
 This adjustment reflects a slightly faster pace from earlier projections of 2.4 per cent in April, driven mainly
 by the expanding United States economy.
- As for Malaysia, the economy saw a slowdown to 3.6 per cent in 2023 from 8.9 per cent the year before, with the Services and Manufacturing sectors contributing significantly, making up 82.6 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Malaysia recorded a GDP of RM1.82 trillion at current prices and RM1.57 trillion at constant prices during this period. By the first quarter of 2024, Malaysia's economic growth rebounded to 4.2 per cent, up from 2.9 per cent in the previous quarter, driven by robust performance across all sectors. The Services and Manufacturing sectors remained pivotal in sustaining this growth momentum.
- Natural rubber production decreased by 9.1 per cent year-on-year to record 21,325 tonnes in April 2024 (April 2023: 23,460 tonnes). On a monthly basis, the production declined by 20.9 per cent from 26,966 tonnes in March 2024. Fresh fruit bunches production in May 2024 increased by 16.2 per cent to 8,930,945 tonnes, contrasting with May 2023 (7,685,810 tonnes). Similarly, monthly production also rose by 14.6 per cent as compared to April 2024 (7,789,749 tonnes).
- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) accelerated further by 6.1 per cent year-on-year in April 2024, underpinned by higher output growth in the Manufacturing sector and maintaining positive momentum for four consecutive months. The growth was driven by increases in the Manufacturing sector, with 4.9 per cent growth (March 2024: 1.3%), and the Mining sector, 10.0 per cent (March 2024: 4.9%), while the Electricity sector maintained stable growth at 7.6 per cent (March 2024: 8.5%).
- At the same time, the Manufacturing sector's sales amounted to RM153.2 billion in April 2024, an increase
 of 5.7 per cent year-on-year as against 1.4 per cent growth recorded in the previous month. This rise was
 mainly driven by expansions in the Transport equipment & other manufactures sub-sector, which grew by
 16.9 per cent, and the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products sub-sector
 increased by 12.8 per cent.
- Malaysia's Wholesale and retail trade sector also exhibited a favourable performance in this month, growing by 6.6 per cent year-on-year to achieve a monthly sales value of RM144.9 billion. The growth was primarily driven by the Retail Trade sub-sector, which increased 5.5 per cent or RM3.3 billion, to register RM63.8 billion. Additionally, Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles increases by 4.8 per cent (+RM2.9 billion) and 18.1 per cent (+RM2.6 billion), respectively.
- Looking at the prices, Malaysia's inflation rate held steady at 1.8 per cent in April 2024, maintaining the same rate for three consecutive months, with the index reaching 132.4 compared to 130.0 in the previous year. The increase was driven by rises in key sectors such as Restaurant & Accommodation Services increased by 3.5 per cent (March 2024: 3.0%), Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services rose by 3.1 per cent (March 2024: 2.6%), while Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels remained stable at 3.0% (March 2024: 3.0%). The inflation edged up to 2.0 per cent in May 2024 with the index points recorded at 132.8 as against 130.2 in the same month of the previous year.
- Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) rose by 1.9 per cent year-on-year in April 2024, up from 1.6 per cent in the previous month. All sectors showed increases, with the Mining sector surging by 10.0 per cent (March 2024: 8.3%), Manufacturing sector recorded a modest increase of 0.8 per cent (March 2024: 0.6%), the Electricity & gas supply index rose by 1.0 per cent and the Water supply index increased by 7.2 per cent. The PPI further increased by 1.4 per cent in May 2024 as compared to 1.9 per cent in the previous month.

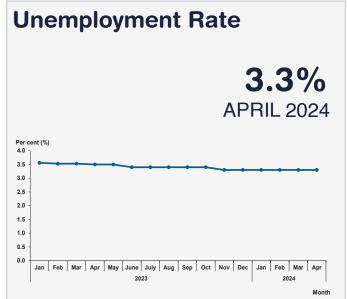
KEY REVIEW



- Malaysia's merchandise export performance shifted from negative to positive trend, growing by 9.1 per cent year-on-year in April 2024, rising from RM105.2 billion to RM114.7 billion. Imports rose by 15.6 per cent to RM107.0 billion compared to RM92.6 billion in April 2023. Consequently, the trade balance declined by 39.0 per cent from the same period of the previous year, reaching RM7.7 billion. In May 2024, trade performance continued its positive growth, with total trade increasing by 10.3 per cent, or RM23.0 billion, to RM246.3 billion compared to the previous year. Imports increased by 13.8 per cent to RM118.1 billion, while exports grew by 7.3 per cent to RM128.2 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of RM10.1 billion.
- With regards to the Malaysia's labour scenario, the number of the labour force in April 2024 was 17.12 million persons rose by 1.7 per cent compared to the same month of the previous year (April 2023: 16.84 million persons). Meanwhile, the number of employed persons surged by 1.9 per cent to 16.56 million persons (April 2023: 16.25 million persons). Accordingly, the LFPR ascended by 0.3 percentage points from the same month of the previous year (April 2023: 70.0%) and the unemployment rate decline from 3.5 per cent to 3.3 per cent during this month.
- Malaysia's Leading Index increased by 4.3 per cent, reaching 113.1 points in April 2024, compared to 108.4 points the previous year. Although all components showed improvements except for Real Imports of Semiconductors, which declined by 1.5 per cent, the monthly performance of the Leading Index grew by 0.8 per cent (March 2024: -0.5%). Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in April 2024, the LI remained above the 100.0 points, indicating ongoing economic growth in the coming months, bolstered by strong domestic demand and sustained expansion in the Manufacturing and Services sectors.







Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

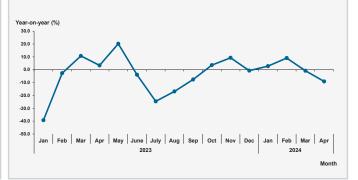
16.2% MAY 2024



Production of Natural Rubber

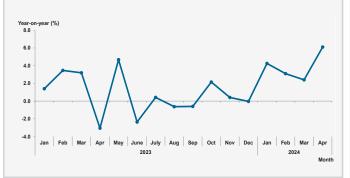
-9.1%

APRIL 2024



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

6.1% APRIL 2024



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

5.7% APRIL 2024



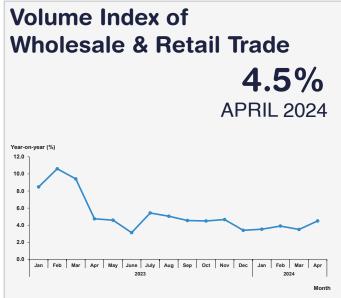
Note:

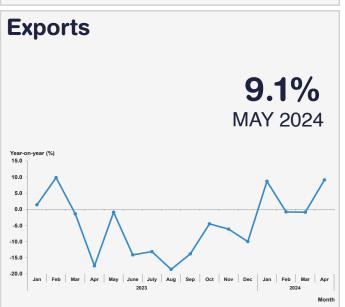
- 1) Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed in percentage.
- 2) The remaining indicators are expressed in year-on-year percentage change

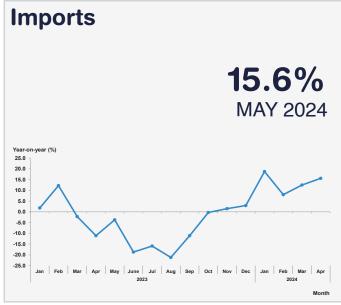


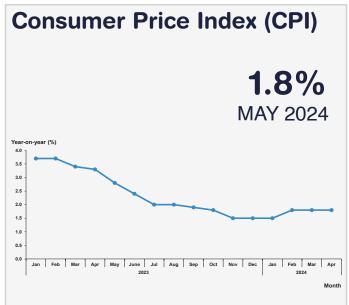
KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

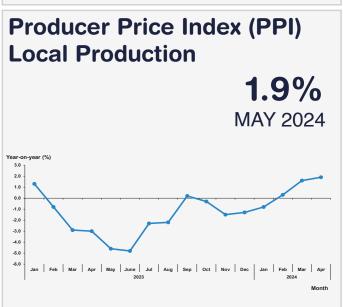












OVERVIEW



World Economy

The World Bank's most recent projection in June 2024 forecasts that the global economy is expected to stabilize for the first time in three years. According to the Global Economic Prospect report by the World Bank, global economic growth is projected to hold steady at 2.6 per cent in 2024 and increase to an average of 2.7 per cent in 2025 and 2026. The global growth is expected to reach a slightly faster pace than expected, revised from 2.4 per cent in April to 2.6 per cent in June 2024, mainly due to the continued expansion of the United States (US) economy. The central banks in both advanced economies and emerging market and developing economies (EMDEs) are likely to remain cautious in easing monetary policy, and the interest rates remain higher than before the COVID-19 pandemic for an extended period.

Despite the stable growth forecast for the next three years, the projection is still below the 3.1 per cent average in the decade before the COVID-19 pandemic. The economic expansion of over 80 per cent of the world population is estimated to grow at a slower pace. The growth of EMDEs is forecast to moderate from 4.2 per cent in 2023 to 4.0 per cent in 2024. Many vulnerable countries affected by heightened conflict and violence will still be poorer in 2024 compared to the pre-COVID-19 pandemic period. Other risks to consider include geopolitical tensions, trade policy uncertainty, persistent inflation, and climate change-related disasters.

The United States economy has increased by 2.9 per cent in the first quarter of 2024, according to the second estimate released by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The growth is reflected by the increase of consumer spending, residential fixed investment, non-residential fixed investment and state and local government spending, while private inventory investment decreased.

Meanwhile, Indonesia's economy grew 5.1 per cent in the first quarter of 2024 compared to the first quarter of 2023. However, Indonesia recorded a contraction of 0.8 per cent compared to the previous quarter. The Gross Domestic Product of Thailand grew from 1.7 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2023 to 1.5 per cent in the first quarter of 2024. The increase is contributed by the non-agricultural sector, especially tourism-related services.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's economy moderated to 3.6 per cent in 2023 from 8.9 per cent in the preceding year. The Services and Manufacturing sectors were the main contributors of the growth, contributed 82.6 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Malaysia's GDP at current prices amounted to RM1.82 trillion in 2023 and RM1.57 trillion at constant prices.

In the first quarter of 2024, Malaysia's economic performance expanded 4.2 per cent as compared to 2.9 per cent in the previous quarter. All sectors demonstrated better growth, with the Services and Manufacturing sectors continued to drive the overall performance. The Services sector grew at 4.7 per cent in the first quarter of 2024, as compared to 4.1 per cent in the preceding quarter, backed by the Wholesale and retail trade, Transportation and storage, and Business Services sub-sectors.



Table 1 : Annual Percentage Change (%) for GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2022 – 2023 and Q1 2023 – Q1 2024

Mind of Farmania Author	2222	0000		2024			
Kind of Economy Activity	2022	2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Services	11.0	5.1	7.1	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.7
Manufacturing	8.1	0.7	3.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.9
Agriculture	1.3	0.7	1.4	-0.7	0.3	1.9	1.6
Mining & quarrying	3.5	0.5	1.6	-2.1	-1.1	3.5	5.7
Construction	8.1	0.7	7.4	6.2	7.2	3.6	11.9
GDP	8.9	3.6	5.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In April 2024, the Manufacturing sector recorded a sales value of RM153.2 billion, the highest in 13 months, with an increase of 5.7 per cent as compared to RM145.0 billion reported in the previous year. The growth was largely fuelled by sales in the sub-sectors of Transport equipment & other manufactures (16.9%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (12.8%); and Electrical & electronics products (2.7%). In terms of month-on-month growth, the sales value contracted 3.3 per cent as compared to a growth of 8.4 per cent in March 2024. Meanwhile, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) increased further by 6.1 per cent in April 2024 as against 2.4 per cent in the preceding month, boosted by the expansion across all sectors, namely Manufacturing (4.9%), Mining (10.0%) and Electricity (7.6%).

The sales value of Wholesale & retail trade recorded RM144.9 billion in April 2024, with a growth of 6.6 per cent year-on-year. The positive growth was driven by all sub-sectors, particularly Motor vehicles (18.1%), Retail trade (5.5%) and Wholesale trade (4.8%). In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade registered 154.0 points, with a growth of 4.5 per cent year-on-year. The increase was contributed by Motor vehicles at 17.1 per cent, Retail trade at 3.5 per cent and Wholesale trade at 2.7 per cent.

In the meantime, Malaysia's natural rubber production in April 2024 decreased by 9.1 per cent to 21,325 tonnes, as compared to 23,460 tonnes in April 2023. The smallholdings sector was the main contributor to natural rubber production by 89.1 per cent. Production of smallholdings decreased by 7.6 per cent and the estate sector showed a decrease of 19.6 per cent as compared to April 2023.

Malaysia's total trade in May 2024 recorded an increase of 10.3 per cent or RM23.0 billion, to reach a value of RM246.3 billion as compared to RM223.3 billion in the previous year. The value of exports rose by 7.3 per cent, or RM8.7 billion to RM128.2 billion as compared to the same month in 2023. Meanwhile, the value of imports in May 2024 continued to grow by 13.8 per cent or RM14.3 billion, to post a value of RM118.1 billion as compared to May 2023.

The number of the labour force in April 2024 continued to expand 0.1 per cent month-on-month (+23.4 thousand persons) to record 17.12 million persons. Subsequently, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) remain unchanged at 70.3 per cent. Additionally, the number of the labour force rose by 1.7 per cent (+283.7 thousand persons) compared to the same month of the previous year (April 2023: 16.84 million persons). Furthermore, the unemployment rate stood at 3.3 per cent, the same rate as in the previous month.



Meanwhile, the Leading Index for Malaysia continued to increase 4.3 per cent in April 2024, achieving 113.1 points as against 108.4 points in the previous year. Improvements were observed in all components except for Real Imports of Semi Conductors (-1.5%). Simultaneousy, the monthly performance of LI grew by 0.8 per cent in April 2024 after a decline of 0.5 per cent in the previous month. This turnaround was contributed by the rising Number of Housing Units Approved (0.8%), Real Imports of Semi Conductors (0.2%) and the Number of New Companies Registered (0.2%). Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in April 2024, the LI remained above the 100.0 points, reflecting continued economic growth in the coming months supported by a robust domestic demand and a sustainable expansion of the Manufacturing and Services sectors.

Index (2015=100) 1/08 2/20 7/21 -2 -8

Chart 1: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

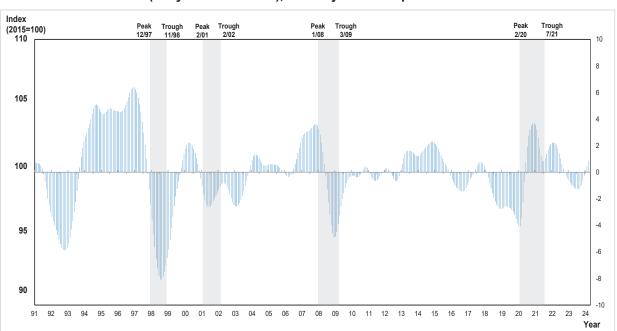


Chart 2: Leading Composite Index (Long Term Trend = 100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

PRICE OF MALAYSIA'S RICE INFLUENCE ITS PRICE IN MARKET?

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INTRODUCTION

Rice is a staple food in Malaysia, playing a crucial socio-economic role, impacting the daily lives of its population and contributing significantly to the national economy. Malaysia relies on substantial imports to meet its domestic demand, resulting in the Malaysian rice market being prone to fluctuations in global rice prices.

Recently, the global rice market had faced several distractions such as changes in production due to weather conditions, export restrictions and shifts in global demand. In addition, COVID-19 pandemic had impacted the global supply chains, causing temporary disruptions in the availability and price stability of rice worldwide. Meanwhile, India being the world's largest rice exporter, had disrupted global rice markets last year by banning white rice exports, before imposing an export tax on parboiled rice exports. These measures that were to ensure domestic price stability, however had triggered panic buying across the globe.

As for Malaysia, the consequences of these global scenarios are significant. Malaysia brings in a substantial portion of its rice from neighbouring countries like Viet Nam, Thailand, Pakistan and India. Consequently, any flux in the global rice market may impact the domestic rice prices in Malaysia, affecting consumer affordability and food security.

This study aims to asses the relationship between Malaysia's market rice price and the ex-factory price, and the global rice price, and between the average unit value of imported rice and domestic production.

SCENARIO OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY FOR MALAYSIA'S RICE

According to the Household Expenditure Survey 2022, Malaysian households spent a mean of RM40.00 per month on rice. This value represented 0.8 per cent of Malaysia's total monthly household consumption expenditure during the year. Meanwhile, according to the Supply and Utilization Accounts for Selected Agricultural Commodities, Malaysia population in 2022 consumed 77.0 kilogram per capita per year as shown in **Table 1a**.

Table 1a: Key Indicators for Demand of Malaysia's Rice

Expenditure Group	consumption	of household expenditure, a, 2022	Description	Per Capita Consumption 2022		
	(RM/month)	(%)			(kg/year)	
Rice	40.00	0.	3	Rice	77.0	

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security, Malaysia and Department of Statistics Malaysia

This domestic demand was then met by domestic production and imports. The domestic production of rice in 2022 was 1,575 thousand tonnes. Even so, these supplies were not enough to meet domestic demand as the Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR) of this commodity was recorded at 62.6 per cent in 2022 **(Table 1b).**

Table 1b: Key Indicators for Supply of Malaysia's Rice

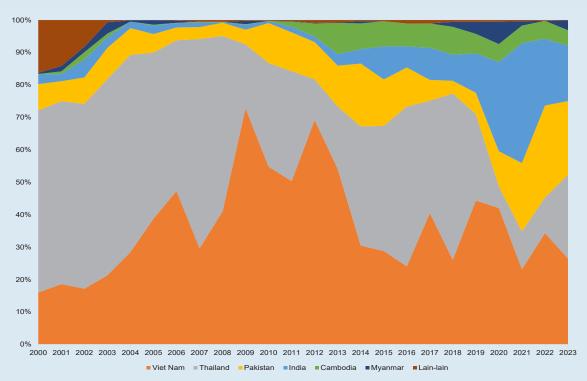
	20	2023	
Expenditure Group	Domestic Production (tonnes)	Self-Sufficiency Ratio (SSR), %	Imports (RM million)
Rice	1 575	62 6	3 734 5

Source: Ministry of Agriculture & Food Security, Malaysia and Department of Statistics Malaysia

To meet the domestic needs, Malaysia imported RM3.7 billion (0.3% of total imports) of rice in 2023, recording an increase of 39.5 per cent as compared to 2022. Malaysia's imports of rice posted a surge of 152.4 per cent in 2008, which was valued at RM2.7 billion (share of 0.5% to total imports). The tremendous increase recorded in the particular year was along with the global crisis, where the rice prices surged dramatically affected from the rising of oil prices and trade shocks in the food market (FAO and Earthscan, 2010).

Viet Nam was the main source of Malaysia's rice in 2023, contributing 26.5 per cent to total imports of rice to Malaysia. Within the past 24 years, Viet Nam has consistently been among the top two exporters of rice to Malaysia. Thailand was the second largest exporter of rice to Malaysia in 2023 with a contribution of 25.8 per cent. Previously, Thailand ranked fifth in 2020 and fourth in 2021 to 2022 due to lower rice production as a result of severe drought and irrigation restrictions (Demaree-Saddler, H., 2020), after being among the top three for so long. Meanwhile, a decrease was also being seen in exports by Viet Nam, Cambodia and Myanmar to meet domestic needs amid the COVID-19 pandemic (Jadhav, R. 2020). Malaysia imported high volume of rice from India in 2021, surpassing Viet Nam as the main exporting country for that year. However, the position only lasted a year (Chart 1a).

Chart 1a: Composition of Major Rice Exporting Countries to Malaysia, 2000 – 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

*including Private education and health

LITERATURE REVIEW

Rice holds a significant cultural, nutritional and economic standpoint in Malaysia. It is a staple food that contributed extensively to the Malaysian diet, with an annual average per person intake of about 80.0 kilograms (Omar et al, 2019). Despite the efforts to boost domestic production, Malaysia continues to be a net importer of rice, with a self-sufficiency level (SSL) of roughly 60.0 to 70.0 per cent (Omar et al, 2019).

According to the World Bank, the assumption guiding Malaysia's price policy for rice suggests that the country's rice sector can be shielded from the volatility of the global market by restricting imports except through the responsible authority. This implies that prices can be controlled at any level, with import amounts adjusted accordingly. However, this assumption is flawed because maintaining a large gap between external and internal prices requires significant effort to support the domestic industry. While arguments against using import parity prices exist, domestic prices should ultimately reflect the real costs of resources, as the rice industry competes with other sectors for these resources, whose returns are determined by the market.

Studies by Rai and Wibowo (2020) showed that rising retail rice prices in Indonesia are a direct result of rising import rice averages, and this adds to inflationary pressures. In order to guarantee food security and price stability in the local market, the study also emphasized how important it is to keep an eye on imported rice prices and adopt trade regulations. According to Rai and Wibowo (2020), there is scant evidence of the correlation between industrial production levels and rice prices. However, it is well known that adjustments to industrial output have an indirect effect on the consumer price of rice due to their effects on transportation, input prices, and consumer purchasing power.

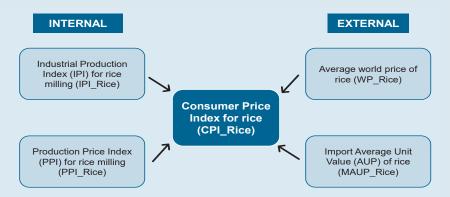
Another significant factor influencing the consumer price of rice in Malaysia is the producer price, which considers shifts in the dynamics of the supply chain and production costs. According to research by Nugroho et al (2024), consumers pay more for rice as the producer price for agricultural inputs like fertilizers and pesticides rises, which drives inflation. Furthermore, changes in the producer price may have an impact on rice farmer's profitability, which may have an impact on output levels and market dynamics.

METHODOLOGY

The data collection process for this article involved sourcing information from various sources. Specifically, the Department of Statistics Malaysia provided statistics including Consumer Price Index (CPI) for rice, import average unit value (AUP) of rice (RM/tonne), Production Price Index (PPI) and Industrial Production Index (IPI) for rice milling. Furthermore, the values of the average world price of rice (\$/mt) were obtained from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Each of these variables plays a crucial role in this article; CPI of rice measures the changes in the price of rice paid by consumers, import AUP of rice refers to average price of the imported rice per tonne, PPI for rice reflects the overall changes in price of rice at the producer level, IPP for rice measures the production of rice in real terms and average world price of rice refers to the average price of rice globally. All of the 108 observations for an eight-year period were gathered starting from January 2015 until December 2023 and have been analyzed using RStudio software.

The theoretical framework defines and introduces the theory that explains why the study problem under discussion exists. According to Simon and Goes (2011), the theoretical framework aids the reader's comprehension of the researcher's perspective and provides a well-founded justification for the study. The relationship between dependent and independent variables is depicted in the framework below:

Exhibit 1a: Theoretical Framework of Relationship Between Dependent and Independent Variables



The dependent variable was Consumer Price Index for rice, whereas the independent variables were divided into internal and external variables. The internal variables were the Industrial Production Index and the Producer Price Index for rice milling, while the external variables were the average world price import average unit value of rice.

Next, the Multiple Linear Regression analysis (MLR) was used to estimate the relationship between response variable with the predictor variables as shown below:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 (WP_Rice) + \beta_2 (MAUP_Rice) + \beta_3 (IPI_Rice) + \beta_4 (PPI_Rice)$$

Where:

Y = Consumer Price Index (CPI) for rice
WP_Rice = Average world price of rice (\$/mt)
MAUP Rice = Import Average Unit Value (AUP) of rice (RM/tonne)

IPI_Rice = Industrial Production Index (IPI) for rice milling
PPI_Rice = Production Price Index (PPI) for rice milling

Before that, the data should satisfy the assumptions of regression analysis including normality of residual, linearity, multicollinearity, homoscedasticity and autocorrelation. According to Chatterjee & Hadi (2015), serious assumption violations can lead to biased estimates of relationships, over or under-confident estimates of the precision of regression coefficients and untrustworthy confidence intervals and significance tests. In order to prevent this, tests such as the normal Q-Q plot for normality, the component plus residuals plot for linearity, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) for multicollinearity, the Breusch-Pagan test for homoscedasticity and the Durbin-Watson test for autocorrelation was conducted.

RESULT

The highest annual growth for the CPI of rice was recorded in October 2023 with an increase of 5.3 per cent, while the average world price of rice in August 2023 increased by 44.7 per cent. At the same time, the highest growth for import AUP of rice, IPI for rice milling and PPI for rice milling were recorded in March 2017 (+56.0%), July 2022 (+33.0%) and November 2023 (+9.9%), respectively **(Chart 1b).**

Chart 1b: Annual Growth CPI for Rice, Average World Price of Rice, Import AUP of rice, IPI for Rice Milling and PPI for Rice Milling, January 2016 until December 2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

This study measured the relationship between CPI of rice and the average world price of rice, import AUP of rice, IPI for rice milling and PPI for rice milling. To determine how significantly two variables are related to one another, the correlation between the CPI of rice and the average world price of rice, import AUP of rice, IPI for rice milling and PPI for rice milling was examined. The correlation study between the CPI of rice and other variables is shown in the table below. At a p-value of less than 0.05, the results show a positive significant correlation between every variable.

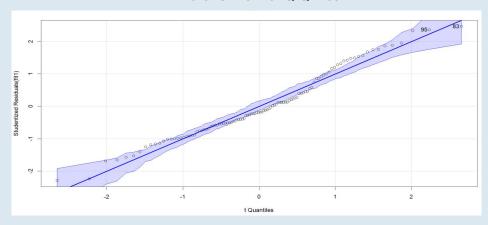
Table 1c: Pearson Correlation Analysis

	CPI_Rice	WP_Rice	MAUP_Rice	IPP_Rice	PPI_Rice
CPI_Rice	1.000	0.851**	0.668**	0.417**	0.900**
WP_Rice	0.851**	1.000	0.572**	0.231*	0.804**
MAUP_Rice	0.668**	0.572**	1.000	0.077	0.685**
IPI_Rice	0.417**	0.231*	0.077	1.000	0.256**
PPI_Rice	0.900**	0.804**	0.685**	0.256**	1.000

^{**}Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

All the regression assumptions were tested to ensure the validity of the model in regression analysis. The normal Q-Q plot was visualized using the data provided as in **Chart 1c.** It was evident that the data points lied close to the diagonal line, indicating that the residuals of the data were normally distributed.

Chart 1c: Normal Q-Q Plot



^{*}Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Chart 1d shows the component plus residuals plot was used to validate the linear relationship of the data and it showed that both blue (expected residuals) and pink (actual residuals) lines were nearly identical, indicating that there was a linear relationship.

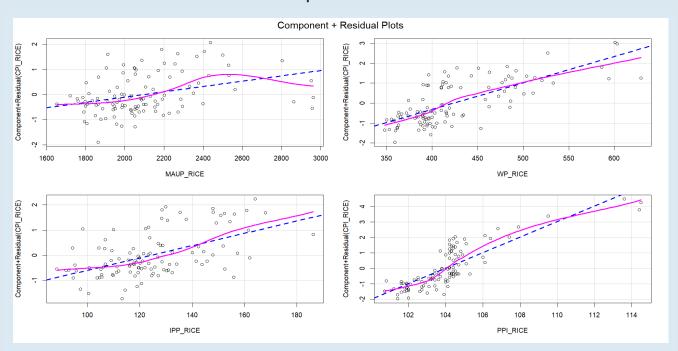


Chart 1d: Component + Residuals Plot

For multicollinearity, the value of VIF among all the independent variables was less than 5 which indicated that the variables had low multicollinearity. Breusch-Pagan test was used to test the existence of heteroscedasticity in the data and the p-value obtained for the test was 0.00685, indicating that heteroscedasticity existed. Since the sample size was large enough (>30), the variables still produced precise estimation and relevant to be used. Other than that, an autocorrelation was detected while analyzing the Durbin-Watson (C-W) test. In order to resolve that, lagged dependent variables have been used and execute the statistical test anew. With the D-W statistic close to 2 which was 1.901471 and high p-value (0.356) it suggested that there was no significant autocorrelation in the residuals.

After satisfying all the assumptions, the MLR was run and the estimated coefficients of the regression model was stated as follows:

The CPI of rice was significantly related to the average world price of rice, import AUP of rice, IPI for rice milling and PPI for rice milling. It shows that the increase in the value of average world price of rice by one unit led to a rise in the CPI of rice by 0.0045953 index points. Meanwhile, one unit increase in the import AUP of rice will cause the CPI of rice to rise by 0.000402 index points and one unit increase in IPI for rice milling will lead the CPI of rice to leap by 0.0075089 index points. On the contrary, the PPI for rice milling has a negative impact in which, for every unit increase in the PPI for rice milling will reduce the CPI of rice by 0.0016207 index points.

Table 1d shows the result on assessing the model fit and the R-squared obtained was 0.898 which close to 1, indicating that the model is a good fit. This value means that 89.8 per cent of variation in CPI of rice can be explained by the variables average world price of rice, import AUP of rice, IPI for rice milling and PPI for rice milling. Meanwhile, the adjusted obtained was 0.894 which means that 89.4 per cent of the variance was explained by the regression.

Table 1d: Model Summary

Model	R	R-squared	Adjusted R- square	Std. error of the estimate
1	0.947^{a}	0.898	0.894	0.7563

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Our findings show a strong correlation between Malaysia's market rice price, the ex-factory price, and the global rice price. Interestingly, the average unit value of imported rice and domestic production had a moderate correlation. The MLR model's robustness (R-squared = 0.898) indicates that these factors account for nearly 90 per cent of variation in the rice of consumer price can be explained by the independent variables of the study. Specifically, increases in global and import prices of rice led to higher domestic rice costs, while higher local production also played a role. Conversely, higher production costs locally tend to stabilize or lower rice prices. These findings align with previous literature emphasizing the critical role of global prices and domestic production indices in shaping rice price dynamics in importing nations like Malaysia.

These findings provide valuable insights for policymakers seeking to strengthen food security and stabilize rice prices during global economic and supply chain disruptions. This concern is addressed in the National Agro-Food Policy 2021-2030 (DAN 2.0), which aims to transform Malaysia's rice industry through several initiatives including improved productivity by using modern farming techniques and research to increase yields, sustainable practices by encouraging environmentally friendly practices and improving water management, and supply chain efficiency by streamlining the supply chain to keep rice prices stable.

Several recent initiatives aim to substantially increase Malaysia's domestic rice supply. These include (1) Highly resilient NMR 152 rice seeds whereby production of this rice variety improves yield stability; (2) Salt-tolerant rice research, the development of rice varieties resistant to saltwater intrusion, safeguarding against rising sea levels; (3) Tri-Crop hybrid rice pilot project, involving trials with a high-yielding hybrid rice that can be planted three times within 18 months, and (4) Five harvests in two years pilot project, which investigate the possibility of harvesting rice five times within a 24-month period, which could increase total annual production. These advancements demonstrate a multifaceted approach to ensuring Malaysia's rice security.

DISCLAIMER

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

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PRODUCTION



Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)



Production of Natural Rubber



Industrial Production Index (IPI)



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector



Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

 Apr 2024: RM144.9b
 ▲ 6.6%

 Mar 2024: RM145.7b
 ▲ 5.2%

 Feb 2024: RM141.1b
 ▲ 5.5%

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Exports



Imports

* As published for the corresponding month

LABOUR MARKET



Number of Employed Persons

Apr 2024: 16.56 mil persons 1.9%
Mac 2024: 16.53 mil persons 1.9%
Feb 2024: 16.51 mil persons 2.0%



Unemployment Rate

Apr 2024: 3.3% Mar 2024: 3.3% Feb 2024: 3.3%

PRICES



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

May 2024: 2.0%
Apr 2024: 1.8%
Mar 2024: 1.8%



Producer Price Index (PPI)

May 2023: 1.4% Apr 2023: 1.9% Mar 2023: 1.6%

b: billion

Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 6/ 2024, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)



Oil Palm

The fresh fruit bunches produced in May 2024 rose by 14.6 per cent to 8,930,945 tonnes as compared to April 2024 (7,789,749 tonnes) **(Chart 3)**. Year-on-year comparison also showed an increase of 16.2 per cent as compared to May 2023 (7,685,810 tonnes).

Tonnes ('000) Per cent (%) 12,000.0 30.0 25.0 10,000.0 20.0 8.931 8.000.0 10.0 6.000.0 5.0 0.0 4,000.0 -5.0 -10 0 -15.0 -20.0 0.0 May June July Sep Oct Nov Dec .lan Mar 2023 ■ Production of FFB - Month-on-Month

Chart 3: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2023 - May 2024

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average of fresh fruit bunches yield by estates in May 2024 increased 12.6 per cent to 1.43 tonnes/ha as compared to April 2024 (1.27 tonnes/ha) (**Table 2**). The average of fresh fruit bunches yield by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia and edged up by 16.1 per cent to 1.66 tonnes/ha (April 2024: 1.43 tonnes/ha simultaneously in Sabah/Sarawak increased by 9.6 per cent to 1.25 tonnes/ha (April 2024: 1.14 tonnes/ha).

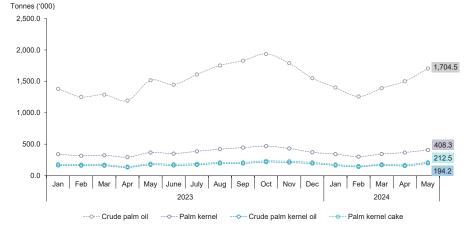
Table 2: Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2023 - May 2024 (Tonnes/Ha)

Davien	2023									2024							
Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Malaysia	1.19	1.07	1.09	1.00	1.23	1.21	1.37	1.49	1.58	1.65	1.54	1.35	1.25	1.08	1.17	1.27	1.43
Peninsular Malaysia	1.19	1.12	1.07	0.96	1.21	1.18	1.39	1.56	1.64	1.72	1.64	1.42	1.29	1.16	1.30	1.43	1.66
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.19	1.04	1.11	1.03	1.24	1.24	1.35	1.44	1.53	1.58	1.47	1.30	1.21	1.02	1.06	1.14	1.25

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The production of crude palm oil and palm kernel increased by 13.5 per cent (May 2024: 1,704,455 tonnes, April 2024: 1,501,995 tonnes) and 11.1 per cent (May 2024: 408,318 tonnes, April 2024: 367,420 tonnes) respectively. The crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake also showed an upward trend with an increment of 26.0 per cent (May 2024: 194,179 tonnes, April 2024: 154,134 tonnes) and 23.8 per cent (May 2024: 212,543 tonnes, April 2024: 171,746 tonnes) respectively.

Chart 4: Production of Major Oil Palm Products, January 2023 - May 2024



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board



The exports of palm oil and palm kernel oil escalated by 11.7 per cent (May 2024:1,378,443 tonnes, April 2024: 1,234,502 tonnes) and 2.2 per cent (May 2024: 87,827 tonnes, April 2024: 85,901 tonnes) respectively. However, the exports of palm kernel cake showed an opposite trend which dipped by 29.5 per cent (May 2024: 147,006 tonnes, April 2024: 208,602 tonnes).

Tonnes ('000) 1,600.0 1,400.0 0 1,378.4 1,200.0 1.000.0 800.0 600.0 400.0 200.0 0.0 Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May 2023 2024 ---o--- Palm oil ---o--- Palm kernel oil --- Palm kernel cake

Chart 5: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, January 2023 - May 2024

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The imports of palm oil decreased by 40.3 per cent to 20,761 tonnes in May 2024 as compared to 34,762 tonnes which recorded in the previous month. Contrarily, the imports of palm kernel oil showed an increase of 24.0 per cent to 15,842 tonnes (April 2024: 12,774 tonnes).

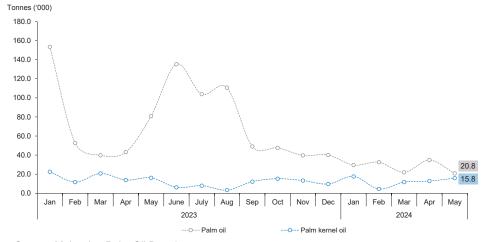


Chart 6: Imports of Oil Palm Products, January 2023 - May 2024

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The Deputy Minister of Plantation and Commodities, Datuk Chan Foong Hin stated that 15 strategic initiatives have been implemented under the Malaysian Sustainable Palm Oil (MSPO) Certification Strategy Action Plan 2024-2026 to strengthen the MSPO brand. Among the strategic initiatives are the rebranding of MSPO from the Malaysian Palm Oil Certification Council (MPOCC), the adoption and recognition of the MSPO certification scheme by the European Union (EU) within the framework of the European Union Deforestation-Free Product Regulation (EUDR) and the adoption of the MSPO Biomass certification scheme in Japan.



Rubber

Natural rubber production decreased by 20.9 per cent in April 2024 to 21,325 tonnes as against 26,966 tonnes in March 2024 (**Chart 7**). Similarly, year-on-year comparison showed that the natural rubber production reduced by 9.1 per cent (April 2023: 23,460 tonnes).

35.0 30.0 25.0 30.0 20.0 15.0 25.0 10.0 20.0 5.0 0.0 15.0 -5.0 10.0 -10.0 -15.0 5.0 -20.0 0.0 -25.0 Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr 2023 2024 ■ Production ------ Month-on-Month

Chart 7: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2023 - April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The smallholding sector was the main contributor to the natural rubber production in April 2024 with 89.1 per cent (19,006 tonnes) while the remaining share was from the estate sector, 10.9 per cent (2,319 tonnes). On a monthly basis, both smallholder and estate sectors' production dropped by 20.4 per cent and 25.3 per cent, respectively. Concurrently, the annual production of smallholdings decreased by 7.6 per cent and estate sector reduced 19.6 per cent as compared to April 2023.

Based on the analysis of the average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded a decrease of 0.9 per cent (April 2024: 733.58 sen per kg; March 2024: 740.37 sen per kg), while Scrap decreased by 0.1 per cent (April 2024: 639.62 sen per kg; March 2024: 640.54 sen per kg). Prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) decreased by 0.3 per cent to 0.9 per cent. The World Bank Commodity Price Data reported that the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) dipped by 1.2 per cent (from USD1.65/kg to USD1.63/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) decreased 4.8 per cent (from USD2.39/kg to USD2.28/kg).



Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, April 2023 and March - April 2024

Source: Malaysian Rubber Board



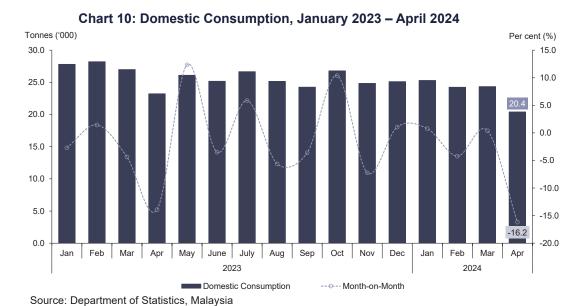
Total rubber stock declined 5.1 per cent in April 2024 to 211,119 tonnes as compared to 222,455 tonnes in March 2024. However, the annual stocks increased by 8.6 per cent against 194,464 tonnes as recorded in April 2023.

Tonnes (1000)
250.0
200.0
150.0
100.0
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr 2023

Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2023 - April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption showed a decrease of 16.2 per cent to 20,407 tonnes as against 24,347 tonnes in March 2024. The consumption on an annual basis showed a decrease of 12.2 per cent (April 2023: 23,237 tonnes).



Malaysia's exports of natural rubber amounted to 47,796 tonnes in April 2024, went down by 18.9 per cent as against March 2024 (58,965 tonnes) but increased by 26.7 per cent from 37,728 tonnes in the same month last year. China continued to be the highest importer of natural rubber with 44.8 per cent of total exports in April 2024, followed by India (11.4%), Germany (8.0%), the United Arab Emirates (4.3%), Pakistan (3.9%).

Rubber gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with the quantity of 44,719 tonnes in April 2024, edged up by 3.6 per cent as compared to March 2024 (43,146 tonnes). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the United States (13,899 tonnes), Germany (2,848 tonnes) and China (2,499 tonnes) as shown in **Table 3**.



Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, March 2024 and April 2024

Countries	Quantity	(Tonnes)	Value (RM million)			
Countries	March 2024	April 2024	March 2024	April 2024		
United States	15,681	13,899	462.3	392.9		
Germany	2,399	2,848	63.3	73.4		
China	3,093	2,499	54.2	48.9		
Japan	2,801	2,148	87.7	67.4		
Italy	801	1,442	16.5	31.0		
Hungary	36	1,403	0.8	2.7		
United Kingdom	1,440	1,397	41.4	33.4		
India	1,561	1,315	22.4	18.6		
Canada	1,852	1,311	48.3	30.7		
Turkiye	911	1,265	16.6	26.8		

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

According to the Malaysia Rubber Board Digest published in April 2024, the Kuala Lumpur rubber market ruled mixed during April where SMR 20 moved upwards at the beginning before easing towards the end of the month. Natural Rubber market declined due to adverse weather conditions in major producing countries.



INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) accelerated further by 6.1 per cent in April 2024, underpinned by higher output growth in the Manufacturing sector and maintaining positive momentum for four consecutive months. IPI also recorded the highest growth since September 2022 supported by expansion in all sectors during the month. Manufacturing sector output grew by 4.9 per cent (March 2024: 1.3%) while the Mining sector recorded a strong growth of 10.0 per cent (March 2024: 4.9%). The growth of the Electricity sector remained stable at the rate of 7.6 per cent (March 2024: 8.5%) (Chart 1). Compared to the previous month, the IPI declined 7.6 per cent as compared to the positive growth in the previous month.

The increase in Manufacturing output in April 2024 was supported by higher production in export-oriented industries, increased by 2.6 per cent as against 0.5 per cent recorded in March 2024. The upturn was primarily led by Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products; and Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products which recorded increases of 5.9 per cent and 5.0 per cent, respectively. In addition, Manufacture of furniture experienced a surge of 13.1 per cent during the month. The year-on-year expansion mirrored the country's performance in exports of manufactured goods, which grew 7.1 per cent in April 2024 (March 2024: 0.6%). On month-on-month comparison, export-oriented industries dropped 11.6 per cent as compared to 11.0 per cent growth in March 2024.

Meanwhile, domestic-oriented industries continued to grow by registering 9.5 per cent as compared to 3.1 per cent in March 2024. The increase in domestic-oriented industries was mainly driven by a remarkable growth of 20.2 per cent in the Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers; the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (12.8%); and the Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (11.2%). Compared to the previous month, the domestic-oriented industry decreased 1.3 per cent (March 2024: 1.9%).

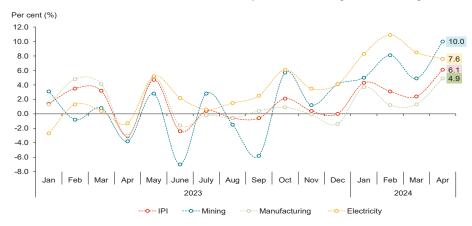
The 10.0 per cent increase in the Mining sector in April 2024 was steered by the double-digit growth of 14.9 per cent in Natural Gas production (March 2024: 8.9%), while Crude Oil & Condensate output rebounded to 3.5 per cent (March 2024: -0.7%). Compared to March 224, the Mining index edged downward by 6.3 per cent after experiencing positive growth of 5.3 per cent in the previous month. At the same time, the Electricity generation grew by 7.6 per cent year-on-year in April 2024 (March 2024: 8.5%). Meanwhile, on a month-on-month comparison, the Electricity index declined 4.1 per cent compared to the positive 11.2 per cent recorded in March 2024.

Globally, the performance of IPI in several countries increased in April 2024 including China, South Korea, Viet Nam, and Thailand, with strong growth seen in Taiwan, Province of China. Conversely, Japan and Singapore continued experiencing a declining trend, albeit with a smaller negative rate in April 2024, while the United States turned downward to a slight drop.

Summarising the IPI performance for the period of January - April 2024, the IPI improved by 3.9 per cent compared to 1.3 per cent recorded in the same period the previous year. During the period, all sectors recorded an expansion, namely the Mining index (6.9%); Manufacturing index (2.8%); and Electricity index (8.8%).



Chart 11: Industrial Production Index and Its Components, Malaysia, January 2023 - April 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Manufacturing

The sales value of the Manufacturing sector rose by 5.7 per cent in April 2024, reaching a value of RM153.2 billion and marking the highest growth in 13 months due to a lower value base effect (Chart 2). The increase was mainly driven by sales in the sub-sectors of Transport equipment & other manufactures (16.9%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metals & fabricated metal products (12.8%); and Electrical & electronic products (2.7%). Nevertheless, the sales value of the Manufacturing sector contracted by 3.3 per cent from RM158.4 billion recorded in the previous month.

The sales value of export-oriented industries, which accounted for 69.9 per cent of total sales, increased 3.4 per cent from a negative 0.1 per cent in March 2024. The increase was attributable to the expansion in the Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products (9.9%); Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (8.3%); and Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products (2.9%) industries. On a month-on-month comparison, the sales value of export-oriented industries dropped by 3.9 per cent as compared to the double-digit growth of 10.0 per cent recorded in March 2024.

In line with the global trade recovery, exports surged by 9.1 per cent year-on-year in April 2024 to RM114.7 billion, after two consecutive months of decline. The exports of manufactured goods, which accounted for 84.8 per cent of total exports, rose by 7.1 per cent to RM97.3 billion. The increase was driven by strong exports of machinery, equipment and parts, chemicals and chemical products as well as iron and steel products.

Likewise, domestic-oriented industries strengthened further by registering strong growth of 11.4 per cent in April 2024 (March 2024: 5.4%). The acceleration was propelled by the Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers; and the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment, which surged by 23.1 per cent and 17.0 per cent, respectively. As compared to the previous month, the sales value of domestic-oriented industries decreased by 1.9 per cent, compared to the positive 4.7 per cent recorded in March 2024.

A total of 2.37 million persons engaged in the Manufacturing sector in April 2024, an increase of 1.0 per cent as compared to 2.35 million persons recorded a year ago (March 2024: 0.5%). The increase was predominantly in the Food, beverages & tobacco (4.7%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (2.3%); and Wood, furniture, paper products & printing (1.3%) sub-sectors. In comparison to the preceding month, the number of employees in this sector increased marginally by 0.4 per cent.



INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Along with the increase in the number of employees, salaries & wages paid in the Manufacturing sector grew by 1.2 per cent year-on-year to record RM8.11 billion in April 2024. On a month-on-month comparison, salaries & wages continued to decrease by 1.4 per cent from RM8.23 billion recorded in March 2024. The average monthly salaries & wages per employee was RM3,419 in April 2024, an uptick by 0.2 per cent as compared to a year ago, while the sales value per employee improved by 4.6 per cent to record RM64,583.

Looking at the overall performance of the Manufacturing sector for the first four months of 2024, the sales value of the Manufacturing sector reached RM610.6 billion, increased by 2.7 per cent as compared to the same period in 2023 (January - April 2023: 5.5%). During this period, the number of employees increased by 1.0 per cent to a total of 2.37 million persons, while salaries & wages increased by 1.2 per cent to RM32.9 billion. Therefore, the sales value per employee stood at RM257,337 during the period, posting a growth of 1.7 per cent.

RM billion Per cent (%) 180.0 12.0 10.0 150.0 8.0 120.0 6.0 90.0 4 0 60.0 2.0 0.0 0.0 -20-30.0 -4.0 -60.0 -6.0 Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr 2024 Sales value -----YoY

Chart 12: Sales Value of the Manufacturing Sector, January 2023 – April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The manufacturing sector, particularly the export-oriented segment, is expected to continue its recovery. Meanwhile, the domestic-oriented industry is anticipated to remain robust, bolstered by strong domestic demand, an increase in tourist arrivals, and stable labor market conditions.



Wholesale & Retail Trade

Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded a monthly sales value of RM144.9 billion, grew 6.6 per cent year-on-year in April 2024.

Performance of Sales Value, April 2024

Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded an increase of 6.6 per cent for in April 2024, attributable to the Retail Trade sub-sector, which increased 5.5 per cent or RM3.3 billion, to register RM63.8 billion. This was followed by Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles with 4.8 per cent increase (+RM2.9 billion) and 18.1 per cent (+RM2.6 billion), respectively (Exhibit 1).

Conversely, for the monthly comparison, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade inched down -0.6 per cent, pulled down by Motor Vehicles (-8.2%) and Wholesale Trade (-0.4%).

Sales Value Volume Index (2015=100) SUB-SECTOR Seasonally % Changes RM Billion % Changes % Changes Original Adjusted (SA) Apr 2024 Apr 2024 MoM (SA) Apr 2024 MoM MoM WHOLESALE & -0.6 6.6 154.0 4.5 -0.7144.9 160.1 5.5 RETAIL TRADE -0.6 141.0 WHOLESALE 4.8 -0.4138.7 2.7 0.0 63.8 **TRADE** RETAIL 1.5 179.2 184.3 5.5 3.5 0.9 3.8 63.8 TRADE MOTOR 18.1 -8.2 129.1 17.1 -7.9 146.3 21.5 17.3 **VEHICLES**

Exhibit 1: Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The increase of 4.8 per cent for Wholesale Trade was supported by Other Specialised Wholesale which rose 4.2 per cent or RM1.0 billion to RM23.9 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (6.6%), Wholesale of Household Goods (4.4%), Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals (6.7%), Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies (2.6%), Non-specialised Wholesale Trade (4.7%), and Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis (3.2%) (Chart 13).

However, for month-on-month comparison, Wholesale Trade edged down -0.4 per cent, mainly due to the fall in Other Specialised Wholesale (-0.6%), Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (-1.0%), Wholesale of Household Goods (-0.9%), and Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies (-0.5%).



Non-specialised Wholesale Trade

Other Specialised Wholesale

Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies

Wholesale of Household Goods

Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco

Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals

Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis

3.2%

Chart 13: Performance of Wholesale Trade Sub-sector, April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail Trade sub-sector grew by 5.5 per cent in April 2024, contributed by Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores which expanded by 5.2 per cent or RM1.2 billion to RM24.7 billion. Other groups in this sub-sector also recorded positive growth, namely Retail Sales in Specialised Stores (8.4%), Retail Sales of Household Goods (4.7%), Retail Sales of Automotive Fuel (4.9%), Retail Sales of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (7.2%), Retail Sales of Cultural & Recreation Goods (5.0%), Retail Sales Not in Stores, Stalls or Markets (6.4%), Retail Sales of Information & Communication Equipment (0.4%), and Retail Sales via Stalls & Markets (4.0%) as in Chart 14.

0.0

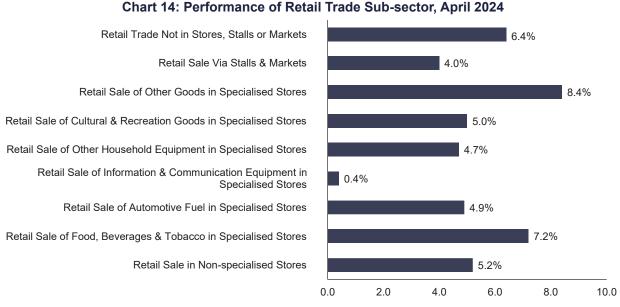
2.0

4.0

6.0

8.0

For monthly comparison, sales of this sub-sector increased by 1.5 per cent, mainly contributed by Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores (1.8%), Retail Sales in Specialised Stores (1.6%), and Retail Sales of Automotive Fuel (2.9%).



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Performance of Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicles sub-sector surged by 18.1 per cent in this month, supported by Sales of Motor Vehicle which recorded a double-digit increase of 26.5 per cent or RM1.8 billion to RM8.6 billion. This was followed by Sales of Motor Vehicle Parts & Accessories (11.8%) and Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles (13.1%) as depicted in **Chart 15**.

Conversely, for monthly comparison, sales of this sub-sector declined -8.2 per cent, dragged down by Sales of Motor Vehicle (-13.4%), and Sale, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles (-21.2%).

Sale, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles -0.2% Sale of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories 11.8% 13.1% Maintenance and Repair of Motor Vehicles 26.5% Sales of Motor Vehicles -5.0 0.0 5.0 10.0 15.0 20.0 25.0 30.0

Chart 15: Performance of Motor Vehicles Sub-sector, April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade for April 2024 registered a year-on-year growth of 4.5 per cent. The expansion was contributed by all sub-sectors, namely Motor Vehicles (17.1%), Retail Trade (3.5%), and Wholesale Trade (2.7%). Meanwhile, the seasonally adjusted volume index rebounded by 5.5 per cent **(Chart 16)**.

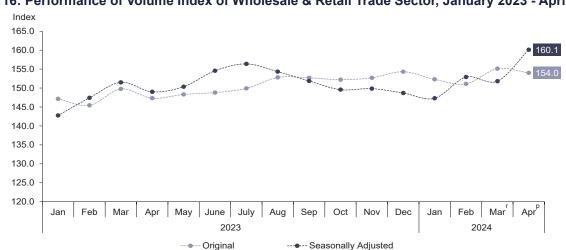


Chart 16: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January 2023 - April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Table 4: Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, Year-on-Year (%), April 2024

Taiwan	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	South Korea	Singapore	Indonesia
0.2	-16.5	-4.0	-2.6	-6.0	0.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the performance of the retail sales index in selected countries in April 2024, Taiwan, Province of China and Indonesia posted marginal growth of 0.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent, respectively **(Table 4)**. In the meantime, the sales index of Indonesia grew marginally by 0.1 per cent, supported by Sales of Automotive Fuel and Food, Beverage & Tobacco. Taiwan, Province of China also recorded an increase of 0.2 per cent, underpinned by the strong growth in Convenience Stores and Electronic Shopping & Mail Order.

On the other hand, Hong Kong (-16.5%), United Kingdom (-4.0%), and South Korea (-2.6%) recorded a decrease in this month. The double-digit decrease of -16.5 per cent for Hong Kong was partly due to the Easter holidays, where a large number of residents made outbound trips during this period. The unstable weather and relatively high base of comparison also contributed to Hong Kong's significant decline. Similarly, Singapore also fell in this month, due to the Wearing Apparel & Footwear. Meanwhile, the United Kingdom contracted to -4.0 per cent, due to poor weather, which dampened sales in April, particularly in the Clothing & Footwear category. Likewise, South Korea's retail sales also fell 2.6 per cent, after a -3.4 per cent decrease in the prior month.

Prospects for May 2024

Wholesale & Retail Trade sales are anticipated to continue positive annual growth in May 2024, with better performance compared to April 2024, supported by household spending. The introduction of the 'Akaun Fleksibel' by the Employees Provident Fund (EPF) allows the withdrawal of the account at any time starting in May 2024. The withdrawal registered a total of 3.04 million applications from the account, with an amount approved of RM5.52 billion. This will indirectly boost spending patterns, especially in the Retail Trade sub-sector. In addition, school holidays and the Wesak Day holiday will also encourage consumer spending.



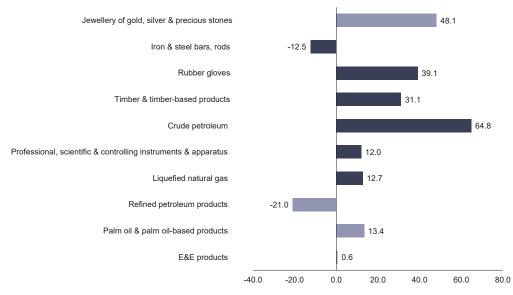
Merchandise Trade

A research firm maintains projection for Malaysia's merchandise trade recovery this year despite the global trade recovery in E&E products and external demand from key markets supporting export recovery. The export performance is expected to improve gradually considering the upward technology cycle and China's economic recovery. Though, ongoing geopolitical conflicts and trade tensions have the potential to undermine the bright outlook. Malaysia's trade performance maintained a positive trend in April 2024 with a year-on-year 2024 increase of 12.1 per cent. Exports rebounded to achieve a positive growth of 9.1 per cent, while imports showed a faster growth of 15.6 per cent. Consequently, the trade balance declined by 39.0 per cent as compared to the same period the previous year to RM7.7 billion, the lowest trade surplus since April 2020. On a monthly basis, exports recorded a 10.8 per cent decline and imports decreased by 7.6 per cent. As a result, total trade reduced by 9.3 per cent and the trade surplus decreased by 39.4 per cent as compared to March 2024.

From the perspective of trading partners, the export performance in April showed a recovery trend driven mainly by the United States (USA), which increased by RM1.9 billion, followed by Taiwan, Province of China (+RM1.9 billion), Singapore (+RM1.5 billion) and the European Union (EU) (+RM0.9 billion). The same scenario was observed in imports, with the increase was mainly from China (+RM4.5 billion), followed by Singapore (+RM3.6 billion), the United States (+RM2.2 billion) and the European Union (+RM1.2 billion). Malaysia's trade in April 2024 remained driven by China, Singapore, the United States and the European Union, with a total contribution of 49.8 per cent (April 2023: 47.8%).

Malaysia's merchandise export performance shifted its trend from a negative to a positive growth, increasing by 9.1 per cent year-on-year in April 2024 from RM105.2 billion in the same month a year earlier to RM114.7 billion. This improved performance was mainly driven by Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Crude petroleum, which rebounded with an increase of RM1.1 billion (+13.4%) and RM1.0 billion (+64.8%), respectively, as shown in **Chart 17**. At the same time, Liquefied natural gas and Timber & timber-based products also contributed to the positive growth with a continued upward momentum, went up by RM482.9 million (+12.7%) and RM448.1 million (+31.1%), respectively. Meanwhile, Refined petroleum products recorded a decline from RM10.7 billion in April last year to RM8.5 billion in the current month, with a negative growth rate of 21.0 per cent. Electrical & electronic (E&E) products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were the Malaysia's main export products in April 2024, with an aggregate contribution of 54.0 per cent (April 2023: 59.8%).

Chart 17: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, April 2024

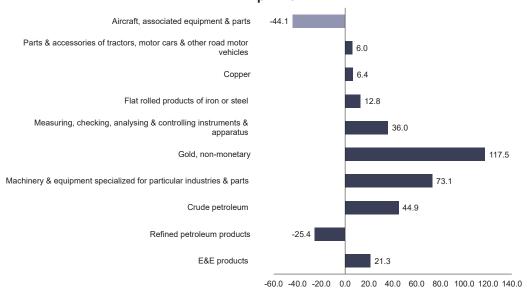


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



Imports maintained a positive trend in April 2024, rising by 15.6 per cent to RM107.0 billion compared to RM92.6 billion in April 2023. This increase was mainly driven by E&E products, Crude petroleum and Machinery & equipment specialized for particular industries & parts, which rose by RM5.8 billion (+21.3%), RM1.5 billion (+44.9%) and RM1.1 billion (+73.1%) respectively (Chart 18). Additionally, Gold, non-monetary, also contributed to the increase with a surge of 117.5 per cent year-on-year in the current month to RM1.9 billion. On the other hand, Refined petroleum products declined by 25.4 per cent or RM11.4 billion to RM8.5 billion after three consecutive months of growth. Furthermore, Aircraft, associated equipment & parts remained in a negative trajectory with a decrease of RM869.5 million (-44.1%). E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's imports in April 2024, with a cumulative contribution of 43.3 per cent (April 2023: 45.3%).

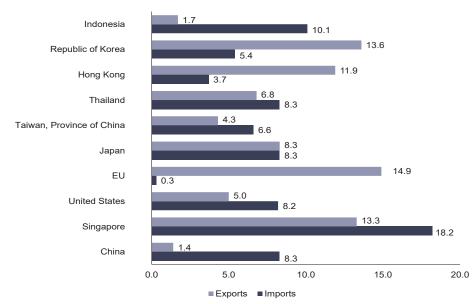
Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products,
April 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As the global economy improved, Malaysia's major trading partners experienced encouraging performances in trade performance for April 2024 as shown in **Chart 19**.

Chart 19: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, April 2024



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

EXTERNAL SECTOR



External trade statistics by state for the period of April 2024 showed that the total trade increased RM24.0 billion or 12.1 per cent to RM221.7 billion, year-on-year. This rise was primarily driven by Selangor which rose RM7.1 billion (+16.3%), followed by Pulau Pinang RM4.9 billion (+9.5%), Sarawak RM2.6 billion (+26.7%), Johor RM2.1 billion (+4.7%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM1.5 billion (+12.4%), Melaka RM1.2 billion (+30.1%), Perak RM1.1 billion (+24.0%), Terengganu RM1.0 billion (+51.5%), Sabah RM790.2 million (26.9%), Negeri Sembilan RM645.1 million (12.1%), Kedah RM494.9 million (4.9%), Pahang RM155.9 million (3.4%) and Kelantan RM145.6 million (31.0%). However, total trade declined in W.P. Labuan RM33.8 million (-3.3%) and Perlis RM17.1 million (-8.0%) as shown in Exhibit i.

Total exports in April 2024, increased by RM9.5 billion (9.1%) as compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in most states such as Selangor (+RM3.0 billion), Sarawak (+RM2.1 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM1.4 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM1.0 billion), Perak (+RM894.4 million), Terengganu (+RM826.4 million), Sabah (+RM669.2 million), Johor (+RM534.0 million), Kelantan (+RM164.9 million) and W.P. Labuan (+RM7.2 million). However, exports decreased in Kedah by RM669.7 million, Pahang (-RM377.0 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM125.6 million), Perlis (-RM26.7 million) and Melaka (-RM25.6 million).

At the same time, imports in April 2024 increased RM14.5 billion (+15.6%) as compared to the same month in 2023. The increase in imports was attributed to the higher imports in most states such as Selangor (+RM4.0 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM3.6 billion), Johor (+RM1.6 billion), Melaka (+RM1.3 billion), Kedah (+RM1.2 billion), Negeri Sembilan (+RM770.8 million), Pahang (+RM532.9 million), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM520.9 million), Sarawak (+RM479.4 million), Perak (+RM228.3 million), Terengganu (+RM125.8 million), Sabah (+RM121.1 million) and Perlis (+RM9.6 million). However, imports decreased in W.P. Labuan by RM41.1 million and Kelantan (-RM19.3 million).

Five states dominate the country's exports, accounting for 81.9 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with 30.1 per cent share, followed by Johor (20.4%), Selangor (18.5%), Sarawak (8.2%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (4.7%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor dominates Malaysia's imports with a share of 27.2 per cent, followed by Johor (21.6%), Pulau Pinang (21.0%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.5%) and Kedah (5.9%).

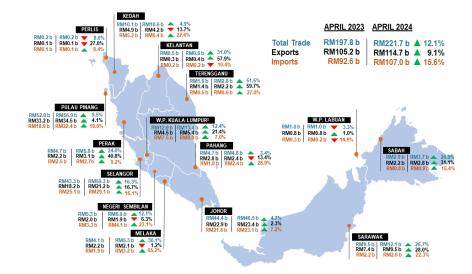


Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, April 2023 and April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

- 1. 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.
- 2. Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya.



EXTERNAL SECTOR

Malaysia's trade performance maintained a positive trend in May 2024 with an increase of 10.3 per cent, year-on-year. Exports registered a positive growth of 7.3 per cent and imports continued to show a faster growth of 13.8 per cent. As a result, the trade balance declined 35.4 per cent as compared to the same month last year. Compared to April 2024, exports, imports, total trade and trade balance recorded positive growth of 11.8 per cent, 10.4 per cent, 11.1 per cent and 30.9 per cent, respectively.

Reviewing the performance of the manufacturing sector, the largest trading sector in Malaysia, the export-oriented industries which encompassed more than two-thirds of the manufacturing sales, turned upward by 3.4 per cent from a negative 0.1 per cent in March 2024. Meanwhile, the manufacturing output of export-oriented industries expanded by 7.1 per cent in April 2024 as compared to 0.6 per cent in March 2024. Accordingly, the seasonally adjusted S&P Global Malaysia Manufacturing Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) rose to 50.2 in May 2024 from 49.0 in April 2024, signaling an uptick in the manufacturing sector after a 20 month period of moderation. These scenario indicates continuous optimistic potential for the manufacturing sector and, consequently for Malaysia's external sector.

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



Labour Scenario

The labour market continued positive growth, with a steady rise in employment levels nationwide. In April 2024, the number of employed persons increased by 0.1 per cent, adding 23.5 thousand persons compared to the previous month. This brought the total employed population to 16.56 million persons, up from 16.53 million in March 2024. The statistics also indicated a 0.1 per cent month-on-month increase in employed persons in seasonally adjusted data. On a year-on-year basis, the number of employed persons surged by 1.9 per cent or an additional 304.3 thousand persons (April 2023: 16.25 million persons).

Meanwhile, the employment-to-population ratio, which indicates an economy's ability to create employment, increased by 0.1 percentage point to 68.0 per cent in the reference month (March 2024: 67.9%). In a year-on-year comparison, the ratio increased by 0.5 percentage points from 67.5 per cent in April 2023 (**Chart 20**).

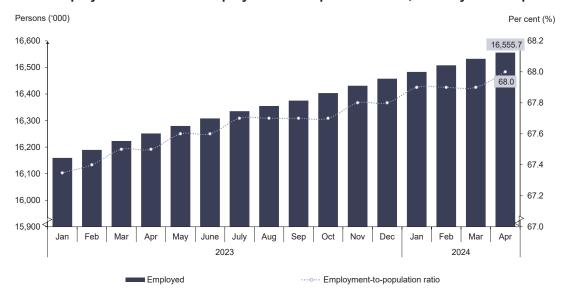


Chart 20: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2023 - April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the statistics by status in employment, the employees' category remained the largest category, comprising 75.1 per cent of all employed persons. This category showed a monthly increase of 0.1 per cent (+12.3 thousand persons), bringing the total to approximately 12.43 million persons (March 2024: 12.42 million persons).

Likewise, the own-account workers category also showed an upward trend, with a month-on-month increase of 0.3 per cent (+9.1 thousand persons), reaching a total of 3.04 million persons during the month (March 2024: 3.03 million persons).

However, the number of employed persons temporarily not working decreased by 2.5 per cent (2.1 thousand persons), dropping to 82.4 thousand persons in April 2024, down from 84.6 thousand persons in March 2024. In comparison to the previous year, this category showed a 4.7 per cent decline (4.1 thousand persons) from 86.5 thousand persons in April 2023 (**Chart 21**).



492.0 589.0 3.0% 3.6%

3,032.5 18.3%

MARCH 2024

12,418.7 75.1%

12,431.0 75.1%

■ Employees ■ Own-account workers ■ Unpaid family workers

Chart 21: Employed Person by Status in Employment, March and April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Employers

In the meantime, the number of unemployed persons continued decreasing by a marginal 0.04 per cent to 566.4 thousand persons (March 2024: 566.6 thousand persons), gradually approaching the pre-pandemic levels of 519 thousand persons in 2019. On seasonally adjusted terms, the number of unemployed persons increased by 0.1 per cent month-on-month. During the month, the unemployment rate stood at 3.3 per cent, the same rate as in the previous month (**Chart 22**).

Per cent (%) Persons ('000) 700 10.0 9.0 600 566.4 8.0 500 7.0 6.0 400 5.0 300 4.0 200 3.0 100 1.0 Jan Feb Mar Apr Jan | Feb | Mar | Apr | May | June | July | Aug | Sep | Oct | Nov | Dec 2023 2024 Unemployed person ····o··· Unemployment rate

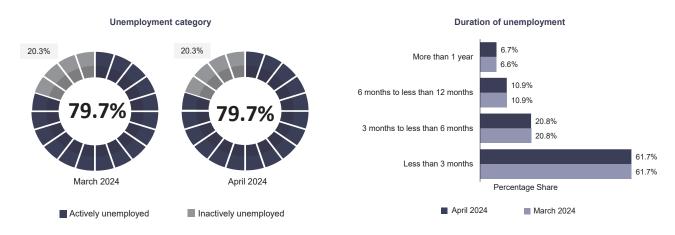
Chart 22: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, January 2023 - April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The unemployment by category, the actively unemployed, or those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs, comprised 79.7 per cent of the total unemployed persons in April 2024. This category posted a marginal decrease of 0.03 per cent (-0.2 thousand persons) to record 451.4 thousand persons (March 2024: 451.5 thousand persons). By duration of unemployment for the actively unemployed, 61.7 per cent were unemployed for less than three months, while 6.7 per cent were in long-term unemployment for more than a year. Meanwhile, the inactively unemployed or those who believed that there were no jobs available declined by 0.05 per cent (-0.1 thousand persons), registering 115.0 thousand persons (March 2024: 115.0 thousand persons) (Chart 23).



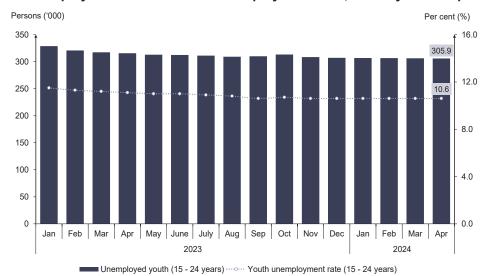
Chart 23: Unemployed Persons by Category and Duration of Unemployment, March and April 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In April 2024, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 remained at 10.6 per cent, totalling 305.9 thousand persons (March 2024: 10.6%; 306.3 thousand persons). Similarly, the unemployment rate among youth aged 15 to 30 was 6.5 per cent, recording 434.9 thousand unemployed persons (March 2024: 6.6%; 434.5 thousand persons) (**Chart 24**).

Chart 24: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January 2023 - April 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of the labour force in April 2024 continued to expand with an increase of 0.1 per cent month-on-month (+23.4 thousand persons) to record 17.12 million persons (March 2024: 17.10 million persons). Hence, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained unchanged at 70.3 per cent. On a year-on-year basis, the number of the labour force rose by 1.7 per cent (+283.7 thousand persons) compared to the same month of the previous year (April 2023: 16.84 million persons). Subsequently, the LFPR ascended by 0.3 percentage points from the same month of the previous year (April 2023: 70.0%) (Chart 25).



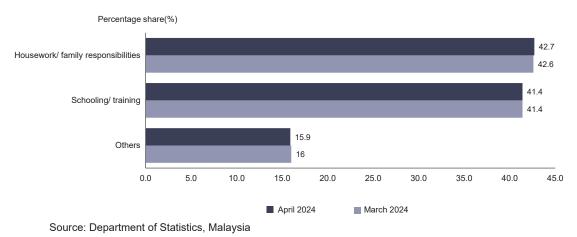
Persons ('000) 17,200 70.4 17,122.1 70.3 17.100 70.3 70.2 17 000 70.1 16,900 70.0 69.9 16,800 69.8 16,700 69.7 16,600 69 6 16.500 69.5 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr 2023 2024 ■ Labour force ····o··· Labour force participation rate

Chart 25: Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate, January 2023 - April 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of persons outside the labour force during April 2024 registered a slight increase of 0.6 thousand persons (0.01%) to 7.23 million persons (March 2024: 7.23 million persons). On an annual basis, the number of the persons outside labour force increased by 0.1 per cent year-on-year from 7.23 million persons in April 2023. The two main reasons for being outside the labour force were due to housework/ family responsibilities (share: 42.7%) and schooling/ training (share: 41.4%) (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26: Share of the Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, March and April 2024



In the upcoming months, Malaysia's labour market is expected to demonstrate resilience and stability alongside economic growth, boosted by favourable domestic economic conditions and a recovery in external demand.

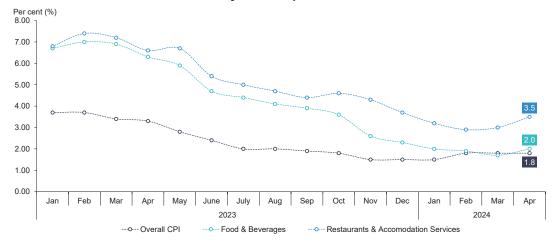


Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation remained at 1.8 per cent in April 2024 for three consecutive months with the index points recorded at 132.4 as against 130.0 in the same month of the previous year (Chart 27).

The increase in April 2024 was driven by rises in the main group of Restaurant & Accommodation Services, 3.5 per cent (March 2024: 3.0%); Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 3.1 per cent (March 2024: 2.6%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels, 3.0 per cent (March 2024: 3.0%). Food & Beverages and Transports registered an increase of 2.0 per cent and 0.8 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, Information & Communication declined by negative 2.5 per cent, Clothing & Footwear (-0.3%) and Insurance & Financial Services (-0.1%) as compared to the same month of the previous year.

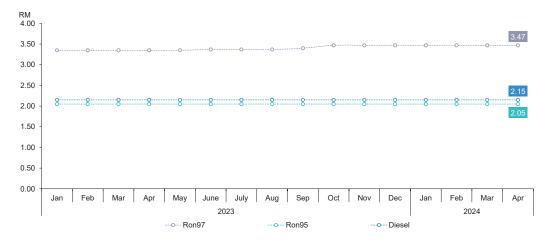
Chart 27: Overall CPI, Food & Beverages and Restaurant & Accommodation Services, Year-on-Year (%),
January 2023 - April 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for the main group of Transport recorded a slower increase of 0.8 per cent in April 2024 as compared to March 2024 (1.3%). The increase was driven by the main subgroup, of Operation of Personal Transport Equipment contributed to the increase, which increased to 1.3 per cent in April 2024 (March 2024: 1.4%). The expenditure class of Fuels & Lubricants for personal transport equipment increased to 0.3 per cent, the same rate as recorded in March 2024. This increase was in line with the rise in the average price of Unleaded Petrol RON97 (RM3.47 per litre) as compared to April 2023 (RM3.35 per litre) (**Chart 28**). However, Public transport services decreased to negative 2.9 per cent (March 2024: 0.4%).

Chart 28: Average Price of Fuel, January 2023 - April 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



The Food & Beverages group accounting for 29.8 per cent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight, experienced an increase of 2.0 per cent as against March 2024 (1.7%). The main subgroup of Food at home which makes up 52.0 per cent of total Food & Beverages group weight increased marginally to 0.4 per cent as against 0.3 per cent in March 2024. Meanwhile, the main subgroup of Food away from home increased to 4.0 per cent as compared to 3.5 per cent in the previous month (**Table 5**).

Table 5: Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), April 2024

	• • •
Weight	Year-on-Year (%) April 2024
29.8	2.0
29.0	2.0
13.4	0.4
15.6	4.0
2.3	1.9
2.3	-0.9
3.9	-2.3
1.3	1.0
0.7	0.1
1.1	0.9
1.8	3.2
0.5	1.3
1.7	2.3
0.8	1.3
	29.8 29.0 13.4 15.6 2.3 2.3 3.9 1.3 0.7 1.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Cost of Living (KPDN) implemented the Festive Season Maximum Price Scheme (SHMMP) for the Kaamatan Festival and Gawai Day 2024 to ensure price stability during the festive season. Other than that, the inflation for Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels is expected to increase due to the rise in water tariffs for domestic use in Perak effective May 2024.



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index, which measures the price changes of goods at the producer level, further edged up by 1.9 per cent in April 2024 as compared to an increase of 1.6 per cent in the previous month.

Similar to the previous month, all sectors registered an increase in April 2024. The Mining sector continued to surge by 10.0 per cent (March 2024: 8.3%), contributed by the increases in Extraction of crude petroleum (12.3%) and Extraction of natural gas (3.5%) indices. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector also increased by 5.4 per cent (March 2024: 5.5%), with the index of Growing of perennial crops and Animal production rose by 9.2 per cent and 2.9 per cent, respectively. At the same time, the Manufacturing sector recorded a marginal increase of 0.8 per cent (March 2024: 0.6%) attributed to the Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products index (8.9%). For the utility sector, the Electricity & gas supply index went up by 1.0 per cent, while the Water supply index recorded an increase of 7.2 per cent.

On a monthly basis, PPI Local Production went up by 0.5 per cent as compared to 1.6 per cent in March 2024. The Mining sector rose by 2.1 per cent (March 2024: 2.3%) driven by Extraction of crude petroleum (2.7%) and Extraction of natural gas (0.4%) indices. The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector also increased at a slower pace of 0.7 per cent from 4.3 per cent recorded in the previous month, supported by the Growing of perennial crops (1.3%) index. Likewise, the Manufacturing sector went up marginally by 0.3 per cent (March 2024: 1.3%) due to Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products (1.4%) and Manufacture of food products (1.6%). Meanwhile, Electricity & gas supply and Water supply indices rose by 0.3 per cent and 1.1 per cent, respectively **(Table 6).**

Table 6: Producer Price Index Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

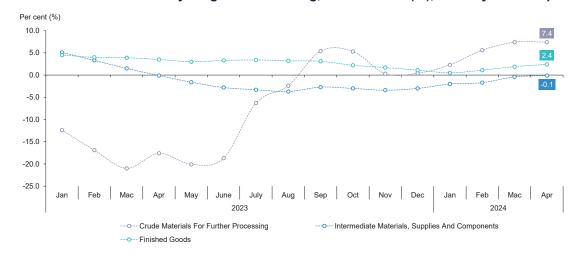
			Index		P	ercentage	Change (%	%)	
Sector	Code	Weight	illuex	Υ	ear-on-yea	ar	Мо	nth-on-mo	nth
		ŭ	Apr 2024	Apr 2023	Mar 2024	Apr 2024	Apr 2023	Mar 2024	Apr 2024
TOTAL		100.00	121.2	-3.0	1.6	1.9	0.2	1.6	0.5
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Α	6.73	135.5	-26.0	5.5	5.4	0.8	4.3	0.7
Mining	В	7.93	106.7	-4.7	8.3	10.0	0.5	2.3	2.1
Manufacturing	С	81.57	121.7	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.1	1.3	0.3
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	119.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	-0.6	0.5	0.3
Water supply	Е	0.33	125.8	3.2	6.0	7.2	0.0	2.1	1.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Crude materials for further processing index increased by 7.4 per cent in April 2024, similar to the previous month fuelled by the Non-food materials index (9.0%). The Finished goods index went up by 2.4 per cent (March 2024: 1.9%), attributed to the increase in the Capital equipment (4.8%) index. However, the Intermediate materials, supplies & components index further decreased by 0.1 per cent (March 2024: -0.4%), affected by the Processed fuel & lubricants (-9.6%) index.



Chart 29: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing, Year-on-Year (%), January 2023 - April 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

A comparison of selected countries indicates that the PPI of the United States of America went up by 2.2 per cent this month as against 1.8 per cent in March 2024. Japan's PPI edged up by 0.9 per cent, similar to the previous month, subsequent to the continuous rose of the costs for most components, such as transport equipment, beverages & food and petroleum & coal. Meanwhile, China's producer price further declined by 2.5 per cent as compared to a 2.8 per cent drop in the previous month. This was linked to further drops in mining and raw materials. This signified the persistent economic uncertainty despite multiple support measures from the government. Thailand's PPI also continued its upward trend, increasing by 3.4 per cent (March 2024: 2.1%), marks a consistent positive growth since January 2024.

The price index for crude oil was at its highest point worldwide, double that of the month of 2020. Prices of several commodities, particularly energy sources, started to rise at the end of February 2022 due to Russia's invasion on Ukraine. Geopolitical tensions in the Middle East have been pushing up prices of key commodities such as oil and gold. According to the Commodity Markets Outlook in April 2024, while commodity prices are projected to moderate slightly in 2024 and 2025, they are expected to remain above pre-pandemic levels. The main risk to commodity price forecasts relates to the possibility of escalating conflict in the Middle East, which could result in significantly higher oil prices and reigniting global inflation pressures.

WAY FORWARD



The global economic outlook released by International bodies and rating agencies concluded that 2024 growth will remain unchanged or revise slightly higher than the previous estimate. The inflationary pressure remained intact albeit growing at a slower pace than the previous years. On monetary policy, the central bank is expected to move towards easing monetary policy as reflected by the current interest rates cut by Canada, Sweden, Switzerland and European Central Bank. In view of Malaysia's economy, economic indicators remained on a positive trajectory supported by external and domestic demands.

On the external demand, April's 2024 total trade posted a double-digit growth of 12.1 per cent to RM221.7 billion (April 2023:RM197.8 billion) as compared to the same month in the preceding year. The imports continued to outpace the exports growth which resulted in a smaller balance of trade. The imports rose 15.6 per cent (April 2023: -11.1%) to RM107.0 billion and exports expanded 9.1 per cent (April 2023: -17.5%) to RM114.7 billion resulting in a trade surplus of RM7.7 billion (April 2023: RM12.6 billion). The external trade is expected to strengthen further as May 2024 total trade posted 10.3 per cent increment year-on-year supported by steady performance in exports which mainly driven by domestic exports, while imports by intermediate goods.

As for the sectoral performances, IPI rebounded to 6.1 per cent in April 2024 (April 2023: -3.1%) as against the same month of the previous year driven by all the components. The Manufacturing index grew 4.9 per cent (April 2023: -3.0%) followed by the Mining index posted a strong growth of 10.0 per cent (April 2023: -3.8%) and the Electricity index grew 7.6 per cent (April 2023: -1.3%). The growth in the Manufacturing index was supported by the output of export-oriented and domestic-oriented industries which rose 2.6 per cent (April 2023: -3.5%) and 9.5 per cent (April 2023: -2.1%) respectively. The Manufacturing sales grew 5.7 per cent (April 2023: -2.0%) to record RM153.2 billion driven by the subsector of Transport equipment & other manufactures; Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products; and Electrical & electronics products.

In the Services sector, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded a year-on-year growth of 6.6 per cent (April 2023: 6.3%) to RM144.9 billion in April 2024. The growth was backed by the Wholesale trade sub-sector which rose 4.8 per cent as compared to April 2023 at 3.2 per cent, Retail trade sub-sector at 5.5 per cent (April 2023: 12.9%) and Motor Vehicles sub-sector posted a sturdy performance at 18.1 per cent (April 2023: -5.1%). The celebration of Aidilfitri which fell in the month of April to some extent supported the Wholesale & Retail Trade overall performance and this sector is expected to hold steady in the coming months.

Meanwhile, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) in April 2024 remain unchanged at 1.8 per cent since February 2024, compared to a 3.3 per cent increase in April 2023. The inflation was attributed to increases in the group of Restaurant & Accommodation Services; Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels; Food & Beverages and Transports. However, the Information & Communication, Clothing & Footwear and Insurance & Financial Services posted negative growth as compared to the same month of the previous year. Going forward, the CPI is expected to face pressure from diesel subsidy rationalisation, resulting in the CPI in May 2024 increased by 0.2 per cent to 2.0 per cent as compared to April 2024 driven by Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels; Information & Communication and Restaurant & Accommodation Services.

The labour market strengthened further in April 2024 as the number of employed persons increased by 304.3 thousand persons or 1.9 per cent year-on-year to 16.56 million persons. Meanwhile, the employment-to-population ratio rose 0.5 percentage points to 67.9 (April 2023: 67.5). The unemployment rate unchanged at 3.3 per cent since November 2023, while the number of unemployed persons decreased slightly to 566.4 thousand persons as compared to 566.6 thousand persons in March 2024. The labour market is poised to hold steady in the upcoming months alongside encouraging economic growth, boosted by favourable domestic economic conditions and a recovery in external demand.

Going forward, the Leading Index (LI) reached 113.1 points, an increment of 4.3 per cent as compared to April 2023 (108.4 points). The LI above 100.0 points indicates that Malaysia's economy will perform better in the coming months. This is in line with the prediction of economic growth in China and European zone which is anticipated to grow better. Furthermore, more central banks are expected to follow the action taken by the European Central Bank to cut interest rates so as to boost demand and improve external trade.



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	TINO	Anr	May	unl	Inf	Aug	Sen	Oct	VON	Dec	nel.	Feb	Mar	Anr	DATA SOURCE
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	,														
- Kubber	lonne	23,460.2	24, 126. 1	29,867.0	28,532.7	31,309.1	32,757.2	32,943.9	30,669.4	30,342.3	30,287.4	29,690.8	26,965.6	21,325.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
S. I.Z.	RM/Kg	203	90 9	90	20 4	00 4	8 57	6 70	9	6.71	7 40	7 36	7.67	7.85	Malayesian Dubbar Doors
- Scrap	RM/Ka	2.93	6.06	0.00	4.71	9.90	5.26	5.49	6.63	5.43	5.83	6.05	6.41	6.40	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	5.39	5.23	5.24	5.21	5.02	5.05	5.52	5.95	5.95	6.26	7.19	7.74	8.15	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	4.95	4.89	4.98	4.90	4.71	4.81	5.32	5.50	5.38	5.86	6.84	7.40	7.34	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	37,728.3	37,062.3	48,848.3	51,784.2	57,488.4	57,027.9	56,459.6	51,643.2	45,590.9	43,110.6	55,082.7	58,965.2	47,795.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALIM															
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1.776.546.0	1.768.461.0	1.815.630.0	2.112.571.0	2.055.190.0	2.010.568.0	2.289.740.0	2.358.389.0	2.204.651.0	2.212.145.0	1.759.354.0	2.085.646.0	2.023.978.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,087,705.0	1,079,696.0	1,171,739.0	1,354,336.0	1,223,860.0	1,211,252.0	1,480,686.0	1,406,537.0	1,362,145.0	1,349,479.0	1,024,539.0	1,327,008.0	1,234,502.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	85,298.0	92,504.0	64,325.0	77,729.0	91,866.0	84,441.0	90,972.0	99,894.0	88,261.0	68,492.0	55,639.0	82,409.0	85,901.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
Z.3.1 Frides	lon/Barral	0 4 4 4	75 30	74 90	00	90	200	90	000	44	00	00	96 46	90	Section 20
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	79.44	71.59	70.23	26.39	81.40	89.58	91.06	63.18	72 08	80.23	76.70	80.49	84.59	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports					3				t		3	2	2		
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	537.0	889.5	637.3	734.7	915.1	845.6	670.8	886.7	792.4	728.2	1,045.4	888.0	774.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,379.7	4,263.6	4,119.1	3,158.2	3,498.9	2,812.8	3,621.0	3,610.2	2,698.7	4,297.2	2,834.1	3,159.7	2,470.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports	1							!							
- Crude Petroleum "	nno I nnne	1,166.7	1,902.3	2,825.8	1,787.1	1,529.6	950.0	1,916.5	1,713.8	2,023.8	1,886.5	1,326.2	1,984.7	1,531.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products ** 2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)	'000 Tonne	3,338.9	3,677.8	3,141.2	3,256.0	2,706.3	3,188.2	4,098.2	3,087.8	2,807.6	3,378.4	3,734.8	3,849.1	2,408.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4.1 Exports	1					4					1				
- Liquiffed Natural Gas "	auro I non.	1,809.0	2,486.2	1,753.6	1,864.7	2,284.0	1,912.0	2,221.2	2,536.9	2,732.3	2,700.5	2,676.2	2,644.3	2,033.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index 3.1.2 Sales	Point RM '000	126.5	135.4	142.8	143.926.391.4	143.6	146.7	144.7 156.675.033.8	144.3	149.885.006.2	143.1	134.1	144.6	132.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	90,856,831.0		108,784,827.5	101,404,123.4	98,268,261.1		107,496,178.1	102,343,937.0			93,073,775.6	109,552,466.9	97,317,400.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
182.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing 3.2.1 Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	126	147	174	145	133	134	129	121	113	126	126	87	113	National Housing Department
13.22 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing	Unit	09	109	91	124	128	92	111	161	140	149	153	139	40	National Housing Department
Advertisement (Renewals Permit)															0
3.2.3 Prices - Sieeel	RM per Tonne	3,514.50	3,514.50	3,468.80	3,390.75	3,363.65	3,360.30	3,353.50	3,387.03	3,407.36	3,441.43	3,441.43	3,451.75	3,486.27	Ministry of Works
	Spor Strong and Mari	20:30	10:35	22.03	21.00	08:13	77.77	22.04	67:77	60.27	16.77	16.33	46.34	27.72	Willisty of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	88.1	94.8	87.5	94.6	89.4	88.0	101.4	99.6	102.4	105.6	98.2	103.5	96.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity - Local Generation															
a. Public Installations?	Million Kilowatt- Hours	14,229.1	15,551.9	14,722.3	15,014.5	15,124.8	14,590.1	15,404.3	14,532.3	14,741.9	14,984.9	14,369.7	15,965.0	15,311.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private installations p	Million Kilowatt- Hours	188.3	189.5	185.3	185.2	185.3	189.8	190.1	190.5	189.5	190.9	191.2	187.0	189.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent
															Power Producer

p preliminary 1 latest data until December 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS					2023						2024			DATA SOURCE
Annual Percentage Change (%) 1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT	Apr	Мау	Jun	Inc	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	4.0	5.5	2.4	3.5	3.4	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.3	4.8	5.0	2.9	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Production	~	15.7	o e	9 70	9	7.8	c c	ď	0.7	a c	0	a C	0	Department of Statistics Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices	±.0	13.7	n. ?	-24.0	-10.9	0.7-	0.0	ņ Ç	7.00	0.7	- - -	0.00	- ni	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- SMR 20	-17.5	-13.7	-14.3	-14.3	-10.3	9.6	12.6	18.2	14.5	19.2	22.0	29.3	29.1	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	-20.7	-15.5	-17.2	-16.8	-13.4	12.8	16.5	26.8	17.7	25.8	27.4	36.7	37.5	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	-29.6	-30.2	-28.3	-13.2	-11.5	-2.1	9.7	17.7	23.3	24.2	34.8	40.2	51.2	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	-25.7	-27.1	-21.3	-7.9	-0.5	6:0	14.1	16.3	14.3	16.7	27.0	39.7	48.2	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.5 - Profess - Natural Rubber *	-35.6	-14.2	-16.8	-3.7	4.5	4.6	35.9	4.1	-5.1	5.5	13.8	28.8	26.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 exports - Palm Oil Product	60-	-16.7	3.0	033	7 0-	of C	6 6-	3.4	98	16.9	-7.3	9	13.0	Malaveian Palm Oil Roard
- Palm Oil	8.7	-21.2	-1.9	2.5	-5.7	-14.7	-1.7	-7.0	-7.6	18.7	-9.2	-10.8	13.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	14.5	13.5	-30.2	1.4	-9.4	-13.8	4.1	26.8	-34.4	10.3	-7.1	-2.5	0.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices 2.3.1 Prices - Criste Oil Brent	700.	-326	-376	7 90	126	4.3	66-	7 87	ec c	-3.4		00	7.1	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	-21.9	-34.7	-38.7	-23.5	-11.1	9.9	-1.9	7:89	, rò 80.	5.4	- 0.2	9.7	6.5	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	-32.9	17.3	-23.8	12.0	13.3	7.4	-14.8	20.4	37.4	18.3	33.8	-11.4	44.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	56.0	56.5	-12.8	-35.1	-33.5	-31.8	-22.9	10.0	-21.1	25.8	-20.5	-13.2	-26.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports	707	100.2	210.4	u u	13.6	4 2 3	10.8	24.3	2	23.4	-34.4	26.3	31.3	Denortment of Statistics Melaveia
Clude Petioleum	7:00 g	23.5	1.6.7	5.6	13.0	5 6	17.4	5. 5. 5.		1 00 0	- 4	20.2	0.1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)	0.00	925.9	6.00	P.	r f	0.51	ŧ.	0.22	?	9	ţ	02	6.12-	Department of Statistics, Maraysia
2.4.1 Exports - I initiad Natural Cae **	-137	17.3	-29 9	-18 5	2.0	7 6-	o q	16.8	13.6	2.1	18.5	9	12.4	Department of Statistics Malaysia
בילתוווכת זאמרת מו ספס	2	2		è	i	;		2		i	2	2	į	
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index 3.1.2 Seles 3.4.3 Execute #	-3.0 -2.0 -2.1	3.3 1.7	6. 4. d	9.0	-3.3	4.2.4	0.0 4.1-	-2.6 -2.6	4. 4. 5. 4. 5. 4	3.7	0.7	E. 4. 6	5.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics Malaysia
			3	Š		2	ò	5		9	i	2		not be a second of the second
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
 Stance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit) 	117.2	297.3	222.2	150.0	82.2	211.6	13.2	-3.2	6:0	0.8	9.0-	-58.0	-10.3	National Housing Department
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing 3.2.2 Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	-32.6	251.6	-3.2	163.8	-22.0	-63.6	13.3	155.6	41.4	26.3	-29.5	32.4	-33.3	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices														
Sleel - Sleel - Cement	-13.8	-14.2	-12.8	-9.4 4.01	-9.2	-7.9 19.2	-5.2	-3.3	-1.4	-0.4	-1.9	-1.3	-0.8	Ministry of Works Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 9.9.1 Indirectial Dodulorian Index	o	o	4	o C	4	o u	7	,	7	G u	0	ć	6	Donortwood of Ctationica Malaunia
S.S. III destinal Floduction III des	0.5	, 0	0: /-	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	7.1	-	9.0	0	1 ,	0.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity 3.4.1 Electricity - Local Generation														
a. Public installations P	-1.3	5.2	2.2	9.0	1.5	2.5	6.1	3.5	1.4	7.9	11.0	8.5	7.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
														Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
 b. Private Installations ^p 	2.2	1.	-1.3	-1.8	-1.7	9:0	0.7	9:0	-0.2	0.0	2.6	6.0-	0.6	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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p preliminary 1 latest data until December 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable



3.5

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

National part National par	Pate	(Value)		Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	DATA SOURCE
Column C	State Column Co	npuon ial, Commercial and Mining ^p	Million Kilowatt- Hours	9,714.3	10,586.6	10,145.5	10,394.2	10,382.3	10,264.3	10,729.9	10,466.2	10,519.0	10,693.1	10,086.6	10,855.2	10,329.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricty Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Part 1955	ex. Port 1750 1720	stic and Public Lighting P	Million Kilowatt- Hours	3,516.4	3,710.8	3,514.2	3,511.0	3,424.9	3,492.5	3,404.8	3,265.3	3,339.1	3,551.4	3,675.5	3,900.8	3,858.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Part	Point Point Fig. Fig.	l Trade															
Open Total	act Polity 116.2 126.2	ide Index	Point	135.0	137.3	137.9	138.7	140.3	140.0	138.3	139.0	138.4	139.9	136.6	139.5	138.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
The control of the co	the color of the colo	Index	Point	110.2	127.9	125.3	127.4	136.1	130.7	136.6	134.2	138.2	131.8	130.2	140.2	129.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
The control of the	Part	ction															
Util 1199 Util	Part	ger	Unit	38,575	60,391	54,643	62,558	63,242	65,022	69,475	62,931	61,817	71,666	61,935	63,778	53,857	Malaysian Automotive Association
This bill 1 plat 41389 56,193 6,6130 6,120 6,120 7,120 6,130 7,120 6,130 7,120 6,130 7,120 6,130 6,130 6,130 6,130 6,130 6,130 6,130 6,130 6,130 6,130 6,130 6,130 7,130	sign 65,134 65,136 65,137 75,136 75,136 75,137 75,136 75,137 75,136 75,137 75,136 75,137 <td></td> <td>Unit</td> <td>41,160</td> <td>64,930</td> <td>58,051</td> <td>66,862</td> <td>67,912</td> <td>69,133</td> <td>74,191</td> <td>67,743</td> <td>66,224</td> <td>76,077</td> <td>65,611</td> <td>66,923</td> <td>56,895</td> <td>Malaysian Automotive Association</td>		Unit	41,160	64,930	58,051	66,862	67,912	69,133	74,191	67,743	66,224	76,077	65,611	66,923	56,895	Malaysian Automotive Association
Namber Name 1,543 1,544 1,545 1,547 1,543 1,547 1,544 1,545 1,544 1,545 1,544 1,545 1,544 1,545 1,544 1,545 1,544 1,54	Number N	der	Unit	41.389	55 135	55 692	57 939	64 633	61.560	67 478	65 246	70 908	59.394	62 626	64.760	53 253	Malaysian Automotive Association
Mandre M	Minche 16,4300 61,140 16,700 61,140 16,700	ercial	Chit	5,194	099'9	6,877	5,737	6,845	6,596	7,418	6,662	7,490	6,105	4,854	6,292	4,738	Malaysian Automotive Association
Number 153,005 156,046 157,021 128,435 138,535 112,072 177,071 177,0	Number 103.601 151.739 126.728 126.728 1776.72 1776.72 1766.74 156.24 176.52 1756.74 156.24 176.52 1777.72 1766.74 156.24 176.52 1756.74 156.24 176.52 176.54		Unit	47,800	63,154	62,601	64,765	72,836	68,187	76,147	73,242	78,398	65,499	64,290	71,052	57,991	Malaysian Automotive Association Road Transport Department
Number 1450 GB 1500	Hamile H	: Registration	Number	103,601	131,139	124,762	128,435	134,838	122,012	137,377	131,368	130,831	129,678	119,055	136,049	115,157	Malaysia
RAM Millor 2.578 / 7833 5.64,8710 606,326.0 61,106.4 2.536,476.2 2.536,476.3 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.6 2.536,477.7 2.402,477.7	PM Million 2278,7893 2289,4671 2290,2024 229	als ¹	Number	1,543,063	1,550,491	1,678,913	1,821,521	1,717,273	1,768,174	1,645,241	1,706,190	2,323,378	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
RAM Million 228, 879.3 594,871.0 603,386.0 594,210.6 601,681.2 608,222.6 617,108.4 624,623.1 638,423.0 639,277.4 639,881.4 645,343.9 244,477.8 244,477.8 246,447.7 230,477.3 2	MANIMILE SSE 5P9 3 SSE 4P7 1 GEX 2BE 6 GER 2B 2 GER 1A 1 GER 2B 2 GER 1A 2 GER 2B 2 GER 2B 2 GER 1A 2 GER 2B 2																
RNM Million 2.287 (201) 2.291 (2017) <td> FRM Million 2.278 / 724 2.288 / 445 2.281 / 2.</td> <td>۸</td> <td>RMMillion</td> <td>595 879 3</td> <td>594.871.0</td> <td>603 368 0</td> <td>594 210 B</td> <td>601 691 2</td> <td>608 282 6</td> <td>617 108 4</td> <td>624 652 1</td> <td>638 423 0</td> <td>639 207 4</td> <td>639 881 4</td> <td>645 343 9</td> <td>638 476 3</td> <td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td>	FRM Million 2.278 / 724 2.288 / 445 2.281 / 2.	۸	RMMillion	595 879 3	594.871.0	603 368 0	594 210 B	601 691 2	608 282 6	617 108 4	624 652 1	638 423 0	639 207 4	639 881 4	645 343 9	638 476 3	Central Bank of Malaysia
RAM Million 2.287 A211 2.287	FMA Million 1,297,941 1,295,944 2,055,663 2,050,77 2,059,71 2,001,028 2,039,74 2,039,74 2,039,74 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,74 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,74 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,74 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,74 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,74 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,74 2,039,643 2,039,74 2,039,643 2,039,74 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,643 2,039,74 2,039,643 2,039,74 2,0		RM Million	2,278,789.3	2,288,145.1	2,297,528.1	2,291,247.9	2,296,445.9	2,310,706.3	2,330,019.1	2,351,567.6	2,390,987.0	2,400,247.3	2,410,934.0	2,423,483.7	2,414,039.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
RAMMillion 1,038,477 2,048,8974 2,026,875 2,009,5478 2,009,5478 2,108,6878 2,108	MM Million 2.098,6477 2.098,6974 2.098,6974 2.098,6974 2.098,6975 2.098,6975 2.098,6974 2.0		RM Million	2,287,421.1	2,297,944.7	2,306,319.1	2,300,102.8	2,305,718.4	2,319,716.3	2,339,704.3	2,361,524.1	2,402,048.5	2,412,177.9	2,423,051.6	2,434,371.8	2,426,059.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million 12772817 1228,074.1 1228,024.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,024.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.6 1228,026.	FM Million 1277.661 1226.561 1236.566 1336.566 1336.56	ancing in Banking System	RM Million	2,038,547.7	2,048,897.4	2,053,663.3	2,056,357.5	2,070,438.0	2,086,547.9	2,092,875.2	2,108,628.3	2,131,664.8	2,136,981.9	2,146,776.9	2,160,173.7	2,161,801.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fig. 2015 Fig.	FMM Millon 81,793 81,7684 81,00041 81,2834 81,00041	rcial Banks	RM Million	1,217,226.1	1,223,121.4	1,225,971.1	1,224,060.0	1,229,590.1	1,239,256.0	1,238,225.8	1,244,760.5	1,254,904.8	1,258,624.4	1,262,012.5	1,266,777.2	1,267,938.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
PARMINION 2386,291 249,39 240,313 240,023 244,223 244,023 24	FAM Million 1,586,301 1,000,005.2 1,000,005	Banks	RM Million	812,842.2	817,269.7	819,009.7	823,504.8	832,078.8	838,633.9	845,844.1	855,134.1	868,042.0	869,522.3	875,834.7	884,403.9	884,855.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million 1,583,3018 1,696,1677 1,586,1602 1,587,513.1 1,614,7674 1,614,	FM Million 1,583,3018 1,502,9157 1,596,8126 1,586,1502 1,597,5131 1,614,787 1,614,787 1,620,4116 1,622,0108 1,638,372 1,649,412 1,644,787 1,444,787 1,444,78	s Banking System	RM Million	2.386.921.7	2.399.069.3	2.400.153.6	2.388.954.2	2.403.313.2	2.432.959.9	2.443.233.4	2.454.087.4	2.485.850.2	2.484.089.7	2.497.161.2	2.517.640.2	2.505.522.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million 758,4776 777,566.4 778,566. 779,676.4 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.6 779,676.7 779,6	FM Million 768,4079 771,3755 777,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8664 779,8674 727,872 727	rcial Banks	RM Million	1,593,301.8	1,602,915.7	1,596,873.6	1,585,150.2	1,597,513.1	1,614,750.4	1,614,787.6	1,620,411.6	1,642,600.6	1,638,372.0	1,649,412.5	1,655,997.1	1,652,300.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
FMMINION 1,077,865	FM Million 25,122 24,778 28,447 26,117 27,242 27,967 27,667 27,763 27,137 28,099 27,907 27,007 28,099 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 27,007 28,009 28,009 27,007 28,009 28,009 27,007 28,009	Banks	RM Million	768,407.9	771,375.5	777,866.4	778,356.6	779,628.4	790,966.6	800,478.8	806,008.4	815,465.7	818,580.7	819,649.3	833,826.8	825,166.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
PRM Million 558,301 B 601,476 4 608,835 B 608,415 B 604,153 4 596,071 B 591,983 B 1,090,083 B 1,091,835 D 1,095,371 4 1,108,571 4 1,108,580 L RM Million 558,301 B 601,476 4 608,341 B 608,702 B 604,153 4 596,077 1 591,983 B 596,415 3 595,515 B 603,242 4 610,470 D 610,463 B 610,470 B	MAMIIIND 598,3018 6104,764 606,541.8 4004,652.4 1,086,103.6 1,090,688.8 1,080,088.8 1,080,088.8 1,080,888.8 1,080,888.8 1,080,888.8 1,080,888.8 1,081,888.8 1,080,888.8 1,081,888.8 1,080,888.8 1,080,888.8 1,080,888.8 1,080,888.8 1,081,888.8 1,080,888.8 1,081	ant Banks		25,212.0	24,778.1	25,413.6	25,447.4	26,171.7	27,242.9	27,967.0	27,667.4	27,783.8	27,137.0	28,099.4	27,816.2	28,055.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million 598,3018 601,476.4 608,835.5 606,641.8 603,709.5 604,153.4 596,077.1 599,983.8 590,415.3 596,415.3 596,415.3 596,415.3 602,47.0 610,643.9 610,643.9 610,463.9 644,653.4 410,436.4 470,043.9 <th< td=""><td>RM Million 596,3018 601,476,4 606,541.8 603,163.4 604,163.4 696,077.1 691,983.8 690,415.3 696,515.6 602,242.4 610,232.2 RM Million 15,786.3 16,045.2 16,140.7 461,622.5 485,201.8 467,867.7 471,043.8 472875.8 690,415.7 600,49.9 477 RM Million 15,786.3 16,044.3 16,044.6 16,044.8 16,044.8 16,044.8 16,047.4 16,045.8 17,390.6 17,707.7 18,277.7</td><td>its, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special Investment Deposits</td><td></td><td>1,071,865.0</td><td>1,080,805.1</td><td>1,081,397.6</td><td>1,084,220.0</td><td>1,077,692.2</td><td>1,085,101.7</td><td>1,080,126.5</td><td>1,079,880.8</td><td>1,080,683.8</td><td>1,080,083.0</td><td>1,091,835.0</td><td>1,105,571.4</td><td>1,108,580.2</td><td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td></th<>	RM Million 596,3018 601,476,4 606,541.8 603,163.4 604,163.4 696,077.1 691,983.8 690,415.3 696,515.6 602,242.4 610,232.2 RM Million 15,786.3 16,045.2 16,140.7 461,622.5 485,201.8 467,867.7 471,043.8 472875.8 690,415.7 600,49.9 477 RM Million 15,786.3 16,044.3 16,044.6 16,044.8 16,044.8 16,044.8 16,047.4 16,045.8 17,390.6 17,707.7 18,277.7	its, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special Investment Deposits		1,071,865.0	1,080,805.1	1,081,397.6	1,084,220.0	1,077,692.2	1,085,101.7	1,080,126.5	1,079,880.8	1,080,683.8	1,080,083.0	1,091,835.0	1,105,571.4	1,108,580.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million 457,776,7 461,282,5 461,892,5 461,892,5 477,091,9 <	RMMillion 457,767 469,232 461,632.5 468,90.6 468,874.1 467,386.7 4710,438 472,876.8 466,967.7 4700,49.9 477,00.4 477,00.4 477,00.4 477,00.4 477,00.4 477,00.4 477,00.4 477,00.4 477,00.4 477,00.4 477,00.7 182,077.7	nercial Banks	RM Million	598,301.8	601,476.4	603,835.5	606,541.8	603,709.5	604,153.4	596,077.1	591,983.8	590,415.3	595,515.6	603,242.4	610,247.0	610,463.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Millon 15/786 ft 6605 ft 6005 ft 6005 ft 6007 dt 7000 ft 70	RM Millon 15,786 bit of 16,085 of 16,085 of 16,081 bit of 16,045 of 15,881 bit of 16,045 of 15,881 bit of 16,045 of 15,881 bit of 16,045	c Banks	RM Million	457,776.7	463,233.2	461,490.7	461,632.5	458,290.8	464,874.1	467,366.7	471,043.8	472,875.8	466,796.7	470,064.9	477,091.9	479,491.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Millon 1527 653 1 226,467 6 228,467 8 223,681 5 224,478 7 224,478 7 224,679 7 226,809 1 226,002 3 231,338 8 233,316 5 233,316 5 233,316 5 233,316 5 233,316 5 233,316 5 233,316 5 233,320 6 RM Millon 71,507 60 3 715,024 7 75,042 2 73,003 7 72,148 1 75,243 2 156,252 3 156,252 3 156,253 3 157,252 2 156,555 3 156,253 3 157,252 2 156,255 3 157,252 2 156,255 3 157,254 3 157,254 3 77,725 4 157,254 3 77,725 4 156,255 3 157,254 3 77,725 4 156,255 3 157,255 4 156,255 3 157,255 4 156,255 3 157,255 4 156,255 3 157,255 4 156,255 3 157,255 4<	RM Millon 227,6531 228,4575 224,4578 223,8377 224,579 7 224,579 7 224,579 7 224,579 7 224,579 7 224,579 7 224,579 7 224,679 7 224,696 2 231,533 8 225,434 233,638 9 231,533 8 235,434 7 233,638 9 231,533 8 235,434 7 235,444 7 236,444 7 236,444 7 236,	ant Banks	RM Million	15,786.6	16,095.5	16,071.4	16,045.6	15,691.8	16,074.2	16,682.7	16,853.2	17,392.6	17,770.7	18,527.7	18,232.5	18,624.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million 155,685.3 155,134.3 155,685.3 155,134.3 155,685.3 155,685.3 155,284.2 152,432.2 155,287.9 155,287.9 155,287.9 155,287.9 155,287.2 156,222.2 156,555.3 Rasis Point 71,687.8 77,485.6 71,818.6 71,818.6 77,286.4 77,720.2 77,020.2 75,064.3 77,286.4 Basis Point 71,687.8 70.0 3.00 3.	FM Million 156,6653 156,144.3 155,5657 145,5667 145,677.9 142,037.5 152,148.1 152,343.2 155,537.9 157,520.2 156, 148.1 152,343.2 155,537.9 157,520.2 156, 148.1 152,343.2 155,537.9 157,520.2 156, 148.1 152,343.2 156,537.9 157,520.2 156, 148.1 152,343.2 156,537.9 157,520.2 156, 148.1 152,343.2 156,537.9 157,520.2 156, 148.1 152,343.2 157,520.2 156, 148.1 152,343.2 157,520.2 156, 148.1 152,343.2 157,520.2 156, 148.1 152,343.2 157,520.2 156, 148.1 157,537.9 157,530.2 156, 148.1 157,537.9 157,530.2 156, 148.1 157,537.9 157,530.2 156, 148.1 157,537.9 157,530.2 156, 148.1 157,537.9 157,530.2 156, 148.1 157,537.9 157,530.2 156, 148.1 157,530.2	sits	RM Million	227,653.1	226,587.0	228,275.1	224,457.8	223,861.5	224,337.7	224,579.7	225,809.1	226,052.3	231,353.8	235,243.4	233,316.5	233,820.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Millon 71,897 B 71,452 7 72,314 70,871 71,183.6 71,816 3 72,642 2 73,660 9 73,709 1 75,995 9 77,723 2 77,044 3 77,265 4 Basis Point 2,75 3,00 3,00 3,00 3,00 3,00 3,00 3,00 3,0	RMMillion 71,887.8 71,482.7 72,314.4 70,871.1 71,183.6 71,816.3 72,542.2 73,660.9 73,709.1 75,995.9 77,723.2	ercial Banks	RM Million	155,665.3	155,134.3	155,963.7	153,586.7	152,677.9	152,521.4	152,037.5	152,148.1	152,343.2	155,357.9	157,520.2	156,222.2	156,555.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Westernoon 5.78 5.32 5.37 5.46 5.43 5.49 5.48 5.48 5.45 5.40 5.30 3.00	waste point 2.75 3.00	Banks	RM Million	71,987.8	71,452.7	72,311.4	70,871.1	71,183.6	71,816.3	72,542.2	73,660.9	73,709.1	75,995.9	77,723.2	77,094.3	77,265.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
% 5.18 5.32 5.37 5.46 5.43 5.49 5.48 5.48 5.45 5.40 5.31 5.37 5.36 % 5.03 5.15 5.21 5.20 5.21 5.21 5.4 5.24 5.24 5.27 5.30 5.22 5.28 % 6.75 6.87 6.89	% 5.18 5.22 5.37 5.48 5.49 5.48 5.48 5.45 5.49 5.48 5.48 5.45 5.40 5.34 5.34 5.34 5.34 5.34 5.34 5.34 5.34 5.34 5.24 5.24 5.27 5.30 5.30 % 6.73 6.87 6.83 6.83 6.83 6.73 6.90 6.90 6.90 6.90 6.90 6.90 6.90 6.90 6.90 6.80 <td>nicy Rate (OPR) ding/ Einenging Rate</td> <td>Dasis rollic</td> <td>2.73</td> <td>3.00</td> <td>Central bank of Malaysia</td>	nicy Rate (OPR) ding/ Einenging Rate	Dasis rollic	2.73	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	Central bank of Malaysia
% 5 (1) 5 (2) 5 (2) 5 (2) 6 (% 6.75 6.79 6.89 6.89 6.89 6.89 6.80 6.	orcial Banks	%	40	200	7.6.3	7 48	7 43	40	40	40	n An	40	200	76.3	36 3	cional post of Malay
% 6.75 6.87 6.78 6.88 6.88 6.79 6.90 6.90 6.95 6.89 % 6.42 6.68 <td>% 6.75 6.87 6.78 6.88 6.88 6.88 6.79 6.90 6.90 % 6.42 6.68 6.80<td>S Banks</td><td>2 %</td><td>5.03</td><td>5.32</td><td>5.27</td><td>5.20</td><td>5.23</td><td>5.23</td><td>5. 5.</td><td>5.24</td><td>5. 5.</td><td>5.27</td><td>5.30</td><td>5.22</td><td>5.38</td><td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td></td>	% 6.75 6.87 6.78 6.88 6.88 6.88 6.79 6.90 6.90 % 6.42 6.68 6.80 <td>S Banks</td> <td>2 %</td> <td>5.03</td> <td>5.32</td> <td>5.27</td> <td>5.20</td> <td>5.23</td> <td>5.23</td> <td>5. 5.</td> <td>5.24</td> <td>5. 5.</td> <td>5.27</td> <td>5.30</td> <td>5.22</td> <td>5.38</td> <td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td>	S Banks	2 %	5.03	5.32	5.27	5.20	5.23	5.23	5. 5.	5.24	5. 5.	5.27	5.30	5.22	5.38	Central Bank of Malaysia
% 6.42 6.68 6.68 6.68 6.68 6.68 6.68 6.68 6.6	% 6.68 6.68 6.68 6.68 6.69 6.80 6.	ant Banks	%	6.75	6.87	6.78	6.88	6.89	6.92	6.88	6.88	6.79	06:90	06:90	6.95	6.89	Central Bank of Malaysia
	% 6.56 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.8	ig Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.42	6.68	6.68	6,68	6.68	99.9	6.68	99'9	6.68	6.68	99.9	6.68	6,68	Central Bank of Malaysia
	% 6.55 6.79 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80 6.80		: 3			. 4											

p preliminary 1 latest data until December 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	Apr	May	nn	luc	2023 Aug	Sep	50	Nov	Dec	Jan	2024 Feb N	Mar		DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption	ā.			3	R	3	5							Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining $^{\rm p}$	-1.0	7.0	1.8	3.0	1.2	2.9	6.1	5.8	5.2	8.7	8.2	5.4	6.3	Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
 b. Domestic and Public Lighting? 	6.0	10.3	7.1	7.0	6.9	12.0	6.6	7.4	66	17.2	19.9	15.9	7.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
SERVICES 3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index - Wholesale Trade Index	3.4	5.3	4.5	9.9	6.1	5.7	4.7	5.8	3.4	4.0	4.4	2.2		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index - Motor Vehicle Index	10.0	2.4	3.1	20.4	3.8	8 G	2.3	2.9	3.6	1.4	9.2	5.4	3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle - Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	-24.0	32.7	-2.1	30.3	-1.6	0.5	27.2	3.8	-3.2	31.1	3.5	-11.1	39.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-35.5	24.8	-15.7	0.9	80 c	-12.3	4.7	0.4	-12.4	14.2	-7.1	-27.5	17.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
ᇹ	-24.0	32.1	?	4.02	0.0	4.0-	0.02	3.2	ņ	30.0	6.0	-12.0	200.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
a, Passenger	-19.1	26.1	-2.8	30.0	8.1	7.0	21.8	11.0	2.9	33.2	2.7	-8.7	28.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-19.6	13.0	8.1	7.0	0.0	-13.7	13.7	-2.8	-3.5	9.4	-31.9	-20.3		Malaysian Automotive Association Malaysian Automotive Association
	-24.6	0.6	-14.6	6.5	9-0.9	-12.1	8.8	2.6	-5.3	16.5	-6.2	8.6-		Road Transport Department
3.5.4 Tourism - Tourist Arrivats 1	293.6	131.3	72.8	69.3	55.7	42.0	22.4	28.2	26.3	n.a	n.a	e:u	n.a	malaysia Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply - M		<u>τ</u>	ç	4	ç	0	er	ď	o u	6.4	0	C		Central Bank of Malaysia
	3,1	3,1) (၁) (၁) (၁)	. S. S.	5.9	. 2	. e	. 4 5. 8	തെത	r 6	, ry	5.0		Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.9	2.9	3.7	4.6	6.0	0.9	5.7	6.2		Central Bank of Malaysia
Ξ	4.6	4.9	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.0		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks - Islamic Banks	1.0	1.3	1.2	6.0 8.0	1.2	1.7	L. 8 7. 7	4. 6	69 67 67 72 73	න ග න ග	100 m	ත ර ර		Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	14.7	14.6	16.7	18.8	18.4	14.5	12.5	8.6	6.1	9.9	6.7	6.3		Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	6.4	6.7	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.3	4.3	5.3	5.6	5.2	4.0	5.0		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	5.4	4.0	9.4	4 L	4 r Si 4	3.7	3.7	8.4	9.6	4. 0	3.2	3.7	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	3.1	5 4	0.0	0.1	t 80	n 10	n 6	- 6.9	10.8	o ru	. ti	14.6		Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special	10.0	10.2	9.5	9.8	7.2	8.9	6.1	5.6	3.9	6.4	6.3	3.6		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	0.9	6.4	9.9	6.7	8.9	6.6	6.1	4.5	3.7	3,52	4.	2.8		Central Bank of Malavsia
- Islamic Banks	15.9	16.1	13.6	11.4	7.9	7.1	6.1	5.9	3.8	5.0	3.5	4.1	4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
	4.3	0.2	5.4	3.9	1.1	5.9	3.1	9.9	13.6	15.4	21.6	20.4		Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	-15.3	-10.5	-8.0	-7.6	-6.3	-5.5	-3.9	-2.6	-1.5	0.3	2.5	1.0		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	-14.6	-11.3	- r.	ж. <u>А</u>	9:7-	-7.0	F.9 -	5.0	တ္ ထ	-2.2	0.1	-0.0 c r	9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)		·	? '	? '	O. '	0.1	3 '	· ·	;	· ·	9 '	3 '		Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate														
- Official baliks														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

p preliminary 1 latest data until December 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024

n.a. not available - not applicable

Companies Commission of Malaysia Companies Commission of Malaysia

4,189

4,687

3,546

4,610

4,234

4,518

4,790

4,112

4,903

4,432

4,288

4,408

3,779

Number Number

4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION

4.2.2 Foreign 4.2.1 Local



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

Company Comp	X Savings beports through Month Interest Rate % Apr May Apr . (Saint) Earns State % 0.87 0.83 0.83 0.83 0.83 0.83 0.82 0.83 0.82 0.82 0.83 0.82 0.82 0.83 0.82 0.82 0.83 0.82 0.82 0.83 0.82 0.82 0.83 0.82 0.82 0.83 0.82 0.82 0.83 0.82 0.82 0.83 0.82	0.94 0.41 179.2 576.6 680.8 1424.4 1424.4 1424.4 1424.4 1424.9 1424.1 143.8 137.6 13	98 0.95 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39 0.39	0.042 0.042 0.042 0.042 1344.9 1344.9 1344.9 1344.9 1344.0 1445.2 154.0 166.1 166.1 166.1 166.2 166.2 166.3	Z - 7	- 2	615.8 615.8 616.8 616.8 616.8 616.9	930.7 930.7	0.93 0.45 0.45 0.93 0.45 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93	0.94 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.45 0.4		Bank of Malaysia Bank of Malaysia
	X Swings Deposits Interest Rate % 0.87 0.63 A Loundrian Berks % 0.40 0.39 XI Loundrian Enrice Brisk % 0.40 0.39 XI Loundrian Levesty and Fishing RM Million 2115.90.1 187.48.0 - Maintfacturing About Powers RM Million 1.90.53.5 6.34.23.3 - Maintfacturing About Socior RM Million 1.90.53.4 4.279.3 - Onther Socior RM Million 1.90.53.4 4.279.3 - Onther Socior RM Million 2.75.5 4.279.3 - Mining A Quarying RM Million 2.75.5 4.92.0 - Mining A Quarying RM Million 2.75.5 4.92.0 - Mining A Quarying RM Million 2.75.5 4.92.0 - Manufacturing RM Million 2.75.5 4.92.0 - Manufacturing RM Million 2.75.5 4.92.0 - Franchase of Consume Durable Goods RM Million 2.75.9 2.71.6 - Franchase of Consume Durable Goods RM Million 2.86.9 4.27.7	- 2	%	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	- 2	- ~		-				k of Malaysis k of Malaysis
	XI Loan/Francing Approved by Sector % 0.87 0.89 XI Loan/Francing Approved by Sector RM Million 3174 98.34 A minis & Clarity RM Million 3.93.5 6.34.23 A minis & Clarity RM Million 2.11.5 48.0 A minis & Clarity RM Million 2.21.7 4.24.1 A minis & Clarity RM Million 2.21.7 4.24.1 A minis & Clarity RM Million 2.21.7 4.24.1 A monification RM Million 2.21.7 4.24.1 A monification RM Million 2.21.7 4.24.1 A monification RM Million 2.21.7 4.24.1 A minis & Clarities RM Million 2.21.7 4.24.1 A minis & Clarities RM Million 2.23.7 4.25.2 A minis & Clarities RM Million 3.75.6 4.65.9 A monification RM Million 4.65.9 5.23.4 4.61.9 A monification Respector RM Million 4.65.9 4.61.0 A monifica			0,000	- 2	- 4	+ 8 B 85+ 4 5	_				k of Malaysis k of Malaysis
	XI LoanFlancing Banks % 0.40 0.39 XI LoanFlancing Banks % 0.40 0.39 A Gurdutur, Frostry and Fishing RM Million 3774 953.4 - Manufacturing Columying RM Million 3.735 4.273.3 - Manufacturing Columying RM Million 1.905.3 4.273.3 - Construction RM Million 1.905.3 4.273.3 - Construction RM Million 2.375.9 4.902.0 - Other Sector RM Million 2.375.9 4.902.0 - Other Sector RM Million 3.775.9 4.902.0 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing RM Million 3.775.9 4.902.0 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing RM Million 3.775.9 4.902.0 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing RM Million 3.775.9 4.902.0 - Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing RM Million 3.775.9 2.207.0 - Purchase of Passenger Cas RM Million 3.506.4 3.947.7 - Purchase of Passenger Cas RM Million 3.506.9 3.923.	- 2	%	2 2 2	- 2	- 4	t % 3 % 65t 4 5' %	-				k of Malaysi k of Malaysi
	XII Loan/Entired paperoed by Sector RM Million 317.4 983.4 - Mining & Cuarrying - Mining & Cuarrying RM Million 2115 46.0 - Mining & Cuarrying - Mining & Cuarrying RM Million 1,965.3 4,324.1 - For Sector - RM Million 1,965.3 4,324.1 4,324.1 - Construction RM Million 1,965.3 4,324.1 4,324.1 - Construction RM Million 3,716.9 4,324.1 4,324.1 - Total - Total RM Million 3,716.9 3,736.2 1,97.3 - Mining & Cuarrying RM Million 3,716.9 4,929.2 1,97.3 - Mining & Cuarrying RM Million 3,716.9 3,594.1 1,97.3 - Mining & Cuarrying RM Million 3,716.9 3,594.1 1,97.3 - Constitutive, Percey and Flashing RM Million 3,716.9 3,594.1 1,67.3 - Fluctories of Passanger Cares RM Million 3,534.0 1,67.3 1,67.3 - Fluctories of Passand Sector RM Million 3,535.4<	- 2	2 4 4	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	- 2	- 4	+ % 3 % § 5 + 1 % W	-				k of Malaysis k of Malaysis
Propriet (New Part Filtrage Prop	Mining Courrying PRM Million 2115 480	- 2		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- 2	- 0	1 0 3 051 1 2 0	-				k of Malaysi k of Malaysi
	- Mining & Cuarrying RM Million 193935 6.48.0 - Services RM Million 193935 6.43.2 1 - Services RM Million 193935 6.43.2 1 - Services RM Million 193935 6.43.2 1 - Real Estate Advivites RM Million 193,000.2 1 - Total Interacting Distursed by Sector RM Million 193,165.2 1 - Advictibute Forestry and Fishing RM Million 193,165.2 1 - Murring & Cuarrying RM Million 194,800.3 13,900.4 1 - Murring & Cuarrying RM Million 194,800.3 13,900.4 1 - Murring & Cuarrying RM Million 194,800.3 13,900.7 1 - Murring & Cuarrying RM Million 194,800.3 13,900.7 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 196,800.3 13,900.7 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 196,800.3 13,900.7 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 196,800.3 13,900.7 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 196,800.7 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 196,800.7 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 196,800.7 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 196,800.7 1,148.4 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 196,800.7 1,148.4 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 196,800.7 1,148.4 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 196,800.7 1,148.4 1 - Murring Bothursed by Purpose RM Million 1,1809.9 1,102,314.0 167.8 1 - Murring Bothursed by Sector RM Million 1,1809.9 1,102,314.0 167.8 1 - Murring Bothursed Coarting RM Million 1,1809.9 1,102,314.0 167.8 1 - Murring Bothursed Coarting RM Million 1,1809.9 1,102,314.0 167.8 1 - Murring Bothursed Coarting RM Million 1,1809.9 1,102,314.0 167.8 1 - Murring Bothursed Coarting RM Million 1,1809.9 1,102,314.0 167.8 1,180.0 1 - Murring Bothurse Real Estate and Business RM Million 1,1809.9 1,102,314.0 1,106,91.1 1,	- 2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- 4	- ~	7 0 2 0 0 1 4 2 4	-				k of Malaysi k of Malaysi
Figure F	Sample S	- 2	N E N N	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- 2	- 0	2 3 954 4 5 4	7				k of Malaysi k of Malaysi
	Services	- 2	, a		1 2	- 0	- 0 B 95+ 4 5 W	7				k of Malaysi k of Malaysi
Control of the proposal cont	Construction RM Million 3,277.5 4,284.1 - Household Sector RM Million 3,277.5 4,279.3 - Household Sector RM Million 28,182.7 184.7 - Other Sector RM Million 28,182.7 184.7 - Other Sector RM Million 23,150.2 69,799.2 - Maining & Ouarrying RM Million 3,776.8 35,941.6 - Maining & Ouarrying RM Million 3,776.8 35,941.6 - Manufacturing ROB Socretion RM Million 12,808.3 1,982.0 - Construction RM Million 12,808.3 1,973.3 2 - Household Sector RM Million 12,808.3 197,723.9 2 - Other Sector Purchase of Passenger Case RM Million 1,286.9 197,723.9 2 - Household Sector Purchase of Construction Between Operation Sector RM Million 1,461.2 1,488.4 - Purchase of Construction Sector RM Million 1,451.2 1,488.4 - Purchase of Construction Between Operation and Passenger Case and Water Supply	- 2	2 2 3	2 7 2 7 2	1 2	- 0	8 8 8 7 7 7 7	-	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,			k of Malaysi k of Malaysi
	Feat Estate Activities	2		2 7 2	- 2	7 2	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	-				k of Malaysi k of Malaysi
	Control of Sector		4	2 7 2	- 2	- ~	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	-				k of Malaysis k of Malaysis k of Malaysis k of Malaysis k of Malaysis k of Malaysis k of Malaysis
Control contr	1947 1947	2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	2, 4	- 2	- 2	2 05 4 9	-				k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi
	Construction Cons	2 851 8 2 1	8	2 4 8	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	- 2	2 00 00 00	-		D 00 4		k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi
	Constitution Cons	2 854 8 28 4	,	2 4 4	, , , ,	- 4	2 7 100	-		, , , ,		k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi k of Malaysi
House Communication Authorise Control Au	- Agricuture, Forestry and Fishing RM Million 3,736.9 4,962.0 - Minnag Autarying RM Million 3,716.8 - Services - Construction Bactor RM Million 12,808.3 97,142.5 - Household Sector RM Million 16,809.9 13,897.7 142.5 - Other Sector RM Million 16,809.9 13,897.7 142.5 - Household Sector RM Million 16,809.9 13,897.7 142.5 - Purchase of Passenger Cars RM Million 16,609.9 13,809.7 14,809.9 14,809.9 15,209.9 18,909.7 14,809.9 18,909.9 18,	% 54 % 92 F		2 7 7	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	7	2, 7	-		W W +		k of Malays k of Malays k of Malays k of Malays
National Control	Mining & Quarrying RM Million S247 1, 1072. Services Feet Estate Activities RM Million S247 1, 1072. Services Services RM Million 12,808.3 1,598.7 1, 1072. Construction RM Million 12,808.3 1,598.7 1, 1072. Construction RM Million 12,808.3 1,598.7 1, 1072. Household Sector RM Million 1,86,699.8 197,733.9 2. Million S2,254.0 1,523.9 2. Million S2,256.0 1,523.9 2.	8 2 8 2	8	2 4 2	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , 	- 2	2 4 2	-		., w +		k of Malays k of Malays k of Malays k of Malays
Secretary Secr	Naminacuring Park Million 33,716.8 35,941.5	25 6 25 4	2	38 101 104 107 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108 108	2011 4 12 1	- 4	2 4 %	-	, , , ,	W W +		k of Malays k of Malays k of Malays k of Malays
	Services	20 6 10	2 2		,	1 8		_				k of Malays k of Malays k of Malays
Processed Proc	- Construction - Raw Million - Construction - Raw Million - Household Sector - Household Sector - Household Sector - Other Sec	26 % 2	e N		5 , 4 %	- · · · · ·		-				k of Malays k of Malays
Communication Poly Maillan 4 58.83 1 58.93 2 58.83 <td>- Construction - Rad Million - Construction - Rad Million - Construction - Constr</td> <td>2 %</td> <td>i i i</td> <td>, , ,</td> <td>, , ,,</td> <td>i i i</td> <td></td> <td>, &</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>_</td> <td>ık of Malaysi</td>	- Construction - Rad Million - Construction - Rad Million - Construction - Constr	2 %	i i i	, , ,	, , ,,	i i i		, &			_	ık of Malaysi
Name of the problems Second of the problems<	• Real Estate Activities FMM Million 4,480.9 6,223.3 3 6,233.3 3 6,233.3 3 6,233.3 3 8 8.89.3 3 3 8 8.89.3 3	8 2 1	* N	, ,	, ,	, Ø		., 2				
Name of the control decorate of the full interval of the control decorate of the control decorate of the full interval of the full interval of the control decorate of the full interval of the	Other Sector	8 28	N	, y	, α ,	, W		. 2			Central	Bank of Malaysia
Principle Section Prin	Total Conference	22 +	ä	, ,	ά ,	Ġ.		#				k of Malays
	1	25	,	,	, v	4		#			Central	Bank of Malaysia
Mill County	Year	-		•	•		.,			_	_	k of Malays
- Purpland Ubeasing Case Holling S.5456 S.	- Presonal of Passenger Cars RM Million 5,554.0 5,524.0 6 - Presonal Loans From Fig. 1,524.0 4,613.0 7 - Credit Cards - Household Sector - Adricules - Credit Inpaired Loan Francing by Sector - Adricules - Cards Index Accomodation and Fabring - Flood Savior Activities - Construction - Electricity, Cas and Walter Supply - RM Million - Construction - Construction - Construction - Construction - Electricity, Cas and Information & RM Million - Construction - Construction - Electricity, Cas and Information & RM Million - Construction - Construction - Construction - Education, Health & Others - RM Million - Construction - Education, Health & Others - RM Million - Construction - Education, Health & Others - RM Million - Construction - Construction - Education, Health & Others - RM Million - Construction - Construction - Construction - Education, Health & Others - RM Million - Sector - Control Impaired Loan Financing - RM Million - Sector - Total Impaired Loan Financing - RM Million - 16,383.4 16,884.1 1	_			`		.,					
Promotic billion State of the control bear of	- Credit Cards - Credit Cards - Credit Cards - Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods - RM Million 101,389 9 102,374 0 10 - Agriculture, Freatry and Fishing RM Million 1,389 9 102,374 0 10 - Agriculture, Freatry and Fishing RM Million 1,389 9 102,374 0 10 - Electricity, Gas and Water Supply - Food Savice Advirles - Accompation and RM Million 2,424 2,46 0 - Construction - Construction - Construction - Finance, Insurance Real Estate and Business RM Million 5,160.7 5,180 0 - Education, Health & Others - Household Sector RM Million 16,278 1 15,648 1 15,640 - Household Sector RM Million 16,278 1 15,648 1 10,648 1 11,648 1 10,648 1 11,648 1	_			•		.,				_	ık of Malays
Production Pro	- Creatil Cardia Sector RM Million 10033 18,890.7 1 1 Household Sector RM Million 10033 18,393 3 18,990.7 1 1 Household Sector RM Million 101,399 102,374.0 100			19,6								k of Malays
XX Probleme Codes RM Million 17.0 16.4 17.8<	- Household Sector - Addition - 101,389 9 102,374 0 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1			Š								k of Malays
XV Obstanciation Sector RM Million 55.55.4 38.88.83 3.89.07.3 3.84.44.0 42.837.5 41.304.6 42.837.1 41.304.6 42.837.1 41.304.6 42.837.1 41.304.6 42.837.1 41.304.6 42.837.1 41.304.6 42.837.1 41.304.6 42.837.1 43.304.6 43.304.7 43.304.6 43.304.7 43.304.6 43.304.7 <td> Numbered Loans for the Construction Sector RM Million 36,335.4 38,586.3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 </td> <td></td> <td>k of Malays</td>	Numbered Loans for the Construction Sector RM Million 36,335.4 38,586.3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3											k of Malays
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XV impaired Loading by Sector RM Million 1,451 2 (1499 a) 1,459 a 672.8 (686.3 a) 671.9 (682.0 a) 194.9 (682.0 a) 194.9 (187.6 a) 198.2 a	Main	•	_	•		_			,	•	Ŭ	k of Malays
- Apriculture County and Millor 1,461 6 1728 6 664 3 1360 6 1361 6 1468 1 1364	- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing RM Million 1,389.8 1,389.6 1,380.6 - Mining Actually RM Million 1,389.8 1,380.6 1,380.6 - Manufactung RM Million 2,884.9 2,870.7 - See Electricity, Cas and Water Supply RM Million 2,844.9 2,870.7 - Food Service Actualize RM Million 3,144.7 3,347.7 - Food Service Actualize RM Million 5,160.7 5,193.0 - Transport & Storage and Information RM Million 6,160.7 5,193.0 - Communication Figure RM Million 7,280.9 6,037.7 - Foucharion; Health & Others RM Million 15,278.1 15,648.1 1 1 - Household Sector RM Million 86.2 83.3 - Total Impaired Loan/Financing RM Million 35,390.4 35,933.5 3 3 3 30.0 - Total Impaired Loan/Financing RM Million 35,390.4 35,933.5 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3											
Million 1,388 b 1,382 b 1,385 b 1,418 b <t< td=""><td>- Manufacturying RM Million 1,389.8 1,388.6 - Manufacturying RM Million 2,42.4 2,46.0 - Electroly, Gas and Water Supply RM Million 2,42.4 2,46.0 - Electroly, Gas and Water Supply RM Million 2,42.4 2,46.0 - Construction Construction RM Million 8,144.7 3,347.7 - Construction RM Million 8,160.7 6,160.7 6,160.0 - Communication Real Estate and Business RM Million 4,335.6 4,202.0 - Education, Health & Others RM Million 8,50.7 - Education, Health & Others RM Million 8,50.7 - Total Impaired Loan/Financing RM Million 36,390.4 35,933.5 3</td><td></td><td>666.3</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>662.0</td><td>184.9</td><td>187.6</td><td></td><td></td><td>k of Malaysi</td></t<>	- Manufacturying RM Million 1,389.8 1,388.6 - Manufacturying RM Million 2,42.4 2,46.0 - Electroly, Gas and Water Supply RM Million 2,42.4 2,46.0 - Electroly, Gas and Water Supply RM Million 2,42.4 2,46.0 - Construction Construction RM Million 8,144.7 3,347.7 - Construction RM Million 8,160.7 6,160.7 6,160.0 - Communication Real Estate and Business RM Million 4,335.6 4,202.0 - Education, Health & Others RM Million 8,50.7 - Education, Health & Others RM Million 8,50.7 - Total Impaired Loan/Financing RM Million 36,390.4 35,933.5 3		666.3				662.0	184.9	187.6			k of Malaysi
Household Sign Sign Sign Sign Sign Sign Sign Sign	- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply RM Million 2,864.9 2,870.7 PR Million 2,844.0 246.0 PR Million 3,144.7 3,347.7 Proof Service Advirtes Accompation and RM Million 3,144.7 3,347.7 Proof Service Advirtes Real Estate and Information RM Million 64,355.6 4,220.0 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business RM Million 4,355.6 4,220.0 Finance, Insurance Real Estate and Business RM Million 695.9 603.7 Financial Control Contr		1,364.5						1,360.9			k of Malaysi
- Figureting, Casa Water Stoppy	- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply - Vitholesals Retail Trade, Accompdation and PAM Million 3,144.7 3,347.7 3 - Food Seavice Retail Trade, Accompdation and PAM Million 5,160.7 5,189.0 4 - Communication Transport & Storage and Information & RAM Million 840.8 852.0 1 - Transport & Storage and Information Retail Estate and Business RAM Million 15,180.7 15,189.0 4 - Communication Financial RAM Million 15,180.7 15,180.0 1 - Household Sector RAM Million 15,278.1 156.48.1 156 - Other Sector RAM Million 86.2 83.9 - Total Impaired Loan Financing RAM Million 365,390.4 35,933.5 35 - Total Impaired Loan Financing RAM Million 16,838.4 16,884.1 156 - Activities RAM Million 16,838.4 16,884.1 156 - Total Impaired Loan Financing RAM Million 16,838.4 16,884.1 156		2,961.4									k of Malays
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- Construction RM Million 5,1907 5,1930 4,9058 4,9778 5,0718 4,9958 4,8977 4,995.8 4,8977 4,995.8 4,897.8 5,0718 5	- Construction - Transport & Strage and Information & RM Million 5,160.7 5,183.0 4 - Communication FM Million 840.8 852.0 1 1		3,944.7						4,267.2		_	ık of Malays
Transport Storage and Information & Row Million	Transport & Storage and Information & RM Million 840.8 822.0 1 Transcort & Storage and Information & RM Million 4,355.6 4,202.0 4 Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business RM Million 556.9 603.7 1 Education, Health & Others RM Million 15,278.1 15,648.1 15 Other Sector RM Million 35,390.4 35,935.5 35 Other Sector RM Million 36,390.4 35,935.5 35 Other Sector RM Million 36,890.4 36,935.5 36 Other Sector RM Million 36,890.4 36,93	-	5,071.8		-			4,715.4	4,803.3		_	ik of Malays
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Outburstance, Insulance, Real Eside and Business RAM Million 4,385.6 4,202.0 4,340.1 4,379.7 4,398.8 4,414.8 4,315.8 4,246.7 4,248.3 4,277.1 4,150.5 4,243.0 4,248.0 - Education, Health & Others RAM Million 15,278.1 15,596.5 663.7 617.8 665.5 614.6 632.6 632.5 567.0 568.9 - Education, Health & Others RAM Million 15,278.1 15,596.4 16,401.9 15,536.8 15,727.4 15,710.9 15,974.3 15,788.7 56.0 56.	- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business RM Million 4,335,6 4,202.0 4 - Activities Chiefes RM Million 555.9 603.7 - Education, Health & Others RM Million 15,278.1 156.48.1 15 - Other Sector RM Million 55,390.4 35,933.5 35 - Total Impaired Loan Fhancing RM Million 55,390.4 35,933.5 35 - Labour Force (7000) 16,838.4 16,864.1 15		2					2.5				in or intellegy
- Federation Health & Others RM Million 15,278.1 15,685.1 15,586.2 16,336.4 16,419 15,545.8 15,727.4 15,267.4 15,777.9 15,947.3 15,787.7 15,787.7 15,548.7 15,787.7 15,548.7 15,787.7 15,548.7 15,787.7 15,548.7 15,787.7 1	- Education, Health & Others RM Million 15278.1 15648.1 156 - Household Sector RM Million 15278.1 15648.1 156400.1 15640.1 15640.1 15640.1 15640.1 156400.1 156400.1 156400.1		4,398.8									k of Malays
- Homeomy Sector RM Million 15,279.4 15,059.5 15,059.4 16,019.6 15,029.5 15,000.8 15	- Household Sector RM Million 15,781 15,681 11 15 - Other Sector RM Million 56,280.4 35,933.5 31 100		O FC				977	9 30 9	4 000			or of Marion
Other Sector RM Million 86.2 86.3 76.4 77.4 76.9 78.3 73.9 72.8 73.7 74.3 75.6 85.00 35.566.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 35.546.9 36.678.4 36.678.4 36.000.0 35.256.3 OUDR 1. Labour Foree (7000) 16.838.4 16.884.4 16.914.2 16.392.1 16.914.1 17.000.4 17.025.5 17.030.3 17.049.9 17.024.9 17.025.5 16.435.0	Other Sector RM Million 85,380.4 35,933.5 35, 300.8 3.3 300.8 3.3 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0 3.0	16					,	,		1.		ik of Malaye
round Fig. 10 million 36,343.5 36,345.3 36,247.3 36,247.3	- Total Impaired Lean/Financing RW William 55,380.4 35,933.5 35,00UR OUN (1000) 16,888.4 16,884.1 16,											th of Malaye
OUR 1 Labour Fore (700) 16 888 4 16 889 4 16 914 2 16 924 1 17,000 4 17,025 5 17,050 3 17,050 3 17,024 9 17,122 1 a. Employed (700) 16,251 4 16,375 6 16,385 9 16,385 9 16,385 9 16,487 7 16,483 0 16,507 9 17,025 1 b. Unemployed (700) 566 9 564 6 581 7 592 6 577 3 570 9 568 7 567 3 567 3 567 3 567 3 566 6 566 6 566 6 566 6 566 6 566 6 566 6 566 6 566 7 70.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3	1. Labour Force ('000) 16,838.4 16,884.1			35.	35	35				35		k of Malays
August (7000) 16.888.4 16.894.2 16.948.8 16.974.1 17,000.4 17,025.5 17,050.3 17,074.9 17,094.9 17,122.1 a. Employed (7000) 16.251.4 16.307.8 16.307.9 16.357.1 16,403.2 16,431.1 16,457.7 16,483.0 16,507.9 16,557.2 16,556.7 b. Unemployed (7000) 566.9 581.7 581.7 570.9 568.2 567.8 567.8 567.8 567.9 566.6 566.4 b. Dumphoyment Rate % 7.0 7.01 7.01 7.01 7.01 7.01 7.01 7.01 7.01 7.01 7.01 7.01 7.01 7.03	JOUR (16,838.4 16,884.1											
J. Labour Force (700) 16.884 16.8942 16.9142 16.9488 16.974.1 17.025.5 17.050.3 17.0749 17.024 17.122.1 a. Employed (700) 16.274 16.275.5 16.374 16.374 16.431.1 16.437.7 16.483.0 16.507.9 <td>JOUR (16,838.4 16,884.1</td> <td></td>	JOUR (16,838.4 16,884.1											
(700) 16,888.4 16,888.4 16,889.4 16,914.2 16,932.1 16,948.8 16,974.1 17,000.4 17,025.5 17,030.3 17,074.9 17,086.7 17,122.1 et (700) 16,251.4 16,279.5 16,307.8 16,335.0 16,375.1 16,413.2 16,431.1 16,457.7 16,483.0 16,507.9 16,532.2 16,555.7 16,413.1 16,413	(000) 16,838,4 16,864.1											
ed (1000) 16,2514 16,279.5 16,307.8 16,355.0 16,354.9 16,375.1 16,403.2 16,457.7 16,483.0 16,507.9 16,552.2 16,557.7 10,000 16,507.9 16,552.2 16,557.7 10,000 16,507.9 16,552.7 16,557.7 10,000 16,507.9 16,552.7 16,557.7 10,000 16,507.9 16,552.7 16,557.7 10,000 16,507.9 16,552.7 16,557.7 10,000 16,507.9 16,552.7 16,557.7 10,000 16,507.9 16,552.7 16,557.7 10,000 16,5												of Statistics
(900) 586.9 584.6 581.7 579.2 577.3 573.7 570.9 569.2 567.8 567.0 566.6 566.4 566.4 567.0 570.0 70.0 70.0 70.1 70.1 70.1 70.1 70.1	Employed 16.251.4 16.279.5											of Statistics
% 70.0 70.0 70.0 70.1 70.1 70.1 70.1 70.1	(700) 586 9 584 6											of Statistics
3.5 3.5 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.3	0.02 0.02		70.1	,			20.2	202	20.2			of Statistics
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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW - VOL. 6/2024

p preliminary

Tatest data, until December 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

The control of the														
1.														
		,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	•	Central Bank of Malaysia
					,						,	,	•	Central Bank of Malaysia
New Control	0 11	1		c	100	000	7	6	,	Ç	o o	000	2	in class of a standard
Fig. 20 Fig.	-75.0	17.7	-8-5	7.8-7	2.1	5.00.3	5.7-	-03.1	19.1	140.1	0.0	6.22.5	01.0	Central Bank of Malaysi
Contention Con	2:42	0.75	5 1	1.00	- 6	5 6		21.5	2.0	1 1 1	2.0	9 1	5.5	Central Dank of Malaysis
Comparison Com	0.00	5.0	- 6	2. 4. 6	5.5.5	10.0	0.11.0	 	1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	. t	9 9 9	13.7	, d	Central Dank of Malaysi
Fig. 10 Fig.	0.1	07.0	12.2	- 2	1.22-1	0.71	7.00		- 00.	24.0	-20.9	0.22.0	0.0	Certifial Darik of Malaysis
	5.02-	- 44	0.41-	2.16-	4.0	- 6	62.4	4 .	70.7	132.4	6.11	-32.5	144.0	Central bank of Malaysi
The state of the	64.6	141.1	69.5	83.5	24.1	17.6	-18.1	24.5	13.9	130.5	38.1	96.0	1.7	Central Bank of Malaysi
1.	-8.2	23.5	φ Ω.	0.4	6.4	3.6	23.6	18.5	50.4	33.7	-11.9	-14.6	10.0	Central Bank of Malaysi
Note	-98.6	973.0	-50.1	560.8	-8.5	76.5	34.7	8.06-	-22.0	-19.2	10.7	-98.2	47.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
	-10.3	31.5	-16.2	2.4	-6.4	3.9	31.7	5.0	48.8	41.6	-18.0	-11.9	12.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
The control control can be a control c														
March Coloring Marc	-33.2	-26.7	-31.2	-15.1	-35.4	19.1	28.7	6.8	15.7	5.7	-20.5	-11.0	11.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Interface Inte	-63.7	7.9	37.8	-39.5	56.2	112.2	52.0	84.5	266.7	161.5	157.9	193.0	106.7	Central Bank of Malays
Section	-21.0	-11.9	-20.0	-9.8	-10.7	6.6-	-2.9	-3.6	-10.6	3.3	-1.5	-10.6	9.3	Central Bank of Malays
Controlled Con	0.3	12.1	6.7	20.4	8.5	9.1	8.2	11.9	-7.2	1.0	-8.2	-10.2	-5.9	Central Bank of Malays
Particular Authors	2.4	19.8	16.0	26.5	27.1	18.6	28.4	12.1	60	. 60	10.8	4.	8.9	Central Bank of Malays
Control Cont	-22	23.5	27.5	-3.0	32.8	33.6	-28.9	14.0	-15.8	-26	37.2	32.5	1 60	Central Bank of Malays
Controller Con	0	216	2 8	11.9	16.0	8 0	17.8	10.2	0 0	191	12.6	2.4	11.7	Central Bank of Malays
No. Continue	2.77	49.1	2009	275.3	49.1	2.5.7	. <u>.</u> .	-55.0	- 7.7	129.5	5.5	F C 75	20.0	Central Bank of Malays
No. of the preparation of the	i d	7.2	8.0	0.0	. r	- 69	7.4	0.00		0.03	- 0	i c	0.0	Central Bank of Malays
Property of Property Circle		4:	3	4	ŗ	9	ţ.	9	?	7.0	4	4	7:-7	Control Danis of Malays
Comparison of the comparison	400	27.1	7.6	ď	4 6 7	2 6	23.3	17.0	ci 7	38.5	17.4	2.6	7.6	South of Malays
Control Cont	† C	14.2	1.7	0.00	5.50	5.00	15.2	5. 5.	- 0	24.0	† 4 -	2.5	0.0	Central Bank of Malays
Properties Recommended Connections	7 5.5	21.2	16.2	5. 2. 3.	16.9	11.7	11.4	13.0	0.0	110	15.7	5.7	2.5	Central Bank of Malays
XM Household solute 19 27 19	573	157.7	0 07	6 2/6	29.1	43.4	25.4	20.8	, «	683	19.2	20.5	. 57	Central Bank of Malays
NY (buttening the comparison sector) 10 0.6 0.0 0.2 0.1 0.2	5 6	21.7	2.8	1 5	16.0		17.9	10.2	. 0	19.1	12.6	2.4	11.7	Central Bank of Malays
XV Implicated countribution by Sector XV Implication by Sector XV Implicatio	0.1-	0.6	0.0	-0.2	0 0	0.2	6.0	. <u></u>	o: 0	-1.0	4.0	4.0	2.5	Central Bank of Malays
Apperation of Data State (a) 1.00 of Data State (b) 1.00 of Data Sta	2	9	2	į	i	į		2	5	:			i	
Namitation of communications of communicati	20.2	23.7	-54.6	-56.2	-56.0	-53.0	-53.7	-52.8	-53.1	-86.6	-87.0	-87.0	-87.0	Central Bank of Malays
Particular Control Expension	0.3	-1.3	4	4.2	-3.6	3.7	-0.1	0.0	0.8	9.0	8,0	-0.5	-2.9	Central Bank of Malavsi
Particular Supply Part	-5.6	-5.6	-2.3	9.0	3.7	-1.5	89	-13.6	-16.2	-16.0	-12.6	-13.3	-9.2	Central Bank of Malaysi
Fundamental Registration Fundamental Registr	-39.6	-51.1	-52.3	-57.8	-42.8	-36.1	-33.0	-31.6	-23.5	-20.2	-19.8	-17.8	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Food Particle Food Particl	9	0	9 8 6	5	0.00	0	c	000	6	0.50	7 7 6	A 10	000	ional Day of Malana
. Communication & 57.3	2.0	60	0.4	4.30	2	0.62	9	3.00	3	7.	5	t.	t o	Celicial Dalin of Malaysi
. Traditional Rate and Bashess	37.3	30.1	17.2	3.3	3.0	-2.9	-2.6	4.1	4.7	-5.2	4.3	-5.7	-5.3	Central Bank of Malays
Figure Communication Com	-70.8	-70.0	-63.1	-73.4	-60.0	-59.2	-61.9	-60.4	32.0	33.6	13.6	19.1	34.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Arthalogue Institution, Rosal Explanation Distriction 242 8.7 7.5 1.17 2.9 7.4 4.7 1.1 0.2 -3.0 1.0 2.8 -2.0 - Arthalogue Institution, Rosal Explanation Distriction - Generation Manual Actions - 15.8 - 25.6 - 23.0 - 23.6 - 9.0 - 15.3 - 14.6 - 5.5 - 4.5 - Focusation Health & Others - 17.1 - 17.1 - 17.1 - 17.1 - 17.1 - 17.2 - 2.0 - 23.6 - 9.0 - 17.3 - 2.4 - 5.5 - 4.5 - 4.5 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 2.7 - 7.7 - 5.6 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 7.7 - 5.6 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 5.7 - 5.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 - 7.7 <td></td> <td>•</td>														•
Education Health & Others	24.2	8.7	7.5	11.7	2.9	7.4	4.7	1.1	0.2	-3.0	1.0	-2.8	-2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
From the serior 12.1 9.3 7.3 11.1 14.1 8.2 7.7 7.4 6.1 6.4 6.4 7.7 3.2 Colted Sector Other Sector 10.7 1.13 7.7 -5.6 -57.3 -57.9 -56.1 -57.3 -67.9 -66.6 -17.5 -1.3 SOUR A colted Sector 1.0	-37.4	-32.1	-303	-15.8	-283	-22.5	-23.0	-23.6	0 6-	-15.3	-14.6	r,	-4.5	Central Bank of Malave
Other Sector 16.7 11.3 7.7 -5.6 -57.3 -57.9 -56.1 -53.5 -56.6 -17.3 -22.4 -17.5 -1.5 JOUR 1 Lobal Potential Impaired Loan/Financing 2.0	12.1	- E	7.3	11.1	14.1	8 2	7.7	7.4	5.5	6.4	4.9	7.7	3.2	Central Bank of Malays
SOUR 1.1 cholom paired Loan Financing 1.5 2.7 3.3 1.1 0.1 0.7 0.6 -0.4 SOUR 1.1 Labour Force 2.0	16.7	11.3	7.7	-5.6	-57.3	-57.9	-55.1	-53,5	-56.6	-17.3	-22.4	-17.5	-1.3	Central Bank of Malavsi
Source 1.1 about Force 1.2 a. Employed 1.2 a. Employed 1.2 a. Employed 1.7 b. 1.7 b	5,5	2.8	-1.2	-0.5	0.8	-1.5	-2.7	6.5	1.1	0.1	0.7	9.0	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Our Rands 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.8 1.8 1.7 1														
Journal Laboration Laboration <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></th<>														
20 20 19 18 18 17 17 18 18 18 17 17 17 18 18 18 17 17 17 19 17 17 17 18 18 18 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17														
25 24 23 22 21 20 20 20 20 20 19 19 19 on Rate	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Library Development of the Purple of the Pur	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.12 Lebout Force Participation Rate 4.13 Lebout Force Participation Rate 4.13 Lebout Force Participation Rate 4.14 Loss of Employment Rate 4.14 Loss of Employment COMPANIES REGISTRATION 4.2. Local 4.22 Foreign 6.12 Lebout Foreign 6.13 Foreign 7.14 A 9.4 36.9 7.5 -11.0 1.08 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6	9.6-	-8.3	-7.8	-6.7	-5.7	-5.2	-5.2	-5.3	-5.3	-4.8	4.2	-3.8	-3.5	Department of Statistics
4.13 Unemployment late 4.14 Loss of Employment Late 4.15 G3.1 37.0 61.9 115.1 49.5 122.3 79.6 40.6 43.0 18.4 6.3 11.1 1 COMPANIES REGISTRATION 4.2.1 Local 4.2.2 Foreign 0.0 0.0 -25.0 400.0 0.0 -100.0 280.0 -20.0 -100.0 0.0 -50								,						Department of Statistics
4.14 Loss of Employment 45 12.3 79.6 40.6 43.0 18.4 6.3 11.1 COMPANIES REGISTRATION 42.1 Local -54 23.6 1.1 4.0 12.7 -2.7 22.7 14.4 9.4 36.9 -7.5 -11.0 10.8 4.2.2 Foreign 0.0 0.0 -25.0 400.0 0.0 -100.0 250.0 -100.0 0.0 -50.0 -50.0 -50.0 -50.0		,				,	,	,		,			,	Department of Statistics
COMPANIES REGISTRATION 42.1 Local -5.4 23.8 1.1 4.0 12.7 -2.7 22.7 14.4 9.4 38.9 -7.5 -11.0 10.8 4.2.2 Foreign 0.0 0.0 -25.0 400.0 0.0 -100.0 280.0 -100.0 0.0 -50.0 -50.0 -50.0	15.5	63.1	37.0	61.9	115.1	49.5	122.3	9.62	40.6	43.0	18.4	6.3	11.1	Social Security Organis
42.1 Local -5.4 23.8 1.1 4.0 12.7 -2.7 22.7 14.4 9.4 36.9 -7.5 -11.0 10.8 4.2. Foreign 0.0 0.0 -25.0 400.0 0.0 -100.0 280.0 -100.0 0.0 -50.0 200.0 -50.0 -50.0 -50.0														
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-97.8 -44.2 -13.3 -97.8 -44.2 -13.3 -47.8 -44.2 -13.3 -47.8 -44.1 <td>47.7 -915 -92 1287 44 47.8 737 498.4 -31 44 144.1 -146 -81.2 -13.3 -13.3 -13.3 44.1 -146 -81.2 -45.4 -42.4 -43.4 -43.4 -43.4 -43.4 -44.4 -44.4 -44.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4 -44.4 -45.4<!--</td--><td>177 -915 -92 1287 4003 148 451 492 33 -158 148 451 42 -33 -158 441 -122 31.1 -221 -158 441 -122 31.1 -221 -158 435 -66 83.5 244 -491 1411 -69 80.8 -64 36 373 -16 80.8 -64 36 373 -16 80.8 -64 36 315 -50.1 244 176 36 113 -60.2 -46 -64 36 121 -60.1 -67 -64 36 121 -67 -67 -64 36 121 -67 -67 -68 46 46 122 -67 -67 -68 46 46 46 141 -67 -67 -75 44<td>177 915 -92 1287 4003 -7.3 1478 -451 4884 -31 -02 1514 143 -451 4884 -31 -162 -1514 441 -142 -31 -162 -1514 -176 687 441 -146 -512 -444 176 -687 -161 -687 235 -65 -64 -64 -36 -687 -687 -161 -687 235 -60 -69 -69 -64 -36 -687 -69 -69 -69 -69 -69 -74 -69 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-36 -687 -687 -161 -687 235 -60 -69 -69 -64 -36 -687 -69 -69 -69 -69 -69 -74 -69 -74 -69 -78	47.7 91.5 49.2 128.7 400.3 7.3 63.1 14.3 4.3 4.2 4.2 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.3 4.4	477 4915 492 1787 4003 473 4631 4611 478 472 472 472 4714 673 4614 471 4614 471 4614 471	177 415 402 173 4003 7.3 651 161 601 402 173 4004 402 171 4002 471 4004 401 400	417 418 418 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 419 411 <td>41.7 49.5 49.5 49.7 <th< td=""></th<></td>	41.7 49.5 49.5 49.7 <th< td=""></th<>

p preliminary 1 latest data until December 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

MARKET (Value)			Jun	` 		Son	1	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb 2024	Mar	Apr	DATA SOURCE
STOCK MARKET 4.3.4 Kubal Lupur Composite Index 4.3.3 Market Capitalisation EXCHANGE RATE 4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar 4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	T. T.	May			and									
4.3. Value Traded 4.3. Market Capitalisation EXCHANGE RATE 4.4.1 USD- U.S. Dollar 4.4.2 GBP- U.K. Pound	1716	1 387 1	1 376 7	1 150 1	1 451 0	1 404 0	1 440 4	1 452 7	1 454 7	1 5120	1 551 1	1 536 1	1 578 0	Burea Malaveia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation EXCHANGE RATE 4.4.1 USDU.S. Dollar 4.4.2 GBPU.K. Pound	32.5	41.7	38.0	41.6	49.4	1,424.2	1,442.1	1,432.7	1,454.7	70.4	56.1	64.5	61.5	bursa Malaysia Bursa Malaysia
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar 4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	1,714.5	1,684.7	1,669.5	1,756.8	1,776.3	1,760.9	1,761.6	1,777.5	1,796.4	1,857.3	1,890.0	1,907.3	1,965.3	Bursa Malaysia
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar 4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound														
GBP - U.K. Pound		4.5227	4.6336	4.5962	4.6080	4.6795	4.7461	4.6878	4.6590	4.6830	4.7723	4.7153	4.7671	Central Bank of Malaysia
The state of the s		5.6434	5.8532	5.9177	5.8566	5.8125	5.7771	5.8222	5.8971	5.9496	6.0261	5.9956	5.9658	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 SDN - Special Drawing regime RM per Unit RM per Unit	it 3.3214	3.3753	3.4431	3.4425	3.4125	3.4339	3.4668	3.4770	3.4967	3.5071	3.5488	3.5184	3.5126	Central bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
EUR-EURO		4.9139	5.0223	5.0783	5.0287		5.0127	5.0682	5.0826	5.1101	5.1498	5.1277	5.1116	Central Bank of Malaysia
CHF - Swiss Franc		504.1068	514.5654	525.2666	524.8337		525.1556	526.0382	538.1184	546.0273	544.1038	531.6060	524.2502	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar RM per 100 Units	0 Units 56.3422	57.7189	59.1712	58.7980	58.8978	59.7719	3.1742 60.6581	3.1320 60.0555	3.2333 59.6600	3.2090 59.9115	3.1905 61.0142	3.1509 60.2795	3.0985	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
6.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia * RM Billion	105.2	119.5	124.0	116.8	115.0	124.3	126.1	121.7	118.4	122.4	111.4	128.6	114.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore SGD Billion	49.3	20.7	53.1	52.3	53.6	54.4	58.1	55.6	52.5	57.8	51.1	57.1	55.8	Statistics Singapore
- China USD Billion	288.1	280.9	283.4	280.8	283.8	296.5	274.2	292.6	303.3	306.9	219.9	279.5	292.1	National Bureau of Statistics of China
an	80	7,291.7	8,740.9	8,724.2	7,994.4	9,198.7	9,145.1	8,818.0	9,642.9	7,332.8	8,249.2	9,469.6	8,980.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
USD Billion - USD Billion -	193.3	167.1	167.3	206.3 159.6	171.4	171.3	178.0	166.2	167.8	160.6	270.8	179.3	170.2	European Statistics United States Census Bureau
- Malaysia * RM Billion - Singapore SGD Billion	92.6	103.8	98.4	99.5	97.8	99.9	113.2	109.5	106.6	112.2	100.1	115.8	107.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Statistics Singapore
		215.8	213.8	201.4	216.6	221.3	218.3	223.6	228.5	222.3	180.6	221.0	219.9	National Bureau of Statistics of
	c	0 679 0	0 0	- u	2 60	0 00	0 0	0 0	0 0	000	0 00	04 10	2 4	China
		220.3	207.5	201.4	198.6	203.5	216.6	208.8	185.7	192.1	187.9	197.3	208.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan European Statistics
- USA USD Billion		264.3	257.9	255.7	266.0	261.3	276.8	255.9	247.4	253.8	242.6	259.1	271.4	United States Census Bureau
ODUCTION INDEX														
	116.6	125.1	127.9	125.6	129.1	130.6	133.1	131.8	130.1	132.8	124.4	133.8	123.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	118.5	112.2	122.1	121.8	107.7	125.0	131.9	117.5	127.0	120.2	111.1	116.9	116.7	Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.3 South Korea Point	103.0	107.5	108.7	103.7	105.9	109.6	107.9	114.1	116.1	109.4	100.8	112.3	109.3	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan Point	102.5	9.96	108.2	105.1	96.1	107.0	106.3	106.9	106.4	92.4	0.76	110.0	101.5	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA Point	103.2	102.9	102.3	103.2	103.1	103.3	102.6	102.9	102.6	101.8	102.6	102.8	102.8	Federal Reserve Board, USA
INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia Point	173.1	167.9	169.1	170.3	172.8	174.5	173.3	174.5	177.6	173.5	174.5	177.6	179.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	4.101	0.601	9	103.8	6.601	102.0	0.5.0	7.601	124.0	7.011	0.001	104.0	0.08	Singapore Department of Statistics Census and Statistics Department,
5.3.3 Hong Kong Point	116.3	115.2	110.6	110.6	108.8	106.6	113.4	114.0	121.4	122.8	113.5	103.3	97.1	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom Point	95.8	96.8	2.96	97.3	93.8	91.6	8.96	110.0	113.1	88.7	7.06	94.3	91.9	Office for National Statistics
ICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Mataysta Point 5.4.2 Thailand Point	130.0	130.2	130.4	130.5	130.8	130.8	130.9	130.9	131.2	131.4	132.1	132.2	132.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Trading Economics
Indonesia	114.7	114.8	115.0	115.2	115.2	115.4	115.6	116.1	105.2	105.6	105.6	106.1	106.4	Trading Economics
	120.9	120.9	121.1	121.2	122.5	123.9	123.7	123.9	124.1	124.8	125.5	125.6	125.5	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	112.7	113.0	113.6	113.3	114.3	114.9	115.1	114.9	115.3	114.6	115.8	115.7	115.8	Trading Economics
CEINDEX			,											
5.5.2 Philippines Point	118.9	118.4	118.1	98.9	99.2	119.4	0.66	118.2	118.0	97.5	97.3	97.4	97.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Trading Economics
Singapore	98.6	7.79	97.2	98.7	101.4	103.9	102.4	101.6	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.8	Trading Economics
South Korea	117.0	116.5	116.3	116.5	117.5	118.0	117.9	117.4	117.6	118.2	118.6	118.8	119.1	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China Point	110.1	109.1	108.2	107.9	108.2	108.6	108.7	108.4	108.1	107.9	107.6	107.5	107.3	Trading Economics
	120.1	119.3	140.7	119.5	119.8	119.6	119.5	119.8	120.2	120.2	120.4	120.8	121.4	Irading Economics Trading Economics
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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW - VOL. 6/2024

p preliminary 1 latest data until December 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

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24 26 2.7 3.8 2.3 2.8 3.6 14 46 64 35 165 1.6 0.2 2.9 -2.6 -0.5 -44 3.2 8.0 12 -60 165 17.4 14.1 11.0 10.0 2.9 12.4 4.8 -1.2 0.5 -87 -16.5 2.4 -1.8 -3.0 -1.4 -1.4 -2.4 0.5 -3.4 0.0 0.1 17 -4.1 2.8 -1.8 -1.9 -1.4 -2.4 0.5 -3.4 0.0 0.1 1.7 -4.1 2.8 2.4 -0.2 -0.4 -0.5 -3.4 0.0 0.1 1.7 -4.1 4.0 3.5 2.3 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.9 2.8 3.1 3.1 3.1 5.1 4.5 4.1 4.0 4.1 4.7 3.6 2.8 2.8 3.1 3
165 174 141 110 100 29 124 32 80 12 60 12
165 174 14.1 11.0 100 29 124 4.8 -1.2 0.5 -87 -165 2.4 -1.8 -3.0 -1.4 -2.4 0.5 -3.4 0.0 -0.1 1.7 -4.1 2.8 -2.4 -2.0 -2.0 1.9 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 <t< td=""></t<>
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2.8 2.4 2.0 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.8 1.9
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4.6 4.8 5.3 6.4 6.7 6.3 6.4 6.7 6.8 6.7 6.4 6.7 6.8 6.
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-48 -23 -22 02 -03 -1.5 -1.3 -06 0.3 16 19 0.0 0.7 0.1 0.0 0.1 0.1
46 -48 -23 -22 02 -03 -15 -13 -06 03 16 19 24 0.7 0.1 0.6 -0.2 -0.4 0.2 0.6 -1.1 -1.3 -1.1 -0.8 94 -11.3 -86 -46 -2.2 -3.9 -2.1 0.3 18 2.0 2.3 3.2 0.5 -0.3 -0.3 0.9 1.3 0.6 0.1 1.1 1.5 1.8 2.0 2.3 3.2 4.6 -5.4 -4.4 -3.0 -2.5 -2.6 -3.0 -2.7 -2.8 -2.5 -2.6 -2.7 -2.8 -2.5 -2.7 -2.8 -2.5 -2.5 -2.6 -3.0 -2.7 -2.8 -2.5 -2.6 -3.0 -3.7 -2.8 -2.5 -2.7 -2.8 -2.5 -2.5 -2.7 -2.8 -2.5 -2.7 -2.8 -2.7 -2.8 -2.7 -2.8 -2.7
24 0.7 0.1 0.6 -0.2 -0.4 0.2 0.6 -1.1 -1.3 -1.1 -0.8 9.4 -1.3 -8.6 -4.6 -2.2 -3.9 -2.1 0.3 1.8 2.0 2.3 3.2 0.5 -0.3 -0.3 0.9 1.3 0.6 0.6 1.1 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.8 4.6 -5.4 -4.4 -3.0 -2.5 -2.6 -3.0 -2.7 -2.8 -2.5 5.1 4.1 3.6 3.4 2.2 1.1 0.5 0.3 0.7 0.9 1.1
94 -113 -86 -4,6 -22 -39 -2.1 03 18 2.0 2.3 3.2 Trading 0.5 -0.3 -0.9 0.9 1.3 0.6 0.6 1.1 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.8 Trading 0.5 -0.3 0.9 2.5 -2.7 -2.8 -2.5 Trading 0.5 1.4 3.6 2.2 1.1 0.5 0.3 0.7 0.9 1.1 Trading 0.3 0.7 0.9 1.1 Trading 0.3 0.7 0.9 1.1 Trading 0.3 0.3 0.7 0.9 0.1 Trading 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3 0.3
4.6 -54 -44 -3.0 -2.5 -2.6 -3.0 -2.7 -2.8 -2.7 -2.8 -2.5 Trading 5.1 -4.1 -3.6 -3.2 -1.1 -0.5 -0.3 -0.7 -0.9 -1.1 Trading 5.1 -4.1 -3.6 -3.4 -2.2 -1.1 -0.5 -0.3 -0.7 -0.9 -1.1 Trading 5.1 -4.1 -3.6 -3.4 -2.2 -1.1 -0.5 -0.3 -0.3 -0.7 -0.9 -1.1 Trading 5.1 -4.1 -3.6 -3.0 -3.0 -3.0 -3.0 -3.0 -3.0 -3.0 -3.0
5.1 4.1 3.6 3.4 2.2 1.1 0.5 0.3 0.3 0.7 0.9 1.1 Trading

p preliminary 1 latest data until December 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

	Apr DATA SOURCE			70.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia	65.0 Statistics Korea	64.1 Philippines Statistics Authority	66.7 Australian Bureau of Statistics	63.1 Statistics of Bureau Japan	n.a Office for National Statistics	62.7 Bureau of Labor Statistics	65.4 Statistics Canada	75.6 Statistics Sweden	68.7 Statistics Finland		 Department of Statistics, Malaysia 	4.0 Philippines Statistics Authority	3.0 Statistics Korea	2.6 Trading Economics	41 Australian Bureau of Statistics	Statistics of Bureau Japan	n.a Office for National Statistics	 Bureau of Labor Statistics 	6.1 Statistics Canada	8.4 Statistics Sweden	9.9 Statistics Finland
	Mar			70.3	64.3	65.3	9.99	62.8	6.77	62.7	65.3	75.4	67.8		3.3	3.9	3.0	2.7	3.9	2.7	4.4	3.8	6.1	8.3	0 6
2024	Feb			70.2	63.6	64.8	2.99	62.8	77.8	62.5	65.3	74.5	67.8		3.3	3.5	3.2	2.8	3.7	2.6	4.3	3.9	5.8	8.5	7.8
	Jan			70.2	63.3	61.1	9.99	62.6	78.0	62.5	65.3	73.9	67.3		3.3	4.5	3.7	2.9	4.1	2.4	4.1	3.7	5.7	8.5	83
	Dec			70.2	63.8	9.99	9.99	62.8	78.1	62.5	65.5	74.0	67.8		3.3	3.1	3.3	3.0	4.0	2.4	3.9	3.7	5.8	7.7	7.1
	Nov			70.1	64.6	62.9	0.79	63.1	78.1	62.8	929	75.4	67.4		3.3	3.6	2.3	2.9	3.9	2.5	4.0	3.7	5.8	7.9	89
	Oct			70.1	64.7	63.9	8.99	63.1	78.2	62.7	929	75.4	9'29		3.4	4.2	2.1	2.9	3.8	2.5	4.1	3.8	5.7	8.0	6.8
	Sep			70.1	64.6	64.1	66.5	63.3	78.1	62.8	65.6	74.9	68.4		3.4	4.5	2.3	3.0	3.6	2.6	4.2	3.8	5.6	7.7	7.0
2023	Aug	•		70.1	64.4	64.7	2.99	63.1	78.1	62.8	65.6	75.6	69.1		3.4	4.4	2.0	3.0	3.7	2.7	4.3	3.8	5.5	7.7	6.7
	Jul			70.1	65.0	60.1	9.99	63.1	78.4	62.6	929	78.0	68.3		3.4	4.8	2.7	3.0	3.8	2.7	4.4	3.5	5.5	6.2	6.9
	Jun			70.0	65.3	1.99	9.99	63.1	78.6	62.6	65.7	78.5	71.4		3.4	4.5	2.7	3.1	3.5	2.5	4.3	3.6	5.4	9.5	7.2
	May	•		70.0	65.3	65.3	2.99	62.9	7.87	62.6	65.5	75.9	71.4		3.5	4.3	2.7	3.2	3.6	2.6	4.1	3.7	5.2	7.9	0.6
	Apr			70.0	64.4	65.1	66.5	62.9	78.6	62.6	65.6	74.8	68.6		3.5	4.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	2.6	4.0	3.4	5.0	7.5	7.9
	TINO			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
INDICATORS	(Value)	5.6 LABOUR FORCE	5.6.1 Participation Rate	- Malaysia	- South Korea	- Philippines	- Australia	- Japan	- United Kingdom	- USA	- Canada	- Sweden	- Finland	5.6.2 Unemployment Rate	- Malaysia	- Philippines	- South Korea	- Russia	- Australia	- Japan	- United Kingdom	- USA	- Canada	- Sweden	- Finland

p preliminary 1 latest data until December 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

Annual Parentage Change (%) 5.6. I Participation Rate 5.6. Participation Rate 5.6. United Kingdom 1. United Kingdom 2. Sweden 2. Sweden 3. Sweden 4. Marshala 1. Hillippines 4. Marshala 5.6.2 Unemployment Rate 1. Hillippines 2. Suth Korea 3. Suth Korea 4. Australia 4. Australia 5. Australia 5. Australia 5. Australia 5. Australia 6. Australia 7. Marshala 8. M	INDICATORS					2023						2024			DATA SOURCE
LABOUR FORCE 5.6.1 Participation Rate South Korea	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Apr	May	Jun	Inc	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	
5.6.1 Participation Rate - Malaysia - South Korea - Philippines - Philippines - Australia - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - South Korea - Filliand 6.6.2 Unem ployment Rate - Malaysia - Philippines - South Korea - South Korea - Australia - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - Usaka - Cranada - Cranada	JUR FORCE														
Malaysia South Korea Pout Korea Pout Korea Australia Urited Kingdom Urited Kingdom United Kingdom S.6.2 Unemployment Rate Malaysia Philippines South Korea South Korea Australia Japan United Kingdom	Participation Rate														
South Korea Philippines Australia Japan Unrick Kingdom Unrick Kingdom Unrick Kingdom Unstantial Sweden Waterstrain Japan Utrick Kingdom Sweden	- Malaysia	•			٠			•	•	•	•	,		•	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines - Journalist - Journalist - Journalist - Journalist - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - Philippines - South Korea - Russia - Australia - Lunder Kingdom - United K	- South Korea	•	•		•			•	٠	•	•	٠			Statistics Korea
- Australia - Japan - United Kngdom - United Kngdom - Canada - Sweden - Sweden - Sweden - Sweden - Shippines - Philippines - Sweden - Hilliand - Sk2 Unemplower Rate - Sweden	- Philippines	•	•			٠	٠	•	•					٠	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Japan - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - Used Varieties - Caracida - Shared - Shared - Finland - Finland - Finland - Malaysia - M	- Australia		•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	,	,	٠	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- United Kingdom - USA - Canada - Canada - Sweden - Sweden - Final State - Malaysia - Malaysia - Philaphines - South Korea - South Korea - Australia - Australia - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - United Kingdom - Canada	- Japan	•	•		٠	٠	٠		•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	Statistics of Bureau Japan
Leandard Camada Camada Section Finland Section Finland Section Finland Section Finland Section Finland Section Finland Section Se	- United Kingdom		•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	,	,	٠	Office for National Statistics
Carada Sweden Sweden Finland Finland S.6.2 Unemployment Rate Malaysis Malaysis Fullippines South Korea South Korea Lapan Ualayan Uard Kingdom Uard Ki	- USA	•	•		•			•		•	•	٠			Bureau of Labor Statistics
Section	- Canada	•	•		٠	٠	٠	•	•					٠	Statistics Canada
Finland Loss to manipulyment Rate Unstable with the second	- Sweden		,	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	,	,	٠	Statistics Sweden
5.6.2 Unamployment Rate - Malaysia - Malaysia - Pullippines - South Korea - Russia - Australia - Japan - Unied Kingdom - Unied Kingdom - Canada - Canada	- Finland	•	•		٠	٠	٠		•	٠	٠	٠	٠	٠	Statistics Finland
Malaysia Philippines South Korea Such Korea Russia Australia Ushar Ushak Kingdom Ushak Kingdom Cereacia	Unem ployment Rate														
- Philippines - South Korea - South Korea - Russia - Australia - Japan - Usha Kingdom - Usha Kingdom - Caracta - Caracta	- Malaysia		•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	٠	٠			٠	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea - Rustralia - Australia - Japan - Usta Kingdom - Usta Kingdom - Carada	- Philippines		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Russia - Australia - Japan - UsA - Canada - Canada - Canada	- South Korea		,	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	,	,	٠	Statistics Korea
- Australia - Japan -	- Russia		•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	٠	٠			٠	Trading Economics
- Japan - Uska Kingdom	- Australia	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	Australian Bureau of Statistics
. United Kingdom	- Japan		•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	Statistics of Bureau Japan
. USA	- United Kingdom	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	Office for National Statistics
. Canada	- USA		,	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	,	,	٠	Bureau of Labor Statistics
	- Canada		•	٠	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	٠			٠	Statistics Canada
. Sweden	- Sweden	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•			•	Statistics Sweden
Finland	- Finland		,	•	٠	٠	٠	•	•	•	•	,	,	٠	Statistics Finland



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

		2022		2023			2024	2022		2023		2024	4	
INDICATORS	TINO	04	۵	Q2 Value	03	Q4	۵1	04	Q1 Annual	Annual Percentage Change (%)		Q4 Q1	į	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT 1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	398,690.7	381,374.0	378,371.3	397,916.3	410,312.8	397,393.7	7.4	5.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER 211 Exports														
2.2 OIL PALM	Tonne	140,513.7	135,049.4	123,638.9	166,300.5	153,693.8	157,158.5	-16.9	11.1	-23.0	-1.3	9.4	16.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2.1 Expor	,		6	0				:	i	ě				
- Oil Palm Product - Palm Oil	Tonne	6,924,382.0	6,095,349.0	3,584,091.0	3,789,448.0	6,852,780.0	3,700,705.0	4.4	7.2	-37.9	-6.2	-1.0	-0.6 N	Malaysian Palm Oil Board Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM	Tonne	308,098.0	206,510.0	242,127.0	254,036.0	279,127.0	206,520.0	÷	0.4	-2.4	-8.0	-9.4		Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3.1 Prices		;	;	1	;	;	;	:	!			;		
- Crude Oil, Brent - Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel USD/Barrel	88.37 82.85	81.44	73.75	86.75 82.46	78.36	83.15 77.04	7.1	-17.7	-30.6	-12.6	6.4.9	2.1	World Bank World Bank
2.3.2 Exports	T 000	6	9 000 0	0 000 0	400	0 040	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	2	,	0	0	0		
- Crude Petroleum " - Petroleum Products #	000 Tonne	11,396.8	10,622.5	11,762.4	9,469.9	9,929.8	10,291.0	28.5	63.5	22.4	-33.6	-12.9	-3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 imports - Crude Petroleum "	'000 Tonne	4,758.5	5,024.6	5,894.7	4,266.7	5,654.0	5,197.5	378.4	65.0	98.3	-8.4	18.8		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NTURAL GAS (LNG)	'000 Tonne	9,174.1	9,114.9	10,157.9	9,150.6	9,993.6	10,962.3	6.6	28.1	18.0	-17.1	8.9	20.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4.1 Exports - Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	6,965.3	7,384.8	6,048.8	6,060.8	7,490.4	8,020.9	12.4	7.2	-10.0	-10.2	7.5	8.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING	3	E C	100	9			4	,				c c		
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index 3.1.2 Sales	Point RM '000	143.5 474,581,577.0	137.7	134.9 439,207,727.9	142.3	143.2 461,548,038.5	140.6 457,291,407.4	11.1	3.4	-1.0	-2.9	-0.2	2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports " 3.1.4 Manufacturing Project	RM '000	331,631,584.5	299,115,793.0	301,742,184.2	307, 264,079.9	308,781,661.4	306,288,363.0	10.5	2.8	-8.0	-13.2	6.9		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Investment a. Projects Number	Number	212	192	229	192	270	n.a	17.8	3.8	21.8	-10.7	27.4	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	3,756.5	3,017.3	7,972.8	2,920.8	9,617.6	e,c	13.3	6,4	65.3	-56.3	156.0	. e	Adutionity Malaysian Investment Development
	BM Million	15 614 0	12 602 1	21 266 4	52 205 9	42 363 B	G C	-82.2	40.5	6 2 6	261.4	171.3		Authority Malaysian Investment Development
c. Hybrast Gray.		2	2,002.	1.0021.13	0.003,30	12,000.0	0	7.70	e e	4: 10	1:104	2		Authority
d. Total	RM Million	19,370.5	15,619.4	29,239.1	55,126.7	51,981.4	n.a	-78.8	44.5	87.3	160.9	168.4	n.a A	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION	č	F 050 A0	970	0 030 00	0 707 00	0	2 000				ç	c c		
 3.2.1 Quarterly Construction 3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100 	Foint	31,973.7	32,216.5	32,352.9	33,437.2	34,147.0	36,786.1	7.2	9.4 5.4	3.8	9.6	5.3	3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.3 Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	351.0	459.0	447.0	412.0	363.0	339.0	48.1	120.7	200.0	136.8	3.4	-26.1 N	National Housing Department
 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 	Unit	260.0	440.0	260.0	344.0	412.0	441.0	-63.0	-14.2	21.5	-25.9	58.5	0.2 N	National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices	RM per Metric Tonne	3,499.07	3,487.25	3,499.27	3,371.57	3,382.63	3,444.87	36.4	13.1	-13.6	89 I	6.3	-1.2 N	Ministry of Works
- Cament	KM per 50 kg bag	La.ar	19.82	71.6/	21.93	72.37	22.39	8.1	9.7	9.4	777	n n		Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	97.6	7:96	90.1	206	101.1	102.4	6.7	1.0	-2.7	-1.5	3.7	5.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity . Local Generation														
a. Public Installators P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	42,254.3	41,542.3	44,503.4	44,729.4	44,678.5	45,240.1	-1.7	0.3	2.8	2.6	5.7	0.8 0.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	567.9	545.9	556.9	553.2	560.0	565.6	2.0	-3.5	-0.5	-2.2	4.1-	3.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

p preliminary 1 latest data until Fourth Quarter 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

		2022		2023			2024	2022		2023	I			
INDICATORS		2	1 0	Q2 Value	88	Q4	5	Q4	Annual	Annual Percentage Change (%)	G3 hange (%)	4 2		DALASOURCE
. Local Consumption a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	30,016.5	29,464.0	30,446.4	31,040.8	31,715.1	31,638.7	1.6	3.0	2.6	2.4	5.7	7.4 Sd	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad,
b. Domestic and Public Lighting p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	9,174.3	9,463.4	10,741.4	10,428.3	10,009.2	11,061.6	-0.5	-0.3	7.8	9.8	1.6	Te Te 16.9 Sd	Interpretation Frontier Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad,
													Jul	lependent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES 3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index - Wholesale Trade Index	Point	132.4	133.9	136.7	139.7	138.6	138.7	6:0	3.5	4.	6.1	4.6		Department of Statistics. Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	170.1	168.8	170.0	172.5	175.1	175.2	19.3	14.7	6.4	3.4	2.9	3.8 De	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle Index	Point	7.471	126.1	1.121	4.161	130.3	1.76.1	0.7	4.11	o:0	7.1.7	io ni		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Vehicle Production														
	, Chir	179,110	186,237	153,609	190,822	194,223	197,379	8.7	31.1	0.1	7.8	4.8	6.0 Ma	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	ji 5	193,541	198,394	10,532	203,907	13,935	208.611	8.9	28.7	9 O	c.c- 6.7			Malaysian Automotive Association Malaysian Automotive Association
<u> </u>														
	Chit	183,037	171,977	152,216	184,132	203,632	182,133	7.9	22.3	0.1	13.8			Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	n id	21,143	20,601	18,731	19,178	21,5/0	17,251	4. 7	2) / 2) 5	1.0	4.5.	11.6	-10.3 Ma	Malaysian Automotive Association
. 🗟	Number	392,354	389,084	359,502	385,285	399,576	384,782	4 . 4	20.1	-11.0	6.4			Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism	100	130.0	120 2	7	148.0	1631	1640	2	0	33 3	17.1			Control of the Contro
- Tourist Arrivals 1	Number	4,514,683	4,387,602	4,772,467	5,306,968	5,674,809	5,812,000	7,250.6	4,374.7	134.6	55.0	25.7	32.5 To	Department of otalistics, imalaysia Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport	1	7 007	0	9	4	0 0	7	ć	9	ç	ç			
3.5.6 Information & Communication	TIIO.	139.4	143.8	148.9	152.2	156.3	158.7	23.3	.or	13.3	12.6	7.7	11.0 De	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Index of Services - Penetration Rate	Point	162.2	163.9	165.0	166.0	167.5	168.5	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9 De	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	145.3	147.6	148.1	148.6	148.7	n.a	,			,		ž č	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia
h Eixad-broadband ner 100 nremises	%	47 6	48.6	49.1	49.9	50.6	c						Š ≅	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia
	2	2	ò	·	2		3						ပိန်	Commission Malayeim Communications and Multimodia
c. Mobile-broadband per 100 inhabitants	%	131.0	132.0	133.3	133.8	134.5	n.a		ı		,		,	marajstan Communicatoris and municura Commission
3.5.7 rinance - Index of Services	Point	136.0	130.3	126.6	139.2	132.6	133.8	4.3	3.0	7.1-	-0.3	-2.5	2.7 De	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply	W Million	1 020 000	4 993 503	0 000	9 000	0 000	0 040 040	•	ć	q		C	c c	
. M2	RM Million	2,258,295.0	2,283,769.1	2,297,528.1	2,310,706.3	2,390,987.0	2,423,483.7	t. 4 c. 6.	6.0	3.6	2.8	5.9		Central bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,265,666.8	2,292,066.5	2,306,319.1	2,319,716.3	2,402,048.5	2,434,371.8	4 r	0.4	3.6	2.9	6.0	6.2 Ce	Central Bank of Malaysia
I total Loan/Financing in Banking System - Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,216,058.8	1,219,383.3	1,225,971.1	1,239,256.0	1,254,904.8	1,266,777.2	1.9	0.0	1.2	1.7	3.2		Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	800,057.3	809,807.8	819,009.7	838,633.9	868,042.0	884,403.9	12.0	10.8	9.4	8.5	8.5		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks Total Donorite Banking System (Fixed and Swings	RM Million	8,213.5	8,456.9	8,682.5	8,658.0	8,718.0	8,992.7	9.2	13.3	16.7	14.5	6.1		Central Bank of Malaysia
Deposits)	RM Million	2,353,730.0	2,397,611.9	2,400,153.6	2,432,959.9	2,485,850.2	2,517,640.2	5.9	7.0	5.9	4.3	5.6		Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,554,843.5	1,597,463.9	1,596,873.6	1,614,750.4	1,642,600.6	1,655,997.1	3.7	5.3	9.6	3.7	5.6	3.7 Ce	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks - Merchant Banks	RM Million	25.079.5	775,879.4	25.413.6	790,966.6	27.783.8	27.816.2	5.1	5. E. 8.	8.8	ກ່ອ	10.8		Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and	RM Million	1.040,509.3	1.066.730.2	1,081,397.6	1.085,101.7	1.080,683.8	1.105,571.4	6.5	6.8	5,5	8.9			Central Bank of Malaysia
General myesunem beposits - Commercial Banks	RM Million	569 529 6	593.341.4	603.835.5	604 153 4	590 415 3	610 247 0	-	5.4	99	99	3.7		Santral Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	455,667.4	458,243.1	461,490.7	464,874.1	472,875.8	477,091.9	14.3	14.5	13.6	7.1	3.8		Central Bank of Malaysia
	RM Million	15,312.3	15,145.6	16,071.4	16,074.2	17,392.6	18,232.5	-3.0	-10.6	5.4	5.9	13.6		Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	229,455.6	230,935.4	228,275.1	224,337.7	226,052.3	233,316.5	-5.7	-5.7	0.6	4 5.5			Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	71,022.8	73,296.0	72,311.4	71.816.3	73,709.1	77,094.3	-7.5-	0.0	-9	-2.0	့ ဗ	5.2 Ce	Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
	Basis Point	2.75	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00							Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM														
- Commercial Banks - Islamic Banks	% %	4.69	5.05	5.29	5.46	5.47	5.37						ن د ا	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	2 %	6.23	99:9	6.80	6.90	6.85	6.92	,	,					Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	% :	6.35	6.42	09'9	6.68	6.68	6.68					,	- Ce	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Kate (brk) isiamic banks	%	0.47	00'0	0.12	0.80	0.80	0.60							ntral Bank of Malaysia

p preliminary 1 latest data until Fourth Quarter 2023 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW - VOL. 6/2024

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

0.00 0.00 <t< th=""><th></th><th></th><th>2022</th><th></th><th>2023</th><th></th><th></th><th>2024</th><th>2022</th><th></th><th>2023</th><th></th><th>20</th><th>2024</th><th></th></t<>			2022		2023			2024	2022		2023		20	2024	
Particular Par	DICATORS	TINO	Q4	۵1			Q4	۵1	Φ		Q2			_	DATA SOURCE
Participation Participatio					Value					Annus	l Percentage C	nange (%)			
Omination S S OSS OSS OSS OSS OSS OSS OSS OSS OS															
Hamilto Glavia	- Commercial Banks	%	0.82	0.86	0.91	0.95	0.94	0.93							Central Bank of Malaysia
Particularity approach by Sector Particularity activation Particularity Pa	- Islamic Banks	%	0.38	0.39	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.45	•	,			,		Central Bank of Malaysia
Application (control) RAY Million 135 0.0 177 0.0 178 0															
Minical Scharing Holishila 1,223.1 1,923.1 1,923.1 1,923.1 1,923.1 1,923.1 1,122.1 1,923.1 1,122.1 1,923.2 1,122.1 1,923.2 1,122.1 1,122.1 1,122.1 1,122.1 1,122.1 1,122.1 1,122.1 1,122.2	 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 	RM Million	3,700.0	1,131.5	1,750.0	7,677.0	2,565.3	2,138.5	152.9	9'.29-	-77.4	205.9	-30.7	0.68	Central Bank of Malaysia
Membrang Histor 13.45 (a) 14.02.02 17.02.03 16.02.03 17.02.03 16.02.03 17.02.03 16.02.03 16.02.03 17.02.03 16.02.03 17.02.03 16.02.03 17.02.03	- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,028.1	953.3	836.1	1,141.1	1,803.5	1,631.7	50.3	217.8	15.4	17.8	75.4	71.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services Ser	- Manufacturing	RM Million	13,645.3	14,775.8	13,260.2	17,420.9	16,859.2	12,837.7	21.4	47.1	-23.5	-9.9	23.6	-13.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Occidation RMINIO 11,246 2,632 1,456 1,546	- Services	RM Million	54,773.1	43,785.6	50,733.0	57,568.8	70,693.9	38,355.9	21.9	38.2	7.3	3.3	29.1	-12.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
MAMIRING 1,293.6 1,249.2 1,2	- Construction	RM Million	11,267.0	11,749.6	9,653.8	14,479.7	15,943.9	12,935.1	50.6	79.5	9.0	-49.2	41.5	10.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Observations RAM Million 77,02 85,834 7 10,91 650 3 65,034 0 10,0 1,04 1 12 3,5 0 40,0 0 Observations RAM Million 71,50 2 10,98 3 10,0 1,0 1 62,0 0 62,0 0 62,0 0 40,0 0 40,0 0 Observations RAM Million 17,3874 1,69 36 1,85 36 1,81,28 1 2,20,002.5 1,50 0 60,0 0 40,1 0 71,4 0 40,0 0 </td <td>- Real Estate Activities</td> <td>RM Million</td> <td>12,339.6</td> <td>7,067.3</td> <td>12,439.0</td> <td>13,982.7</td> <td>12,819.0</td> <td>12,632.8</td> <td>68.4</td> <td>22.4</td> <td>87.2</td> <td>37.1</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>78.8</td> <td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td>	- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	12,339.6	7,067.3	12,439.0	13,982.7	12,819.0	12,632.8	68.4	22.4	87.2	37.1	3.9	78.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sectors FMAMILION 155.0 15.00.2 28.7 1,10.65	- Household Sector	RM Million	76,706.2	85,824.7	92,341.0	95,674.0	100,166.9	85,034.9	-10.0	10.4	1.2	3.5	30.6	6.0-	Central Bank of Malaysia
National polymetric production 1730744 1663261 1912616 220,0326 220,912 165682 266 266 26 26 26 27 27	- Other Sectors	RM Million	215.0	1,068.2	238.7	1,108.5	61.6	60.2	88.5	9.008	-82.1	435.1	-71.4	-94.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Agriculture, Fortunation globatures by Section RM Million 13,427.2 14,369.8 14,116.4 15,689.2 15,618.9 6.4 5.0 -0.5 -16.8 -16.8 -16.8 -16.8 -16.9	- Total	RM Million	173,674.4	166,356.1	181,251.8	209,052.6	220,913.2	165,626.9	9.6	22.6	-0.3	-0.4	27.2	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manifold Comparigned Physics 14,392															•
MANIMING 1,886 1,886 1,886 1,886 1,886 1,886 1,886 1,886 1,886 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,896 1,10 min min and min and min min min and min min min and min min and min min and min min and min and min and min and min min min and min min min min and min min min min and min min min min min and min	 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 	RM Million	13,427.2	14,399.8	13,622.4	14,116.4	15,689.2	13,161.9	-6.4	-3.0	-30.2	-15.1	16.8	9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
RM Million 120,174.2 110,684.4 110,684.4 110,684.4 110,684.4 110,684.4 110,418.6 113,019.9 100,418.6 120,990.6 4.2 7.3	- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,969.6	1,856.7	2,729.7	3,818.4	4,637.6	5,036.8	9.09-	-56.0	-16.3	30.1	135.5	171.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Sew filting 306 0232 204,202.0 317,122.6 317,412.0 27,116.5 16.5	- Manufacturing	RM Million	120,174.2	110,636.4	106,375.2	109,411.8	113,301.9	106,990.6	4.2	-7.3	-17.8	-10.1	-5.7	-3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Multinary 14,795 5 39,000.8 4,590.4 4,590.2 4,1782.0 41,792.2 185 194 127 28 13.7 19 13.7 19 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 13.7 13 1	- Services	RM Million	306,023.2	294,133.6	290,262.0	312,152.6	317,402.1	277,199.5	16.8	16.9	6.2	12.4	3.7	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Position of the problem of t	- Construction	RM Million	40,795.5	39,803.8	42,890.4	45,990.2	47,182.0	41,379.2	18.5	19.4	12.7	23.8	15.7	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Plane billion 113,004 115,161.3 112,882.0 126,895.3 127,999.0 104 165,161.3 112,882.0 126,895.3 127,999.0 104 144 184 16.4 184 <td> Real Estate Activities </td> <td>RM Million</td> <td>20,808.7</td> <td>16,966.4</td> <td>17,230.9</td> <td>18,033.8</td> <td>18,084.5</td> <td>20,789.5</td> <td>33.7</td> <td>13.8</td> <td>7.3</td> <td>19.9</td> <td>-13.1</td> <td>22.5</td> <td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td>	 Real Estate Activities 	RM Million	20,808.7	16,966.4	17,230.9	18,033.8	18,084.5	20,789.5	33.7	13.8	7.3	19.9	-13.1	22.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
NAMIllion 7,384 2 2,286 0 5,877.5 3,333 2 5,64 0 7,17 5 3,333 2 5,64 0 6,7 0 7,1 6 6,6 5 6,7 0 7,1 6 7,1 6 6,6 5 6,7 0 7,1 6 7,1 6 7,1 7	- Household Sector	RM Million	113,400.4	115,161.3	112,832.0	122,457.8	126,889.5	127,949.0	10.8	14.6	10.4	12.4	11.9		Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Indigition CR3,983.0 589,547.5 689,575.6 646,520.0 586,120.6 12.0 9.4 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 Financial Disbursed by Purpose RAM Million 14,797.4 15,919.3 15,928.3 16,548.9 17,153.4 17,942.3 3.6 23.4 9.5 9.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 7.1 3.6 0.1 3.1 0.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1<	- Other Sectors	RM Million	7,384.2	2,326.0	2,604.9	3,777.5	3,333.2	3,614.0	-11.4	-58.8	-56.2	-51.3	-54.9	55.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Financing Distursed by Purpose RM Million 14,797.4 15,919.3 16,548.9 17,133.4 17,342.3 3.6 2.3.4 9.5 9.1 15.7 17,77.5 15,919.3 16,548.9 17,715.4 15,919.3 16,548.9 17,715.4 15,919.3 16,548.9 17,715.4 15,540.2 14,139.5 15,248.0	- Total	RM Million	623,983.0	595,284.0	588,547.5	629,758.5	646,520.0	596,120.6	12.0	9.4	0.1	7.1	3.6	1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Purpliancy of Services - Private Health T/7524 T/7534 T/7534 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>															
Personal Uses FMMIllion 11/87.5 12,840.2 14,139.5 13,280.0 68 8.9 15.5 67.7 15.2 67.2 Personal Uses Postoral Uses FMMIllion 3.96 55,864.8 55,474.4 57,267.5 61,872.2 62,186.3 24.2 26.6 18.3 11.1 11.3 <td< td=""><td> Purchase of Passenger Cars </td><td>RM Million</td><td>14,797.4</td><td>15,919.3</td><td>15,928.3</td><td>16,548.9</td><td>17,153.4</td><td>17,942.3</td><td>3.6</td><td>23.4</td><td>9.5</td><td>9.1</td><td>15.9</td><td>12.7</td><td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td></td<>	 Purchase of Passenger Cars 	RM Million	14,797.4	15,919.3	15,928.3	16,548.9	17,153.4	17,942.3	3.6	23.4	9.5	9.1	15.9	12.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Operations Pownwillion 55 676 2 55 864 8 55 474 4 57,267 5 61872 62,186 3 62,186 3 42 2 66 153 2 13 4 11.1 11.3 <td>- Personal Uses</td> <td>RM Million</td> <td>11,767.5</td> <td>12,373.5</td> <td>12,840.2</td> <td>14,139.5</td> <td>13,552.0</td> <td>13,208.0</td> <td>5.8</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>15.5</td> <td>18.1</td> <td>15.2</td> <td>6.7</td> <td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td>	- Personal Uses	RM Million	11,767.5	12,373.5	12,840.2	14,139.5	13,552.0	13,208.0	5.8	8.9	15.5	18.1	15.2	6.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods RM Million 396 378 523 449 506 1532 371 883 521 132 339 Loan Durable Goods RM Million 113,399.8 112,161.3 112,832.0 122,457.8 123,899.5 127,949.0 108 16 12.4 11.9 11.1 upad Obsults of Durable Goods RM Million 39,128.5 43,580.1 49,887.0 49,205.9 44,223.4 41,322.9 6.0 0 <td>- Credit Cards</td> <td>RM Million</td> <td>55,676.2</td> <td>55,864.8</td> <td>55,417.4</td> <td>57,267.5</td> <td>61,872.2</td> <td>62,186.3</td> <td>24.2</td> <td>26.6</td> <td>18.3</td> <td>13.4</td> <td>11.1</td> <td>11.3</td> <td>Central Bank of Malaysia</td>	- Credit Cards	RM Million	55,676.2	55,864.8	55,417.4	57,267.5	61,872.2	62,186.3	24.2	26.6	18.3	13.4	11.1	11.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loan Dishused to PusePold Sector RM Million 113.399 B 115.613 122.457 B 122.457 B 127.949 D 108 146 104 124 119 111 D anding Loan Dishused to PusePold Sector RM Million Plan 103.399 B 101,478 9 101,478 9 101,982 3 102,754 2 1037.54 B 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.2 0.9 0.4 Financing Approved for Residential Plantin RM Million 39,128.5 43.580.1 48,867.0 49,205.9 44,223.4 41,322.9 2.0 9 4.0 1.3 <	 Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods 	RM Million	39.6	37.8	52.3	52.2	6.44	9.09	153.2	37.1	88.3	52.1	13.2	33.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Anding Debutsed for Pesidential) RNM Million 103,964.7 103,390.9 101,478.9 101,962.3 102,754.2 103,754.8 0.0 0.6 0.0 0.2 -0.9 0.4 Anding Debutsed (for Residential) RAM Million 39,128.5 43,580.1 48,867.0 49,205.9 44,223.4 41,322.9 -20.2 9.4 4.0 1.3 1.3 5.2 Financing Debutsed (for Residential) RAM Million 30,921.8 29,882.2 28,857.5 33,504.7 32,527.9 6.1 6.1 2.6 1.3 1.3 8.9 of Services Point 1139 118.8 118.8 123.4 150.6 6.8 4.4 8.0 6.8 9.3 of Services - Private Health Point 144.6 146.6 143.2 157.6 160.2 8.2 10.7 9.9 11.3 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.4 14.5 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6 14.6<	 Loan Disbursed to Household Sector 	RM Million	113,399.8	115,161.3	112,832.0	122,457.8	126,889.5	127,949.0	10.8	14.6	10.4	12.4	11.9		Central Bank of Malaysia
Appendix Plant (a) Plant (b) Plan	XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	103,643.7	103,390.9	101,478.9	101,962.3	102,754.2	103,754.8	0:0	9.0	0:0	0.2	6.0-	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Infalled Supposed for Residential) Figure Education Figure 2 of Services - Private Education Figure 3 of Servic	Owner Occupied Dwelling	DAM MAIllion	00 00	400 100	40 067 0	0 300	4 0000	44	c			0	6		
Inflating Dispussed (or residential) Point 119.9 118.6 118.8 123.4 128.0	Conversion Approved (10) (conversion)	I MAIN MAIN	03,120,0	- 0000,000	40,000.0	49,203.9	1.022,44	41,022.9	202	t 4	5 6	5 6	5.5		Millistry of Housing and Local Government
of Services Point 119.9 118.6 128.4 128.0 128.6 40.6 6.8 4.4 8.0 6.8 9.3 of Services - Private Health Point 141.6 146.6 149.2 153.2 157.6 160.2 8.2 10.7 9.9 11.3 11.3 9.3 of Services - Private Education Point 123.7 123.9 126.6 129.8 137.7 11.7 11.5 9.5 4.1 5.6 7.2	 Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential) Real Estate 	KIVI MIIIION	30,521.8	29,883.2	6.755,55	33,094.1	33,504.7	92,527.9	D.0	- O	2.0	8.01	io io		Ministry of Housing and Local Government
of Services - Private Health Point 141.6 146.6 149.2 153.2 157.6 160.2 8.2 10.7 9.9 11.3 11.3 9.3 of Services - Private Education Point 123.0 123.7 123.9 126.6 129.8 132.7 11.7 11.5 9.5 4.1 5.6 7.2	- Index of Services	Point	119.9	118.6	118.8	123.4	128.0	129.6	40.6	6.8	4.4	8.0	8.9		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
of Services - Private Health Point 1416 1466 1492 1532 1576 1602 82 107 99 11.3 11.3 9.3 of Services - Private Education Point 123.0 123.7 123.9 126.6 129.8 132.7 11.7 11.5 9.5 4.1 5.6 7.2	Health														
of Services - Private Education Point 123.0 123.7 123.9 126.6 129.8 132.7 11,7 11,5 9.5 4.1 5.6 7.2	- Index of Services - Private Health	Point	141.6	146.6	149.2	153.2	157.6	160.2	8.2	10.7	6.6	11.3	11.3		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Index of Services - Private Education	Point	123.0	123.7	123.9	126.6	129.8	132.7	11.7	11.5	5.6	4.1	92		Department of Statistics Malaysia
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Working Age (15-64) Labour Force i. Employed ii. Unemployed ii. Unemployed b. Innativety Unemployed b. Innativety Unemployed 4.1.1 Labour Supply 4.1 LABOUR

Outside Labour Force Labour Force Participaton Rate Unemployment Rate	4.1.2 Labour Demand	- Jobs	- Filled Jobs	- Rate	- Vacancies	at co.
	4.1					

⁻ Kate - Jobs Created

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Department of Statistics, Malaysia

2.1 2.1 4.4 4.6 19.8 6.0

1.3 2.2 2.5 -5.9 -10.6 22.4 -0.7

1.3 2.3 2.7 2.7 6.3 -6.3 -0.9

1.3 2.4 2.8 -9.4 -13.1 18.1

1.4 2.5 3.1 3.1 16.4 16.5 -1.0

1.2 2.5 3.2 -13.5 -15.6 -1.6 -1.6

24,156.3 16,962.3 16,401.2 561.1 452.3 108.8 7,194.0 70.2

24,109.3 16,911.7 16,346.7 565.0 460.9 104.1 7,197.6 70.1

24,006.2 16,824.0 16,250.9 573.1 468.6 104.5 7,182.3 3.4

23,907.7 16,727.4 16,146.1 581.4 493.4 88.0 7,180.2 70.0

23,864.6 16,648.9 16,062.0 586.9 495.8 91.1 7,215.7 69.8 3.5

23,788.3 16,542.2 15,941.7 600.5 515.4 85.0 7,246.1 69.5 3.6

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8,937.4 8,745.5 97.9 191.9 2.1 32.14

8,935.1 8,744.9 97.9 190.2 2.1 31.06

8,902.5 8,711.6 97.9 190.9 2.1 31.99

8,827.1 8,637.3 97.8 189.8 2.2 31.70

8,805.7 8,613.1 97.8 192.6 2.2 31.71

8,755.6 8,563.2 97.8 192.4 2.2 30.89

p preliminary 1 latest data until Fourth Quarter 2023 Provisional data based on External Trade Publication April 2024 n.a. not available - not applicable



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

		2022		2023			2024	2022		2023		20	2024	
INDICATORS	TIND	Φ4	Δ1	Q2	03	Φ	δ,	Q 4	ğ		03	Q4 C	۵ ا	DATA SOURCE
				Value						centage C				
4.1.3 Labour Productivity	PVG	6 6 6	4	40.7	42.5	200	720	0.4	2.4	7	9	7.0	7.0	Concertment of Chatiation Malacinia
i. By Economic Activity	ian.	2	4		3:31	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	0.1	1.7	7.7	-	9			Jepa ment of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Agriculture	RM	25.6	23.1	23.0	27.1	25.8	23.3	9.0-	9.0-	-2.8	6.0-	1.0	1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	558.2	541.3	496.4	504.4	566.5	555.7	4.2	1.6	-6.7	4.0-	1.8	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	58.5	55.0	54.0	55.3	56.9	54.8	0.3	0.2	-3.9	4.5	-2.8	-2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	16.8	16.7	16.5	17.4	17.2	18.7	8.0	6.5	3.5	5.2	2.6	5.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	40.9	39.3	39.0	40.4	41.5	40.0	2.5	2.8	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Value Added per Employment	RM	25,009.0	23,744.0	23,434.0	24,486.0	25,101.0	24,230.0	3.7	2.4	0.0	9.0	0.5	0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity														
a. Agriculture	RM	13,889.0	12,399.0	12,521.0	14,841.0	14,043.0	12,589.0	1.7	-0.1	-1.2	0.3	1.1	1.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	335,432.0	324,993.0	303,773.0	303,351.0	346,305.0	343,404.0	0.9	1.9	-3.0	-0.5	3.6	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	34,853.0	32,474.0	32,075.0	32,801.0	33,745.0	32,532.0	1.6	0.7	-2.6	-3.1	-3.2	-3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	10,018.0	9,987.0	9,858.0	10,452.0	10,254.0	11,057.0	10.0	6.7	5.2	5.7	2.4	2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	23,601.0	22,634.0	22,388.0	23,356.0	23,863.0	23,062.0	4.1	3.1	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification														
Non Tertiary	%	18.0	19.0	19.0	20.0	24.0	n.a							Jobstreet
Tertiary	%	74.0	74.0	74.0	73.0	74.0	n.a							Jobstreet
Postgraduate	%	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.0	n.a	•					,	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET														
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,495.5	1,422.6	1,376.7	1,424.2	1,454.7	1,536.1	4.6	-10.4	7.4	2.1	-2.7	8.0	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	125.5	136.7	112.3	139.0	171.4	191.0	-25.2	-16.3	-14.8	26.1	36.5	39.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.5774	4.3907	4.5263	4.6279	4.6976	4.7235	9.8	4.5	-3.9	-3.1	-2.6	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.3641	5.3321	5.6654	5.8623	5.8322	5.9904	5.2	5.5	-3.4	-10.0	-8.0	-11.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.9595	5.8802	6.0747	6.1645	6.2155	6.2842	-1.4	9.0-	-3.4	4 8	4.	-6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.2971	3.2938	3.3799	3.4297	3.4802	3.5247	-6.5	-5.9	-6.5	-6.4	-5.3	9.9-	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.6646	4.7096	4.9268	5.0371	5.0545	5.1292	2.6	-0.1	-5.9	-10.3	7.7-	-8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	474.3525	474.5607	503.3809	523.9790	529.7707	540.5790	4.4	4.4	-10.4	-11.4	-10.5	-12.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.2336	3.3169	3.2997	3.2041	3.1798	3.1837	13.8	8.8	1.8	1.3	1.7	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	58.5088	56.0181	57.7441	59.1559	60.1245	60.4017	-8.2	4.	0.4	-3.4	-2.7	-7.3	Central Bank of Malaysia

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