



KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

KENYATAAN MEDIA BAGI PRESTASI EKONOMI MALAYSIA PADA SUKU TAHUN KETIGA 2023

Ekonomi Malaysia bertumbuh sebanyak 3.3 peratus pada suku tahun ketiga 2023

PUTRAJAYA, 17 November 2023 – Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Malaysia pada suku tahun ketiga 2023 bertumbuh sebanyak 3.3 peratus berbanding 2.9 peratus pada suku tahun kedua 2023. Bagi terma pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, KDNK meningkat sebanyak 2.6 peratus (ST2 2023: 1.5%) pada suku tahun ini. Prestasi ekonomi bulanan meningkat sebanyak 4.2 peratus pada Julai, menyederhana kepada 3.2 peratus pada Ogos dan 2.5 peratus pada September 2023. Prestasi ini dilaporkan oleh Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) hari ini dalam siaran **Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK) Suku Tahun Ketiga 2023**.

Menurut Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "Sektor Perkhidmatan dan Pembinaan memacu prestasi keseluruhan sementara sektor Pertanian menunjukkan pemulihan selepas penurunan pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Tambahan pula, Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir isi rumah dan Pembentukan modal tetap kasar terus memacu pertumbuhan ekonomi pada suku tahun ini. Justeru, ekonomi Malaysia bertumbuh sebanyak 3.9 peratus bagi tiga suku tahun pertama 2023 (3ST 2022: 9.2%)."

Beliau menambah, "Dari segi prestasi sektoral, sektor **Perkhidmatan** meningkat 5.0 peratus (ST2 2023: 4.7%) pada suku tahun ketiga 2023. Prestasi memberangsangkan ini disumbangkan oleh subsektor Perdagangan borong & runcit (5.4%), Pengangkutan & penyimpanan (12.8%) dan Perkhidmatan perniagaan (8.6%). Selain itu, beberapa subsektor utama iaitu Kewangan dan Insurans menunjukkan penyusutan lebih kecil, masing-masing 0.3 peratus (ST2 2023: -1.9%) dan 2.4 peratus (ST2 2023: -13.4%). Bagi terma pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, sektor Perkhidmatan meningkat 2.1 peratus (ST2 2023: 2.7%)."

Sektor **Pembinaan** terus berkembang 7.2 peratus (ST2 2023: 6.2%) pada suku tahun ini. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh pertumbuhan yang memberangsangkan dalam subsektor Kejuruteraan awam (14.6%), Aktiviti pembinaan pertukangan khas (10.4%) dan Bangunan kediaman (6.2%). Bagi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, sektor ini meningkat 3.7 peratus (ST2 2023: 4.8%).

Sektor **Pertanian** menunjukkan tanda pemulihan dengan pertumbuhan 0.8 peratus selepas penurunan 1.0 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan ini disokong oleh pengeluaran yang lebih baik dalam subsektor Kelapa sawit. Selain itu, Ternakan dan Pertanian lain masing-masing meningkat 1.1 peratus (ST2 2023: 0.5%) dan 2.8 peratus (ST2 2023: 6.6%). Walau bagaimanapun, subsektor Perikanan laut, Akuakultur, Getah serta Perhutanan & pembalakan menguncup pada suku tahun ini. Secara keseluruhan, pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun bagi sektor Pertanian pulih 4.5 peratus (ST2 2023: -3.5%).

Sektor **Perlombongan dan pengkuarian** menurun secara marginal 0.1 peratus (ST2 2023: -2.3%), dipengaruhi oleh subsektor Gas asli dengan penyusutan sebanyak 2.2 peratus (ST2 2023: -3.6%). Bagi pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, sektor ini meningkat sebanyak 8.6 peratus (ST2 2023: -2.7%).

Sektor **Pembuatan** juga menurun secara marginal 0.1 peratus (ST2 2023: 0.1%) pada suku tahun ini, dipengaruhi aktiviti berorientasikan eksport seperti Produk elektrik, elektronik & optikal (-2.5%); dan Produk petroleum, kimia, getah & plastik (-2.4%) berikutan asas yang lebih tinggi dan permintaan luaran yang lemah. Walau bagaimanapun, aktiviti berorientasikan domestik seperti Peralatan pengangkutan, pembuatan lain & pembaikan; serta Produk bukan logam, logam asas & produk logam yang direka terus mendorong pertumbuhan, masing-masing dengan peningkatan 4.5 peratus dan 5.5 peratus. Bagi terma pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, sektor Pembuatan meningkat 1.5 peratus (ST2 2023: 0.6%).

Mengulas lanjut, Ketua Perangkawan Malaysia menyatakan bahawa, “**Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir isi rumah**, yang menyumbang 62.1 peratus kepada KDNK, meningkat 4.6 peratus (ST2 2023: 4.3%), disokong oleh perbelanjaan yang lebih tinggi dalam Pengangkutan (11.0%), Makanan & minuman bukan alkohol (4.9%) dan Perumahan, air, elektrik, gas & bahan api lain (5.9%). Bagi terma pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, prestasi keseluruhan mencatatkan penurunan sebanyak 0.7 peratus (ST2 2023: 5.9%).”

Pembentukan modal tetap kasar (PMTK) atau pelaburan ke atas aset tetap berkembang 5.1 peratus (ST2 2023: 5.5%) pada suku tahun ini. Prestasi PMTK disumbangkan oleh Struktur (6.9%) dan Jentera & peralatan (4.0%) serta Aset lain (0.6%). Selain itu, PMTK mengikut sektor mencatatkan peningkatan di kedua-dua sektor Awam dan Swasta pada suku tahun ini. Bagi terma pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, PMTK mencatatkan peningkatan sebanyak 1.8 peratus (ST2 2023: 4.7%).

Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan meningkat 5.8 peratus (ST2 2023: 3.8%), disokong oleh perbelanjaan yang lebih tinggi ke atas bekalan dan perkhidmatan. Bagi terma pelarasan musim suku tahun ke suku tahun, Perbelanjaan penggunaan akhir kerajaan meningkat 4.6 peratus (ST2 2023: 4.0%) pada suku tahun ini.

Beliau juga menyebut bahawa, “Selari dengan prestasi di beberapa negara dagangan, kedua-dua **Eksport** dan **Import** masing-masing menyusut sebanyak 12.0 peratus (ST2 2023: -9.4%) dan 11.1 peratus (ST2 2023: -9.7%) berikutan permintaan global yang lemah terhadap eksport dan import barangan. Sehubungan itu, **Eksport bersih** terus merosot sebanyak 22.7 peratus berbanding penurunan 3.7 peratus pada suku tahun sebelumnya.”

Meninjau prestasi ekonomi di rantau ASEAN terutamanya Viet Nam dan Filipina, KDNK terus berkembang masing-masing sebanyak 5.3 peratus (ST2 2023: 4.1%) dan 5.9 peratus (ST2 2023: 4.3%). Sementara itu, KDNK Indonesia meningkat pada kadar yang lebih perlahan iaitu 4.9 peratus (ST2 2023: 5.2%). Tambahan pula, ekonomi Singapura bertumbuh sebanyak 0.7 peratus (ST2 2023: 0.5%) berdasarkan anggaran awalnya. Di kalangan ekonomi maju, pertumbuhan KDNK terus kekal tidak menentu. Sebagai contoh, Amerika Syarikat dan Republik Korea mencatatkan pertumbuhan yang lebih baik masing-masing sebanyak 2.9 peratus (ST2 2023: 2.4%) dan 1.4 peratus (ST2 2023: 0.9%). Sementara itu, ekonomi China menyederhana kepada 4.9 peratus (ST2 2023: 6.3%) dan Kesatuan Eropah di sekitar 0.1 peratus (ST2 2023: 0.4%) pada suku tahun ketiga 2023.

DOSM telah melancarkan OpenDOSM NextGen sebagai medium yang menyediakan katalog data dan visualisasi bagi memudahkan pengguna menganalisis pelbagai data dan boleh diakses melalui portal <https://open.dosm.gov.my>.

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) akan menjalankan Banci Pertanian pada tahun 2024. Mohon layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah “Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian.”

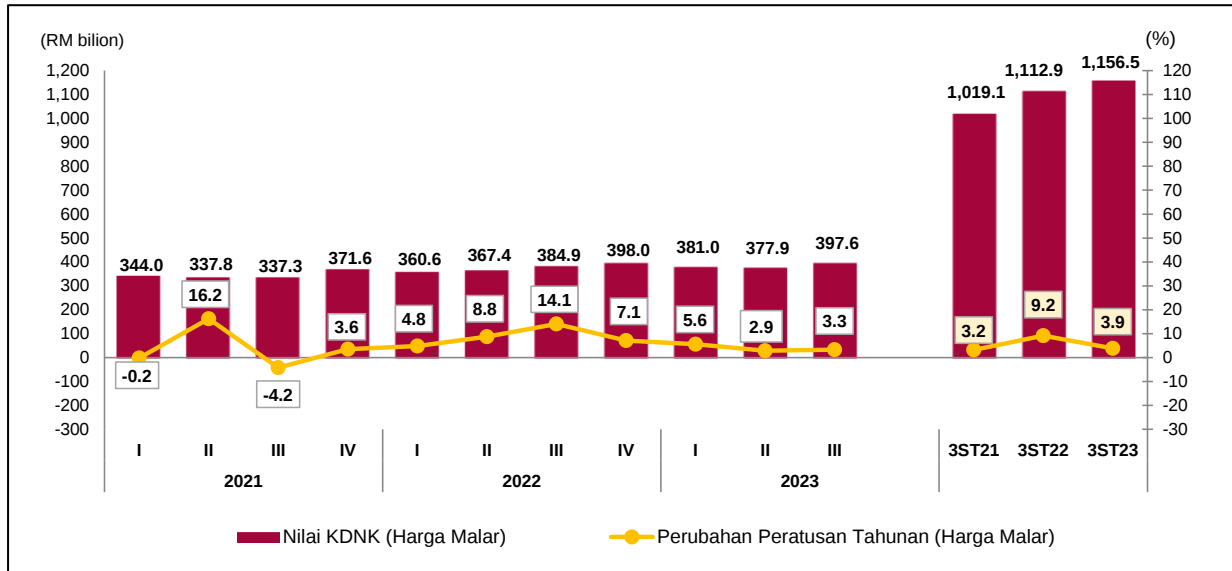
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”.

Diterbitkan oleh:

PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
17 NOVEMBER 2023

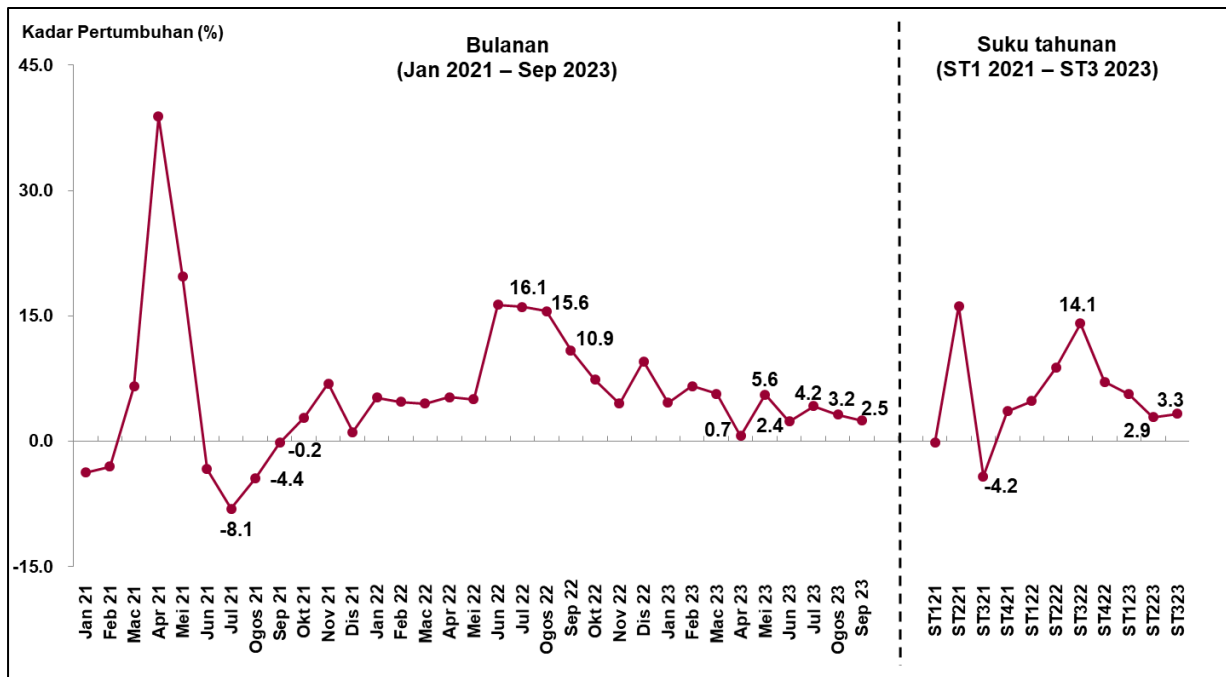
LAMPIRAN

**Carta 1: Keluaran Dalam Negeri Kasar (KDNK),
ST1 2021 – ST3 2023 dan 3ST2021 – 3ST2023**



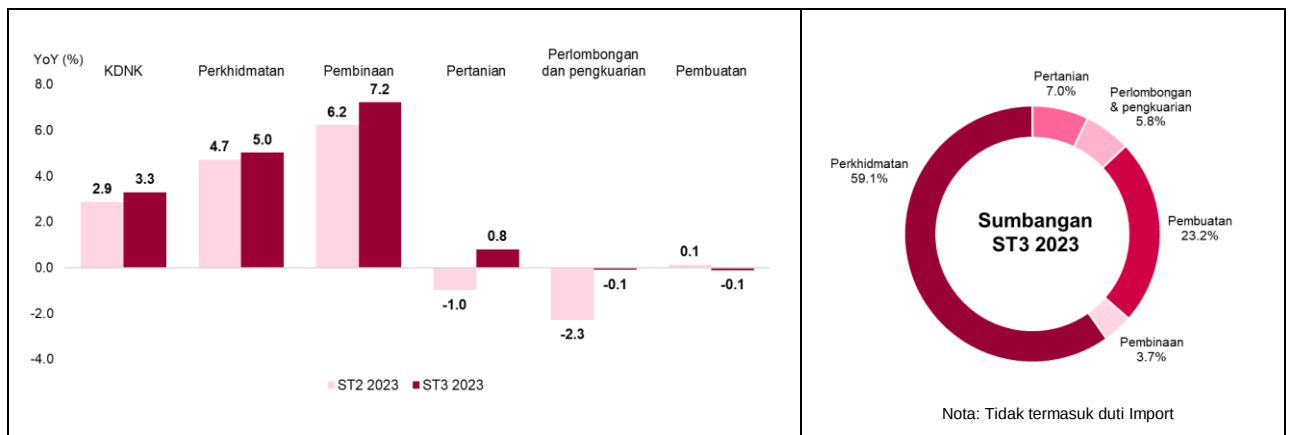
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Carta 2: Pertumbuhan KDNK Bulanan dan Suku Tahunan (%)



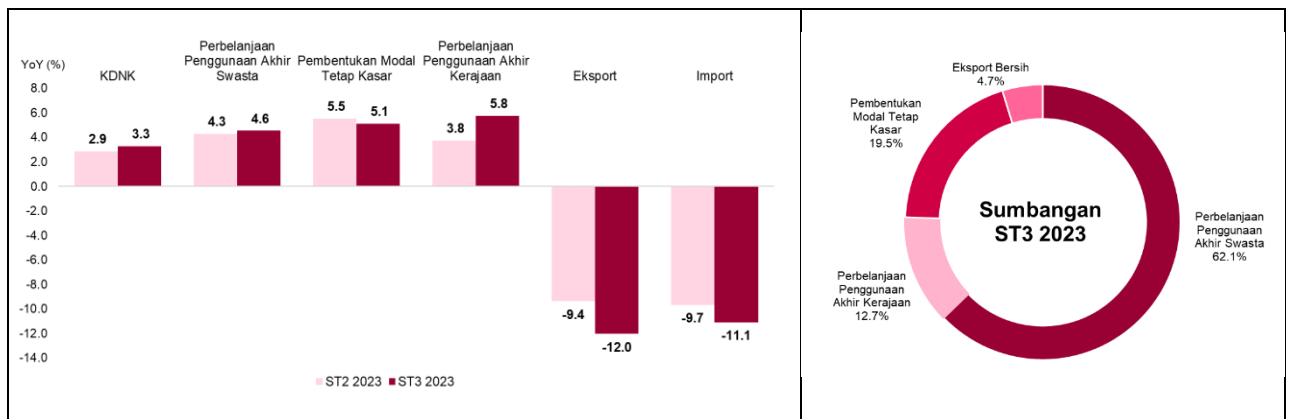
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Carta 3: Pertumbuhan KDNK Suku Tahunan mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, ST2 2023 & ST3 2023



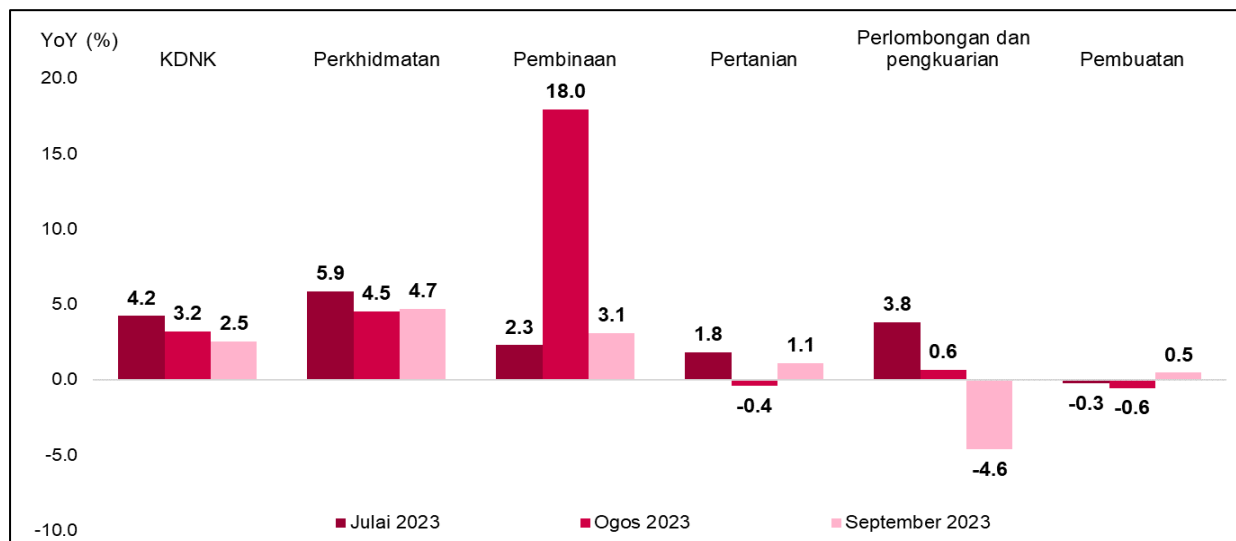
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Carta 4: Pertumbuhan KDNK Suku Tahunan mengikut Jenis Perbelanjaan, ST2 2023 & ST3 2023



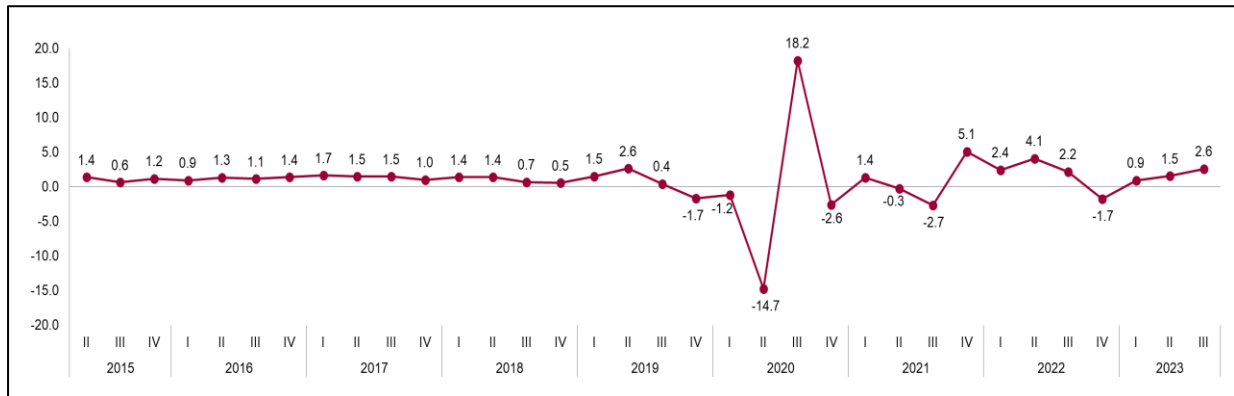
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Carta 5: Pertumbuhan KDNK Bulanan Mengikut Jenis Aktiviti Ekonomi, Julai - September 2023



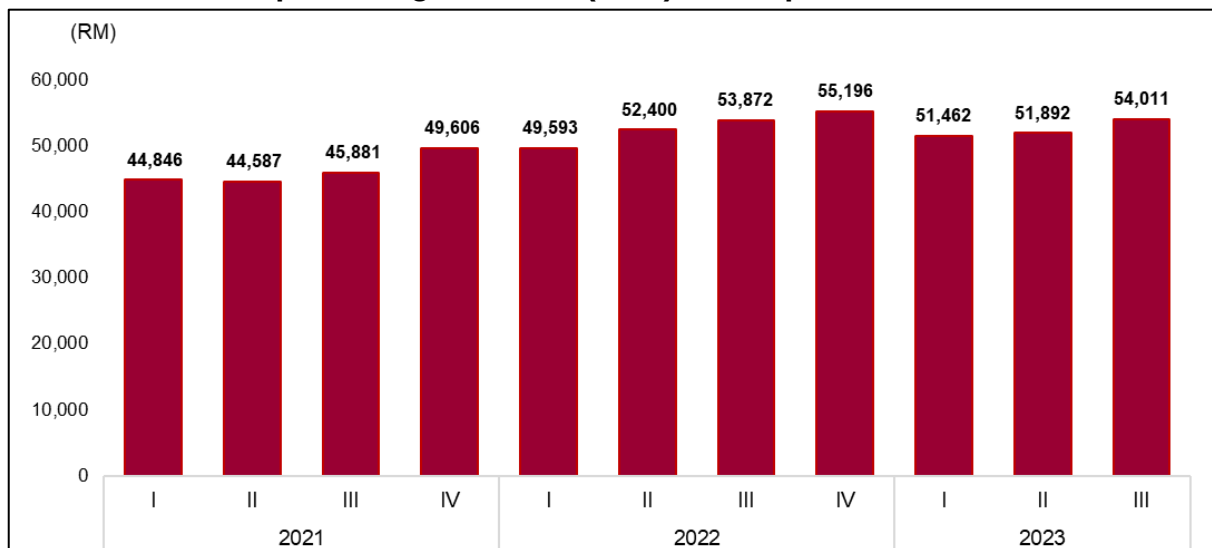
Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

**Carta 6: KDNK Pelarasan Musim
(Perubahan Peratusan dari Suku Tahun Sebelumnya), ST2 2015 – ST3 2023**



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia

Carta 7: Pendapatan Negara Kasar (PNK) Per Kapita, ST1 2021 – ST3 2023



Sumber: Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia



MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MEDIA STATEMENT
FOR MALAYSIA ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE THIRD QUARTER OF 2023

Malaysia's economy grew by 3.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2023

PUTRAJAYA, 17 November 2023 – Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in the third quarter of 2023 grew by 3.3 per cent as compared to 2.9 per cent in the second quarter of 2023. In terms of quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, GDP increased by 2.6 per cent (Q2 2023: 1.5%) in this quarter. The monthly economic performance grew at 4.2 per cent for the month of July, moderated to 3.2 per cent in August and 2.5 per cent in September 2023. This is reported by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) in today's release of **GDP for the Third Quarter of 2023**.

According to the Chief Statistician of Malaysia, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin, "The Services and Construction sectors steered the overall performance, as well as the Agriculture sector, which showed a slight recovery after a decline in the previous quarter. Furthermore, Household final consumption expenditure and Gross fixed capital formation continued to propel growth in the economy in this quarter. Hence, the cumulative of three quarters of 2023 concluded that Malaysia's economy grew by 3.9 per cent (3Qs 2022: 9.2%)."

He added, "In terms of sectoral performance, the **Services** sector expanded by 5.0 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.7%) in the third quarter of 2023. The favourable performance was attributed to the Wholesale & retail trade (5.4%), Transportation & storage (12.8%) and Business services (8.6%) sub-sectors. Moreover, several key sub-sectors namely Finance and Insurance, showed a smaller contraction of 0.3 per cent (Q2 2023: -1.9%) and 2.4 per cent (Q2 2023: -13.4%), respectively, in this quarter. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the Services sector increased 2.1 per cent (Q2 2023: 2.7%)."

The **Construction** sector further grew by 7.2 per cent (Q2 2023: 6.2%) in this quarter. The expansion was driven by encouraging growth in Civil engineering (14.6%), Specialised construction activities (10.4%) and Residential buildings (6.2%). On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, this sector increased 3.7 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.8%).

The **Agriculture** sector showed signs of recovery with a growth of 0.8 per cent after a decrease of 1.0 per cent in the previous quarter. The growth was attributed to better production in the Oil palm sub-sector. In addition, Livestocks and Other agriculture rose by 1.1 per cent (Q2 2023: 0.5%) and 2.8 per cent (Q2 2023: 6.6%), respectively. Nonetheless, Marine fishing, Aquaculture, Rubber and Forestry & logging sub-sectors decreased in this quarter. Overall, the Agriculture sector on a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted rebounded 4.5 per cent (Q2 2023: -3.5%).

The **Mining & quarrying** sector decreased marginally by 0.1 per cent (Q2 2023: -2.3%), influenced by the Natural gas sub-sector with a decrease of 2.2 per cent (Q2 2023: -3.6%). On quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, this sector increased 8.6 per cent (Q2 2023: -2.7%).

The **Manufacturing** sector also declined marginally by 0.1 per cent (Q2 2023: 0.1%) in this quarter, influenced by export oriented activities namely Electrical, electronic & optical products (-2.5%); and Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products (-2.4%) following higher base last year and weaker external demand. Nevertheless, domestic oriented activities continued to propel growth namely Transport equipment, other manufacturing & repair and Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products which increased 4.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent, respectively. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the Manufacturing sector increased 1.5 per cent (Q2 2023: 0.6%).

Commenting further, the Chief Statistician Malaysia stated that “**Household final consumption expenditure**, which contributed 62.1 per cent to GDP, grew 4.6 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.3%) backed by higher expenditure in Transport (11.0%), Food & non-alcoholic beverages (4.9%) and Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (5.9%). On quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the overall performance posted a decrease of 0.7 per cent (Q2 2023: 5.9%).”

Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) or investment in fixed assets, grew at 5.1 per cent (Q2 2023: 5.5%) in this quarter. The performance of GFCF was contributed by Structure (6.9%) and Machinery & equipment (4.0%), as well as Other assets (0.6%). Furthermore, GFCF by sector increased in both Public and Private sectors in this quarter. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, the GFCF registered an increase of 1.8 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.7%).

Government final consumption expenditure grew by 5.8 per cent (Q2 2023: 3.8%), led by higher spending on supplies and services. On a quarter-on-quarter seasonally adjusted, Government final consumption expenditure increased 4.6 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.0%) in this quarter.

He also mentioned that “In tandem with the performance of several trading partners, both **Exports** and **Imports** declined by 12.0 per cent (Q2 2023: -9.4%) and 11.1 per cent (Q2 2023: -9.7%), respectively, due to weaker global demand on merchandise exports and imports. Thus, **Net exports** further declined by 22.7 per cent as compared to a decrease of 3.7 per cent in the preceding quarter.”

Looking into the economic performance in the ASEAN region particularly Viet Nam and the Philippines, GDP expanded further by 5.3 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.1%) and 5.9 per cent (Q2 2023: 4.3%), respectively. Meanwhile, the GDP of Indonesia increased at a slower rate of 4.9 per cent (Q2 2023: 5.2%). In addition, Singapore’s economy grew 0.7 per cent (Q2 2023: 0.5%) based on its advance estimates. Among advanced economies, GDP growth continues to remain precarious. For instance, the United States and Republic of Korea posted better growth of 2.9 per cent (Q2 2023: 2.4%) and 1.4 per cent (Q2 2023: 0.9%), respectively. While, China moderated to 4.9 per cent (Q2 2023: 6.3%) and the European Union hovered marginally at 0.1 per cent (Q2 2023: 0.4%) in the third quarter of 2023.

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

The Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) will conduct the Agricultural Census in 2024. Please visit <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> for more information. The theme is “Agriculture Census, Key to Agriculture Development”.

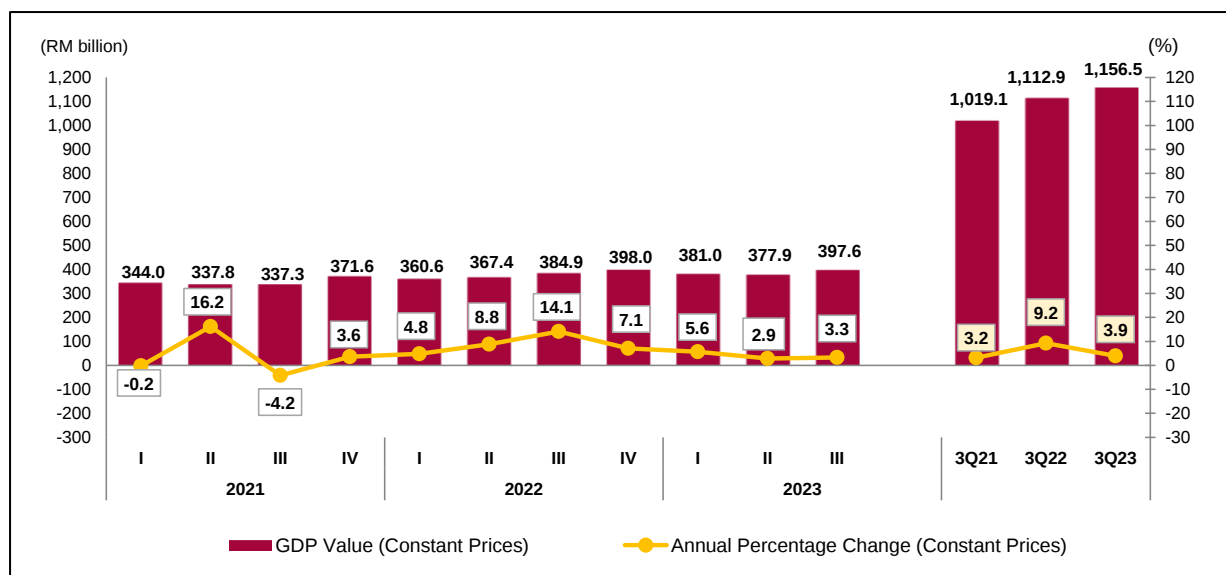
The Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20th each year. MyStats Day theme is “Statistics is the Essence of Life”.

Released by:

THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA
17 NOVEMBER 2023

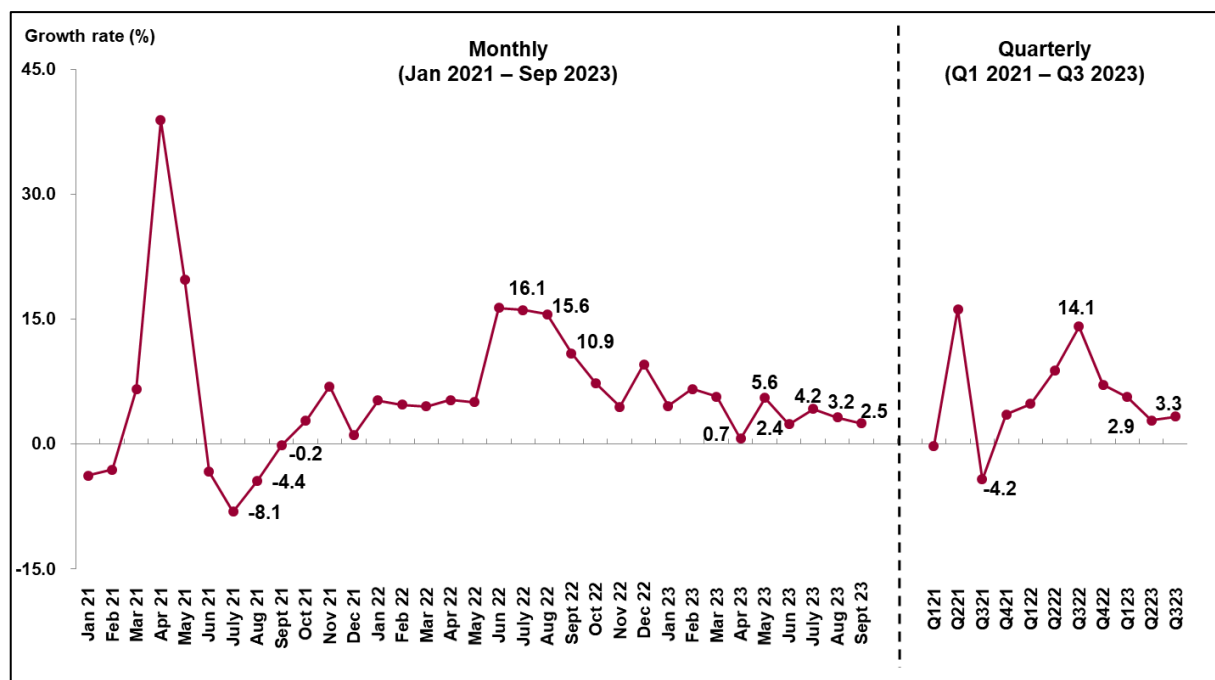
APPENDIX

**Chart 1: Gross Domestic Product (GDP), Q1 2021 – Q3 2023
and 3Q2021 – 3Q2023**



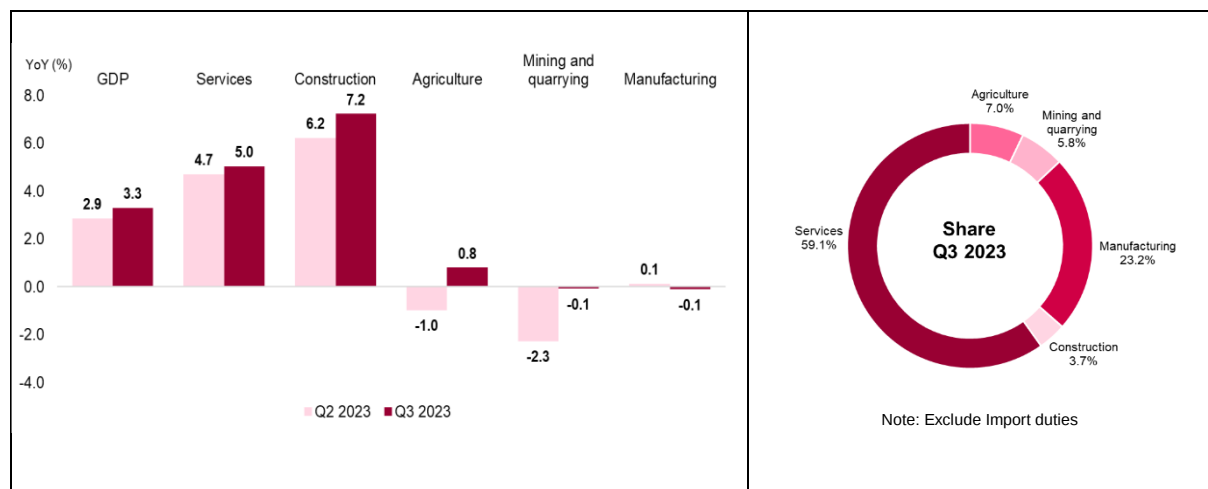
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 2: Monthly and Quarterly GDP Growth (%)



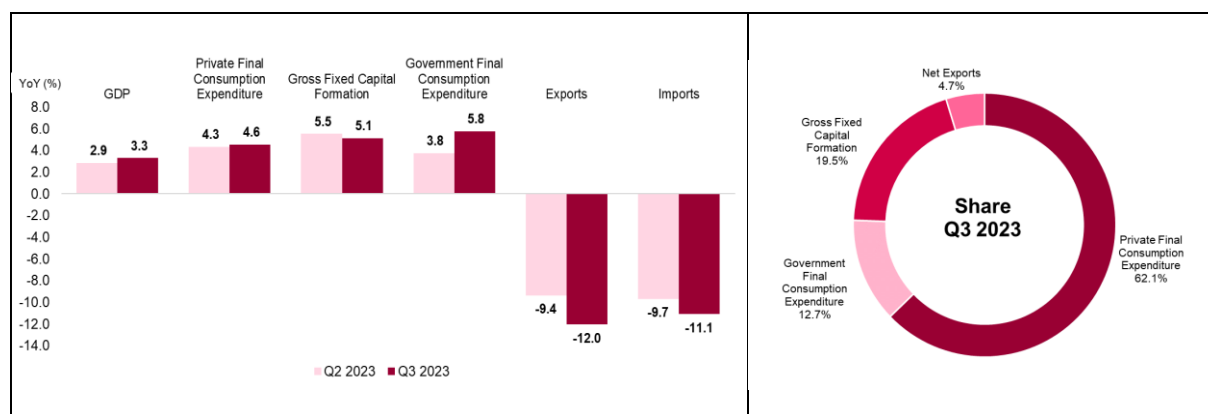
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 3: Quarterly GDP Growth by Kind of Economic Activity, Q2 2023 & Q3 2023



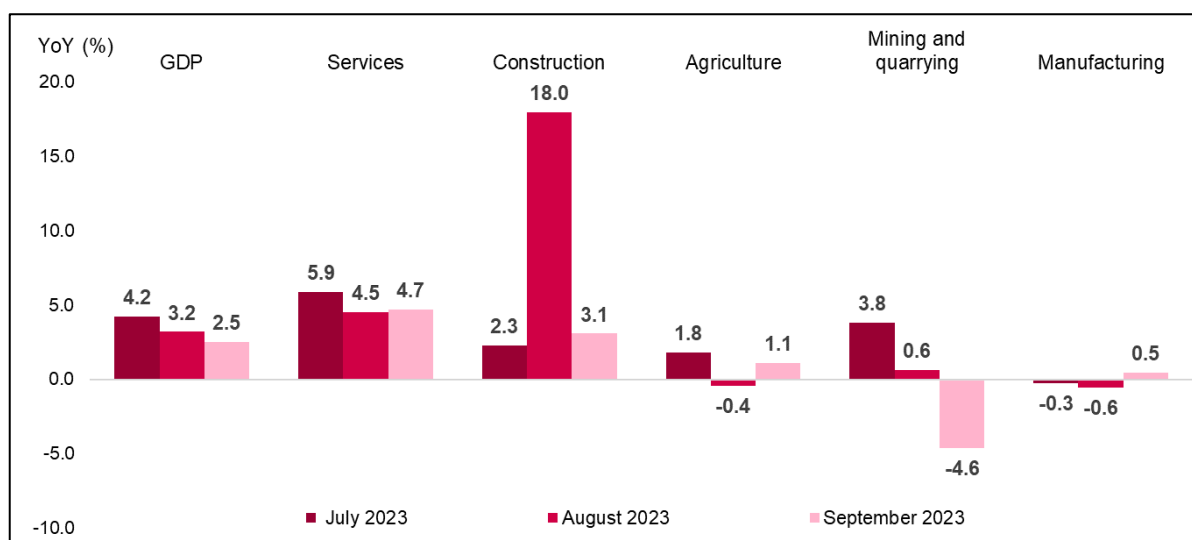
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 4: Quarterly GDP Growth by Type of Expenditure, Q2 2023 & Q3 2023



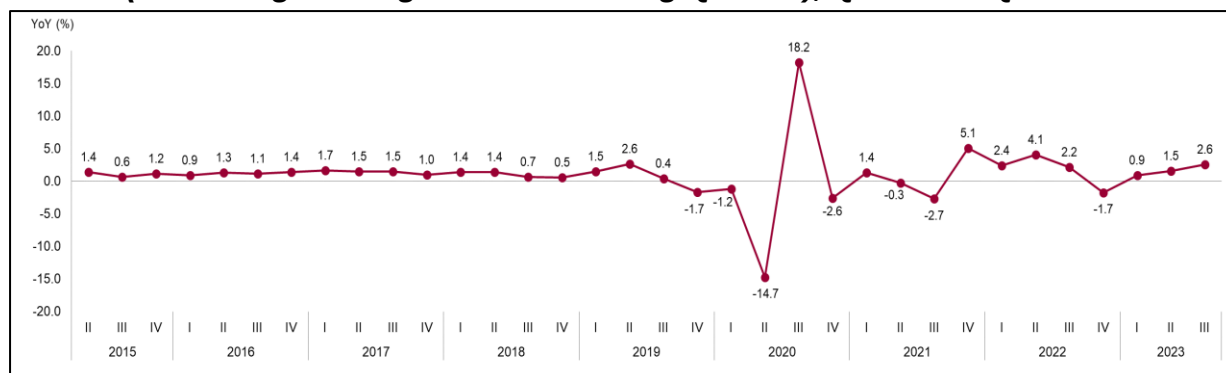
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 5: Monthly GDP Growth by Kind of Economic Activity, July – September 2023



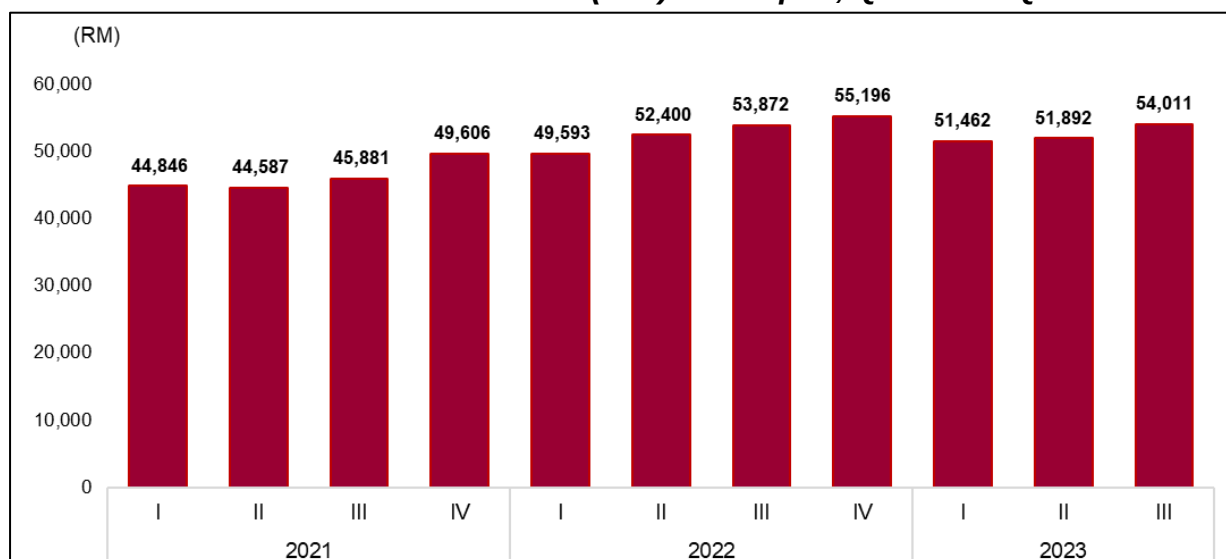
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

**Chart 6: Seasonally Adjusted GDP
(Percentage Change from Preceding Quarter), Q2 2015 – Q3 2023**



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 7: Gross National Income (GNI) Per Capita, Q1 2021 – Q3 2023



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia