



## KENYATAAN MEDIA

KEMENTERIAN EKONOMI  
JABATAN PERANGKAAAN MALAYSIA

Blok C6 & C7, Kompleks C,  
Pusat Pentadbiran Kerajaan Persekutuan, Presint 1,  
62514, Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya  
No. Telefon : 03 - 8090 4681

### SOROTAN STATISTIK EKONOMI MALAYSIA SIRI 9/2024

#### Penggunaan domestik dan permintaan luaran yang kukuh mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi Malaysia

**PUTRAJAYA, 27 September 2024** – Pada hari ini, Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (DOSM) telah menerbitkan **Sorotan Statistik Ekonomi Malaysia (MESR) Siri 9/2024**. Edisi kali ini memfokuskan statistik terkini yang diterbitkan pada Julai 2024 dan beberapa statistik akan datang bagi Ogos 2024. Selain itu, edisi ini turut dilengkapi dengan artikel baharu bertajuk “Menganalisis Kesan Kemajuan Teknologi Terhadap Ekonomi: Analisis Input-Output” yang mengandungi analisa terperinci berkenaan sektor utama, khususnya elektronik, menekankan peranan penting mereka dalam inovasi dan pertumbuhan yang signifikan yang dipacu oleh teknologi.

Pada Julai 2024, Bank Pembangunan Asia (ADB) mengumumkan semakan semula unjuran pertumbuhan KDNK bagi Negara Membangun Asia, dengan menjangkakan pertumbuhan 5.0 peratus bagi tahun 2024, manakala mengekalkan anggaran 4.9 peratus bagi tahun 2025, berbanding unjuran sebelumnya pada April 2024. Unjuran KDNK Malaysia kekal tidak berubah pada 4.5 peratus bagi 2024 dan 4.6 peratus bagi tahun 2025.

Meneliti prestasi ekonomi Malaysia, Ketua Perangkawan Dato’ Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP) pada Julai 2024 mencatatkan pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun 5.3 peratus (Jun 2024: 5.0%). Peningkatan ini didorong oleh sektor Pembuatan dan Elektrik, dengan masing-masing merekodkan pertumbuhan 7.7 peratus dan 7.0 peratus. Sehubungan itu, nilai jualan sektor Pembuatan meningkat 9.1 peratus, mencapai RM157.1 bilion berbanding bulan yang sama tahun sebelumnya. Pertumbuhan ini didorong oleh peningkatan ketara sebanyak 16.0 peratus bagi produk Makanan, Minuman & Tembakau, diikuti oleh produk Elektrik & Elektronik 8.3 peratus dan produk Petroleum, Bahan Kimia, Getah & Plastik 7.0 peratus. Industri berorientasikan eksport, yang menyumbang 72.3 peratus daripada jumlah jualan, mencatatkan peningkatan 9.4 peratus, manakala industri berorientasikan domestik mengalami pertumbuhan 8.4 peratus.

Menganalisis sektor Perkhidmatan Malaysia, Perdagangan Borong dan Runcit Malaysia menunjukkan prestasi yang stabil pada Julai 2024, mencapai nilai jualan bulanan RM149.0 bilion, mewakili pertumbuhan tahun ke tahun 6.7 peratus. Peningkatan ini didorong oleh sub-sektor Perdagangan Runcit, yang meningkat 6.4 peratus kepada RM63.5 bilion. Selain itu, Perdagangan Borong meningkat 5.5 peratus kepada RM66.6 bilion, manakala sektor Kenderaan Bermotor mencatatkan pertumbuhan ketara 12.2 peratus, mencapai RM19.0 bilion.

Melihat dari perspektif harga, inflasi Malaysia pada Julai 2024 kekal pada 2.0 peratus, kadar yang sama direkodkan sejak Mei 2024. Peningkatan ini dipengaruhi oleh pertumbuhan yang lebih tinggi dalam kumpulan utama iaitu Restoran & Perkhidmatan Penginapan (3.4%), Penjagaan Diri, Perlindungan Sosial & Pelbagai Barangan & Perkhidmatan (3.2%), Rekreasi, Sukan & Kebudayaan (2.2%) dan Kesihatan (1.9%). Inflasi Malaysia pada Ogos 2024 mereda kepada 1.9 peratus, dengan mata indeks berada pada 133.2 berbanding 130.7 pada bulan yang sama tahun lepas. Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Malaysia pada Julai 2024 meningkat 1.3 peratus tahun ke tahun, menyederhana daripada 1.6 peratus bulan sebelumnya. Semua sektor mencatatkan pertumbuhan, dengan sektor Pertanian, Perhutanan, dan Perikanan meningkat 3.4 peratus (Jun 2024: 3.4%), sektor Perlombongan meningkat 2.2 peratus (Jun 2024: 4.6%), manakala sektor Pembuatan menunjukkan sedikit peningkatan iaitu 0.9 peratus (Jun 2024: 1.1%). Indeks Bekalan Air meningkat 9.0 peratus, dan indeks Bekalan Elektrik dan Gas meningkat 0.3 peratus. Selain itu, IHPR mengalami peningkatan marginal 0.3 peratus pada Ogos 2024.

Beralih fokus kepada sektor luaran, prestasi perdagangan Malaysia pada Julai 2024 kekal kukuh, menunjukkan pertumbuhan 18.3 peratus, disokong oleh peningkatan eksport yang signifikan (+12.3%; RM161.1 bilion) dan import (+25.4%; RM124.7 bilion). Walaupun nilai imbalan perdagangan kekal positif RM6.4 bilion, namun mencatatkan kemerosotan 62.9 peratus berbanding tempoh yang sama tahun lepas. Pada Ogos 2024, jumlah perdagangan meningkat 18.6 peratus mencapai RM252.7 bilion. Walau bagaimanapun, lebih perdagangan menurun 1.5 peratus kepada RM5.7 bilion disebabkan oleh peningkatan ketara import (26.2%), manakala eksport dicatatkan pada 12.1 peratus.

Mengulas mengenai situasi tenaga kerja semasa, beliau menyatakan, "Pada Julai 2024, prestasi pekerja Malaysia menunjukkan pertumbuhan 1.7 peratus dalam tenaga buruh, mencapai 17.20 juta orang (meningkat daripada 16.91 juta pada Julai 2023). Pada masa yang sama, bilangan pekerja meningkat 1.8 peratus kepada 16.63 juta (berbanding 16.34 juta tahun lepas). Oleh itu, Kadar Penyertaan Tenaga Buruh (KPTB) meningkat 0.3 mata peratus kepada 70.4 peratus (daripada 70.1% pada Julai 2023), manakala kadar pengangguran kekal stabil pada 3.3 peratus.

Bagi merumuskan kenyataannya, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin menyatakan, "Indeks Pelopor (IP) meningkat 5.2 peratus kepada 115.1 mata pada Julai 2024, dipengaruhi

oleh peningkatan 36.7 peratus Import Benar Semi Konduktor. Prestasi ini, disertai dengan pemulihan bulanan 1.1 peratus dan kadar pertumbuhan IP terlicin yang konsisten melebihi 100.0 mata, menunjukkan ekonomi berdaya tahan disokong oleh penggunaan domestik yang kukuh dan permintaan luar yang mampan.”

Jabatan Perangkaan Malaysia (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>.

DOSM sedang menjalankan Banci Pertanian 2024. Sila layari <https://www.myagricensus.gov.my/> untuk maklumat lanjut. Tema adalah “Banci Pertanian, Kunci Kemajuan Pertanian.”

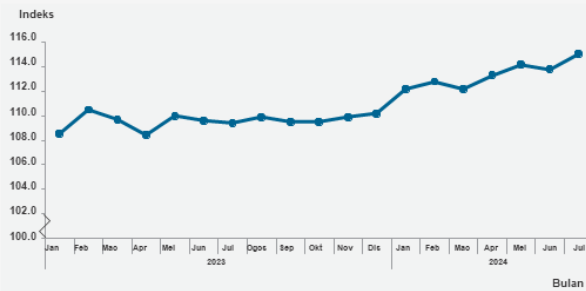
Kerajaan Malaysia telah mengisytiharkan Hari Statistik Negara (MyStats Day) pada 20 Oktober setiap tahun. Tema sambutan MyStats Day adalah “Statistik Nadi Kehidupan”. DOSM menyambut ulang tahun ke-75 Jubli Intan pada tahun 2024.

Dikeluarkan oleh:

**PEJABAT KETUA PERANGKAWAN  
JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA  
27 SEPTEMBER 2024**

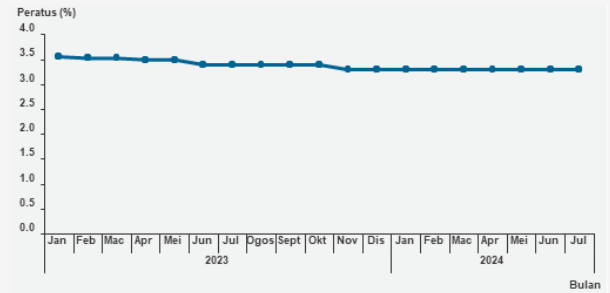
## Indeks Pelopor

**115.1**  
JULAI 2024



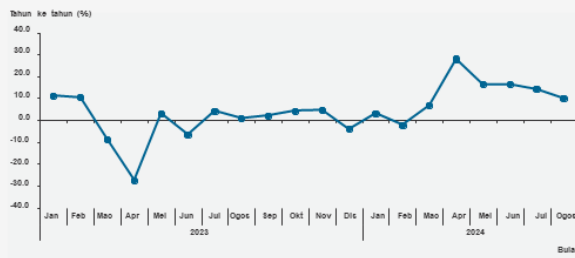
## Kadar Pengangguran

**3.3%**  
JULAI 2024



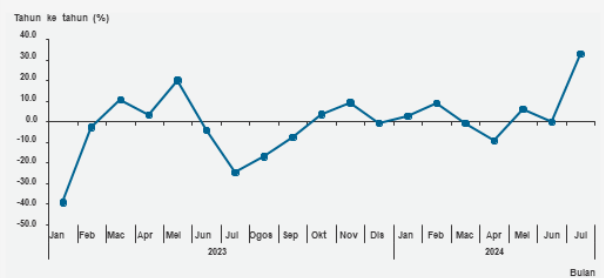
## Pengeluaran Buah Tandan Segar

**9.9%**  
OGOS 2024



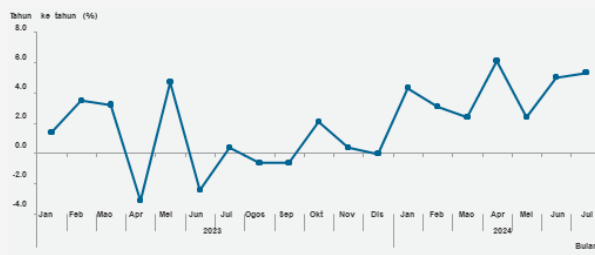
## Pengeluaran Getah Asli

**33.0%**  
JULAI 2024



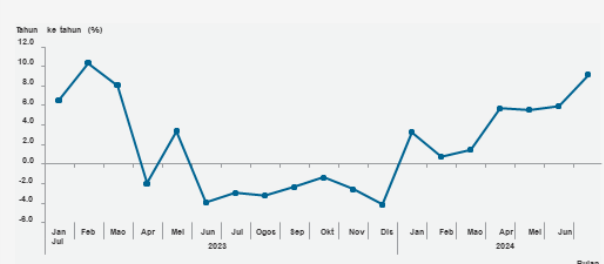
## Indeks Pengeluaran Perindustrian (IPP)

**5.3%**  
JULAI 2024



## Nilai Jualan Sektor Pembuatan

**9.1%**  
JULAI 2024

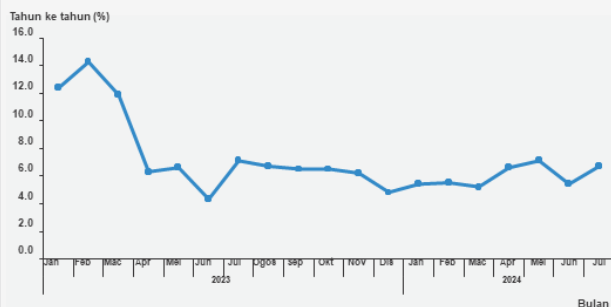


Nota:

- 1) Kadar pengangguran adalah perkadaran bilangan penganggur kepada jumlah tenaga buruh, dalam peratus.
- 2) Indikator selebihnya dinyatakan dalam peratus perubahan tahun ke tahun

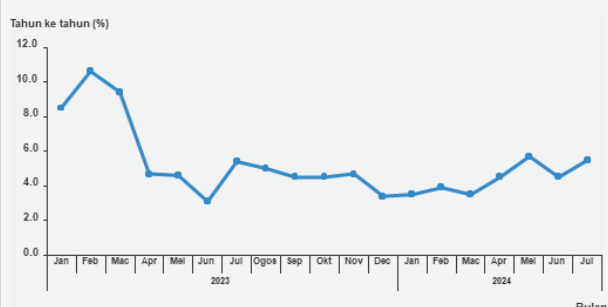
## Nilai Jualan Perdagangan Borong & Runcit

**6.7%**  
JULAI 2024



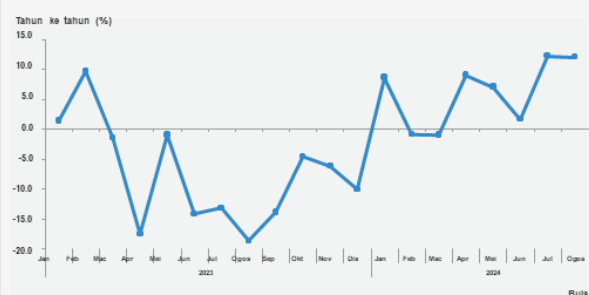
## Indeks Volum Perdagangan Borong & Runcit

**5.5%**  
JULAI 2024



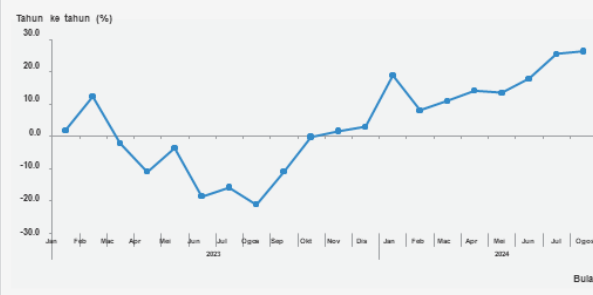
## Eksport

**12.1%**  
OGOS 2024



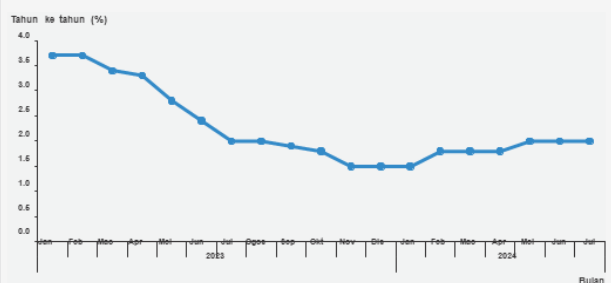
## Import

**26.2%**  
OGOS 2024



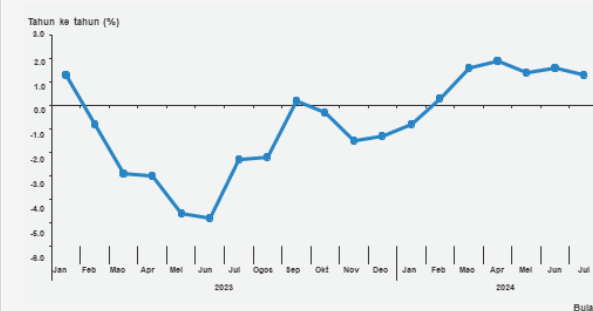
## Indeks Harga Pengguna (IHP)

**2.0%**  
JULAI 2024



## Indeks Harga Pengeluar (IHPR) Pengeluaran Tempatan

**1.3%**  
JULAI 2024



Nota:

- 1) Kadar pengangguran adalah perkadaran bilangan penganggur kepada jumlah tenaga buruh, dalam peratus.
- 2) Indikator selebihnya dinyatakan dalam peratus perubahan tahun ke tahun

## Paparan 2: Unjuran Pertumbuhan KDNK bagi Negara Sedang Membangun Asia

| Kawasan                                             | 2023       | 2024             |                | 2025             |                |
|-----------------------------------------------------|------------|------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------|
|                                                     |            | Anggaran Pertama | Anggaran Kedua | Anggaran Pertama | Anggaran Kedua |
| <b>Negara Membangun Asia</b>                        | <b>5.1</b> | <b>4.9</b>       | <b>5.0</b>     | <b>4.9</b>       | <b>4.9</b>     |
| <b>Negara Membangun Asia (tidak termasuk China)</b> | <b>5.1</b> | <b>5.0</b>       | <b>5.1</b>     | <b>5.3</b>       | <b>5.3</b>     |
| <b>Asia Timur</b>                                   | <b>4.7</b> | <b>4.5</b>       | <b>4.6</b>     | <b>4.2</b>       | <b>4.2</b>     |
| China                                               | 5.2        | 4.8              | 4.8            | 4.5              | 4.5            |
| Hong Kong                                           | 3.2        | 2.8              | 2.8            | 3.0              | 3.0            |
| Korea                                               | 1.4        | 2.2              | 2.5            | 2.3              | 2.3            |
| Taipei                                              | 1.3        | 3.0              | 3.5            | 2.7              | 2.7            |
| <b>Asia Selatan</b>                                 | <b>6.9</b> | <b>6.3</b>       | <b>6.3</b>     | <b>6.6</b>       | <b>6.5</b>     |
| India                                               | 8.2        | 7.0              | 7.0            | 7.2              | 7.2            |
| <b>Asia Tenggara</b>                                | <b>4.1</b> | <b>4.6</b>       | <b>4.6</b>     | <b>4.7</b>       | <b>4.7</b>     |
| Indonesia                                           | 5.0        | 5.0              | 5.0            | 5.0              | 5.0            |
| Malaysia                                            | 3.7        | 4.5              | 4.5            | 4.6              | 4.6            |
| Philippines                                         | 5.5        | 6.0              | 6.0            | 6.2              | 6.2            |
| Singapore                                           | 1.1        | 2.4              | 2.4            | 2.6              | 2.6            |
| Thailand                                            | 1.9        | 2.6              | 2.6            | 3.0              | 3.0            |
| Viet Nam                                            | 5.1        | 6.0              | 6.0            | 6.2              | 6.2            |
| <b>Caucasus dan Asia Tengah</b>                     | <b>5.3</b> | <b>4.3</b>       | <b>4.5</b>     | <b>5.0</b>       | <b>5.1</b>     |
| Kazakhstan                                          | 5.1        | 3.8              | 3.8            | 5.3              | 5.3            |
| <b>The Pacific</b>                                  | <b>3.5</b> | <b>3.3</b>       | <b>3.3</b>     | <b>4.0</b>       | <b>4.0</b>     |

Sumber: *Asean Development Outlook (ADO)*, Julai 2024

Nota: Anggaran pertama pada April 2024; anggaran kedua pada Julai 2024



## MEDIA STATEMENT

MINISTRY OF ECONOMY  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

Block C6 & C7, Complex C,  
Federal Government Administrative Centre, Precinct 1,  
62514 Federal Territory of Putrajaya  
Telephone : 03 - 8090 4681

### **MALAYSIA ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW, VOLUME 9/2024**

#### ***Robust domestic consumption and external demand fuelled Malaysia's economic growth***

**PUTRAJAYA, 27th September 2024** – Today, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) released the **Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR), Volume 9/2024**. This edition focusses on the recent statistics released in July 2024 and some forthcoming statistics for August 2024. Additionally, this edition features a new article titled "Analyzing the Impact of Technological Advancement on the Economy: An Input-Output Analysis," which offers a comprehensive examination of key sectors, particularly electronics, emphasizing their crucial role in innovation and significant growth driven by technology.

In July 2024, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) announced a revision of its GDP growth forecast for Developing Asia, projecting a 5.0 per cent growth for 2024, while maintaining a 4.9 per cent estimate for 2025, compared to its previous forecast in April 2024. The GDP projection for Malaysia remained unchanged at 4.5 per cent for 2024 and 4.6 per cent for 2025.

Highlighting Malaysia's economic performance, Chief Statistician Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin stated that the country's Industrial Production Index (IPI) in July 2024 registered a year-on-year growth of 5.3 per cent (June 2024: 5.0%). The rise was primarily driven by the Manufacturing and Electricity sectors, which grew by 7.7 per cent and 7.0 per cent, respectively. Accordingly, the sales value of the Manufacturing sector surged by 9.1 per cent, reaching RM157.1 billion compared to the same month last year. This growth was mainly fuelled by a significant 16.0 per cent increase in the Food, Beverages & Tobacco products, followed by Electrical & Electronics products at 8.3 per cent, and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic products at 7.0 per cent. Export-oriented industries, accounting for 72.3 per cent of total sales, experienced a 9.4 per cent increase, while domestic-oriented industries saw an 8.4 per cent growth.

*Analysing Malaysia's Services sector, Malaysia's Wholesale and Retail Trade demonstrated steady performance in July 2024, achieving a monthly sales value of RM149.0 billion, which represented a year-on-year growth of 6.7 per cent. This increase was mainly driven by the Retail trade sub-sector, which rose by 6.4 per cent to RM63.5 billion. Additionally, Wholesale trade increased by 5.5 per cent to RM66.6 billion, while the Motor vehicles sector registered a significant growth of 12.2 per cent, reaching RM19.0 billion.*

*Looking at the prices perspective, Malaysia's inflation in July 2024 remained at 2.0 per cent, the same rate as recorded since May 2024. The increase was influenced by the higher growth in the main group of Restaurant & Accommodation services (3.4%), Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, (3.2%), Recreation, Sport & Culture (2.2%) and Health, (1.9%). Malaysia's inflation in August 2024 eased to 1.9 per cent, with the index points standing at 133.2 as against 130.7 in the same month of the previous year. Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) in July 2024 increased by 1.3 per cent year-on-year, moderating from 1.6 per cent the previous month. All sectors recorded growth, with the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing sector rising by 3.4 per cent (June 2024: 3.4%), Mining sector edged up by 2.2 per cent (June 2024: 4.6%), while the Manufacturing sector saw a slight increase of 0.9 per cent (June 2024: 1.1%). The Water Supply index rose by 9.0 per cent, and the Electricity and Gas Supply index increased by 0.3 per cent. Additionally, the PPI experienced a marginal rise of 0.3 per cent in August 2024.*

*Shifting focus to the external sector, Malaysia's trade performance in July 2024 was strong, showing an 18.3 per cent growth, supported by significant increases in exports (+12.3%; RM161.1 billion), and imports (+25.4%; RM124.7 billion). Despite the trade balance remaining positive at RM6.4 billion, however it recorded a 62.9 per cent decline compared to the same period last year. In August 2024, total trade rose by 18.6 per cent to reach RM252.7 billion. Nevertheless, the trade surplus declined by 1.5 per cent to RM5.7 billion due to a significant rise in imports (26.2%), while export recorded at 12.1 per cent.*

*Commenting on the current labour force situation, he stated, "In July 2024, Malaysia's labour performance revealed a 1.7 per cent growth in the labour force, reaching 17.20 million persons (up from 16.91 million in July 2023). At the same time, the number of employed persons increased by 1.8 per cent to 16.63 million (compared to 16.34 million last year). Consequently, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) rose by 0.3 percentage points to 70.4 per cent (from 70.1% in July 2023), while the unemployment rate remained steady at 3.3 per cent.*

*In concluding his statement, Dato' Sri Dr. Mohd Uzir Mahidin remarked, "The Leading Index (LI) increased by 5.2 per cent to 115.1 points in July 2024, primarily influenced by*

**Embargo: Only can be published or disseminated at 1200 hour, Friday, 27<sup>th</sup> September 2024**

*a significant 36.7 per cent rise in Real Imports of Semi-Conductors. This performance, combined with a monthly rebound of 1.1 per cent and a smoothed growth rate of the LI consistently above 100.0 points, reflects a resilient economy bolstered by robust domestic consumption and sustained external demand.”*

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

*DOSM is conducting the Agriculture Census 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.*

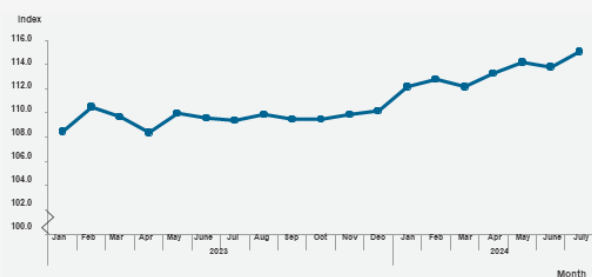
*Released by:*

**THE OFFICE OF CHIEF STATISTICIAN MALAYSIA  
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA  
27<sup>th</sup> SEPTEMBER 2024**

### Exhibit 1: Key Economic Indicators

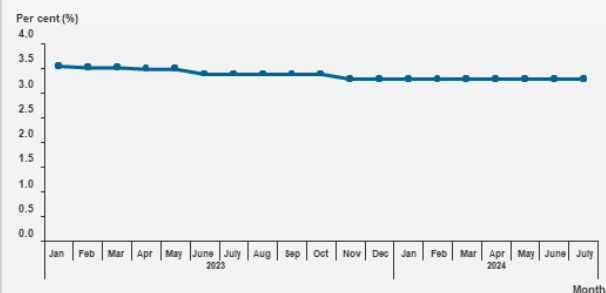
#### Leading Index

**115.1**  
JULY 2024



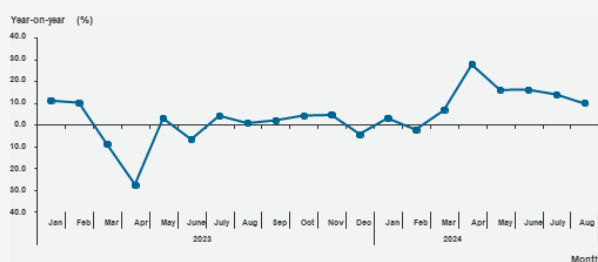
#### Unemployment Rate

**3.3%**  
JULY 2024



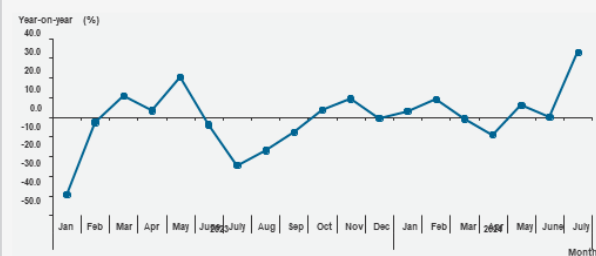
#### Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

**9.9%**  
AUGUST 2024



#### Production of Natural Rubber

**33.0%**  
JULY 2024



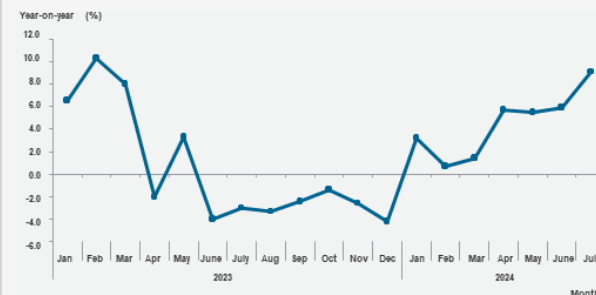
#### Industrial Production Index (IPI)

**5.3%**  
JULY 2024



#### Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

**9.1%**  
JULY 2024

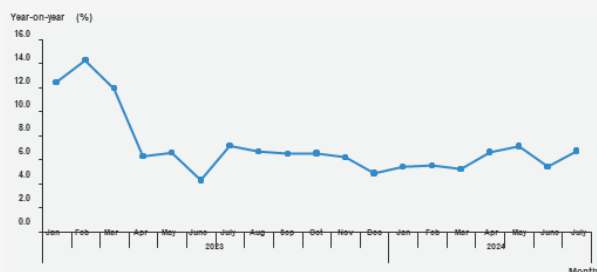


Note:

- 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

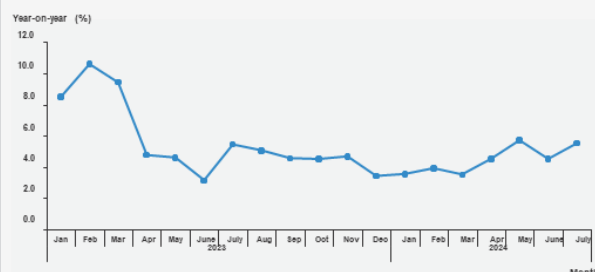
## Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

**6.7%**  
JULY 2024



## Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

**5.5%**  
JULY 2024



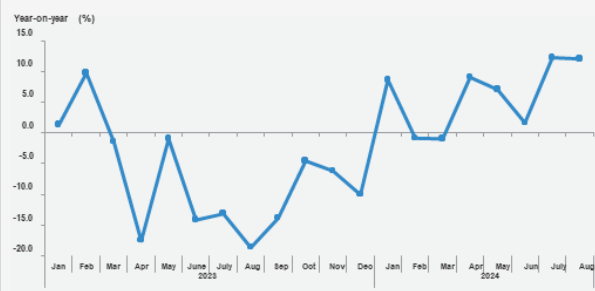
## Exports

**12.1%**  
AUGUST 2024



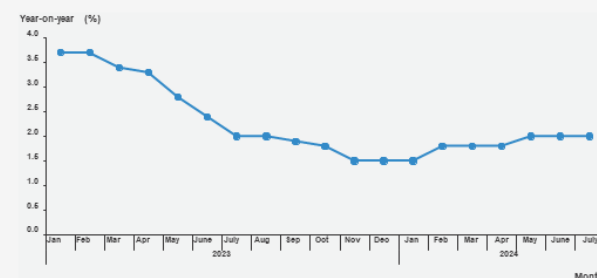
## Imports

**26.2%**  
AUGUST 2024



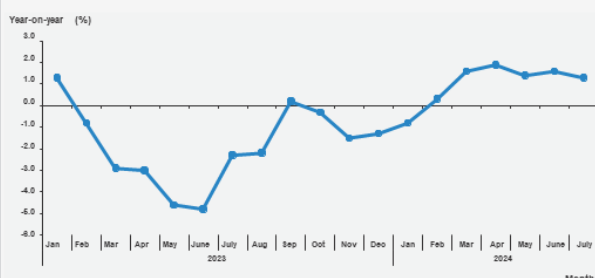
## Consumer Price Index (CPI)

**2.0%**  
JULY 2024



## Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

**1.3%**  
JULY 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

**Exhibit 2: GDP Growth Forecast for Developing Asia**

| Area                                     | 2023       | 2024                 |                      | 2025                 |                      |
|------------------------------------------|------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
|                                          |            | 1 <sup>st</sup> est. | 2 <sup>nd</sup> est. | 1 <sup>st</sup> est. | 2 <sup>nd</sup> est. |
| <b>Developing Asia</b>                   | <b>5.1</b> | <b>4.9</b>           | <b>5.0</b>           | <b>4.9</b>           | <b>4.9</b>           |
| <b>Developing Asia (excluding China)</b> | <b>5.1</b> | <b>5.0</b>           | <b>5.1</b>           | <b>5.3</b>           | <b>5.3</b>           |
| <b>East Asia</b>                         | <b>4.7</b> | <b>4.5</b>           | <b>4.6</b>           | <b>4.2</b>           | <b>4.2</b>           |
| China                                    | 5.2        | 4.8                  | 4.8                  | 4.5                  | 4.5                  |
| Hong Kong                                | 3.2        | 2.8                  | 2.8                  | 3.0                  | 3.0                  |
| Korea                                    | 1.4        | 2.2                  | 2.5                  | 2.3                  | 2.3                  |
| Taipei                                   | 1.3        | 3.0                  | 3.5                  | 2.7                  | 2.7                  |
| <b>South Asia</b>                        | <b>6.9</b> | <b>6.3</b>           | <b>6.3</b>           | <b>6.6</b>           | <b>6.5</b>           |
| India                                    | 8.2        | 7.0                  | 7.0                  | 7.2                  | 7.2                  |
| <b>Southeast Asia</b>                    | <b>4.1</b> | <b>4.6</b>           | <b>4.6</b>           | <b>4.7</b>           | <b>4.7</b>           |
| Indonesia                                | 5.0        | 5.0                  | 5.0                  | 5.0                  | 5.0                  |
| Malaysia                                 | 3.7        | 4.5                  | 4.5                  | 4.6                  | 4.6                  |
| Philippines                              | 5.5        | 6.0                  | 6.0                  | 6.2                  | 6.2                  |
| Singapore                                | 1.1        | 2.4                  | 2.4                  | 2.6                  | 2.6                  |
| Thailand                                 | 1.9        | 2.6                  | 2.6                  | 3.0                  | 3.0                  |
| Viet Nam                                 | 5.1        | 6.0                  | 6.0                  | 6.2                  | 6.2                  |
| <b>Caucasus dan Central Asia</b>         | <b>5.3</b> | <b>4.3</b>           | <b>4.5</b>           | <b>5.0</b>           | <b>5.1</b>           |
| Kazakhstan                               | 5.1        | 3.8                  | 3.8                  | 5.3                  | 5.3                  |
| <b>The Pacific</b>                       | <b>3.5</b> | <b>3.3</b>           | <b>3.3</b>           | <b>4.0</b>           | <b>4.0</b>           |

Source: Asian Development Outlook (ADO) July 2024

Note: 1st estimate in April 2023; 2nd estimate in July 2024