



## MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW (MESR) SPECIAL EDITION

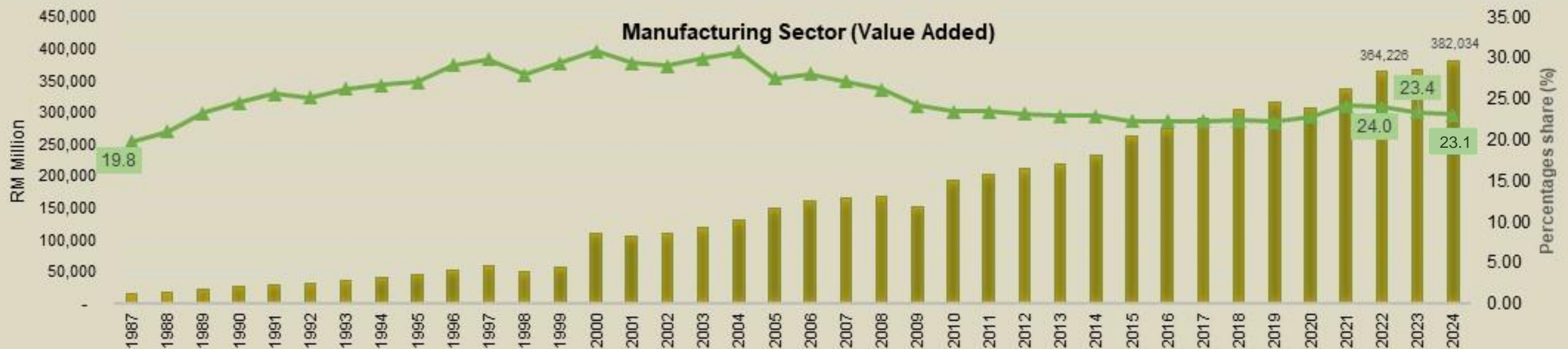
“NAVIGATING THE ECONOMIC LANDSCAPES”



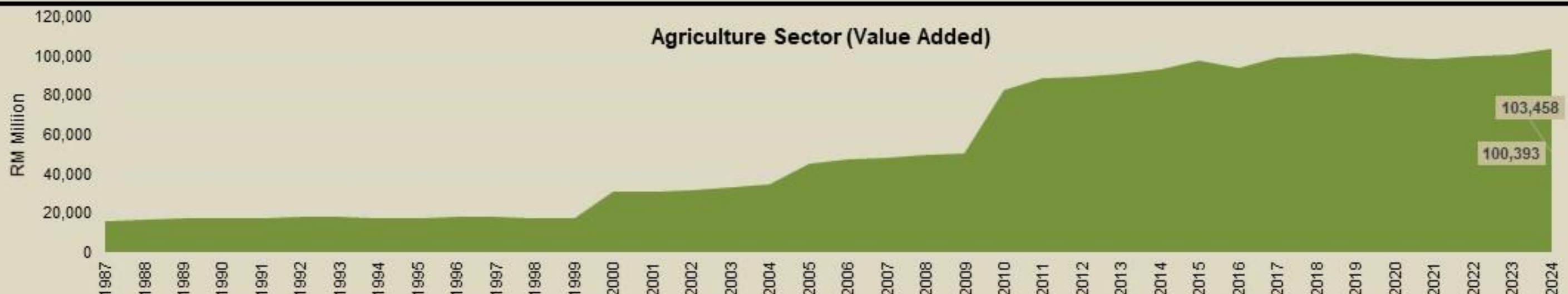
Gross Domestic Product GDP



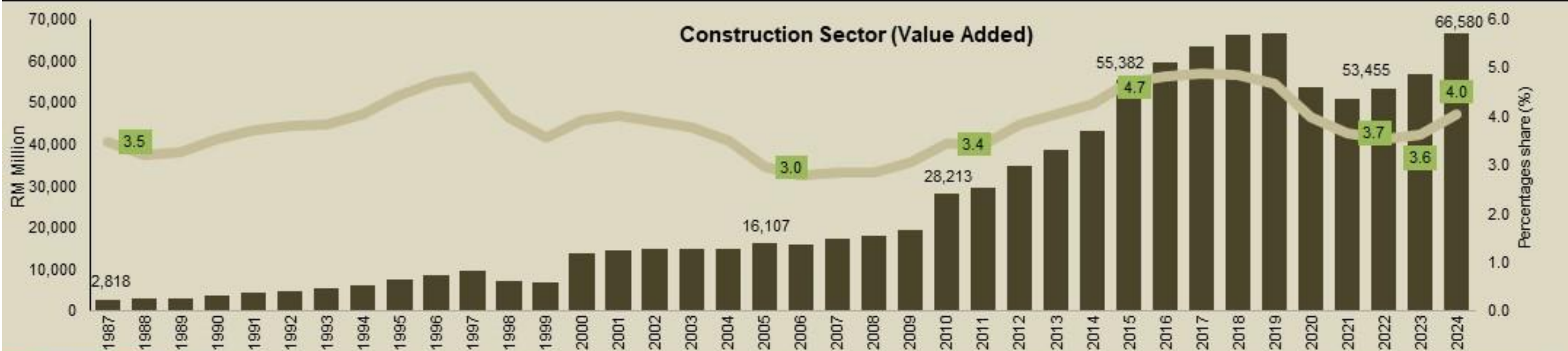
Manufacturing Sector (Value Added)



Agriculture Sector (Value Added)



Construction Sector (Value Added)





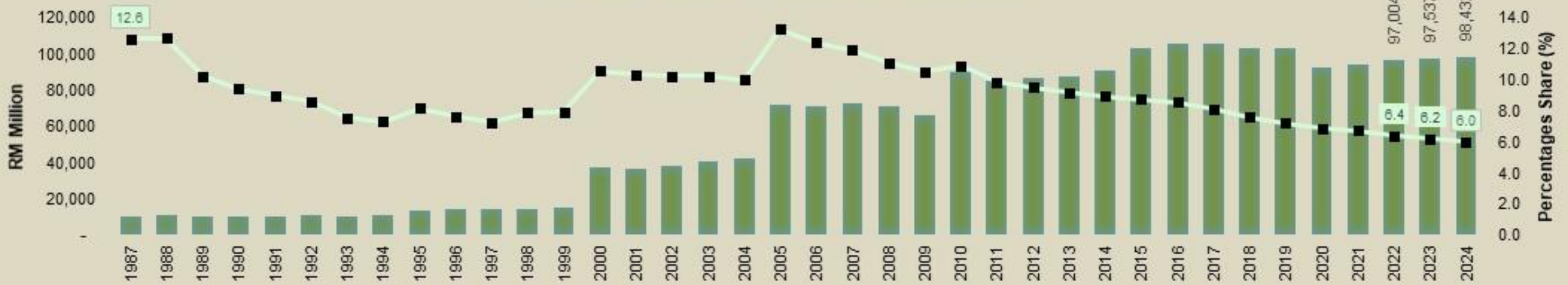


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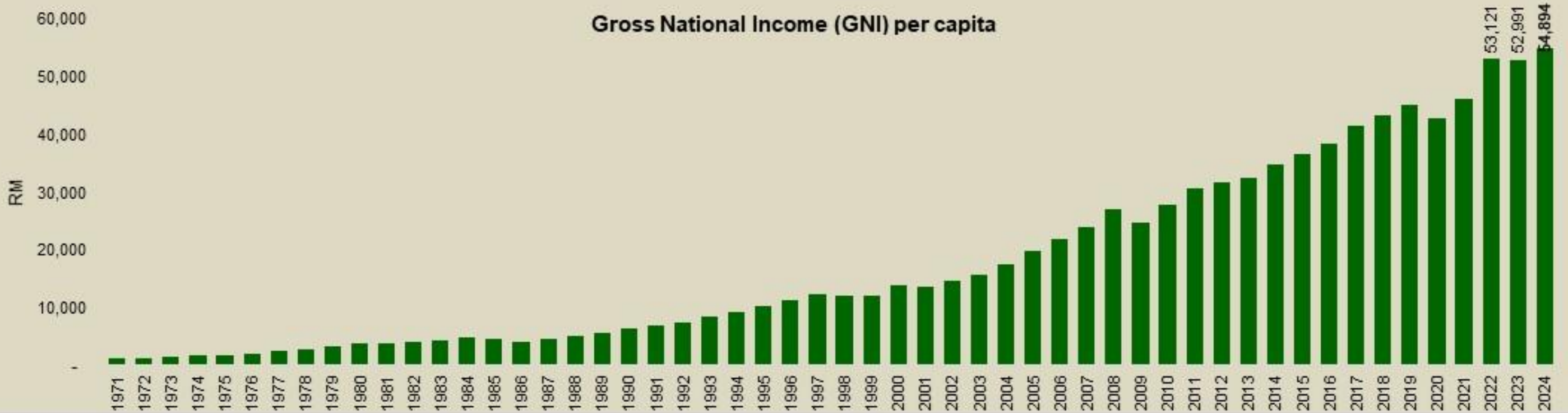
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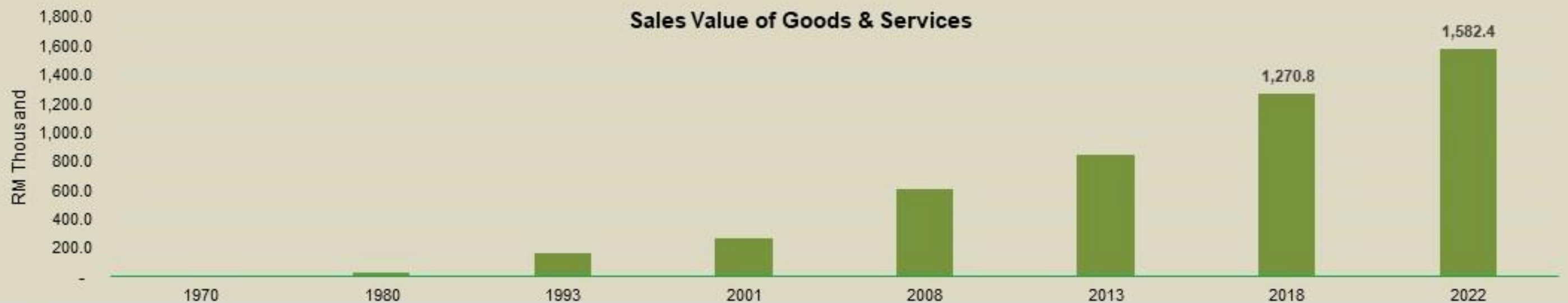
GDP Mining and Quarrying Sector (Value Added)



Gross National Income (GNI) per capita



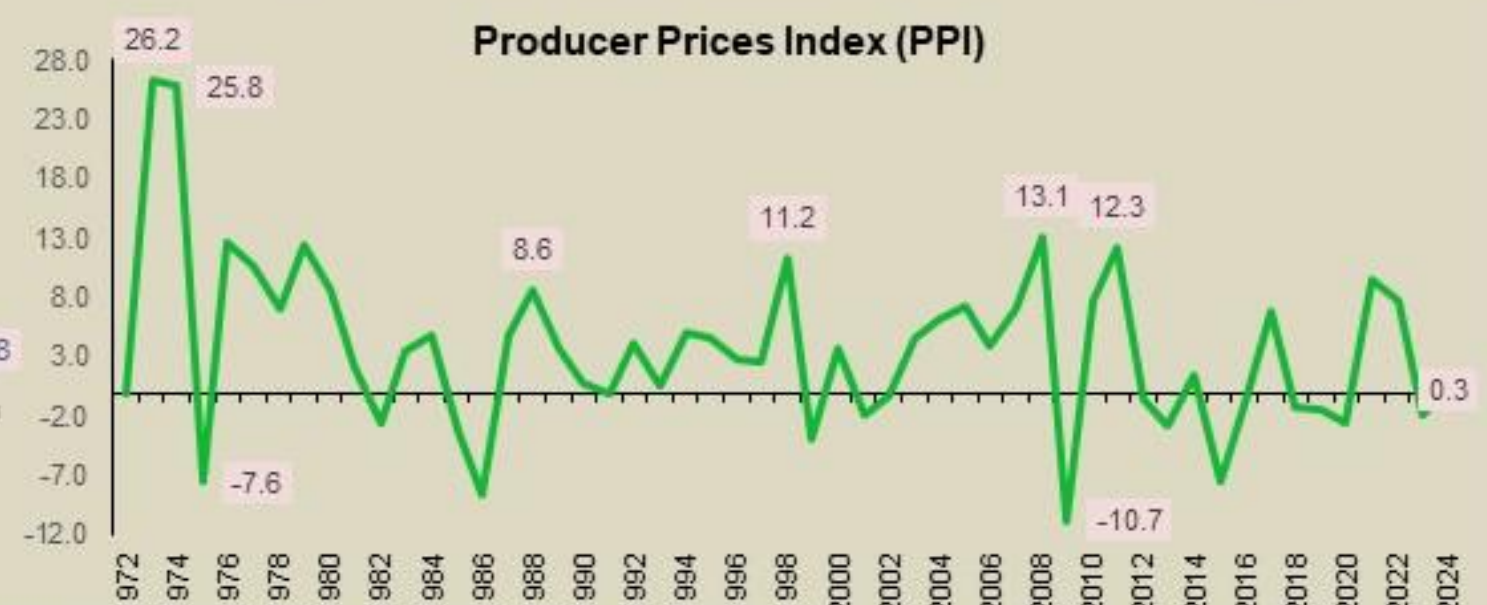
Sales Value of Goods & Services



Consumer Prices Index (CPI)



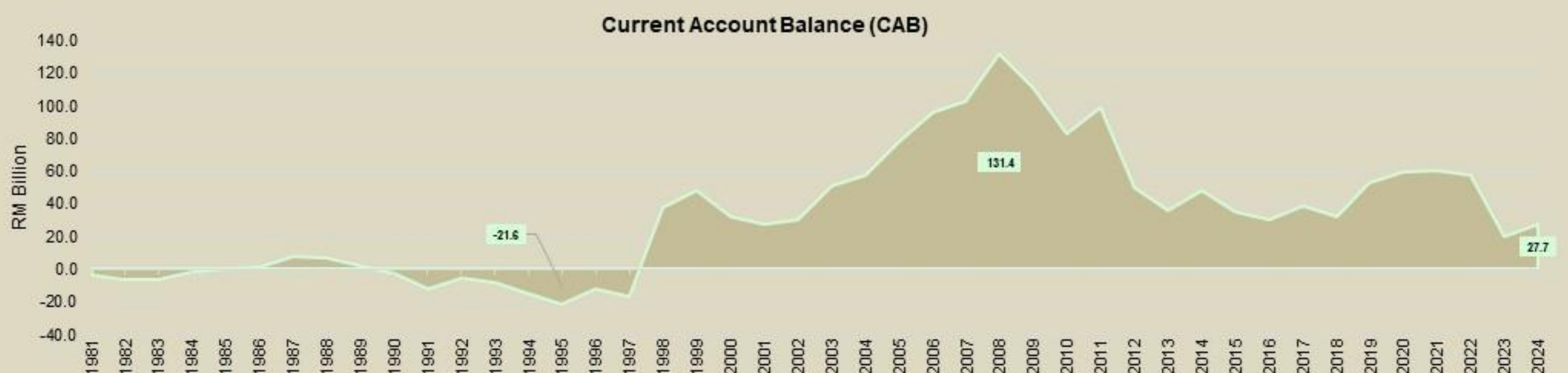
Producer Prices Index (PPI)







## “NAVIGATING THE ECONOMIC LANDSCAPES”





## ***Malaysia economic statistics review (MESR) special edition: A journey through Malaysia's economic evolution***

- This special edition provides a narrative detailing Malaysia's structural economic shifts, from the dominance of Agriculture and Mining in the 1970s to the rise of Manufacturing and the rapid expansion of the Services sector. This report also highlights economics shocks such as the financial and health crises, and the nation's strategic responses to sustain growth and stability
- Malaysia has faced several major economic crises, including the 1973 Oil Crisis and the 1985 Economic Crisis (with GDP growth 0.8% in 1975 and 1.0% in 1985), the Asian Financial Crisis from 1997 to 1998 and the Global Financial Crisis from 2008 to 2009 (with GDP growth 7.4% in 1998 and 1.5% in 2009), and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 to 2021, had a direct impact on global economic security and stability. Despite these challenges, the country has shown resilience, with the economy gradually recovering and recording positive growth. Most recently, **Malaysia achieved 5.1 per cent GDP growth in 2024 (2023: 3.5%)**.
- The contribution of the **Manufacturing sector** recorded a significant increase in its economic contribution, rising from 19.8 per cent in 1987 to a peak of 30.9 per cent in 2000. However, when Malaysia's economy faced a downturn following the global financial crisis in 2009, the contribution of the Manufacturing sector declined to 24.2 per cent. From 2010 to 2024, the Manufacturing sector's contribution remained between 22.2 per cent and 23.1 per cent.
- In the 1970s, Malaysia's **Agricultural sector** was the backbone of the economy, contributing 28.8 peratus (1970) to the GDP. Entering in the era of globalisation, agrofood exports and imports play a major role in ensuring the country's food supply is secured and boosting economic growth through international trade, with exports valued at RM46,373.9 million and imports at RM78,694.8 million in 2023.
- Since the 1980s, Malaysia's **Construction sector** has grown rapidly, driven by government-led infrastructure projects, economic corridors like ECER and Iskandar Malaysia; large-scale infrastructure including SMART highway, and the adoption of technologies like IBS and BIM, alongside mega projects like MRT, LRT3, and the Pan Borneo Highway. Despite challenges from the 1997 Asian Financial Crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic, the sector is now shifting towards greater sustainability and competitiveness in the era of globalisation, the sector contributing 4.0 per cent to GDP in 2024, up from 3.5 per cent in 1987.
- Malaysia's **Mining and quarrying sector** has evolved from traditional tin mining to the production of high-value petroleum, natural gas, and bauxite. In 2024, the sector contributed 6.0 percent to the total GDP with a value of RM98.4 billion, an improvement from RM10.2 billion in 1987.





- In line with the economic performance, **Gross National Income (GNI)** per capita was also affected, declining in 1975 and 1985 from previous year. In the post-pandemic period, Malaysia's GNI per capita has shown an upward trend, recording RM54,793 in 2024 as compared to RM52,942 in 2023.
- From 1970 to 2022, the total value of **sales of goods and services (DT)** rose sharply from RM9.4 billion to RM1.6 trillion, reflecting Malaysia's transformation from an agrarian economy to a contemporary, consumption-driven and service-oriented economy..
- **Malaysia's inflation (CPI)** has undergone various phases, influenced by both domestic and global factors. Over the period of nearly five decades (1980 to 2024), the Malaysia's annual inflation rate averaged 2.7 per cent, based on CAGR calculation, with the highest at 9.7 per cent in 1981 and the lowest at -1.2 per cent in 2020. In 2024, inflation eased to 1.8 per cent (2023: 2.5%).
- Since its introduction in 1973, Malaysia's **Producer Price Index (PPI)** has evolved from 2000 to 2024. Malaysia's economy experienced significant increase, which PPI increased by 0.3 per cent in 2024, rebounding from a 1.9 per cent decline in 2023.
- In 1980s, Agriculture remained a significant employer, though its share began to diminish in line with the structural shift. However, in 2023, the Services sector further solidified its dominance, accounting for 59.3 per cent of GDP and **employing 65.8 per cent of the workforce**, while Agriculture sector's share of employment declined to 9.1 per cent, highlighting ongoing **labour** migration to other sectors.
- From 1970 to 2024, **Malaysia's trade** grew rapidly, shifting from commodity exports like palm oil and rubber in the 1970s and 80s to high-tech products such as electronics and semiconductors from the 1990s onwards. Imports also increased with the inflow of raw materials and electronic components to support this industry.. In 2024, **exports** continued to rise, reaching RM1.5 trillion (1970: 5.2 billion), while **imports** amounted to RM1.4 trillion (1970:RM4.3 billion).
- Malaysia's **Current Account Balance (CAB)** shifted from deficits in the 1980s to a sustained surplus from the late 1990s, achieved its highest-ever surplus at RM131.4 billion in 2008, fuelled by strong global demand for commodities and robust export revenues. Despite the global financial crisis, both exports and imports increased, reflecting the resilience of Malaysia's trade sector. The CAB in 2024 was RM27.7 billion, predominantly driven by net exports of goods.

