





MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 11 | 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 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.

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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS R E V I E W

NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

The year-end of 2024 is around the corner, and the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) has released the 11th edition of the Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR). Hence, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the readers who continuously follow this MESR report for the latest information on Malaysia's economic scenario. MESR Series 11/2024 will provide a brief overview of the latest statistics released by DOSM for September 2024 and the third quarter of 2024, as well as some updates on statistics for October 2024. Additionally, this series includes an article titled "A Shift in Malaysia's Agriculture Landscape" that discusses Malaysia's Agricultural sector, challenges, and the 2024 Agriculture Census to improve policies and ensure food security.

According to the World Economic Outlook (WEO) report released in October 2024, global growth is projected to remain stable at 3.2 per cent for both 2024 and 2025. For advanced economies, growth in 2024 and 2025 is projected at 1.8 per cent, reflecting a stable outlook for medium-term growth with moderate but consistent expansion. The United States economy is projected to grow at 2.8 per cent in 2024 and 2.2 per cent in 2025. Meanwhile, for emerging markets and developing economies, growth is forecasted at 4.2 per cent for both 2024 and 2025, despite disruptions in commodity production and delivery following oil-related conflicts, social instability, and extreme weather events.

Looking at the domestic economic landscape, Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew at 5.3 per cent in the third quarter (Q3) of 2024, slower than the 5.9 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter. The economic expansion in Q3 2023 was supported by the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors. The GDP on the expenditure side was continuously driven by private final consumption expenditure followed by expenditure in Gross Fixed Capital Formation or investment in fixed assets.

The Services sector recorded a growth of 5.2 per cent, compared to 5.9 per cent in the previous quarter. The performance of this sector was supported by the Wholesale and Retail Trade subsector, which grew at 4.2 per cent (Q2 2024: 4.8%). The Manufacturing sector posted a better growth of 5.6 per cent in this quarter as compared to 4.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. The growth was underpinned by all subsectors, especially Electrical, Electronics, and Optical Products, which grew at 5.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 3.0%), and Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber, and Plastic Products, which increased by 4.4 per cent (Q2 2024: 4.1%). The Construction sector maintained strong growth of 19.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2024, up from 17.3 per cent recorded in the preceding quarter. The expansion was supported by strong performances in all segments, particularly in the Non-Residential Buildings, which recorded a significant double-digit growth of 28.1 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.8%), and Specialized Construction Activities, which grew at 21.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 27.0%).

On the demand side of the economy, private final consumption expenditure increased by 4.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 6.0%), attributed to expenditure on Transportation, Restaurants & Hotels, and Non-Alcoholic Food & Beverages. Furthermore, Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) increased by 15.3 per cent in this quarter, up from 11.5 per cent in the previous quarter. The performance of GFCF was driven by significant growth in Structures and Machinery & Equipment, which grew at 18.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 12.6%) and 12.3 per cent (Q2 2024: 11.8%), respectively. Meanwhile, Imports increased at a higher rate than Exports, with increases of 13.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.7%) and 11.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.4%), respectively. As a result, Net Exports contracted by 8.8 per cent, compared to an increase of 3.4 per cent in the previous quarter.

As an indicator of economic prospects, Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) remained positive in September 2024, recording a growth of 1.8 per cent, reaching 111.5 points compared to 109.5 points in the same month of last year. Looking at the long-term smoothed trend of LI remained above 100.0 points, Malaysia's economy is poised to sustain growth, supported by optimistic domestic economic performance. However, global challenges may pose potential risks to the growth trajectory. In conclusion, I hope that the MESR can serve as a valuable reference for all users, including those in the public and private sectors, research institutions, universities, and individual analysts. Your feedback and suggestions are always welcome to help us improve this report in the future.



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DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN November 2024

KEY REVIEW



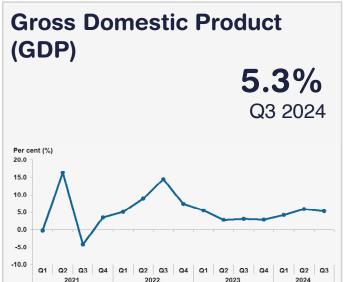
- The IMF's October 2024 World Economic Outlook projects global growth to remain stable at 3.2 per cent for both 2024 and 2025, with medium-term growth forecasted at a moderate 3.1 per cent, below pre-pandemic levels. Structural challenges such as aging populations and low productivity continue to constrain growth, despite improvements in short-term conditions supported by strong domestic demand and post-pandemic recovery.
- In Malaysia, the economy recorded a growth of 5.3 per cent in Q3 2024, easing from 5.9 per cent in the previous quarter, with the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors contributing significantly on the supply side. On the demand side, growth was primarily driven by private consumption, as well as higher spending on gross fixed capital formation.
- Natural rubber production declined by 5.6 per cent year-on-year to record 30,929 tonnes in September 2024 (September 2023: 32,757 tonnes). On a monthly basis, the production on monthly basis also fell by 13.9 per cent from 35,908 tonnes in August 2024. Similarly, Fresh fruit bunches production in October 2024 decreased by 6.5 per cent to 9,048,171 tonnes, contrasting with October 2023 (9,682,271 tonnes) and a 2.1 per cent decline from September 2024 (9,243,598 tonnes).
- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) grew by 2.3 per cent year-on-year in September 2024, driven by a 3.2 per cent rise in Manufacturing output and Electricity sector (3.9%). However, the Mining sector continued its decline, contracting by 2.2 per cent, while the IPI fell by 0.7 per cent compared to the previous month. In Q3 2024, the IPI recorded a 3.9 per cent increase, driven by growth in the Manufacturing and Electricity sectors.
- Simultaneously, the Manufacturing sector's sales value rose by 2.9 per cent year-on-year to RM162.3 billion in September 2024, slower than the 7.7 per cent growth in August. This was mainly driven by the Electrical & Electronics sub-sector, which grew by 5.8 per cent, along with the Food, Beverages & Tobacco sub-sector (5.6%) and Non-metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal & Fabricated Metal Products (5.1%). For the third quarter of 2024, the sales reached RM483.2 billion, reflecting a growth of 6.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 5.7%), primarily attributable to the Food, beverages & tobacco (12.3%); and Electrical & electronics products (8.1%) sub-sectors.
- In the third quarter of 2024, the Services sector gengerated a total revenue of RM618.5 billion, reflecting a year-on-year growth of 5.9 per cent compared to the same quarter in 2023. This growth was primarily driven by the Wholesale and Retail Trade, Food and Beverage, and Accommodation segment, which collectively contributed RM469.5 billion, an increase of 5.1 per cent.
- Malaysia's inflation rate eased to 1.8 per cent in September 2024. The growth was mostly driven by rises in the main group such as Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.1%); Transport (1.1%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.6%) and Information & Communication (0.4%). The CPI for October 2024 inched up to 1.9 per cent in October 2024 with the index stood at 133.4 points.
- The Producer Price Index (PPI) decreased by 2.1 per cent year-on-year in September 2024 compared to a 0.3 per cent increase in the previous month. The decline in the PPI was mainly influenced by a 16.1 per cent drop in the Mining sector and a 1.5 per cent contraction in the Manufacturing sector.
- In terms of Malaysia's transactions with the rest of the world, the Current Account Balance remained in a surplus, posting RM2.2 billion in the Q3 2024, as against RM8.2 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. The surplus was mainly driven by net exports of Goods account. Additionally, the Services account recorded an improvement with a lower deficit of RM1.6 billion (Q3 2023: deficit RM10.5 billion), especially contributed by a higher receipt in Travel.

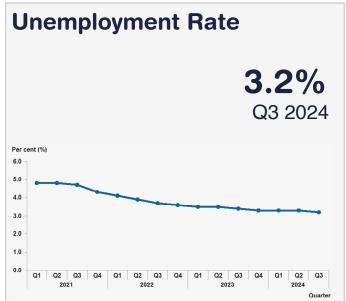
KEY REVIEW



- The inflows of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) surged to RM14.5 billion as compared to RM9.2 billion in Q3 2023, predominately from Singapore, Hong Kong and Switzerland. Meanwhile, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) registered a higher net outflow of RM18.9 billion as against RM12.3 billion (Q3 2023), mostly directed to Saudi Arabia, Indonesia and Canada.
- Malaysia's total trade rose by 13.7 per cent to RM743.2 billion in Q3 2024 and the exports of merchandise trade grew by 7.8 per cent year-on-year to RM384.1 billion. Meanwhile, the growth of imports surpassed the exports, reaching RM359.0 billion with a 20.8 per cent increase. As a result, the trade surplus recorded RM25.1 billion. For the October 2024, total trade increased by 2.1 per cent to reach a value of RM244.3 billion from RM239.3 billion in the corresponding period of preceding year. Exports inched up by 1.6 per cent to RM128.1 billion, while imports posted an increase of 2.6 per cent to RM116.1 billion. The trade balance remained in surplus with RM12.0 billion.
- Looking at the Malaysia's labour market performance, the labour force continued to grow in September 2024, rising by 0.1 per cent to 17.24 million, with the labour force participation rate (LFPR) inching up to 70.5 per cent. Employment also increased by 0.2 per cent to 16.69 million, while the unemployment rate remained steady at 3.2 per cent. In Q3 2024, the labour force expanded by 2.6 per cent year-on-year to 17.26 million with LFPR rising to 70.5 per cent (Q3 2023: 70.1%). The number of employed persons grew by 2.9 per cent to 16.72 million, while the unemployment fell by 4.4 per cent year-on-year to 547.9 thousand, bringing the unemployment rate down to 3.2 per cent from 3.3 per cent in the prior quarters.
- Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) showed a positive annual growth of 1.8 per cent in September 2024, reaching 111.5 points, driven primarily by a 30.4 per cent surge in the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index. Despite this, the LI's monthly performance fell by 2.6 per cent as most components, except the Real Money Supply (M1) and Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index, recorded declines. The smoothed long-term trend remained above 100 points, signalling continued economic growth for Malaysia, though global uncertainties may challenge this momentum.



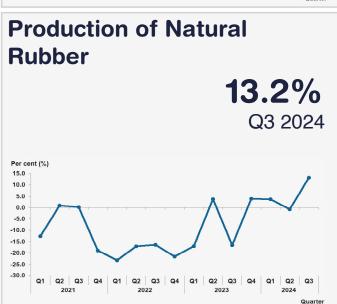




Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

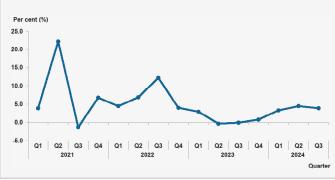
7.4% Q3 2024

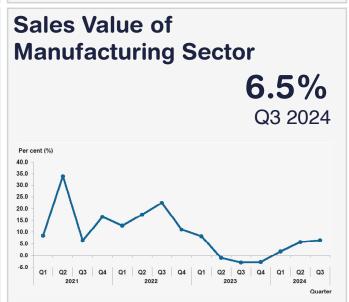




Industrial Production Index (IPI)

4.5% Q3 2024



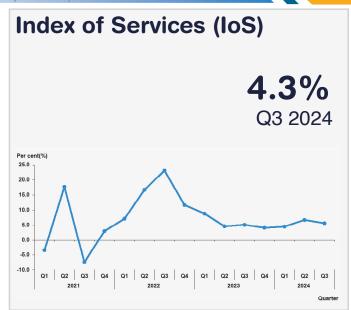


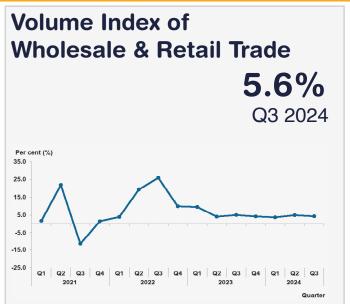
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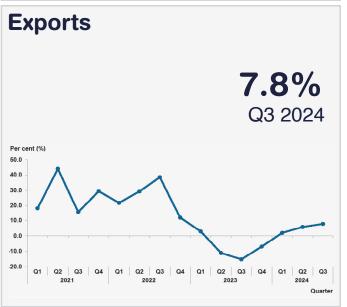
- 1) Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed in percentage.
- 2) The remaining indicators are expressed in year-on-year percentage change

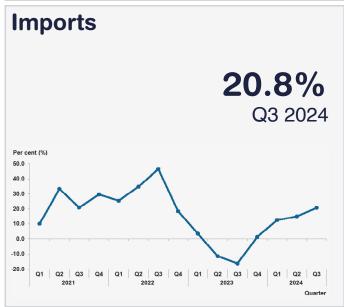


KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

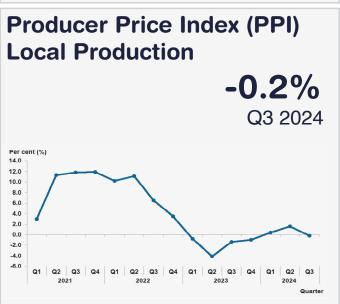














World Economy

According to the IMF World Economic Outlook (WEO) report for October 2024, global growth is expected to remain stable, with growth projections for 2024 and 2025 remaining at 3.2 per cent, indicating only slight changes from the updated forecasts in the July 2024.

Per cent (%) 8.0 7.0 6.0 5.0 4.2 4.2 4.0 3.3 3.2 3.2 3.0 18 18 1.7 2.0 1.0 0.0 2023 2024 2025 ■Global Economy Advanced Countries ■Emerging Market & Developing Countries

Chart 1: Projected Annual Real GDP Growth Rate (%), 2023-2025

Source: World Economic Outlook (October 2024), IMF

As shown in **Chart 1**, advanced economies forecast for the year 2024 has been raised to 1.8 per cent, reflecting a more optimistic outlook for economic recovery and stabilisation. The growth forecast for 2025 remains unchanged at 1.8 per cent, indicating a stable outlook for medium-term growth with moderate but consistent expansion.

In emerging markets and developing economies, disruptions in commodity production and delivery due to oil-related conflicts, social unrest and extreme weather events have led to downward revisions in growth projections for the Middle East, Central Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. However, strong demand for semiconductors and electronics, driven by substantial investments in artificial intelligence, has supported growth in these regions.

Table 1: Projections by Country (Real GDP growth), 2023 - 2025

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Country		Projections	
	2023	2024	2025
World Output	3.3	3.2	3.2
Advanced Economies	1.7	1.8	1.8
United States	2.9	2.8	2.2
Euro Area	0.4	8.0	1.2
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.4	4.2	4.2
China	5.2	4.8	4.5
India	8.2	7.0	6.5
Indonesia	5.0	5.0	5.1
Thailand	1.9	2.8	3.0
Vietnam	5.0	6.1	6.1
Philippines	5.5	5.8	6.1
MALAYSIA	3.6	4.8	4.4
Brazil	2.9	3.0	2.2
Mexico	3.2	1.5	1.3
Saudi Arabia	-0.8	1.5	4.6
Nigeria	2.9	2.9	3.2
South Africa	0.7	1.1	1.5

Source: World Economic Outlook (October 2024), IMF



The National Bureau of Statistics of China reported that in the first three quarters of 2024, China's GDP reached 94,974.6 billion yuan, recording a 4.8 per cent year-on-year growth at constant prices. By sector, there was growth in the primary industry, which increased by 3.4 per cent (5,773.3 billion yuan) followed by secondary industry which grew at 5.4 per cent (36,136.2 billion yuan) and the tertiary industry with a growth of 4.7 per cent (53,065.1 billion yuan). In terms of quarterly performance, GDP growth in the first quarter was 5.3 per cent, followed by 4.7 per cent in the second quarter and 4.6 per cent in the third quarter.

In the third quarter of 2024, Vietnam's GDP grew at 7.4 per cent year-on-year, fuelled by a 9.1 per cent increased in the industrial and construction sectors especially manufacturing sector which grew at the fastest pace of 11.4 per cent. The services sector rose by 7.5 per cent and agriculture grew at 2.0 per cent. For the first nine months of 2024, GDP increased by 6.8 per cent, with agriculture rose by 3.2 per cent, industry and construction by 8.0 per cent and services by 7.0 per cent. The economic structure for the first nine months showed that agriculture at 11.64 per cent, industry at 37.10 per cent, and services at 42.80 per cent. In terms of expenditure, final consumption grew at 6.2 per cent, contributing 62.7 per cent to overall growth, while exports increased by 17.0 per cent, imports by 17.1 per cent, and the trade balance by 0.7 per cent.

In the third quarter of 2024, Vietnam's GDP grew by 7.40 per cent year-on-year, fuelled by a 9.11 per cent increase in the industrial and construction sector, with manufacturing leading the growth at 11.41 per cent. The services sector rose by 7.51 per cent, while agriculture grew by 2.58 per cent. For the first nine months of 2024, GDP increased by 6.82 per cent, with agriculture rose by 3.20 per cent, industry and construction by 8.19 per cent and services by 6.95 per cent. The economic structure for the first nine months showed agriculture at 11.64 per cent, industry at 37.10 per cent, and services at 42.80 per cent. In terms of expenditure, final consumption grew by 6.18 per cent, contributing 62.66 per cent to overall growth, while exports increased by 16.94 per cent, imports by 17.05 per cent, and the trade balance by 0.66 per cent.

The Philippine GDP grew by 5.2 per cent year-on-year in the third quarter of 2024. The main drivers of this growth were wholesale and retail trade (5.2%), financial and insurance services (8.8%) and construction (9.0%). Among the major sectors, industry and services expanded by 5.0 per cent and 6.3 per cent, respectively, while the agriculture, forestry and fishing sector saw a decline of 2.8 per cent. On the demand side, household consumption was the largest contributor, rose by 5.1 per cent. Government spending grew by 5.0 per cent, gross capital formation (13.1%) and imports of goods and services (6.4%). However, exports of goods and services dropped by 1.0 per cent.

Malaysia's Economy

Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2024, from the 5.9 per cent growth recorded in the previous quarter (**Table 2**). The performance on the supply side was mainly supported by the Services, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. Meanwhile, on the demand side, Private final consumption expenditure continued to be the main driver, followed by expenditure in Gross fixed capital formation.

Table 2: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2022 – 2023 and Q1 2023 – Q3 2024

Kind of Economy	0000	0000		20	23		2024		
Activity	2022	2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Services	11.0	5.1	7.1	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.9	5.2
Manufacturing	8.1	0.7	3.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.9	4.7	5.6
Construction	5.1	6.1	7.4	6.2	7.2	3.6	11.9	17.3	19.9
Agriculture	1.3	0.7	1.4	-0.7	0.3	1.9	1.7	7.2	3.9
Mining & quarrying	3.5	0.5	1.6	-2.1	-1.1	3.5	5.7	2.7	-3.9
GDP	8.9	3.6	5.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	5.9	5.3

OVERVIEW



The **Services** sector recorded a growth of 5.2 per cent from 5.9 per cent in the last quarter. The performance of the Services sector was led by the Wholesale and retail trade sub-sector, which increased 4.2 per cent (Q2 2024: 4.8%). Likewise, the Transportation and storage sub-sector maintained double-digit growth of 10.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 10.5%), while the Business services sub-sector increased 8.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.4%).

The **Manufacturing** sector has showed a better growth in this quarter, increased by 5.6 per cent, as compared to 4.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. The growth was driven by all sub-sectors, especially the Electrical, electronic and optical products, which increased by 5.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 3.0%) and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products, which rose by 4.4 per cent (Q2 2024: 4.1%). Additionally, Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products continued to grow in this quarter, with an increase of 9.2 per cent and 7.6 per cent, respectively.

The **Construction** sector maintained its strong performance in the third quarter of 2024, with a growth of 19.9 per cent, up from 17.3 per cent recorded in the previous quarter. The strong growth was underpinned by robust performance across all segments, particularly the Non-residential buildings, which accelerated to impressive double-digit growth of 28.1 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.8%) and Specialised construction activities, which grew at 21.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 27.0%). Furthermore, Residential buildings and Civil engineering also showed double-digit growth of 22.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 14.1%) and 10.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 23.6%), respectively.

The **Agriculture** sector recorded slower growth of 3.9 per cent as compared to the 7.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. The performance was largely due to the Oil palm sub-sector which grew at 7.3 per cent (Q2 2024: 19.0%) resulted from a slower production of fresh fruit bunches. Besides, the Other agriculture sub-sector increased by 1.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 0.6%) and Livestock sub-sector rose to 2.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 5.8%).

The **Mining and quarrying** sector contracted by 3.9 per cent in this quarter, from a growth of 2.7 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. The downturn was mainly influenced by decline in the production of Crude oil & condensate and Natural gas, with decreased of 7.3 per cent (Q2 2024: 1.6%) and 2.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.9%), respectively. However, Other mining & quarrying and supporting services posted a modest growth of 2.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 7.2%).

Shifting towards the demand side of the economy, **Private final consumption expenditure** increased by 4.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 6.0%), driven by the consumption of Transport, Restaurants & hotels and Food & non-alcoholic beverages.

In addition, **Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)** accelerated to 15.3 per cent in this quarter from 11.5 per cent in the preceding quarter. The performance of GFCF was backed by the significant growth in the Structure and Machinery & equipment at 18.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 12.6%) and 12.3 per cent (Q2 2024: 11.8%), respectively. Additionally, Other assets expanded 10.7 per cent as compared to 4.2 per cent in the preceding quarter. In terms of GFCF by sector, the Private sector, which accounted for 80.0 per cent of GFCF, grew at 15.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 12.0%). Moreover, GFCF in the Public sector expanded by 14.4 per cent from 9.1 per cent in the previous quarter.

Government final consumption expenditure expanded to 4.9 per cent from 3.6 per cent in the previous quarter, led by spending on supplies and services. Meanwhile, **Imports** accelerated higher than **Exports** to in this quarter with the growth of 13.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.7%) and 11.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 8.4%), respectively. Thus, **Net exports** contracted by 8.8 per cent as compared to an increase of 3.4 per cent in the preceding quarter.



Table 3: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Type of Expenditure, 2022 – 2023 and Q1 2023 – Q3 2024

	0000	2022	O.	20	23		2024			
Type of Expenditure	2022	2023	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
Private final consumption	11.3	4.7	6.1	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.7	6.0	4.8	
Gross fixed capital formation	6.8	5.5	4.9	5.5	5.1	6.4	9.6	11.5	15.3	
Government final consumption	5.1	3.3	-2.0	3.3	5.3	5.8	7.3	3.6	4.9	
Exports	14.5	-8.1	-2.9	-9.0	-12.0	-7.9	5.2	8.4	11.8	
Imports	16.0	-7.4	-6.7	-8.8	-11.3	-2.6	8.0	8.7	13.5	
Net Exports	-1.5	-16.2	71.2	-11.9	-19.9	-52.9	-24.5	3.4	-8.8	
GDP	8.9	3.6	5.5	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	5.9	5.3	

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the third quarter of 2024, Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) registered a surplus of RM2.2 billion, primarily bolstered by net exports of goods and a lower deficit in Services. Conversely, the Financial Account recorded a net outflow of RM7.5 billion, a shift from a net inflow of RM17.1 billion in the previous quarter. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) reported a higher net inflow of RM14.5 billion, up from RM9.1 billion in the preceding quarter. Meanwhile, Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) showed an increased net outflow of RM18.9 billion as compared to RM5.3 billion in the previous quarter.

Malaysia's trade in October 2024 showed steady growth, where the total trade increased by 2.1 per cent or RM4.9 billion, reaching RM244.3 billion from RM239.3 billion in the same month of the preceding year. Exports rose by 1.6 per cent or RM2.0 billion to RM128.1 billion, while imports increased by 2.6 per cent or M3.0 billion to RM116.1 billion compared to RM113.2 billion the prior year. Additionally, the trade balance continued to show a surplus of RM12.0 billion or 7.6 per cent decreased from RM13.0 billion in October 2023. As compared to September 2024, exports, imports and total trade grew at 3.7 per cent, 4.8 per cent and 4.2 per cent, respectively. Conversely, the trade surplus declined by 6.2 per cent or RM0.8 billion, from RM12.8 billion.

The labour force continued to expand in the third quarter of 2024, with an increase of 0.7 per cent or 114.4 thousand persons, reaching a total of 17.26 million persons (Q2 2024: 17.15 million persons). Subsequently, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained at 70.5 per cent in the third quarter of 2024. As for the year-on-year comparison, the labour force registered an increase of 2.6 per cent to 17.26 thousand persons (Q3 2023: 16.82 million persons), while the LFPR went up by 0.4 percentage points to 70.5 per cent (Q3 2023: 70.1%).

In September 2024, the annual growth of Malaysia's Leading Index (LI) remained positive by recording 1.8 per cent, reaching 111.5 points as compared to 109.5 points in the same month of the previous year. The Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index was the main contributor to this increase, rising by 30.4 per cent. However, the monthly performance of the LI declined by 2.6 per cent due to decreases in most components, except for the Real Money Supply, M1 and Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index, accounting for 0.2 per cent respectively. Looking at the smoothed long-term trend in September 2024, the LI consistently exceeded 100.0 points, indicating that the Malaysian economy is expected to continue growing, backed by optimistic domestic economic performance. Nonetheless, global challenges may pose potential risks to this growth trajectory.

Chart 2: Leading Index (2015=100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to September 2024

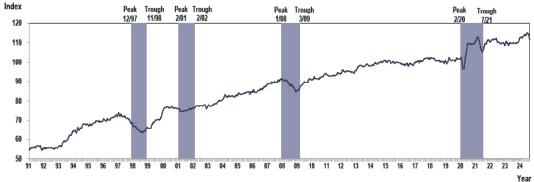
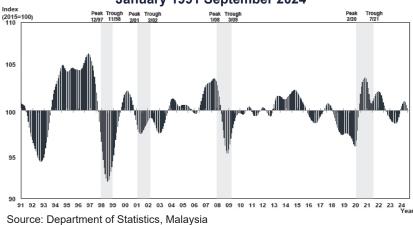
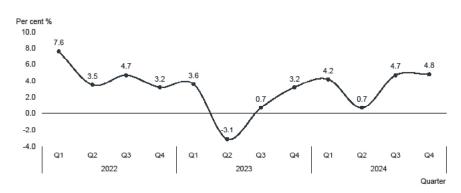


Chart 3: Leading Composite Index (Long Term Trend = 100) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas),
January 1991 September 2024



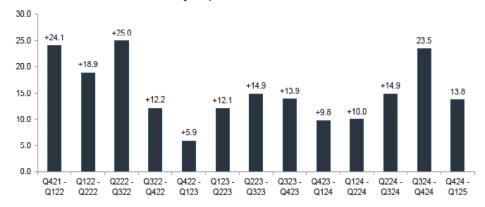
Besides, Businesses expect an optimistic economic surrounding the fourth quarter of 2024, with a positive confidence indicator of +4.8 per cent, the highest since the second quarter of 2022. Looking ahead, business prospects for the period October 2024 to March 2025 remain favourable, with a net balance of +13.8 per cent as against +23.5 per cent previously recorded. All sectors predict improved business prospects during the next six months. Sentiment in the Services sector is positive, with a net balance of +27.5 per cent for the same period, compared to +30.8 per cent in the previous quarter. The Wholesale and Retail Trade sector likewise expects a positive business outlook, with a net balance of +16.7 per cent from +10.6 per cent recorded previously. Concurrently, the Construction sector foresees a favourable business environment, with a net balance of +16.0 per cent compared to +21.7 per cent earlier. The Industry sector anticipates an improved business outlook, with a net balance of +4.3 per cent for the period of October 2024 to March 2025.

Chart 4: Quarterly Confidence Indicator, Malaysia, 2022 - 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 5: Net Balance of Business Performance Expectation for Upcoming Six Months by Sector, Malaysia, 2022 – 2024



AGRICULTURE CENSUS

A SHIFT IN MALAYSIA'S AGRICULTURE LANDSCAPE

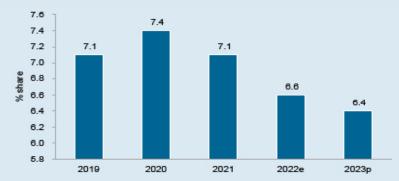
Azura Arzemi, Wan Nuraliya Afifah Wan Ramli dan Md Sobri Md Yusoff

Agriculture and Environment Statistics Division

INTRODUCTION

The agriculture sector is among the major contributors to the Malaysian economy, in terms of food supplies, export earnings and employment generation. However, the growth of this sector has not been as rapid as the other sectors. Agriculture sector contribute 6.4 per cent of the total Gross Domestic Product in 2023 (**Chart 1a**). Oil palm was the major contributor which was 35.9 per cent, followed by other agriculture (29.6%), livestock (16.6%), fishing (11.5%), forestry & logging (4.8%) and rubber (1.7%).

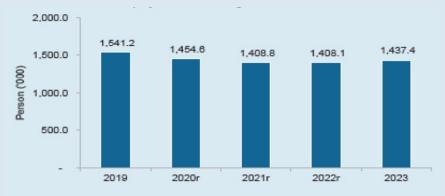
Chart 1a: Percentage Share Agriculture Sector to GDP, 2019-2023



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In 2023, there were approximately 1.43 million people employed in the agriculture industry in Malaysia. This indicated a slight increase from around 1.40 million people in the previous year(**Chart 1b**). The annual employment in the agriculture industry in Malaysia has been somewhat steady at around 1.4 million people.

Chart 2a: Employed Persons in Agriculture Sector, 2019-2023



In Malaysia, agriculture sector is divided into two main categories, namely industrial crops and agro-food. Structural changes in the economy have brought new issues and challenges in the agricultural sector. The main factors affecting landscape of agricultural sector in Malaysia are increase in food demand, high reliance on imports, rising food prices, and competition for land between agro-food and industrial crops. Policy in Malaysia has been put in place to ensure national food security as well as to increase productivity through intensive use of agricultural factors, through National Agrofood Policy (2021-2030) and National Agricommodity Policy (2021-2030). Additionally, the government is preparing a National Food Security Blueprint to transform the national food system.

OVERVIEW OF MALAYSIA'S 2023 ECONOMIC CENSUS: THE KEY FINDINGS

The Economic Census (EC) in Malaysia was established in accordance with international recommendations to conduct a national economic census every (5) five years. The EC 2023 marked the fifth census since its inception in 2001. The EC focuses on establishments, which include businesses and non-profit organisations that operate within the country. The EC serves as a critical tool for monitoring and evaluating government policies, and for providing data to government and private agencies. There are 1,131 industry code (based on Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification) covered consisting of Services (604 industries), Manufacturing (259 industries), Agriculture (140 industries), Construction (72 industries) and Mining & quarrying (56 industries). A total number of 19,000 agriculture establishments involved in upstream activity are covered in the EC 2023 during field operation.

The EC 2023 findings showed that a total of 12,998 active establishments were operating with compound annual growth rate (CAGR) at 1.6 per cent compared to seven years ago. Value of gross output rose 6.5 per cent to reach RM122.3 billion (2022) from RM77.5 billion (2015). Number of persons engaged in the agriculture sector recorded 518,130 persons in 2022 as compared to 567,476 in 2015 with total salaries & wages of RM9.5 billion.

THE 2024 AGRICULTURE CENSUS

Malaysia conducted the first Agriculture Census in the Federation of Malaya and Sarawak (1960) and Sabah (1961). The second Agriculture Census was held at the national level in Malaysia in 1977. The last agriculture census was held in 2005, meaning 19 years have passed, and the government needs up-to-date the accurate and complete data and information is needed to guide the formation, implementation, monitoring and assessment of agricultural policy.

The 2024 Agriculture Census (AC) aims to establish a solid foundation and new baseline of data regarding agricultural holdings, such as demographic details, agricultural yields, input costs, farm sizes, land use and ownership, mechanisation, and technology adoption. The AC 2024 will provide reliable statistics of households and establishments involved in agricultural activities, for planning and to help develop targeted policies and programmes. Also, in line with the goal of the government in improving the availability of food and achieving food security, the implementation of the census will create great impacts toward the development of the agricultural sector in Malaysia. The 2024 AC, which concluded on October 10, is expected to play a pivotal role in accelerating efforts to develop Malaysia's agriculture-based economy. The targeted coverage was 1.3 million agricultural households and 20,000 business establishments involved in any agricultural activity in the crop, livestock, fisheries & aquaculture and forestry & logging sub-sector.

In summary, the 2024 AC data will be a valuable input to the government and industry, including the following:

- will produce a new baseline that provides timely and reliable statistics for planning the country's agricultural sector:
- will strengthen the country's agricultural statistical system;
- will benefit from the development of the Integrated Agricultural Statistics Database covering agricultural data that includes agricultural data at upstream and downstream levels and combines census data with administrative data from various agencies up to state and district levels;

- will emphasise on food security's dimensions namely availability, access, consumption, stability and sustainability;
- for the modernisation of the agricultural sector and the empowerment of small-scale farmers;
- will be used as data measurement at the smallest level in an effort to achieve seven SDG goals; will benefit
 producers with new and improved farm programmes and services tailored to their region and needs and
 help make production and marketing decisions for the operations; and
- to make informed decisions such as where to locate processing or transportation facilities.

CONCLUSION

The statistics of the agricultural sector are key to understanding the challenges, potential, and policy direction needed to achieve sustainable food security. With good agricultural statistics in place, policy decisions and planning towards ensuring the sustainability of national food security can be achieved.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed in this article are those of the Division and do not represent the views of DOSM.

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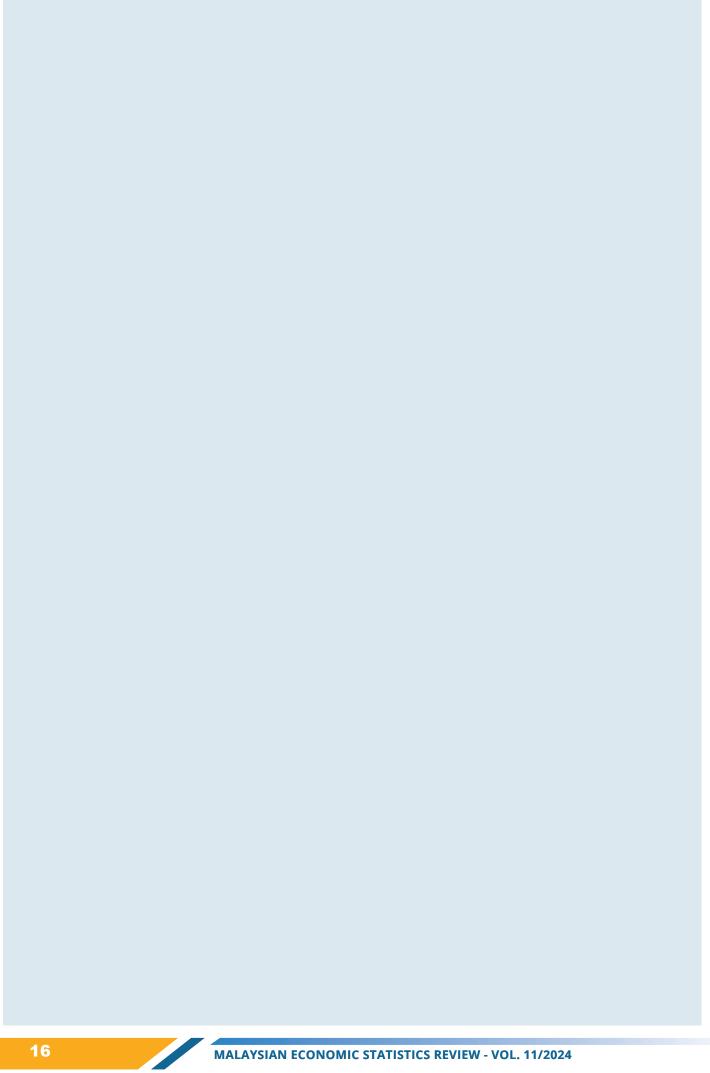
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Impacts of National Agrofood Policy towards Agriculture Sector in Malaysia

Why is the Census of Agriculture important to you?

Malaysia's Economic Census 2011 and the Strengthening of The Business Register

https://www.bernama.com/en/news.php?id=2314159



























MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 11/2024

MALAYSIA'S GDP

Q3 2024: 5.3% (Q2 2024: 5.9%)

Share Q3 2024

Services

2 🍱 5.2%

59.1%

Growth Q3 2024

Manufacturing

41) 🍱 5.6%

23.2%

Agriculture

3.9% 5.3%

Mining & quarrying

3.9% 7.0% Construction

19.9% 4.2%

PRODUCTION



Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)

Oct 2024: 9,048,171 tonnes 🔻 -6.5% Sep 2024: 8,650,592 tonnes 🔻 -1.1%



Production of Natural Rubber

Sep 2024: 30,929 tonnes 7 -5.6% Aug 2024: 35,908 tonnes 📤 14.7%



Industrial Production Index (IPI)

Q3 2024: A 3.9% Q2 2024: **4.5%**



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

Q3 2024: RM483.2b A 6.5% Q2 2024: RM464.2b **5.7%**



Revenue of Services Sector

Q3 2024: RM618.5b 4 5.9% Q2 2024: RM607.1b 6.8%



Volume Index of Services

Q3 2024: A 5.6% Q2 2024: A 6.7%

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Q3 2024: RM384.1b 7.8% Q2 2024: RM368.7b **5.8%**



Imports

Q3 2024: RM359.0b **20.8%** Q2 2024: RM336.8b **15.0%**

ABOUR MARKET



Number of Employed Persons

Q3 2024: 16.72 mil persons A 2.9% Q2 2024: 16.59 mil persons A 2.8%



Unemployment Rate

Q3 2024: 3.2% Q2 2024: 3.3%

PRICES



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

Q3 2024: A 1.9% Q2 2024: A 1.9%



Producer Price Index (PPI)

Q3 2024: 7 -0.2% Q2 2024: ___ 1.6%

b: billon Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 11/2024, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)



Oil Palm

Fresh fruit bunches produced in October 2024 contracted by 2.1 per cent to 9,048,171 tonnes as compared to September 2024 (9,243,598 tonnes) (**Chart 6**). Following to this, the year-on-year comparison also declined by 6.5 per cent as compared to October 2023 (9,682,271 tonnes).

Chart 6: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2023 - October 2024

Tonnes ('000)

Per cent (%)

12,000.0

10,000.0

8,000.0

4,000.0

Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct 2024

■ Production of FFB

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average yield of fresh fruit bunches by estates in October 2024 dropped by 1.3 per cent to 1.55 tonnes/ha as compared to September 2024 (1.57 tonnes/ha) (**Table 4**). The average of fresh fruit bunches yields by estates operated in Peninsular Malaysia decreased by 7.4 per cent to 1.63 tonnes/ha (September 2024: 1.76 tonnes/ha) whereas Sabah/Sarawak posted an increase of 4.2 per cent to 1.48 tonnes/ha (September 2024: 1.42 tonnes/ha).

Month-on-Month

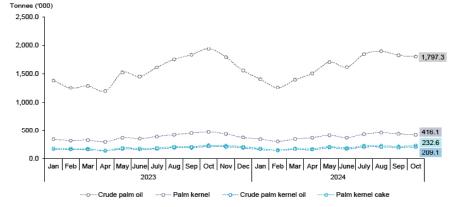
Table 4: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2023 - October 2024 (Tonnes/Ha)

Region						20	23					~					20	24				
Region	Jan	Feb	Mar	Арг	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct
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	1.09	1.17	1.27	1.43	1.40	1.56	1.65	1.57	1.55
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	1.61	1.81	1.89	1.76	1.63
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	1.22	1.03	1.07	1.14	1.25	1.23	1.36	1.45	1.42	1.48

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The production of crude palm oil and palm kernel edged down by 1.3 per cent (October 2024: 1,797,348 tonnes, September 2024: 1,821,933 tonnes) and 4.1 per cent (October 2024: 416,058 tonnes, September 2024: 433,785 tonnes) respectively. Contrarily, both Crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake showed an increase of 7.9 per cent (October 2024: 209,148 tonnes, September 2024: 193,836 tonnes) and 8.1 per cent (October 2024: 232,637 tonnes, September 2024: 215,166 tonnes) respectively.

Chart 7: Production of Major Oil Palm Products, January 2023 - October 2024



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board



The exports of palm oil continued to record a double digit growth of 11.1 per cent (October 2024: 1,732,448 tonnes, September 2024: 1,559,846 tonnes). The exports of palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake also showed similar trend which increased by 18.5 per cent (October 2024: 149,928 tonnes, September 2024: 126,506 tonnes) and 17.3 per cent (October 2024: 273,307 tonnes, September 2024: 232,944 tonnes) respectively.

Tonnes ('000) 2,000.0 1,800.0 a 1,732.4 1.600.0 1,400.0 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 May June July Aug Sep Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Chart 8: Exports of Palm Oil Products, January 2023 - October 2024

Notably, the imports of palm oil increased by 198.2 per cent to 16,347 tonnes in October 2024 as compared to 5,482 tonnes which recorded in the previous month. The imports of palm kernel oil showed a reduction of 65.6 per cent to 3,749 tonnes (September 2024: 10,887 tonnes).

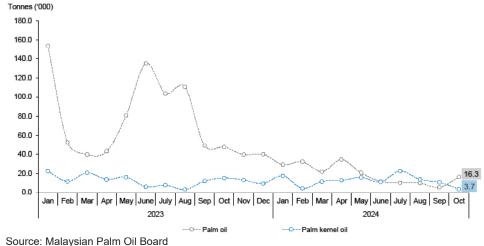


Chart 9: Imports of Oil Palm Products, January 2023 - October 2024

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

India imported 359,000 tonnes of palm oil from Malaysia last month, while Malaysia's palm oil purchases for the 12 months ending October 31 totalled more than 3.2 million tonnes.

India's vegetable oil imports from Malaysia in October comprised 318,015 tonnes of crude palm oil (CPO), 29,496 tonnes of refined palm oil and 11,497 tonnes of crude palm kernel oil (CPKO), according to figures released by trade group Solvent Extractors' Association of India (SEA).

India's overall vegetable oil imports in the 12 months from November to October fell three per cent to 15.96 million tonnes due to the increased of the domestic oilseed production and higher edible oil prices.

Source: 'India import 359,000 tan minyak sawit dari Malaysia bulan lalu', BH online 13 November 2024



Rubber

Natural Rubber (NR) production decreased by 13.9 per cent in September 2024 (30,929 tonnes) as compared to August 2024 (35,908 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 10**. Year-on-year comparison also showed a reduction of 5.6 per cent in the NR production (September 2023: 32,757 tonnes).

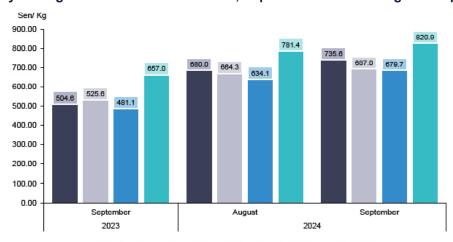
Per cent (%) 40.0 30.0 35.0 20.0 30.0 10.0 25.0 20.0 0.0 15.0 10.0 10.0 -20.0 5.0 0.0 -30.0 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep 2023 2024 Production ------ Month-on-Month

Chart 10: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2023 - September 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Smallholdings sector was the main contributor to the production of natural rubber in September 2024 accounted for 85.9 per cent (26,556 tonnes) and the remaining share was from the estate sectorwith 14.1 per cent (4,372 tonnes). Comparison month-on-month in the production of smallholder sector showed a decrease of 16.0 per cent while the estate sector increased 2.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the annual production of smallholdings and estate sectors declined by 5.2 per cent and 7.6 per cent, respectively as compared to September 2023.

The average monthly price showed that Concentrated Latex recorded an increase of 7.2 per cent (September 2024: 679.65 sen per kg; August 2024: 634.07 sen per kg) while Scrap increased by 3.4 per cent (September 2024: 687.01 sen per kg; August 2024: 664.26 sen per kg). Trend of prices for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) increased between 4.9 per cent and 7.1 per cent. According to the World Bank Commodity Price Data, the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) increased 9.8 per cent (from USD1.74/kg to USD1.91/kg) and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) rose 11.1 per cent (from USD2.39/kg to USD2.65/kg).



Scrap Price

Chart 11: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, September 2023 and August - September 2024

Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

■ Field Latex Price

■ Latex Concentrate Price



Total stocks of NR in September 2024 decreased by 1.6 per cent to 130,608 tonnes as compared to 132,755 tonnes in August 2024. Similarly, the year-on-year comparison also recorded a decrease of 14.6 per cent in stock as against 153,011 tonnes in September 2023.

Chart 12: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2023 – September 2024

Tonnes ('000)

250.0

200.0

150.0

Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep 2023

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Domestic consumption went up by 6.0 per cent to 23,169 tonnes as compared to 21,861 tonnes in August 2024. The consumption on an annual basis fell by 4.5 per cent (September 2023: 24,263 tonnes).

Tonnes ('000) Per cent (%) 30.0 15.0 25.0 5.0 6.0 20.0 0.0 15.0 -5.0 10.0 -10.0 5.0 -15.0 -20.0 Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Domestic Consumption ------ Month-on-Month

Chart 13: Domestic Consumption, January 2023 – September 2024

AGRICULTURE



Malaysia's exports of NR amounted to 39,915 tonnes in September 2024, decreased 30.6 per cent as against August 2024 (57,482 tonnes). China remained as the main destination for NR exports which accounted for 32.1 per cent of the total exports in September 2024, followed by the United Arab Emirates (15.6%), Germany (11.7%), the United States (6.6%) and Portugal (5.3%).

Gloves were the main exports of rubber-based products with a value of RM1.2 billion, a decrease of 23.0 per cent as compared to August 2024 (RM1.6 billion). The main exporting countries for rubber gloves were the U.S.A (19,356 tonnes), Germany (3,238 tonnes) and Turkiye (2,606 tonnes) as shown in **Table 5**.

Table 5: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, August 2024 and September 2024

Countries	Quantity	y (Tonnes)	Value (RM million)			
Countries	August 2024	September 2024	August 2024	September 2024		
United States	22,875	19,356	612.1	493.7		
Germany	3,750	3,238	98.8	79.0		
Turkiye	2,980	2,606	55.0	48.1		
United Kingdom	2,703	2,289	71.1	52.6		
Japan	2,554	2,003	77.1	61.3		
China	2,846	1,848	54.0	37.6		
India	1,642	1,544	26.4	23.4		
Poland	1,085	1,259	25.4	27.0		
Netherlands	1,506	1,155	36.8	28.7		
Italy	1,514	1,130	34.4	25.4		



INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) grew modestly, increased 2.3 per cent year-on-year in September 2024, following a growth of 4.1 per cent in the preceding month as shown in **Chart 14**. The output growth in the Manufacturing led the way, rising by 3.2 per cent (August 2024: 6.5%) coupled with the Electricity sector which rose by 3.9 per cent (August 2024: 4.2%). Meanwhile, the production of the Mining sector continued to decline for the third consecutive month, recording negative 2.2 per cent (August 2024: -6.4%). In comparison to the previous month, the IPI fell by 0.7 per cent compared to a 1.7 per cent increase in September 2024.

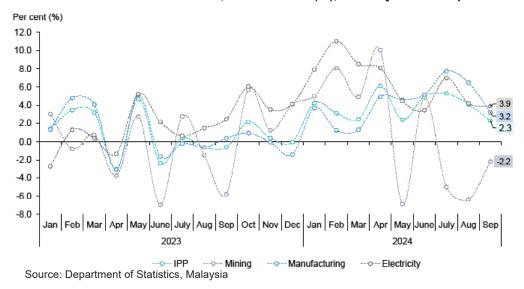


Chart 14: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), January 2023 - September 2024

The rise in output of the Manufacturing sector in September 2024 was primarily driven by expansion in export-oriented industries at 3.4 per cent, slower than 6.3 per cent recorded in the preceding month. The expansion of production was mainly supported by the steady growth of 8.6 per cent in the Manufacture of rubber product (August 2024: 11.1%); followed by the Manufacture of computer, electronics and optical products which increased by 5.9 per cent (August 2024: 8.7%). On a month-on-month basis, the export-oriented industries dropped by 1.6 per cent, after registered 3.0 per cent in August 2024.

The domestic-oriented industries grew by 2.7 per cent as against 7.1 per cent recorded in August 2024. The slower growth was primarily due to 14.9 per cent decline in the Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers (August 2024: 7.7%) along with a moderation in the Manufacture of food processing products which grew by 3.5 per cent (August 2024: 4.4%)

The output in the Mining sector shrank by -2.2 per cent in September 2024 (August 2024: -6.4%). The decline was primarily influenced by the Crude Oil & Condensate production, declined further to -11.4 per cent (August 2024: -5.7%), offset by a rebound in Natural Gas production which grew by 4.5 per cent (August 2024: -7.0%) during the month. Meanwhile, the generation of Electricity grew by 3.9 per cent year-on-year in September 2024 (August 2024: 4.2%). Compared to August 2024, the Mining index rose by 2.8 per cent while the Electricity index dropped by -3.8 per cent.

Looking at the performance of several countries, the IPI showed positive growth in China, Singapore, Vietnam, and Taiwan, Province of China. Conversely, the United States, South Korea, Thailand and Japan experienced a decline in IPI in September 2024.

For the third quarter of 2024, the IPI increased by 3.9 per cent compared to 4.5 per cent recorded in the second quarter of 2024 as depicted in **Chart 15**. The uptick was driven by the Manufacturing sector at 5.8 per cent growth, advancing from 4.9 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. In contrast, the IPI for Mining sector declined by -4.6 per cent (Q2 2024: 2.4%) while the Electricity sector posted a growth of 5.1 per cent (Q2 2024: 5.3%). On a quarter-on quarter basis, the IPI turned upward by 3.7 per cent.

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Chart 15: Industrial Production Index, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2021 - Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

2021

Meanwhile, throughout the first nine months this year (January – September 2024), the IPI improved by 3.9 per cent (January – September 2023: 0.7%) with all sectors posting an expansion, namely the Mining index (1.4%); Manufacturing index (4.3%); and Electricity index (6.4%).

2023

Manufacturing

2024

2022

Mining

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing sector's sales value reached RM162.3 billion, achieving 2.9 per cent year-on-year, grew at a slower pace from the 7.7 per cent recorded in the previous month (**Chart 14**). This was primarily driven by the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector, which grew by 5.8 per cent after a 10.3 per cent increase in August 2024. The growth was also supported by the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector, with an increase of 5.6 per cent, and the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products, which rose by 5.1 per cent. On a month-on-month basis, the sales value declined by 1.0 per cent from RM163.9 billion in August 2024.

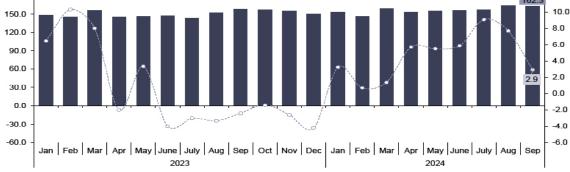
The sales value for the export-oriented industries, which accounted for 72.6 per cent, moderated to 3.0 per cent in September 2024 (August 2024: 7.7%). The Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products (6.9%); and the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (4.6%) were the key contributors to the growth of export-oriented industries during the month. Meanwhile, domestic-oriented industries grew by 2.5 per cent (August 2024: 7.6%) impacted by the decline in the sales value of the Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers industry at -7.3 per cent, as against 10.4 per cent increase in the preceding month. Offsetting the decline, the Manufacture of food processing products (6.9%) sustained the growth momentum; followed by the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (7.9%) and the Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (4.1%). As compared to the previous month, the sales value of both export and domestic oriented industries dropped by -1.1 per cent and -0.7 per cent, respectively.



180.0

INDUSTRY AND MANUFACTURING

Chart 16: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, January 2023 – September 2024 RM billion Per cent (%) 12.0 162.3



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

There were 2.39 million employees in the Manufacturing sector in September 2024, marking a 0.8 per cent increase compared to a 1.0 per cent growth in August 2024. The increase was observed largely in the Food, beverages & tobacco (2.4%); and the Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.8%). In comparison with the preceding month, the number of employees in this sector augmented by 0.5 per cent, improved against 0.4 per cent registered in August 2024.

-- O--- YoY

In September 2024, salaries & wages in the Manufacturing sector rose by 1.2 per cent, reaching RM8.23 billion. Compared to the previous month, salaries & wages increased by 1.4 per cent, following a marginal drop of 0.1 per cent in August 2024. This led to an increase on average monthly salaries & wages per employee by 0.4 per cent year-on-year to RM3,442. Simultaneously, the sales value per employee rose by 2.1 per cent to record RM67,861.

For the third quarter of 2024, sales of the Manufacturing sector reached RM483.2 billion, reflecting a growth of 6.5 per cent (Q2 2024: 5.7%) as in Chart 4. The increase was primarily attributable to the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector (12.3%); and Electrical & electronics products (8.1%) sub-sectors. Furthermore, the number of employees and salaries & wages during the quarter rose by 0.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 1.0%) and 1.7 per cent (Q2 2024: 1.4%), respectively.

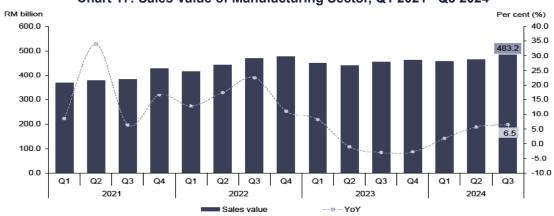


Chart 17: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, Q1 2021- Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the meantime, throughout the first nine months this year (January - September 2024), the sales value of the Manufacturing sector reached RM1,404.8 billion, an increased by 4.6 per cent as compared to the same period of 2023 (January - September 2023: 1.2%). The number of employees rose by 0.8 per cent to a total of 2.39 million persons, while salaries & wages grew by 1.4 per cent to RM73.8 billion. Subsequently, the sales value per employee stood at RM587,494, reflecting a growth of 3.8 per cent.

Performance In the upcoming months, Malaysia's Manufacturing sector is projected to maintain its growth, supported by the consistent export expansion despite a decline in the motor vehicle's output.



Services

In the third quarter of 2024, Malaysia's Services sector recorded a strong performance, with a revenue amounted to RM618.5 billion, marking a 5.9 per cent increase as compared to the previous year (**Chart 18**). Meanwhile, the Services Volume Index rose by 5.6 per cent, reaching 155.9 points. These results reflect the sector's robust performance, with quarter-on-quarter comparisons indicating a 1.9 per cent increase in revenue and a 2.5 per cent rise in the volume index, underscoring the continued strength and positive momentum in the Services sector.

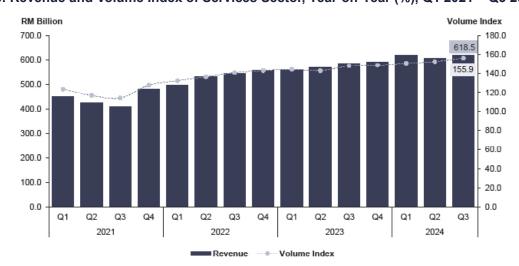


Chart 18: Revenue and Volume Index of Services Sector, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2021 - Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at performance analysis by segment, the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation increased by 5.1 per cent year-on-year to RM469.5 billion as compared to the same quarter last year (**Table 6**). This was supported by the favourable performance in Wholesale and Retail Trade (+5.1%); Food and Beverage (+5.4%); and Accommodation (+13.0%) sub-sectors. This growth also reflects the rising numbers of international and domestic tourists, which in turn have fuelled consumer spending and heightened demand across this segment, reinforcing tourism's key role in sustaining the sector's performance. Meanwhile, the Volume Index increased by 4.6 per cent to register 155.4 points (**Table 7**).

For the performance of Wholesale and Retail Trade sub-sector by activity, the Retail Trade activity grew at 5.9 per cent to RM192.0 billion. This was attributed to the Retail Sales in Non-specialised Stores (+7.2%), Retail Sales of Other Goods in Specialised Stores (+6.0%), and Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel in Specialised Stores (+6.3%). Meanwhile, sales value for Wholesale Trade activities increased by 4.3 per cent to RM199.3 billion, which was mainly contributed by Wholesale of Household Goods (+7.6%), Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco (+7.7%), and Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals (+6.5%). Next, sales value for Motor Vehicles activities grew by 5.0 per cent to RM55.1 billion.

In the third quarter of 2024, the Food and Beverage sub-sector recorded a year-on-year revenue increase of 5.4 per cent, reaching RM18.9 billion. Concurrently, the Volume Index for this sub-sector grew by 4.3 per cent, achieving 134.0 points as compared to the same period in 2023. Meanwhile, the Accommodation sub-sector registered a 13.0 per cent growth in revenue, totalling RM4.2 billion, with the Volume Index increased by 12.4 per cent to 165.2 points.

Next, the revenue of the Information & Communication and Transport & Storage segment grew by 6.1 per cent, reaching RM85.5 billion compared to the same quarter in the previous year. This growth was driven by the Transportation & Storage sub-sector, which recorded an increase of 9.4 per cent in revenue. Meanwhile, the information & Communications sub-sector grew 3.2 per cent year-on-year. For Volume Index, this segment recorded an increase of 6.3 per cent, with Transportation & Storage and Information & Communication sub-sectors rose by 10.6 per cent and 3.5 per cent, respectively, as compared to the third quarter of 2023.



The Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation, and Personal Services and Other Activities segment recorded a revenue of RM22.7 billion this quarter, reflecting a 12.2 per cent increase as compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This growth was primarily driven by the Private Health subsector, which posted an increase of 14.2 per cent in revenue. The Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sub-sector also recorded notable growth, with a significant 13.7 per cent year-on-year revenue increase. Next, the Private Education sub-sector's revenue rose by 9.8 per cent, with the Volume Index increasing by 7.6 per cent to record 136.2 points.

Revenue for the Professional, Real Estate and Administrative & Support Service segment increased by 11.2 per cent compared to the same quarter of the previous year. This growth was propelled by the Administrative and Support Service and Professional sub-sectors, which grew by 10.4 per cent and 9.1 per cent, respectively.

Table 6: Revenue of Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-year (%), Q2 2024 and Q3 2024

Segment	Quarter	Revenue ('000)	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food &	Q3 2024	469,521,970	5.1
Beverages and Accommodation	Q2 2024	461,421,483	6.4
Information & Communication and	Q3 2024	85,522,702	6.1
Transportation & Storage	Q2 2024	84,341,967	6.1
Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal	Q3 2024	22,735,034	12.2
Services and Other Activities	Q2 2024	21,836,269	12.4
Professional, Real Estate and	Q3 2024	40,713,364	11.2
Administrative & Support Services	Q2 2024	39,503,415	10.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Table 7: Volume Index of Services (2015=100) by Segment, Year-on-year (%), Q2 2024 and Q3 2024

Segment	Quarter	Volume Index	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food &	Q3 2024	155.4	4.6
Beverages and Accommodation	Q2 2024	152.6	5.1
Information & Communication and	Q3 2024	170.4	6.3
Transportation & Storage	Q2 2024	167.8	6.0
Business Services and Finance	Q3 2024	151.0	6.2
Dusiness services and Finance	Q2 2024	144.7	10.4
Other Services	Q3 2024	129.7	8.6
Outer Services	Q2 2024	126.3	7.4

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The income of e-Commerce this quarter reached RM300.5 billion, reflecting a 3.8 per cent increase year-on-year compared to the same quarter last year. In comparison to the previous quarter, e-Commerce revenue recorded a slight decline of 0.6 per cent (**Chart 19**).

RM Billion Per cent (%) 350.0 25.0 300.5 300.0 20.0 250.0 15.0 200.0 150.0 10.0 100.0 3.8 5.0 50.0 0.0 0.0 Q2 Q3 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q1 Q4 2021 2022 2023 2024 e-Commerce Income -- -- Annual Percentage Change

Chart 19: E-commerce Income, Q1 2020 - Q3 2024 (RM Million)

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The total number of persons engaged in the Services sector for this quarter stood at 4.5 million persons, an increase of 1.7 per cent year-on-year. This growth was led by the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation segment, which saw an increase of 1.6 per cent to record 3.0 million persons, followed by the Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage segment up 3.1 per cent. On a quarter-on-quarter basis, the number of persons engaged grew by 0.6 per cent, adding 25.6 thousand persons (**Table 8**).

Table 8: Number of Persons Engaged in the Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-year (%), Q2 2024 and Q3 2024

Segment	Quarter	Persons Engaged	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food &	Q3 2024	2,969,632	1.6
Beverages and Accommodation	Q2 2024	2,952,159	1.7
Information & Communication and	Q3 2024	526,817	3.1
Transportation & Storage	Q2 2024	522,138	2.9
Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal	Q3 2024	405,044	1.2
Services and Other Activities	Q2 2024	404,227	1.1
Professional, Real Estate and	Q3 2024	587,630	1.1
Administrative & Support Services	Q2 2024	584,986	0.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In this quarter, the total salaries and wages in the Services sector increased by 3.8 per cent year-on-year, amounting to RM33.0 billion. This was attributed by Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation and Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage segments which rose 3.3 per cent and 3.9 per cent, respectively (**Table 9**).



Table 9: Total of Salaries & Wages in the Services Sector by Segment, Year-on-year (%), Q2 2024 and Q3 2024

Segment	Quarter	Salaries & Wages (RM '000)	YoY
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food &	Q3 2024	17,170,117	3.3
Beverages and Accommodation	Q2 2024	16,937,712	3.2
Information & Communication and	Q3 2024	5,412,423	3.9
Transportation & Storage	Q2 2024	5,357,687	3.6
Private Health, Private Education, Arts, Entertainment & Recreation and Personal	Q3 2024	3,244,015	5.5
Services and Other Activities	Q2 2024	3,232,459	5.7
Professional, Real Estate and	Q3 2024	7,161,306	3.9
Administrative & Support Services	Q2 2024	7,082,555	3.0

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Prospects for the Fourth Quarter of 2024

Looking ahead to the fourth quarter of 2024, the Services sector is likely to experience steady growth, driven by robust activities in tourism, digital transformation and consumer demand. Furthermore, the holiday season in the fourth quarter will stimulate domestic movement, which is anticipated to boost demand for goods and services related to tourism.

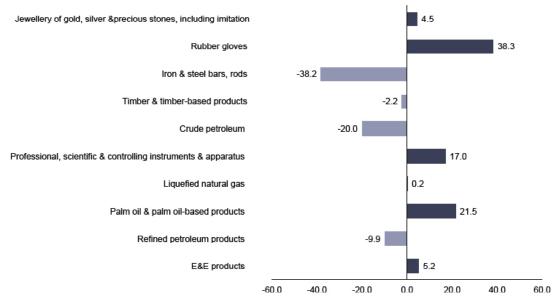


Merchandise Trade

Export performance in Q3 2024 demonstrated positive momentum, primarily driven by the United States, which increased by RM11.7 billion, followed by Taiwan (+RM7.2 billion), Singapore (+RM5.1 billion), and the European Union (EU) (+RM2.3 billion). A similar trend was observed in imports, with significant increases from the USA (+RM17.9 billion), followed by China (+RM11.7 billion), Taiwan (+RM8.5 billion), and Singapore (+RM4.3 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in Q3 2024 remained driven by China, Singapore, United States, and the EU, contributing a combined 50.1 per cent (Q3 2023: 48.7%).

Malaysia's export of merchandise performance remained stable with a positive growth, at a rate of 7.8 per cent year-on-year in Q3 2024, from RM356.3 billion in the same quarter of 2023 to RM384.1 billion. This encouraging achievement was mainly driven by the increase in exports of Electrical & electronic (E&E) products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products, up RM7.7 billion (+5.2%) and RM5.4 billion (+21.5%), respectively, for the second consecutive quarter as shown in **Chart 20.** In addition, Professional, scientific & controlling instruments & apparatus and Rubber gloves also contributed significantly to the double-digit positive growth, with an increase of RM2.2 billion (+17.0%) and RM1.2 billion (+38.3%), respectively. On the other hand, Crude petroleum and Timber & timber-based products turned around with declining trends, down RM1.5 billion (-20.0%) and RM126.0 million (-2.2%), respectively. E&E product turns arounds, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's main export products in Q3 2024, with an aggregate contribution of 55.7 per cent (Q3 2023: 57.2%).

Chart 20: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q3 2024

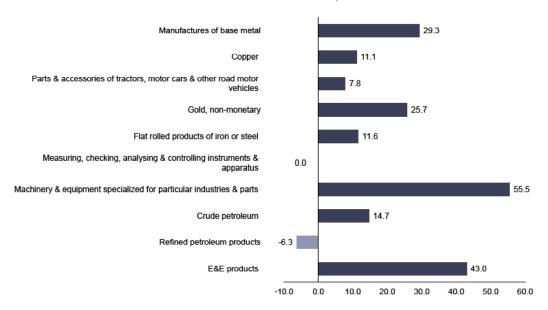


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Similar to exports, imports also recorded an increase in Q3 2024, surpassing export performance with a year-on-year growth of 20.8 per cent, reaching RM359.0 billion compared to RM297.2 billion in Q3 2023. The main driver of import growth was E&E products, which surged by 43.0 per cent or RM127.3 billion since the beginning of the quarter. Meanwhile, Flat rolled products of iron or steel and Parts & accessories for tractors, motorcars, & road other motor vehicles showed signs of recovery, rising by RM464.7 million (+11.6%) and RM381.7 million (+7.8%), respectively (**Chart 21**). On the other hand, Refined petroleum products saw a decline (+RM1.9 billion, -6.3%) after two consecutive quarters of positive performance. Similarly, Measuring, checking, analysing & controlling instruments & apparatus experienced a shift from positive to negative growth, albeit at a very minimal rate (-RM1.5 million, -0.03%). E&E products, Refined petroleum products, and Crude petroleum remained the main contributors to Malaysia's imports in Q3 2024, with a cumulative contribution of 47.4 per cent (Q3 2023: 44.4%).



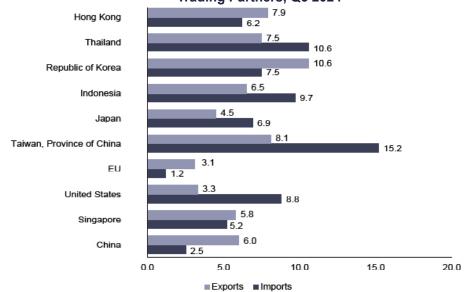
Chart 21: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The global economic improvement has also influenced the trade performance of Malaysia's key trading partners, which overall showed positive performance in Q3 2024, as illustrated in **Chart 22**.

Chart 22: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Exports and Imports for Malaysia's Top 10
Trading Partners, Q3 2024



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

External trade statistics by state for the period of Q3 2024 showed that the total trade increased RM89.6 billion or 13.7 per cent to RM743.2 billion, year-on-year. The increase in total trade was attributed by most states mainly in Pulau Pinang which rise by RM32.5 billion (+18.4%) followed by Johor RM23.6 billion (+17.2%), Selangor RM14.4 billion (+10.0%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM9.8 billion (+27.2%), Kedah RM6.6 billion (+19.9%), Perak RM3.7 billion (+21.3%), Terengganu RM1.9 billion (+39.5%), Sarawak RM1.6 billion (+4.9%), Sabah RM318.2 million (+3.1%), Kelantan RM163.1 million (+13.0%) and Perlis RM56.3 million (+7.8%). However, total trade decreased in W.P. Labuan RM2.3 billion (-56.5%), Negeri Sembilan RM2.1 billion (-11.5%), Pahang RM659.6 million (-4.6%) and Melaka RM277.0 million (-1.6%) as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

EXTERNAL SECTOR



Total exports increased RM27.9 billion or 7.8 per cent to RM384.1 billion compared to the same period last year. The increase in exports was attributed to the higher exports in most states such as Pulau Pinang (+RM14.9 billion), Johor (+RM7.6 billion), Perak (+RM2.8 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM2.6 billion), Selangor (+RM2.1 billion), Terengganu (+RM1.6 billion), Sarawak (+RM1.6 billion) and Kelantan (+RM80.6 million). However, exports decreased in W.P. Labuan (-RM2.3 billion), Pahang (-RM786.1 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM784.6 million), Sabah (-RM521.3 million), Kedah (-RM515.3 million), Melaka (-RM280.4 million) and Perlis (-RM65.8 million).

At the same time, imports also increased RM61.8 billion or 20.8 per cent to RM359.0 billion. The increase in imports was contributed by the higher imports in most states such as Pulau Pinang (+RM17.6 billion), Johor (+RM16.0 billion), Selangor (+RM12.3 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM7.2 billion), Kedah (+RM7.1 billion), Perak (+RM916.1 million), Sabah (RM839.5 million), Terengganu (+RM250.2 million), Pahang (+RM126.5 million), Perlis (+RM122.1 million), Kelantan (+RM82.5 million), Sarawak (+RM32.3 million) and Melaka (+RM3.4 million). However, imports decreased in Negeri Sembilan (-RM1.3 billion) and W.P. Labuan (-RM14.8 million).

Five states remained dominating the country's exports, accounting for 83.3 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with a share of 33.9 per cent, followed by Johor (20.8%), Selangor (17.0%), Sarawak (7.1%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (4.4%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor became the largest contributor with a share of 26.1 per cent, followed by Johor (22.4%), Pulau Pinang (21.9%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (8.0%) and Kedah (6.6%).

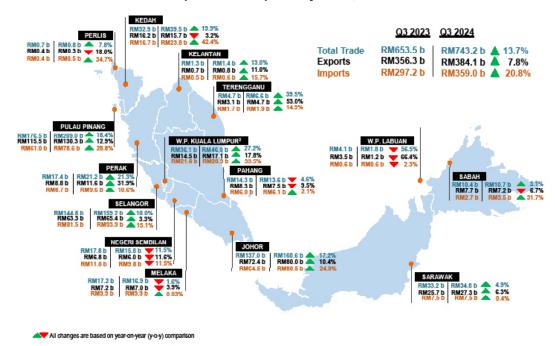


Exhibit 1: Exports and Imports by State, Q3 2023 and Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

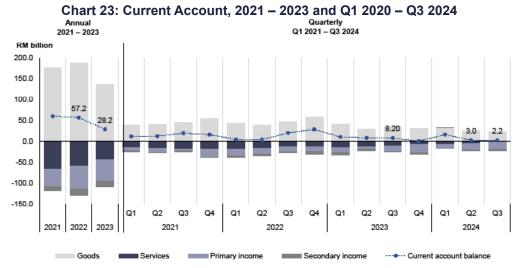
- 1. Exports and imports activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.
- 2. Exports and imports value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya.



Balance of Payments

Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a surplus of RM2.2 billion in the third quarter of 2024 (Q3 2024), compared to RM8.2 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. This surplus was primarily supported by net exports in the Goods account (**Chart 23**).

The Goods account recorded net exports of RM23.1 billion in the third quarter of 2024 compared to RM33.6 billion in the same quarter of 2023. Exports of goods increased to RM289.6 billion in the third quarter of 2024 (Q3 2023: RM261.3 billion). The main exports were Electrical & electronics (E&E), Petroleum products and Palm oil & palm oil-based products, specifically to Singapore, United States and China. Imports of goods also increased to RM266.4 billion in the third quarter of 2024 (Q3 2023: RM227.7 billion). These imports were mainly driven by Intermediate goods, particularly parts and accessories of capital goods (excluding transport equipment) as well as Capital goods. The top sources for imports were China, Singapore, and the United States.



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Services account registered a lower deficit of RM1.6 billion in the third quarter of 2024 compared tot RM10.5 billion over the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. The improvement was driven by a higher surplus in Travel and a lower deficit in Other business services.

Exports of services were valued at RM63.9 billion, while imports of services amounted to RM65.4 billion in the third quarter of 2024. Travel recorded the highest export value, amounting to RM25.7 billion. The second highest export was Other business services (RM10.8 billion) followed by Transport (RM9.4 billion). Meanwhile, the largest contributors to service imports were Transport (RM16.9 billion), Travel (RM14.7 billion), and Other business services (RM13.7 billion).

Table 10: Summary on Balance of Payments, Q3 2024 and Q3 2023

	Q2 2024	Q2 2023
Current Account Balance	Surplus RM2.2b	Surplus RM8.2b
Goods	Surplus RM23.1b	Surplus RM33.6b
Services	Deficit RM1.6b	Deficit RM10.58b
Primary Income	Deficit RM17.0b	Deficit RM12.9b
Secondary Income	Deficit RM2.4b	Deficit RM2.0b
Financial Account	Net outflow RM7.5b	Net inflow RM17.8b
Reserve Assets (as at end)	RM491.5b	RM517.1b

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

EXTERNAL SECTOR



The Primary Income account registered a higher deficit of RM17.0 billion in the third quarter of 2024 as compared to RM12.9 billion (Q3 2023) (**Table 10**). This was due to higher earnings by foreign companies in Malaysia.

Meanwhile, the Secondary Income account registered a higher deficit of RM2.4 billion for the third quarter of 2024 compared to RM2.0 billion in the same quarter of the previous year. This was due to higher payments in personal grants and gifts, along with an increase in workers' remittances to other countries.

Performance of Investments

In regards to investment, Direct investment recorded a higher net outflow of RM4.3 billion in this quarter compared to RM3.1 billion in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

From July to September 2024, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) registered a higher inflow of RM14.5 billion as compared to RM9.2 billion during the same period in the previous year. This increase was primarily driven by higher inflows into Equity & investment fund shares (**Chart 24**). Services sector, predominantly the Information & communication subsector, registered the largest portion of FDI flows during this quarter, followed by the Construction sector. The main sources of FDI were Singapore, Hong Kong, and Switzerland.

As of the end of the third quarter of 2024, the cumulative investment of FDI stood at RM945.5 billion compared to RM916.0 billion in the same quarter of 2023. The Services sector remained the largest recipient with a total value of RM496.3 billion, followed by Manufacturing (RM383.1 billion) and Mining & quarrying (RM40.8 billion). In terms of FDI position, Asia was the leading region, driven largely by investments from Singapore and Hong Kong.

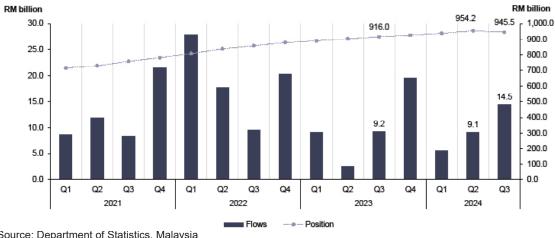


Chart 24: Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia, 2020 - 2023 and Q1 2020 - Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia Note: Negative value refers to outflow

Meanwhile, **Direct Investment Abroad (DIA)** by Malaysian investors recorded a higher net outflow of RM18.9 billion in the third quarter of 2024 as **against** RM12.3 billion in the same period of the previous year (**Chart 25**). The main contributors to these outflows were Manufacturing sector, followed by Services sector, primarily in Financial activities sub-sector, and Mining & quarrying sector. The primary destinations for DIA were Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, and Canada.Malaysia's DIA position decreased to RM599.8 billion as compared to RM661.7 billion in the third quarter of 2023.

The Services sector was the main contributor to the DIA position, followed by Mining & quarrying and Agriculture. The major sources for DIA position were Singapore, Indonesia and the Cayman Islands.

RM billion RM billion -35.0 800.0 671.8 661.7 700.0 -30.0 599.8 600.0 -25.0 500.0 -18.9 -20.0 400.0 -150-12.3300.0 -10.0 200.0 -5.0 100.0 0.0 nη O1 Ω1 Ω1 Ω1 03 Ω2 04 02 03 Ω2 Ω3 Ω2 Ω3 2021 2022 2023 2024

Chart 25: Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) Flows in Malaysia, Q1 2020 - Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia Note: Negative value refers to outflow

As of the end of the third quarter of 2024, Malaysia's International Investment Position (IIP) registered net liabilities of RM38.6 billion from net assets of RM81.0 billion in the previous quarter. The total financial assets position was valued at RM2.33 trillion, while total liabilities amounted to RM2.37 trillion. Additionally, Malaysia's International Reserves stood at RM491.5 billion at the end of the quarter.

■ Flows

Position



Labour Scenario

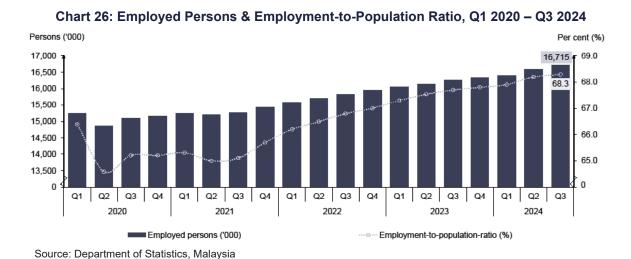
Malaysia's economic growth remains on track to reach 4.0 to 5.0 per cent in 2024, supported by strong domestic demand and an improving export sector, as indicated in Bank Negara Malaysia's (BNM) recent reports. During Q3 2024, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew by 5.3 per cent, with supply-side performance mainly driven by the services, manufacturing, and construction sectors. On the demand side, private final consumption expenditure remained as the primary driver, followed by expenditure in gross fixed capital formation. This trajectory aligns with BNM's growth target for the year, although vulnerabilities persist due to potential external shocks and global inflation uncertainties.

In the third quarter of 2024, the Malaysian government prioritized Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to strengthen the economy and enhance the labour force by allocating a budget for programmes that promote business and entrepreneurship. This initiative led to increased participation in MSME, which in turn strengthened the labour market. Additionally, the growing demand for Malaysian products boosted exports and attracted investments, particularly in the semiconductor manufacturing sector. Moreover, the government promoted tourism-related activities, particularly in agriculture. This initiative expanded the tourism sector, thus generated more job opportunities in the services sector, and encouraged greater labour market participation, thereby strengthening the labour force amid a positive economic outlook.

These factors have contributed to a stable labour market throughout the quarter, keeping the unemployment rate at 3.2 per cent, which is returning to pre-pandemic levels in 2019. This indicated consistent improvement driven by a growing labour force. Meanwhile, the continuous demand for labour led to a 1.2 per cent year-on-year increase in employment, equivalent to 109.2 thousand jobs. Consequently, the labour supply remained abundant as the labour force participation rate increased to 70.5 per cent in the third quarter of 2024. From the perspective of labour demand, the positive momentum in the economic sector continued this quarter with the total number of jobs increasing to 9,012 thousand, representing a year-on-year growth of 1.2 per cent compared to Q3 2023 (8,903 thousand jobs). This quarter saw a notable of 31.8 thousand newly added jobs, increasing opportunities for those seeking to enter the labour market in Q4 2024.

Labour Supply

In the third quarter of 2024, the number of employed persons increased significantly by 2.9 per cent (+464.6 thousand) compared to 2.8 per cent in the previous quarter to record 16.72 million persons. Consequently, the ability of the economy to create employment as measured by the employment-to-population ratio increased by 0.6 percentage points from the same quarter of the preceding year to 68.3 per cent. In the meantime, employed persons also registered a moderate quarter-on-quarter growth of 0.7 per cent (+124.3 thousand), compared to 1.2 per cent in Q2 2024. During the same period, the employment-to-population ratio posted a rise of 0.1 percentage points (**Chart 26**).

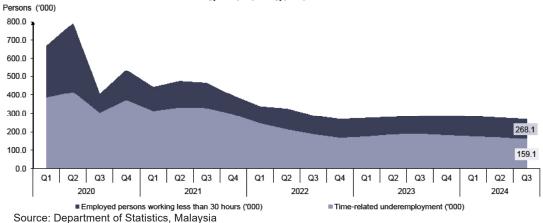




Compared to the same quarter last year, the number of employed persons who worked less than 30 hours per week decreased by 2.8 per cent to 268.1 thousand persons (Q2 2024: 275.8 thousand persons). Hence, the percentage share of those who worked less than 30 hours per week to the total employed encompassed 1.6 per cent for the third quarter of 2024.

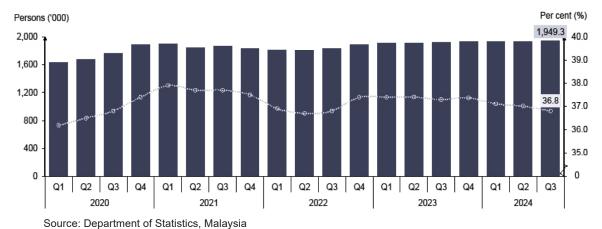
In addition, the number of persons in time-related underemployment or those who were employed less than 30 hours per week and were able and willing to work additional hours posted a decline of 15.8 per cent (-29.8 thousand) compared to the same quarter of the previous year, reaching 159.1 thousand persons. In line with this, the rate of time-related underemployment descended by 0.2 percentage points year-on-year to 1.0 per cent. On a quarterly basis, this group decreased by 6.3 per cent (-10.6 thousand) while the rate remained steady at 1.0 per cent (**Chart 27**).

Chart 27: Employed Persons Working Less than 30 hours per Week and Time-Related Underemployment, Q1 2020 – Q3 2024



Meanwhile, the skill-related underemployment which encompassed those with tertiary education but working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations, showed a positive growth of 0.7 per cent to record 1.95 million persons. As for quarter-on-quarter comparison, those who were in the skill-related underemployment also rose by 0.7 per cent (+13.4 thousand persons) compared to Q2 2024. Furthermore, the rate of skill-related underemployment to employed persons with tertiary education declined slightly by 0.2 percentage points to 36.8 per cent (Q2 2024: 37.0%) (Chart 28).

Chart 28: Skill-Related Underemployment, Q1 2020 - Q3 2024



During Q3 2024, the number of unemployed persons declined by 4.4 per cent (-25.2 thousand) compared to the same quarter in the previous year, reaching 547.9 thousand. Likewise, the national unemployment rate recorded 3.2 per cent after registering a year-on-year decrease of 0.2 percentage points. The same trend persisted from the previous quarter, whereby the number of unemployed person lowered by 1.8 per cent (-9.9 thousand), while the unemployment rate decreased by 0.1 percentage point to 3.2 per cent in Q3, indicating a growing labour force and an increasing labour force participation rate (**Chart 29**).

Persons ('000) Per cent (%) 1,000 15.0 800 12.0 9.8 600 9.0 547.9 400 6.0 3.2 200 3.0 0 n n Q1 Ω2 Q3 Ω4 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Ω3 Q2 2021 2023 2020 2022 2024 Unemployed persons ('000) Unemployment rate (%) •••···Unemployment rate (15-24 years) (%)

Chart 29: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, Q1 2020 - Q3 2024

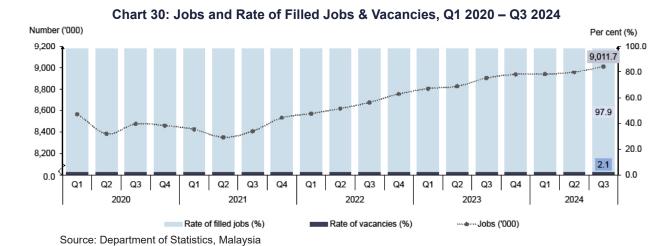
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour Demand

Labour demand recorded the highest number compared to the previous quarter. During Q3 2024, labour demand continued its upward trend, with job numbers in the economic sector rising by 1.2 per cent (+109.2 thousand) year-on-year, to record a total of 9.01 million jobs. On a quarterly basis, job numbers grew modestly by 0.6 per cent (+56.7 thousand), indicating stable growth in labour demand during the quarter.

In this quarter, the number of filled jobs recorded was 8,820 thousand, remained at 97.9 per cent. Next, the vacancy rate also stayed at 2.1 per cent with 191.8 thousand vacancies. However, both rates did not change from the previous quarter (**Chart 30**).

Breaking down by economic activity, the Services sector was the main contributor with a percentage share of 51.8 per cent of total jobs (4.67 million), followed by the Manufacturing sector with 27.6 per cent (2.49 million). The Construction and Agriculture sectors made up 14.1 per cent (1.27 million) and 5.6 per cent (501.0 thousand) of total jobs, respectively. Meanwhile, the Mining & Quarrying sector held the smallest share of total jobs, with 0.9 per cent or equivalent to 80.2 thousand jobs.





In terms of composition by skills category for filled jobs, the semi-skilled category contributed the largest share in this quarter, representing 5.53 million filled jobs (62.7%). It was followed by the skilled category, with 2.21 million filled jobs (25.0%) and the low-skilled category with 1.09 million filled jobs (12.3%). By economic activity, the Services sector accounted for 51.8 per centor equivalent to 4,671 thousand jobs. The Manufacturing sector came next with a share of 27.6 per cent, totalling 2,489 thousand jobs. Meanwhile, the Construction and Agriculture sectors accounted for 14.1 per cent (1,270 thousand) and 5.6 per cent (501 thousand) of the filled jobs, respectively. The Mining & Quarrying sector had the lowest proportion at 0.9 per cent, recording 80 thousand filled jobs (**Chart 31**).

Chart 31: Filled Jobs by Skills, Q1 2020 - Q3 2024 Number ('000) Per cent (%) 9,000 100.0 8,800 8,820.0 80.0 8.600 60.0 8,400 8,200 40.0 62 7 8 000 20.0 7,800 0.0 0.0 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q3 Q1 Q1 Q2 2023 2022 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Analysing the job vacancies by skills category, the semi-skilled category marked the largest share, comprising 55.9 per cent (107.1 thousand). The skilled category represented 24.8 per cent of the total job vacancies came next, totalling 47.5 thousand vacancies, followed by the low-skilled category with 36.8 thousand vacancies (19.1%). In terms of composition by economic activity, the Manufacturing sector was the largest contributor of job vacancies, comprising 56.9 per cent (109.1 thousand). It was then followed by the Agriculture and Construction sector with 16.7 per cent (32.0 thousand) and 13.2 per cent (25.4 thousand) respectively (**Chart 32**).

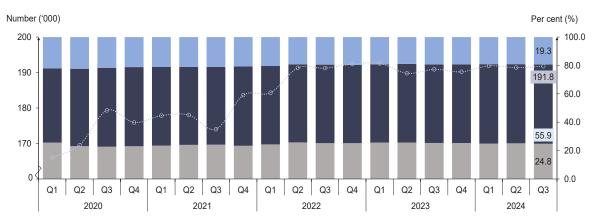
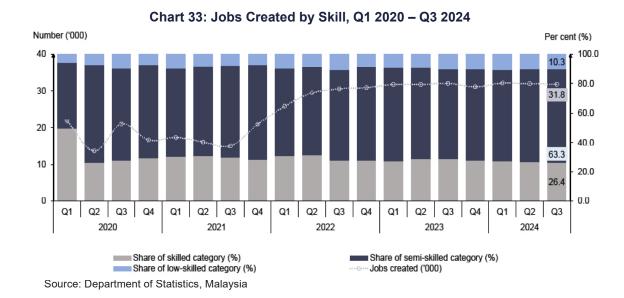


Chart 32: Vacancies by Skill, Q1 2020 - Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Breaking down the jobs created by skills category, more than half or 63.3 per cent of total jobs created in Q3 2024 were concentrated in the semi-skilled category registering 20.1 thousand jobs. The skilled category ranked second with a share of 26.4 per cent of total jobs created to record 8.4 thousand newly added jobs, followed by the low-skilled category which accounted for 10.3 per cent (3.3 thousand) in this quarter. As for the economic activity, the jobs created in the Services sector was 49.5 per cent (15.7 thousand), while Manufacturing came in second with 34.4 per cent (10.9 thousand), followed by Construction at 11.5 per cent (3.7 thousand) (**Chart 33**).



Labour Productivity

Looking at year-on-year performance, labour productivity as measured by value added per hour worked rose by 2.6 per cent in Q3 2024 after registering an increase of 2.5 per cent in the previous quarter, to bring the level of productivity at RM43.3 per hour. On a quarterly basis, total hours worked increased by 0.6 per cent, registering slightly slower growth of 1.1 per cent in Q3 2024 (**Chart 34**).

Looking at labour productivity per hour worked by economic sector in Q3 2024, all sectors showed annual positive growth, except the Mining & Quarrying sector, which registered a decrease of 5.7 per cent, following a 3.7 per cent increase in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, the Construction sector escalated the highest by 20.1 per cent in labour productivity per hour worked, surpassing a 19.1 per cent increase in the previous quarter.

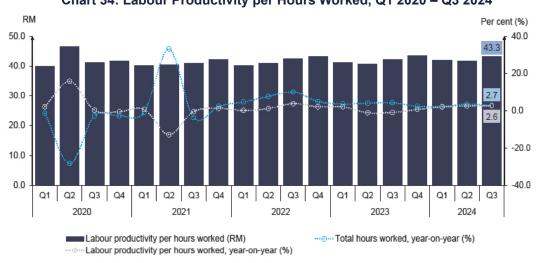


Chart 34: Labour Productivity per Hours Worked, Q1 2020 - Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, labor productivity which was measured as value added per employment, increased by 2.4 per cent to reach RM25,077 per person in Q3 2024. As for the total employment, there was also an increase of 2.9 per cent, totalling 16.7 million employments (Q2 2024: 16.6 million employments) (**Chart 35**).



Breaking down by economic sectors, labour productivity per employment in all sectors showed positive year-on-year growth in Q3 2024 except Mining & Quarrying sector which recorded a decrease at 4.0 per cent. Meanwhile, the highest increase was contributed by the Construction sector at 18.9 per cent, then followed by Services (1.2%), Manufacturing (4.1%) and Agriculture sector (2.9%).

RM ('000) Per cent (%) 30.0 20.0 25.1 15.0 25.0 10.0 20.0 5.0 0.0 15.0 -5.0 10.0 -10.0 5.0 -15.0 -20.0 0.0 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q4 Q2 Q3 Q1 Q1 Q1 2024 Labour productivity per employment ('000) ····@··· Total employment, year-on-year (%) --- Labour productivity per employment, year-on-year (%)

Chart 35: Labour Productivity per Employment, Q1 2020 - Q3 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Conclusion

Malaysia's labour market has remained on a steady growth in Q3 2024, supported by consistent rises in both supply and demand. The number of employed persons continued to be on a positive trend while rate of unemployment declined 3.2 per cent since being stagnant at 3.3 percent in the last three preceding quarters. Looking at the third quarter of this year, the labour demand in the industries recorded the highest number since 2018. The number of jobs continued on upward trend which was in line with the decrease in unemployment rate, due to rise in filled jobs in slight decrease of jobs created. Nonetheless, there was a marginal increase in the number of vacancies, reflecting that there were more job opportunities throughout the quarter. As for labour productivity, both value added per employment and value added per hour worked achieved a significant rises as against the same quarter in 2023.

Moving Forward

It is anticipated that Malaysia's economy will continue to grow in Q4 2024, supported by effective policy measures and growing consumer confidence. Hence, the overall labour market performance is anticipated to remain resilient, supporting sustained employment opportunities and recovery in various sectors in line with the current positive economic developments in the upcoming quarters.



Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation rate eased to 1.8 per cent in September 2024, compared to 1.9 per cent in August 2024 (**Chart 36**). The moderation was driven by slower increases in the main groups, including Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services, 3.1 per cent (August 2024: 3.2%); Transport, 1.1 per cent (August 2024: 1.3%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance, 0.6 per cent (August 2024: 0.7%) and Information & Communication, 0.4 per cent (August 2024: 0.5%).

However, Recreation, Sport & Culture recorded a marginal increase to 2.1 per cent as compared to August 2024 (2.0%). Meanwhile, Restaurant & Accommodation Services (3.2 %), Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (3.1%), Food & Beverages (1.6 %), Health (1.6%), and Education (1.5%) stood at the same rates as the previous month. Clothing & Footwear remained in negative trend, declining further to negative 0.3 per cent (August 2024: -0.2%).

Per cent (%)
8.00
7.00
6.00
4.00
3.00
3.00
1.00
Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May June July Aug Sep
2023

Chart 36: Overall CPI, Food & Beverages and Restaurant & Accommodation Services, Year-on-Year (%),

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

-o-- Overall CPI

The inflation for the main group of Transport increased at a slower pace to 1.1 per cent in September 2024 as compared to 1.3 per cent in August 2024. The increase was mainly contributed by the subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment which eased to 1.4 per cent as compared to August 2024 (1.8%). The increase in the expenditure class of Fuels & lubricants for personal transport equipment to 0.4 per cent as compared to August 2024 (1.2%) has contributed to the increase of this subgroup.

The increment was in line with the increase in the average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia, RM3.04 per litre (September 2023: RM2.15 per litre) and slowed down in the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97, RM3.28 per litre (September 2023: RM3.40 per litre) (**Chart 37**).

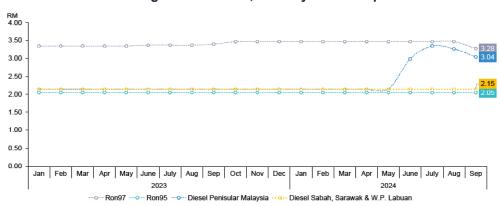


Chart 37: Average Price of Fuel, January 2023 - September 2024

W.P.: Wilayah Persekutuan

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



The Food & Beverages group which contributes 29.8 per cent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight rose 1.6 per cent, the same rate as recorded since July 2024. Out of the 247 Food items, 144 items (58.3%) recorded price increases as compared to September 2023. The main subgroup of Food at home which contributes 52.0 per cent of total Food & Beverages group recorded a marginal increase to 0.4 per cent as compared to August 2024 (0.3%) (**Table 11**).

Table 11: Percentage Change on Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), September 2024

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) September 2024
Food & Beverages	29.8	1.6
Food	29.0	1.6
Food away from home	13.4	2.8
Food at home	15.6	0.4
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	0.5
Meat	2.3	0.7
Fish & other seafood	3.9	-1.0
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	0.1
Oils & fats	0.7	0.2
Fruits & nuts	1.1	0.6
Vegetables	1.8	1.9
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	0.8
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	1.5
Non-alcoholic beverages	0.8	2.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, the inflation for the third quarter of 2024 expanded by 1.9 per cent to 133.2 as against to 130.7 in the same quarter of the preceding year (Q2 2024: 1.9%). As for quarter-on-quarter basis, the inflation recorded a slower positive growth of 0.4 per cent as compared to 0.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2024 (**Chart 38**).

Chart 38: Consumer Price Index, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2023 - Q3 2024 Per cent (%) 20.0 18.0 16.0 14.0 12.0 10.0 8.0 6.0 4.0 2.0 0.0 -2.0 Q1 Q2 Q3 Q1 Q2 Q3 2024 2023 Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages Restaurants & Hotels Transport -- o-- Overall CPI

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The weather uncertainties in the main planting areas are also affecting the current supply in the domestic market. This is subsequent to the high rainfall since the end of September 2024, which resulted from the monsoon transition phase, also impacting crops and agricultural activities. According to the Malaysian Meteorological Department, the monsoon transition phase will continue until the early of November 2024 and it is expected that the prices of certain vegetables will remain high.



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index decreased by 2.1 per cent in September 2024, compared to a 0.3 per cent increase in the previous month. This marks the second decline recorded for the year 2024, following a consecutive seven-month increase.

The decrease in PPI Local Production for September 2024 was primarily influenced by the Mining sector, which posted a double-digit decrease of 16.1 per cent (August 2024: -8.3%). Within this sector, the indices for both Extraction of crude petroleum and Extraction of natural gas dropped by 18.6 per cent and 7.9 per cent, respectively. At the same time, the Manufacturing sector contracted by 1.5 per cent (August 2024: 1.0%), largely due to the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products index, which fell by 18.7per cent.

Meanwhile, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector increased by 5.8 per cent (August 2024: 2.7%) with the Growing of perennial crops index recording an increase of 11.2 per cent. For Utility sector, the Water supply index edged up by 7.8 per cent, while the Electricity & gas supply index went up by 0.3 per cent.

On a monthly basis, PPI Local Production continued to decline by 1.5 per cent in September 2024 (August 2024: -0.9%). Most sectors recorded decreases except for the Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing sector, which rose by 1.6 per cent (August 2024: -2.7%). However, the Mining sector dropped by 3.4 per cent (August 2024: -6.8%) and the Manufacturing sector continued its decline contracting by 1.7 per cent (August 2024: -0.2%). Similarly, the Water supply sector went down by 0.5 per cent and the Electricity & gas supply declined 0.3 per cent (**Table 12**).

Table 12: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia

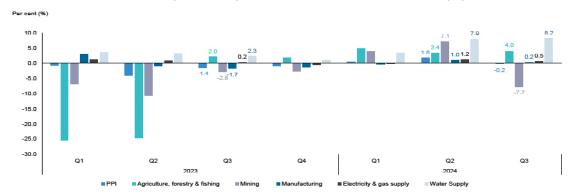
			Index		P	ercentage	Change (%	%)	
Sector	Code	Weight	maex	Y	ear-on-yea	ar	Мо	nth-on-mo	nth
			Sept 2024	Sept 2023	Aug 2024	Sept 2024	Sept 2023	Aug 2024	Sept 2024
TOTAL		100.00	116.9	0.2	0.3	-2.1	0.9	-0.9	-1.5
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	Α	6.73	130.6	3.2	2.7	5.8	-1.4	-2.7	1.6
Mining	В	7.93	88.3	6.9	-8.3	-16.1	5.6	-6.8	-3.4
Manufacturing	С	81.57	119.0	-0.8	1.0	-1.5	8.0	-0.2	-1.7
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	118.5	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	-0.3
Water supply	Е	0.33	126.9	0.9	8.0	7.8	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

PPI Local Production recorded a marginal decrease of 0.2 per cent in the third quarter of 2024 compared to an increase of 1.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2024. This decline was mainly attributed to the Mining sector, which contracted by 7.7 per cent. Conversely, the Agriculture, forestry & fisheries sector increased by 4.0 per cent, while the Manufacturing sector inched up by 0.2 per cent. In the meantime, Water supply and Electricity & gas supply rose by 8.2 per cent and 0.5 per cent, respectively. Meanwhile, PPI shrank by 1.6 per cent on a quarter-on-quarter basis, compared to a 1.1 per cent decline in the second quarter of 2024. This contraction was attributed to decreases across all sectors except for the Water supply.



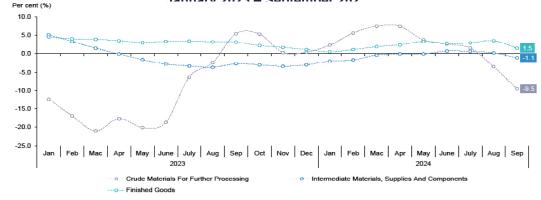
Chart 39: Producer Price Index (2010=100) Local Production, Year-on-Year (%), Q1 2023 - Q3 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Finished goods index went up 1.5 per cent in September 2024 (August 2024: 3.5%) contributed by the Capital equipment (3.5%) index. Meanwhile, the Crude materials for further processing index decreased by 9.5 per cent (August 2024: -3.5%), primarily, due to a significant decrease in the Non food materials index (-11.3%). Similarly, the Intermediate materials, supplies & components index went down by 1.1 per cent (August 2024: 0.2%) due to decline in the Processed fuel & lubricants (-11.0%).

Chart 40: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing, Year-on-Year (%),



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at selected countries, the United States producer price index rose by 1.8 per cent in this month, slightly slower than the 1.9 per cent increase recorded in August 2024. Japan's producer price index continued to rise 2.8 per cent, compared to an increase of 2.6 per cent in the previous month, contributed by the higher costs of transport equipment and beverages & foods. Factory prices for United Kingdom-made goods fell by 0.7 per cent, from a 0.3 per cent increase in the previous month, due to the chemicals and paper & printed materials. Meanwhile, China's producer prices dropped by 2.8 per cent in September 2024, a steeper decline than the 1.8 per cent recorded in August 2024, mainly attributed by decreases in the mining and raw materials sectors.

Global oil prices reached their lowest level since December 2021, settling at USD74 per barrel. This decline is backed by a downward revision of the demand forecast by the Organisation of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC+) for both 2024 and 2025, reflecting a weakening outlook for global demand and the expectation of an oil surplus. Additionally, the U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) forecasts further pressured oil prices, as concerns about China's demand continued to weigh on the market.

Concurrently, the **Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB)** has projected that the price of crude palm oil will remain around RM4,000 per tonne by the end of the year. However, there is potential for prices to rise further, following a decrease in production that could reduce stock levels within the country and positively influencing prices.

WAY FORWARD



The world economy is gradually recovering, but challenges remain. According to the World Economic Outlook report in October 2024 by International Monetary Fund's (IMF), global growth is expected to stay steady at 3.2 per cent for both 2024 and 2025. However, this is slightly below pre-pandemic levels. Advanced economies are predicted to grow by 1.8 per cent during the same period, supported by stronger domestic demand and lower inflation. Emerging markets are growing faster, with economies in Asia like India (7.0 per cent) and China (4.8 per cent) leading the way. This growth is driven by advances in technology and infrastructure investments. However, geopolitical issues like oil-related conflicts and supply chain constraints, along with climate-related challenges, are slowing growth in some regions.

Malaysia's economy has shown solid performance this year despite global uncertainties. In the third quarter of 2024, the economy grew at 5.3 per cent, from 5.9 per cent growth in in the previous quarter. The growth was supported by strong performances in Services, Manufacturing, and Construction. On the demand side, private spending and investments were the key drivers.

Malaysia's economy grew across key sectors, with Services sector increased 5.2 per cent in Q3 2024, led by retail and wholesale trade, as well as transportation and storage services. This reflects higher consumer spending and demand for logistics services. Following the same momentum, the Manufacturing sector expanded by 5.6 per cent, with strong growth in electrical and electronics production. Food and beverage manufacturing also contributed to this positive performance. Also, the Construction sector recorded impressive growth of 19.9 per cent, driven by large infrastructure projects and housing developments. Besides, the Agriculture sector grew at 3.9 per cent, slower than in the previous quarter, due to reduced production in the oil palm sub-sector. Meanwhile, the Mining sector declined by 3.9 per cent, mainly due to lower crude oil and natural gas output.

Looking at the external factor, Malaysia's trade remained resilient in Q3 2024. Total trade grew at 13.7 per cent, reaching RM743.2 billion. Exports increased by 7.8 per cent, supported by higher demand for manufactured goods. Imports grew even faster than Exports with the growth of 20.8 per cent, reflecting by strong domestic demand for machinery and other inputs. Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) also rose significantly, with RM14.5 billion recorded in Q3 2024, up from RM9.2 billion in the same quarter last year. Key investors came from Singapore, Hong Kong, and Switzerland.

Malaysia's inflation rate eased to 1.8 per cent in September 2024, reflecting price stability in goods and services. The labour market also improved, with the labour force participation rate reaching 70.5 per cent. Unemployment remained steady at 3.2 per cent, and more people joined the workforce.

Despite these positive trends, Malaysia faces challenges in the traditional sectors. Production of natural rubber and fresh fruit bunches has declined. The Producer Price Index (PPI), which measures the prices of producers receive for their goods, dropped by 2.1 per cent in September 2024, reflecting lower global commodity prices.

Malaysia has shown strong economic resilience in the first nine months of 2024, maintaining growth despite global uncertainties. The performance reflects effective policies, robust trade, and sectoral progress. Guided by the MADANI framework, which emphasises digitalisation, sustainability, and inclusivity, the country is building a solid foundation for future growth. Looking ahead, Malaysia's prospects for 2025 appear promising, with Leading Index (LI) grew by 1.8 per cent year-on-year and the smoothed long-term trend remained above 100 points. However, success will depend on effectively addressing both global risks, such as geopolitical tensions and fluctuating oil prices, and domestic challenges. Through sustained collaboration between the government and private sector, Malaysia is well-positioned to achieve its economic goals and strengthen its role as a regional leader.





ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

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

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW - VOL. 11/2024

STATISTICS REVIEW

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ONSTRUCTION 3.1 Issuance of Developer Lebres, Sieles Permit and Housing 3.2 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.3 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.4 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.5 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.6 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.7 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.8 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.9 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.1 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.3 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.4 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.5 Advertisement (New Permit (New Permit) 3.6 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.7 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.8 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.9 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.0 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.1 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.1 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.4 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.7 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.8 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.9 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.0 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.1 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.2 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.4 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.5 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.6 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.7 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.8 Advertisement (New Permit) 3.9 Advertisement	3.1.3 Exports #	-12.0	-3.7	9 89	-10,4	9 6	-2.4	0.7	7.1	5.8	6:0	10,6	14.0		Pepartment of Statistics, Malays
Overhet Crons 2.1 Assume of Developer Libers as See Permit and Housing 3.2 Assumed solutions as Permit and Housing 3.2 Assumed collection of the Collection															
3.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sides Permit and Housing 3.2 Industries Productions and Advertisement Manual Mounts (Renewals Permit and Housing) 3.2 Issuance of Developer Licenses, Sides Permit and Housing 3.2 Issuance of Developer Licenses, Sides Permit and Housing 3.2 Issuance of Developer Licenses, Sides Permit and Housing 3.2 Issuance of Developer Licenses, Sides Permit and Housing 3.2 Industries Production for Advertisement (Renewals Permit) 3.2 Prices 3.2 Prices 3.2 Prices 3.3 Industries Production Index 3.4 Industries Production Index 3.5 Industries Production Index 3.6 Industries Production Index 3.7 Industries Production Index 3.7 Industries Production Index 3.8 Industries Production Index 3.9 Industries Production Index 3.1 Industries Production Index 3.4 Industries Production Index 3.5 Industries Production Index 3.6 Industries Production Index 3.7 Industries Production Index 3.8 Industries Production Index 3.9 Industries Production Index 3.0 Industries Production Index 3.1 Industries Production Index 3.2 Industries Production Index 3.4 Industries Production Index 3.5 Industries Production Index 3.6 Industries Production Index 3.7 Industries Production Index 3.8 Industries Production Index 3.9 Industries Production Index 3.0 Industries Production Index 3.1 Industries Production Index 3.2 Industries Production Index 3.1 Industries Production Index 3.2 Industries Production Index 3.1 Industries Production Index 3.2 Industries Production Index 3.1 Industries Production Index 3.2 Industries Production Index 3.1 Industries Production Index 3.2 Industries Production Index 3.1 Industries Production Index 3.1 Industries Production Industries Production Industries Industries Industries Industries Industries Industries Industries Industries Industries Ind	-														
3.2 Prizone Advantamental Mousing September of the Construction of	3.2.1 Advantionment (Mour Domnit)	211.6	13.2	-3.2	6.0	0.8	-0.8	-58.0	-10.3	3.4	-24.1	-19.3	-16.5		lational Housing Department
3.22 Assistance of Developer Licenses, Sales Permit and Housing	Advertiser (New Permit)														
3.2 Protestal control	3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing	-63.6	13.3	155.6	41.4	26.3	-29.5	32.4	-33.3	-75.2	-56.0	-75.8	6.09-		lational Housing Department
1.2 Private	(MILE COMMODE) TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY														
- Steel - Correct - Correc	3.2.3 Prices	1	C L	c c	;	·	,	,	d	d	ć	1	;		
MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Industrial Production Index UTILITIES 3.4.1	- Steel	-7.9	19.7	19.9	20.0	16.0	13.6	10.4	က် ဆ ဆ	3.1	3.7	2.7	4. 4.		finistry of Works
Mainted AND QLIARRYPING 3.3.1 industrial Production Index -5.8 5.7 1.2 4.1 5.0 8.1 4.9 100 -6.9 4.9 4.9 6.4 2.2 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity 3.4.1 Electricity 3.4.1 To all Generation 4.1 7.9 11.0 8.5 8.1 4.5 3.5 7.0 4.2 3.9 a. Putral charaltations Production Index b. Private Installations Production Index 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.2 0.0 0.8 0.9 0.6 0.3 2.5 3.3 3.1 0.6					ì				2		;	2	2		
Unithmest and the control of the con	_	o u	7	6	7	C U	9	0	9	G G	0	9	4		to a control of Statistics Malaumi
UnTITIES 3.4.1 Electricity 3.4.1 Electricity - Local Centeration a. Public Installations 2.5 6.1 3.5 4.1 7.9 11.0 8.5 8.1 4.5 3.5 7.0 4.2 3.9 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.2 0.0 0.8 0.9 0.5 0.3 2.5 3.3 3.1 0.6 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.2 0.0 0.8 0.9 0.5 0.3 2.5 3.3 3.1 0.6 0.5 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7 0.7		0.00	Ö	7.	ř	9	- o	ņ	2	ò	Ď,	r T	t.		ераннен очавно, маар
Meltons ^p 25 6.1 35 4.1 7.9 110 8.5 8.1 4.5 3.5 7.0 4.2 3.9 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.2 0.0 0.8 0.9 0.6 0.3 2.5 3.3 3.1 0.6	3.4.1 EI														
25 6.1 3.5 4.1 7.9 11.0 8.5 8.1 4.5 3.5 7.0 4.2 3.9 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.7 0.6 0.2 0.0 0.8 0.9 0.6 0.3 2.5 3.3 3.1 0.6	- Local Generation														
0.6 0.7 0.6 0.2 0.0 0.8 0.9 0.6 0.3 2.5 3.3 3.1 0.6		2.5	6.1	3.5	4.1	7.9	11.0	8.5	8.1	4.5	3.5	7.0	4.2		enaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Jectricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak E erhad, Independent Power Pro
06 07 06 02 00 08 09 06 03 25 33 3.1 06														F	John Novinal Both of Ash
	b. Private installations P	9:0	0.7	9.0	-0.2	0.0	0.8	6.0-	9.0	0.3	2.5	3.3	3.1		enega nasional bennau, saba lectricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak E

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

DATA SOURCE	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sch. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer			Department of Statistics, Malaysia			Malaysian Automotive Association					Maraysian Automouve Association Road Transport Department Malaysia		Tourism Malaysia		Central Bank of Malaxeia					Central Bank of Malaysia			Central Bank of Malaysia				Central Bank of Malaysia		Central Bank of Malaysia			Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia		Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia	Central Bank of Malaysia
Sep	10,781.7	3,541.4		146.7	181.0	0.73		51,730	55,383		52,922	5,110	20,032	2	1,926,651		644 018 2	2 408 238 8	2 417 131 6	2,203,670.4	1,279,981.9	914,425.5	9,262.9	2,512,237.4	1,643,031.8	28.286.5	1 115 157 5	2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	494 781 6	17,630.4	231,538.4	154,192.3	77,346.2	3.00	5.23	5.23	7.00	99.9	6.80
Aug	11,193.3	3,624.1		145.7	179.7	6.60		69,624	73,966		65,637	5,525	140.667		2,386,002		637 546 6	2 405 108 8	2 414 067 5	2,194,673.0	1,277,500.1	908,026.5	9,146.3	2,493,610.9	1,635,702.2	27.439.1	1 113 150 5	2000	492 355 8	17,604.5	232,707.3	155,400.7	77,306.6	3.00	5.26	5.23	6.92	99.9	6.80
luC	11,262.0	3,798.3		146.0	178.1	-	;	66,010	70,295		65,781	5,949	144 200	207,1	2,256,252		636 762 1	2 412 973 1	2 423 037 5	2,188,451.0	1,276,887.9	902,454.0	9,109.1	2,502,351.1	1,648,594.7	26.829.6	1 114 152 4	4 000	488 021 4	17,491.6	231,943.9	155,565.7	76,378.3	3.00	5.30	5.24	06.90	99.9	08.9
Jun	10,703.7	3,621.9		142.3	179.8	6.03		3,000	49,811		52,487	5,559	117 852	200	2,322,566		642 137 8	2 416 358 2	2 426 401 3	2,185,290.7	1,277,696.4	898,439.5	9,154.8	2,516,597.6	1,663,502.6	27.000.3	1 100 816 6	0 0 0	472 701 4	17,654.9	232,568.7	156,223.9	76,344.7	3.00	5.32	5.26	6.93	6.68	6.80
2024 May	11,209.0	3,820.3		141.9	179.3	-		70,132	74.174		62,862	5,803	136 100	9	1,925,729		635 361 4	2 419 724 7	2 430 427 6	2,167,822.6	1,269,330.0	889,315.6	9,177.0	2,516,653.8	1,661,271.5	27.822.6	1 108 831 1	0 0	476 440 3	17,860.6	234,248.5	156,326.5	77,922.0	3.00	5.35	5.25	6.91	99.9	6.80
Apr	10,528.2	3,860.4		138.7	179.2			53,857	56,895		53,253	4,738	115 157		1,748,642		638 476 3	2 414 039 3	2 425 707 1	2,161,937.1	1,267,942.2	884,855.3	9,139.6	2,505,313.3	1,652,300.2	27.846.5	1 108 325 7	400,000	479.491.4	18,370.4	233,820.6	156,555.3	77,265.4	3.00	5.36	5.28	06.9	99.9	6.80
Mar	10,938.0	3,907.8		139.5	177.6	1		3.778	66.923		64,760	6,292	136.040	2	2,088,386		645 343 0	2 423 483 7	2 434 180 5	2,160,179.6	1,266,779.9	884,403.9	8,995.8	2,517,764.2	1,655,997.1	27.940.3	1 105 680 9	0 0 0	477 091 9	18,342.0	233,316.5	156,222.2	77,094.3	3:00	5.37	5.22	6.95	6.68	6.80
Feb	10,086.2	3,675.5		136.6	174.5	7.00		61,935	65,611		67,979	4,854	110 055	200	1,952,043		630 881 4	2 410 934 0	2 423 051 6	2,146,861.2	1,262,054.5	875,876.9	8,929.8	2,497,161.2	1,649,412.5	28.099.4	1 091 835 0	2,000,000	470 064 9	18,527.7	235,243.4	157,520.2	77,723.2	3.00	5.34	5.30	06'9	99.9	6.80
Jan	10,693.1	3,551,4		139.9	173.5	2		71,666	76.077		59,394	6,105	120,678	0.00	1,771,571		630 207 4	2 400 247 3			1,258,661.3	869,563.8			1,638,372.0	27.137.0	1 080 083 0	0 10	295,515.0	17,770.7	231,353.8	155,357.9	75,995.9	3.00	5.40	5.27	06:90	6.68	6.80
Dec	10,519.0	3,339.1		138.4	177.6	2		61,817	66.224		70,908	7,490	130 831	200	2,323,378		638 423 0	2.390.987.0	2 402 067 9	2,131,741.8	1,254,940.6	868,083.2	8,718.0	2,485,875.3	1,642,600.6	27.808.9	1 080 699 7	20 40	472 875 8	17,408.5	226,052.3	152,343.2	73,709.1	3:00	5.45	5.24	6.79	89.9	6.80
Nov	10,466.2	3,265.3		139.0	174.5	7:10		62,931	67,743	2	65,246	6,662	131368		1,706,190		624 652 4					855,134.1			1,620,411.6	27.667.4			471 043 8	16,853.2	225,809.1	152,148.1	73,660.9	3.00	5.48	5.24	6.88	89.9	6.80
2023 Oct	10,729.9	3,404.8		138.3	173.3	2	!	69,475	74,191		67,478	7,418	137 377		1,645,241		617 108 4					845,844.1			1,614,787.6	27.967.0			390,077.1 467 366 7	16,682.7	224,579.7	152,037.5	72,542.2	3.00	5.48	5.18	6.88	89.9	6.80
des	10,264.3	3,492.5		140.0	174.5			65,022	69,133		61,560	6,596	122 012	2-0,77	1,768,174		808 282 8					838,633.9			1,614,750.4	27.242.9			464 874 1	16,074.2	224,337.7	152,521.4	71,816.3	3.00	5.49	5.21	6.92	6.68	6.80
FIND	Million Kilowatt- Hours	Million Kilowatt- Hours		Point	Point		:	Chit	i i		Unit	Cuit	OIII		Number		DM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million			RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	RM Million	Basis Point	%	%	%	%	%
INDICATORS (Value)	 Local Consumption a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining P 	 b. Domestic and Public Lighting P 	3.5 SERVICES 3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade 3.5.2 Volume Index		- Retail Trade Index Mater Vahisla Index	3.5.3 Motor Vehicle	- Vehic	a. Passenger b. Commarcial		ᅙ		b. Commercial	C. 10tal C. Alaw Vahiolas Banistration	3.5.4 Tourism		-	Money Supply	- N	- M3	Il Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	- Commercial Banks	- Islamic Banks		III Total Deposits Banking System	- Commercial Banks	- Islamic Banks - Merchant Banks	Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special	and General Investment Deposits	- Kamir Banks	- Merchant Banks	V Savings Deposits	- Commercial Banks		VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)		- Islamic Banks	- Merchant Banks	VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks

p preliminary 1 latest data until September 2024 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2024

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW - VOL. 11/2024

3.5

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

2024 Sep Oct Nov Dec Jan Feb Mar Apr May Jun Jui Aug Sep	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah 1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad., Sabah 12.0 9.9 7.4 9.9 17.2 19.9 16.2 9.8 3.0 3.1 8.2 5.8 1.4 Electricity Sdn., Brid., Sarawak Energy Berhad., Independent Power Producer Berhad., Independent Power Producer	4.7 5.8 3.4 4.0 4.4 2.2 2.7 3.4 3.2 5.2 3.8 4.8	2.8		0.5 27.2 3.8 -3.2 31.1 3.5 -11.1 39.6 16.1 -14.3 5.5 10.1 -20.4 Malaysian Automotive Association	28 32 -38 300 28 -12, 21, 21, 21, 21, 83 19 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199 199	0 323 77 .97 787 440	2 10 28 35 94 319 200 88 17.9 19.3 37 19.3 22.5 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9 17.9	23.0 11.6 2.3 30.6 1.1 -9.9 21.3 11.0 -7.3 10.8 -2.3 -14.9	-12.1 8.8 2.6 -5.3 16.5 6.2 -9.8 11.2 3.9 -5.5 12.3 4.3 2.1 Road Transport Department Malaysia	42.0 22.4 28.2 26.3 18.4 50.4 31.1 13.3 24.2 38.3 23.9 38.9 9.0 Tourism Malaysia		6.4 6.9 8.0 7.1 6.8 6.4 7.2 6.0 6.0	35 45 50 60 53 63 55 52 53 47 37 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57 57	40 4.9 5.3 5.7 5.8 6.0 6.1 5.8 6.4 6.4 6.0 5.0 Central	1.1 2.4 3.2 3.8 3.9 4.2 3.8 4.2 4.3 3.9 3.3 Central	85 86 85 86 89 92 89 88 97 96 91 90 Central	3.6 4.3	37 48 56 44 32 37 36 42 40 24 18	55 6.1 5.4 6.8 5.4 7.5 7.4 7.3 6.2 6.2 6.5 6.3 Oentral	10.9 5.5 13.5 15.1 10.4 12.3 6.2	6.8 6.1 56 3.9 4.3 4.3 3.7 3.4 2.6 1.8 2.8 3.3 2.8 Central Bank of Malaysia	54 3.7 3.5 4.4 2.8 2.0 2.2 1.1 0.3 -0.1	6.1 5.9 3.8 5.0 3.5 4.1 4.7 2.9 2.4 5.7 7.4 6.4 Central	3.1 6.6 13.7 15.4 21.6 21.1 16.4 11.0 9.9 9.0 12.2 9.7 Central	-1.5 0.3 2.5 1.0 2.7 3.4 1.9 3.3 4.0 3.2 2.5 3.2 4.0 3.2 3.4 3.2 3.4 3.2 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.2 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4	-5.1 -5.0 -3.8 -2.2 U.1 -0.9 U.6 U.8 U.2 1.3 1.8 1.1 Control 1.1 2.7 3.8 5.9 7.9 5.7 7.3 9.1 5.6 7.8 86 7.7 Control	Second Se			- Central Bank Or Malaysia - Central Bank Or Mal	Amena Danic d Malainia
	2.9	12.0	5.7	5.9		0.5	-0.4	0 2	-13.7	0.7	-12.1	42.0		1.9	2.8	3 4 5 4	1.7	8.5	14.5	3.7	5.3	8.5	6.8	9.9	7.1	Q. r.	ئ. د ک	0.7-	,				
INDICATORS Amual Percentage Change (%)	 Local Consumption Industrial, Commercial and Mining P 	b. Domestic and Public Lighting $^{\rm p}$	3.5.2 Volume Index - Wholesale Trade Index - "Trade Index		3.5.3 Motor Vehicle - Vehicle Production	a. Passenger	c. Total	- Vehicle Sales	a. rassenger b. Commercial	c. Total	- New Vehicles Registration		3.5.5 Finance I Money Supply	- M1	- M2 - M3	II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	- Commercial Banks	- Islamic Banks	- Merchant Banks - Merchant Banking System		- Islamic Banks	- Merchant Banks	Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special war and General Investment Deposits	- Commercial Banks	- Islamic Banks		V Savings Deposits	- Commercial banks - Islamic Banks		VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate	- Commercial Banks	- islamic banks - Merchant Banks	Will Been Londing Both (BLD) Common Line

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

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS	END		2023							2024				DATA SOURCE
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	deS
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate	è					6	6				6		6	
- Commercial Banks	%	96:0	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.88	0.87	0.86	
	%	0.42	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.46	0.48 Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector														
 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 	RM Million	4,607.0	1,059.4	690.1	815.5	360.7	560.7	1,220.9	420.8	638.7	470.9	676.3	1,132.3	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	134.9	968.2	397.8	437.5	569.5	320.7	741.8	655.4	271.3	975.3	375.4	283.4	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	5,039.9	5,633.6	5,036.5	6,200.7	5,766.7	2,529.9	4,655.8	3,286.2	5,853.3	4,311.5	3,916.0	5,930.6	
- Services	RM Million	21,145.2	29,576.3	19,940.7	21,190.7	13,697.2	9,755.3	15,017.9	17,014.1	15,381.4	18,624.2	22,103.9	17,963.1	25,757.0 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	5,164.4	5,624.9	4,699.9	5,618.4	5,256.4	3,381.2	4,398.6	4,998.1	5,347.5	4,125.3	5,713.0	4,647.9	5,080.4 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	4,573.9	4,083.1	4,192.4	4,542.9	3,317.3	4,066.8	5,148.2	3,384.0	4,463.5	4,384.6	6,248.9	8,217.1	3,962.5 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	29 472 9	32 625 7	30 239.8	37 293 8	30.485.5	24 339 8	30.250.3	30 969 0	34 428 9	30 759 8	36.853.6	34 106 1	
Other Sector	DM Million	0.540	203	17.8	18.5	10.6	2000	18.6	30.4	20.5	16.2	18 8	21.3	
	DW Million	0.4.0	20.600.5	10.0	76 4 46 0	19.0	20.0	10.0	90.757.09	20.00	2.01	10.0	27.304.9	
	KM MIIION	70,192.0	6.000,87	02,213.0	0.011,07	0.6/4/3.0	9.4/9,44	0.264,10	6.767,00	00,414.1	03,007.7	6.006,07	7.2,301.8	o7,546.2 Central bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 	RM Million	5,166.1	5,366.8	4,675.6	5,646.9	5,002.3	3,677.9	4,501.8	4,156.7	4,708.2	4,675.7	4,876.4	4,276.1	4,302.8 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	2,003.8	965.2	1,236.6	2,435.8	1,500.8	1,633.7	1,902.0	1,094.0	1,298.0	1,287.9	1,258.2	1,205.1	939.1 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	36.589.9	38 622 4	38 492 4	36 188 9	36.550.5	34 037 8	36 458 7	36 901 3	39.816.7	37 703 9	40 094 8	39 950 1	
Social and Control	DM Millon	109 736 2	104 69 2 0	108 300 5	104 340 5	100 534 4	0 000 00	03 080 2	80,510,0	90.717.3	0.001,10	01 404 5	07 959 4	
- Selvices	KM MIIIOU	106,730.2	104,083.0	1.08,390.5	104,340.5	4.460,001	63,662.9	93,080.7	8.810,89	69,717.3	94,085.7	91,484.0	67,838.4	
- Construction	RM Million	16,166.2	15,900.6	14,154.6	17,127.4	14,908.3	12,751.7	13,721.8	13,686.3	13,383.0	15,115.4	12,362.0	11,900.1	
 Real Estate Activities 	RM Million	6,275.3	5,628.4	6,132.3	6,350.5	5,344.6	6,803.0	8,621.9	5,257.9	4,818.3	5,857.4	6,253.3	6,468.8	7,049.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	41,376.3	42,959.8	41,046.6	42,885.3	45,946.9	39,735.2	42,271.0	39,514.1	42,744.0	40,124.8	44,042.5	44,878.8	41,180.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	1.679.6	1.079.7	1.123.1	1.087.0	1.092.8	563.1	1,563,6	819.1	953,4	1.268.5	1.041.8	1.847.3	
- Total	RM Million	217 993 4	215 205 9	215 251 8	216.062.3	210,880.5	183 085.3	202 121 5	190 949 3	197 438 8	200 119 4	201 413 4	198 384 7	
XIII Loan/Financing Dishursed by Pumose														
	DM Million	E 40E 4	5 070 4	7005	6 6 4 3 0	0 020 0	5 36 4 7	E 022 7	6 664 0	6 909 3	6 106 9	5 040 3	E 703 E	6 107 & Control Bonk of Molecuin
- Fulchase of Fasseriger Cals	TOWN MAINTEN	4,040.4	0,073.1	2,700.3	0,010.0	0,030.0	4,475.9	3,922.7	0,001.3	2,030.2	0,120.0	0,910.3	0,790.0	
- Personal Uses	KM Million	4,970.0	4,467.7	4,338.0	4,740.3	4,587.1	4,1/5.6	4,445.2	4,285.4	4,740.4	4,146.6	4,835.1	5,372.5	
- Credit Cards	KM Million	19,456.3	19,928.5	20,083.1	21,860.6	21,537.8	19,913.9	20,734.6	19,344.3	20,273.9	19,759.8	20,345.7	20,613.0	
 Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods 	RM Million	16.2	18.0	15.1	11.7	18.5	16.1	16.0	7.2	11.5	8.3	9.0	9.6	
		41,376.3	42,959.8	41,046.6	42,885.3	45,946.9	39,733.7	42,269.1	39,514.1	42,744.0	40,124.8	44,042.5	44,878.8	
	RM Million	101,962.3	101,619.7	101,299.2	102,762.6	102,398.3	103,075.7	103,850.4	103,727.9	102,848.6	104,834.7	102,752.5	102,797.0	103,569.5 Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector														
 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 	RM Million	678.5	684.3	671.9	662.0	184.9	187.6	186.2	189.2	185.9	187.5	185.6	183.7	174.9 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,376.5	1,380.0	1,380.5	1,367.8	1,372.1	1,360.9	1,365.7	1,350.6	1,356.3	1,357.5	1,138.9	1,140.7	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,958.4	2,733.7	2,658.3	2,590.7	2,564.0	2,603.6	2,587.4	2,602.3	2,634.0	2,498.3	2,515.4	2,464.8	2,269.2 Central Bank of Malaysia
 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply 	RM Million	212.7	223.1	219.3	219.8	226.0	228.7	228.4	228.3	234.5	239.7	242.5	299.1	248.4 Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and	d DM Million	3 017 5	3 066 0	4 045 2	4.054.7	A 133 B	4 269 7	A 173 6	A 106 A	1 224 1	4 150 0	4 225 2	A 287 G	4 235 5 Central Bank of Malauria
Food Service Activities	NW WINDLE	0.718.0	0,900,0	2.010,4	4,000,4	0.001,4	4,209.7	4,173.0	t. 00 1, t	4,224.1	4,130.0	4,200.0	4,201.9	
- Construction	RM Million	4,929.4	4,965.8	4,877.7	4,693.3	4,715.5	4,803.6	4,855.8	4,909.4	5,004.1	5,093.4	4,953.6	5,077.2	4,945.4 Central Bank of Malaysia
Transport & Storage and Information &	- 100	400	200	0	4 400 4	0 10 7	6	000	0 00 7	7	9	2	2	
Communication	KINI MIIIOU	1,105.7	6.010,1	c:0c0,1	1,123.7	7.05.1,1	900.0	800.3	1,130.2	901.7	904.9	980.4	6.610,1	1,025.4 Central bank of Malaysia
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business				000	-	0 700 7	0	0 1 7 0 7	, 000		100	0 0 0 0		
Activities	NIM MINOR	4,414.0	4,515.0	4,200./	4,252.1	0.162,4	4, 130.9	4,2 14.0	4,220.4	4,304.0	4,528.7	4,000.0	0.1 00 ,4	4,409.0 Ceritial barik of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	634.7	617.8	605.5	614.8	635.9	632.8	567.0	568.9	548.5	543.2	548.6	527.0	525.1 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	15,545.8	15,703.1	15,727.4	15,595.6	15,780.9	16,046.7	15,755.7	15,753.9	15,449.2	15,184.9	15,133.2	15,001.9	14,966.8 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	76.9	78.3	73.9	69.4	69.4	70.0	70.5	84.2	82.8	81.6	80.6	75.5	56.1 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million	35,850.9	35,678.4	35,546.9	35,241.4	35,049.6	35,326.0	34,991.1	35,242.0	35,265.1	34,850.7	34,562.7	34,654.7	
4.1 LABOUR	10001	0 0 0 0	7 7 10 07	7		0	0 1 10	1	7		, , , ,	1	0	
4.1.1 Labour Force	(000)	16,948.8	16,9/4.1	17,000.4	17,025.5	17,050.3	17,074.9	17,098.7	17,122.1	17,145.9	1,1/1,1	17,195./	17,219.9	
	(000.)	16,375.1	16,403.2	16,431.1	16,457.7	16,483.0	16,507.9	16,532.2	16,555.7	16,579.9	16,605.7	16,632.0	16,661.4	
p. Unemployed	(000)	5/3.7	97.0.9	2.600	9. /00	50700	0.700	0.000	5000.4	0000	505.3	203.7	228.5	
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	% %	r.0.7	1.07	1.07	70.7	70.2	70.2	6.9	70.3	70.3	70.4	70.4	70.4	
4.1.3 Unemployment Kate	%	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	4,165.0	5,985.0	4,994.0	4,624.0	5,779.0	3,658.0	4,098.0	3,886.0	4,894.0	3,481.0	5,184.0	4,974.0	5,281.0 Social Security Organisation
A COMBANIES DE CICTBATION														
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	Number	4,112	4,790	4,518	4,234	4,610	3,546	4,687	4,189	4,829	4,162	5,217	5,424	4,216 Companies Commission of Malaysia
					,		,	,	,	,			,	
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	0	_	4	0	-	2	n	2	2	-	o.	9	4 Companies Commission of Malaysia

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



INDICATORS		2023		i	2	ž			2024				DATA SOURCE
Amual Fel centage Change (%)	dec	150	NOV	Dec	Jan	LeΩ	маг	Apr	мау	uno	ınc	Aug	dec
	,		,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	,	Control Bank of Malaveia
													Cellual Dalin Of Malaysia
Y Can/Financing Annovad by Sector	•	•	•		,	,		,		,	•	•	Collial Dalls Of Malaysia
	0007	7.3	63 1	101	102	0 0	7 333 7	30.5	23.0	1 7	7 00	102	05.4 Central Bank of Malausia
Mining & Original	2. C	5.1.7	51.2	- 64	140.1	7 L	46.9	209.9	8 7 8 9	60.1	1 00 1	- 00-	404.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	, t.	1. 1.	57.5	50.5	140.4	5.7	9.9	2.6.5	2.7-	203	18.5	200.2	
Services	17.6	66.7	-141	53.2	24.0	286	2.5.5	2.0	-22.1	23.5	28.3	1.9	
- Construction	2 4	62.4	4	70.2	134.6	12.9	-32.5	162.3	23.7	20.5	-2.5	34.5	Central
- Real Estate Activities	17.6	-18.1	24.5	13.9	130.5	37.1	93.3	5.2	4.3	-11.3	27.8	81.8	
- Household Sector	3.6	23.6	18.5	50.4	33.7	-11.9	-14.5	9.9	1.5	1.7	17.3	-1.9	
- Other Sector	76.5	34.7	-90.8	-22.0	-22.9	9.1	-98.2	67.6	-84.9	-37.4	-98.2	18.3	
- Total	3.9	31.7	5.0	48.8	41.6	-17.9	-11.7	14.3	8.4	9.2	15.2	6.0-	
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector													
 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 	19.1	28.7	8.9	15.7	5.8	-20.5	-10.8	11.3	-5.1	-5.1	14.9	-9.1	-16.7 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	112.2	52.0	84.5	266.7	161.5	157.8	193.0	108.5	21.6	13.2	53.4	21.2	-53.1 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	6:6-	-2.9	-3.6	-10.6	3.3	4.1-	-10.5	9.4	10.8	2.7	10.9	9.0	2.9 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	9.1	8.2	11.9	-7.2	1.1	-8.1	-10.0	-5.7	9.7-	4.2	-12.3	-11.4	-13.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	18.6	28.4	12.1	8.5	8.1	10.8	5.4	6.9	4.3	-6.1	-13.3	-23.5	-20.5 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	33.6	-28.9	14.0	-15.5	-2.6	37.2	32.2	9.3	-8.0	-18.4	17.1	0.8	12.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	9.3	17.8	10.2	8.0	19.1	12.6	2.4	11.8	10.8	3.1	14.6	5.3	-0.5 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-22.1	-51.3	-55.0	-59.3	110.4	-18.7	40.4	-7.4	18.5	38.5	46.8	33.1	7.9 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	6:9	7.4	7.9	-3.6	6.2	-0.2	5.3	2.3	-0.1	-2.0	4.1-	4.4	-8.2 Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose													
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	2.5	23.2	17.0	8.1	26.5	17.4	-2.7	9.7	12.6	-5.7	15.6	-3.8	-4.0 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	20.3	15.2	12.1	18.0	21.4	4.5	3.3	8.0	2.8	-2.6	14.3	8.8	-4.5 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	11.7	11.4	13.0	9.2	11.0	15.7	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.0	11.7	5.2	5.7 Central Bank of Malaysia
 Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods 	43.4	25.4	20.8	-8.1	68.2	19.2	20.5	-57.8	-27.3	-57.1	-50.5	-51.7	
	6.9	17.9	10.2	8.0	19.1	12.6	2.4	11.8	10.8	3.1	14.6	5.3	_
	0.2	6.0-	-1.3	6.0-	-1.0	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.3	1.7	1.0	1.6 Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector													
 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 	-53.0	-53.7	-52.8	-53.1	-86.6	-87.0	-87.0	-87.0	-87.6	-72.1	-71.7	-72.4	-74.2 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	3.7	-0.1	0.0	0.8	9.0	9.0-	9.5	-2.8	-2.3	0.4	-16.0	-16.4	
- Manufacturing	-1.5	φ 9	-13.6	-16.0	-15.9	-12.5	-13.2	-9.2	-8.2	-12.5	-14.4	-16.8	
 Electricity, Gas and Water Supply 	-36.1	-33.0	-31.6	-23.5	-20.2	-19.8	-17.8	-5.8	4.6	3.2	17.9	42.9	16.7 Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and	29.8	30.3	33.2	34.1	34.3	37.8	35.4	33.4	26.2	17.9	11.6	8.7	8.1 Central Bank of Malaysia
FOOD SELVICE ACUNINES	c	ď	7	7	C		4		Q C	o c	u C	ç	
- Collisi de della Collisi de della Collisia della	6.2-	-2.0	į.	Ť	7:0-	3	?:	n Ť	9.5	0.0	Ď.	-	
Communication	-59.2	-61.9	-60.4	32.0	33.7	13.6	19.1	34.4	15.2	-3.4	35.6	-8.0	-7.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business	7.7	7.4	-	6	00	-	a c	c u	Q Q	~	c.	0	12 Control Bonk of Moloweia
_ Activities	t	ř	3	ò	6:7	-	0.7	6.3	9	t	9	ļ.	
- Education, Health & Others	-22.5	-23.0	-23.6	-9.0	-15.3	-14.6	5.5	5.5	-9.1	-11.6	-24.7	-15.5	
- Household Sector	, m	7.7	7.7	5.6	8.68	6.9	7.6	3.1	5.1-	-2.7	7.7-	ක් ද වේ අ	
- Ornel Sector - Total Impaired Loan/Financing	5/5's	-25.1	0.5.5 5.3.3	-58.6	2222	6.92	-23.1	5.5 5.4	5 5 7	1.0 1-	υ. 4 υ. α	5.5	-27.0 Central Bank of Malaysia
D		i		2	2		2	i	2	2	2		
40 OTHERS													
4.1 LABOUR													
4.1.1 Labour Force	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	-5.2	-5.2	φ. Θ.	-5.3	4 ∞	4.2	භ. භ.	-3.5	-3.2	-2.8	-2.7	-3.3	
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Kate													- Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Otterriployment Rate	- 495	1223	- 2962	- 40.6	430	184	' ec	' 111	38.2	- 4	- 210	' 6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia Social Security Omanisation
			2	ò	9		3		Š	ř	2	5	
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION													
4.2.1 Local	-2.7	22.7	14.4	9.4	36.9	-7.5	-11.0	10.8	9.55	-2.94	17.71	10.63	2.53 Companies Commission of Malaysia
and a second	000	C	c c	0007	c	0	000	C	Ġ	c	c	0000	
4.2.2 Foreign	-100.0	0.062	-20.0	0.001-	0:0	-20.0	200.0	-20.0	0:0	-83.3	0:0	700.0	0.0 Companies Commission of Malaysia

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

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

Marie Mari	NDICATORS (Value)	UNI	des	2023 Oct	Nov	Dec									Sep DATA SOURCE
Marketon 1785 777	4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index4.3.2 Value Traded	Point RM Billion	1,424.2	1,442.1 49.2	1,452.7 65.7	1,454.7	1,513.0 70.4	1,551.4	1,536.1 64.5	1,576.0 61.5	1,596.7 90.2	1,590.1 78.2	1,625.6 83.3	1,678.8	
Particular 1,000	4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,760.9	1,761.6	1,777.5	1,796.4	1,857.3	1,890.0	1,907.3	1,965.3	2,021.8	2,027.9	2,064.8	2,035.6	
Marie Mari		200	2070 4	140	0.000	4 0500	0000	4 77.00	4 745.0	7027	4 7400	745	90207	7777	
Marie Nation 1, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10, 10,		RM per Unit	5.8125	5.7771	5.8222	5.8971	5.9496	6.0261	5.9956	5.9658	5.9594	5.9914	6.0152	5.7131	
Particular 1,41,419 1,41,41	Right	RM per Unit	6.1809	6.2287	6.2029	6.2150	6.2530	6.3293	6.2685	6.2891	6.2354	6.2156	6.1855	5.9053	
Particular Par		RM per Unit	3.4339	3.4668	3.4770	3.4967	3.5071	3.5488	3.5184	3.5126	3.4919	3.4846	3.4746	3.3561	
Option Column 517.00 CATCOLUMN STATE COLUMN CATCOLUMN		RM per Unit	5.0043	5.0127	5.0682	5.0826	5.1101	5.1498	5.1277	5.1116	5.0989	5.0718	5.0741	4.8653	
Participation Participatio		RM per 100 Units	521.8368	525.1556	526.0382	538.1184	546.0273	544.1038	531.6047	524.2502	518.8283	527.4256	524.1588	514.5721	
Participation Participatio	_	RM per 100 Units	59.7719	50.6581	3.1320 60.0555	59.6600	59.9115	61.0142	3.1309 60.2795	3.0963 60.8836	5.0274 60.4031	60.3183	59.9265	56.6682	
COLUMBRION 514.3 CRAS															
SOUTHING 178.3 178.2 178.3 178.4 118.4 118.3 118.4 178.0 118.4 118.4 118.3															
Only Building 1543 672 6724 6714 6724 6714 6724															
Section		DM Dillion	0 707	1000	40,00	0 7 7 9	200	7	000	144.7	730	136.0	100	0000	
Option Plane 715 272 282 715 <t< td=""><td></td><td>SGD Billion</td><td>54.4</td><td>126.2</td><td>121.6</td><td>118.4</td><td>57.7</td><td>51.1</td><td>57.0</td><td>114.7</td><td>128.0</td><td>126.0</td><td>131.1</td><td>129.0</td><td></td></t<>		SGD Billion	54.4	126.2	121.6	118.4	57.7	51.1	57.0	114.7	128.0	126.0	131.1	129.0	
Print Column Column </td <td></td> <td>USD Billion</td> <td>208.5</td> <td>27.4.2</td> <td>3000</td> <td>303.3</td> <td>306 5</td> <td>210.5</td> <td>278 F</td> <td>201.6</td> <td>301.0</td> <td>307.6</td> <td>300.5</td> <td>308.6</td> <td></td>		USD Billion	208.5	27.4.2	3000	303.3	306 5	210.5	278 F	201.6	301.0	307.6	300.5	308.6	
Heating			2,001.0	2.1.2	0.505.0	0:000	1 0000	0.012	2,002	0.162	0.100	0.100	0.000	0.000	
Hyboration 1773 6654 6773 6764 6767		JPY Billion	9,198.7	9,145.2	8,818.0	9,642.9	7,332.8	8,249.2	9,469.6	8,980.1	8,276.6	9,208.6	9,619.2	8,433.5	
Half-like 98.9 112.2 105.6 45.3 46.3 46.3 67.6 118.4 107.0 118.1 111.1 124.7 124.9 10.0 USD Biller 21.3 25.9 24.4 26.3 46.3 46.3 46.3 26.9 27.9 26.9 55.9 26.9 27.9 26.9 55.9 26.9 27.9 26.9 26.9 55.9 26.9 27.9 26.9 26.9 27.9 26.9 26.9 27.9 26.9 27.9 26.9 27.9 26.9 27.9 26.9 27.9 26.9 27.9<		USD Billion	171.0	177.7	165.4	167.9	160.6	167.2	179.4	171.5	173.4	174.4	168.8	180.4	
Holisolita 90.0 113. 114. 115. 116. 116. 116. 116. 116. 116. 117. 128. 110. 118. 117. 128. 110.															
Section Sect		RM Billion	6.66	113.2	109.5	106.6	112.2	100.1	115.8	107.0	118.1	111.7	124.7	123.5	
Table Bloom 2713 2713 2723 2223 2223 2223 2223 2223 2224 2224 2123 2113 2113 2113 2123 2224 2123		DOED DINOI	0.94	n :	4 (6.0	0.00	- 6	4.	0.50	92.7	9.0	03:0	0.00	
Point 100 </td <td></td> <td>USD Billion</td> <td>221.3</td> <td>218.3</td> <td>223.6</td> <td>228.5</td> <td>222.4</td> <td>180.9</td> <td>221.1</td> <td>219.9</td> <td>219.8</td> <td>208.8</td> <td>215.8</td> <td>217.6</td> <td></td>		USD Billion	221.3	218.3	223.6	228.5	222.4	180.9	221.1	219.9	219.8	208.8	215.8	217.6	
Open 150.1 275.4 260.0 160.1 160.0 160.1 275.4 275.4 275.7 180.0 180.0 180.0 280.0 275.4 275.7 280.0 180.0		JPY Billion	9,138.2	9,848.0	9,606.3	9,584.0	9,093.1	8,628.6	9,103.1	9,445.7	9,497.9	8,984.6	10,241.0	9,136.7	
Point 1506 1331 1316 1527 1244 1528 1529 1524 1536 <t< td=""><td></td><td>USD Billion</td><td>261.1</td><td>276.4</td><td>255.9</td><td>247.4</td><td>192.7</td><td>242.6</td><td>259.1</td><td>271.4</td><td>275.2</td><td>193.4</td><td>288.0</td><td>277.6</td><td></td></t<>		USD Billion	261.1	276.4	255.9	247.4	192.7	242.6	259.1	271.4	275.2	193.4	288.0	277.6	
Point 1356 1531 1531 1521 1524 1523 1523 1536 1536 1532 1536 <t< td=""><td>INDEX</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<>	INDEX														
125 131 117 120 117 117 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 117 114 114 114 114 114 114 116 116 110 112 <td></td> <td>Point</td> <td>130.6</td> <td>133.1</td> <td>131.8</td> <td>130.1</td> <td>132.7</td> <td>124.4</td> <td>133.8</td> <td>123.7</td> <td>128.1</td> <td>134.3</td> <td>132.2</td> <td>134.5</td> <td></td>		Point	130.6	133.1	131.8	130.1	132.7	124.4	133.8	123.7	128.1	134.3	132.2	134.5	
1086 1079 1141 116.1 1084 1028 1123 1026 1128 1028 1029 <t< td=""><td></td><td>Point</td><td>125.0</td><td>131.9</td><td>117.5</td><td>127.0</td><td>120.3</td><td>111.3</td><td>117.1</td><td>117.1</td><td>114.8</td><td>117.2</td><td>124.9</td><td>131.4</td><td></td></t<>		Point	125.0	131.9	117.5	127.0	120.3	111.3	117.1	117.1	114.8	117.2	124.9	131.4	
1070 1083 1084 1084 970 1100 100.7 97.7 99.7 108.9 91.4 91.0 1033 1026 1026 1024 1025 1024 1026 1026 1029 1		Point	109.6	107.9	114.1	116.1	109.4	100.8	112.3	109.6	112.0	112.8	109.1	109.9	
1745 1726 1726 1726 1725 1725 1726 1727 1728 1726 1726 1727 1727 1727 1728 1726 1726 1727 1727 1727 1727 1728 1726 1726 1726 1727 1727 1727 1728 1726 1726 1726 1726 1726 1726 1726 <th< td=""><td></td><td>Point</td><td>107.0</td><td>106.3</td><td>106.9</td><td>106.4</td><td>92.4</td><td>97.0</td><td>110.0</td><td>100.7</td><td>7.76</td><td>99.7</td><td>108.2</td><td>91.4</td><td></td></th<>		Point	107.0	106.3	106.9	106.4	92.4	97.0	110.0	100.7	7.76	99.7	108.2	91.4	
174.5 177.6 177.6 177.6 177.6 179.2 179.8 178.1 188.1 188.2 188.2 188.2 90.6 94.2 92.5 98.5 96.9 96.0 97.3 190.8 130.9 131.2 141.4 132.1 132.2 132.4 132.8 133.0 133.1 133.2		Point	103.3	1026	1029	102 6	101.5	102 7	102 5	102 4	103.1	103.2	102.6	1029	
1745 1733 1745 1776 1776 1776 1776 1776 1776 1776 1784 1785 1784 1785 1784 1785 1784 1785 1784 1785 1784 1785 1784 1785 1785 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 1786 <th< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>i</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>i</td><td></td><td></td></th<>				i									i		
1445 1433 1446 1475 <th< td=""><td></td><td>:</td><td></td><td></td><td>!</td><td>!</td><td>!</td><td>:</td><td>į</td><td></td><td></td><td>į</td><td></td><td>!</td><td></td></th<>		:			!	!	!	:	į			į		!	
1066 1134 1124 1228 1135 97.1 1006 98.2 96.0 96.0 97.2 915 916 1134 1114 1228 1135 97.1 1006 98.2 96.0 96.0 97.2 1916 1308 1308 1314 122.8 132.4 132.2 132.4 132.8 96.0 96.0 96.0 97.3 1980 130.8 130.9 131.2 131.4 132.2 132.4 132.8 133.0 133.1 133.2 133.0 133.1 133.2 133.0 133.1 133.2 133.0 133.1 133.2 133.0 133.1 133.2 <td< td=""><td></td><td>Point</td><td>1/4.5</td><td>173.3</td><td>1/4.5</td><td>177.6</td><td>173.5</td><td>1/4.5</td><td>0.77.</td><td>1/9.2</td><td>1/9.3</td><td>1/9.8 8.8 8.8</td><td>1/8.1</td><td>1/9./</td><td></td></td<>		Point	1/4.5	173.3	1/4.5	177.6	173.5	1/4.5	0.77.	1/9.2	1/9.3	1/9.8 8.8 8.8	1/8.1	1/9./	
1134 1140 1214 1214 1214 1228 1135 97.1 1006 98.2 98.2 96.0 97.2 91.5 96.6 1134 112.8 1135 113.6 111.9 88.5 90.6 94.2 92.5 96.5 96.0 96.0 97.2 130.8 130.9 111.9 88.5 190.6 192.1 132.2 132.8 133.0 193.1 133.2 133.2 148.0 130.7 107.5 107.2 107.2 108.2 108.8 108.7 117.1 108.7 118.7 118.7 118.7			0.30	2	7.00	0:13	1.0	2	t	4	6:30	0.00	2		
915 966 1096 1119 88.5 90.6 94.2 92.5 96.5 96.9 96.0 95.9 96.0 9		Point	106.6	113.4	114.0	121.4	122.8	113.5	103.3	97.1	100.6	98.2	0.96	0.96	
1308 1309 1312 1312 1322 1324 1328 1336 1331 1332 <th< td=""><td></td><td>Point</td><td>91.5</td><td>9.96</td><td>109.6</td><td>111.9</td><td>88.5</td><td>90.6</td><td>94.2</td><td>92.5</td><td>98.5</td><td>95.9</td><td>0.66</td><td>95.9</td><td></td></th<>		Point	91.5	9.96	109.6	111.9	88.5	90.6	94.2	92.5	98.5	95.9	0.66	95.9	
10.08 13.09 131.2 131.4 132.1 132.4 132.4 132.4 132.4 132.4 132.4 132.4 132.4 133.4 133.2 <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><td></td></th<>															
1584 167 1075 1070 1070 1070 1071 1073 1083 1088 1		Point	130.8	130.9	130.9	131.2	131.4	132.1	132.2	132.4	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.2	
154 155 1161 1062 1056 1064 1065 1064 1064 1065 1064 1065 10		Point	108.0	107.7	107.5	107.0	107.0	107.2	107.3	108.2	108.8	108.5	108.7	108.8	
1239 1237 1239 1241 1248 1255 1256 1256 1266 1265 1266 1267 1266 1267 1266 1267 1267 1266 1267 <th< td=""><td></td><td>Point</td><td>115.4</td><td>115.6</td><td>116.1</td><td>105.2</td><td>105.6</td><td>105.6</td><td>106.1</td><td>106.4</td><td>106.4</td><td>106.3</td><td>106.1</td><td>106.1</td><td></td></th<>		Point	115.4	115.6	116.1	105.2	105.6	105.6	106.1	106.4	106.4	106.3	106.1	106.1	
1194 1190 1182 1180 1179 1187 120.6 121.2 120.1 120.0 119.8 118.7 116.9 99.1 98.9 98.7 98.6 97.7 97.3 97.8 98.0 98.1 98.3 98.3 98.1 97.7 103.9 102.4 101.6 100.1 101.1 101.5 101.9 101.1 101.5 98.9 98.7 94.6 118.0 117.7 117.6 118.6 118.6 119.2 119.2 119.2 119.2 119.2 119.2 119.2 119.2 119.2 119.2 119.4 119.4 119.6 119.4 119.4 119.4 119.4 119.6 119.2 119.3 119.2 119.3 119.5 119.2 119.3 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.5 119.3 119.5 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3 119.3		Point Point	123.9	123.7	123.9	124.1	124.8	125.5 115.8	125.6	125.5 115.8	125.6 116.6	125.6	126.5	126.6	
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981 982 987 988 971 973 978 980 981 983 983 983 983 983 983 983 983 983 983		Point	119.4	1190	118.2	118.0	117.9	118.7	120.6	121.2	120.1	120.0	110.8	118.7	
1039 1024 1016 1008 1011 1015 1019 1011 1015 1015 96.9 95.7 94.6 118.0 117.4 117.4 117.6 117.6 117.6 119.2 119.6 119.4 119.7 119.6 119.4 119.6		Point	1 20	686	98.7	98.6	97.1	97.3	97.8	3.80	188	983	983	188	
1180 1174 1176 1182 1186 1192 1192 1192 1192 1194 1194 1194 1192 1086 1087 1084 1081 1076 1075 1075 1075 1075 1071 1063 1056 10		Point	103.9	102.4	101.6	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.9	101.1	101.5	98.9	95.7	
108.6 108.7 108.4 108.1 107.9 107.6 107.5 107.3 107.5 107.1 106.3 106.6 119.8 119.6 120.2 120.3 120.5 120.9 121.5 122.4 122.7 123.3 123.1 123.1		Point	118.0	117.9	117.4	117.6	118.2	118.6	118.8	119.2	119.3	119.2	119.6	119.4	
1198 1196 1199 120.2 120.3 120.5 120.9 121.5 122.4 122.7 123.3 123.1 123.1		Point	108.6	108.7	108.4	108.1	107.9	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.5	107.3	107.1	106.3	
		Point	119.8	119.6	119.9	120.2	120.3	120.5	120.9	121.5	122.4	122.7	123.3	123.1	

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

STATISTICS REVIEW

Columbia C	INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	des	2023 Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	2024 May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
Continue	STOCK													
The color of the	4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	2.1	-1.2	-2.4	-2.7	1.8	6.7	8.0	11.3	15.1	15.5	11.4	15.6	15.8 Bursa Malaysia
Digital Continue	4.3.2 Value Traded	13.9	38.1	43.9	27.7	75.7	22.3	27.0	6.88	116.2	105.4	100.1	70.8	
Column	4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	6.6	6.1	4.3	3.5	2.0	9.3	11.7	14.6	20:0	21.5	17.5	14.6	16.1 Bursa Malaysia
Detail	_													
Part of the color of the colo	4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	-2.9	-1.1	4.1-	-5.3	-7.6	-8.3	-5.3	-7.2	4.4	-1.6	-1.8	4.3	9.8 Central Bank of Malaysia
Interpretacy Relating Regions (Control of August 1998) The control of August 1998 (C		-11.6	-8.2	-7.1	89.	-11.1	-12.3	9.6-	-7.8	-5.3	-2.3	-1.6	2.5	
Particle Market Control of the contr		4.9	6.6	4.6	-5.6	-7.1	-7.3	4 8	-5.1	-2.7	-0.5	-0.4	4.1	
STATION NODEX TENNORM TENNOR	4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-6.4	ę. 6	4 E.	9.9	6.9	-7.4	-5.3	-5.4	6.5	-12	-0.9	1.7	
Particle (1978) The second of the control of the c	4.4.5 EUR - EURO	-10.1	-7.8	-7.2	φ, -	φ •	-9.0	-6.7	-5.2	-3.6	-1.0	0.1	3.4	
The bright of the control of the con		-10.6	-10.1	-9.2	-12.0	-14.3	-13.0	-9.3	φ. 9	-2.8	-2.4	0.2	2.0	
PLYCOND Dallar PLYCOND DALLAR	4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	0.2	9.0	3.4	1.1	3.4	3.1	0.9	7.1	6.8	10.1	6.6	5.5	6.6 Central Bank of Malaysia
Page 1	4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	-3.1	4.1-	-1.7	-5.0	-7.6	9.6	-5.6	-7.5	4.4	-1.9	-1.9	3.9	9.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
year and a control NOEX Week C														
Lange Lang	CTED COUNTRIES													
1. Michagola 1.														
C Diffusion 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRINTING 1 S DI PRIN	5.1.1 Exports		;	·		ć		6	·	i	ļ			
- Strippione - Colima - Usida	- Malaysia "		4.4	φ σ	-10.0	89 ¢	-1.2	6.0	9.1	7.1	1.7	12.3	12.0	
- China - Chin - China	- Singapore	-12.9	2.6	2.6	9.4	16.5	1.7	4.5	13.3	12.0	-2.0	13.3	4.4	
- Lightness - Ligh	- China	8.9-	9.9-	0.7	2.1	7.8	5.2	-7.9	1.2	7.5	8.6	7.0	8.7	2.4 National Bureau of Statistics of China
6. EU 6. EU <th< td=""><td>- Japan</td><td>4.3</td><td>1.6</td><td>-0.2</td><td>9.7</td><td>11.9</td><td>7.8</td><td>7.3</td><td>8.3</td><td>13.5</td><td>5.4</td><td>10.3</td><td>5.5</td><td></td></th<>	- Japan	4.3	1.6	-0.2	9.7	11.9	7.8	7.3	8.3	13.5	5.4	10.3	5.5	
6.1 modules 6.1 modules 6.1 modules 7.1 modules	- EU	-9.2	-0.4	6.4	-8.4	1.0	6.0	8.8	15.2	-0.7	-5.8	10.2	-1.9	n.a European Statistics
1.1 1.2	- USA	-2.8	4.1-	4.6	90.0	-2.4	5.3	-2.2	5.5	9.9	4.4	5.4	9.4	0.2 United States Census Bureau
Comparison 1/21 2.4 2.5 4.5 6.5 4.5 1.5 6.4 6.7 1.5 6.7 1.5 6.7 1.5 6.7 1.5 6.7 1.5 6.7 <	5.1.2 Imports	7	6	4	o c	9	C a	001	0 7 7	40.7	17.0	A 20	0 90	10.0 Department of Statistics Melansia
-63 30 -06 03 165 -80 -19 -19 83 -72 -164 -176 -168 -96 0.6 -49 83 -52 -164 -168 -20 -169 -68 -120 10 -62 -16 -19 -004 -21 -05 54 -09 10 -12 -68 01 -16 -16 -17 -05 54 -09 86 -12 -68 01 -16 -16 -17 -15 -48 -12 -11 -16 -17 -18 -12 -11 -12 -18 -12 -14 -12 -18 -12 -18 -12 -18 -12 -18 -12 -14 -12 -18 -12 -18 -12 -18 -12 -18 -12 -18 -12 -18 -18 -18 -18 -18 -18 -18 -18 <td< td=""><td>- Singapore</td><td>-12.3</td><td>-2.4</td><td>5.5</td><td>. 6. E. 6.</td><td>11.0</td><td>5. 4.0</td><td>5 6</td><td>17.9</td><td>15.7</td><td>7.4</td><td>13.8</td><td>1.5</td><td></td></td<>	- Singapore	-12.3	-2.4	5.5	. 6. E. 6.	11.0	5. 4.0	5 6	17.9	15.7	7.4	13.8	1.5	
-165 -12.1 -11.8 -6.8 -9.6 -0.5 -4.9 -12.0 -13.5 -12.0 -13.5 -13.0 -13.5 -13.0 -13.5 -13.0 -13.5 -13.0 -13.5 -13.0 -13.5 -13.0 -13.5 -13.0 -13.5 -13.0 -13.5 -13.0 -13.5	- China	6.0-	3.0	9.0-	0.3	15.5	-8.0	9:1-	8.3	1.9	-2.3	7.2	0.5	0.3 National Bureau of Statistics of China
-172 -184 -196 -200 -189 -88 -120 103 -52 -18 -196 -200 -189 -88 -120 103 -172 -68 -19 -196 -200 -189 -88 -120 103 -172 -68 -19 -196 -200 -189 -88 -120 103 -172 -68 -19 -196 -200 -196 -196 -196 -192 -193 -196 -196 -196 -196 -193 -194 -196 -196 -196 -196 -195 -196 -196 -196 -196 -195 -196 -196 -196 -196 -196 -195 -196 -196 -196 -196 -196 -195 -196		6	,		c c	Q C	Li C		c	C	c	9	c	
NDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION NDEX 5.2 1.9 0.0 2.1 0.0 2.1 0.0 2.1 0.0 2.1 0.0 2.1 0.0 2.1 0.0 <td>- Japan</td> <td>2.72-</td> <td>-18.4</td> <td>-19.6</td> <td>-20.0</td> <td>0.81-</td> <td>ဂ ထု</td> <td>-12.0</td> <td>0.0</td> <td></td> <td>2.5</td> <td>0.0</td> <td>5. 6 5. 8</td> <td>z.i Statistics Bureau of Japan n.a. European Statistics</td>	- Japan	2.72-	-18.4	-19.6	-20.0	0.81-	ဂ ထု	-12.0	0.0		2.5	0.0	5. 6 5. 8	z.i Statistics Bureau of Japan n.a. European Statistics
6.1 Malaysia 6.1 Malaysia<	- USA	-5.2	-1.9	-0.04	-2.1	-0.5	5.4	6.0-	9.8	4.3	3.1	12.7	4.4	9.4 United States Census Bureau
6.2.1 Mataysia 6.6 2.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.6 6.1 6.2														
-1.2 6.8 0.1 -1.6 0.8 4.7 -8.9 -1.2 4.6 2.0 6.1 6.3 12.9 4.6 1.0 6.4 4.5 0.9 -1.6 -1.1 -1.5 -3.9 6.2 -1.8 0.2 -0.8 0.2 1.1 -1.2 -0.1 -0.3 -0.8 0.2 -2.6 0.5 4.4 -3.2 8.0 1.0 6.1 0.0 2.2 0.5 4.4 -3.2 8.0 1.0 6.1 1.0 2.2 0.5 4.4 -3.2 8.0 1.0 6.1 1.0 2.2 0.5 4.4 -3.2 8.0 1.0 6.1 1.5 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.7	5.2.1 Malaysia	9.0-	2.1	0.4	-0.03	4.2	3.1	2.4	6.1	2.4	2.0	5.3	1.1	2.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.8 2.0 6.1 6.3 12.9 4.6 1.0 6.4 4.5 0.9 -1.6 -1.1 -1.5 -3.9 -62 -1.8 -0.2 -0.8 -0.2 1.1 -1.2 -0.1 -0.3 -0.8 3.8 2.3 2.8 3.6 1.4 4.6 5.4 -3.2 -0.8 -0.2 -2.6 -0.5 -4.4 -3.2 8.0 1.0 -6.1 10.0 2.9 -1.2 -4.4 -3.2 8.0 1.0 -6.1 10.0 2.9 -1.2 -4.4 -3.2 8.0 1.0 -6.1 11.0 -1.5 -2.6 -2.6 -4.4 -3.2 8.0 1.0 -6.1 1.9 -1.5 -2.6 -0.1 -4.4 -0.2 -0.4 1.3 -3.6 2.3 -0.3 -0.3 -0.4 -0.8 -1.1 -0.8 -0.5 -0.5 2.9 -0.4 -0.8 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -0.5 -0.4 -1.8 -0.6 2.0 -0.4 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -1.5 -1.6 2.0	5.2.2 Singapore	-1.2	6.8	0.1	-1.6	0.8	4.7	φ ₁	-1.2	2.3	4.0	2.6	22.0	
45 0.0 1.0 1.1 1.1 3.9 6.2 1.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	5 2 South Korea	4 8	2.0	4	8	12.9	46	0	4	4.2	œ	0	cr cr	5.1.3 Moody's Apalytics South Kores
3.8 2.3 2.8 3.6 1.4 4.6 5.4 3.5 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	- C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C - C) u	o d	. «		9 4		, c	. 0		2 0 2	ı c	5 6	Ministry of Econon
3.8 2.3 2.8 3.6 1.4 4.6 5.4 3.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0					: ;	. 4		i		: 7) L		
3.8 2.3 2.8 3.6 1.4 4.6 5.4 3.5 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.2 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.2 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.5 6.	5.2.5 USA	2:0-	8:07	7.0	5	Z: L-	L.O-	5.0	8:0	r:0	8.0	-C.5	-0.2	-U.6 Federal Reserve Board, USA
3.8 2.3 2.8 3.6 1.4 4.6 5.4 3.5 0.0 2.9 12.4 4.8 -1.2 0.5 8.7 -16.5 1.5 -2.6 0.1 -4.4 -0.2 -0.4 1.3 -3.6 1.9 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.8 1.8 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.6 2.8 3.4 3.7 2.1 4.7 4.7 3.6 3.7 2.9 3.4 3.7 2.7 4.1 4.7 4.7 3.6 -1.3 -0.6 0.3 1.6 1.9 0.2 -0.4 -1.3 -1.3 -0.6 -1.0 -1.4 -1.2 -0.8 0.2 -0.4 -1.3 -1.3 -0.6 -1.0 -1.4 -1.2 -0.8 0.2 -0.4 -1.3 -1.3 -0.6 -1.0 -1.4 -1.2 -0.8 1.3 -1.3 -1.3 -1.3 -0.6 -1.0 -1.4 -1.2 -0.8 2.2 -2.9 -2.1 -3.3 -3.1	RETAIL TRADE INDEX													
100 2.9 12.4 4.8 -12 8.0 1.0 -6.1 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 1	5.3.1 Malaysia	3.8	2.3	2.8	3.6	4.1	9.4	5.4	3.5	8.9	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
6.3.3 Hong Kong 10.0 2.9 12.4 4.8 -1.2 0.5 -8.7 -16.5 6.3.4 Unled Kingdom -1.5 -2.6 0.1 -4.4 -0.2 -0.4 1.3 -3.6 6.4.1 Malaysia 6.4.3 Indianysia 1.9 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.8	5.3.2 Singapore	-0.2	-2.6	9:0	4.4	-3.2	8.0	1.0	-6.1	-2.0	4.4	9.6	-2.5	-3.3 Singapore Department of Statistics
6.3.4 United Kingdom -1.5 -2.6 0.1 -4.4 -0.2 -0.4 1.3 -3.6 CONSUMER PRICE NDEX 6.4.1 Malaysia 1.9 1.8 1.5 1.5 1.6 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 1	5.3.3 Hong Kong	10.0	2.9	12.4	4.8	-1.2	0.5	-8.7	-16.5	-12.7	-11.2	-13.2	-11.8	-8.7 Hong Kong Special Administrative
CONSUMER PRICE NDEX 6.41 Malaysia 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 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 1.9 1.9 1.	5.3.4 United Kinadom		-2.6	0.1	4.	-0.2	-0.4	6.	-3.6	4.1	-1.0	1.6	2.2	Region 3.8 Office for National Statistics
6.41 Majories 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 1.8 1.9 <														
6.4.2 Thalland Against Annionesia 6.3 -0.3 -0.3 -0.4 -0.8 -1.1 -0.8 -0.5 0.2 -0.3 -0.3 -0.4 -0.8 -1.1 -0.8 -0.5 0.2 -0.8 -0.1 -0.8 -0.5 0.2 -0.3		1.9	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
6.4.3 Indonesia 2.3 2.6 2.9 2.6 2.6 2.8 3.1 3.0 6.4.5 Singapore 6.1.4 Singapore 4.1 4.9 4.1 3.9 2.8 3.4 3.7 2.7 5.5.1 Malaysia 6.5.2 Philippores 0.2 -0.3 -1.5 -1.3 -0.6 0.3 1.6 1.9 5.5.2 Philippores 6.5.3 Singapore 2.2 -3.9 2.1 0.3 1.6 -1.2 0.8 5.5.4 Singapore 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 5.5.4 Philippores 2.0 0.0 1.1 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.9 5.5.4 Sulphpore 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.9 1.9 1.9 5.5.4 Sulphpore 1.3 1.4 1.5 1.9 1.9 1.9	5.4.2 Thailand	0.3	-0.3	4.0-	9.0-	1.1-	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	1.5	9.0	0.8	0.4	
6.44 Philipines 6.1 A 9 A 11 3.9 2.8 3.4 3.7 3.8 6.4.5 Singapore 4.1 A 7 3.6 3.7 2.9 3.4 2.7 2.7 2.7 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX 2.2 A 3 A 2.7 2.7 2.7 5.5.1 Malaysia 0.2 - 0.3 - 1.5 - 1.3 - 0.6 0.3 1.6 1.9 5.5.2 Philippines 2.2 - 0.4 0.2 0.6 - 1.0 - 1.4 - 1.2 0.8 5.5.3 Singapore 2.2 - 3.9 - 2.1 0.3 1.8 2.0 2.3 3.3 5.5.4 South Korea 1.1 1.3 1.4 1.5 0.9 0.0 0.0 0.1 1.1 1.3 1.4 1.5 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0.0 0		2.3	2.6	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	
0.2		1.0 4	6.4	1.4	3.9	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.0	6. c	1.9 Trading Economics
0.2 -0.3 -1.5 -1.3 -0.6 0.3 1.6 1.9 -0.8 -0.2 0.4 0.2 0.6 -1.0 -1.4 -1.2 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8	5.4.5 Singapore	1.4	7.7	3.0	3.7	8:7	4.0	7.7	7.7	S	4:7	4.7	7:7	rading
Malaysia 0.2 -0.3 -1.5 -1.3 -0.6 0.3 16 1.9 -0.8 1.9 -0.8 1.9 -0.8 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9														
-1.4 -0.2 -0.4 -0.2 -1.0 -1.4 -1.4 -0.5 -0.8 -1.3 -1.4 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -1.4 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8 -0.8		0.2	6.0-	-1.5	-1.3	9.0	0.3	9.1	0.1	4.1	1.6	1.3	0.3	
2.2 2.3 2.4 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5		5 . c.	4. 6.	0.2	9 6	D. 6	4.L-	Z-1-2	۵. س ۳. س	ا ان د	2.0-		L. r.	-1.4 Trading Economics
		13	90	0.6	1.1		5.4	5.1	0. 6.) () ()	25.1	2.00	1.6	
-2.5 -2.5 -2.7 -2.5 -2.5 -2.5 -2.5 -2.5		-2.5	-2.6	3.0	-2.7	-2.5	-2.7	-2.8	-2.5	4.1-	0.8	9.0	. <u>.</u>	-2.8 Trading Economics
24 12 06 0,3 0,3 0,7 0,9 0,9	5.5.6 Japan	2.4	1.2	9:0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	6:0	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.6	
18 11 08 11 10 16 20 23	5.5.7 USA	: 60	1 1	9:0	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.3	1.9	Trading

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



Marie Mari	INDICATORS	Line		2023							2024					1001000 4440
6.6.1 Publication Fere Control Process Con	(Value)		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	DATA SOURCE
% 646 647 701 702 702 703 703 703 704 704 704 704 704 704 704 640 650 643 643 643 643 643 643 663 643 663 643 644 663 643 664 663 664 663 663 664 664 664 663 663 663 663 664 664 664 663 664 664 664 664 664 663 664 664 664 663 664 665 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664 664																
% 70.1 70.1 70.2 70.2 70.3 70.3 70.4 70	5.6.1 Participation Rate															
% 646 647 646 643 643 644 647 646 647 646 647 646 647 646 647 646 647 646 647 648 647 648 647 648 647 648 647 648 663 644 643 644 643 644 643 644 643 644 643 644 643 644 643 644 643 644 643	- Malaysia	%	70.1	70.1	70.1	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.4	70.4	70.4		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
% 641 639 651 646 643 641 643 643 644 643	- South Korea	%	64.6	64.7		63.8	63.3	63.6	64.3	64.7	65.4	65.3	64.9	64.4		Statistics Korea
% 665 689 671 665 664 665 665 665 665 667 671 671 671 671 672 673 674 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 673 773 773 773 773	- Philippines	%	64.1	63.9		9.99	61.1	64.8	65.3	64.1	64.8	0.99	63.5	64.8		Philippines Statistics Authority
% 63.3 63.1 62.8 62.8 62.8 62.9 62	- Australia	%	66.5	8.99	0.79	9.99	9.99	66.7	9.99	8.99	8.99	6.99	67.1	67.1		Australian Bureau of Statistics
% 781 782 781 783 774 773 774	- Japan	%	63.3	63.1	63.1	62.8	62.6	62.8	62.8	63.1	63.3	63.7	63.5	63.6		Statistics of Bureau Japan
% 62.8 62.5 62.5 62.5 62.7 62	- United Kingdom	%	78.1	78.2	78.1	78.1	78.0	77.8	6.77	7.77	6.77	77.8	78.1	78.2		Office for National Statistics
% 666 666 665 665 663 663 663 664 664 664 664 663 664 664 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 664 665 665 665 664 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 665 76 765	- USA	%	62.8	62.7	62.8	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.7	62.7	62.5	62.6	62.7	62.7		Bureau of Labor Statistics
% 74.9 75.4 74.5 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.4 75.5 75	- Canada	%	929	65.6	65.6	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.0	65.1		Statistics Canada
% 684 676 674 678 678 678 678 709 709 701 682 674 % 45 45 45 45 45 45 46 47 47 703 701 682 674 % 45 45 45 45 45 46 41 47 47 47 47 % 45 42 36 31 45 46 41 47	- Sweden	%	74.9	75.4	75.4	74.0	73.9	74.5	75.4	75.6	75.3	75.6	75.6	75.5		Statistics Sweden
% 34 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 37 37 40 41 40 41 40 41 41 40 41 <t< td=""><td>- Finland</td><td>%</td><td>68.4</td><td>9'.29</td><td>67.4</td><td>67.8</td><td>67.3</td><td>67.8</td><td>67.8</td><td>68.7</td><td>70.9</td><td>70.8</td><td>70.1</td><td>68.2</td><td></td><td>Statistics Finland</td></t<>	- Finland	%	68.4	9'.29	67.4	67.8	67.3	67.8	67.8	68.7	70.9	70.8	70.1	68.2		Statistics Finland
% 34 34 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 33 32 32 33 34 35 24 </td <td>5.6.2 Unemployment Rate</td> <td></td>	5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
% 45 42 36 31 45 36 31 46 37 39 40 41 31 47 40 37 39 40 41 43 40 41 41 42 42 41 40 41 40 41 40 41 41 42 42 41 41 42 42 41 44 44 44 44 44 44 43 44 44 44 43 44 </td <td>- Malaysia</td> <td>%</td> <td>3.4</td> <td>3.4</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.3</td> <td>3.2</td> <td></td> <td>Department of Statistics, Malaysia</td>	- Malaysia	%	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
real % 23 21 23 37 32 30 28 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 20 20 28 29 20 28 27 26 26 24 44 44 45 45 44 45 45 45 45 45 45	- Philippines	%	4.5	4.2	3.6	3.1	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.1	4.7	4.0		Philippines Statistics Authority
% 3.0 2.9 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.4 2.4 2.4 4.1 4.1 3.7 3.9 4.1 4.1 3.7 2.6 2.6 2.6 2.7 2.4 4.1	- South Korea	%	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.4		Statistics Korea
% 37 38 39 41 37 39 41 40 41 40 41 40 41 40 41 40 41 42 42 42 42 41 40 41 44 43 44 44 </td <td>- Russia</td> <td>%</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>3.0</td> <td>2.9</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>2.7</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>2.6</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>2.4</td> <td>2.4</td> <td></td> <td>Trading Economics</td>	- Russia	%	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4		Trading Economics
% 26 25 24 24 26 27 26 26 27 26 27 26 27 25 24 impdom % 42 41 40 41 44 45 42 42 41 na % 38 37 37 39 38 39 40 41 43 41 43 41 na % 56 57 58 67 58 61 62 64 66 65 <td>- Australia</td> <td>%</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>3.8</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>4.1</td> <td>3.7</td> <td>3.9</td> <td>4.1</td> <td>4.0</td> <td>4.1</td> <td>4.2</td> <td>4.1</td> <td></td> <td>Australian Bureau of Statistics</td>	- Australia	%	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1		Australian Bureau of Statistics
hingdom % 4.2 4.1 4.0 3.9 4.1 4.4 4.4 4.5 4.2 4.2 4.1 n.a h.a hingdom % 3.8 3.8 3.9 4.1 4.4 4.5 4.2 4.1 n.a h.a hingdom % 3.8 3.8 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.3 4.2 4.1 h.a h.a hingdom % 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.8 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.6 6.5 6.4 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.4 6.6 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5 6.5	- Japan	%	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5		Statistics of Bureau Japan
% 3.6 3.7 3.7 3.7 3.9 3.9 4.0 4.1 4.3 4.2 4.1 % 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.8 5.7 5.8 6.1 6.1 6.1 6.2 6.4 6.6 6.5 % 7.9 8.0 8.1 8.2 8.2 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 % 7.0 6.8 6.8 7.1 8.3 7.8 9.0 9.2 10.2 8.3 7.9 7.5 8.1	- United Kingdom	%	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1		Office for National Statistics
% 56 57 58 58 61 61 61 62 64 64 66 65 68 61 61 62 64 64 66 65 68 68 7.1 83 7.8 9.0 9.2 10.2 8.3 7.9 7.5 8.1	- USA	%	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2		Bureau of Labor Statistics
% 7.9 8.0 8.1 8.2 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.5 % 8.	- Canada	%	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	9.9		Statistics Canada
% 7.0 68 68 7.1 8.3 7.8 9.0 9.2 10.2 8.3 7.9 7.5 8.1	- Sweden	%	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4		Statistics Sweden
	- Finland	%	7.0	6.8	6.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	0.6	9.2	10.2	8.3	7.9	7.5		Statistics Finland

p preliminary 1 latest data until September 2024 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2024 n.a. not available

⁻ not applicable

STATISTICS REVIEW

INDICATORS		2023							2024					
Annual Percentage Change (%)	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	DATASOUNCE
5.6 LABOUR FORCE														
5.6.1 Participation Rate														
- Malaysia	•	•	•	٠	٠			•	•	•	٠	•	•	 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	•	•	•		•						•	•	•	Statistics Korea
- Philippines			•		٠					٠	•	•	•	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia			•		•						•	•		Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	•	•	•		•						•	•	•	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom			•		٠					٠	•	•	•	Office for National Statistics
- USA			•		•						•	•		Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	•	•	٠		•			•	٠	•	•	'	٠	Statistics Canada
- Sweden		•	•		٠					٠	•	•	•	Statistics Sweden
- Finland			•		•						•	•		Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate														
- Malaysia											•	•	•	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines					٠							•	•	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	•		٠								•	•	•	Statistics Korea
- Russia											•	•	•	Trading Economics
- Australia											•	•	•	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan			•								•	•	•	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom											•	•	•	Office for National Statistics
- USA					٠							•	•	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	•										•	•	•	Statistics Canada
- Sweden											•	•	•	Statistics Sweden
- Finland		•	•								٠	•	•	Statistics Finland



ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

			2023			2024			2023		2	2024	
INDICATORS	TINO	0 5	03	Q4 Value	۵ م	05	03	0 2	Q3 Annual	Annual Percentage Change (%)		Q2 Q3	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		0 120 020	0.000 500	0 0 0 0 0 0	207 507 4	400 705.0	440 400 0	c	7.0	000	4.0	G L	
1.1 CONSIGNIT ZUID Prices	KM MIIION	3/8,3/1.3	397,910.3	410,312.8	397,507.1	400,735.9	419,108.3	8.7	, ,	6.7	7.4	n.	5.3 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES													
g S													
- Natural Rubber *	Tonne	123,638.9	166,300.5	153,693.8	157,158.5	138,393.3	145,601.6	-23.0	-1.3	9.4	16.4	11.9	-12.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2.1 Exports													
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	3,584,091.0	4,167,761.0	6,852,780.0	6,057,259.0	6,244,580.0	7,286,032.0	-37.9	-34.2	-1.0	9.0-	74.2	
- Palm Oil	Tonne	3,339,140.0	3,789,448.0	4,249,368.0	3,701,130.0	3,829,898.0	4,791,287.0	-8.1	-6.2	-5.4	41.0	14.7	26.4 Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel 2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM	Tonne	242,127.0	254,036.0	279,127.0	206,520.0	266,131.0	323,769.0	-2.4	-8.0	-9.4	0.0	o: o	
2.3.1 Prices													
	USD/Barrel	78.23	86.75	84.03	83.15	84.65	79.84	-30.6	-12.6	6.4-	2.1	8.2	
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	73.75	82.46	78.36	77.04	81.71	76.24	-32.1	-10.1	-5.4	1.2	10.8	-7.5 World Bank
- Crude Petroleum #	"000 Tonne	2,063.8	2,495.5	2,349.9	2,661.6	2,167.1	1,856.5	-13.8	10.8	11.8	10.9	5.0	-25.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	11,762.4	9,469.9	9,929.8	10,291.0	8,833.2	9,086.2	22.4	-33.6	-12.9	-3.1	-24.9	-4.1 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
z.s.s imports - Crude Petroleum *	1000 Tonne	5.393.4	4.266.7	5.654.0	5,197.5	5,948.4	4,890.3	81.4	8-	18.8	6,5	10.3	14.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	10,158.0	9,150.6	9,993.6	10,962.3	8,438.8	8,846.3	18.0	-17.1	8.9	20.3	-16.9	
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG) 2.4.1 Exports													
Liquified Natural Gas "	'000 Tonne	5,999.6	6,080.7	7,364.7	8,020.9	6,013.8	5,876.3	-10.7	6.6-	5.7	8.1	0.2	-3.4 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR													
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	134.9	142.3	143.2	140.6	141.5	150.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.2	2.1	6.4	5.8 Department of Statistics. Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	439,207,727.9	453,855,668.1	461,548,038.5	457,325,859.2	464,219,115.3	483,215,390.6	-1.0	-2.9	-2.7	1.8	5.7	
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	301,580,710.7	307,103,535.1	308,624,014.6	306,288,363.0	317,386,134.3	330,989,475.9	φ. 1.	-13.2	6.9-	2.4	5.2	7.8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.1.4 Manufacturing Project Investment													
a. Projects Number	Number	229	192	270	252	267	n.a	21.8	-10.7	27.4	31.3	16.6	n.a Malaysian Investment Development Authority
h Danicate Dannantian	OM MAINTE	6202	60 0	0 640	4 700	7 7 40	6	2 30	0 9 9	4500	0	c	a a Malayarian Investment Development Authority
	NA MINIO	0.18.1		010'6	4,192	24.7.7	P II	000	-30.5	0.00.0	0.00	6.7-	n.a malaysian myestinen Developmen Authoriy
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	21,266	52,206	42,364	38,155	9,458	n.a	97.2	261.4	171.3	202.8	-55.5	n.a Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	29,239	55,127	51,981	42,947	17,228	n.a	87.3	160.9	168.4	174.9	-41.1	n.a Malaysian Investment Development Authority
9.9 CONCEDICTION													
3.2.1 Quartedy Construction	RM	32,352.9	33,437.2	34,147.0	36,786.1	38,890.1	41,077.7	8.1	9.6	6.8	14.2	20.2	22.9 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	129.6	131.1	132.0	132.3	132.9	134.7	3.8	4.6	5.3	3.5	2.5	
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	447.0	412.0	363.0	339.0	397.0	361.0	200.0	136.8	3.4	-26.1	-11.2	-12.4 National Housing Department
1.2.4 Advertisement (Renewals Permit) Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	260.0	344.0	412.0	441.0	107.0	134.0	21.5	-25.9	58.5	0.2	-58.8	-61.0 National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices													
- Steel - Cement	RM per Metric Tonne RM per 50 Kg Bag	e 3,499.27 21.67	3,371.57	3,382.63	3,444.87	3,483.95	3,494.33	-13.6	-8.8	-3.3	-1.2	5.0	3.6 Ministry of Works 4.4 Ministry of Works
 3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING 3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100) 	Point	90.1	200.7	101.1	102.4	92.3	86.5	-2.7	-1.5	3.7	5.9	2.4	-4.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES 3.4.1 Electricity													
- Local Generation													
a. Public Installations P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	rs 44,503.4	44,729.4	44,678.5	45,320.6	46,859.5	46,991.9	2.8	5.6	5.7	9.1	5.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity 5.1 Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	563.2	555.8	570.1	571.5	569.4	573.4	9.0	8.	0.4	1.0	.	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity 3.2 Sdn. Bhd. Sarawak Energy Berhad.
					2		;	}	?	;	}		

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

			***************************************			***************************************		č			7000		
INDICATORS	TINO	Q2	Q3	Q4 Value	۵1	Q2	Q3	02 0		Annual Percentage Change (%)		03	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption													T de de la companya d
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining $^{\rm p}$	Milion Kilowatt-Hours	30,446.4	31,040.8	31,715.1	31,722.6	32,441.3	33,237.0	2.6	2.4	5.7	7.7	6.6	l enaga vasional bernad, saban Electricity 7.1 Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting $^{\rm p}$	Million Kilowatt-Hours	10,741.4	10,428.3	10,009.2	11,134.7	11,302.5	10,963.8	7.8	8.6	9.1	17.7	5.2 5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity 5.1 Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade													
3.5.2 Volume Index - Wholesale Trade Index	Point	136.7	139.7	138.6	138.7	141.0	146.2	4.4	6.1	4.6	3.5		.6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	170.0	172.5	175.1	175.2	179.4	179.6	6.4	3.4	2.9	3.8	5.5	4.1 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle Index 3.5.3 Motor Vehicle	Toolit	L.TZT.	4. 151	130.3	-	132.0	130.2	3.5	71.7	8.8	7.7		/ Department of Statistics, Maraysia
- Vehicle Production													
a. Passenger	Į Č	153,609	190,822	194,223	197,379	170,800	187,364	0.1	7.8	8.4	6.0	11.2	-1.8 Malaysian Automotive Association
	Cuit	164,141	203,907	208,158	208,611	180,880	199,644	0.2	7.9	7.6	5.1		
- Vehicle Sales													
a. Passenger	i ceit	152,216	184,132	203,632	182,133	168,602	184,340	1.0	13.8	11.3	5.9	10.8 0	0.1 Malaysian Automotive Association
	Chilt	173,555	205,788	227,787	200,841	186, 167	200,924	1.0	11.1	11.6	4.3		
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	359,502	385,285	399,576	384,782	369,208	404,383	-11.0	-4.3	1.8	-1.1		
3.5.4 Tourism - Index of Services	Point	1414	146.9	153.1	154 9	1589	165.2	33.3	17.1	10.1	12.0	12.4	12.4 Department of Statistics Malaysia
Tourist Arrivals	Number	4,772,467.0	5,306,968.0	5,674,809.0	5,812,000.0	5,996,937.0	6,568,905.0	134.6	55.0	25.7	32.5		
3.5.5 Transport	Point	148 9	152.2	1563	159.7	164.5	1683	13.3	12.6	12.2	110	10.5	10.6. Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication			2:30			2	2	2	2.4	7:7	2		
- Index of Services - Penetration Rate	Point	165.0	166.0	167.5	168.5	170.2	171.8	3.6	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.5 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	148.1	148.6	148.7	146.7	146.9	n.a				,		Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	49.1	49.9	50.6	46.9	47.5	n.a			,			Malaysian Communications and Multimedia
	70	0000	0000	200	100	100	ć						Commission Malaysian Communications and Multimedia
C. Modifie-Droadband per 100 inhabitants	0,	0.001	130.0	0.4.0	132.1	132.5	n;a						Commission
Index of Services	Point	126.6	139.2	132.6	133.8	134.5	144.3	-1.7	-0.3	-2.5	2.7	6.2 3	3.7 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply	DAY Million	0 000	9 000	0.004.00.0	64E 242.0	0 40 40 40	044 040 0	q	÷	0	0		O Combrol Book of Marlounia
- M2	RM Million	2,297,528.1	2,310,706.3	2,390,987.0	2,423,483.7	2,416,358.2	2,408,238.8	3.6	2.8	5.9	6.1	5.2	o.o. Certifal Bank of Malaysia 4.2 Central Bank of Malaysia
	RM Million	2,306,319.1	2,319,716.3	2,402,067.9	2,434,180.5	2,426,401.3	2,417,131.6	3.6	2.9	0.9	6.2		
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System - Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,053,663.3	2,086,547.9	1,254,940.6	2,160,179.6	2,185,290.7	2,203,670.4	4.4	4.4	3.2	3.9		5.6 Central Bank of Malaysia 3.3 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	819,009.7	838,633.9	868,083.2	884,403.9	898,439.5	914,425.5	9.4	8.5	8.5	9.5		
- Merchant Banks Total Danceite Banking Spetom (Fixed and Savings	RM Million	8,682.5	8,658.0	8,718.0	8,995.8	9,154.8	9,262.9	16.7	14.5	6.1	6.4		
Deposits)	RM Million	2,400,153.6	2,432,959.9	2,485,875.3	2,517,764.2	2,516,597.6	2,512,237.4	5.9	4.3	5.6	2.0		
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,596,873.6	1,614,750.4	1,642,600.6	1,655,997.1	1,663,502.6	1,643,031.8	9.4	3.7	5.6	3.7	4.2	1.8 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	25.413.6	27,242.9	27,808,9	27,940.3	27,000.3	28,286,5	0.0	o 60	10.9	15.1		
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and	RM Million	1,081,397.6	1,085,101.7	1,080,699.7	1,105,680.9	1,100,816.6	1,115,157.5	9.5	6.8	3.9	3.7		
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	603,835.5	604,153.4	590,415.3	610,247.0	610,460.3	602,745.5	9.9	9.9	3.7	2.8		-0.2 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	461,490.7	464,874.1	472,875.8	477,091.9	472,701.4	494,781.6	13.6	7.1	3.8	4.1		
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	16,071.4	16,074.2	17,408.5	18,342.0	17,654.9	17,630.4	4.0	6. n	13.7	21.1		9.7 Central Bank of Malaysia
	RM Million	155,963.7	152,521.4	152,343.2	156,222.2	156,223.9	154,192.3	0. 6. 1. 0.	-7.0	. 89 . 89	0:0	0.2	
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	72,311.4	71,816.3	73,709.1	77,094.3	76,344.7	77,346.2	-5.5	-2.0	3.8	5.2		7.7 Central Bank of Malaysia
	Basis Point	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00						- Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Kate Crim - Commercial Banks	%	5.29	5.46	5.47	5.37	5.34	5.27						- Central Bank of Malavsia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.13	5.21	5.22	5.26	5.26	5.23						- Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	6.80	6.90	6.85	6.92	6.91	6.94						- Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	% %	6.60	6.68	6.80	6.68	6.68 6.80	6.80						 Central Bank of Malaysia Central Bank of Malaysia
			:		!								

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p preliminary
1 latest data until Third Quarter 2024
provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2024
n.a. not available
- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

			2023			2024			2023				
INDICATORS	TINO	Q2	03	Q4 Value	۵1	Q2	0 3	07	Q3 C	Annual Percentage Change (%)	Q1 Q2	0 3	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate											(a/) office		
- Commercial Banks	%	0.91	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92	0.86						- Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.40	0.40	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.45			,			 Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector													
 Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing 	RM Million	1,750.0	7,677.0	2,565.0	2,142.3	1,530.4	2,497.2	-77.4	205.9	-30.7	89.3	-12.5 -67.5	
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	836.1	1,141.1	1,803.5	1,632.0	1,902.0	934.3	15.4	17.8	75.4	71.2	•	
- Manufacturing	RM Million	13,260.2	17,420.9	16,870.8	12,952.3	13,451.0	13,736.4	-23.5	6.6-	23.6	-12.3		
- Services	RM Million	50,733.0	57,568.8	70,707.7	38,470.5	51,019.7	65,823.9	7.3	3.3	29.1	-12.1	0.6 14.3	
- Construction	RM Million	9,653.8	14,479.7	15,943.1	13,036.2	14,470.8	15,441.3	9.0	-49.2	41.5	11.0		6 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	12,439.0	13,982.7	12,818.4	12,532.3	12,232.1	18,428.5	87.2	37.1	3.9	77.3	-1.7 31.8	8 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	92,341.0	95,674.0	100, 159.3	85,075.6	96,157.6	98,830.8	1.2	3.5	30.6	-0.9		3 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	238.7	1,108.5	61.6	58.8	76.0	61.4	-82.1	435.1	-71.4	-94.5	-68.1 -94.5	5 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	181,251.8	209,052.6	220,929.5	165,899.9	190,839.7	215,753.8	-0.3	4.0-	27.2	-0.3		
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector													
- Agriculture. Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	13 622 4	14.116.4	15.689.2	13.181.9	13.540.6	13 455.3	-30.2	-15.1	16.8	100	-0.6	7 Central Bank of Malaysia
Minna & Olampina	RM Million	7 907 6	3 8 18 4	4 637 6	5 036 5	3,679.9	3 402 4	-163	30.1	135.5	1713	34.8	
Manufacturing	acilliM Md	106 375 2	100 411 8	113 303 8	107 046 9	114 421 0	117 680 7	17.8	-10.1	7 4	-3.2		
- Maintagraning	LAN MINOR	2.075,000	109,411.0	113,303.0	0.040,040	6.124,411	111,000.7	0.21	-10.1	7 0	2.5		
Services	KW MIIIon	290,262.0	312,152.6	317,413.9	277,498.0	273,322.9	7.710,572	0.2	12.4	3.7	-5.	-5.8	
Construction	KM Million	42,890.4	45,990.2	47,182.7	41,381.8	42,184./	37,114.6	12.7	23.8	15.7	0.4		
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	17,230.9	18,033.8	18,111.2	20,769.5	15,933.6	19,771.4	7.3	19.9	-13.0	22.4		
- Household Sector	RM Million	112,832.0	122,457.8	126,891.7	127,953.1	122,382.9	130,101.5	10.4	12.4	11.9	11.1		
- Other Sectors	RM Million	2,604.9	3,777.5	3,289.8	3,219.5	3,041.0	4,700.8	-56.2	-51.3	-55.4	38.4	16.7 24.4	
- Total	RM Million	588,547.5	629,758.5	646,520.0	596,087.3	588,507.5	599,844.4	0.1	7.1	3.6	0.1	-0.01 -4.75	5 Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose													
 Purchase of Passenger Cars 	RM Million	15,928.3	16,548.9	17,153.4	17,942.3	16,672.9	16,899.4	9.5	9.1	15.9	12.7	4.7 2.1	1 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	12,840.2	14,139.5	13,552.0	13,208.0	13,172.5	14,952.3	15.5	18.1	15.2	6.7	2.6 5.7	7 Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	55.417.4	57.267.5	61.872.2	62.186.3	59.378.0	61,515.3	18.3	13.4	11.1	11.3		
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	523	52.2	44.9	50.6	27.0	26.1	88	52.1	13.2	33.0	4	
order of the series of the ser	MW Million	112 832 0	122 457 8	126.801.7	127 953 1	122 382 0	130 101 5	10.4	12.4	11.0	111		
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	101 478.9	101.962.3	102,762.6	103.850.4	104 834 7	103.569.5	-0.01	0.2	, G	0.4	3.3	
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling				i i					!	:			
- Loan/Financing Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	48,867.0	49.205.9	44,223.0	41,358.8	52,761.1	52,148.5	4.0	1.3	13.0	-5.1	8.0 6.0	0 Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan/Financing Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	28.557.5	33.694.1	33.505.1	32 530 7	31,229.6	34.197.1	2.6	10.8	80	5:	9.4	
3.5.9 Real Estate													
- Index of Services	Point	118.8	123.4	128.0	129.6	132.3	140.3	4.4	8.0	6.8	9.3	11.3 13.6	6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health													
 Index of Services - Private Health 	Point	149.2	153.2	157.6	160.2	161.8	166.7	6.6	11.3	11.3	9.3	8.4 8.8	8 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education													
 Index of Services - Private Education 	Point	123.9	126.6	129.8	132.7	133.7	136.2	9.5	4.1	5.6	7.2	8.0 7.6	6 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS													
411 Labour Supply													
Morking Acc (46.64)	(0000)	23 002 7	04 006 9	24 400 2	24 456 2	7 700 10	7 404 40	7	6	6	ç		Description of Statistics Melansis
- WOLNING ANGRE (10-04)	(000)	23,307.1	24,000.2	16.044.7	46,063,3	17 140 0	1.104,42	5 6	- c	- c	4.1	0.2	
Post Control	(000)	10,127.1	10,024.0	10,911.7	10,302.3	40 504 3	45 745 4	r o	9 6	4 6	5 6	0.4	
i. Employed	(000)	100	6,500.9	0.040.0	7.104,01	2.185.0	10,1	0.4		5 0			
5 .	(000)	4.100	373.1	363.0	301.1	007.00	047.9	j .	٥ <u>د</u>		4 0		Department of Statistics,
	(000)	4.004	0.004	400.9	452.3	1.004	- 4	-10.	-12.3	0.01-	0.0	0.0	Department of Statistics,
b. Inactively Unemployed	(000.)	88.0	104.5	104.1	108.8	107.7	106.8	18.1	5. 45 5. 45	4.72.4	19.4		Department of Statistics,
- Outside Labour Force	(,000)	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,194.0	7,188.8	7,224.4	-1.1	6.0	-0.7	-0.3	0.1 0.6	Department of Statistics,
 Labour Force Participaton Rate 	%	70.0	70.1	70.1	70.2	70.5	70.5						 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2						 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand													
sqof -	(,000)	8,827.1	8,902.5	8,935.1	8,937.4	8,955.0	9,011.7	2.4	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.4	Department of Statistics,
- Filled Jobs	(,000)	8,637.3	8,711.6	8,744.9	8,745.5	8,763.6	8,820.0	2.5	2.7	2.1	1.5		Department of Statistics,
- Rate	%	97.8	67.6	6.76	6.76	67.6	6'26						 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	(,000)	189.8	190.9	190.2	191.9	191.5	191.8						 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	,		,	,		 Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	(,000)	31.70	31.99	31.06	32.14	31.86	31.79						 Department of Statistics, Malaysia

p preliminary 1 latest data until Third Quarter 2024 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2024 n.a. not available

STATISTICS REVIEW

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

			2023			2024						2024		
INDICATORS	TINO	Ω2	ဗ	Q4	۵,	07	ဗ	07	Q 3	Q4	ğ	Q2 Q3	3	DATA SOURCE
				Value					Annua	Annual Percentage Change (%)	han ge (%)			
4.1.3 Labour Productivity														
 Value Added per Hour Worked 	RM	40.7	42.2	43.6	42.1	41.7	43.3	-1.2	-1.0	9.0	2.0	2.5	2.6 Depar	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
 By Economic Activity 														
a. Agriculture	RM	23.0	27.1	25.8	23.4	24.4	28.2	-2.5	-1.4	1.0	1.0	0.9	4.1 Depar	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	496.4	504.4	566.5	555.7	514.9	475.5	-6.5	-1.5	1.5	2.7	3.7	-5.7 Depar	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	54.0	55.3	56.9	54.8	55.6	57.2	-3.9	-4.5	-2.8	-0.3	2.9		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	16.5	17.4	17.2	18.7	19.6	20.9	3.5	5.1	2.6	12.5	19.1		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	39.0	40.4	41.5	40.1	39.4	40.9	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.9		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Value Added per Employment	RM	23,434.0	24,486.0	25,101.0	24,236.0	24,154.0	25,077.0	-0.05	0.5	0.4	2.1	3.1		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity														
a. Agriculture	RM	12,521.0	14,841.0	14,043.0	12,608.0	13,292.0	15,275.0	-1.0	-0.3	1.1	1.7	6.2	2.9 Depar	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	303,773.0	303,351.0	346,305.0	343,404.0	311,331.0	291,136.0	-2.8	-1.5	3.2	5.7	2.5	-4.0 Depar	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	32,075.0	32,801.0	33,745.0	32,532.0	33,054.0	34,150.0	-2.6	-3.1	-3.2	0.2	3.1	4.1 Depar	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	9,858.0	10,452.0	10,254.0	11,057.0	11,466.0	12,423.0	5.2	5.7	2.4	10.7	16.3	18.9 Depar	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	22,388.0	23,356.0	23,863.0	23,079.0	22,875.0	23,647.0	6:0	1.7	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.2 Depar	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification														
- Non Tertiary	%	19.0	20.0	24.0	20.0	20.0	20.3						- Jobstreet	eet
. Tertiary	%	74.0	73.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.2						- Jobstreet	eet
- Postgraduate	%	7.0	7.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	5.6						- Jobstreet	teet.
4.2 STOCK MARKET														
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,376.7	1,424.2	1,454.7	1,536.1	1,590.1	1,648.9	4.7	2.1	-2.7	8.0	15.5		Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	112.3	139.0	171.4	191.0	229.8	243.4	-14.8	26.1	36.5	39.7	104.7	75.1 Bursa	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.5263	4.6279	4.6976	4.7235	4.7318	4.4532	-3.9	-3.1	-2.6	-7.0	4.3	3.9 Centra	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.6654	5.8623	5.8322	5.9904	5.9722	5.7865	-3.4	-10.0	-8.0	-11.0	-5.1	1.3 Centra	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	6.0747	6.1645	6.2155	6.2836	6.2467	5.9441	-3.4	4.8	4.	-6.4	-2.8		Central Bank of Malaysia
SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.3799	3.4297	3.4802	3.5247	3.4964	3.3728	-6.5	-6.4	-5.3	-6.6	-3.3		Central Bank of Malaysia
EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.9268	5.0371	5.0545	5.1292	5.0941	4.8907	-5.9	-10.3	7.7-	-8.2	-3.3	3.0 Centra	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	503.3809	523.9790	529.7707	540.5786	523.5014	513.9382	-10.4	-11.4	-10.5	-12.2	-3.8	2.0 Centra	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.2997	3.2041	3.1798	3.1837	3.0363	2.9852	1.8	1.3	1.7	4.2	8.7		Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	57.7441	59.1559	60.1245	60.4017	60.5350	57.1006	4.0	-3.4	-2.7	-7.3	4.6	3.6 Centra	Central Bank of Malaysia

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





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