MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 1 | 2025

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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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 and can be accessed through https://open.dosm.gov.my.

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".

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DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA

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NOTES FROM CHIEF STATISTICIAN

As we welcome the New Year, I wish you a prosperous and successful 2025, filled with new opportunities. We at the Department of Statistics Malaysia are truly grateful for your ongoing support and collaboration over the years. Your constructive feedback has motivated us to strive for excellence in producing reliable and high-quality statistics and publications for our readers. Therefore, I warmly welcome you to the Malaysia Economic Statistics Review (MESR) for the first series in 2025. This edition focuses on the economic performance based on the latest statistics published for the reference month of November, along with preliminary key statistics for December 2024. Additionally, this series includes an article titled "**Urbanization in Malaysia**" which describes the evolution of urbanisation in Malaysia and its implications for the country's social and economic landscapes.

In the context of a dynamic and complex economic environment, the Global Economic Prospects report published by the World Bank in January 2025 indicates that global economic growth is expected to stabilise at 2.7 per cent for 2025-2026. Emerging markets and developing economies (EMDE) are experiencing slower growth at around 4.0 per cent, with slower growth in China impacting the overall performance. Meanwhile, advanced economies is expected to remain at 1.7 per cent (2024-2026), supported by the economic performance of the United States.

Regarding Malaysia's economic scenario, GDP in the fourth quarter of 2024 is estimated to grow at 4.8 per cent, driven by positive growth in the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors. However, on a quarter-on-quarter comparison, Malaysia's economy increased by 2.5 per cent compared to 4.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2024. In overall, Malaysia's economic performance grew by 5.1 per cent in 2024 compared to 3.6 per cent in 2023. The growth was led by the Services sector, which grew by 5.3 per cent in 2024, followed by Manufacturing (4.2%) and Construction (17.2%) sectors. The favourable growth was driven by strong domestic demand, recovery in external sectors, and strategic investments in renewable energy as well as digital infrastructure including data centres.

Trade continues to be a strong contributor to Malaysia's economic performance. Malaysia's total trade in December 2024 increased by 14.6 per cent to RM257.9 billion. Imports rose by 11.9 per cent to RM119.3 billion, while exports increased by 16.9 per cent to RM138.5 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of RM19.2 billion, a rise of 62.3 per cent in December 2024. Overall trade performance in 2024 showed exports increased by 5.7 per cent, imports by 13.2 per cent, and total trade by 9.2 per cent. However, the trade balance decreased by 36.4 per cent due to imports growing faster than exports.

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) rose by 3.6 per cent in November 2024 after recording a growth of 2.0 per cent in the previous month, reflecting positive momentum for eleven consecutive months. The expansion was driven by 4.6 per cent increase in the Manufacturing sector and a rise of 3.9 per cent in the Electricity sector. Accordingly, Manufacturing sales increased by 4.5 per cent, reaching RM161.9 billion in November 2024.

Looking ahead, Malaysia's economic performance continues to show positive growth with the Leading Index (LI) recording a rise of 2.5 per cent in November 2024. This foresees steady economic growth fuelled by robust domestic demand and improved global trade. This outlook aligns with Malaysia's overall economic prospects, which is poised to grow between 4.5 per cent and 5.5 per cent in 2025. However, external uncertainties pose a downside risk to these prospects.

I hope that MESR will serve as a valuable reference for all users including those in public and private sectors, research institutions, universities, and individual analysts. Your feedback and suggestions are always welcome to improve this report in future editions.

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

DATO' SRI DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

January 2025

KEY REVIEW

- In January 2025 Global Economic Prospects report, the World Bank projected global economic growth to stabilize at 2.7 per cent for 2025-2026, though this rate is insufficient to support long-term development. Emerging markets and low-income nations continue to struggle with narrowing income disparities and achieving middle-income status by 2050.

- Meanwhile, Malaysia's advance estimates project economic growth of 4.8 per cent in fourth quarter of 2024, driven by the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors, while the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors contracted. For the full year 2024, the economy is expected to grow by 5.1 per cent, supported by robust domestic demand, a recovering external sector, and investments in renewable energy and digital infrastructure.

- Natural rubber (NR) production surged by 25.5 per cent year-on-year to record 38,481 tonnes in November 2024 (November 2023: 30,669 tonnes). The NR production on monthly basis recorded a marginal increase of 0.2 per cent from 38,400 tonnes in October 2024. On the other hand, Fresh fruit bunches production in December 2024 decreased by 2.0 per cent, reaching 7,786,708 tonnes as compared to December 2023 (7,949,669 tonnes) and a 7.0 per cent decline from November 2024 (8,375,512 tonnes).

- The Industrial Production Index (IPI) rose by 3.6 per cent year-on-year in November 2024, as compared to a 2.0 per cent increase in the previous month. This growth was driven by the Manufacturing sector (4.6%) and Electricity output (3.9%), while the Mining sector recorded a decline of 0.8 per cent. Month-on-month, the IPI grew by 0.5 per cent following a 1.7 per cent increase in October 2024.

- Simultaneously, the Manufacturing Sector recorded a 4.5 per cent growth in November 2024, with sales reaching RM161.9 billion, up from 3.0 per cent growth in the previous month. This growth was fuelled by a 12.3 per cent increase in the Food, Beverages & Tobacco sub-sector (October 2024: 11.2%) and a 7.1 per cent rise in the Electrical & Electronics Products sub-sector (October 2024: 3.2%). On a month-on-month basis, sales value edged up by 0.3 per cent from RM161.4 billion in October 2024.

- Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade sector recorded sales amounting to RM149.3 billion in November 2024, representing a 4.7 per cent year-on-year increase. Retail trade grew by 5.8 per cent to RM64.8 billion, followed by Wholesale trade at RM66.2 billion (4.7%) and Motor vehicles at RM18.3 billion (1.4%). However, the sales declined by 0.5 per cent on a monthly basis with all sub-sectors recording decreases.

- Looking at the prices, Malaysia's inflation rate eased slightly to 1.8 per cent in November 2024, as compared to 1.9% in October 2024, led by slower growth in Health (1.2%) and Transport (0.4%). Several groups, including Personal care, social protection & miscellaneous goods & services (3.4%), Restaurant & accommodation services (2.8%), Recreation, sport & culture (2.0%), Education (1.5%), Alcoholic beverages & tobacco (0.8%), Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.5%), and Insurance & financial services (0.5%), remained unchanged. Meanwhile, declines in Information & communication (-3.9%) and Clothing & footwear (-0.3%) helped to offset further inflationary pressure, despite higher increases in Food & beverages (2.6%) and Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels (3.2%). As for December 2024, Malaysia's inflation moderated to 1.7 per cent in with the index points stood at 133.4.

- Malaysia's Producer Price Index (PPI) fell by 0.4 per cent year-on-year in November 2024, as compared to a negative 2.4 per cent drop recorded in October 2024. This was driven by the Mining sector (-8.4%) followed by a smaller decline in the Manufacturing sector (-1.8%). In contrast, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector grew by 21.8 per cent, followed by the increases in the utility sector, with Water supply rising by 6.6 per cent and Electricity & gas supply by 0.9 per cent. On a monthly basis, the PPI for Local Production increased by 1.4 per cent in November 2024 (October 2024: -0.7%). In December 2024, Malaysia's PPI increased marginally by 0.5 per cent, from a 0.4 per cent decline in the previous month.

- Total merchandise trade increased by 2.9 per cent year on year to RM237.8 billion in November 2024. Exports increased by 4.1 per cent to RM126.6 billion and imports grew by 1.6 per cent to RM111.3 billion. Accordingly, the trade balance continued to record a surplus, reaching RM15.3 billion. As compared to October 2024, exports, imports and total trade decreased by1.2 per cent, 4.3 per cent and 2.7 per cent, respectively.

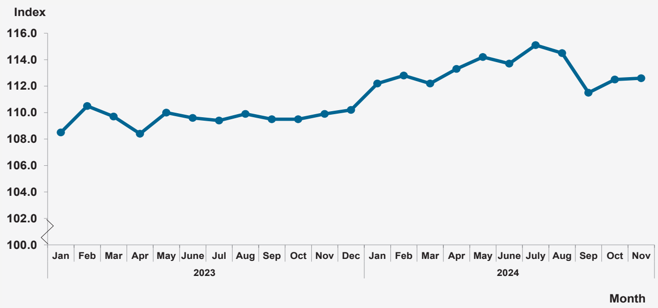
- In November 2024, Malaysia's labour force rose by 1.7 per cent from 17.00 million persons in October 2023 to 17.29 million persons, raising the labour force participation rate (LFPR) by 0.4 percentage points to 70.5 per cent (November 2023: 70.1%). The number of employed persons increased by 1.9 per cent to 16.75 million persons (November 2023: 16.43 million persons), while the unemployment rate remained at 3.2 per cent as recorded in the previous month. The month-on-month comparison showed that the labour force increased by 0.1 per cent (+24.9 thousand persons) and employed persons rose by 0.2 per cent (+29.5 thousand persons).

- Malaysia's economy demonstrated positive growth in November 2024, with the Leading Index (LI) increasing by 2.5 per cent year-on-year to 112.6 points, driven by a 24.6 per cent surge in the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index. Despite the LI remaining below the long-term trend of 100.0 points, strong domestic demand and rising semiconductor-related exports are expected to enhanced economic growth.

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

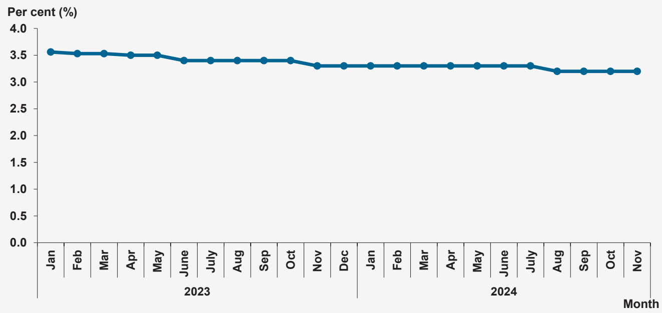
Leading Index

112.6
NOVEMBER 2024



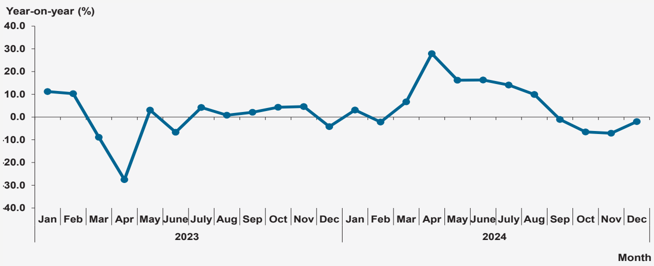
Unemployment Rate

3.2%
NOVEMBER 2024



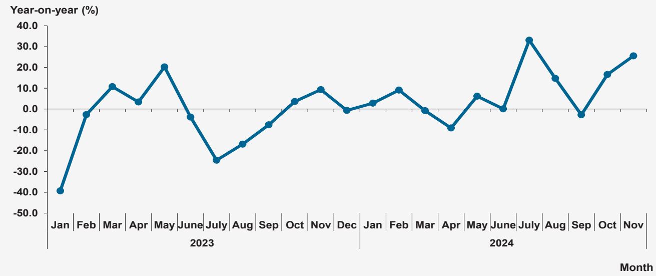
Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches

-2.0%
DECEMBER 2024



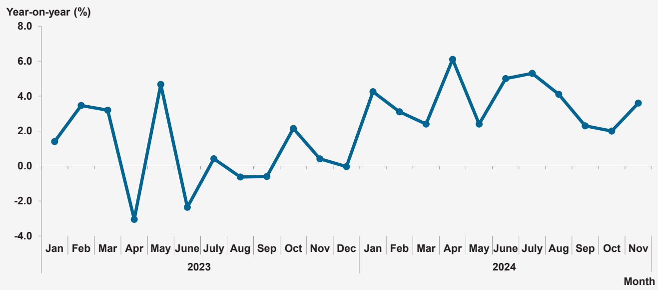
Production of Natural Rubber

25.5%
NOVEMBER 2024



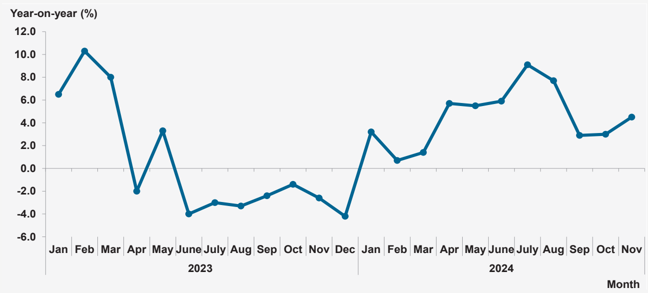
Industrial Production Index (IPI)

3.6%
NOVEMBER 2024



Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector

4.5%
NOVEMBER 2024



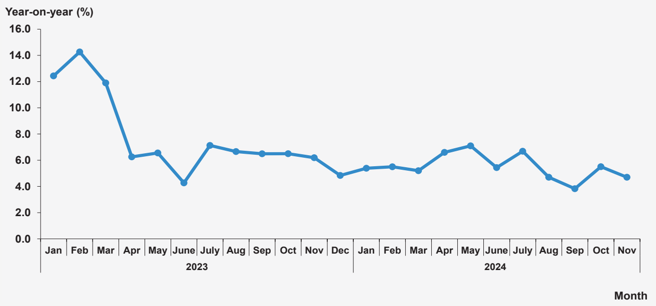
Note:
1) Unemployment rate is the proportion of unemployed population to the total population in labour force, expressed in 7age.
2) The remaining indicators are expressed in year-on-year percentage change

KEY ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade

4.7%

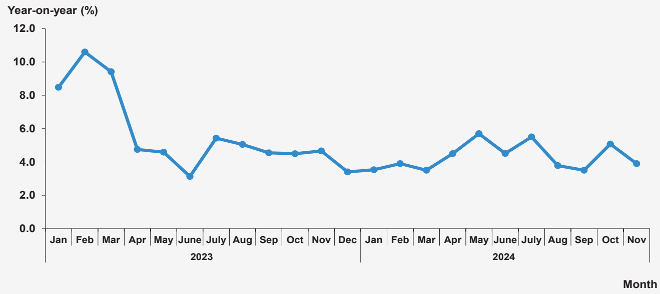
NOVEMBER 2024



Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade

3.9%

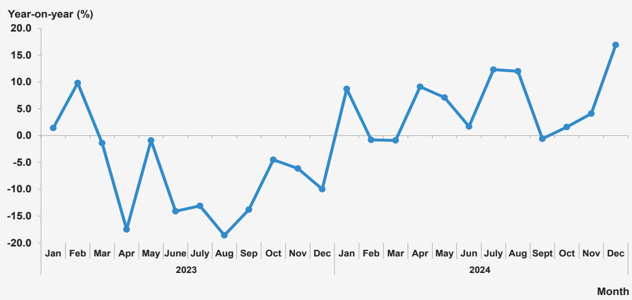
NOVEMBER 2024



Exports

16.9%

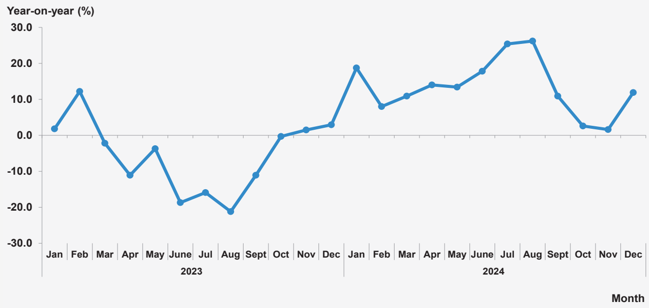
DECEMBER 2024



Imports

11.9%

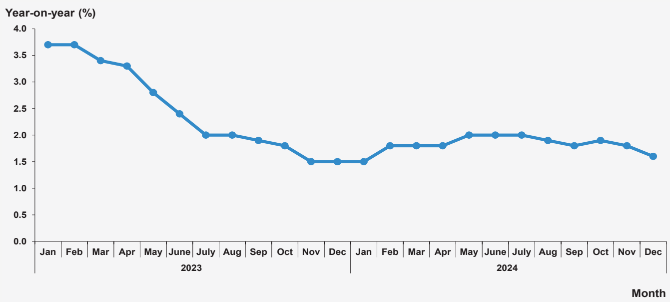
DECEMBER 2024



Consumer Price Index (CPI)

1.6%

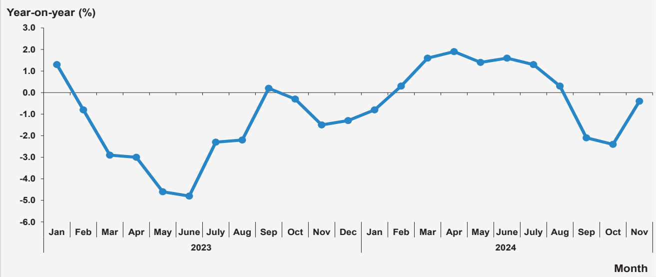
DECEMBER 2024



Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

-0.4%

NOVEMBER 2024



World Economy

According to the World Bank's Global Economic Prospects report published in January 2025, global economic growth is projected to stabilise at 2.7 per cent for 2025-2026. However, this modest growth trajectory is insufficient to sustain long-term development. Emerging markets and developing economies (EMDE) are making slow progress in closing income gaps with advanced nations, while the majority of low-income countries are unlikely to achieve middle-income status by 2050. The strategic and coordinated policy measures at both the global and national levels must be implemented to address and transform this situation effectively.

Economic growth in advanced economies in 2024 is expected to maintain a rate of 1.7 per cent, driven by strong performance in the United States of America. This growth rate is projected to remain at 1.7 per cent for 2025-2026, which is lower than pre-pandemic levels (**Table 1**). Meanwhile, EMDEs are expected to achieve a growth rate of around 4 per cent, with slower growth in China affecting overall performance.

Table 1: Real GDP Growth and Global Economic Prospects by The World Bank, 2022 - 2026

Country	2022	2023	2024^e	2025^f	2026^f
World	**3.2**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**	**2.7**
Advanced Economies	**2.8**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.7**	**1.8**
United States of America	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.3	2.0
Euro Area	3.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.2
Japan	0.9	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.9
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	**3.7**	**4.2**	**4.1**	**4.1**	**4.0**
China	3.0	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.0
Indonesia	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1
Thailand	2.5	1.9	2.6	2.9	2.7
Malaysia	8.9	3.6	4.9	4.5	4.3
Philippines	7.6	5.5	5.9	6.1	6.0
Vietnam	8.1	5.0	6.8	6.6	6.3
Brazil	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.3
Mexico	3.7	3.3	1.7	1.5	1.6
Argentina	5.3	-1.6	-2.8	5.0	4.7
Saudi Arabia	7.5	-0.8	1.1	3.4	5.4

Source: Global Economic Prospects, January 2025

Note: e - estimate, f - forecast

Singapore's Advance Gross Domestic Product (GDP) Estimates recorded a year-on-year growth of 4.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024, compared to 5.4 per cent in the previous quarter. In terms of seasonally adjusted, the economy expanded by 0.1 per cent, significantly slower than the 3.2 per cent growth registered in the third quarter. Consequently, the economy in 2024 achieved an annual growth rate of 4.0 per cent, a notable improvement compared to the 1.1 per cent growth in 2023.

The Vietnam economy demonstrated remarkable resilience, achieving GDP growth of 7.1 per cent in 2024, compared to 5.1 per cent recorded in 2023, driven by strong exports and substantial foreign investment inflows. In the fourth quarter of 2024, GDP grew by 7.6 per cent year-on-year, maintaining the upward trend from previous quarters, with growth rates of 6.0 per cent in the first quarter, 7.3 per cent in the second quarter, and 7.4 per cent in the third quarter.

MALAYSIA'S ECONOMY

Malaysia's advance GDP estimates grew by 4.8 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024 as compared to 5.3 per cent in the previous quarter. The economy's performance was driven by positive growth in the Services, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. However, the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors experienced a contraction during this quarter. In terms of quarter-on-quarter performance, Malaysia's economy increased by 2.5 per cent as compared to 4.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2024.

Overall, Malaysia's economy expanded by 5.1 per cent in 2024 as compared to 3.6 per cent in 2023, with all sectors showing positive growth. The Services sector grew by 5.3 per cent in 2024, followed by the Manufacturing (4.2%) and Construction (17.2%) sectors. Additionally, the Agriculture and Mining & quarrying sectors grew at 3.0 per cent and 0.8 per cent, respectively. The overall growth was driven by strong domestic demand, a recovering external sector and strategic investments in renewable energy and digital infrastructure, including data centres.

Table 2: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's GDP by Kind of Economic Activity, 2023 – 2024 and Q1 2023 – Q4 2024

Kind of Economy Activity	2023	2024	2023				2024			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4*
GDP	**3.6**	**5.1**	**5.5**	**2.8**	**3.1**	**2.9**	**4.2**	**5.9**	**5.3**	**4.8**
Services	5.1	5.3	7.1	4.5	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.9	5.2	5.3
Manufacturing	0.7	4.2	3.2	0.1	-0.1	-0.3	1.9	4.7	5.6	4.3
Construction	6.1	17.2	7.4	6.2	7.2	3.6	11.9	17.3	19.9	19.6
Agriculture	0.7	3.0	1.4	-0.7	0.3	1.9	1.7	7.3	3.9	-0.6
Mining & quarrying	0.5	0.8	1.6	-2.1	-1.1	3.5	5.7	2.7	-3.9	-1.4

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note: *advance estimates

The **Services** sector increased by 5.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024 (Q3 2024: 5.2%). The performance was bolstered by positive growth in all sub-sectors, led by Wholesale & retail trade, Transportation & storage and Information & communication.

The **Manufacturing** sector eased to 4.3 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024 as compared to 5.6 per cent in the preceding quarter. The growth was underpinned by the production of Electrical, electronic & optical products; Petroleum, chemical, rubber & plastic products and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products.

The **Construction** sector expanded by 19.6 per cent as compared to 19.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2023. The robust performance was driven by strong growth in both Residential and Non-residential Buildings.

The **Agriculture** sector recorded a decline of 0.6 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024 as compared to 3.9 per cent growth in the previous quarter. The decrease was due to weaker output in the Oil palm and Forestry & logging sub-sectors, while the Rubber sub-sector showed a strong double-digit growth.

The **Mining and quarrying** sector contracted 1.4 per cent as compared to a negative 3.9 per cent in the third quarter of 2024. The sector's performance was affected by a lower production in the Crude oil & condensate sub-sector, while the Natural gas sub-sector registered marginal growth.

Looking into monthly key economic performance, Malaysia's total trade in December 2024 ended strongly, with both exports and imports growing significantly, signalling a stronger economic foundation. Total trade rose by 14.6 per cent to RM257.9 billion, up from RM225.1 billion in the previous year. Imports grew by 11.9 per cent to RM119.3 billion, while exports increased by 16.9 per cent to RM138.5 billion, resulting in a trade surplus of RM19.2 billion, a 62.3 per cent increase in December 2024. Overall, in 2024, exports grew by 5.7 per cent, imports by 13.2 per cent and total trade by 9.2 per cent, although the trade surplus declined by 36.4 per cent.

The Industrial Production Index (IPI) rose by 3.6 per cent in November 2024, after registering 2.0 per cent in the preceding month, marking eleven consecutive months of positive momentum. This expansion was driven by a 4.6 per cent increase in the Manufacturing and a 3.9 per cent rise in Electricity sectors. The Manufacturing sector's sales grew by 4.5 per cent, reaching RM161.9 billion in November 2024 primarily driven by a double-digit increase of 12.3 per cent in the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector (October 2024: 11.2%) and a 7.1 per cent increase in the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector.

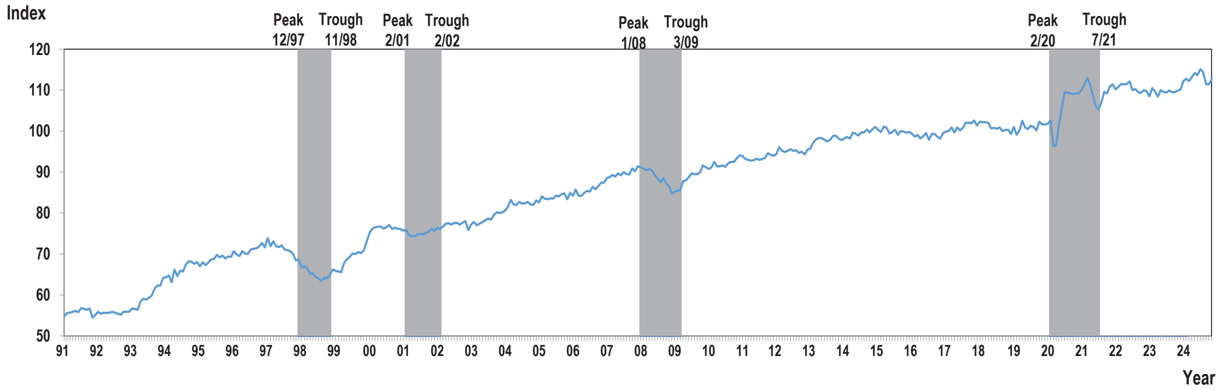
OVERVIEW

Meanwhile, Malaysia's Wholesale & retail trade sector recorded total sales of RM149.3 billion in November 2024, making it the second-highest sales of 2024. This represents a 4.7 per cent increase, slightly lower than the 5.5 per cent growth seen in October. The positive growth was driven by all sub-sectors, with Retail trade increasing by 5.8 per cent, Wholesale trade by 4.7 per cent and Motor vehicles by 1.4 per cent. However, on a month-on-month basis, the sales value saw a slight decline of 0.5 per cent.

The volume index for Wholesale & retail trade, which accounts for price fluctuations, grew by 3.9 per cent. This growth was primarily driven by Wholesale trade, which saw a 4.7 per cent increase, followed by Retail trade with a rise of 4.1 per cent and Motor vehicles (0.2 %).

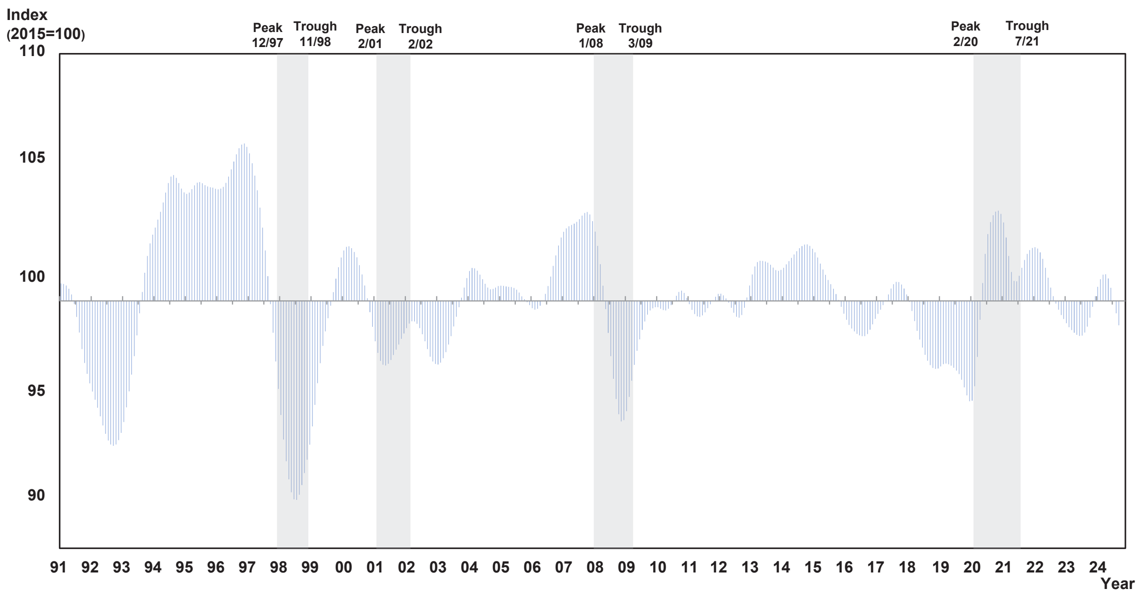
Meanwhile, Malaysia's economic performance continues to show positive growth with the Leading Index (LI) recording 2.5 per cent in November 2024, reaching 112.6 points as compared to 109.9 points in the same month of the previous year. The double-digit increase in the Bursa Malaysia Industrial Index (24.6%) has been the main contributor to this rise. On a monthly basis, the LI also showed a rebound of 1.1 per cent after experiencing a decline for three consecutive months. This positive performance was contributed by almost all components, except for the Number of Housing Units Approved (-0.2%) and the Number of New Companies Registered (-0.1%). Looking at the smooth long-term trend in November 2024, the LI remains below the 100.0 points. Although still below the trend, Malaysia's economy is expected to continue growing, supported by strong domestic demand and increasing semiconductor related exports following a sustained global demand.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

BOX ARTICLE

URBANISATION IN MALAYSIA

Zainal Abidin Abd Mutalib, Jefri Ab Ghani, Muhamad Fadzil Ismail, Wan Mohd Shahrulnizam Wan Mohd Najuri

Population & Demographic Statistics Division

Urbanisation refers to the process by which rural areas transform into urban areas, characterised by an increase in population density and infrastructure development. This process involves the migration of people from rural to urban regions, often driven by the search for better economic opportunities, improved living conditions and access to services and amenities such as healthcare, education and employment (United Nations, 2018). Urbanisation typically leads to the expansion of cities and towns, the development of transportation networks and changes in land use patterns. It also encompasses the social, economic and environmental changes associated with the growth and development of urban areas.

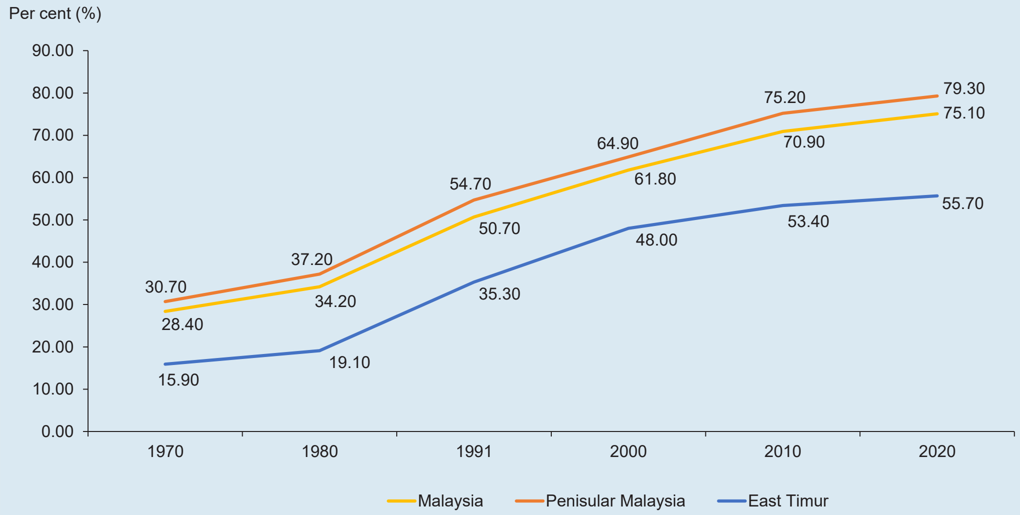
Urban areas, as defined by the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM), consist of gazetted areas and their surrounding built-up regions with a combined population of at least 10,000. Built-up areas are classified as locations near a gazetted area where at least 60% of the population aged 15 and above engage in non-agricultural activities (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2020).

During British colonisation, Malaysia's current contemporary urban system was established (1786-1957). Basic infrastructure, including utilities and transportation, was constructed during the colonial era to support economic, financial, social and administrative operations and to further utilise the nation's resources, including as rubber and tin (Ho, 2008). Following its independence in 1957, Malaysia's rate of urbanisation has been rising; it was 28.4 per cent in 1970, 75.1 per cent in 2020 and is predicted to reach almost 85 per cent by 2040. Natural population growth, migration, and demarcation all have an impact on this large urban population expansion. In 1991, the urbanisation rate of 50.7 per cent started to rise above the rural rate of 49.3 per cent as shown in **Chart 1a**.

Urbanisation also impacts lifestyle changes and the culture of urban communities. This effect is evident through the consistent decline in the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (Wang, Q., & Sun, X. (2016)). Along with the rapid increase in urbanisation in Malaysia, the TFR has decreased from 4.9 in 1970 to 2.9 in 2000, 2.1 in 2010, and 1.8 in 2020.

Internal migration patterns in Malaysia have also shifted from rural-to-urban migration to urban-to-urban migration. According to the Migration Survey Report 2022, urban-to-urban migration remains dominant at 79.3%, followed by urban-to-rural migration (14.7%), rural-to-urban migration (2.4%), and rural-to-rural migration (3.6%).

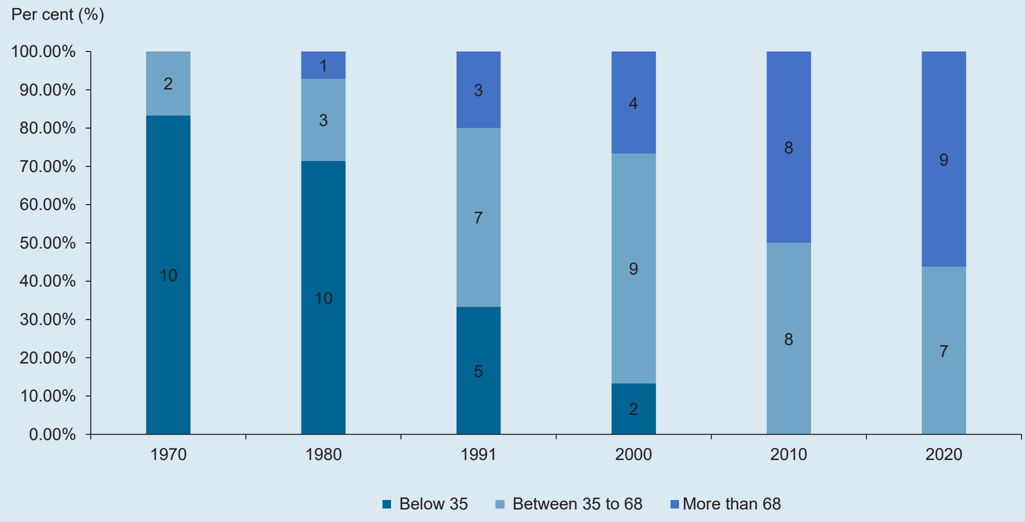
Chart 1a: Urbanisation Level, 1970-2020



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Due to historical factors and geographical conditions, Peninsular Malaysia is significantly more urbanised than East Malaysia (Sabah and Sarawak). According to the 2020 Census, 79.3 per cent of the population in Peninsular Malaysia lives in urban areas, compared to 55.7 per cent in East Malaysia (**Chart 1a**).

Chart 1b: Summary Levels of Urbanisation by States, Malaysia, 1970-2020



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Table 1a: Levels of Urbanisation by States, Malaysia, 1970-2020

State	1970	1980	1991	2000	2010	2020	Trend
Johor	26.3	35.2	47.8	64.1	71.7	77.4	
Kedah	12.6	14.4	32.5	38.8	64.4	67.3	
Kelantan	15.1	28.1	33.5	33.5	41.7	44.1	
Melaka	25.1	23.4	38.7	67.4	86.5	90.9	
Negeri Sembilan	21.6	32.6	42.0	54.9	66.6	69.3	
Pahang	19.0	26.1	30.4	42.1	50.9	52.8	
Pulau Pinang	51.0	47.5	75.0	79.5	90.7	92.5	
Perak	27.5	32.2	53.6	59.0	69.4	72.0	
Perlis	-	8.9	26.6	33.8	51.3	53.8	
Selangor	55.6	34.2	75.2	88.0	91.3	95.8	
Terengganu	27.0	42.9	44.5	49.4	59.3	64.2	
Sabah	16.5	20.6	33.2	48.1	53.2	54.7	
Sarawak	15.5	18.0	37.5	48.0	53.7	57.0	
W.P. Kuala Lumpur	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
W.P. Labuan	-	-	48.4	77.3	81.9	88.9	
W.P. Putrajaya	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	

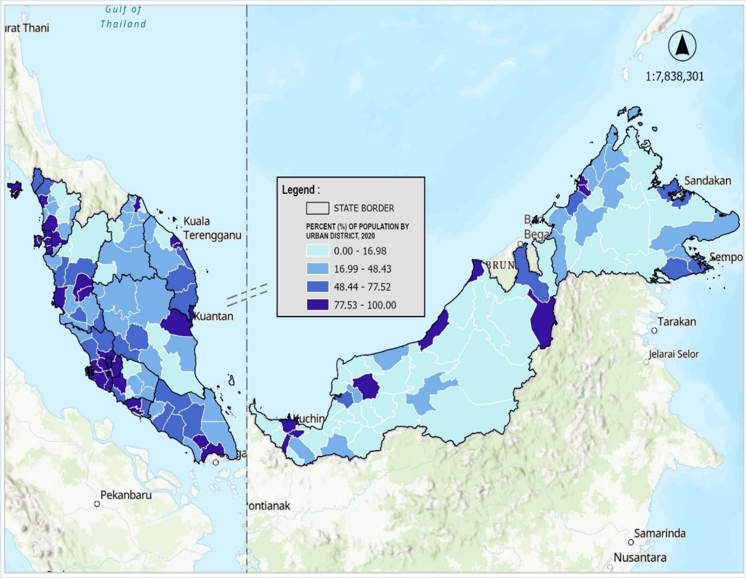
Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Over the five decades from 1970 to 2020, Malaysia has experienced rapid urbanisation, particularly in its population and capital city. The trend indicates that the number of states with an urbanisation rate below 38 per cent has decreased over the years as shown in **Chart 1b**. The urbanisation rate varies significantly across states, ranging from a low of 44.1 per cent in Kelantan to a high of 100 per cent in Kuala Lumpur (the capital) and W.P. Putrajaya. Other states with urbanisation rates higher than the national average of 75.1 per cent include Selangor (95.8%), Penang (92.5%), Malacca (90.9%), Johor (77.4%) and W.P. Labuan (88.9%) (**Table 1a**). This substantial increase in the urban population is a key characteristic of Malaysia's urban development since post-independence.

The districts with 100% urbanisation are Melaka Tengah (Melaka), Timur Laut (Pulau Pinang), Petaling (Selangor), Putatan (Sabah), W.P. Kuala Lumpur, and W.P. Putrajaya. Additionally, several districts have more than 90% urbanisation, including Klang, Johor Bahru, Gombak, Ulu Langat, Seberang Perai Tengah, Kinta, Sepang, Langkawi, Miri, Kota Kinabalu, Seremban, Kuala Nerus, Kampar, Kota Bharu, Kuching, Kuala Terengganu, and Penampang (Department of Statistics Malaysia, 2020).

Urbanisation also impacts population density, leading to varying levels of concentration across different areas. Population density varies significantly across districts in Malaysia. The highest density is observed in W.P. Kuala Lumpur, with 8,156.84 people per square kilometre in 2020, followed by Petaling in Selangor (4,719.05) and Timur Laut in Pulau Pinang (4,403.28). Other highly dense districts include W.P. Putrajaya (2,215.05), Seberang Perai Tengah in Pulau Pinang (1,778.76), Klang in Selangor (1,724.16), and Putatan in Sabah (1,702.40).

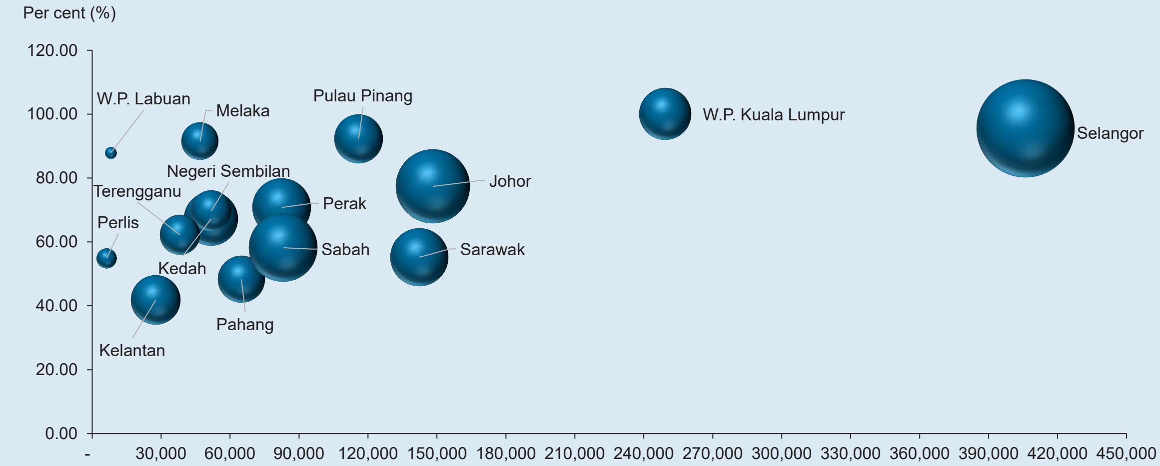
Exhibit 1a: Distribution of Urban Population, by District, Malaysia



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Urbanisation drives GDP growth by concentrating economic activities, improving infrastructure, and fostering innovation. States with higher urbanisation rates, such as Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, and Penang, contribute a substantial portion to the national GDP due to their role as hubs for commerce, industry and services.

Chart 1c: Urbanisation and GDP by State, Malaysia 2023



Source: Department of Statistics Malaysia

Chart 1c refers to States with higher levels of urbanisation, such as W.P. Kuala Lumpur (100%), Selangor (95.5%), and Pulau Pinang (92.2%), tend to have significantly higher GDPs, suggesting a strong correlation between urbanisation and economic output.

- Selangor: With the highest GDP at RM 406,071 million and a high urbanisation rate of 95.5%, it stands out as the leading economic contributor in Malaysia.

- W.P. Kuala Lumpur: The federal capital, with a GDP of RM 249,302 million and 100% urbanisation, ranks as the second-largest contributor to the national economy.

- Pulau Pinang and Melaka: Both states, with urbanisation levels exceeding 90%, contribute GDPs of RM115,957 million and RM 46,933 million, respectively, further underscoring the strong link between urbanisation and economic performance.

In conclusion, urbanisation and GDP share a mutually reinforcing relationship in Malaysia. Urbanisation facilitates economic activities, while economic growth further accelerates urban development. However, for balanced and inclusive growth, it is vital to invest in less urbanised states, ensuring that the benefits of urbanisation and economic prosperity are equitably distributed across the country.

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

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MINISTRY OF ECONOMY
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW VOL. 1/ 2025

PRODUCTION

Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches (Oil Palm)
Dec 2024: 7,786,708 tonnes ▼ -2.0%
Nov 2024: 8,375,512 tonnes ▼ -7.1%

Production of Natural Rubber
Nov 2024: 38,481 tonnes ▲ 25.5%
Oct 2024: 38,400 tonnes ▲ 16.6 %

Industrial Production Index (IPI)
Nov 2024: ▲ 3.6%
Oct 2024: ▲ 2.0 %

Sales Value of Manufacturing
Nov 2024: RM161.9 b ▲ 4.5%
Oct 2024: RM161.4 b ▲ 3.0 %

Sales Value of Wholesale & Retail Trade
Nov 2024: RM149.3 b ▲ 4.7%
Oct 2024: RM150.1 b ▲ 5.5%

LABOUR FORCE

Number of Employed Persons
Nov 2024: 16.75 mil persons ▲ 1.9%
Oct 2024: 16.72 mil persons ▲ 1.9%

Unemployment Rate
Nov 2024: 3.2%
Oct 2024: 3.2%

EXTERNAL SECTOR

Exports
Dec 2024:RM138.5b ▲ 16.9%
*Nov 2024: RM126.6b ▲ 4.1%
Oct 2024: RM128.1b ▼ 1.6%

Imports
Dec 2024:RM119.3b ▲ 11.9%
*Nov 2024: RM111.3b ▲ 1.6%
Oct 2024: RM116.3b ▲ 2.7%

* As published for the corresponding month

PRICES

Consumer Price Index (CPI)
Dec 2024: ▲ 1.6%
Nov 2024: ▲ 1.8%
Oct 2024: ▲ 1.8%

Producer Price Index (PPI)
Nov 2024: ▼ -0.4%
Oct 2024: ▼ -2.4%
Sep 2024: ▼ -2.1%

b: billion
Percentage Change: Year-on-Year

Source: Malaysian Economic Statistics Review, Vol. 1/ 2025, Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM)

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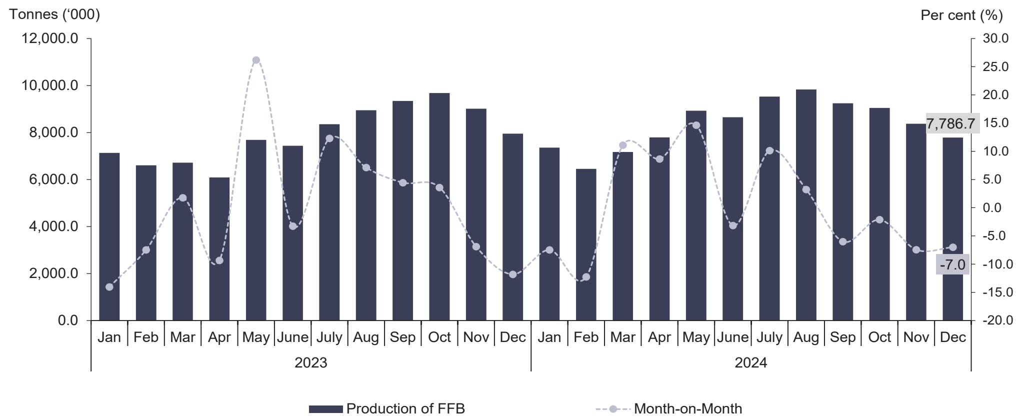
MALAYSIA MADANI ASEAN MALAYSIA 2025 KETERANGKUMAN DAN KEMAMPANAN 20 Oktober 2016 - 2030

Oil Palm

The production of Fresh fruit bunches in December 2024 declined by 7.0 per cent to 7,786,708 tonnes as compared to November 2024, which recorded 8,375,512 tonnes (**Chart 3**). A year-on-year comparison also indicated a decrease of 2.0 per cent from December 2023 (7,949,669 tonnes).

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



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average yield of fresh fruit bunches by estates in December 2024 dropped by 5.6 per cent reaching 1.34 tonnes/ha as compared to November 2024 (1.42 tonnes/ha) (**Table 3**). Specifically, the average yield from estates in Peninsular Malaysia decreased by 8.6 per cent to 1.38 tonnes/ha (November 2024: 1.51 tonnes/ha), while yields in Sabah / Sarawak declined by 3.7 per cent to 1.30 tonnes/ha (November 2024: 1.35 tonnes/ha).

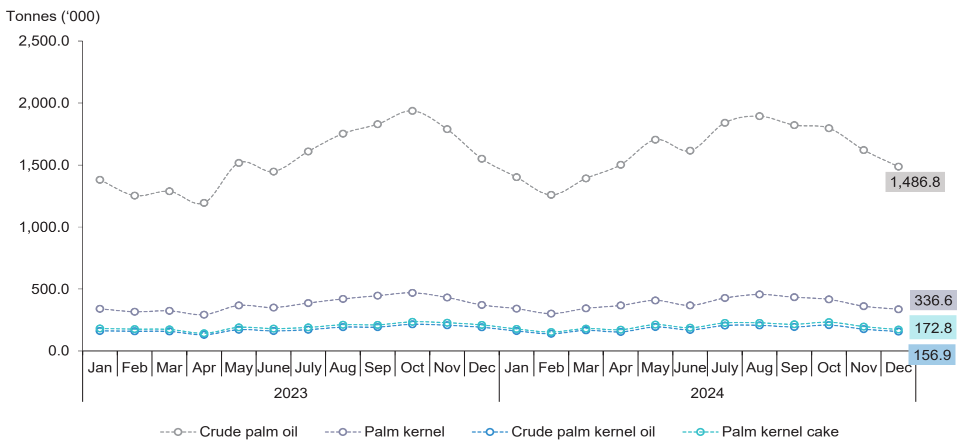
Table 3: Average Fresh Fruit Bunches Yield by Region, January 2023 - December 2024 (Tonnes/Ha)

Region	2023												2024											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
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**	**1.42**	**1.34**
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	1.51	1.38
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	1.35	1.30

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The production of crude palm oil (CPO) and palm kernel declined by 8.3 per cent and 6.8 per cent, respectively. CPO production dropped to 1,486,786 tonnes in December 2024 from 1,621,294 tonnes in November 2024, while palm kernel production fell to 336,618 tonnes in December 2024 compared to 361,340 tonnes in the previous month. Similarly, the production of crude palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake decreased by11.0 per cent (156,927 tonnes in December 2024, down from 176,292 tonnes in November 2024) and 12.3 per cent (172,830 tonnes in December 2024, down from 197,095 tonnes in November 2024), respectively.

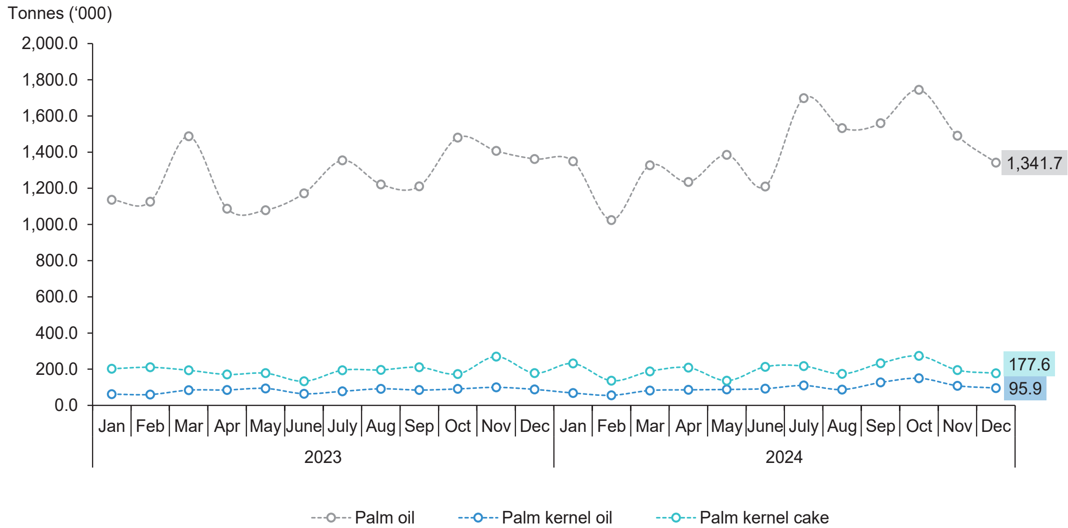
Chart 4: Production of Major Oil Palm Products, January 2023 - December 2024



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Palm oil exports decreased by 10.0 per cent, falling from 1,490,293 tonnes in November 2024 to 1,341,732 tonnes in December 2024. Exports of palm kernel oil and palm kernel cake experienced declines of 11.7 per cent (95,918 tonnes in December 2024, compared to 108,568 tonnes in November 2024) and 8.9 per cent (177,553 tonnes in December 2024, down from 194,901 tonnes in November 2024), respectively.

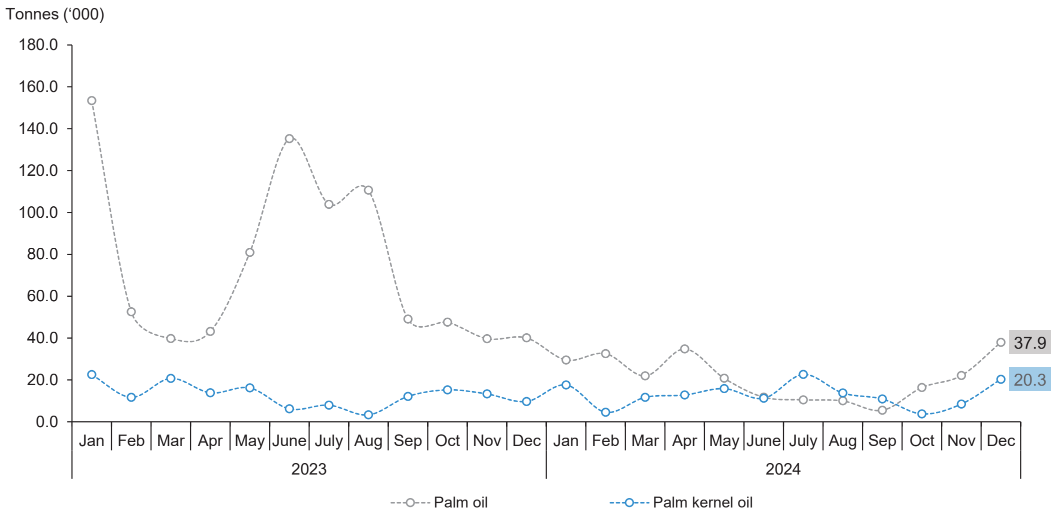
Chart 5: Exports of Major Palm Oil Products, January 2023 - December 2024



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil increased by 71.7 per cent to 37,917 tonnes in December 2024 as compared to 22,081 tonnes that were recorded in the previous month. Imports of palm kernel oil also showed an increase of 139.5 per cent to 20,291 tonnes (November 2024: 8,472 tonnes).

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



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

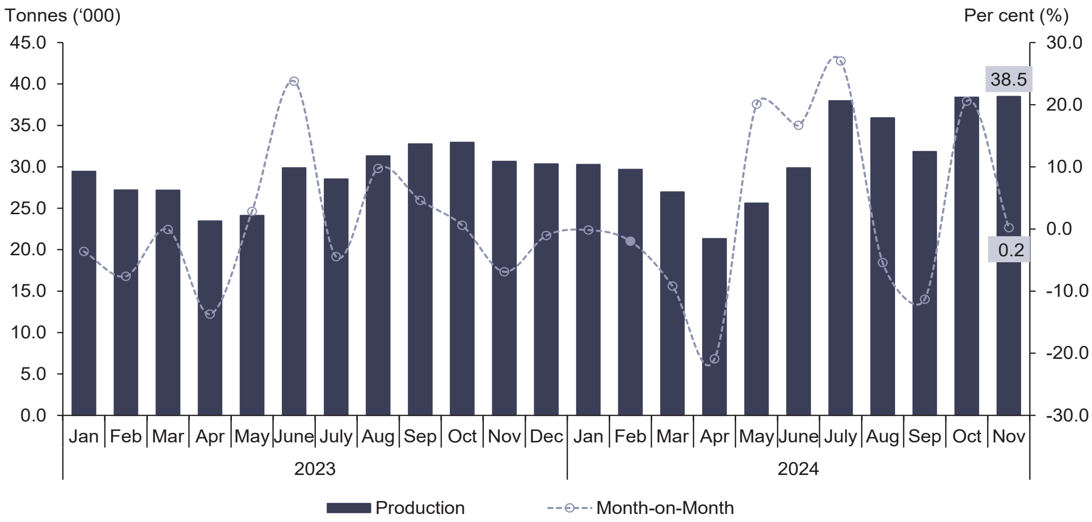
Malaysia's palm industry recorded excellent performance in 2024, driven by a rise in crude palm oil (CPO) prices and a surge in the export value of palm oil products. The average price of CPO increased by 9.7 per cent, reaching RM4,179.50 per tonne in 2024 as compared to RM3,809.50 per tonne in 2023. Monthly and daily average CPO prices also peaked the highest monthly average of RM5,119.50 per tonne in December 2024 and the highest daily average of RM5,333.50 per tonne on 6 December 2024. This significant price increase boosted the total export revenue of palm oil products by 15.1 per cent, rising to RM109.3 billion in 2024 from RM94.9 billion in the previous year.

Source: '*Harga meningkat, 2024 tahun cemerlang industri sawit Malaysia*', BH online 14 January 2025

Rubber

In November 2024, Natural Rubber (NR) production slightly increased by 0.2 per cent, reaching 38,481 tonnes, compared to 38,400 tonnes in October 2024, as shown in **Chart 7**. A year-on-year analysis reveals a significant growth of 25.5 per cent in NR production, rising from 30,669 tonnes in November 2023.

Chart 7: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2023 – November 2024

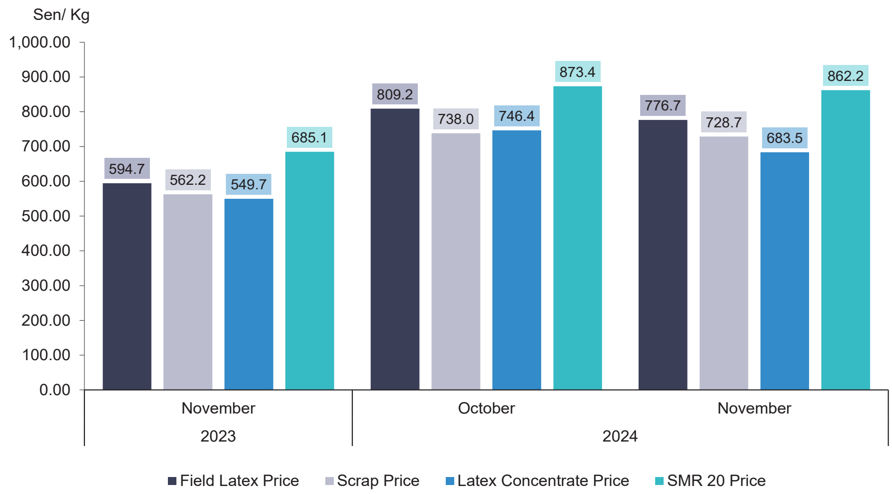


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The smallholdings sector was the primary contributor to natural rubber production, accounting for 89.0 per cent (34,233 tonnes), while the estate sector contributed the remaining 11.0 per cent (4,248 tonnes). A month-on-month comparison revealed a 0.6 per cent increase in production for the smallholdings sector, whereas the estate sector experienced a 2.8 per cent decrease. Year-on-year, the smallholdings sector saw a significant production increase of 30.9 per cent, while the estate sector showed a decline of 6.1 per cent compared to November 2023.

An analysis of the average monthly prices indicated that Concentrated Latex decreased by 8.4 per cent (November 2024: 683.48 sen per kg; October 2024: 746.36 sen per kg), and Scrap decreased by 1.3 per cent (November 2024: 728.68 sen per kg; October 2024: 738.01 sen per kg). The trend for all Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R) prices showed a decline ranging from 1.3 per cent to 8.4 per cent. According to the World Bank Commodity Price Data, the prices for TSR 20 (Technically Specified Rubber) decreased by 3.8 per cent (from USD2.01/kg to USD1.93/kg), and SGP/MYS (Singapore/Malaysia) decreased by 13.0 per cent (from USD2.63/kg to USD2.29/kg).

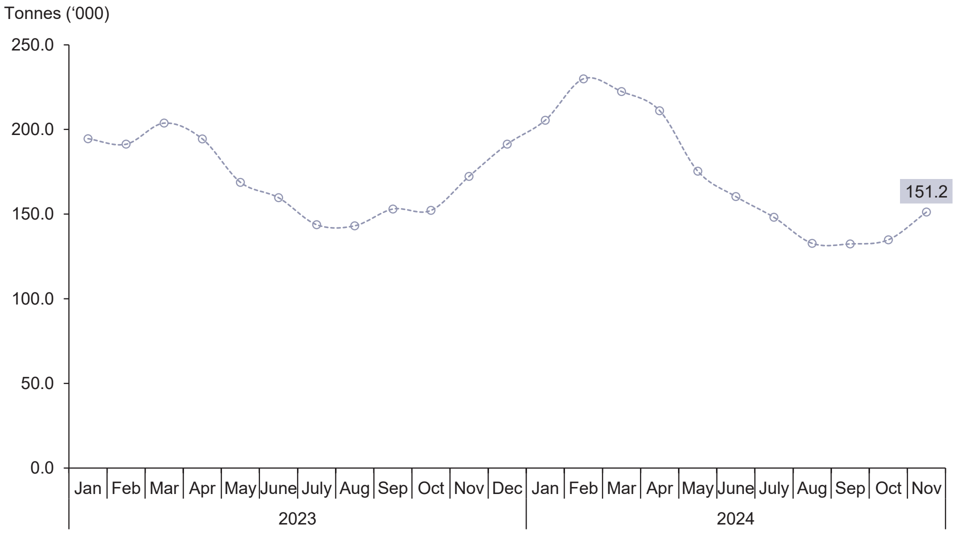
Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, October 2023 and October - November 2024



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

In November 2024, the total stocks of Natural Rubber (NR) increased by 12.3 per cent, reaching 151,197 tonnes, compared to 134,667 tonnes in October 2024. However, a year-on-year comparison indicates a 12.3 per cent decrease in stocks, down from 172,307 tonnes recorded in November 2023.

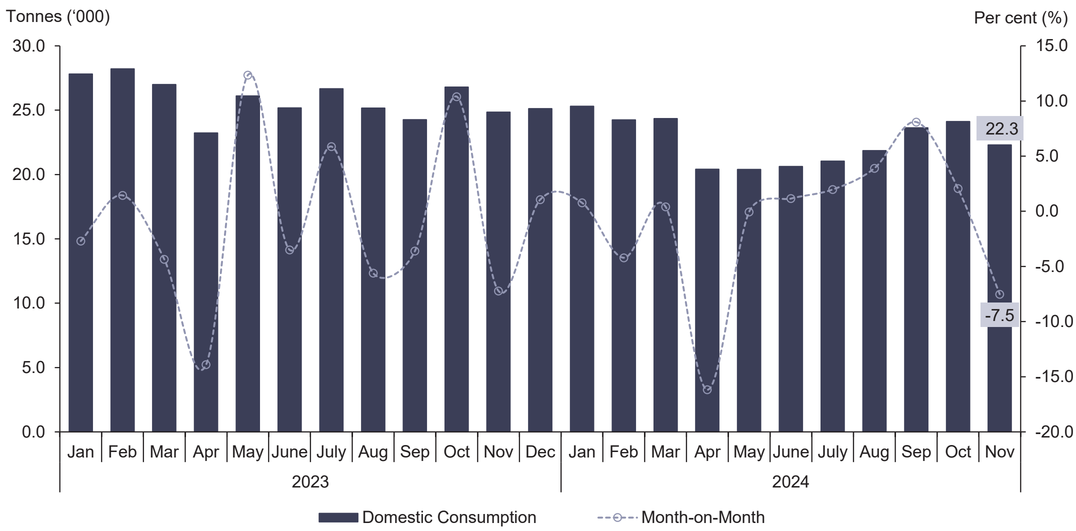
Chart 9: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2023 – November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption of Natural Rubber (NR) decreased by 7.5 per cent in November 2024, reaching 22,304 tonnes, compared to 24,117 tonnes in October 2024. On an annual basis, consumption showed a decline of 10.3 per cent, down from 24,854 tonnes in November 2023.

Chart 10: Domestic Consumption, January 2023 – November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In November 2024, Malaysia's exports of Natural Rubber (NR) amounted to 43,562 tonnes, reflecting a 9.5 per cent decrease compared to 48,142 tonnes in October 2024. P.R. China remained the primary destination for NR exports, accounting for 44.2 per cent of total exports in November 2024, driven by its high demand for raw materials to support its robust manufacturing sector, followed by Germany (12.5%), the United States of America (10.5%), the United Arab Emirates (8.6%), and Pakistan (4.5%).

Rubber gloves were the main export among rubber-based products, valued at RM1.4 billion in November 2024, a decrease of 4.7 per cent compared to RM1.5 billion in October 2024. The primary export destinations for rubber gloves were the United States of America (24,517 tonnes), Turkiye (3,360 tonnes), and China (3,298 tonnes), as shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, October 2024 and November 2024

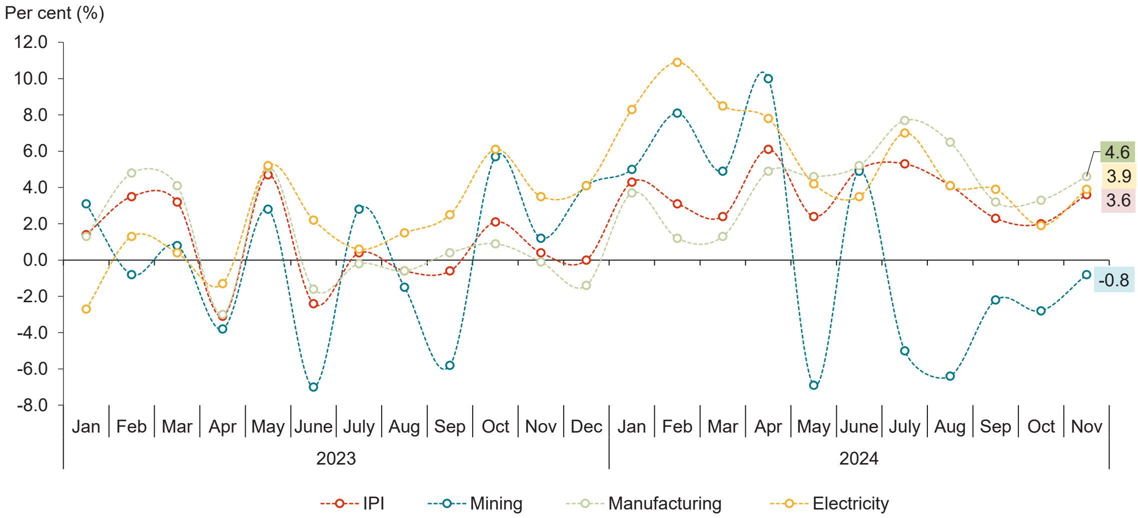
Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	October 2024	November 2024	October 2024	November 2024
United States	24,055	24,517	605.4	667.2
Turkiye	2,488	3,360	50.1	72.1
China	3,298	3,036	58.6	59.8
Japan	2,777	2,724	82.2	82.7
Germany	3,146	2,181	76.1	55.4
United Kingdom	2,602	2,012	58.1	51.6
India	2,084	1,663	30.5	26.8
Canada	1,725	1,077	41.3	27.7
Netherlands	1,022	1,064	30.1	28.8
Korea, Republic Of	1,007	1,011	26.0	27.1

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The IPI's grew further by 3.6 per cent in November 2024 after registering a 2.0 per cent increase in the previous month, sustaining a positive momentum for the eleventh consecutive month. The expansion was supported by the Manufacturing sector, which expanded by 4.6 per cent (October 2024: 3.3%) coupled with the rise of 3.9 per cent in Electricity output (October 2024: 1.9%). However, the Mining sector production remained on a downward trend, albeit with a smaller negative growth of 0.8 per cent in November 2024 (October 2024: -2.8%). In terms of month-on-month comparison, the IPI grew 0.5 per cent from 1.7 per cent in October 2024.

Chart 11: Industrial Production Index (Year-on-Year), January 2023 – November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The output for the export-oriented industries which accounted for two-thirds of the Manufacturing sector, expanded by 5.6 per cent in November 2024 as compared to 3.3 per cent registered in the previous month. The expansion was supported mainly by the Manufacture of computer, electronics & optical products, which soared by 8.8 per cent; followed by the Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products at 2.8 per cent; and the Manufacture of plastic products which increased by 8.7 per cent. The year-on-year expansion mirrored the country's export performance, which surged by 10.3 per cent in November 2024.

The domestic-oriented industries continued to grew modestly at 2.6 per cent after registering a growth of 3.3 per cent in October 2024. The increase in these industries was primarily led by Manufacture of food processing products (5.6%); the Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment (4.9%); and the Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (2.9%).

The production of the Mining sector in November 2024 edged down by 0.8 per cent influenced by a decline in the Crude Oil & Condensate index, which dropped by 3.8 per cent (October 2024: -7.5%), while the Natural Gas index increased by 1.2 per cent (October 2024: 0.4%). As compared to the previous month, the Mining index grew at a marginal 0.2 per cent as compared to the growth of 14.7 per cent recorded in October 2024. Meanwhile, the generation of Electricity expanded by 3.9 per cent year-on-year in November 2024 after registering an increase of 1.9 per cent in the preceding month. In comparison with October 2024, the Electricity index went down by 3.9 per cent as against the positive 3.6 per cent in October 2024.

On a global scale, the IPI for several countries increased, including China, Singapore, Vietnam, and Taiwan, while South Korea continued to increase with a marginal growth in November 2024. Conversely, the United States, Japan and Thailand experienced a decline during this month.

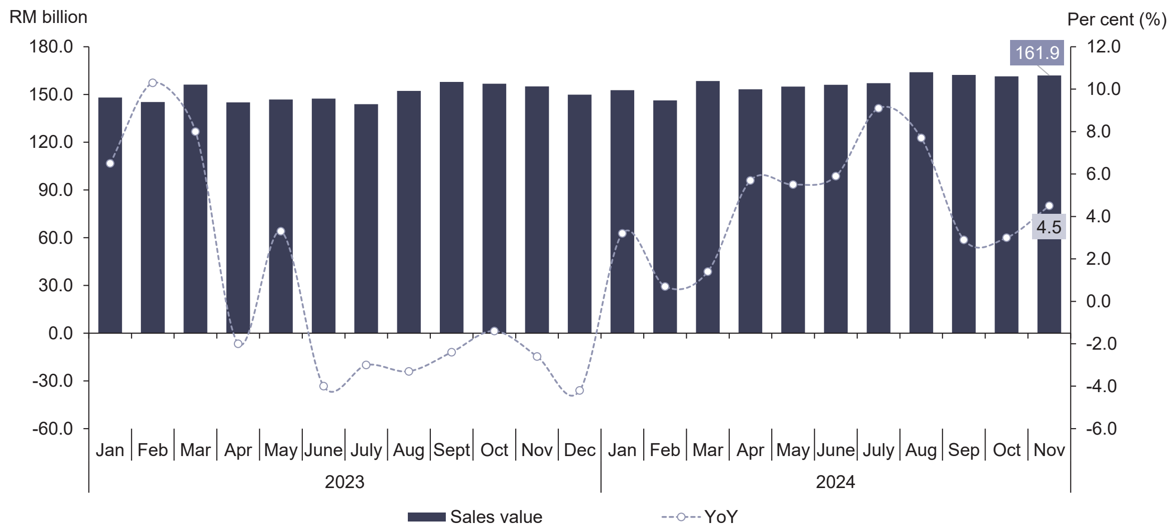
For the first eleven months this year (January – November 2024), the IPI improved to 3.7 per cent (January - November 2023: 0.8%), with all sectors posting increases, namely the Mining index (0.7%); Manufacturing index (4.2%); and Electricity index (5.8%).

Manufacturing

The Manufacturing Sector continued its positive growth momentum at 4.5 per cent, with a sales value of RM161.9 billion in November 2024, as compared to the 3.0 per cent growth recorded in the previous month. The expansion was driven by a double-digit increase of 12.3 per cent in the Food, beverages & tobacco sub-sector (October 2024: 11.2%); and enhanced by 7.1 per cent rise in the Electrical & electronics products sub-sector (October 2024: 3.2%). Month-on-month basis, the sales value increased by 0.3 per cent in October 2024.

The sales value of export-oriented industries which accounting for 71.5 per cent of the total Manufacturing sales rose by 5.6 per cent, up from the 3.0 per cent in October 2024. The steady growth was largely attributed to the strong performance in the Manufacture of vegetable & animal oils & fats (15.0%); Manufacture of rubber products (10.5%); as well as Manufacture of computer, electronics and optical products industries (7.6%). In comparison by month-on-month, export-oriented industries dropped by 1.2 per cent in November 2024.

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic-oriented industries increased by 1.8 per cent (October 2024: 3.0%). The Manufacture of processed food industry recorded an 8.7 per cent increase as compared to 8.1 per cent in the preceding month. However, Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery & equipment registered moderate growth of 4.1 per cent as compared to 6.1 per cent in October 2024. In comparison to the previous month, the sales value of domestic-oriented industries recorded 4.1 per cent in November 2024.

There were 2.40 million employees involved in the Manufacturing sector in November 2024, marking a 1.0 per cent increase as compared to a 0.9 per cent growth in October 2024. The increase was observed largely in the Food, beverages & tobacco (2.1%); Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products (1.3%); and Wood, furniture, paper products & printing (1.0%) sub-sectors. In comparison to the preceding month, the number of employees in this sector increased slightly by 0.1 per cent in November 2024 (October 2024: 0.4%).

Throughout the first eleven months this year (January – November 2024), the sales value of the Manufacturing sector amounted to RM1,728.1 billion, an increase of 4.5 per cent as compared to the same period of 2023 (January – November 2023: 0.6%). The number of employee uptick by 1.0 per cent to 2.40 million persons, while salaries & wages grew by 1.5 per cent to RM90.4 billion with the sales value per employee stood at RM719,493, posting a growth of 3.4 per cent.

Perkhidmatan

Malaysia's Wholesale & retail trade sector in November 2024 showed resilience, although slower growth was recorded as compared to previous months. The absence of major events during the month contributed to this more moderate performance.

Performance of Sales Value

Total sales of Malaysia's Wholesale & retail trade sector achieved RM149.3 billion during the month. This marks the second-highest sales recorded in 2024, with a year-on-year increase of 4.7 per cent, slightly lower than the 5.5 per cent observed in October 2024. The increase in sales was primarily driven by the Retail trade and Wholesale trade sub-sectors. Retail trade spearheaded the growth with a 5.8 per cent rise to RM64.8 billion, followed by Wholesale trade, which recorded RM66.2 billion in sales, a 4.7 per cent increase. Meanwhile, the Motor vehicles sub-sector also showed positive growth, expanding by 1.4 per cent to RM18.3 billion (**Exhibit 1**).

Conversely, for monthly comparison, sales value of Wholesale & retail trade decreased 0.5 per cent, pulled down by all sub-sectors namely Motor vehicles (-2.9%), Wholesale trade(-0.3%), and Retail trade (-0.1%).

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

SUB-SECTOR	Sales Value			Volume Index (2015=100)				
	RM Billion	% Changes		Original	% Changes		Seasonally Adjusted (SA)	% Changes
	November 2024	YoY	MoM	November 2024	YoY	MoM	November 2024	MoM (SA)
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	149.3	4.7	-0.5	158.7	3.9	-0.8	155.7	-0.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	66.2	4.7	-0.3	145.5	4.7	-0.9	144.3	0.3
RETAIL TRADE	64.8	5.8	-0.1	181.7	4.1	-0.2	178.8	-1.2
MOTOR VEHICLES	18.3	1.4	-2.9	134.5	0.2	-3.1	123.6	-4.9

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

The 4.7 per cent increase in Wholesale trade was driven by contributions from various groups. The Wholesale of agricultural raw materials & live animals recorded a significant growth of 13.7 per cent, supported by higher crude palm oil price which increased 35.4 per cent in November 2024. Meanwhile, the Wholesale of household goods rose by 5.0 per cent followed by Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco and Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies which grew 5.2 per cent and 7.9 per cent, respectively (**Chart 13**).

On the other hand, when comparing month-on-month performance, Wholesale trade experienced a decline of -0.3 per cent. This decrease was influenced by negative growth in multiple groups, including Wholesale of household goods (-1.6%), Other specialised wholesale (-0.6%), Wholesale of food, beverages & tobacco (-0.6%), and Wholesale of machinery, equipment & supplies (-0.1%).

Chart 13: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, November 2024

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

The Retail trade sub-sector recorded a 5.8 per cent growth in November 2024, driven by a 5.5 per cent increase in Retail sales in non-specialised stores, reaching RM24.7 billion. Other contributors to this growth included Retail sales in specialised stores (8.2%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (6.3%), Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (6.5%), Retail sales of other household equipment (3.1%), and Retail sales of information & communication equipment (4.2%), as illustrated in **Chart 14**.

However, on a monthly basis, sales in this sub-sector edged down by -0.1 per cent, attributed to declines in several groups, including Retail sales in non-specialised stores (-0.9%), Retail sales of automotive fuel (-1.4%), Retail sales of food, beverages & tobacco (-1.0%), and Retail sales of cultural & recreational goods (-0.9%).

Chart 14: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, November 2024

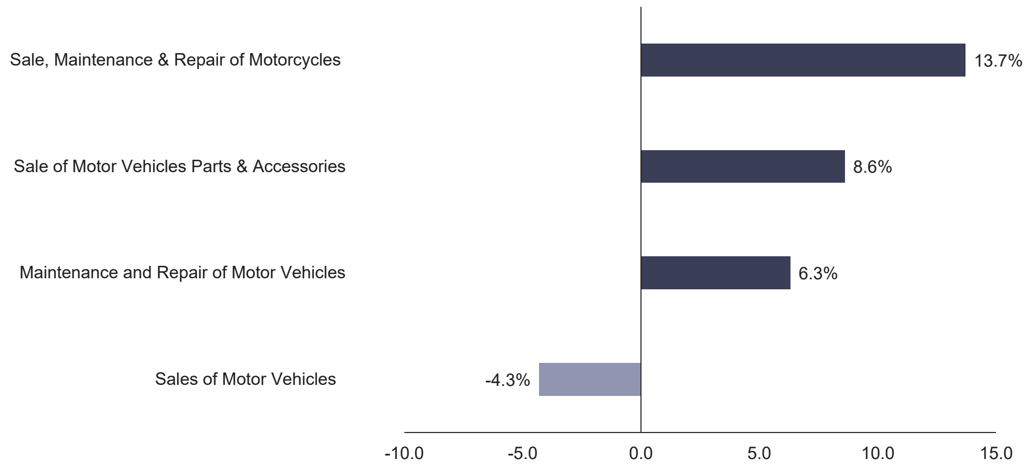
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Motor Vehicles

The Motor vehicles sub-sector recorded slower growth of 1.4 per cent compared to 2.7 per cent the previous month, largely due to the decline in Sales of motor vehicles, which experienced a growth of -4.3 per cent. Meanwhile, other groups recorded positive signs, with Sales of motor vehicle parts & accessories achieving a solid 8.6 per cent year-on-year growth. Additionally, both the Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles and the Sale, maintenance & repair of motorcycles posted notable gains, rising by 6.3 per cent and 13.7 per cent, respectively, as shown in **Chart 15**.

Contrarily, on a monthly basis, sales in this sub-sector fell by -2.9 per cent subsequent to the decline across all groups, namely Sales of motor vehicles (-3.3%), Sales, maintenance & repair of motorcycles (-8.8%), Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles (-2.5%), and Sales of motor vehicle parts & accessories (-0.9%).

Chart 15: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, November 2024

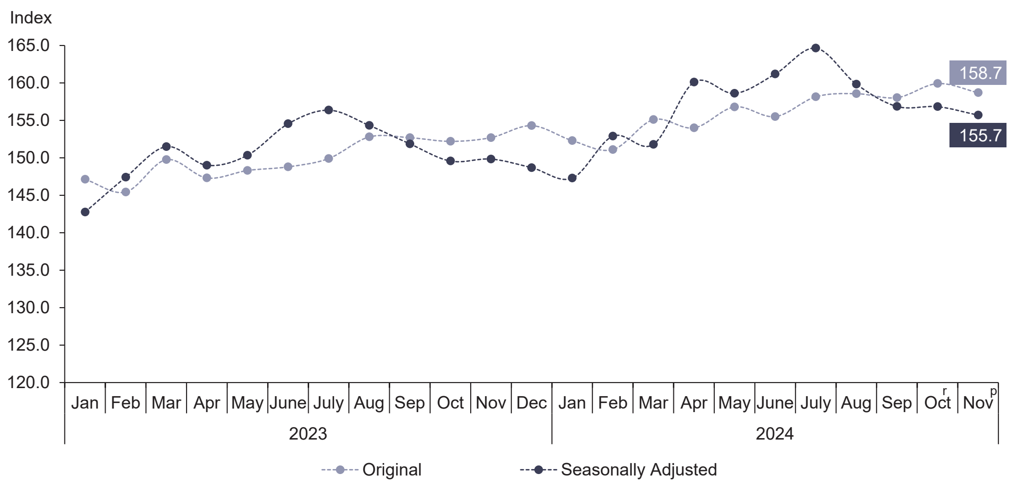


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & retail trade for November 2024 registered a year-on-year growth of 3.9 per cent. Wholesale trade drove this growth with a 4.7 per cent rise, while Retail trade followed with a 4.1 per cent increase. However, when adjusted for seasonal variations, the volume index showed a decline of -0.7 per cent compared to the previous month (**Chart 16**).

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



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Table 5: Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, November 2024 (Year-on-Year)

Taiwan, Province of China	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	South Korea	Singapore	Indonesia
-0.1	-8.3	-1.6	-1.9	-2.7	1.7

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the performance of the retail sales index across selected countries in November 2024, Indonesia was the only country to record positive growth, with an increase of 1.7 per cent (**Table 5**). This growth was supported by higher sales in automotive fuel, spare parts & accessories, and clothing.

However, other selected countries experienced negative growth during this month. These include Hong Kong (-8.3%), Singapore (-2.7%), South Korea (-1.9%), United Kingdom (-1.6%), and Taiwan (-0.1%). Hong Kong's retail sales plunged by -8.3 per cent compared to the previous month, due to changing consumption trends and the effect of a relatively strong Hong Kong dollar. In Singapore, retail sales declined by -2.7 per cent, driven by reduced sales in computer & telecommunications equipment, mini-marts & convenience stores, and petrol stations. South Korea's retail sales dropped by -1.9 per cent year-on-year in November 2024, marking the ninth consecutive month of decline, following a decrease of -0.9 per cent in October. Similarly, retail sales in the United Kingdom contracted by 1.6 per cent, reflecting a downturn in clothing store sales.

Prospect for December 2024

Moving on to the performance of Wholesale & retail trade in December 2024, this sector is expected to benefit from several key drivers unique to the month. The holiday season typically brings a surge in festive shopping, complemented by school breaks that encourage higher family spending. Additionally, increased tourist arrivals and the adjustment of civil servants' pay are expected to heighten retail activity and provide a timely boost to household purchasing power. Coupled with year-end sales and promotional campaigns, these factors position December 2024 as a potentially strong month for the sector, closing the year of 2024 on an optimistic note.

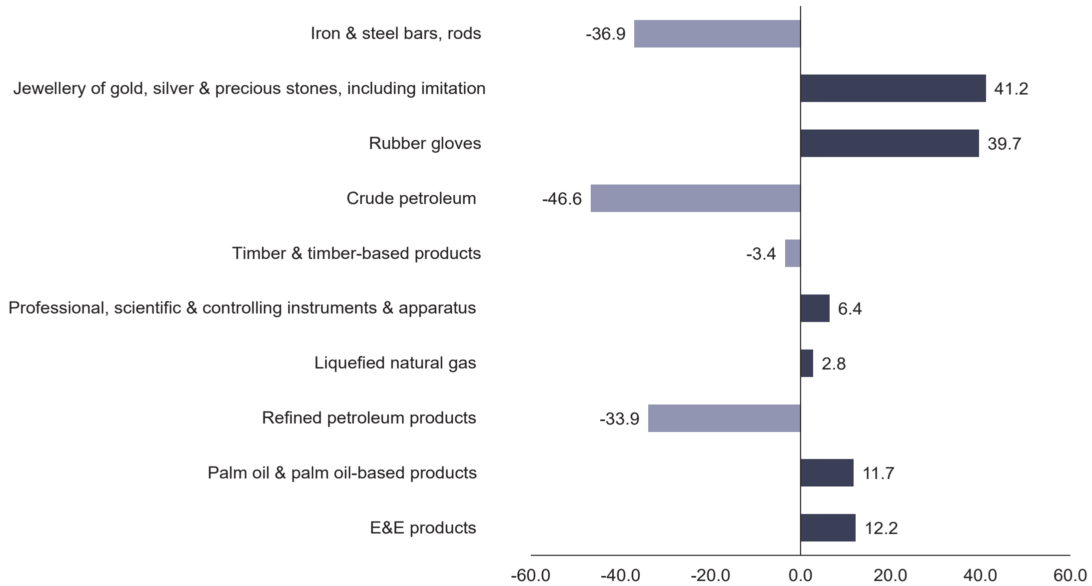
Merchandise Trade

In November 2024, the World Bank revised Malaysia's economic growth projection upwards to 4.9 per cent from the previous forecast of 4.3 per cent, citing robust growth in consumption, investment, and trade activities. Subsequently, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) also upgraded its forecast for Malaysia's economic growth, reflecting confidence in the country's economic outlook. These developments indicate growing confidence in Malaysia's economic performance and bode well for a strong finish to 2024.

Looking at the performance of trading partners, Malaysia's export growth in November recorded a modest performance, with a significant increase, particularly, to the United States of America (USA), up RM7.4 billion, followed by Taiwan (+RM2.5 billion), Kenya (+RM0.6 billion), and India (+RM0.5 billion). A similar trend was observed in imports, with the highest increase in the current month from China (+RM2.3 billion), followed by Taiwan (+RM2.1 billion), Mexico (+RM0.8 billion), and Chad (+RM0.6 billion). Overall, Malaysia's trade in November 2024 is still dominated by China, Singapore, the USA, and the European Union (EU), with a total contribution of 50.5 per cent (November 2023: 48.9%).

Malaysia's merchandise exports in November 2024 maintained a positive trend, growing 4.1 per cent year-on-year, from RM121.6 billion in the same month last year to RM126.6 billion. This impressive performance was mainly driven by Electrical & Electronic (E&E) products with double-digit growth of 12.2 per cent year-on-year, increasing by RM5.6 billion. Exports of Palm oil & palm oil-based products, as well as Rubber gloves, drove performance growth, with each recording a continuous upward trend from April 2024 to date, increasing by RM1.1 billion (+11.7%) and RM402.0 million (+39.7%), respectively. Meanwhile, Crude petroleum and Refined petroleum products experienced double-digit declines for four consecutive months, with year-on-year decreases of 46.6 per cent (-RM1.4 billion) and 33.9 per cent (-RM4.2 billion), respectively, as shown in **Chart 17**. E&E products, Palm oil & palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products were Malaysia's top export products in November 2024, with an aggregate contribution of 54.8 per cent (November 2023: 55.0%).

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

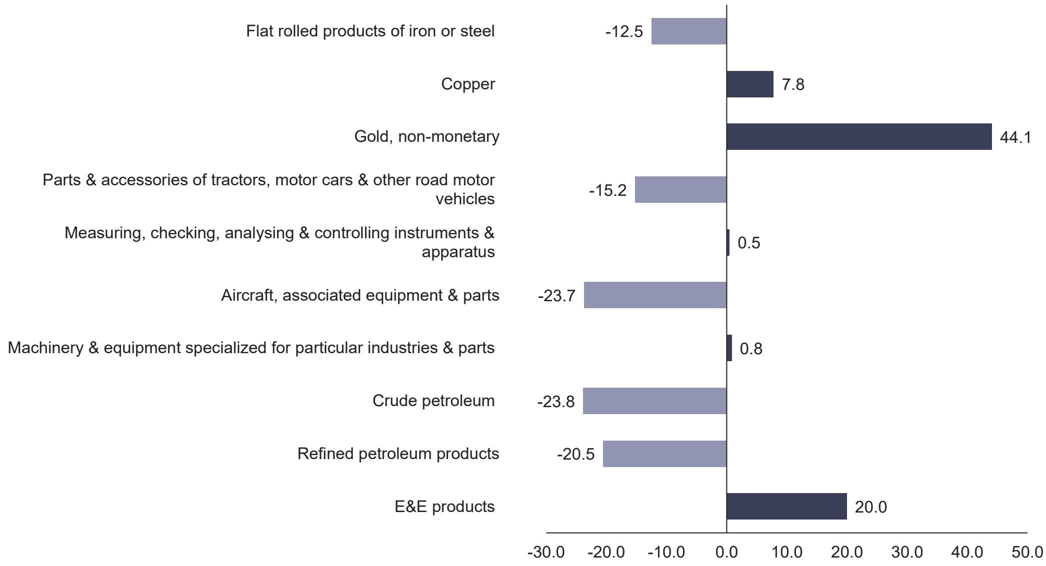


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Imports continued to record a positive trend in November 2024 but with slower growth, rising by 1.6 per cent to RM111.3 billion compared to RM109.5 billion in November 2023. This increase was mainly driven by the sustained strong growth of E&E products since December 2023, which recorded an increase of RM6.6 billion (+20.0%). Additionally, Gold, non-monetary, Copper and Measuring, checking, analysing & controlling instrument & apparatus rebounded, contributing to the improvement in the performance of imported goods, with an increase of RM465.7 million (+44.1%), RM105.4 million (+7.8%) and RM7.8 million (+0.5%), respectively (**Chart 18**).

On the other hand, Refined petroleum maintained its negative trajectory for the fourth consecutive month, declining by 20.5 per cent or RM8.4 billion, compared to RM10.5 billion in November 2023. Similarly, Crude petroleum and Aircraft, along with associated equipment & parts, shifted from positive to negative growth, declining by RM1.3 billion (-23.8%) and RM566.5 million (-23.7%) respectively. E&E products, Refined petroleum products, and Crude petroleum were the main contributors to Malaysia's goods imports in November 2024, with a cumulative contribution of 46.7 per cent (November 2023: 44.7%).

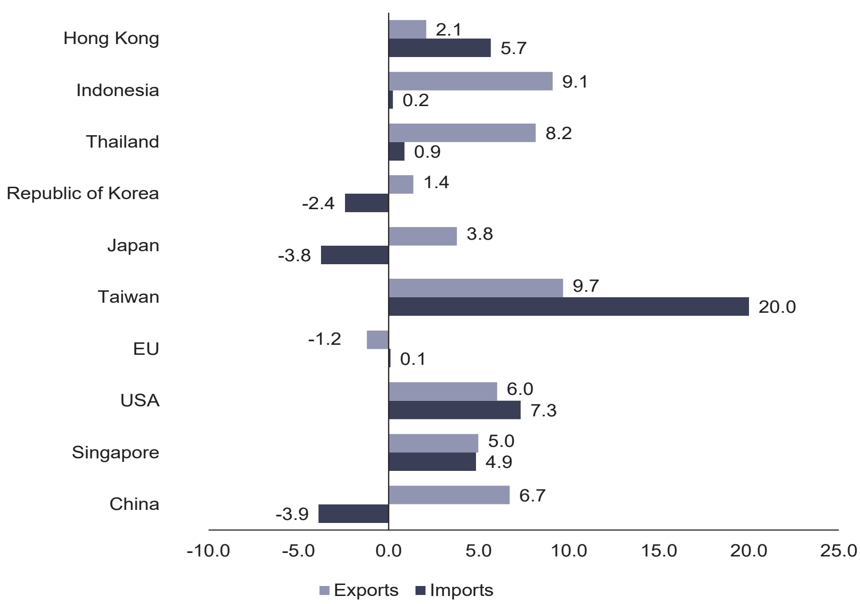
Chart 18: Annual Percentage Change (%) of Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Amid the current global economic climate, Malaysia's major trading partners also experienced mixed trade performances in February 2024 as shown in **Chart 19**.

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



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

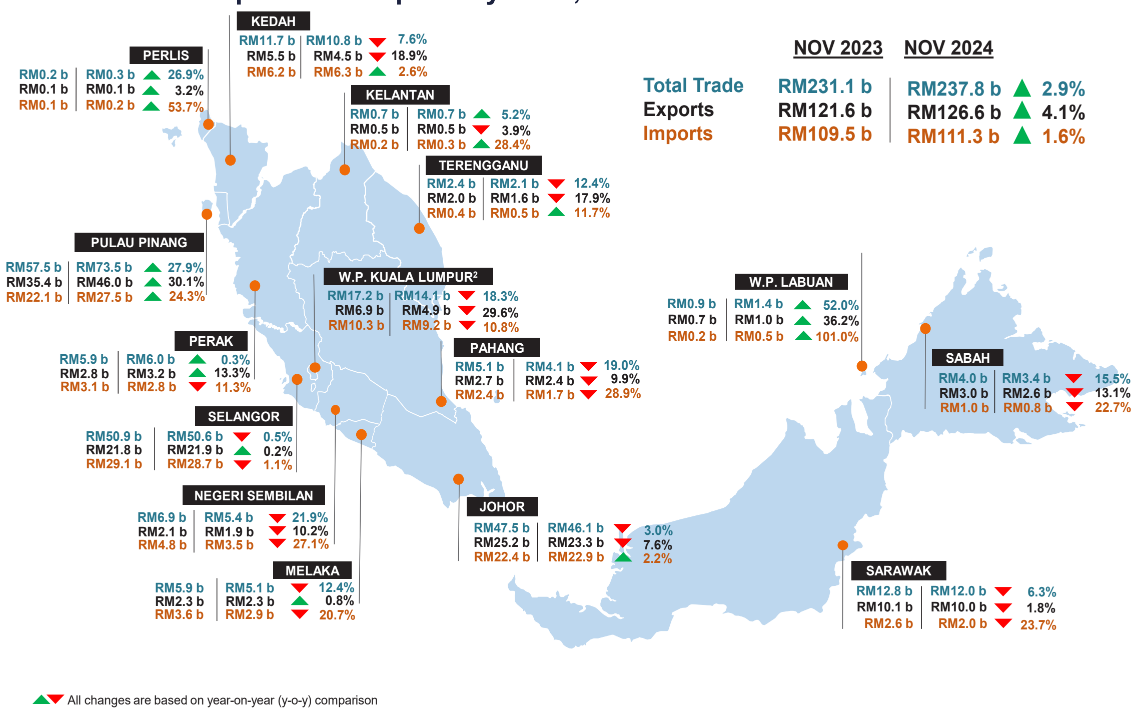
External trade statistics by state for November 2024 showed that the total trade increased by RM6.7 billion or 2.9 per cent, reaching RM237.8 billion, year on year. The increase was driven by most states, with Pulau Pinang leading the way, rising by RM16.0 billion (+27.9%), followed by W.P. Labuan RM490.9 million (+52.0%), Perlis RM57.2 million (+26.9%), Kelantan RM37.3 million (+5.2%), and Perak RM19.4 million (+0.3%). However, total trade declined in W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM3.2 billion (-18.3%), Negeri Sembilan RM1.5 billion (-21.9%), Johor RM1.4 billion (-3.0%), Pahang RM1.0 billion (-19.0%), Kedah RM885.0 million (-7.6%), Sarawak RM806.1 million (-6.3%), Melaka RM728.5 million (-12.4%), Sabah RM622.5 million (-15.5%), Terengganu RM301.3 million (-12.4%) and Selangor RM269.4 million (-0.5%).

Total exports in November 2024 increased by RM5.0 billion (+4.1%) compared to the same month of the previous year. The increase in exports was mainly attributed to higher exports from states such as Pulau Pinang (+RM10.7 billion), Perak (+RM373.5 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM258.8 million), Selangor (+RM46.8 million), Melaka (+RM18.0 million) and Perlis (+RM3.6 million). However, exports declined in W.P. Kuala Lumpur by RM2.0 billion, Johor (-RM1.9 billion), Kedah (-RM1.0 billion), Sabah (-RM390.2 million), Terengganu (-RM353.7 million), Pahang (-RM262.0 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM217.7 million), Sarawak (-RM180.3 million), and Kelantan (-RM20.1 million).

Meanwhile, imports in November 2024 increased by RM1.8 billion (+1.6%) compared to the same month in 2023. The increase in imports was driven by higher imports in most states, including Pulau Pinang (+RM5.4 billion), Johor (+RM499.2 million), W.P. Labuan (+RM232.1 million), Kedah (+RM158.3 million), Kelantan (+RM57.4 million), Perlis (+RM53.6 million) and Terengganu (+RM52.4 million). However, imports decreased in Negeri Sembilan by RM1.3 billion, W.P. Kuala Lumpur (RM1.1 billion), Melaka (-RM746.4 million), Pahang (-RM706.6 million), Sarawak (-RM625.8 million), Perak (RM354.1 million), Selangor (-RM316.2 million), and Sabah (-RM232.3 million).

Five states continued to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 83.7 per cent of the total exports. Pulau Pinang remained the top exporter, with a 36.4 per cent share, followed by Johor (18.4%), Selangor (17.3%), Sarawak (7.9%), and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.8%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor dominates Malaysia's imports with a share of 25.8 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (24.7%), Johor (20.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (8.3%), and Kedah (5.7%), as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, November 2023 and November 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.

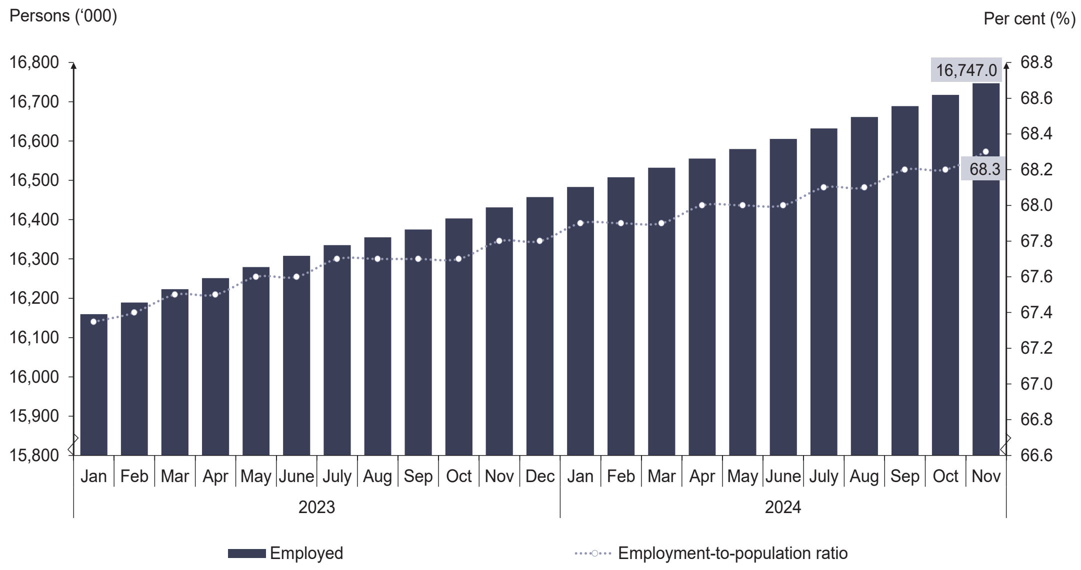
Note: This article refers to preliminary statistics from the reference month's publication.

Labour

In November 2024, the number of employed persons maintained its steady growth, rising by 0.2 per cent (+29.5 thousand persons), to record 16.75 million persons (October 2024: 16.72 million persons). Similarly, the seasonally adjusted figures also showed a slight rise of 0.2 per cent in the number of employed persons. As compared to the same month in the previous year, the number of employed persons saw a notable year-on-year increase of 1.9 per cent or equivalent to 315.9 thousand persons (November 2023: 16.43 million persons).

During the period, the economy's ability to create employment, as indicated by the employment-to-population ratio, improved by 0.1 percentage points to 68.3 per cent in November 2024 compared to the previous month (October 2024: 68.2%). Comparing year-on-year, the ratio rose by 0.5 percentage points from 67.8 per cent in November 2023 (**Chart 20**).

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



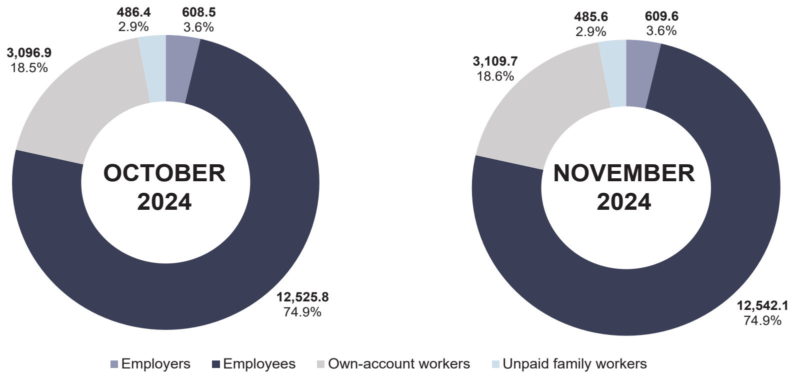
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Reviewing the status in employment, the employees category continued to be the largest, making up 74.9 per cent of all employed persons in November 2024. This group experienced a monthly growth of 0.1 per cent (+16.3 thousand persons), reaching a total of 12.54 million persons (October 2024: 12.53 million persons).

Likewise, the own-account workers category also experienced an upward trend, with a 0.4 per cent incline (+12.8 thousand persons) to 3.11 million persons in November 2024 (October 2024: 3.10 million persons). This group primarily includes daily income earners working as small business operators, such as retailers, hawkers, sellers in markets and stalls, as well as smallholders.

However, the number of employed persons who were temporarily not working during the month fell by 2.5 per cent (-1.8 thousand persons) to record 70.2 thousand persons (October 2024: 72.1 thousand). As compared to the previous year, this category reduced by 10.5 per cent (-8.3 thousand persons) from 78.5 thousand persons in November 2023. This group, which was most likely unable to work, was not classified as unemployed as they had work to return to (**Chart 21**).

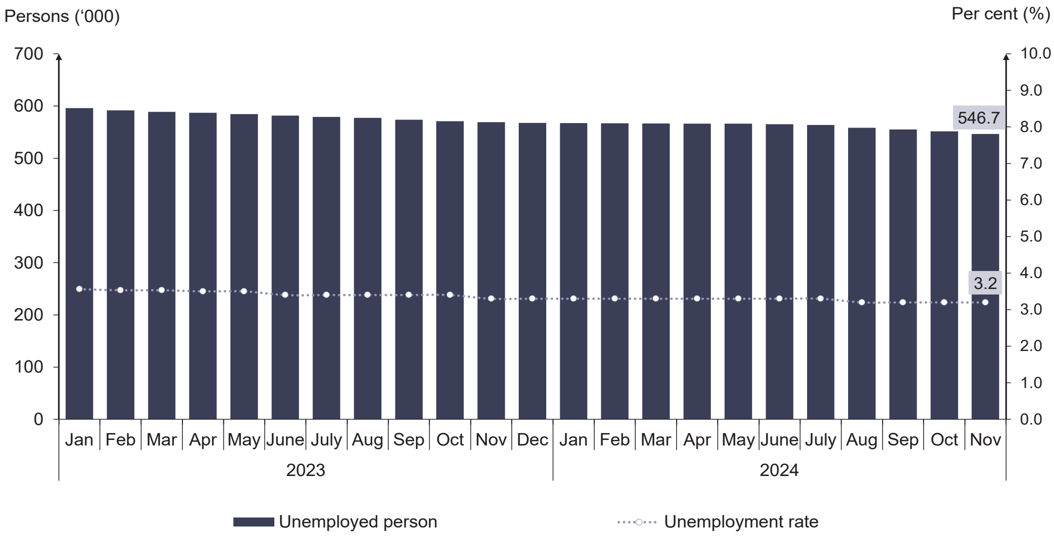
Chart 21: Employed Persons by Status in Employment, October 2024 and November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In November 2024, the number of unemployed persons continued to decline, reducing by 0.9 per cent (-4.7 thousand persons) to 546.7 thousand persons (October 2024: 551.4 thousand persons). The unemployment rate stood at 3.2 per cent, the same rate as in the previous month. In terms of seasonally adjusted estimates, the number of unemployed persons showed a negative 1.1 per cent drop, with a 3.2 per cent unemployment rate (**Chart 22**).

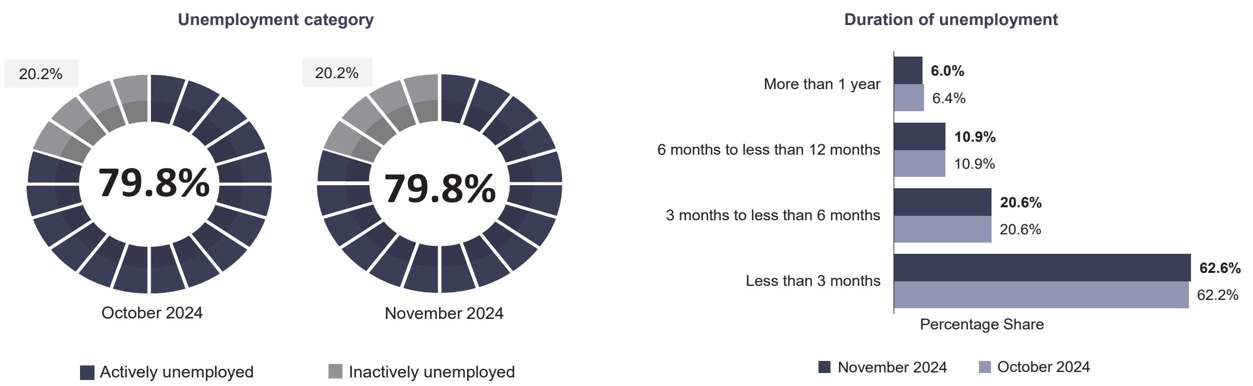
Chart 22: Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, January 2023 – November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

During the month, the actively unemployed, or those who were available for work and were actively seeking jobs, accounted for 79.8 per cent of the total unemployed persons. This group edged down by 0.9 per cent (-3.8 thousand persons) to record 436.2 thousand persons (October 2024: 440.0 thousand persons). Regarding the duration of unemployment among the actively unemployed, 62.6 per cent had been unemployed for less than three months, while 6.0 per cent had been unemployed for over a year. Similarly, the number of inactively unemployed individuals, or those who felt that no jobs were available, decreased by 0.7 per cent to record 110.6 thousand persons as compared to 111.4 thousand persons in October 2024 (**Chart 23**).

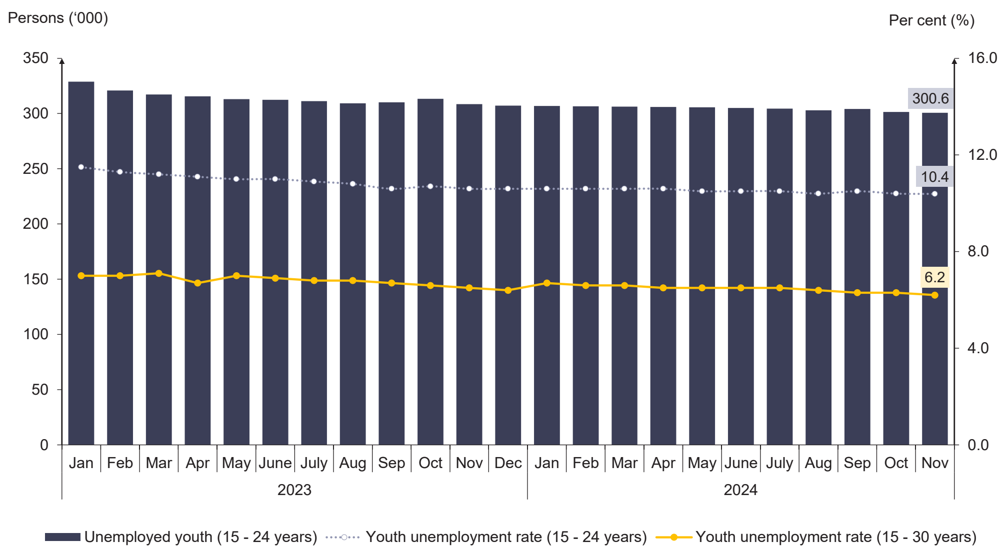
Chart 23: Unemployed Category and Duration of Unemployment, October 2024 and November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 24 years remained at 10.4 per cent, recording 300.6 thousand unemployed youths in November 2024 (October 2024: 10.4%; 301.5 thousand persons). On the other hand, the unemployment rate for youth aged 15 to 30 years reduced by 0.1 percentage points to 6.2 per cent, totalling 415.6 thousand unemployed youths (October 2024: 6.3%; 420.2 thousand persons) (**Chart 24**).

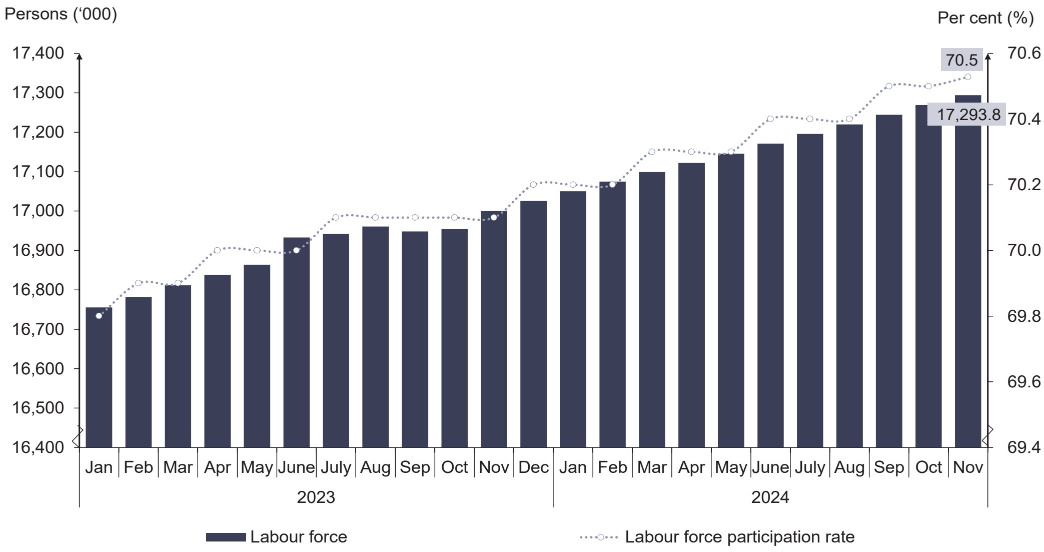
Chart 24: Unemployed Youth and Youth Unemployment Rate, January 2023 – November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of labour force in November 2024 continued to record positive growth with a month-on-month increase of 0.1 per cent (+24.9 thousand persons) to register 17.29 million persons (October 2024: 17.27 million persons). Meanwhile, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) remained unchanged at 70.5 per cent during the same period. On a year-on-year basis, the number of labour force improved by 1.7 per cent (+293.4 thousand persons) compared to 17.00 million persons in November 2023. Therefore, the LFPR went up by 0.4 percentage points from the same month of the previous year (November 2023: 70.1%) (**Chart 25**).

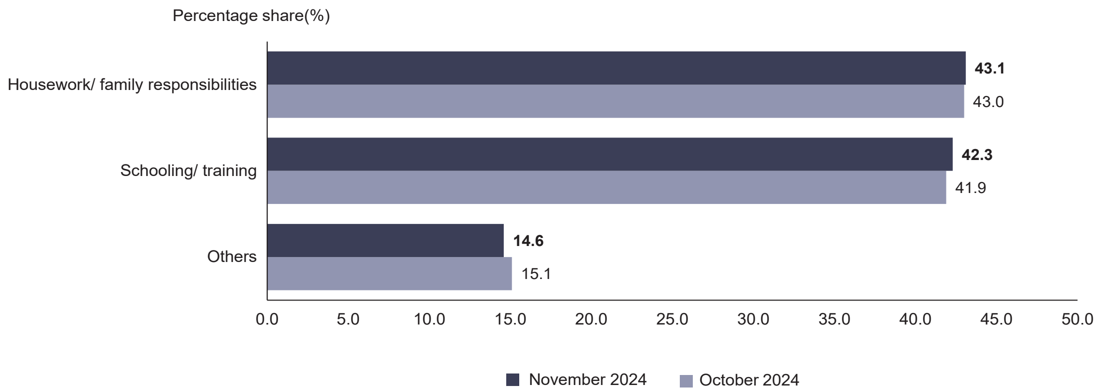
Chart 25: Labour Force and Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), January 2023 – November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of persons outside the labour force saw a slight decline of a negative 0.02 per cent or equivalent to 1.3 thousand persons to record 7.23 million persons in November 2024 (October 2024: 7.23 million persons). Annually, the number continued to decrease, falling by 0.1 per cent (-8.8 thousand persons) from 7.24 million persons in November last year. Most of the outside labour force were attributed to housework/family responsibilities and schooling/training with a share of 43.1 per cent and 42.3 per cent, respectively (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26: Share of outside labour force by reasons for not seeking work, October 2024 and November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's stable labour market is supported by positive hiring trends, driven by the continued expansion of business activities alongside robust domestic economic growth. As a result, the country's labour force performance is expected to stay strong in the coming months, with the Malaysian economy maintaining its resilience and steady growth.

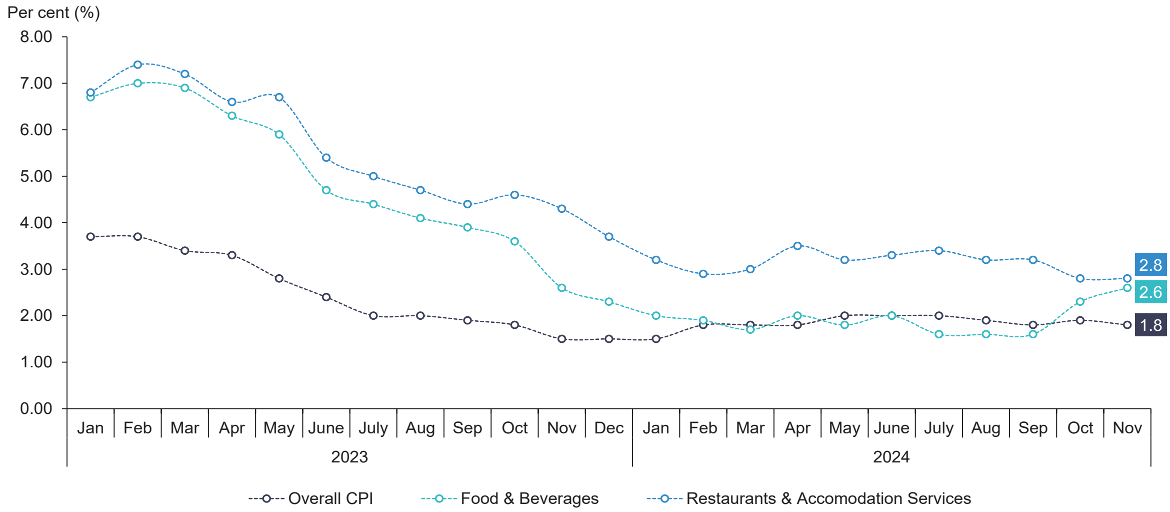
Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's inflation increased at a slower pace of 1.8 per cent in November 2024 as against 1.9 per cent as recorded in October 2024 (**Chart 27**). The increase was driven by the slower growth in the main group of Health, 1.2 per cent (October 2024: 1.4%) and Transport, 0.4 per cent (October 2024: 1.4%).

However, the rate of inflation remained unchanged for some main groups, namely, Personal Care, Social Protection & Miscellaneous Goods & Services (3.4%); Restaurant & Accommodation Services (2.8%); Recreation, Sport & Culture (2.0%); Education (1.5%); Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.8%); Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (0.5%) and Insurance & Financial Services (0.5%).

Besides, the main groups of Food & Beverages (2.6%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (3.2%) recorded a higher increase as compared to the preceding month. However, the significant decline in Information & Communication to negative 3.9 per cent (October 2024: -1.7%) and Clothing & Footwear, negative 0.3 per cent (October 2024: -0.2%), to some extent, offset Malaysia's inflation from soaring further.

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

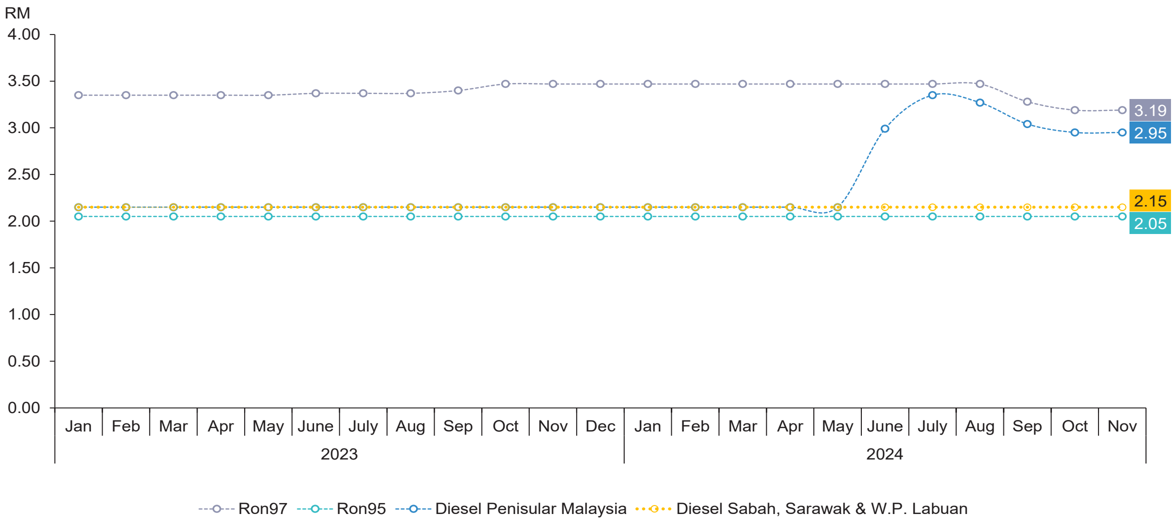


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Inflation for main group of Transport increased marginally at 0.4 per cent in November 2024 as compared to 0.7 per cent in October 2024. The increase was mainly contributed by the subgroup of Operation of personal transport equipment which eased to 0.9 per cent as compared to October 2024 (1.0%). The expenditure class of Fuels & lubricants for personal transport equipment recorded a decrease to negative 0.1 per cent remained unchanged as October 2024, has contributed to the slower increase of this subgroup.

The average price of Diesel in Peninsular Malaysia, RM2.95 per litre (November 2023: RM2.15 per litre) and the average price of Unleaded petrol RON97, RM3.19 per litre (November 2023: RM3.47 per litre) (**Chart 28**).

Chart 28: Average Price of Fuel, January 2023 – November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Food & Beverages group which accounted for 29.8 per cent of the total Consumer Price Index (CPI) weight, increased by 2.6 per cent as against October 2024 (2.3%). Out of 247 Food items, 142 items (57.5%) recorded price increases as compared to November 2023. The main subgroup of Food away from home rose by 4.8 per cent as compared to October 2024 (4.1%) (**Table 6**).

Table 6: Subgroup of Food & Beverages, Year-on-Year (%), November 2024

Main Group	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) November 2024
Food & Beverages	**29.8**	**2.6**
Food	**29.0**	**2.5**
Food away from home	**13.4**	**4.8**
Food at home	**15.6**	**0.6**
Cereals & cereal products	2.3	0.4
Meat	2.3	1.6
Fish & other seafood	3.9	-0.1
Milk, other dairy products & eggs	1.3	-0.1
Oils & fats	0.7	0.3
Fruits & nuts	1.1	0.1
Vegetables	1.8	1.1
Sugar, confectionery & desserts	0.5	1.0
Ready-made food & other food products n.e.c.	1.7	1.8
Non-alcoholic beverages	**0.8**	**2.8**

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Severe weather conditions were expected to reduce the vegetable supply in the affected states, particularly in low-lying areas. This is attributed to unusual crop yields caused by heavy rainfall, which may lead to crop failures and flooding of farms and fields. The major flooding phenomenon, especially in the East Coast and several states in Peninsular Malaysia in December 2024, is expected to impact the supply and prices of vegetables in the coming months. As for December 2024, Malaysia's inflation moderated to 1.7 per cent in with the index points stood at 133.4.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

Malaysia's Producer Price Index decreased by 0.4 per cent in November 2024, showing a slower decrease as compared to a negative 2.4 per cent drop recorded in October 2024.

The Mining sector fell by 8.4 per cent in November 2024, as compared to a sharper decline of a negative 17.3 per cent in October 2024, due to the significantly lower index of the Extraction of crude petroleum (-14.8%). The Manufacturing sector recorded a smaller decline, a drop of a negative 1.8 per cent (October 2024: -2.6%), largely due to the lower index of Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (-16.8%) and Manufacture of chemicals & chemical products(-5.1%). Meanwhile, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector posted a significant increase, which rose by 21.8 per cent (October 2024: 13.8%), mainly supported by the Growing of Perennial Crops index with a 37.7 per cent growth. The Water supply sector increased by 6.6 per cent, while the Electricity & gas supply sector inched up 0.9 per cent.

On a monthly basis, the PPI Local Production increased by 1.4 per cent in November 2024 (October 2024: -0.7%). The Agriculture, forestry & fishing sector recorded an increase of 8.5 per cent (October 2024: 6.0%), mainly supported by the Growing of perennial crops index (13.6%). The Mining sector rebounded with an increase of 5.7 per cent from a decline of a negative 2.7 per cent in October 2024. This was supported by positive changes in both the Extraction of Natural Gas index (14.2%) and the Extraction of Crude Petroleum index (2.7%). Meanwhile, the Manufacturing sector inched up by 0.3 per cent, indicating a slight recovery following previous decline of a negative 1.2 per cent. This was supported by Manufacture of coke & refined petroleum products (2.0%) and Manufacture of food products (1.9%) indices. In the Utilities sector, the Water Supply sector recorded a marginal decline of a negative 0.2 per cent, while the Electricity & Gas Supply sector decreased slightly by 0.1 per cent (**Table 7**).

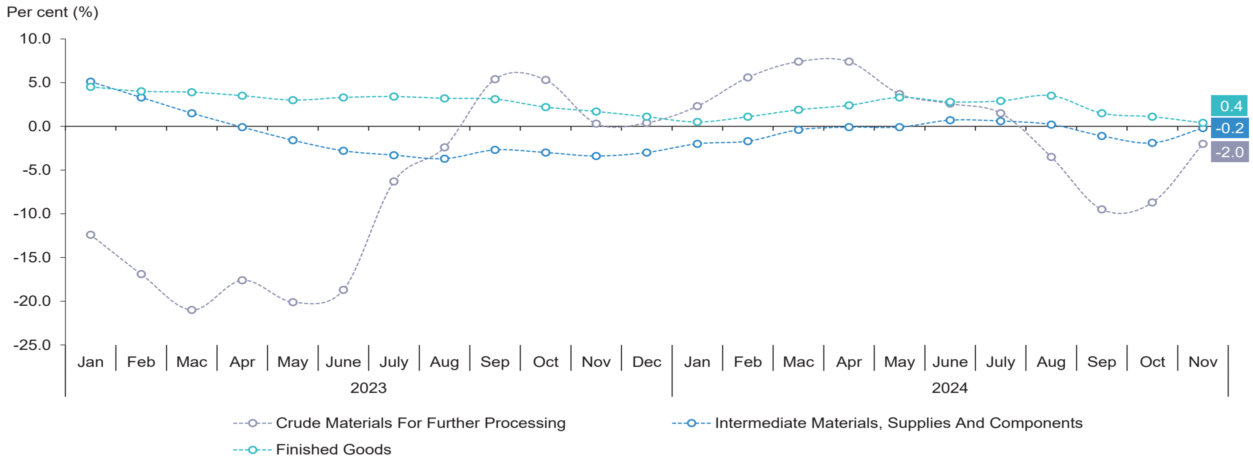
Table 7: Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production by Sector, Malaysia, November 2023 and October - November 2024

Sector	Code	Weight	Index	Percentage Change (%)					
				Year-on-year			Month-on-month		
			Nov 2024	Nov 2023	Oct 2024	Nov 2024	Nov 2023	Oct 2024	Nov 2024
TOTAL		**100.00**	**117.7**	**-1.5**	**-2.4**	**-0.4**	**-0.7**	**-0.7**	**1.4**
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	A	6.73	150.1	-0.4	13.8	21.8	1.3	6.0	8.5
Mining	B	7.93	90.7	-4.7	-17.3	-8.4	-4.7	-2.7	5.6
Manufacturing	C	81.57	117.9	-1.4	-2.6	-1.8	-0.5	-1.2	0.3
Electricity & gas supply	D	3.44	118.3	-0.6	0.8	0.9	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Water supply	E	0.33	126.6	1.0	6.9	6.6	0.2	-0.1	-0.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Finished goods went up 0.4 per cent (October 2024: 1.1%) attributed to the Capital equipment (1.3%) index. Meanwhile, the Crude materials for further processing index further decreased by 2.0 per cent (October 2024: -8.7%), primarily due to a decline in the Non-Food Materials index (-2.4%). The Intermediate materials, supplies & components index also went down by 0.2 per cent (October 2024: -1.9%) due to the Processed fuel & lubricants (-4.2%).

Chart 28: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), January 2023 – November 2024



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Comparison among selected countries showed that the United States Producer Price Index (PPI) increased by 3.0 per cent this month, up from 2.6 per cent in October 2024, primarily due to the Final demand index. Japan's PPI rose by 3.7 per cent as compared to 3.6 per cent in the previous month, mainly due to the cost of Agriculture, forestry and fishery products. Conversely, factory gate prices for goods produced by United Kingdom fell by 0.6 per cent in November 2024, easing from a negative 0.9 per cent decline in October 2024, due to the lower costs of Chemicals. China's producer prices also continued to decline by 2.5 per cent in November 2024, softer than a negative 2.9 per cent decline in the previous month.

In November 2024, global crude oil prices experienced fluctuations driven by factors such as supply decisions by major oil producers and concerns over global demand as reported in the Oil Market Report November 2024 by the International Energy Agency (IEA). Overall, Brent crude oil prices ranged between $71 to $75 per barrel during the month. Despite global crude oil prices declined due to oversupply and economic concerns, Malaysia's prices increased, supported by currency strength and regional demand dynamics. Meanwhile, according to the Malaysian Palm Oil Council (MPOC), Malaysia's crude palm oil prices were hovering around RM5,000 per tonne this month, due to uncertainties in export supply and a decline in production.

WAY FORWARD

As we begin 2025, the global economic landscape reflects cautious optimism. The World Bank forecasts global growth to stabilize at 2.7 per cent for 2025–2026, supported by strong performance in advanced economies like the United States (1.7 per cent growth), although this remains below pre-pandemic levels. Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDE) are projected to grow at 4 per cent, with notable contributions from Vietnam (7.1 per cent in 2024) and Indonesia (5.0 per cent in 2024). However, uncertainties around global inflation, geopolitical tensions, and climate-related risks continue to challenge sustained growth.

Malaysia has shown resilience, with advance GDP estimates growing by 4.8 per cent in the fourth quarter of 2024, compared to 5.3 per cent in the previous quarter. This growth was primarily driven by the Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors. The Services sector grew by 5.3 per cent in 2024, supported by robust activity in Wholesale and Retail Trade, Transportation, and Communication sub-sectors. The Manufacturing sector expanded by 4.2 per cent, led by strong performances in Electrical & Electronics products, which recorded a growth of 12.2 per cent in Q4 2024, alongside steady contributions from Food Processing industries. The Construction sector recorded significant growth of 17.2 per cent in 2024, buoyed by large-scale infrastructure projects and housing developments.

Despite these positive trends, some sectors faced challenges. The Agriculture sector contracted by 0.6 per cent in Q4 2024, mainly due to weaker output in the Oil Palm and Forestry sub-sectors. Similarly, the Mining & Quarrying sector declined by 1.4 per cent in Q4 2024, largely attributed to lower crude oil and natural gas production. Malaysia's trade performance remained strong, with total trade increasing by 14.6 per cent in December 2024. Exports grew by 16.9 per cent to RM138.5 billion, driven by semiconductors and manufactured goods. Imports increased by 11.9 per cent to RM119.3 billion, reflecting robust domestic demand. The trade surplus rose by 62.3 per cent to RM19.2 billion in December 2024, indicating strengthening external trade fundamentals.

Inflation moderated to 1.7 per cent in December 2024, down from 1.9 per cent in October 2024, reflecting price stability in goods and services. Food prices rose by 2.6 per cent, while housing costs increased by 3.2 per cent, warranting ongoing monitoring. The labour market remains steady, with the unemployment rate maintained at 3.2 per cent in November 2024. The labour force participation rate rose to 70.5 per cent, with a 1.9 per cent increase in employed persons, reaching 16.75 million.

Malaysia is well-positioned to sustain economic growth and enhance resilience in 2025. With strong performances in key sectors, moderated inflation, and robust trade activity, the nation can effectively address domestic and global challenges. The 2.5 per cent rise in the Leading Index (LI) and improved external trade fundamentals highlight Malaysia's economic potential.

The global economic outlook following the inauguration of a new U.S. president will hinge on policy shifts in trade, inflation management, and geopolitical relations, with potential impacts on global trade, investment, and supply chains. For Malaysia, as an export-driven economy, the focus will be on how U.S. policies affect trade dynamics, particularly in semiconductors and commodities like palm oil and oil & gas. While risks such as global slowdowns, capital outflows, and geopolitical tensions persist, opportunities may arise from supply chain diversification, regional trade agreements, and the green energy transition.

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023 Nov	2023 Dec	2024 Jan	2024 Feb	2024 Mar	2024 Apr	2024 May	2024 Jun	2024 Jul	2024 Aug	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1 RUBBER															
2.1.1 Production															
- Rubber	Tonne	30,669.4	30,342.3	30,287.4	29,690.8	26,965.6	21,325.1	25,608.3	29,880.7	37,959.6	35,908.4	31,846.6	38,399.6	38,480.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices															
- SMR 20	RM/Kg	6.85	6.71	7.10	7.36	7.67	7.65	7.90	8.16	7.77	7.81	8.21	8.73	8.62	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	RM/Kg	5.62	5.43	5.83	6.05	6.41	6.40	6.57	7.08	6.71	6.64	6.87	7.38	7.29	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	RM/Kg	5.95	5.95	6.26	7.19	7.74	8.15	8.79	9.29	7.24	6.80	7.36	8.09	7.77	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	5.50	5.38	5.86	6.84	7.40	7.34	7.42	7.75	6.47	6.34	6.80	7.46	6.83	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports															
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	51,643.2	45,590.9	43,110.6	55,082.7	58,965.2	47,795.2	50,797.8	39,803.3	48,204.1	57,482.4	39,929.8	48,142.1	43,562.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM															
2.2.1 Exports															
- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,358,389.0	2,204,651.0	2,212,329.0	1,759,353.0	2,085,960.0	2,036,418.0	2,236,654.0	1,972,348.0	2,601,677.0	2,279,681.0	2,404,805.0	2,745,765.0	2,233,507.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,406,537.0	1,362,145.0	1,349,479.0	1,024,539.0	1,329,120.0	1,236,523.0	1,385,079.0	1,210,309.0	1,698,536.0	1,532,905.0	1,559,868.0	1,744,265.0	1,490,293.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	99,894.0	88,261.0	68,492.0	55,639.0	82,409.0	85,901.0	87,827.0	92,403.0	109,908.0	87,355.0	126,506.0	149,928.0	108,568.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1 Prices															
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	83.18	77.86	80.23	83.76	85.45	90.05	82.00	82.56	85.30	80.86	74.29	75.66	74.40	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	77.43	72.08	73.93	76.70	80.49	84.59	78.81	78.89	80.54	75.55	69.55	71.60	69.69	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	886.7	792.4	728.2	1,045.4	888.0	774.6	762.2	630.3	596.8	531.3	578.8	479.5	638.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,610.2	2,698.7	4,297.2	2,834.1	3,159.7	2,470.3	3,051.4	3,311.5	3,183.6	3,216.8	2,685.2	3,422.2	2,866.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports															
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	1,713.8	2,023.8	1,886.5	1,326.2	1,984.7	1,531.7	2,364.2	2,052.4	1,576.9	1,472.8	1,840.5	2,638.1	1,682.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	3,087.8	2,807.6	3,378.4	3,734.8	3,849.1	2,407.2	3,042.2	2,989.4	3,163.4	2,563.9	3,119.1	2,908.8	2,839.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1 Exports															
- Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	2,445.6	2,715.4	2,700.5	2,676.2	2,644.3	2,033.9	1,918.5	2,061.5	2,098.4	1,793.8	1,984.0	2,513.0	2,673.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1 MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	144.3	140.6	143.1	134.1	144.6	132.7	141.6	150.2	147.2	153.0	151.3	149.5	151.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	154,987,998.5	149,885,006.2	152,703,773.8	146,190,824.0	158,431,261.4	153,227,209.9	154,897,422.2	156,094,483.2	157,060,003.5	163,893,148.6	162,262,238.5	161,428,059.0	161,917,971.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	102,286,466.7	98,878,386.7	103,662,120.5	93,073,775.6	109,552,466.9	97,296,346.1	110,383,646.3	109,706,141.9	112,080,805.0	111,956,268.5	106,967,385.4	109,498,127.9	107,651,301.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	121	113	126	126	87	113	152	132	117	111	133	123	193	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	161	140	149	153	139	40	27	40	30	50	54	53	83	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices															
- Steel	RM per Tonne	3,387.03	3,407.36	3,441.43	3,441.43	3,451.75	3,486.27	3,486.27	3,479.30	3,482.78	3,510.64	3,489.58	3,468.64	3,458.23	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	22.25	22.65	22.31	22.31	22.54	22.70	22.70	22.85	22.90	22.94	22.86	22.86	22.90	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	99.6	102.4	105.6	98.2	103.5	96.9	88.3	91.8	89.9	83.7	86.0	98.6	98.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES															
3.4.1 Electricity															
- Local Generation															
a. Public Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	14,532.3	14,741.9	14,984.9	14,370.1	15,965.6	15,378.1	16,248.1	15,233.3	16,064.7	15,764.6	15,156.8	15,702.4	15,097.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	190.5	189.5	190.9	187.8	187.0	189.4	190.1	190.0	191.4	191.2	190.7	191.1	190.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2023 Nov	2023 Dec	2024 Jan	2024 Feb	2024 Mar	2024 Apr	2024 May	2024 Jun	2024 Jul	2024 Aug	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	3.1	2.3	4.9	5.0	2.9	6.2	5.9	5.6	7.4	4.7	4.0	5.0	5.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Production														
- Rubber	9.3	-0.7	2.8	9.1	-0.8	-9.1	6.1	0.05	33.0	14.7	-2.8	16.6	25.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices														
- SMR 20	18.2	14.5	19.2	22.0	29.3	29.1	30.3	34.1	30.8	32.4	25.0	28.7	25.8	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	26.8	17.7	25.8	27.4	36.7	37.5	37.5	46.8	42.4	43.8	30.7	34.5	29.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	17.7	23.3	24.2	34.8	40.2	51.2	68.1	77.1	39.0	35.5	45.8	46.6	30.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	16.3	14.3	16.7	27.0	39.7	48.2	51.9	55.8	32.0	34.6	41.3	40.2	24.3	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports														
- Natural Rubber #	1.4	-5.1	5.5	13.8	28.8	26.7	37.1	-18.5	-6.9	-0.01	-30.0	-14.7	-15.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Palm Oil Product	3.4	-3.6	17.0	-7.3	-9.5	14.6	26.5	8.6	23.2	10.9	19.6	19.9	-5.3	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	-7.0	-7.6	18.7	-9.2	-10.7	13.7	28.3	3.3	25.4	25.3	28.8	17.8	6.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	26.8	-34.4	10.3	-7.1	-2.5	0.7	-5.1	43.7	41.4	-4.9	49.8	64.8	8.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	-8.7	-3.8	-3.4	1.3	8.8	7.1	8.3	10.2	6.5	-6.2	-21.0	-16.9	-10.6	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	-8.7	-5.8	-5.4	-0.2	9.7	6.5	10.1	12.3	5.4	-7.2	-22.4	-16.3	-10.0	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	20.4	37.4	18.3	33.8	-11.4	44.3	-14.3	-1.1	-18.8	-41.9	-31.6	-28.5	-27.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	10.0	-21.1	25.8	-20.5	-13.2	-26.9	-28.4	-19.6	0.8	-8.1	-4.5	-5.5	-20.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	24.3	64.5	23.4	-31.1	-4.2	-3.0	8.7	25.3	-11.8	-3.7	93.7	37.7	-1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	13.8	-5.5	33.6	6.4	25.1	-27.9	-17.3	-4.8	-2.8	-5.3	-2.2	-29.0	-8.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquified Natural Gas #	12.6	12.9	3.1	14.0	7.8	13.3	-22.2	18.6	13.1	-23.0	4.7	14.0	9.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	-0.1	-1.4	3.7	1.2	1.3	4.9	4.6	5.2	7.7	6.5	3.2	3.3	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	-2.6	-4.2	3.2	0.7	1.4	5.7	5.5	5.9	9.1	7.7	2.9	3.0	4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	-6.8	-10.4	9.4	-2.4	0.7	7.1	8.1	0.9	10.6	14.0	-0.5	1.9	5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	-3.2	0.9	0.8	-0.8	-58.0	-10.3	3.4	-24.1	-19.3	-16.5	-0.7	-4.7	59.5	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	155.6	41.4	26.3	-29.5	32.4	-33.3	-75.2	-56.0	-75.8	-60.9	-41.3	-52.3	-48.4	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices														
- Steel	-3.3	-1.4	-0.4	-1.9	-1.3	-0.8	-0.8	0.3	2.7	4.4	3.8	3.4	2.1	Ministry of Works
- Cement	19.9	20.0	16.0	13.6	10.4	8.3	3.1	3.7	5.6	4.6	3.1	3.7	2.9	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	1.2	4.1	5.0	8.1	4.9	10.0	-6.9	4.9	-5.0	-6.4	-2.2	-2.8	-0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations p	3.5	4.1	7.9	11.0	8.5	8.1	4.5	3.5	7.0	4.2	3.9	1.9	3.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations p	0.6	-0.2	0.0	0.8	-0.9	0.6	0.3	2.5	3.3	3.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023 Nov	2023 Dec	2024 Jan	2024 Feb	2024 Mar	2024 Apr	2024 May	2024 Jun	2024 Jul	2024 Aug	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	10,466.2	10,519.0	10,693.1	10,086.2	10,938.0	10,528.2	11,209.0	10,703.7	11,262.0	11,193.3	10,781.7	11,178.7	10,725.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	3,265.3	3,339.1	3,551.4	3,675.5	3,907.8	3,860.4	3,820.3	3,621.9	3,798.3	3,624.1	3,541.4	3,644.0	3,380.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES															
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade															
3.5.2 Volume Index															
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	139.0	138.4	139.9	136.6	139.5	138.7	141.9	142.3	146.0	145.7	146.7	146.8	145.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	174.5	177.6	173.5	174.5	177.6	179.2	179.3	179.8	178.1	179.7	181.0	182.0	181.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	134.2	138.2	131.8	130.2	140.2	129.1	140.1	126.9	141.1	139.9	127.6	138.9	134.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger	Unit	62,931	61,817	71,666	61,935	63,778	53,857	70,132	46,811	66,010	69,624	51,730	66,906	56,898	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	4,812	4,407	4,411	3,676	3,145	3,038	4,042	3,000	4,285	4,342	3,653	4,290	4,029	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	67,743	66,224	76,077	65,611	66,923	56,895	74,174	49,811	70,295	73,966	55,383	71,196	60,927	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales															
a. Passenger	Unit	66,585	70,908	59,394	57,979	64,760	53,253	62,862	52,487	65,781	65,637	52,922	64,322	62,425	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	6,677	7,490	6,105	4,854	6,292	4,738	5,803	5,559	5,949	5,525	5,110	5,537	5,107	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	73,262	78,398	65,499	64,290	71,052	57,991	70,130	58,046	71,730	71,162	58,032	69,859	67,532	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	131,368	130,831	129,678	119,055	136,049	115,157	136,199	117,852	144,209	140,667	119,507	138,035	128,919	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals 1	Number	1,706,190	2,323,378	1,771,571	1,952,043	2,088,386	1,748,642	1,925,729	2,322,566	2,256,252	2,386,002	1,926,651	2,230,457	1,856,312	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance															
I Money Supply															
- M1	RM Million	624,652.1	638,423.0	639,207.4	639,881.4	645,343.9	638,476.3	635,361.4	642,137.8	636,762.1	637,546.6	644,918.2	645,161.6	654,989.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	2,351,567.6	2,390,987.0	2,400,247.3	2,410,934.0	2,423,483.7	2,414,039.3	2,419,724.7	2,416,358.2	2,412,973.1	2,405,108.8	2,408,238.8	2,428,088.2	2,444,782.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	2,361,524.1	2,402,067.9	2,412,177.9	2,423,051.6	2,434,180.5	2,425,707.1	2,430,427.6	2,426,401.3	2,423,037.5	2,414,067.5	2,417,131.6	2,438,253.3	2,454,992.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	2,108,628.3	2,131,741.8	2,137,060.3	2,146,861.2	2,160,179.6	2,161,937.1	2,167,822.6	2,185,290.7	2,188,451.0	2,194,673.0	2,203,655.6	2,218,420.8	2,231,951.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,244,760.5	1,254,940.6	1,258,661.3	1,262,054.5	1,266,779.9	1,267,942.2	1,269,330.0	1,277,696.4	1,276,887.9	1,277,500.1	1,279,967.1	1,287,193.1	1,293,469.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	855,134.1	868,083.2	869,563.8	875,876.9	884,403.9	884,855.3	889,315.6	898,439.5	902,454.0	908,026.5	914,425.5	921,914.6	929,192.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	8,733.7	8,718.0	8,835.1	8,929.8	8,995.8	9,139.6	9,177.0	9,154.8	9,109.1	9,146.3	9,262.9	9,313.1	9,290.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	RM Million	2,454,087.4	2,485,875.3	2,484,089.7	2,497,161.2	2,517,764.2	2,505,313.3	2,516,653.8	2,516,597.6	2,502,351.1	2,493,610.9	2,512,137.7	2,519,748.9	2,542,224.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,620,411.6	1,642,600.6	1,638,372.0	1,649,412.5	1,655,997.1	1,652,300.2	1,661,271.5	1,663,502.6	1,648,594.7	1,635,702.2	1,643,031.8	1,648,967.5	1,655,337.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	806,008.4	815,465.7	818,580.7	819,649.3	833,826.8	825,166.6	827,559.6	826,094.7	826,926.8	830,469.7	840,819.4	842,824.9	859,141.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	27,667.4	27,808.9	27,137.0	28,099.4	27,940.3	27,846.5	27,822.6	27,000.3	26,829.6	27,439.1	28,286.5	27,956.5	27,745.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	1,079,880.8	1,080,699.7	1,080,083.0	1,091,835.0	1,105,680.9	1,108,325.7	1,108,831.1	1,100,816.6	1,114,152.4	1,113,150.5	1,115,157.5	1,117,716.6	1,119,674.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	591,983.8	590,415.3	595,515.6	603,242.4	610,247.0	610,463.9	614,530.2	610,460.3	608,639.4	603,190.1	602,745.5	602,543.9	602,741.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	471,043.8	472,875.8	466,796.7	470,064.9	477,091.9	479,491.4	476,440.3	472,701.4	488,021.4	492,355.8	494,781.6	497,383.8	498,452.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	16,853.2	17,408.5	17,770.7	18,527.7	18,342.0	18,370.4	17,860.6	17,654.9	17,491.6	17,604.5	17,630.4	17,788.9	18,481.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	225,809.1	226,052.3	231,353.8	235,243.4	233,316.5	233,820.6	234,248.5	232,568.7	231,943.9	232,707.3	231,538.4	231,680.0	233,093.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	152,148.1	152,343.2	155,357.9	157,520.2	156,222.2	156,555.3	156,326.5	156,223.9	155,565.7	155,400.7	154,192.3	154,614.6	155,731.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	73,660.9	73,709.1	75,995.9	77,723.2	77,094.3	77,265.4	77,922.0	76,344.7	76,378.3	77,306.6	77,346.2	77,065.4	77,362.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	5.48	5.45	5.40	5.34	5.37	5.36	5.35	5.32	5.30	5.26	5.23	5.20	5.13	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.24	5.24	5.27	5.30	5.22	5.28	5.25	5.26	5.24	5.23	5.23	5.23	5.20	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	6.88	6.79	6.90	6.90	6.95	6.90	6.91	6.93	6.90	6.92	7.00	6.78	6.75	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:
p preliminary
1 latest data until November 2024
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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2023 Nov	2023 Dec	2024 Jan	2024 Feb	2024 Mar	2024 Apr	2024 May	2024 Jun	2024 Jul	2024 Aug	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p]	5.8	5.2	8.7	8.2	6.2	8.4	5.9	5.5	8.3	7.8	5.0	4.2	2.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Er Berhad, Independent Power Proc
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [p]	7.4	9.9	17.2	19.9	16.2	9.8	3.0	3.1	8.2	5.8	1.4	7.0	3.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Er Berhad, Independent Power Proc
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
- Wholesale Trade Index	5.8	3.4	4.0	4.4	2.2	2.7	3.4	3.2	5.2	3.8	4.8	6.1	4.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	2.9	3.6	1.4	4.6	5.4	3.5	6.8	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	10.5	3.9	12.1	2.6	0.3	17.1	9.6	1.2	10.8	2.8	-2.4	1.6	0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	3.8	-3.2	31.1	3.5	-11.1	39.6	16.1	-14.3	5.5	10.1	-20.4	-3.7	-9.6	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
b. Commercial	-4.0	-12.4	14.2	-7.1	-27.5	17.5	-10.9	-12.0	-0.4	-7.0	-11.1	-9.0	-16.3	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
c. Total	3.2	-3.9	30.0	2.8	-12.0	38.2	14.2	-14.2	5.1	8.9	-19.9	-4.0	-10.1	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	13.3	2.9	33.2	2.7	-8.7	28.7	14.0	-5.8	13.5	1.6	-14.0	-6.4	-6.2	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
b. Commercial	-2.6	-3.5	9.4	-31.9	-20.3	-8.8	-12.9	-19.2	3.7	-19.3	-22.9	-25.7	-23.5	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
c. Total	11.7	2.3	30.6	1.1	-9.9	21.3	11.0	-7.3	10.8	-2.3	-14.9	-8.3	-7.8	Malaysian Automotive Associatio
- New Vehicles Registration	2.6	-5.3	16.5	-6.2	-9.8	11.2	3.9	-5.5	12.3	4.3	-2.1	0.5	-1.9	Road Transport Department Mala
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	28.2	26.3	18.4	50.4	31.1	13.3	24.2	38.3	23.9	38.9	9.0	35.6	8.8	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	3.6	5.9	6.4	6.9	8.0	7.1	6.8	6.4	7.2	6.0	6.0	4.5	4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	4.6	5.9	5.9	5.6	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	4.6	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.2	6.0	5.8	5.2	5.3	4.7	4.2	4.2	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	4.9	5.3	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.1	5.8	6.4	6.4	6.0	5.6	6.0	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	2.4	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.2	3.8	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.3	4.0	3.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.9	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.7	9.6	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	9.8	6.1	6.6	6.7	6.4	7.8	7.9	5.4	3.6	4.3	7.0	5.8	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	5.3	5.6	5.2	4.0	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	4.8	5.6	4.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.0	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	6.1	5.4	6.8	5.4	7.5	7.4	7.3	6.2	6.2	6.5	6.3	5.3	6.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	6.4	10.9	5.5	13.5	15.1	10.4	12.3	6.2	5.4	4.8	3.8	-0.04	0.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	5.6	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.7	3.4	2.6	1.8	2.8	3.3	2.8	3.5	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	5.4	3.7	3.5	4.4	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	1.1	1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	5.9	3.8	5.0	3.5	4.1	4.7	2.9	2.4	5.7	7.4	6.4	6.4	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	6.6	13.7	15.4	21.6	21.1	16.4	11.0	9.9	9.0	12.2	9.7	6.6	9.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	-2.6	-1.5	0.3	2.5	1.0	2.7	3.4	1.9	3.3	4.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	-5.0	-3.8	-2.2	0.1	-0.9	0.6	0.8	0.2	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	2.7	3.8	5.9	7.9	5.2	7.3	9.1	5.6	7.8	8.6	7.7	6.2	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023 Nov	2023 Dec	2024 Jan	2024 Feb	2024 Mar	2024 Apr	2024 May	2024 Jun	2024 Jul	2024 Aug	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	0.94	0.94	0.93	0.93	0.94	0.94	0.94	0.88	0.87	0.86	0.85	0.87	0.88	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.45	0.46	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.42	0.42	0.41	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.49	0.49	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	690.1	815.5	360.7	560.7	1,220.9	420.8	638.7	474.1	676.5	1,132.8	689.2	680.0	1,240.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	397.8	437.5	569.5	320.7	741.8	655.4	271.0	974.9	375.3	263.3	276.1	1,122.3	530.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	5,036.5	6,200.7	5,766.7	2,529.9	4,655.8	3,286.2	5,854.3	4,336.6	3,912.3	5,924.1	3,901.5	4,248.6	4,718.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	19,940.7	21,190.7	13,697.2	9,755.3	15,017.9	17,014.1	15,389.2	18,671.0	22,056.8	18,056.2	25,906.9	28,617.0	17,561.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	4,699.9	5,618.4	5,256.4	3,381.2	4,398.6	4,998.1	5,351.3	4,129.4	5,705.5	4,672.9	5,209.9	5,553.2	8,146.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	4,192.4	4,542.9	3,317.3	4,066.8	5,148.2	3,384.0	4,463.5	4,383.8	6,284.3	8,217.4	3,965.3	4,331.3	6,033.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	30,239.8	37,293.8	30,485.5	24,339.8	30,250.3	30,969.0	34,436.3	30,819.0	36,920.6	34,180.3	27,982.6	32,952.4	29,799.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	15.8	16.5	19.6	20.6	18.6	30.4	29.5	16.5	19.0	22.0	21.2	19.1	15.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	65,213.0	76,116.0	59,473.0	44,974.9	61,452.0	60,757.9	66,433.7	63,805.4	75,950.3	72,469.0	67,952.5	77,523.8	68,045.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	4,675.6	5,646.9	5,002.3	3,677.9	4,501.8	4,156.7	4,708.2	4,675.9	4,876.4	4,276.2	4,302.8	4,005.4	4,290.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,236.6	2,435.8	1,500.8	1,633.7	1,902.0	1,094.0	1,298.0	1,316.3	1,279.7	1,225.8	960.5	765.8	1,182.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	38,492.4	36,188.9	36,550.5	34,037.8	36,458.7	36,901.3	39,695.4	37,543.3	40,090.9	39,944.0	37,633.2	41,538.8	39,028.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	108,390.5	104,340.5	100,534.4	83,882.9	93,080.7	89,519.9	89,792.1	94,218.7	91,480.6	87,837.5	95,150.9	96,863.0	94,910.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	14,154.6	17,127.4	14,908.3	12,751.7	13,721.8	13,686.3	13,395.6	15,116.5	12,363.1	11,901.1	12,853.2	13,069.6	14,637.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	6,132.3	6,350.5	5,344.6	6,803.0	8,621.9	5,257.9	4,818.3	5,857.6	6,253.4	6,469.0	7,049.5	5,097.8	5,638.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	41,046.6	42,885.3	45,946.9	39,735.2	42,271.0	39,514.1	42,744.0	40,125.3	44,043.2	44,879.8	41,181.5	43,425.1	41,528.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	1,123.1	1,087.0	1,092.8	563.1	1,563.6	819.1	987.3	1,265.8	1,026.1	1,851.3	892.8	1,032.5	1,803.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	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	200,024.5	205,797.9	203,020.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose															
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	5,760.5	5,513.8	6,658.0	5,361.7	5,922.7	5,651.3	5,896.2	5,125.3	5,918.3	5,793.5	5,187.6	5,644.5	5,324.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	4,338.0	4,746.3	4,587.1	4,175.6	4,445.2	4,285.4	4,740.4	4,146.6	4,835.1	5,372.5	4,744.4	4,842.6	4,458.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	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	20,556.5	21,183.6	21,113.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	15.1	11.7	18.5	16.1	16.0	7.2	11.5	8.3	9.0	8.6	8.5	10.7	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	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	41,180.6	43,425.1	41,528.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	101,299.2	102,762.6	102,398.3	103,075.7	103,850.4	103,727.4	102,863.3	104,932.5	102,849.5	102,890.5	103,661.0	103,856.9	104,948.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector															
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	671.9	662.0	184.9	187.6	186.2	189.2	185.9	187.5	185.6	183.7	174.9	170.4	181.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,380.5	1,367.8	1,372.1	1,360.9	1,365.7	1,350.6	1,356.3	1,357.4	1,138.7	1,140.6	1,127.6	1,142.7	1,137.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	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	2,277.4	2,318.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	219.3	219.8	226.0	228.7	228.4	228.3	234.5	239.7	242.5	299.1	248.4	249.8	261.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	RM Million	4,015.2	4,051.7	4,133.8	4,269.7	4,173.6	4,196.4	4,224.1	4,150.0	4,235.3	4,286.3	4,233.4	4,228.0	4,167.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	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	4,910.7	4,882.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	RM Million	1,050.5	1,123.7	1,135.2	965.6	986.3	1,130.2	981.7	984.9	995.4	1,014.8	1,025.4	1,025.3	1,036.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	RM Million	4,266.7	4,252.7	4,231.8	4,156.9	4,214.6	4,228.4	4,564.0	4,529.7	4,533.8	4,581.6	4,469.6	4,474.0	4,319.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	605.5	614.8	635.9	632.8	567.0	568.9	548.5	543.2	548.6	527.0	525.1	528.8	524.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	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	14,776.0	14,837.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	73.9	69.4	69.4	70.0	70.5	84.2	82.8	81.7	80.7	77.7	58.3	60.3	58.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	RM Million	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	34,044.2	33,843.3	33,724.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
.0 OTHERS															
4.1 LABOUR															
4.1.1 Labour Force	('000)	17,000.4	17,025.5	17,050.3	17,074.9	17,098.7	17,122.1	17,145.9	17,171.1	17,195.7	17,219.9	17,244.3	17,268.9	17,293.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	('000)	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	16,689.0	16,717.5	16,747.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	('000)	569.2	567.8	567.3	567.0	566.6	566.4	566.1	565.3	563.7	558.5	555.3	551.4	546.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	70.1	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.5	70.5	70.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3,2	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	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	6,851.0	5,162.0	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
4.2.1 Local	Number	4,518	4,234	4,610	3,546	4,687	4,189	4,829	4,162	5,217	5,424	4,216	4,946	4,832	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	4	0	1	2	3	2	2	1	5	6	4	4	2	Companies Commission of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2023		2024											DATA SOURCE
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loan/Financing Approved by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-63.1	19.1	50.1	9.2	223.4	32.5	-33.0	-1.1	82.4	-58.0	-85.0	-35.8	79.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	51.2	15.2	140.4	51.7	46.9	209.9	464.8	69.1	58.3	-65.8	104.7	15.9	33.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	57.9	50.2	44.7	-62.7	16.3	-3.2	-7.7	23.0	-19.0	-21.5	-22.6	-24.6	-6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-14.1	53.2	24.0	-28.6	-21.3	7.0	-22.1	23.8	28.0	-5.9	22.5	-3.2	-11.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	4.4	70.2	134.6	12.9	-32.5	162.3	23.8	20.6	-2.6	35.2	0.9	-1.3	73.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	24.5	13.9	130.5	37.1	93.3	5.2	4.3	-11.3	28.5	81.8	-13.3	6.1	43.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	18.5	50.4	33.7	-11.9	-14.5	9.9	1.6	1.9	17.5	-1.7	-5.1	1.0	-1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-90.8	-22.0	-22.9	9.1	-98.2	67.6	-84.9	-36.1	-98.2	21.8	-60.9	-34.8	-5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	5.0	48.8	41.6	-17.9	-11.7	14.3	-4.8	9.4	15.3	-0.7	-3.2	-2.6	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	6.8	15.7	5.8	-20.5	-10.8	11.3	-5.1	-5.0	14.9	-9.1	-16.7	-25.4	-8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	84.5	266.7	161.5	157.8	193.0	108.5	21.6	15.7	56.0	23.3	-52.1	-20.7	-4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-3.6	-10.6	3.3	-1.4	-10.5	9.4	10.4	2.3	10.9	8.9	2.9	7.6	1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	11.9	-7.2	1.1	-8.1	-10.0	-5.7	-7.6	-4.1	-12.3	-11.4	-12.5	-7.5	-12.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	12.1	8.5	8.1	10.8	-5.4	6.9	-4.2	-6.1	-13.3	-23.5	-20.5	-17.8	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	14.0	-15.5	-2.6	37.2	32.2	9.3	-8.0	-18.4	17.1	0.8	12.3	-9.4	-8.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	10.2	8.0	19.1	12.6	2.4	11.8	10.8	3.1	14.6	5.3	-0.5	1.1	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-55.0	-59.3	110.4	-18.7	40.4	-7.4	22.8	38.2	44.6	33.4	-46.8	-4.4	60.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	7.9	-3.6	6.2	-0.2	-5.3	2.3	-0.1	-2.0	-1.4	-4.4	-8.2	-4.4	-5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	17.0	8.1	26.5	17.4	-2.7	7.6	12.6	-5.7	15.6	-3.8	-4.0	-4.0	-7.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	12.1	18.0	21.4	4.5	-3.3	8.0	2.8	-2.6	14.3	8.8	-4.5	8.4	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	13.0	9.2	11.0	15.7	7.7	7.1	7.4	7.0	11.7	5.2	5.7	6.3	5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	20.8	-8.1	68.2	19.2	20.5	-57.8	-27.3	-57.1	-50.5	-51.7	-47.6	-40.7	-51.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	10.2	8.0	19.1	12.6	2.4	11.8	10.8	3.1	14.6	5.3	-0.5	1.1	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	-1.3	-0.9	-1.0	0.2	0.4	2.3	0.5	3.4	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
XV Impaired Loan/Financing by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	-52.8	-53.1	-86.6	-87.0	-87.0	-87.0	-87.6	-72.1	-71.7	-72.4	-74.2	-75.1	-73.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	0.0	0.8	0.6	-0.8	-0.5	-2.8	-2.3	0.4	-16.0	-16.4	-18.1	-17.2	-17.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-13.6	-16.0	-15.9	-12.5	-13.2	-9.2	-8.2	-12.5	-14.4	-16.8	-23.3	-16.7	-12.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-31.6	-23.5	-20.2	-19.8	-17.8	-5.8	-4.6	3.2	17.9	42.9	16.7	12.0	19.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, Accomodation and Food Service Activities	33.2	34.1	34.3	37.8	35.4	33.4	26.2	17.9	11.6	8.7	8.1	6.6	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	-4.1	-4.7	-5.2	-4.3	-5.7	-4.9	-3.6	3.8	-0.5	0.1	0.3	-1.1	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport & Storage and Information & Communication	-60.4	32.0	33.7	13.6	19.1	34.4	15.2	-3.4	35.6	-8.0	-7.3	1.5	-1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance, Real Estate and Business Activities	1.1	0.3	-2.9	1.1	-2.8	-2.5	8.6	4.4	3.5	4.2	1.2	3.7	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	-23.6	-9.0	-15.3	-14.6	-5.5	-4.5	-9.1	-11.6	-24.7	-15.5	-17.3	-14.4	-13.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	7.4	5.6	6.8	6.9	7.6	3.1	-1.3	-2.7	-7.7	-8.5	-3.7	-5.9	-5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-53.5	-58.6	-22.2	-26.9	-23.1	-2.3	-0.6	0.3	6.0	0.3	-24.1	-23.0	-20.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Impaired Loan/Financing	-3.3	1.3	0.3	0.9	0.6	-0.4	-1.9	-1.0	-4.6	-5.9	-5.0	-5.1	-5.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	-5.3	-5.3	-4.8	-4.2	-3.8	-3.5	-3.2	-2.8	-2.7	-3.3	-3.2	-3.4	-4.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participaton Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	79.6	40.6	43.0	18.4	6.3	11.1	38.2	4.1	21.0	9.1	26.8	14.5	3.4	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	14.4	9.4	36.9	-7.5	-11.0	10.8	9.6	-2.9	17.7	10.6	2.5	3.3	6.9	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	-20.0	-100.0	0.0	-50.0	200.0	-50.0	0.0	-83.3	0.0	200.0	0.0	-42.9	-50.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023 Nov	2023 Dec	2024 Jan	2024 Feb	2024 Mar	2024 Apr	2024 May	2024 Jun	2024 Jul	2024 Aug	2024 Sep	2024 Oct	2024 Nov	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET															
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,452.7	1,454.7	1,513.0	1,551.4	1,536.1	1,576.0	1,596.7	1,590.1	1,625.6	1,678.8	1,648.9	1,601.9	1,594.3	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	65.7	56.4	70.4	56.1	64.5	61.5	90.2	78.2	83.3	84.4	75.7	59.4	64.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	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	2,036.1	2,003.8	2,009.0	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE															
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.6878	4.6590	4.6830	4.7723	4.7153	4.7671	4.7183	4.7101	4.6796	4.4174	4.2626	4.2954	4.4356	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.8222	5.8971	5.9496	6.0261	5.9956	5.9658	5.9594	5.9914	6.0152	5.7131	5.6312	5.6125	5.6561	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	6.2029	6.2150	6.2530	6.3293	6.2685	6.2891	6.2354	6.2156	6.1855	5.9053	5.7415	5.7533	5.8516	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.4770	3.4967	3.5071	3.5488	3.5184	3.5126	3.4919	3.4846	3.4746	3.3561	3.2876	3.2814	3.3188	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	5.0682	5.0826	5.1101	5.1498	5.1277	5.1116	5.0989	5.0718	5.0741	4.8653	4.7329	4.6850	4.7159	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	526.0382	538.1184	546.0273	544.1038	531.6047	524.2502	518.8283	527.4256	524.1588	514.5721	503.0838	499.2367	503.9507	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.1320	3.2333	3.2096	3.1905	3.1509	3.0985	3.0274	2.9829	2.9636	3.0183	2.9739	2.8742	2.8867	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	60.0555	59.6600	59.9115	61.0142	60.2795	60.8836	60.4031	60.3183	59.9265	56.6682	54.7071	55.2816	57.0173	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES															
5.1 TRADE															
5.1.1 Exports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	121.6	118.4	122.4	111.4	128.6	114.7	128.0	126.0	131.1	129.0	123.6	128.1	126.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	55.6	52.5	57.7	51.1	57.0	55.8	56.8	52.0	59.2	55.8	54.4	56.1	58.3	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	292.6	303.3	306.5	219.5	278.5	291.6	301.9	307.6	300.5	308.6	303.7	309.1	312.3	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	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	9,038.2	9,426.7	9,152.4	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	225.8	201.5	200.1	211.0	220.7	223.1	217.0	213.9	228.8	196.7	212.2	228.4	223.1	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	165.4	167.9	160.6	167.2	179.4	171.5	173.4	174.4	168.8	180.5	171.4	176.9	175.4	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	109.5	106.6	112.2	100.1	115.8	107.0	118.1	111.7	124.7	123.5	110.8	116.3	111.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	49.4	45.3	49.2	45.0	51.3	52.9	52.7	48.8	53.0	49.9	49.1	51.4	51.8	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	223.6	228.5	222.4	180.9	221.1	219.9	219.8	208.8	215.8	217.6	222.0	213.3	214.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	9,631.8	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	9,332.5	9,887.9	9,270.0	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	208.6	185.3	192.7	189.0	198.1	209.9	207.8	193.4	212.8	199.7	203.7	223.4	208.8	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	255.9	247.4	253.8	242.6	259.1	271.4	275.2	265.6	288.0	277.6	286.2	288.8	274.6	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	131.8	130.1	132.7	124.4	133.8	123.7	128.1	134.3	132.2	134.5	133.5	135.8	136.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	117.5	127.0	120.7	111.7	117.7	117.6	115.5	118.1	125.5	132.4	136.2	133.5	127.5	Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	114.1	116.1	109.4	100.8	112.3	109.6	112.0	112.8	109.1	109.7	108.1	114.7	114.2	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	Point	106.9	106.4	92.4	97.0	110.0	100.7	97.7	99.7	108.2	91.4	104.2	107.8	103.9	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	Point	102.9	102.6	101.5	102.7	102.5	102.4	103.0	103.3	102.5	103.0	102.5	102.3	102.0	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	174.5	177.6	173.5	174.5	177.6	179.2	179.3	179.8	178.1	179.7	181.0	182.0	181.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	109.2	124.8	110.1	99.9	104.5	95.2	103.0	96.6	100.0	102.7	99.2	104.3	106.3	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	114.0	121.4	122.8	113.5	103.3	97.1	100.6	98.2	96.0	96.0	97.3	107.9	104.5	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	109.6	112.0	88.5	90.6	94.1	92.4	98.4	95.8	98.8	95.5	94.1	98.6	107.9	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	130.9	131.2	131.4	132.1	132.2	132.4	132.8	133.0	133.1	133.2	133.2	133.4	133.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	107.5	107.0	107.0	107.2	107.3	108.2	108.8	108.5	108.7	108.8	108.7	108.6	108.5	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	116.1	105.2	105.6	105.6	106.1	106.4	106.4	106.3	106.1	106.1	105.9	106.0	106.3	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	123.9	124.1	124.8	125.5	125.6	125.5	125.6	125.6	126.5	126.6	126.3	126.5	127.0	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	114.9	115.3	114.6	115.8	115.7	115.8	116.6	116.3	116.0	116.8	117.1	116.8	116.8	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	118.2	118.0	117.9	118.7	120.6	121.2	120.1	120.0	119.8	118.7	116.9	116.1	117.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	98.7	98.6	97.1	97.3	97.8	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.3	98.0	97.7	98.6	99.0	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	101.6	100.8	101.0	101.1	101.5	101.9	101.1	101.5	98.9	95.7	94.5	96.0	97.8	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	117.4	117.6	118.2	118.6	118.8	119.2	119.3	119.2	119.6	119.4	119.2	119.0	119.1	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	Point	108.4	108.1	107.9	107.6	107.5	107.3	107.5	107.3	107.1	106.3	105.6	105.6	105.7	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	Point	119.9	120.2	120.3	120.5	120.9	121.5	122.4	122.7	123.4	123.1	123.5	123.9	124.3	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	Point	142.3	142.2	142.7	143.5	143.5	144.3	144.3	144.8	144.9	145.3	145.6	145.9	146.5	Trading Economics

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2023 Nov	2023 Dec	2024 Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	DATA SOURCE
4.3 STOCK MARKET														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	-2.4	-2.7	1.8	6.7	8.0	11.3	15.1	15.5	11.4	15.6	15.8	11.1	9.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	43.9	27.7	75.7	22.3	27.0	88.9	116.2	105.4	100.1	70.8	57.8	20.6	-1.6	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	4.3	3.5	5.0	9.3	11.7	14.6	20.0	21.5	17.5	14.6	15.6	13.7	13.0	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	-1.4	-5.3	-7.6	-8.3	-5.3	-7.2	-4.1	-1.6	-1.8	4.3	9.8	10.5	5.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	-7.1	-8.8	-11.1	-12.3	-9.6	-7.8	-5.3	-2.3	-1.6	2.5	3.2	2.9	2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	-3.4	-5.6	-7.1	-7.3	-4.8	-5.1	-2.7	-0.5	-0.4	4.1	7.7	8.3	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-4.3	-6.6	-6.9	-7.4	-5.3	-5.4	-3.3	-1.2	-0.9	1.7	4.5	5.7	4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	-7.2	-8.1	-8.8	-9.0	-6.7	-5.2	-3.6	-1.0	0.1	3.4	5.7	7.0	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-9.2	-12.0	-14.3	-13.0	-9.3	-6.3	-2.8	-2.4	0.2	2.0	3.7	5.2	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	3.4	1.1	3.4	3.1	6.0	7.1	8.9	10.1	9.9	5.5	6.6	10.4	8.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	-1.7	-5.0	-7.6	-8.6	-5.6	-7.5	-4.4	-1.9	-1.9	3.9	9.3	9.7	5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia #	-6.2	-10.0	8.6	-1.2	-0.9	9.1	7.1	1.7	12.3	12.0	-0.6	1.6	3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	2.6	-4.6	16.5	1.7	-3.4	13.2	12.0	-2.0	13.2	4.1	0.01	-3.4	5.0	Statistics Singapore
- China	0.7	2.1	7.8	5.2	-7.9	1.2	7.5	8.6	7.0	8.7	2.4	12.7	6.7	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	-0.2	9.7	11.9	7.8	7.3	8.3	13.5	5.4	10.3	5.5	-1.7	3.1	3.8	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	-4.9	-8.4	1.0	1.2	-8.7	15.4	-0.6	-5.8	10.2	-1.3	0.6	1.6	-1.2	European Statistics
- USA	-3.4	0.1	-2.4	5.3	-2.2	5.5	3.9	4.4	5.4	4.6	0.2	-0.4	6.0	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia #	1.5	2.9	18.8	8.0	10.9	14.0	13.4	17.8	25.4	26.2	10.9	2.7	1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	-2.5	-9.3	11.0	5.3	-0.5	17.6	15.6	4.5	13.7	1.4	0.2	-0.9	4.9	Statistics Singapore
- China	-0.6	0.3	15.5	-8.0	-1.9	8.3	1.9	-2.3	7.2	0.5	0.3	-2.3	-3.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	-11.6	-6.8	-9.6	0.5	-4.9	8.3	9.5	3.2	16.6	2.3	2.1	0.4	-3.8	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	-7.3	-10.7	-18.9	-8.8	-12.0	1.2	-5.6	-7.5	4.9	0.3	0.01	3.2	0.1	European Statistics
- USA	-0.04	-2.1	-0.5	5.4	-0.9	8.6	4.3	3.1	12.7	4.5	9.6	4.5	7.3	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia	0.4	-0.03	4.2	3.1	2.4	6.1	2.4	5.0	5.3	4.1	2.3	2.1	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	0.1	-1.6	1.2	5.1	-8.5	-0.8	3.0	-3.3	3.0	22.9	9.0	1.2	8.5	Singapore Economic Development Board
5.2.3 South Korea	6.1	6.3	12.9	4.6	1.0	6.4	4.2	3.8	5.2	3.6	-1.4	6.3	0.1	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	-1.6	-1.1	-1.5	-3.9	-6.2	-1.8	1.1	-7.9	2.9	-4.9	-2.6	1.4	-2.8	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	-0.2	1.1	-1.2	-0.1	-0.3	-0.8	-0.001	0.9	-0.5	-0.05	-0.7	-0.3	-0.9	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia	2.8	3.6	1.4	4.6	5.4	3.5	6.8	6.3	4.6	4.0	3.7	5.0	4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	-0.5	-4.4	-3.3	7.9	1.1	-6.1	-1.9	-4.3	-3.8	-2.5	-3.5	-1.4	-2.7	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	12.4	4.8	-1.2	0.5	-8.7	-16.5	-12.7	-11.2	-13.2	-11.8	-8.7	-4.9	-8.3	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	0.1	-4.4	-0.2	-0.4	1.2	-3.8	1.3	-1.1	1.4	1.8	2.8	2.0	-1.6	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	-0.4	-0.8	-1.1	-0.8	-0.5	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.6	1.6	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.8	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	4.1	3.9	2.8	3.4	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.4	3.3	1.9	2.9	2.9	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	3.6	3.7	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	3.0	3.0	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia	-1.5	-1.3	-0.6	0.3	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	0.3	-2.1	-1.1	-1.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	0.2	0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-1.2	-0.8	-0.8	-0.2	-0.3	-1.1	-1.4	-0.4	-0.4	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	-2.1	0.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.5	4.4	0.2	-5.7	-9.0	-8.0	-8.0	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	2.3	2.5	2.6	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.0	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	-3.0	-2.7	-2.5	-2.7	-2.8	-2.5	-1.4	-0.8	-0.8	-1.8	-2.8	-1.8	-1.8	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	2.3	2.6	3.0	2.6	2.8	3.8	3.8	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.8	2.8	Trading Economics

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2023		2024											DATA SOURCE
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
5.6 LABOUR FORCE															
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia	%	70.1	70.2	70.2	70.2	70.3	70.3	70.3	70.4	70.4	70.4	70.5	70.5	70.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	64.6	63.8	63.3	63.6	64.3	64.7	65.4	65.3	64.9	64.4	64.6	64.7	64.6	Statistics Korea
- Philippines	%	65.9	66.6	61.1	64.8	65.3	64.1	64.8	66.0	63.5	64.8	65.7	63.3	64.6	Philippines Statistics Authority
- Australia	%	67.0	66.6	66.5	66.7	66.6	66.7	66.7	66.9	67.0	67.0	67.1	67.1	67.0	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	63.1	62.8	62.6	62.8	62.8	63.1	63.3	63.7	63.5	63.6	63.5	63.5	63.5	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	78.1	78.1	78.0	77.8	77.9	77.7	77.9	77.8	78.1	78.2	78.2	78.3	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	62.8	62.5	62.5	62.5	62.7	62.7	62.5	62.6	62.7	62.7	62.7	62.6	62.5	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	65.6	65.5	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.4	65.4	65.3	65.0	65.1	64.9	64.8	65.1	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	74.5	74.0	73.9	74.5	75.3	75.6	74.9	79.0	77.7	75.6	74.8	73.9	73.8	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	67.4	67.8	67.3	67.8	67.8	68.7	70.9	70.8	70.1	68.2	67.4	67.7	67.2	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia	%	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Philippines	%	3.6	3.1	4.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	3.1	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.2	Philippines Statistics Authority
- South Korea	%	2.3	3.3	3.7	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.2	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	3.9	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.1	3.9	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.3	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	Bureau of Labor Statistics
- Canada	%	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.8	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	9.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	7.8	7.8	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	6.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	9.0	9.2	10.2	8.3	7.9	7.5	8.1	8.1	8.1	Statistics Finland

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - MONTHLY

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

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	Value 2023 Q2	Value 2023 Q3	Value 2023 Q4	Value 2024 Q1	Value 2024 Q2	Value 2024 Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2023 Q2	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2023 Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2023 Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q1	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q2	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q3	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	378,371.3	397,916.3	410,312.8	397,507.1	400,735.9	419,168.3	2.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	5.9	5.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES														
2.1 RUBBER														
2.1.1 Exports														
- 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 OIL PALM														
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	-0.6	74.2	74.8	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- 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	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	9.9	27.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	78.23	86.75	84.03	83.15	84.65	79.84	-30.6	-12.6	-4.9	2.1	8.2	-8.0	World Bank
- 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
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,063.8	2,495.5	2,349.9	2,661.6	2,167.1	1,706.9	-13.8	10.8	11.8	10.9	5.0	-31.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	11,762.4	9,469.9	9,929.8	10,291.0	8,833.2	9,085.6	22.4	-33.6	-12.9	-3.1	-24.9	-4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	5,393.4	4,266.7	5,654.0	5,197.5	5,948.4	4,890.2	81.4	-8.4	18.8	-5.9	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	8,846.4	18.0	-17.1	8.9	20.3	-16.9	-3.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
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	-9.9	5.7	8.1	0.2	-3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR														
3.1 MANUFACTURING														
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	4.9	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	6.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
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	331,004,458.9	-8.1	-13.2	-6.9	2.4	5.2	7.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project														
- Investment														
a. Projects Number	Number	229	192	270	251	268	281	21.8	-10.7	27.4	30.7	17.0	46.4	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	7,973	2,921	9,618	4,779	7,756	9,336	65.3	-56.3	156.0	58.3	-2.7	219.6	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	21,266	52,206	42,364	37,870	9,743	19,330	97.2	261.4	171.3	200.5	-54.2	-63.0	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	29,239	55,127	51,981	42,649	17,499	28,666	87.3	160.9	168.4	173.0	-40.2	-48.0	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1 Quarterly 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	2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
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
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing 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	RM per Metric Tonne	3,499.27	3,371.57	3,382.63	3,444.87	3,483.95	3,494.33	-13.6	-8.8	-3.3	-1.2	-0.4	3.6	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	21.67	21.93	22.31	22.39	22.75	22.90	14.9	17.7	19.9	13.3	5.0	4.4	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	90.1	90.7	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	44,503.4	44,729.4	44,678.5	45,320.6	46,859.5	46,991.9	2.8	2.6	5.7	9.1	5.3	5.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity 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	0.6	-1.8	0.4	1.0	1.1	3.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:
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1 latest data until Third Quarter 2024
provisional data based on External Trade Publication November 2024
n.a. not available
- not applicable

ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	Value 2023 Q2	Value 2023 Q3	Value 2023 Q4	Value 2024 Q1	Value 2024 Q2	Value 2024 Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2023 Q2	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2023 Q3	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2023 Q4	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q1	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q2	Annual Percentage Change (%) 2024 Q3	DATA SOURCE
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining [p]	Million 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	7.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting [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	5.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES														
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	3.1	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	170.0	172.5	175.1	175.2	179.4	179.6	4.9	3.4	2.9	3.8	5.5	4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	121.1	131.4	136.3	134.1	132.0	136.2	3.5	11.2	9.8	4.7	9.0	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	Unit	153,609	190,822	194,223	197,379	170,800	187,364	1.0	7.8	8.4	6.0	11.2	-1.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	10,532	13,085	13,935	11,232	10,080	12,280	-9.9	-5.5	-3.4	-7.6	-4.3	-6.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	164,141	203,907	208,158	208,611	180,880	199,644	0.2	7.9	7.6	5.1	10.2	-2.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	Unit	152,216	184,132	203,632	182,133	168,602	184,340	0.1	13.8	11.3	5.9	10.8	0.1	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	18,731	19,178	21,570	17,251	16,100	16,584	0.1	-3.4	2.0	-16.3	-14.0	-13.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	173,555	205,788	227,787	200,841	186,167	200,924	1.0	11.1	11.6	4.3	7.3	-2.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	359,502	385,285	399,576	384,782	369,208	404,383	-11.0	-4.3	1.8	-1.1	2.7	5.0	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Index of Services	Point	141.4	146.9	153.1	154.9	158.9	165.2	33.3	17.1	10.1	12.0	12.4	12.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Tourist Arrivals [1]	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	25.7	23.8	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport														
- Index of Services	Point	148.9	152.2	156.3	159.7	164.5	168.3	13.3	12.6	12.2	11.0	10.5	10.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication														
- Index of Services	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
- Penetration Rate														
a. Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	148.1	148.6	148.7	146.7	146.9	146.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b. Fixed-broadband per 100 premises	%	49.1	49.9	50.6	46.9	47.5	48.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c. Mobile-broadband per 100 inhabitants	%	133.3	133.8	134.5	132.1	132.5	132.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance														
- 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	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply														
- M1	RM Million	603,368.0	608,282.6	638,423.0	645,343.9	642,137.8	644,918.2	-0.6	1.9	5.9	8.0	6.4	6.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- 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	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	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	6.0	6.2	5.2	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loan/Financing in Banking System	RM Million	2,053,663.3	2,086,547.9	2,131,741.8	2,160,179.6	2,185,290.7	2,203,655.6	4.4	4.4	5.3	6.0	6.4	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,225,971.1	1,239,256.0	1,254,940.6	1,266,779.9	1,277,696.4	1,279,967.1	1.2	1.7	3.2	3.9	4.2	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	9.2	9.7	9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	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	5.4	7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	2,400,153.6	2,432,959.9	2,485,875.3	2,517,764.2	2,516,597.6	2,512,137.7	5.9	4.3	5.6	5.0	4.9	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- 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	4.6	3.7	5.6	3.7	4.2	1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	777,866.4	790,966.6	815,465.7	833,826.8	826,094.7	840,819.4	8.8	5.3	5.4	7.5	6.2	6.3	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	0.4	8.5	10.9	15.1	6.2	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	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	1.8	2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	603,835.5	604,153.4	590,415.3	610,247.0	610,460.3	602,745.5	6.6	6.6	3.7	2.8	1.1	-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	2.4	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	16,071.4	16,074.2	17,408.5	18,342.0	17,654.9	17,630.4	5.4	5.9	13.7	21.1	9.9	9.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	228,275.1	224,337.7	226,052.3	233,316.5	232,568.7	231,538.4	-8.0	-5.5	-1.5	1.0	1.9	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	155,963.7	152,521.4	152,343.2	156,222.2	156,223.9	154,192.3	-9.1	-7.0	-3.8	-0.9	0.2	1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- 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	5.6	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM														
- Commercial Banks	%	5.29	5.46	5.47	5.37	5.34	5.27	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- 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	%	6.60	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	6.68	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.72	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.80	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2023 Value Q2	2023 Value Q3	2023 Value Q4	2024 Value Q1	2024 Value Q2	2024 Value Q3	2023 Annual Percentage Change (%) Q2	2023 Annual Percentage Change (%) Q3	2023 Annual Percentage Change (%) Q4	2024 Annual Percentage Change (%) Q1	2024 Annual Percentage Change (%) Q2	2024 Annual Percentage Change (%) Q3	DATA SOURCE
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- 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	1,533.6	2,498.5	-77.4	205.9	-30.7	89.3	-12.4	-67.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	836.1	1,141.1	1,803.5	1,632.0	1,901.3	914.7	15.4	17.8	75.4	71.2	127.4	-19.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	13,260.2	17,420.9	16,870.8	12,952.3	13,477.1	13,737.8	-23.5	-9.9	23.6	-12.3	1.6	-21.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	50,733.0	57,568.8	70,707.7	38,470.5	51,074.4	66,019.9	7.3	3.3	29.1	-12.1	0.7	14.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	9,653.8	14,479.7	15,943.1	13,036.2	14,478.7	15,588.3	0.6	-49.2	41.5	11.0	50.0	7.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	12,439.0	13,982.7	12,818.4	12,532.3	12,231.2	18,467.0	87.2	37.1	3.9	77.3	-1.7	32.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	92,341.0	95,674.0	100,159.3	85,075.6	96,224.4	99,083.5	1.2	3.5	30.6	-0.9	4.2	3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	238.7	1,108.5	61.6	58.8	76.4	62.1	-82.1	435.1	-71.4	-94.5	-68.0	-94.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	181,251.8	209,052.6	220,929.5	165,899.9	190,997.1	216,371.8	-0.3	-0.4	27.2	-0.3	5.4	3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loan/Financing Disbursed by Sector														
- Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	RM Million	13,622.4	14,116.4	15,689.2	13,181.9	13,540.7	13,455.4	-30.2	-15.1	16.8	-8.5	-0.6	-4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	2,729.7	3,818.4	4,637.6	5,036.5	3,708.3	3,466.0	-16.3	30.1	135.5	171.3	35.9	-9.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	106,375.2	109,411.8	113,303.8	107,046.9	114,140.0	117,668.1	-17.8	-10.1	-5.7	-3.2	7.3	7.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	290,262.0	312,152.6	317,413.9	277,498.0	273,530.6	274,469.0	6.2	12.4	3.7	-5.7	-5.8	-12.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	42,890.4	45,990.2	47,182.7	41,381.8	42,198.4	37,117.4	12.7	23.8	15.7	4.0	-1.6	-19.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate Activities	RM Million	17,230.9	18,033.8	18,111.2	20,769.5	15,933.8	19,771.9	7.3	19.9	-13.0	22.4	-7.5	9.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	112,832.0	122,457.8	126,891.7	127,953.1	122,383.4	130,104.5	10.4	12.4	11.9	11.1	8.5	6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million	2,604.9	3,777.5	3,289.8	3,219.5	3,072.2	3,770.3	-56.2	-51.3	-55.4	38.4	17.9	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	588,547.5	629,758.5	646,520.0	596,087.3	588,507.5	599,822.5	0.1	7.1	3.6	0.1	0.0	-4.8	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	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	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	7.1	7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	52.3	52.2	44.9	50.6	27.0	26.1	88.3	52.1	13.2	33.9	-48.3	-50.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to 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	8.5	6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
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	0.0	0.2	-0.9	0.4	3.3	1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling														
- 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	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	9.8	8.9	9.4	1.5	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
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	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	9.9	11.3	11.3	9.3	8.4	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	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Supply														
- Working Age (15-64)	('000)	23,907.7	24,006.2	24,109.3	24,156.3	24,337.7	24,487.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.8	2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	('000)	16,727.4	16,824.0	16,911.7	16,962.3	17,148.9	17,263.3	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. Employed	('000)	16,146.1	16,250.9	16,346.7	16,401.2	16,591.2	16,715.4	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.1	2.8	2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. Unemployed	('000)	581.4	573.1	565.0	561.1	557.8	547.9	-9.4	-6.3	-5.9	-4.4	-4.1	-4.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	('000)	493.4	468.6	460.9	452.3	450.1	441.1	-13.1	-12.3	-10.6	-8.8	-8.8	-5.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	('000)	88.0	104.5	104.1	108.8	107.7	106.8	18.1	34.3	22.4	19.4	22.4	2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,180.2	7,182.3	7,197.6	7,194.0	7,188.8	7,224.4	-1.1	-0.9	-0.7	-0.3	0.1	0.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- 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														
- Jobs	('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	1.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- 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	1.5	1.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%	97.8	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	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

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ECONOMIC INDICATORS - QUARTERLY

INDICATORS	UNIT	2023			2024			2023			2024			DATA SOURCE
		Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)						
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	0.6	2.0	2.5	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. 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	6.0	4.1	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	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	3.4	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	20.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	39.0	40.4	41.5	40.1	39.4	40.9	-0.04	-0.003	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.4	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	2.4	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	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	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	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	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	0.9	1.7	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.2	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
- Tertiary	%	74.0	73.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- Postgraduate	%	7.0	7.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	5.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
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	15.8	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 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	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	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	-4.1	-6.4	-2.8	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 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	1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 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	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	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	7.3	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	Central Bank of Malaysia

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

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