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MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC **STATISTICS REVIEW**

VOL. 7 / 2020

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



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Announcement:

Please be informed that the Department of Statistics, Malaysia is conducting Population and Housing Census Malaysia 2020 (Banci Malaysia)

*7.7.2020 – 21.12.2020 (e-Census)
20.1.2021 – 6.2.2021 (Face to face)*

Please be informed that the Government of Malaysia has declared National Statistics Day (MyStats Day) on October 20 each year. MyStats Day theme is "Connecting the world with data we can trust"

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First and foremost, the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) would like to thank our diverse users for the continuous support in the publication of Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR). Today, it is our utmost pleasure to publish the seventh volume of MESR. We are fully committed towards enhancing the quality of the publication with an aim to remain a beacon for good practice. Besides being reliable and proactive in producing prime data for the nation, we believe that the scenario analysis using the current statistics helps to anticipate probable outcomes in the future. This review focuses primarily on our economic performance based on recent statistics released by DOSM. It encompasses four dedicated box articles referring the **Preliminary Findings on Manufacturing Capacity Utilisation, Review of Hours Worked in Malaysia, E-commerce Scenario and The Current Status of Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020**.

Malaysia has been dealing with COVID-19 for more than eight months and the future of the pandemic remains unpredictable, posting challenges for businesses and policy makers to plan ahead. Thus, DOSM plays an important role in captaining the statistics on its journey to gauge the impact of the pandemic on the people, businesses and the economy for strategic planning to mitigate the consequences. During this battle, the department has taken an initiative to monitor the economic performance on monthly basis whereby July posted a lower decline in Gross Domestic Products (GDP) at 2.7 per cent; August shrunk 3.6 per cent while September improved to a smaller negative 1.6 per cent. In overall for the third quarter of 2020, Malaysia's economy has recovered with a lower negative rate at 2.7 per cent from a double-digit decline of 17.1 per cent in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, Malaysia's Current Account surplus surged to RM26.1 billion in the third quarter of 2020 as the demand for exports by major trading partners increased.

The reopening of economic activities with tight standard operating procedures as the nation moved towards new normal to lessen the unprecedented shock caused by the COVID-19 infections is being reflected in the labour market. Malaysia's labour productivity improved with smaller decline of 2.2 per cent as against 16.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. Job vacancies increased from previous quarter to 179 thousand while, the unemployment rate slightly decreased to 4.7 per cent in the third quarter of this year. Moreover, Malaysia's trade signalled a recovery with total trade marginally declined 0.5 per cent year on year as compared to a significant decline of 15.1 per cent in the last quarter. The trade balance remained surplus with a value of RM60.4 billion whereby exports turned around to record an increase of 4.4 per cent. The increase in exports was mainly in Electrical and electronic (E&E), Rubber gloves, Petroleum and Palm Oil and palm oil-based products. Among the Malaysia's trading partners that experienced improvements in exports were China, Singapore, USA, Taiwan and Hong Kong.

Following this, the Manufacturing sector grew by 3.3 per cent from a decline of 18.3 per cent in the previous quarter. The encouraging performance was basically supported by export-oriented industries particularly in Electrical, electronic & optical as well as Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products. Besides that, the Services sector in the third quarter of 2020 showed signs of recovery with a revenue of RM428.3 billion, a smaller decline of 4.8 per cent. The Services Volume Index recorded a growth of 24.3 per cent quarter on quarter and negative 5.7 per cent as against previous year. The growth was driven by the favourable performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation segment for both revenue and Services Volume Index. Indeed, the performance was supported by the extended operating hours and customers were allowed to dine-in for the Food and Beverage Sub-Sector. Moreover, the uplifting of interstate travel restrictions increased the domestic aviation activities and higher sales in motor vehicles also attributed to the better performance in the Wholesale & Retail Trade.

Is Malaysia's economy being in line with the global trend in the third quarter of 2020? Most of the countries around the world have moved towards reviving the economy through the reopening of businesses activities and relaxing border restrictions. Year on year basis, the USA economy improved to a negative 2.9 per cent compared to negative 9.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. Based on the GDP flash estimates of the European Union (EU), the economy decreased by 4.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2020, which showed a partial recovery after recording a negative 13.9 per cent in the previous quarter. The United Kingdom (UK) economy recorded a smaller decline at negative 9.6 per cent in the third quarter of 2020 as against negative 21.5 per cent in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, China's GDP expanded by 4.9 per cent and Taiwan rebounded to positive growth of 3.3 per cent on year on year as compared to the preceding quarter.

In enlightening our readers, highlights on the performance of stock markets and budget 2021 are included in this MESR. There is a total of 912 public listed companies (PLCs) in the stock markets of which, 776 PLCs are active in Main Market. Meanwhile, the Budget 2021 highlighted that the Malaysia's GDP is expected to contract at 4.5 per cent in 2020 owing to the COVID-19 pandemic. Nevertheless, it is anticipated to grow between 6.5 per cent and 7.5 per cent in 2021. To revive the economic growth in a year ahead, the Malaysia's 2021 Budget outlined a total expenditure of RM322.5 billion next year, almost RM8.0 billion more than the 2020 Budget (RM 314.7 billion). Since year 2021 is the inception of the 12th Malaysia Plan, the 2021 Budget emphasis on four broad areas in terms of caring for the people, steering the economy, ensuring sustainable living and enhancing public service delivery. This Budget is fundamentally the continuation of the PRIHATIN stimulus packages on SME PLUS, PENJANA and KITA PRIHATIN.

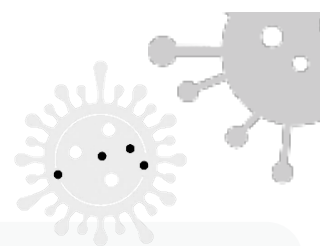
With regard to the implementation of the Census of Malaysia 2020, the department is seeking full cooperation from all parties to ensure the success of the census by completing the e-Census in due time. The first phase starting 7th July to 21st December 2020 online (e-Census) while the second phase will begin on 20th January to 6th February 2021 using face to face interviews. Further information on the Census 2020 can be obtained through the census portal www.mycensus.gov.my or social media @MyCensus2020.

We are looking forward to your comments or suggestions for improving the next volume.

Thank you.

DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN
November 2020

CHRONOLOGY



The Prime Minister of Malaysia has announced the first MCO to last between 18th and 31st March 2020.



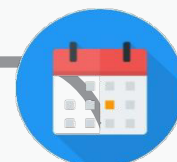
1st MCO

2nd MCO



On 25th March 2020, the MCO was extended by two weeks, until 14th April 2020.

Subsequently, the MCO was extended until 28th April 2020.



3rd MCO

First Phase:

Prime Minister has announced that CMCO implementation will be extended for 4 additional weeks. This means that the new end date for CMCO will be on 9th June 2020.

Second Phase:

CMCO for Sabah implemented from 13th to 26th October, whereas for Klang Valley was from 14th October to 26th October and further extended until 9th November for both areas.

CMCO



Third Phase:

CMCO extended in Kedah, Perak, Pulau Pinang, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Johor and Terengganu on 9th November – 6th December 2020.

CMCO for Terengganu, Kedah (exclude Kulim), Johor (exclude Kota Tinggi and Mersing) and Terengganu ended on 21st November 2020, while Kelantan begin to implement on 21st November to 6th December 2020.



RMCO

On 7th June 2020, Prime Minister announced that the CMCO end on 9th June 2020, with the country entering into the Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) phase between 10th June 2020 to 31st August 2020.

Interstate travel would be allowed from 10th June 2020 under the RMCO except in areas remaining under the Enhanced Movement Control Order (EMCO). On 28th August 2020, Prime Minister announced to continue RMCO until 31st December 2020.

4th MCO



MCO extended again to 12th May 2020 on 23rd April 2020. Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) planned to ease the lockdown by allowing businesses to open on 4th May 2020 was announced on 1st May 2020.



EMCO

Administrative EMCO was introduced to Kota Setar, Kedah and the Tawau Prison, Sabah 11th until 25th September 2020.

EMCO in seven localities in Sabah enforced from 11th until 25th October, whereas EMCO in Pokok Sena Prison in Kedah effective from 11th until 24th October 2020.

- As most economic activities have been allowed to reopen with the compliance of strict standard operating procedure beginning June 2020, it translated to a positive impact to the Malaysia's economy in the third quarter of 2020. During this quarter, Malaysia's GDP showed an improvement with a smaller negative of 2.7 per cent from a double-digit decline of 17.1 per cent in the previous quarter. Meanwhile, as for the monthly economic performance, July posted a lower decline of 2.7 per cent and subsequently August contracted 3.6 per cent. The economy slightly improved with a smaller negative 1.6 per cent in September 2020.
- The contribution of the Agriculture sector to the GDP in the third quarter of 2020 was 7.9 per cent with a value of RM27.8 billion, a decrease of 0.7 per cent compared to the third quarter of 2019. This decline was due to a significant drop in rubber and fisheries at negative 24.0 per cent and negative 10.6 per cent respectively. However, oil palm showed 2.6 per cent increase over the same quarter in the previous year.
- In the third quarter 2020, sales value of the Manufacturing sector grew 2.4 per cent (Q2 2020: -16.5%) to RM358.8 billion as compared to the same quarter of previous year. Similarly, the Manufacturing index posted an increment of 3.1 per cent which was reflected in the increase of IPI that recorded a growth of 0.8 per cent. However, Mining and Electricity index recorded a decline of 6.5 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively. Meanwhile, the capacity utilisation of the Manufacturing sector surged by 11.9 percentage points to 71.2 per cent. The substantial increase was led by Electrical and electronics and Food, beverage and tobacco and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products.
- The total revenue of Services sector contracted by 4.8 per cent as compared to the same quarter of previous year. The contraction in revenue was mainly contributed by Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation segments (-RM12.5 billion; -3.5%). The Services volume index declined 5.7 per cent on a year on year basis, better performance than the double-digit decrease of 21.6 per cent in second quarter 2020.
- Malaysia's trade in the third quarter of 2020 showed signs of recovery with total trade declining marginally 0.5 per cent year on year as compared to a significant decline of 15.1 per cent in the last quarter. Exports turned around to record an increase of 4.4 per cent, while imports continued to register a negative growth with a smaller magnitude of 6.3 per cent. Malaysia's trade balance remained surplus with a value of RM60.4 billion, up by 68.4 per cent from the same quarter last year. In the meantime, in October 2020 Malaysia's total trade recorded a decrease of 2.5 per cent resulting from the declining imports of 6.0 per cent on account of intermediate and capital goods. Meanwhile exports recorded a small increase of 0.2 per cent contributed by Rubber gloves; Palm oil and palm oil-based products and E&E products.
- Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) recorded a higher surplus of RM26.1 billion (Q2 2020: RM7.6 billion) in line with the improved economic performance in the third quarter of 2020. The main driver for the CAB surplus was the Goods account which recorded net exports of RM41.5 billion, increased 60.2 per cent from RM25.9 billion recorded in the previous quarter.
- However, the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia recorded a reverse trend of net outflow RM0.8 billion this quarter after recording a continuous inflow since 2010. Meanwhile, Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) was also affected by global scenario of which fell to RM2.2 billion from RM3.5 billion in the previous quarter due to lower investment in equity.
- In the third quarter of 2020, the CPI decreased 1.4 per cent to 120.0 points as compared to 121.7 points in the same quarter of the previous year. The decline was reflected by the index of Transport (-10.0%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-2.9). Conversely, the Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group still showed a positive inflation rate by 1.4 per cent.
- PPI local production for the third quarter of 2020 recorded a decrease of 3.4 per cent to 101.2 points as compared to 104.8 points in the same quarter of the previous year. The decline was contributed by the index of Mining (-38.0%), Electricity & gas supply (-1.4%) and Manufacturing (-1.1%).
- The country's labour force participation rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 68.4 per cent as compared the second quarter of 2020. The employed person continued to increase 1.4 per cent to 15.10 million persons (Q2 2020: 14.88 million persons). Meanwhile, employment-to-population ratio dropped by 1.4 percentage points from the same quarter of the preceding year to 65.2 per cent (Q3 2019: 66.6%). Unemployment rate for the third quarter of 2020 recorded a decrease of 0.4 percentage points to 4.7 per cent as compared to the highest rate 5.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2020.
- Looking into the businesses' perspectives based on the findings of the Fourth Quarter 2020 Business Tendency Statistics (BTS), businesses are anticipating a better situation in the fourth quarter 2020 which shows a recovery sign. The Manufacturing and Wholesale & Retail Trade sectors are the major contributors to the increase in the confidence indicator.
- The Leading Index (LI) increased to 8.6 per cent to reach 109.5 points in September 2020 from 100.8 points in the same month of 2019. The monthly change of LI showed the same trend, rose at 0.9 per cent (August 2020: -0.5%). Concurrently, the growth rate of LI (smoothed) remained above trend which indicates that Malaysia continues to chart economic recovery despite in the challenging circumstances. However, the LI signal may be compromised by the rising number of COVID-19 cases and extension of CMCO to date.

Introduction

The economic performance of most countries around the world improved significantly in the third quarter of 2020 compared to the previous quarter (**Table 1**) following the eased in lockdown restrictions. The Bureau of Economic Analysis, **United States** reported during the quarter, the economy recorded smaller negative of 2.9 per cent (Q2 2020: -9.0%) reflecting continuous efforts to revive the economy through reopening of businesses and resumption of activities that were delayed or restricted due to COVID-19 pandemic. This situation has increased personal consumption expenditures, private inventory investment, exports, non-residential fixed investment and residential fixed investment that were partly offset by decreases in federal government spending.

Besides that, the latest GDP estimates of **European Union** (EU) indicates the economy decreased by 4.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2020, showed a partial recovery after registering negative 13.9 per cent in the previous quarter. Countries under the EU economies namely Spain, posted a smaller decline of 8.7 per cent, France (-4.3%), Italy (-4.7%) and Portugal (-5.7%). In addition, **United Kingdom** (UK) economy in September 2020 declined 8.4 per cent as against negative 9.3 per cent in August 2020 subsequent to the eased of lockdown measures. The three consecutive months of better negative growth from July until September 2020 has resulted UK's GDP in the third quarter of 2020 decreased at slower rate of 9.6 per cent (Q2 2020: -21.5%).

Nonetheless, **China** GDP expanded by 4.9 per cent after recording a growth of 3.2 per cent in the previous quarter. On the production side, China's industrial output continued to rise by 5.8 per cent year on year in the third quarter. This followed by the outstanding performance of manufacturing purchasing managers' index, which registered 51.5 per cent in September. **Taiwan**'s economy rebounded to a positive growth of 3.3 per cent from negative 0.6 per cent in the second quarter of 2020 resulted from the positive effects of government stimulus packages. Meanwhile, GDP of **South Korea** decreased 1.3 per cent in the third quarter of 2020 (Q2 2020: -2.7%).

Table 1 : GDP Growth Rate for Selected Countries, Year on Year (%)

Country	2018	2019	2019				2020		
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
USA	3.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.3	0.3	-9.0	-2.9
Japan	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.7	-0.7	-1.8	-10.2	-5.8
China	6.7	6.1	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	-6.8	3.2	4.9
European Union	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.2	-2.7	-13.9	-4.3
Germany	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	-2.1	-11.2	-4.2
Italy	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.1	-5.6	-17.9	-4.7
Spain	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	-4.2	-21.5	-8.7
France	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	0.7	-5.8	-18.9	-4.3
United Kingdom	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	-2.1	-21.5	-9.6
South Korea	2.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.4	-2.7	-1.3
Taiwan	2.8	2.7	1.8	2.6	3.0	3.3	2.2	-0.6	3.3
Singapore	3.4	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	-0.3	-13.3	-5.8
Malaysia	4.8	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.6	0.7	-17.1	-2.7
Thailand	4.2	2.4	2.9	2.4	2.6	1.5	-2.0	-12.1	-6.4
Indonesia	5.2	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	3.0	-5.3	-3.5
Philippines	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.4	6.3	6.7	-0.7	-16.9	-11.5

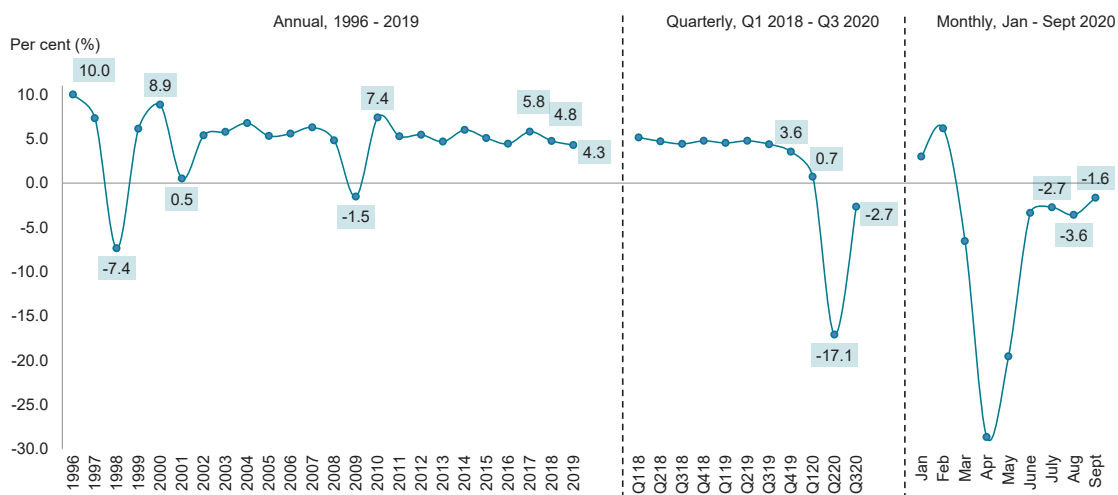
Source: Various NSOs of Selected Countries

In the ASEAN region, **Singapore's** GDP contracted by 5.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2020, an improvement from the double-digit decline in the preceding quarter (-13.3%). The growth was influenced by the Manufacturing sector which grew by 10.0 per cent. However, construction and services-producing industries declined 46.6 per cent and negative 8.4 per cent respectively. As for **Thailand**, the GDP in the third quarter of 2020 declined by 6.4 per cent an improvement from negative 12.1 per cent supported by acceleration in Construction sector, while other sectors declined at a slower pace as compared to preceding quarter.

The **Philippines** economy registered a negative 11.5 per cent as compared to negative 16.9 per cent in the previous quarter. The contraction of the Philippines economy was attributed by Construction (-39.8%), Real estate and ownership of dwellings (-22.5%) and Manufacturing (-9.7%). Nevertheless, Financial and insurance activities, Public administration & defence and Agriculture (forestry and fishing) recorded positive growth in this quarter. **Indonesia's** GDP also declined with a smaller negative of 3.5 per cent (Q2 2020: -5.3%) where Agriculture, forestry & fisheries, Information & communication and Human health & social work activities posted a positive growth while other sectors recorded negative growth in the third quarter of 2020.

A recovery is seen in the Malaysia's economic performance amid the challenges to contain the spread of COVID-19 pandemic through various phases of Movement Control Order with the reopening of economic activities and lifts ban on interstate travel. In the **third quarter of 2020, Malaysia's GDP decreased at a slower pace of 2.7 per cent** from a double-digit decline 17.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. During the unprecedented economic situation, DOSM has taken proactive steps by compiling the monthly GDP to monitor and update on the most recent performance of Malaysia's economy. Monthly economic performance found that **July posted a lower decline of 2.7 per cent** and subsequently **August contracted 3.6 per cent**. **The economy back to slight improvement with a smaller negative 1.6 per cent in September 2020 (Chart 1)** In addition, **quarter on quarter seasonally adjusted, GDP elevated to 18.2 per cent (Q2 2020: -16.5%)**. As such, the COVID-19 outbreak has changed Malaysia's economic landscape in terms of production level, household spending, investment and labour market. In the meantime, the unemployment rate slightly dropped to 4.7 per cent in this quarter as compared to 5.1 per cent in the second quarter.

Chart 1 : GDP Growth (Year on Year)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

GDP on the Supply Side

The upswing of Manufacturing sector contributed to the smaller decline of GDP in this quarter, while other sectors recorded an improvement with slower negative growth compared to the previous quarter. **Manufacturing sector rebounded to 3.3 per cent** from negative 18.3 per cent in the previous quarter, supported by Electrical, electronic & optical and Vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products. The favourable performance was strongly supported by the presence of export-oriented industries which turnaround to 5.0 per cent (Q2 2020: -13.5%) in the third quarter of 2020. Furthermore, exports of merchandise trade in September 2020 showed positive double-digit growth of 13.6 per cent (August 2020: -2.9%).

The **Agriculture sector slightly dropped 0.7 per cent** due to the decrease in Fishing and Rubber sub-sectors. However, Other agriculture, Oil palm and Livestock sub-sectors have cushioned the smaller decline in this sector. In this quarter, Malaysia has benefited from a substantial increase of crude palm oil prices which grew by 37.5 per cent as compared to 15.0 per cent in the preceding quarter. The increase in crude palm oil prices was influenced by the higher global demand precisely from Malaysia's major trading partners India and China.

The **Services sector recorded a smaller negative 4.0 per cent**, an improvement from negative 16.2 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. The better performance in Finance & insurance (5.5%) and Information & communications (5.4%) sub-sectors have contributed to the slower decline in this sector.

The Wholesale and retail trade sub-sector posted a smaller contraction 2.5 per cent supported by the notable performance of the Motor vehicles which began to recover with positive growth. This situation was in line with the exemption of sales tax for locally assembled car and lowering tax for imported car by the government to boost up the motor vehicles sales this year. Furthermore, as the pandemic still surrounds the country, sales of essential items were the driving factor of the wholesale and retail activities. Thus, the retail segment for the year 2020 is expected to register a decreasing margin as the sales volume of businesses has decreased compared to the previous year.

Tourism-related industries such as Food & beverage and accommodation sub-sector registered a smaller decrease driven by the lift-up of interstate travel restriction which boost the domestic tourism activities. Transportation and storage sub-sector remained decline due to the continuous double-digit negative in air transport, especially in the passenger segment.

In terms of the composition between final services and intermediate services, the share of final services has increased significantly in this quarter which accounted 48.0 per cent, followed by intermediate services and government services with the share of 36.4 per cent and 15.6 per cent respectively. As the largest share in services sector, Final services posted a smaller decline 7.1 per cent (Q2 2020: -23.5%).

The Construction sector fell 12.4 per cent due to the decline in all segments except for Specialised construction activities. In terms of performance by sector, both public and private sectors recorded an improved negative growth. Meanwhile, **Mining & quarrying sector registered a smaller decline of 6.8 per cent** from negative 20.0 per cent in the previous quarter. This performance was influenced by improvement in the production of natural gas and crude oil & condensate.

GDP on the Demand Side

Private final consumption expenditure or household spending posted a smaller decrease 2.1 per cent (Q2 2020: -18.5%) backed by the expenditure on the essential items such as Food & non-alcoholic beverages; Housing, water, electricity, gas & other fuels and Communication. Nevertheless, Recreation services & cultural, Restaurants & hotels and Furnishing, household equipment and routine household maintenance which are non-essential expenditure remained subdued with a smaller decline in this quarter. The lower prices of automotive fuels and competitive prices of tourism products have encouraged the domestic travel activities within the states. Besides, active online shopping activities by households has surged the expenditure on private final consumption. Consumption on Transport has also lifted to smaller decline supported by the substantial growth on purchase of cars that consumers benefited from the exemption of sales tax. Quarter on quarter, Private final consumption expenditure elevated to a strong double-digit of 28.9 per cent.

In the third quarter of 2020, **Exports of goods and services decreased at a slower pace of 4.7 per cent** (Q2 2020: -21.7%) mainly supported by a recovery in goods. However, exports of services remained subdued as international borders are still close for tourism activities. Imports of goods and services registered a lower decline of 7.8 per cent (Q2 2020: -19.7%) following the improvement in imports of goods while imports of services further declined in tandem with the lower outbound travellers. Subsequently, net exports or surplus grew strongly 21.9 per cent from a decline of 38.6 per cent in the previous quarter. Nonetheless, travel activities which has the largest share in Malaysia's exports of services, suffered with most difficulties as the international travel activities are still restricted.

The investment on fixed asset or known as **Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) decreased 11.6 per cent** in the third quarter of 2020 due to the decline in all type of assets namely structure, machinery & equipment and other assets. The declining trend in GFCF was observed since the first quarter of 2019 and this situation is a concern for the country's future output generation as investment plays a significant role to the nation. The reduction in investment may cause a lower capacity for future production and subsequently will affect the potential output.

Overall, COVID-19 pandemic has captured an unique situation where the uneven economic fortunes across all sectors. For example, some portion of the economy especially related to Information & Communication and healthcare are recovering quickly, while others are lag behind especially those industries which related to tourism activities. Information and communication; and Rubber and plastics products sub-sectors recorded positive growth for the first three quarters of this year, while industry related to tourism namely Accommodation and Air transport remained sluggish with a double-digit contraction of 46.4 per cent and 62.7 per cent respectively.

As such, the COVID-19 pandemic has affected the efficiency of production capacity whereby some industries had to bear the fixed cost or higher expenses on inputs while experiencing a decline or slower outputs. This situation will lead to an increase of input-output ratio or production efficiency, which subsequently marginalising the value-added. Besides that, there were also few industries facing challenges to sustain economies of scale due to the lack of demand, which will cause to unfavourable condition to the economic activities. Finally, the sudden drop in the number of inbound tourists due to the borders closure and restrictions to travellers by most countries, will eventually led to lower income of businesses and would limit the business activities for domestic market only.

Economic Outlook

The Leading Index (LI) performance is used to predict the economic direction in an average of four to six months ahead. The LI increased to 8.6 per cent to reach 109.5 points in September 2020 from 100.8 points in the same month of 2019. The monthly change of LI showed the same trend, rose at 0.9 per cent (August 2020: -0.5%). Concurrently, the growth rate of LI (smoothed) remained above trend which indicates that Malaysia continues to chart economic recovery despite in the challenging circumstances.

Looking at the businesses' perspectives, **Business Tendency Statistics** findings are anticipating a better business situation in the fourth quarter 2020 which shows recovery signs, though remain pessimistic by recording confidence indicator of -10.8 per cent compared to -21.0 per cent in the last quarter. The Industry and Wholesale & Retail Trade sectors are the major contributors to the increase in the confidence indicator. Concurrently, businesses expect the business outlook to be improved with the overall net balance of -3.7 per cent for the next six months until March 2021 as against -11.2 per cent previously recorded. This prediction is driven especially by the Industry sector which recorded a net balance of +14.2 per cent.

In all, the announcement of 2021 Budget which targeted on rakyat's prosperity, business continuity and economic resilience will revitalise the economy from the pandemic aftermath. However, the LI signal and business outlook may be compromised by the rising number of COVID-19 cases and extension of CMCO to date.

Introduction

Effective financial markets are amongst the key determinants of economic growth. Given its importance, an alternative to measure the state-of-the-art of financial performance is through stock markets. In general, the changes in the stock markets index are able to indicate the concurrent changes in the economy and hence, are known as “barometer” of the economy.

Bursa Malaysia offers a platform to a diverse range of companies with strong financial performance so as to ensure that high quality securities are traded. To date, there are three markets listed in the Bursa Malaysia namely; the Main Market, a prime market for established large-cap companies; the ACE Market, a sponsor-driven market designed for companies with growth prospects; or the LEAP Market, an adviser-driven market for emerging companies including Small and Medium Enterprises (SME).

As at October 2020, a total of 912 public listed companies (PLCs) are traded in the stock markets. Out of which, 776 PLCs are active in Main Market while 136 PLCs in the ACE Market. The Main Market is further divided into 13 major sectors namely Construction (6.7%), Consumer Products & Services (22.0%), Energy (3.9%), Financial Services (4.0%), Health Care (1.7%), Industrial Products & Services (28.5%), Plantation (5.5%), Property (12.4%), Real Estate Investment Trusts (2.3%), Technology (5.2%), Telecommunications & Media (2.1%), Transportation & Logistics (4.2%) and Utilities (1.5%).

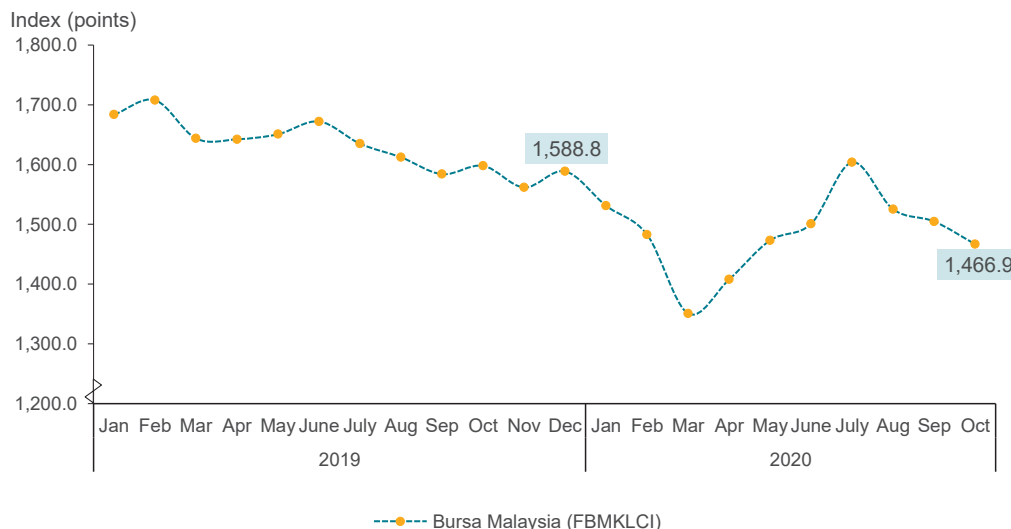
Stock Markets Performances

The FTSE Bursa Malaysia KLCI (FBMKLCI) is Malaysia’s headline index which represents the top 30 companies by market capitalisation on the Bursa Malaysia Main Market. As shown in **Chart 2**, the FBMKLCI slightly fluctuated between 1,561.74 points and 1,707.73 points from January 2019 until December 2019 and continued to slide downward until March 2020. The index rose from the lowest point in March 2020 and rallied higher in July 2020. However, the rise could not sustain and the FBMKLCI fell for the next three consecutive months.

Sector-wise, the Energy index fell 41.7 per cent in March 2020, or 441.95 points to 616.89 points, in line with sales pressure after the global benchmark Brent crude oil plummeted following the failure of the oil supply agreement between the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) and Russia. Similarly, the Construction index declined 24.6 per cent, or 2,059.98 points to 12,270.67 points, since the cessation of construction activities including mega projects in compliance with the MCO. Correspondingly, the existing over production of properties worsened the Property index by 24.5 per cent, or 179.35 points to 552.37 points since the country was hit by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Thereafter, the FBMKLCI slowly began uptrending and remained in its bullish trajectory for four consecutive months, lifted by Healthcare sector that was mainly represented by the rubber glove companies. However, the FBMKLCI had experienced a downtrend from August 2020 until October 2020. The FBMKLCI declined in August 2020 because of the resurgence of COVID-19 cases in global hotspots and continued to slip in September 2020, hit by the concerns over the rising number of global COVID-19 infections. Correspondingly, the FBMKLCI remained in its bearish downtrend in October 2020 due to the enforcement of CMCO in several states.

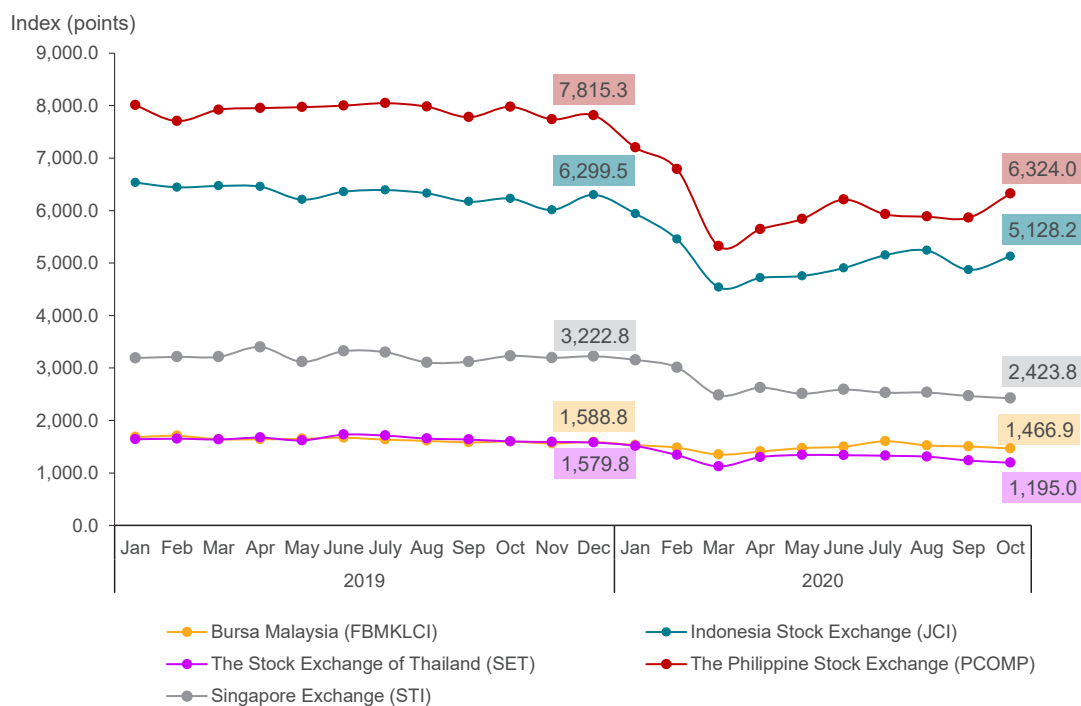
Chart 2 : Index Performance of Bursa Malaysia, January 2019 - October 2020



Source: Bursa Malaysia

Year-to-date, the performance of FBMCLCI declined by 7.7 per cent to close at 1,466.89 points as at end October 2020. As shown in **Chart 3**, the FBMCLCI performed relatively well than Jakarta Stock Exchange Composite Index (JCI), Philippine Stock Exchange Composite Index (PCOMP), Stock Exchange of Thailand Index (SET) and Straits Times Index (STI), which declined by 18.6 per cent, 19.1 per cent, 24.4 per cent and 24.8 per cent respectively.

Chart 3 : Index Performance of Bursa Malaysia and Regional Stock Market, January 2019 - October 2020



Source: Bursa Malaysia, Indonesia Stock Exchange, The Stock Exchange of Thailand, The Philippine Stock Exchange and Singapore Exchange

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS OF STATISTICS ON MANUFACTURING CAPACITY UTILISATION IN MALAYSIA

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INTRODUCTION

The manufacturing industries remain to be an important sector in Malaysian economy. This sector is the second-largest contributor to Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at 23.5 per cent after services sector (57.0 per cent) in the third quarter of 2020. The Index of Industrial Production which is dominated by the manufacturing sector is the main indicator in measuring real output and key input in the compilation of GDP. Besides that, capacity utilisation in manufacturing sector is another vital indicator that can complement the prediction of the short-term economic performance of a country. The Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) also uses this indicator as one of the components in the compilation of the Coincident Index in the Malaysian Economic Indicators report. Furthermore, the Malaysian Institute of Economic Research (MIER) also published the statistics of manufacturing production capacity until the first quarter of 2019 at 81.4 per cent (Malaysian Economic Outlook 1Q 2019).

According to Carol Corrado and Joe Matthey (1997), capacity utilisation is a useful indicator in analysis of inflationary pressures and business cycle fluctuations. Besides, accurate and timely capacity utilisation information can improve the quality of macroeconomic analysis and the relevance and effectiveness of macroeconomic policies. Several studies have been conducted to identify the relationship between manufacturing capacity utilisation and other microeconomic indicators. Gu & Wang (2013) found that manufacturing industries' productivity slowdown in Canada was largely associated with a decline in capacity utilisation. In a study by Simon-Oke (2010) found that there is a long-run positive relationship between manufacturing capacity utilisation, value added and index of industrial productivity in Nigeria. Furthermore, Basu and Kimball (1997) concluded that changes in capacity utilisation explained 40 to 60 per cent of short-run economic fluctuation in the United States of America (USA)'s manufacturing.

Capacity utilisation or operating rate defined as a ratio of the actual level of output to a sustainable maximum level of output (capacity). Johansen (1968) defines capacity as the maximum amount that can be produced per unit of time with existing plant and equipment with the availability of variable factors of production is not restricted. Factors of production include labor, capital and raw materials. In theory, capacity utilisation is measured in 100 per cent efficiency level, however, in practical sense, capacity utilisation may not exceed 90 per cent maximum level especially in developing economies due to some setbacks in the production process such as lack of proper labour monitoring and supervision, wastages in the process and machine breakdown (Afroz and Roy, 1976). When market demand grows, capacity utilisation will rise and vice versa. In the short run, capacity utilisation is important to determine the elasticity of supply.

Therefore, DOSM has taken the initiative to compile statistics on capacity utilisation to provide additional indicator to users in assessing the performance of manufacturing sector in line with the international practice. This information is very useful to assist government in formulating suitable economic policies to boost efficiency of the manufacturing industries and support the businesses and economist in monitoring business cycle fluctuations. This article aims to provide a preliminary findings of manufacturing capacity utilisation in Malaysia by sub-sector and state which are compiled since 2015.

OTHER COUNTRIES PRACTICES

The National Statistical Offices (NSOs) published statistics on capacity utilisation in two forms which are ratio or percentage, and index point. Most NSO's released their capacity utilisation in percentage except for Japan in index point. Philippines, USA, South Korea, Japan and Thailand released their statistics on capacity utilisation on monthly basis. **Table 1a** depicted the comparison of capacity utilisation performance by selected country.

Table 1a : The Quarterly Capacity Utilisation Rate by Selected Country

Country	Capacity Utilisation (Percentage %)						
	2019				2020		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Philippines	84.31	84.33	84.38	84.46	82.03	72.50	69.41
United States	78.62	77.75	77.56	77.24	75.78	65.90	71.72
China	75.90	76.40	76.40	77.50	67.30	74.40	76.70
Indonesia	76.10	77.18	75.42	74.41	74.09	69.28	71.77
Canada	80.90	83.50	81.70	81.40	79.80	70.30	
Germany	86.20	85.30	83.90	82.60	83.10	70.60	74.90
United Kingdom	81.30	80.70	79.00	81.50	79.20	55.10	64.50
South Korea	71.80	72.30	74.50	74.10	73.40	66.50	71.20

Source: Various NSOs of Selected Countries

Country	Capacity Utilisation (Index Point)						
	2019				2020		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Japan	101.60	102.10	100.2	95.6	95.1	75.2	83.4

Source: Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan

SOURCE OF DATA AND METHODOLOGY

DOSM began to collect data on manufacturing capacity utilisation since 2000 through Monthly Manufacturing Survey. In 2020, this survey covers 251 industries based on Malaysia Standard Industrial Classification (MSIC) 2008 which includes approximately 7,000 establishments. In this survey, the respondents are required to indicate the capacity utilisation in terms of percentage of their factory during the reference month.

The monthly capacity utilisation are compiled by industry (MSIC 5-digit level), division (MSIC 2-digit level), sub-sector, state and overall manufacturing sector. The weight was used according to the proportion in the total value added of Economic Census 2016 (reference year 2015).

The capacity utilisation rate of sub-sector k (CU_k) is derived by:

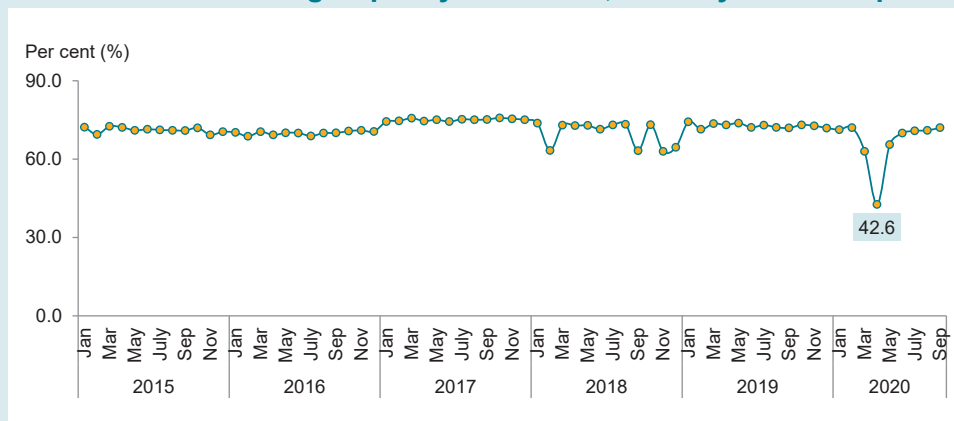
$$CU_k = \frac{\sum(CU_j \times W_j)}{W_k}$$

where:

- CU_k = capacity utilisation rate of sub-sector k
- CU_j = average capacity utilisation by industry of sub-sector k
- W_j = weight by industry of sub-sector k
- W_k = weight of sub-sector k
- j = 1,2,3,...,n
- n = number of industries

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Chart 1a : Manufacturing Capacity Utilisation, January 2015 – September 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Malaysia's manufacturing sector has undergone a sharp decline in activities during the Movement Control Order (MCO) which occurred in April 2020 and continued for a few months later. During the MCO, manufacturing production deteriorated to the lowest growth of -18.1 per cent in second quarter 2020 whereby the month of April 2020 was the most effected with a sharp drop of -37.2 per cent. Capacity utilisation in second quarter 2020 has fallen below 60 per cent of capacity to the lowest level where in April 2020, the capacity utilisation recorded below 45 per cent (**Chart 1a**).

Recently, in third quarter 2020, the capacity utilisation for manufacturing improved to 71.2 per cent, which rose by 11.9 percentage points as compared to the previous quarter. The highest increment of percentage points were recorded in Manufacture of tobacco products, Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products and Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers. Three sub-sectors had at least 70 per cent capacity utilisation rate which was led by Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic (73.5 per cent), Electrical and electronics products (72.3 per cent) and Food, beverage and tobacco (71.4 per cent) (**Table 1b**).

Table 1b : Quarterly Capacity Utilisation by Sub-sector, Q1 2019 - Q3 2020

Sub-sector	Capacity Utilisation (Percentage %)						
	2019				2020		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Manufacturing	73.0	73.0	72.3	72.4	68.7	59.4	71.2
Food, Beverage and Tobacco	71.7	72.5	73.1	73.1	68.5	63.5	71.4
Textile, Wearing Apparel, Leather and Footwear	72.2	72.7	71.7	71.8	69.8	56.7	68.3
Wood, Furniture, Paper Products and Printing	72.3	72.7	72.7	72.9	67.3	54.9	68.9
Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber and Plastic	75.2	73.9	72.0	72.1	71.9	64.3	73.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products, Basic Metal and Fabricated Metal Products	70.4	70.0	70.4	70.7	65.1	50.5	67.8
Electrical and Electronics Products	72.5	73.5	73.3	73.1	68.6	60.6	72.3
Transport Equipment and other Manufactures	73.5	73.6	72.1	71.9	64.7	50.3	67.6

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Melaka and Terengganu recorded the highest manufacturing capacity utilisation in third quarter 2020 with 84.3 per cent and 83.2 per cent respectively. Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products and Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers contributed the highest capacity utilisation in Melaka while Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products and Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products driven the capacity utilisation in Terengganu. Meanwhile, five states which registered capacity utilisation below national level were Negeri Sembilan (66.4 per cent), Perak (67.0 per cent), Perlis (59.4 per cent), Sabah (64.6 per cent) and Wilayah Persekutuan (56.8 per cent) (**Table 1c**).

Table 1c : Quarterly Capacity Utilisation by State, Q1 2019 - Q3 2020

State	2019				2020		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3
Johor	75.0	74.9	75.0	75.2	69.4	60.1	71.8
Kedah	77.3	78.7	78.3	77.3	74.6	68.3	78.3
Kelantan	70.0	74.3	72.6	71.6	65.6	64.3	71.4
Melaka	75.9	76.4	75.0	67.7	73.7	68.7	84.3
Negeri Sembilan	73.5	73.1	67.4	67.0	67.5	61.5	66.4
Pahang	79.8	79.2	80.2	79.4	72.4	68.1	78.2
Perak	69.8	70.2	70.3	68.5	60.5	57.4	67.0
Perlis	79.2	77.7	69.1	78.5	62.7	40.6	59.4
Pulau Pinang	70.3	71.6	71.8	72.1	69.2	63.0	70.8
Sabah	67.2	65.6	67.8	67.9	61.2	61.9	64.6
Sarawak	76.6	60.1	67.8	72.6	75.6	66.4	71.2
Selangor	72.1	73.6	73.7	72.0	55.1	54.7	69.2
Terengganu	86.2	83.2	85.5	88.1	92.0	87.0	83.2
Wilayah Persekutuan	56.9	60.0	59.1	57.3	61.1	50.5	56.8
Malaysia	73.0	73.0	72.3	72.4	68.7	59.4	71.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

CONCLUSION

Capacity utilisation refers to the production capabilities of manufacturing that are being utilised by the industries. It is the relationship between the output produced with the given resources and the potential output that can be produced if capacity was fully used. If demand in the market increases, it will raise the capacity utilisation rate and vice versa.

During the MCO, manufacturers of non-essential goods were not allowed to operate while manufacturers of essential goods required approvals from the Malaysian Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) to operate. After gaining this approval, their operations need to be carried out according to permitted conditions with limited capacities. Hence it has affected their production capabilities especially industries which are labour intensive. In Malaysia, the sub-sector which recorded a lower rate of capacity utilisation were Textile, wearing apparel, leather & footwear, Wood, furniture, paper products & printing, Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products and Transport equipment and other manufactures as compared to high-tech industries such as Electric and electronic products and Petroleum and chemical products.

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DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of the DOSM.

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E-COMMERCE SCENARIO IN MALAYSIA

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INTRODUCTION

The development of the internet began in 1980 through the establishment of the Malaysian Institute of Microelectronic Systems (MIMOS) by the government in an effort to produce a better internet connection. In 1991, the government launched the Joint Advanced Integrated Networking (JARING) program to develop more comprehensive national communication network. Through the 9th Malaysia Plan (RMKe-9), the Government has implemented the National Information Superstructure project which used JARING as the main infrastructure (Majalah Sains, 2015). Now, the rapid development and use of the internet has become one of the most important mediums to facilitate and speed up various daily matters.

Therefore, this technology has taken over the structure of business practices from conventional methods to electronic commerce i.e. e-commerce. The development of these technologies has led the transaction of goods and services to be easier and faster. Purchases via e-commerce is an easy way to get essential items without queuing at the counter (Farhan Mat Arisah et al., 2016). This method of business has been accepted in Malaysia since 2000, various campaigns and initiatives were implemented by the Government and as a result there has been an increasing sale through e-commerce methods. E-commerce is one of the components in measuring the growth of digital economy. The e-commerce contribution to GDP was 8.4 per cent in 2019 as compared to 8.1 per cent in the previous year (Information Technology and Communication Satellite Account, 2019).

The first internet census in Malaysia was conducted by MIMOS and Beta Interactive Services in October to November 1995 (Che Mohd Zulkifli, 2014). Findings from the census showed that 20,000 out of 20 million Malaysians are internet users. In 1996, Malaysia placed a serious emphasis on ICT development by introducing the Multimedia Super Corridor (MSC). MSC is an initiative by the Malaysian government to transform the nation into a knowledge-based economy by using information and communication technology (Ramasamy, B., Chakrabarty, A., & Cheah, M. (2004). Internet usage has increased to 2.6 per cent to the total population in 1998. The government also introduced online customer or consumer bill payment facilities for public services in 2006.

The increasing number of computers in Malaysia and the positive growth in the number of connected computers to the internet each year has led to the growth of e-commerce. This provides an opportunity for Malaysians to do online business and online shopping. Although there are statistics and many success stories of online traders, the concerns among local firms especially small companies still exist (Adeline et. al., 2006).

According to Mohd Fawzy Ab et. al. (2018), e-commerce allows customers to access more quality information. Technological advances have led to developments in electronic commerce such as the World Wide Web (WWW), which makes electronic commerce much more accessible. Nowadays, it is used for everything such as from credit card authorisation, travel booking via network, point of sale transactions in retail and electronic banking. E-commerce platform can also reduce the cost of creating, processing, distributing and obtaining on paper-based information.

The objective of this study is to determine the information on the use of e-commerce by households and establishment in Malaysia and its contribution to the economy.

CONCEPTS OF E-COMMERCE

There are two types of sales and purchases transaction using the medium of internet, which are e-commerce and online services.

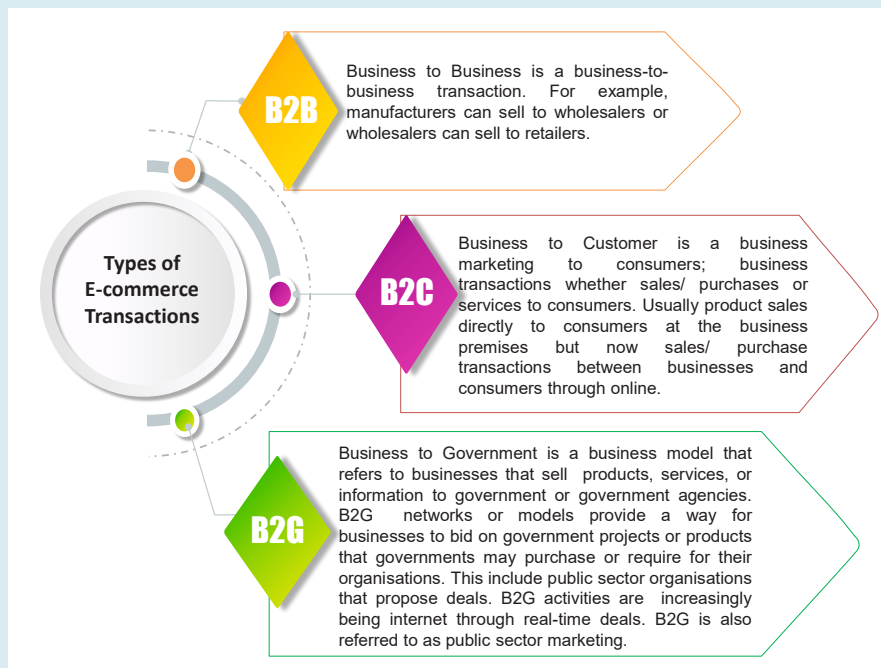
Online service includes purchases / sales involving internet use but not through official channels. For example, ordering items through social media such as Facebook or Instagram, smartphone applications such as WhatsApp or WeChat, internet shopping applications such as Carousell or Mudah.my and other informal mediums.

Based on the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) recommendations, the definition of e-commerce is referring to the sale or purchase of goods or services conducted over computer networks / internet by specific methods design for the purposed. e-Commerce transactions can occur between enterprises, households, individuals, governments and public or private organisations.

Method of payment and the ultimate delivery of goods or services might be done through computer network / internet or conversional. E-commerce transaction include orders made in web pages, extranet or Electronic Data Interchange (EDI). Nevertheless, orders made by telephone calls, facsimile, email (manual type by e-mail) and etc are not categorised as an e-commerce transaction.

e-Commerce transactions refer to Business to Business (B2B), Business to Consumer (B2C) and Business to Government (B2G).

Exhibit 2a : Types of E-commerce Transactions by Business Category



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

MEASUREMENT OF E-COMMERCE USE & DATA SOURCES

Measurement level of e-commerce usage in Malaysia is based on data sources and information obtained from the ICT Use and Access by Individual and Household Survey (ICTHS)¹ 2019, Survey on Usage of ICT and e-Commerce by Establishment (ICTeC) 2018 and findings from the publication of the Information and Communication Technology Satellite Account (ICTSA) 2019 conducted by DOSM. In addition, other supporting information obtained from relevant agencies is also referred to support the findings obtained by DOSM.

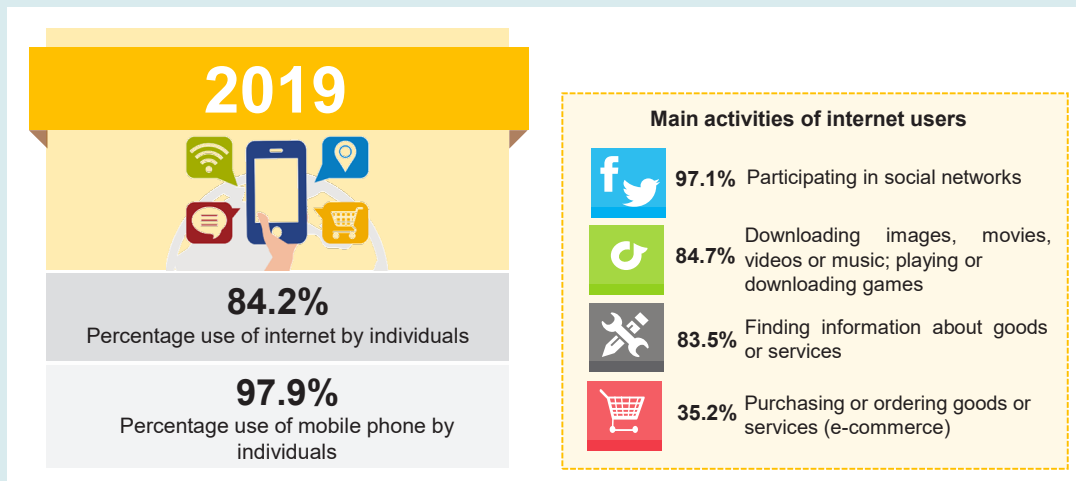
A. E-COMMERCE OF HOUSEHOLD

i. Internet use activities

Based on ICTHS 2019, one of the factors contributing the growth of e-commerce in Malaysia is caused by the increasing use of internet in the community. The percentage of internet use by individuals 84.2 per cent in 2019 with 97.9 per cent of individuals using mobile phones. The most frequent internet activities are participating in social networks at 97.1 per cent, while download pictures, movies, videos or music; play or download games (84.7%) and get information on goods or services (83.5%). Meanwhile, only 35.2 per cent of people in Malaysia have used the internet for the purpose of purchasing or ordering goods or services (e-commerce) as shown in **Exhibit 2b**.

¹ The concepts and definitions for ICTHS 2019 are based on the "Manual for Measuring ICT Access and Use by Households and Individuals 2014 Edition" issued by the International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Exhibit 2b : Percentage Usage of Internet by Individual, Malaysia

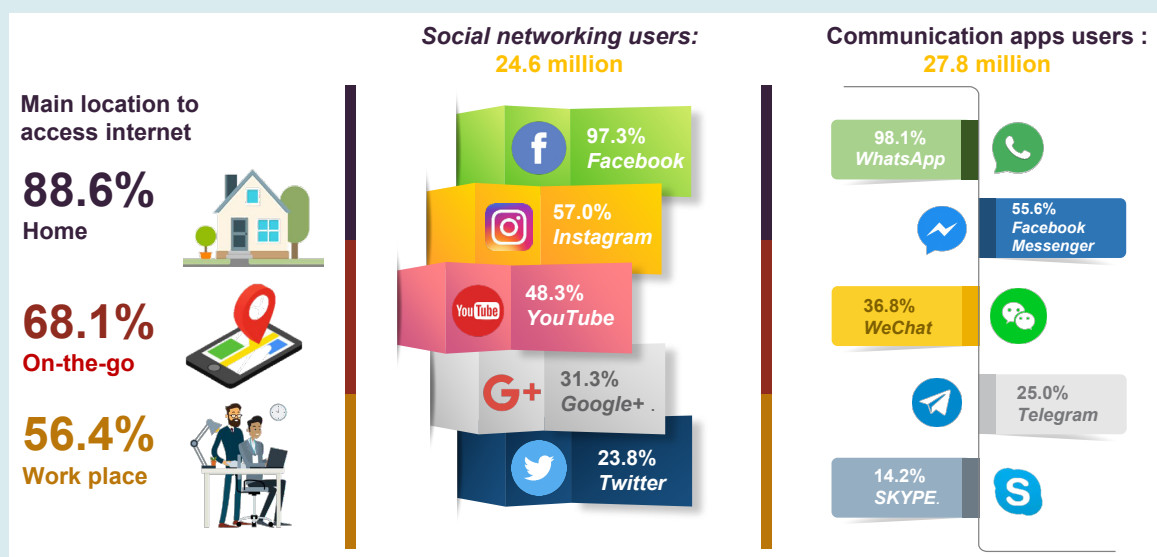


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

ii. Most common internet use locations and social networking & communications applications

The Internet Users Survey 2018 report also shows an increasing in internet usage to 87.4 per cent as compared to 76.9 per cent in 2016. The increasing of internet users is driven by a growth of mobile broadband segment, with extensive access to 3G and 4G / Long Term Evolution (LTE) network coverage, better network quality, new data plans and innovative & competitive promotions by mobile service providers. The most frequent internet location being used was at home at 88.6 per cent, followed by internet use through on-the-go² (68.1%) and working place (56.4%) as shown in **Exhibit 2b**. There are 24.6 million network social users social in 2018 and 97.3 per cent of them had Facebook accounts, Instagram (57.0%), YouTube (48.3%), Google+ (31.3%) and Twitter (23.8%). For communication applications, there are total 27.8 million users in 2018 with 98.1 per cent of users using WhatsApp, Facebook Messenger (55.6%), WeChat (36.8%), Telegram (25.0%) and Skype (14.2%).

Exhibit 2c : Location of Internet Usage and Social & Communication Applications, Malaysia, 2018



Source: Malaysian Communications And Multimedia Commission

B. E-COMMERCE OF ESTABLISHMENT

i. Internet use activities

ICTeC 2018 report shows that internet usage by establishment recorded 73.3 per cent in 2017 as compared to 61.5 per cent in 2015. Internet usage includes internet accessible through computers and other devices such as mobile phones. Computer and internet use in the Manufacturing sector recorded the highest percentage of 92.9 per cent and 89.7 per cent respectively. As for web presence usage, the Services sector recorded the highest percentage of 39.4 per cent.

² Internet used on-the-go such as walking, shopping or using GPS navigation while driving and so on.

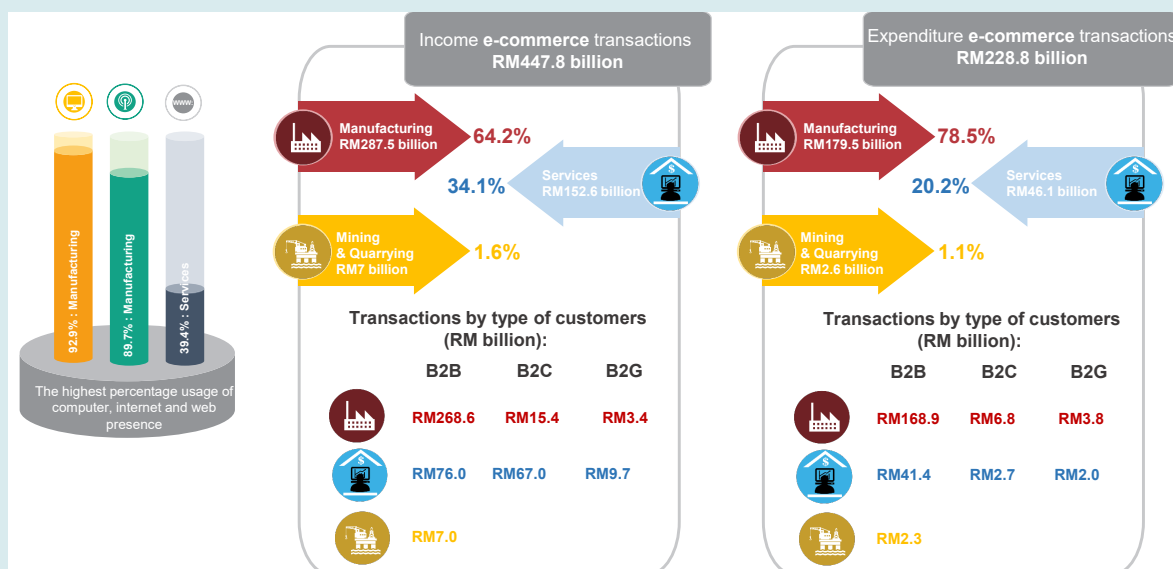
ii. Income from e-commerce transactions by establishments

The e-commerce transactions has generated income of RM447.8 billion and the major contributor was from Manufacturing sector, RM287.5 billion with a share of 64.2 per cent. While, the e-commerce transaction of Services sector was RM152.6 billion (34.1%) and Mining & quarrying was RM7.0 billion (1.6%) as shown in **Exhibit 2c**. Income from e-commerce transactions by highest customer type is through B2B by Manufacturing sector (RM268.6 billion) and Services (RM76.0 billion) and Mining & quarrying (RM2.3 billion).

iii. Expenses from e-commerce transactions by establishments

Expenditure through e-commerce transactions recorded RM228.8 billion. The Manufacturing sector is the highest sector in expenditure through e-commerce transactions at RM179.5 billion (78.5%) followed by the Services sector at RM46.1 billion (20.2%). The highest expenditure from e-commerce transactions by type of customer through B2B namely the Manufacturing sector (RM168.9 billion) and Services (RM41.4 billion) and Mining & quarrying (RM2.0 billion).

Exhibit 2d : Highest Percentage of Computer Usage, Internet & Web Presence and Income & Expenses from E-commerce Transactions by Type of Customer, 2017



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

C. E-COMMERCE CONTRIBUTION TO GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

An initiative to measure the contribution of e-commerce to GDP has been implemented by DOSM and featured in the publication of ICTSA (starting from ICTSA 2013). The development of e-commerce has shown positive growth over the years. The Gross Value Added of e-commerce increased to RM127.0 billion in 2019 with an annual growth rate of 14.4 per cent over the nine years (**Chart 2a**).

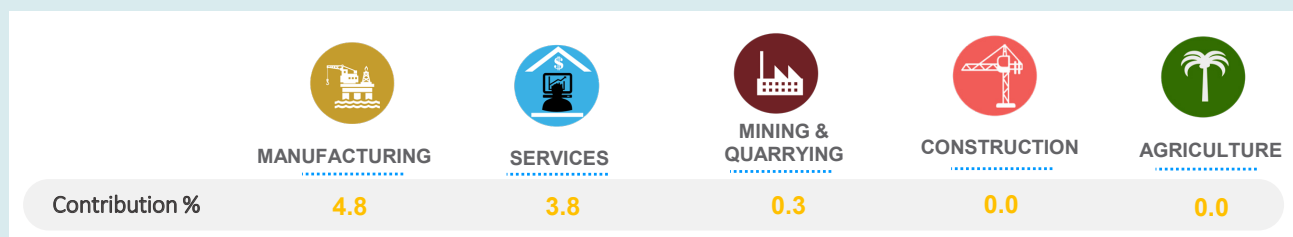
Chart 2a: Gross Value Added of E-commerce, 2010 - 2019



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The contribution of e-commerce to GDP was 8.4 per cent in 2019 as compared to 8.1 per cent in the previous year. The Manufacturing sector monopolised the use of e-commerce throughout 2015 to 2018. In 2019, the Manufacturing sector accounted for 4.8 per cent, followed by Services (3.3%) and Mining & quarrying (0.3%) (**Exhibit 2d**).

Exhibit 2e : Contribution of E-commerce to GDP by Main Sectors, 2019



POTENTIAL OF E-COMMERCE IN MALAYSIA BASED ON THE GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN

Findings from the E-commerce Consumer Survey 2018 shows that the main reason for not making online purchases was because of some consumers preferred to buy in-store directly. There are also some users who were lack of knowledge, confidence, skills and not interested in e-commerce transactions. The concern on data security and privacy also gave an impact on e-commerce usage in Malaysia. The results of the survey found that respondents agreed to do e-commerce transaction if the online retailer is an authorised retailer. Respondents are also concerned about shipping issues, trusts, unstable internet connectivity, bad experiences with online retailers, complicated website navigation and unavailable postal addresses.

According to Zulfamy Mat Udi and Mohamad Fazli Sabri (2016), e-commerce business has both advantages and disadvantages to traders and consumers. The benefits to the traders are the low business costs, direct contact with consumers and extensive marketing. E-commerce can reduce the cost of renting warehouses or business premises as well as other costs associated with storage costs. It saves labor costs and utility bills (electricity and water). Traders can also connect with consumers quickly via online. The advantage of consumers is that they have the option to make comparisons in terms of price, quality and service. Consumers can also browse products and save time without having to go to the store or premises.

There are also disadvantage of e-commerce to traders and consumers. The disadvantage to traders is unable to show the actual product. Characteristics of goods are important in determining consumer satisfaction. Besides, users have problems or concerns about the product inside change or return the product. Therefore, online merchants need to provide value added services to users such as the user feedback space on their website.

The government action plans are shown as below:

a. Implementation of Mandatory Standards on Access Pricing (MSAP)

The implementation of the Mandatory Standard on Access Pricing (MSAP) on June 8, 2019 has imposed wholesale ceiling prices for service providers and telecommunications companies using the service in the market. The wholesale prices declining has lowered broadband market prices for consumers. The government has also urged broadband telecommunications companies to cut at least 25 per cent by the end of 2019.

b. Double the Speed, Half the Price

The government has implemented the Double the Speed, Half the Price initiative in 2018 to reduce broadband prices. This is parallel with the Government's efforts to provide high quality broadband services at affordable prices. Averagely, prices for high-speed broadband services have dropped by 49 per cent.

c. The Implementation of National Fiberisation and Connectivity Plan (NFCP)

The first NFCP pilot project was launched in Jasin, Malacca in collaboration with the Malacca State Government, Jasin Municipal Council, Setia Haruman Technology (a subsidiary of TNB Berhad) and Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission (MCMC) on January 8, 2019. NFCP is a government initiative to provide strong widespread digital connectivity, high quality and affordable. It has 30Mbps average speeds covering 98 per cent of the population and Gigabit availability in all capitals by 2023. More pilot projects will be implemented especially in Sabah and Sarawak. Access to the internet has become a necessity for the people and an important foundation for the country's future development.

d. Preparations for 5G technology

MCMC has targeted 100 per cent of premise in selected capital and high-impact areas with broadband access, while 20 per cent in rural and urban areas with speeds of up to 500Mbps by 2022. Targeted speed of gigabit internet services for strategic and high-impact industrial areas by 2020, as well as all capitals by 2020.

e. “Smart Clicks ” campaigns³

MCMC has launched a Public Security Awareness Campaign with the theme “Smart Clicks”. The specific targets of the program are young people (children, adolescents and youth) as well as their parents or careers. The campaign uses social media platforms like Facebook and Instagram to reach out to users. Topics covered include online disguise, digital reputation definitions, “netiquette” and useful tips when surfing the internet. In addition to celebrity involvement, “Smart Clicks” is also implemented interactively, including through video games and short description sessions.

f. Launch of Digital Free Trade Zone (DFTZ)

To encourage e-commerce growth in Malaysia, various initiatives have been undertaken by the Government, including establishment of the Digital Free Trade Zone (DFTZ) which was launched on March 22, 2017. DFTZ is an initiative to leverage the growth and growth of the internet economy and cross-border e-commerce activities. There are three main components of the DFTZ that combine physical and virtual zones, the eFulfillment Hub and the Satellite Services Hub for physical zone while virtual zone comprises the eServices Platform.

g. The eU@Marketplace initiative launched by Malaysia Digital Economy Corporation (MDEC)

MDEC has launched an eU@Marketplace initiative that gives entrepreneurs the opportunity to generate revenue through e-commerce platforms. eU@Marketplace is a collaboration of seven leading online buying platforms such as Lelong.my, 11street.my, AVANA, EasyStore, AmaxMall, MyBazaar and Shopee.

There are many challenges encountered during the transaction of e-commerce, which include the disruption of the internet line which causes the problem during the purchasing transactions, the goods received are not up to the expectations because they are not the same as displayed or the seller deliberately exchanged it with other similar products and there were seller who do not cooperate if the buyers were experiencing problems with the goods received. Buyers are also concerned about the security and privacy of the information provided is misused and there are sellers who cheat only for money. For the seller, there are buyers who do not cooperate and dishonest during the purchasing processes.

CONCLUSION

In this globalisation era, e-commerce is has been widely used in Malaysia as compared to the previous years. The rampant use of the internet increased the network and facilitates the implementation of buying and selling by household and the establishment. There are several payment methods used in e-commerce, including credit card, debit card, e-wallet, prepaid card and internet banking. However, a credit card is a commonly payment method used by customers to do online transactions. Internet business through e-commerce not only benefits consumers but also provides convenience to merchants.

Based on the objectives, the study shows that the use of the internet for the purpose of carrying out the activity of buying or ordering goods or services for individual is less than half. The use of the internet through e-commerce by household and establishment increased from over the years. Income and expenses from e-commerce transactions by establishment are mainly form manufacturing sector through B2B. E-commerce contribution to GDP also shows an improvement and placed the same sector at the highest level.

Although the use of e-commerce has many benefits, there are many constraints that impact some individuals to continue buying and selling processes. Next, satisfaction rate, security and privacy factors have affected consumers' confidence to shop via internet. The security factor during the purchase transaction remains as a major topic of discussion, although electronic trading is an option for most consumers today. Otherwise, these constraints are not the main reason for the buyer to terminate the purchases. Users are advised to be extra careful before executing any purchase transaction through e-commerce.

Globally, e-commerce has become the focus of discussion in many international forums. Among them, the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) 2025 Blueprint has set a goal of expanding several sectors including ICT, e-commerce, tourism and healthcare. The AEC has also committed to facilitating e-commerce activities, especially for cross-border transactions.

³ Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission; Hand phone Users Survey 2017

The e-commerce in Malaysia has a room to increase its contribution significantly in coming years with the initiatives and encouraging support from the Government in all aspects and also with the adoption of the transformation and implementation strategy by the business to sustain and expand their business in this digitalisation goals.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of the DOSM.

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THE REVIEW OF HOURS WORKED IN MALAYSIA

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INTRODUCTION

The year 2020 has brought tremendous changes in the way we live and work. The exponential increase in the COVID-19 cases around the globe has caused countries to put countermeasures in place to protect the population from further risk of infection. As the daily cases surged, most countries have resolved to the Great Lockdown with major restrictions of economic and social activities (International Monetary Fund [IMF], 2020). These containment actions, although aimed to protect lives, have resulted in the depth and magnitudes of collapse in activities like never before (IMF, 2020). Therefore, COVID-19 is first and foremost a health crisis, but as a consequence it is also an economic crisis.

As this unprecedented event continued to unfold, causing slower economic growth in certain regions and downturns in the others, labour as one of factors of production cannot avoid being impacted significantly by the crisis. At the global front, the labour market situation has changed dramatically in the first three months since the outbreak of the pandemic. According to the International Labour Organization [ILO] (2020), the global workforce of 3.3 billion were affected by the full or partial lockdown actions either in the form of job losses or reduced hours worked.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Employment is generally a mean to ensure income generation activity for the livelihoods of individuals and households. Rones (1981) and Spencer (2020) believed that firms would have cut hours of work before reducing employment. Realising the importance of employment retention towards the dynamics of the economic cycle, most businesses would only turn to layoffs as the last and most undesired options. Thus, to ensure operation sustainability in the time of crisis, reduced operation hours and subsequent reduced hours worked were the best solutions that could protect individuals and firms.

According to Spencer (2020), during the 2007 - 2008 crisis, Germany, Belgium, France and Italy decreased hours worked to mitigate the rise of unemployment and job losses. Earlier, Hijman (2009) found that during the 2008 economic crisis, the share of part-time workers rose, signalling shorter working hours. In the meantime, the average hours worked each week by full-time workers in their main jobs dropped noticeably between the second quarters of 2008 and 2009 (Hijman, 2009).

Along the same line, Borland & Charlton (2020), while looking at the economic impact of this global health crisis towards the employment in Australia found that the hours worked during the past recessions of the 1980s and 1990s took a longer time to decline than hours worked during COVID-19 pandemic.

Using the year 2006 as the baseline, the index of total hours worked in the main jobs for European Union (EU) Member States decreased 5.1 index points to 96.8 index points in Q1 2020 as against 101.9 index points in Q4 2019 (Eurostats, 2020). Further to this, Eurostats (2020) also found that Italy was the most affected of the EU Member states in regards of hours worked during pandemic COVID-19 where the index of total hours worked in the main job dropped 9.7 index points to 89.6 index points in Q1 2020. A smaller impact on actual hours worked were recorded during the financial and economic crisis in 2008 for Italy (Eurostats, 2020). On the contrary, Eurostats (2020) reported that the total actual hours worked in Finland during the pandemic increased by 0.2 per cent in Q1 2020.

In this regards, Nur Layali et al. (2020) found that the share of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week in Malaysia which stood at 2.2 per cent in 2019 escalated to 4.4 per cent in Q1 2020 and increased further to 5.3 per cent in Q2 2020.

Thus, this article will look at the scenario of employment and hours worked for Malaysia through quarterly statistics from the period of 2017 up to Q3 2020 to evaluate the impact of COVID-19 containment measures towards the hours worked in the country.

HOURS WORKED SCENARIO IN MALAYSIA

In Malaysia, the mitigation step in the form of Movement Control Order (MCO) has been introduced since 18 March 2020 to flatten the curve of COVID-19 infections in the country. During the initial stage of the order which lasted until 10 May 2020, total movement restrictions were enforced with the closure of international, inter-states and inter-district borders. Business activities were allowed to operate at a minimal level and only for essential industries.

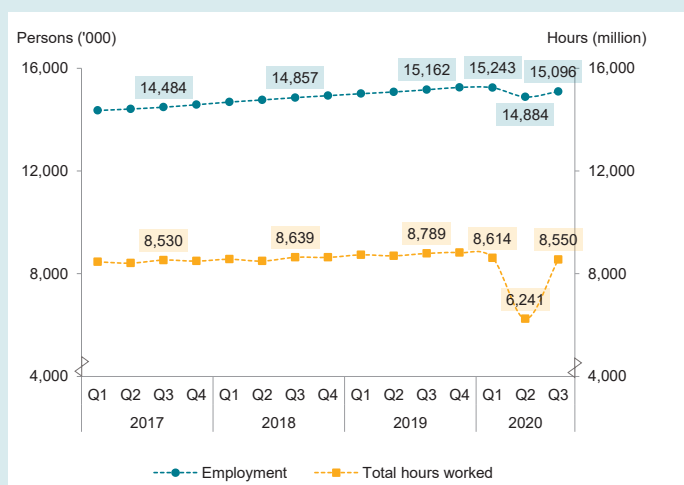
Later, the Conditional MCO (CMCO) kicked off with allowance for businesses to operate, while most social activities were still restricted. During this challenging time, most economic sectors were impacted, especially tourism related industries such as hotels & accommodations, food & beverages, arts & recreations, as well as segments of transportation sub-sector primarily passenger air transports. As a consequence, the Malaysia's economic growth moderated to 0.7 per cent in Q1 2020, and contracted sharply by 17.1 per cent in Q2 2020 (Department of Statistics, Malaysia [DOSM], 2020d). Meanwhile, the labour market situation was also compromised where unemployment rate increased to 3.5 per cent in the first quarter of the year and subsequently, in the following quarter it spiked to the highest rate since 1990 at 5.1 per cent (DOSM, 2020a).

After facing a challenging four phases of MCOs and two phases of CMCO up until 9 June 2020, finally Malaysia's Government announced that the country has entered the Recovery MCO (RMCO) phase where most of the restrictions during MCO have been eased, allowing interstate travels and more businesses to reopen. To ensure minimum risk of infections and subsequent repeated waves of COVID-19, these permissions were subjected to compliance of standard operating procedures. Aimed towards revitalising the economy, the RMCO, in addition to continuous assistance and stimulus packages observed the intended effect when the Malaysia's economy decreased at a much slower pace of 2.7 per cent in Q3 2020 (DOSM, 2020d). Accordingly, the unemployment rate in the quarter declined to 4.7 per cent (DOSM, 2020a).

In line with the slower demand since the escalation of the pandemic in Malaysia and the subsequent MCO, Q1 2020 saw the number of employment decreased by 12 thousand against Q4 2019 to register 15.24 million. The effect was more profound where employment further declined by 359 thousand, resulting in the total employment of 14.88 million in Q2 2020. As the population grew during normal circumstances, so did the employment. In this regards, the last time the country recorded the number of employment below 15 million was in Q4 2018. Better labour market condition was observed in Q3 2020 as far as employment was concerned, whereby the number rebounded 1.4 per cent from Q2 2020 to record 15.10 million persons, slightly lower than the average employment in 2019 (15.13 million persons) [Chart 3a & Table 3a].

According to DOSM (2020c), total hours worked for all employment during the reference period is the aggregate number of hours actually worked for a quarter or 13 weeks. This number was derived by multiplying the average weekly hours' with the number of employment excluding those who did not work during the reference period because of illness, injury, disability, bad weather, leave, labour dispute and social or religious reasons (DOSM, 2020c).

Chart 3a : Employment and Total Hours Worked, Malaysia, Q1 2017 - Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Table 3a : Employment and Total Hours Worked, Malaysia, Q1 2017 - Q3 2020

Quarter	Percentage change from the preceding year (%)	
	Employment	Total hours worked
Q1 2017	1.8	2.7
Q2 2017	1.8	1.4
Q3 2017	2.0	3.4
Q4 2017	2.2	1.4
Q1 2018	2.3	1.2
Q2 2018	2.4	0.9
Q3 2018	2.6	1.3
Q4 2018	2.4	1.7
Q1 2019	2.2	2.0
Q2 2019	2.1	2.4
Q3 2019	2.1	1.7
Q4 2019	2.2	2.1
Q1 2020	1.6	-1.4
Q2 2020	-1.3	-28.2
Q3 2020	-0.4	-2.7

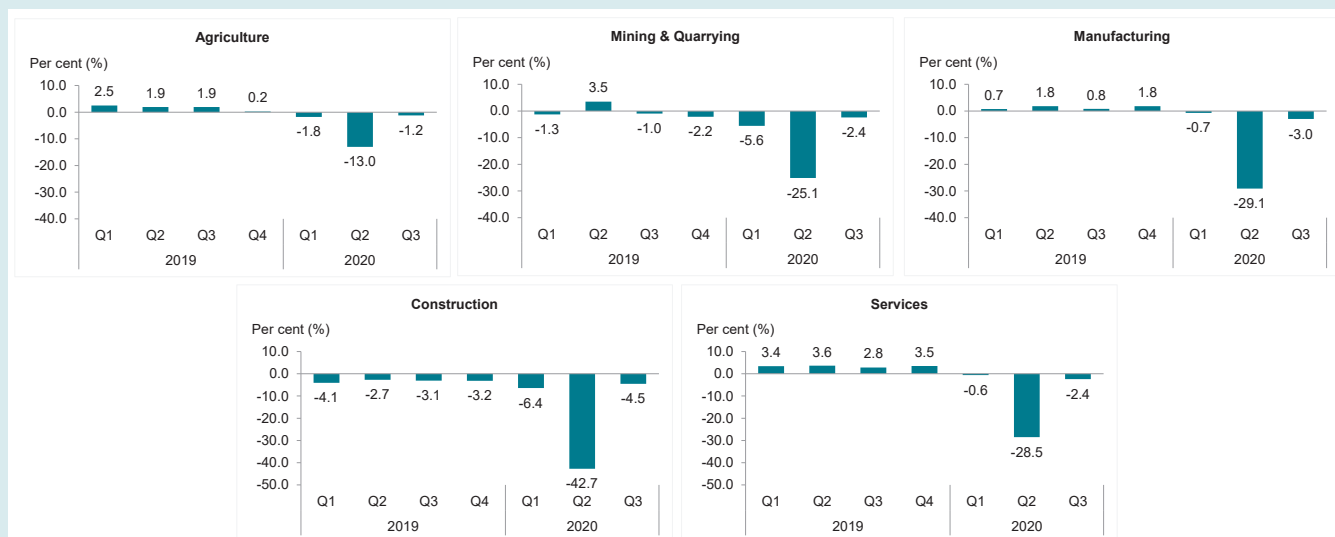
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Since Q1 2017, total hours worked displayed increasing trend in line with the rise in employment. The average quarterly total hours worked recorded in 2019 was 8.7 billion hours. Q1 2020 saw the total hours worked grew marginally by 1.4 per cent to 8.61 billion hours. However, this number was lower than the average number recorded in 2019. In Q2 2020, total hours worked dropped 28.2 per cent year on year to 6.24 billion hours. Although it has risen as compared to the previous quarter to record 8.55 billion hours in Q3 2020, total hours worked was still posting a year on year decline of 2.7 per cent. This may be because businesses were still in the period of adjustment and have yet to fully operate at the optimum level.

All sectors registered sharp decline in total hours worked during Q2 2020. Construction sector which has been on the declining trend since Q1 2019 was the most affected with hours worked shrinking by 42.7 per cent in Q2 2020 since construction of building, civil and other specialised construction activities were stopped during the period. In the meantime, total hours worked in the Manufacturing sector went down 0.7 per cent in Q1 2020 and declined significantly by 29.1 per cent in Q2 2020. As for Services sector, total hours worked decreased by 0.6 per cent in Q1 2020 and drop further by 28.5 per cent in Q2 2020. This was partially due to focus on operation of essential business activities such as health, financial services and food & beverages activities at reduced hours as compared to the usual business hours.

Although total hours worked in Agriculture sector posted a decline of 1.8 per cent in Q1 2020, it recorded the smallest decline during Q2 2020 in comparison to the other sectors since this sector was not ordered to stop work. Thus, the decrease could be attributed by the movement restriction orders and inter-district travel restrictions which might hinder full operations of Agriculture activities. As more activities were allowed to resume under the RMCO, during Q3 2020, total hours worked in all sectors decreased at a slower pace as against double-digit decline in Q2 2020 [Chart 3b].

**Chart 3b : Total Hours Worked by Sector, Malaysia, Q1 2019 - Q3 2020
(Percentage Change from Corresponding Quarter of Preceding Year, %)**



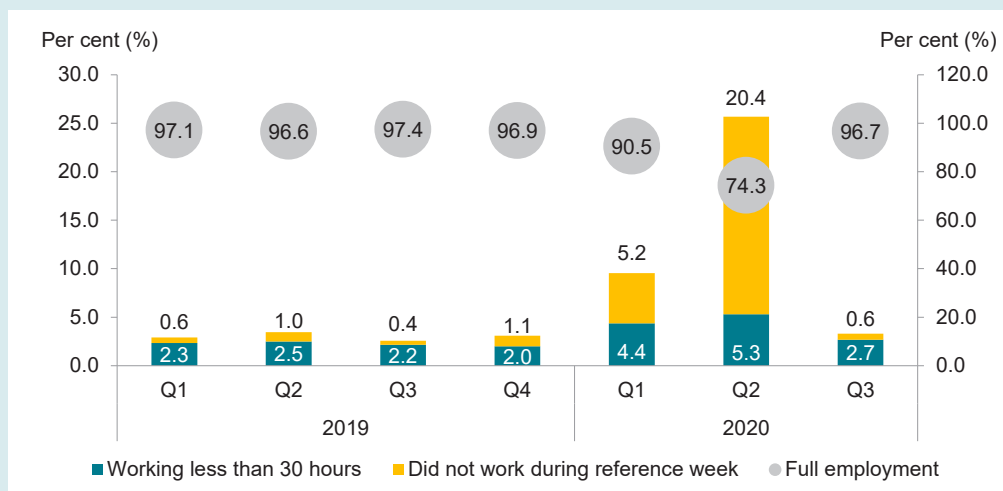
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In evaluating total hours worked, the number and share of employed persons working less than 30 hours or did not work during the week was reviewed. The average share of full employment between Q1 2019 to Q4 2019 was 96.6 per cent, equivalent to 14.67 million persons. At the beginning of the MCO in Q1 2020, the share decreased to 90.5 per cent or 13.79 million persons.

Subsequently, as the phases of MCO prolonged, the share and number of full employment in Q2 2020 decreased further to 74.3 per cent and 11.05 million persons respectively. In the meantime, it was observed that the share of employed persons working less than 30 hours per week went up from the average of 2.2 per cent in 2019 to 4.4 per cent in Q1 2020, before accelerating to 5.3 per cent in Q2 2020. Since business operation practically stopped in certain segment of the economy, the share of those who were employed but did not work at all also increased significantly from the average of 0.8 per cent in 2019 to 5.2 per cent in Q1 2020, subsequently posting a share of 20.4 per cent in Q2 2020.

As the economic sector picked up steadily and business operation hours returned to almost normal during the RMCO, the share of full employment in Q3 2020 went up to 96.7 per cent, recording 14.60 million persons [Chart 3c].

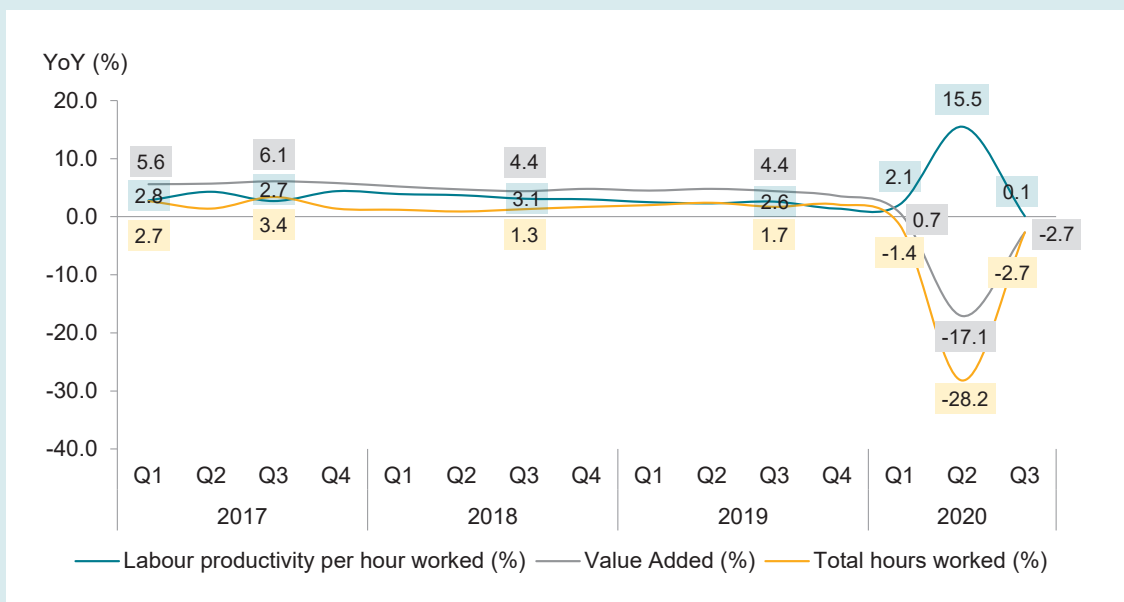
Chart 3c : Percentage Share of Employment by Category, Malaysia, Q1 2019 - Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As hours worked reduced, it was observed that the performance of Malaysia's labour productivity measured by value added per hours worked increased 15.5 per cent in Q2 2020 (Q1 2020: 2.1%). The large increase of labour productivity per hour worked during the quarter occurred as hours worked fell at a larger magnitude than the contraction of value added. As both the hours worked and value added registered slower decline in Q3 2020, Malaysia's labour productivity posted marginal increase of 0.1 per cent [Chart 3d].

Chart 3d : Labour Productivity per Hour Worked, Value Added & Total Hours Worked, Malaysia, Q1 2017 - Q3 2020 (Percentage Change from Corresponding Quarter of Preceding Year, %)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Over time, it was observed that hours worked in Malaysia grew steadily as employment grew, with slight downward and upward trends during major festivals as well as school and public holidays. However, the year 2020 has been very different with major restrictions of economic and social activities being imposed to contain COVID-19 pandemic in Malaysia. This has resulted in the hours worked to drop significantly during the first two quarters of 2020.

The decline was primarily because of order to stop business operations in most industries except for essential services in addition to the implementation of strict standard operating procedures as businesses reopen. This includes reduced hours of operations as well as limiting the number of employees in the premises during business hours in order to ensure physical distancing to mitigate the risk of infection to the pandemic. Certain business activities halted completely since there was barely any demand, hence operating would cause more losses. The instance of this was accommodation and passenger air transport subsectors.

As business struggled to ensure continuity, there were also pressures to retain employees. In this regards, reduced operation hours can also be an option exercised by firms to avoid more employees losing jobs and a subsequent decline in employment and rise in unemployment. This was reflected through higher share of persons working less than 30 hours per week as against a lower share of full-employment. The measure, although may cause lower salaries and wages received by employees, was by far the better option to ensure job retention as a mean to drive the economy forward.

Interestingly, as the hours worked plunged, labour productivity measured as the ratio of value added per hour worked rose significantly. The sudden spike in output per hours worked signalled that people were working harder during the limited business hours to ensure that productions and target are achieved. Additionally, to remain relevant and competitive in the tight labour market, skills and knowledge were increased. This view was validated by Lazear, Shaw, & Stanton (2013) in their study which found that declined in hours worked and output for the USA during the 2007 - 2008 recession caused increased in labour productivity as workers efforts increased during the time.

Hence, in managing labour market efficiency during the crisis and leveraging upon the situation to rejuvenate the economy, it is pertinent to continuously strategise, review and innovate business model to remain relevant in order to increase skilled labour demand as the enabler of a higher value added. Meanwhile, the labour force should strive towards increasing agility and adaptability, embracing changes and adopting the right attitude towards lifelong learning in order to be of high value to the industry.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of the DOSM.

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THE CURRENT STATUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING CENSUS OF MALAYSIA 2020 (MYCENSUS 2020)

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INTRODUCTION

Population and Housing Census of Malaysia 2020 (MyCensus 2020) will be the main source of the latest and comprehensive set of statistical information on population, social and economic trends as well as information on the total stock of residence, basic amenities and housing throughout the country. The Population and Housing Census in Malaysia is conducted every 10 years since the establishment of Malaysia in 1963. Five censuses have been implemented conducted which were in 1970, 1980, 1991, 2000 and 2010.

The objectives of MyCensus 2020 are as follows:

- i. To compile the total stocks and profile of the population, household and living quarters in Malaysia in a wide range of demographic and socio-economic characteristic to the smallest geographical unit area;
- ii. To provide input for planning formulation and implementation of government policy;
- iii. To provide a reliable basis for the estimation and projection of the population and living quarters; and
- iv. To provide benchmark input data for the development of socio-economic indicators.

The information collected is important to analyse the demographic characteristics of the population and monitor the trend of population and housing for the purpose of national development planning.

CONCEPT AND REFERENCE

The Resolution on 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme adopted by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UN ECOSOC), on 10 June 2015 has outlined that the member states are required to conduct a census during 2015–2024 period. For Malaysia, the selection for census day or MyCensus Day 2020 considers that the selected date is free from major events that may lead to the occurrence of mobility or active population movement such as school holidays, Hajj season, mid-week day, monsoon or rain season, in accordance with the mid-year estimates, harvest season and festive season.

The census approach is based on the concept of de jure i.e. information of each population is collected according to their usual place of residence on census day.

The implementation of MyCensus 2020 is based on the international recommendation of Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses, Revision 3, United Nations, 2017 and Guidelines on the Use of Electronic Data Collection Technologies in Population and Housing Censuses, United Nations, 2019. Meanwhile, Legislation for Census is based on Statistics Act 1965 (Revised 1989) and Census Act 1960 (Revised 1969).

MYCENSUS 2020 QUESTIONNAIRE

MyCensus 2020 questionnaire prepared is to obtain relevant information on basic demographic characteristics of the population such as sex, ethnic group, age group, citizenship and religion; information related to the social characteristics of the population such as education, employment and migration; and information related to Household (HH) and Living Quarters (LQ) in Malaysia.

The number of questions is different for every census depending on the requirement and current situation. There were 131 questions in 1970 census, 105 questions (1980), 49 questions (1991), 50 questions (2000),

50 questions (2010) and 108 questions for year 2020. The MyCensus 2020 questionnaire is divided into 9 Sections, namely Sections A to I. The main questions in the questionnaire are LQ information; HH information; and Individuals covering Demographics, Migration, Education, Employment, People with Disabilities and Fertility. In addition, there are also four special modules namely Health and Fitness; Social Relations; Housing; and Senior Citizens.

Although there are 108 questions in MyCensus 2020 questionnaires, the maximum number of questions to be answered are only 42 questions for those working females with the age 60 years and above.

IMPLEMENTATION AND MODES OF MYCENSUS 2020

Following the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO) from March 18, 2020, the Government has agreed that the Department of Statistics Malaysia (DOSM) to conduct MyCensus 2020 in two-phases, the First Phase from 7 July to 30 September 2020 via online (e-Census) and Computer-assisted telephone interview (CATI) and Second Phase from 7 until 24 October 2020 (face-to-face interview). The online method will minimize the risk of COVID-19 infection and increase respondents' confidence to cooperate. The use of technology has become a new norm as countries face the COVID-19 epidemic can be considered for post-pandemic practice.

However, following the upsurge of COVID-19 cases in early of October 2020, the implementation of MyCensus 2020 has been rescheduled whereby the First Phase is extended until 21 December 2020, while the Second Phase (face-to-face) is scheduled on 20 January 2021 until 6 February 2021.

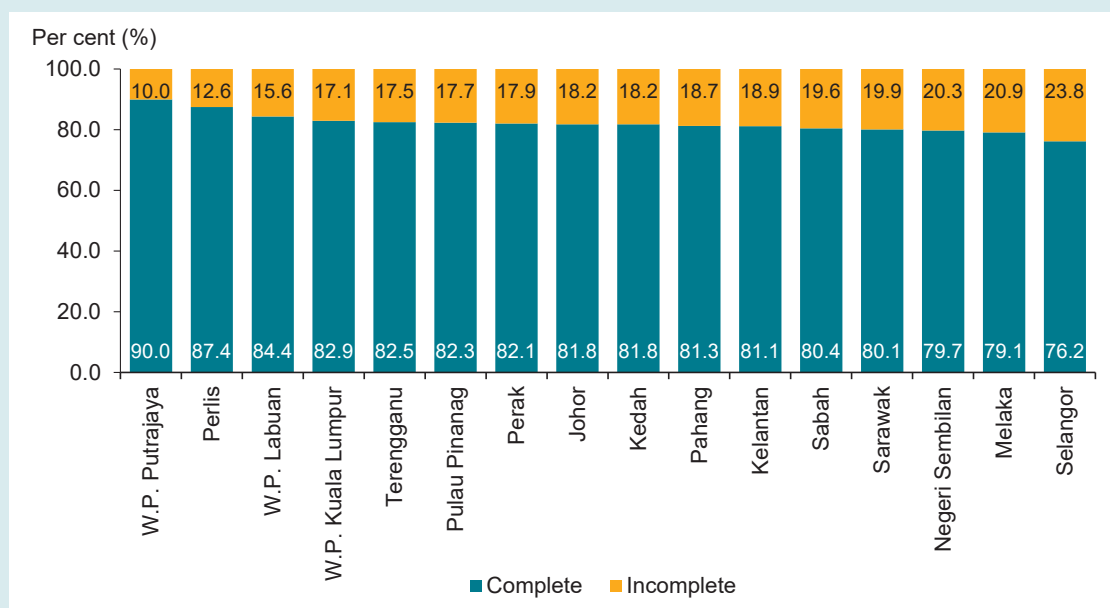
There are five data collection modes used in the MyCensus 2020 namely e-Census, Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI), Computer Assisted Telephone Interview (CATI), Paper and Pen Interview (PAPI) and Drop Off and Pick Up (DOPU).

ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

In the early stage of First Phase, there were few issues arised mainly related to the delay in obtaining the e-Census Invitation Code (e-Census ID) and One-time password (OTP). Hence, to overcome these issues, DOSM has set-up a special taskforce focussing in providing the ID to the respondents. DOSM also has made available of sending OTP through telephone message (SMS), as an alternative to receiving OTP through email.

MYCENSUS 2020 PRELIMINARY DATA

Chart 4a : Status of e-Census by States, 11 November 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 4a shows the details of e-Census completion by states. As of 11 November 2020, the completed e-Census accounted for 80.2 per cent from the total registered e-Census. Of the total completed e-Census, the highest percentage was from Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (90.0%), followed Perlis (87.4%), Wilayah Persekutuan Labuan (84.4%), Wilayah Persekutuan Kuala Lumpur (82.9%) and Terengganu (82.5%).

From the record of completed e-Census, 15.6 per cent from 32.7 million of population (2020 estimates) has been counted until 11 November 2020. Three states recorded a share of more than 20 per cent from the estimated population of 32.7 million were Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (73.8%), followed by Perak (24.2%) and Johor (22.3%).

Based on the number of Households accounted for, overall Malaysia recorded 16.6 per cent. Four states recorded a share of more than 20 per cent were Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (60.2%), Perak (23.9%), Johor (22.3%) and Pulau Pinang (20.2%).

Over 16.8 per cent of Living Quarters have been accounted for MyCensus 2020 as of 11 November 2020. Three states recorded a share of more than 20 per cent were Wilayah Persekutuan Putrajaya (58.0%), Perak (26.4%) and Johor (23.9%).

CONCLUSION

MyCensus 2020 data is essential for government's planning purposes. It is used in determining the per capita grants, key policy formulations, benchmarks in the measurement of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the latest benchmarks for population-based indicators and the production of small area statistics. Thus, cooperation from the public and related agencies are crucial in ensuring that quality and reliable data can be obtained for the formulation of national development agenda. This is in line with the MyCensus 2020 theme 'Your Data is Our Future'.

DISCLAIMER

The views expressed are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the view of the DOSM.

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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

Performance of the Agricultural sector in the third quarter

The contribution of the Agriculture sector in the third quarter of 2020 to GDP was 7.9 per cent with a value of RM27.8 billion, an increase of 13.5 per cent as compared to the second quarter of 2020 (RM24.5 billion). Meanwhile, year on year comparison showed a decrease of 0.7 per cent compared to RM28.0 billion in the third quarter of 2019. The performance in the third quarter of 2020 was due to a significant decline in rubber by 24.0 per cent and fisheries with 10.6 per cent. However, oil palm showed 2.6 per cent increase over the same quarter in the previous year.

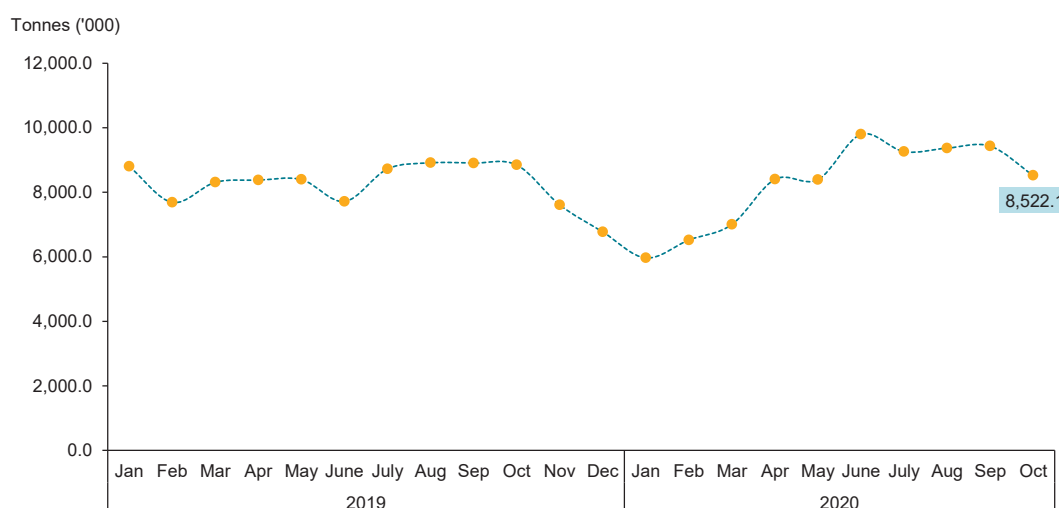
Palm Oil Statistics

Malaysia is the world's leading producer of palm oil. However, there are many obstacles the country has to face in order to remain as a leader in the world's palm oil production due to the economic uncertainty as a result of the global situation in facing the spread of COVID-19.

Production of fresh fruit bunches in October 2020 was 8,522,113 tonnes, which was a decline of 3.7 per cent year on year from October 2019 (8,847,960 tonnes). Month on month comparison also showed a decrease of 9.6 per cent (September 2020: 9,430,924 tonnes), as shown in **Chart 4**.

The average production in October 2020 decreased to 1.50 tonnes/ha as compared to 1.65 tonnes/ha in September 2020. As for average production by region, Peninsular Malaysia produced 1.54 tonnes/ha, a decline from 1.76 tonnes/ha in September 2020. Similarly, average production in Sabah/Sarawak also decreased to 1.47 tonnes/ha compared to the previous month (September: 1.55 tonnes/ha).

Chart 4 : Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2019 - October 2020

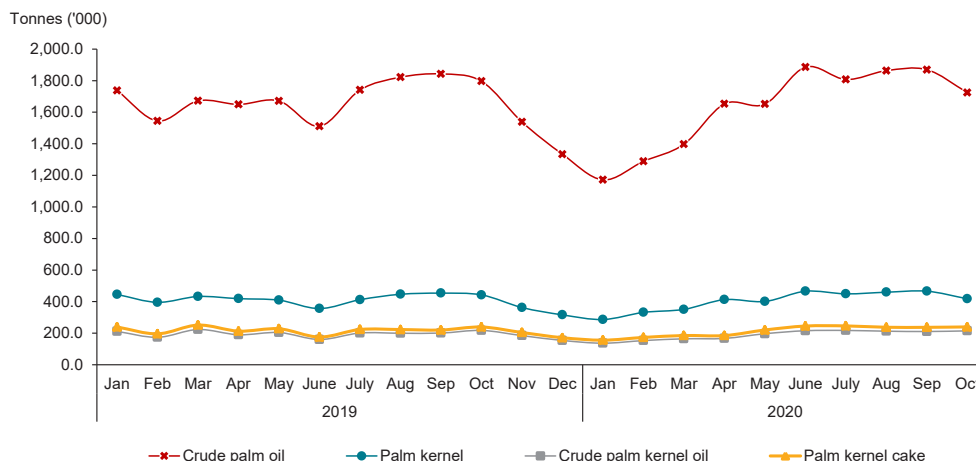


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Quarterly data showed an increasing trend since the first quarter of 2020. Total production for the first quarter was 19,490,495 tonnes and increased to 26,595,940 tonnes in the second quarter. Total production continued to increase in the third quarter at 5.5 per cent (28,061,787 tonnes).

Meanwhile, the Crude palm oil production in October 2020 was 1,724,420 tonnes, a decrease of 4.0 per cent from October of the previous year. The decline was due to the effects of La Nina which brought heavy rains thus disrupting harvesting activities and the collection of fresh fruit bunches. The other two main palm oil products which were palm kernel and crude palm kernel oil, also showed decline of 5.5 per cent and 1.3 per cent respectively. However, palm kernel cake recorded 0.3 per cent increased to 239,939 tonnes for the same period. Month on month comparisons showed an increase for crude palm kernel oil (1.9%) and palm kernel cake (1.1%) while the rest decreased; crude palm oil (-7.7%) and palm kernel (-10.3%).

Chart 5 : Production by Palm Oil Products, January 2019 - October 2020



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Despite the campaign to tarnish Malaysia's palm oil by some western countries, the country continues to supply this commodity to about one-third of the world's demand. Malaysia exports palm oil to almost 160 countries with India, China and the European Union are the largest markets. A total of 423,763 tonnes were exported to India which is 25.3 per cent from the total palm oil exports in October 2020 (1,673,997 tonnes). Year on year comparison also showed an increase of 2.0 per cent compared to October 2019 (1,641,973 tonnes). Apart from India, the top five exporting countries were China (11.3%), Netherlands (4.7%), Pakistan (4.7%) and Philippines (4.4%). Meanwhile, exports to the European Union in October 2020 amounted to 119,945 tonnes.

Exports of oil palm products in October 2020 amounted to 2,539,478 tonnes with a value of RM7,223.63 million, an increase of 1.1 per cent compared to October of the previous year. Month on month comparison also showed an increase of 2.9 per cent (September 2020: 2,467,933 tonnes). Exports of palm oil contributed 65.9 per cent to the total palm oil exports.

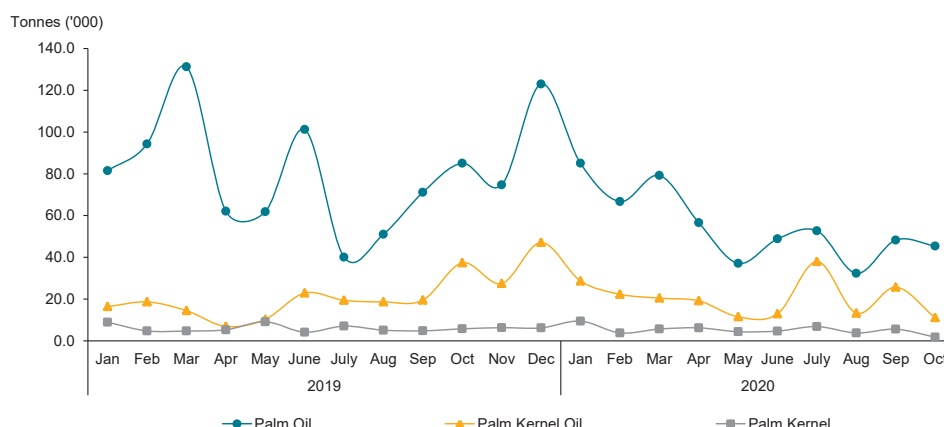
Table 2 : Exports of Palm Oil Products

Product	2019	2020		Year on Year (%)	Month on Month (%)
	October	September	October		
Palm Oil (PO)	1,641,973	1,612,155	1,673,998	2.0	3.8
CPO	344,686	536,860	556,481	61.4	3.7
PPO	1,297,287	1,075,295	1,117,516	-13.9	3.9
Palm Kernel Oil (PKO)	101,382	134,714	140,767	38.8	4.5
CPKO	30,998	49,239	35,781	15.4	-27.3
PPKO	70,385	85,475	104,985	49.2	22.8
Palm Kernel Cake	221,283	255,773	252,074	13.9	-1.4
Oleochemicals	287,796	237,617	262,057	-8.9	10.3
Finished Products	53,639	48,808	54,407	1.4	11.5
Biodiesel	19,980	39,367	22,609	13.2	-42.6
Others	186,314	139,499	133,568	-28.3	-4.3
Total	2,512,368	2,467,933	2,539,478	1.1	2.9

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil decreased 46.6 per cent in October 2020 compared to the same month of the previous year. Similarly, the other two palm oil products, namely palm kernel oil and palm kernel, showed a more significant decrease of 70.4 per cent and 69.3 per cent respectively for the same period. Month on month comparisons, the imports also showed a decline in Palm oil (-6.0%), Palm kernel oil (-57.1%) and Palm kernel (-68.4%).

Chart 6 : Imports by palm oil products, January 2019 - October 2020



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Referring to a statement from the Malaysian Palm Oil Board (MPOB) on 25 October 2020, the price of crude palm oil (CPO) is stable which reached RM3,050.50/tonne on 13 October 2020. CPO prices in local and international markets are influenced by basic factors and market sentiment. Increased demand for palm oil will also lead to higher CPO prices in the market and vice versa.

The 2021 budget has allocated RM20 million to continue with the Sustainable Palm Oil Certificate ownership programme in order to boost growth and enhance the competitiveness of the country's palm oil industry.

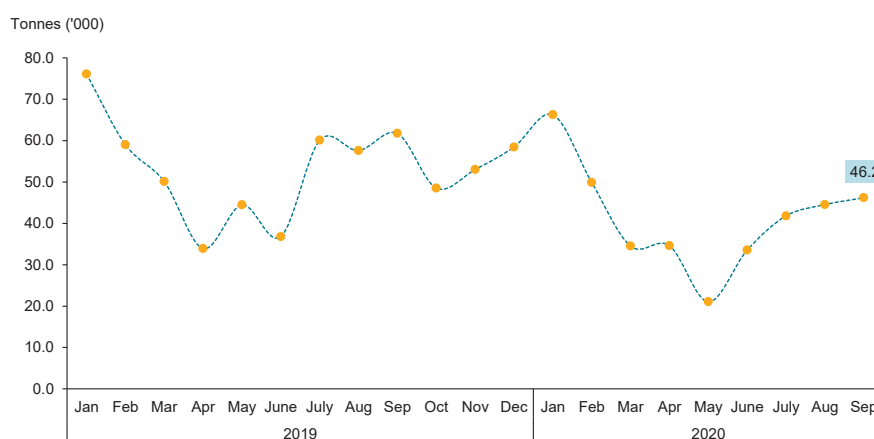
Performance of Rubber in September 2020

To ensure the country's commodity sector recovery plan, the Rubber Production Incentive (IPG) has doubled from RM150 million to RM300 million in the recently announced Malaysia 2021 Budget. This move is seen as a catalyst towards increasing the production of natural rubber in Malaysia as well as being able to meet the demand of foreign markets.

The performance of natural rubber production in the third quarter of 2020 showed an increase of 48.6 per cent to 132,531 tonnes as compared to 89,191 tonnes in the second quarter of 2020. Meanwhile, comparison with the same quarter in the previous year showed that the production declined by 26.1 per cent (third quarter 2019: 179,418 tonnes).

Production of natural rubber has increased 3.7 per cent month on month which recorded 46,187 tonnes in September 2020 (August 2020: 44,543 tonnes). On the contrary, year on year comparison trend showed that natural rubber production declined by 25.2 per cent compared to September 2019, which recorded higher at 61,731 tonnes as shown in **Chart 7**.

Chart 7 : Production of Natural Rubber, January 2019 – September 2020



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Smallholders were the main contributors to rubber production. In September 2020, 88.0 per cent (40,637 tonnes) of natural rubber production was recorded by smallholders as compared to estates with 12.0 per cent (5,550 tonnes). Month on month comparison indicated that the production by smallholders recorded a growth of 6.2 per cent while production of estates declined 11.5 per cent. Meanwhile, compared to September 2019, both producers showed similar trend with a decrease of 26.9 per cent by smallholders and 10.1 per cent for production in estates respectively.

For the external trades, exports of natural rubber increased by 14.2 per cent to 48,720 tonnes as compared to 42,658 tonnes in August 2020. The year on year production showed a similar trend with exports of natural rubber increased 1.4 per cent from 48,058 tonnes in the same month of last year. The main destination for exports of natural rubber in September 2020 was P.R. China at 46.0 per cent of total exports, followed by Germany (13.2%), Iran (3.8%), Finland (3.3%) and Brazil (3.1%).

Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R.) contributed 95.9 per cent (46,747 tonnes) of total natural rubber exports with the S.M.R. 20 comprising 69.2 per cent (32,360 tonnes) of total exports. The highest exports of rubber gloves were to the United States at 25,830 tonnes, followed by Germany (5,892 tonnes) and United Kingdom (4,825 tonnes) as depicted in **Table 3**. Exports value increased by 25.6 per cent to RM3.78 billion as compared to RM3.00 billion in August 2020.

**Table 3 : Top 10 Exporting Countries of Rubber Gloves,
August and September, 2020**

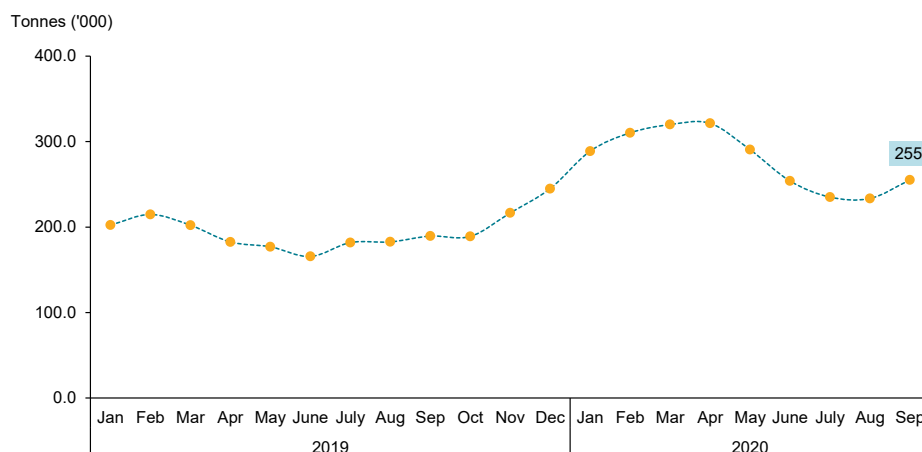
Country	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	August 2020	September 2020	August 2020	September 2020
United States	27,466	25,830	1,168.3	1,193.6
Germany	4,373	5,892	139.9	238.8
United Kingdom	5,655	4,825	323.0	265.1
Japan	3,678	4,162	166.7	198.4
China	2,963	3,933	89.6	134.8
Spain	2,028	2,940	103.7	152.1
Brazil	2,008	2,756	63.0	94.8
Netherlands	2,303	2,732	85.5	139.5
Canada	2,569	2,714	116.8	133.4
Turkey	452	2,387	18.3	112.5

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Imports of natural rubber increased 10.7 per cent to 119,539 tonnes in September 2020 (August 2020: 107,947 tonnes). Three main types of imported natural rubber were Latex Concentrated (34,211 tonnes), Standard Rubber (22,883 tonnes) and Ribbed Smoked Sheets (748 tonnes). Natural rubber was mainly imported from Thailand which amounted to 44,047 tonnes in September 2020.

The stocks of natural rubber improved in September 2020 with 255,140 tonnes as compared to 233,492 tonnes in August 2020 with an increase of 9.3 per cent (**Chart 8**).

Chart 8 : Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2019 – September 2020

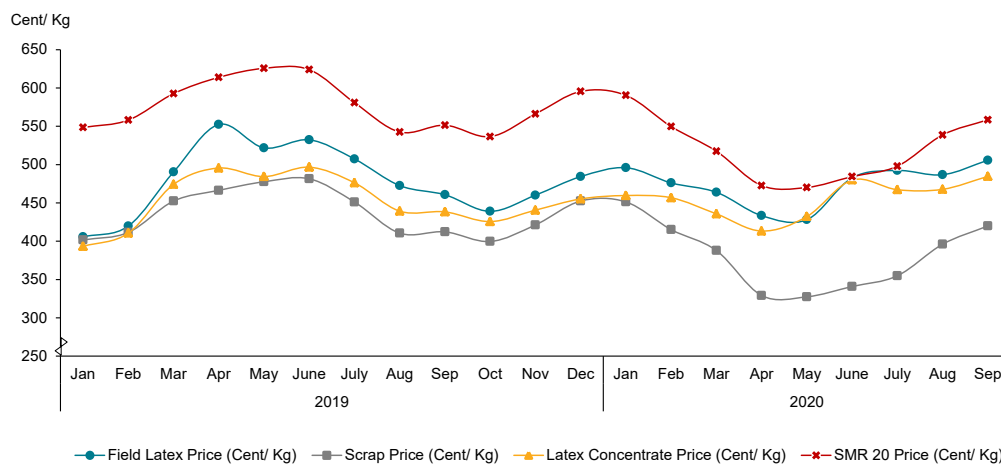


Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Domestic consumption of natural rubber recorded 45,207 tonnes, a growth of 15.1 per cent year on year (September 2019: 39,264 tonnes). More than 70 per cent of the natural rubber was used by the rubber gloves industry at 75.2 per cent (34,016 tonnes), followed 8.4 per cent (3,798 tonnes) by rubber thread industry and 7.4 per cent (3,357 tonnes) in the tyres and tubes industry.

Average price of latex concentrated in September 2020 was 484.57 cent per kilogramme while S.M.R. 20 was 558.50 cent per kilogramme. As compared to August 2020, both prices showed an increase of 3.6 per cent and 3.7 per cent respectively. For year on year comparison, a similar trend was also observed as both of these prices showed with increases of 10.6 per cent for latex concentrated and 1.3 per cent for S.M.R 20 respectively (Chart 9).

Chart 9 : Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, January 2019 – September 2020



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Malaysia is one of the nine major producing countries of natural rubber under the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC). In September 2020, Thailand recorded production of 399.3 thousand tonnes, Indonesia; 235.0 thousand tonnes, Vietnam; 150.0 thousand tonnes, P.R. China; 109.3 thousand tonnes, India; 68.0 thousand tonnes, Cambodia; 31.8 thousand tonnes and the Philippines; 9.5 thousand tonnes.

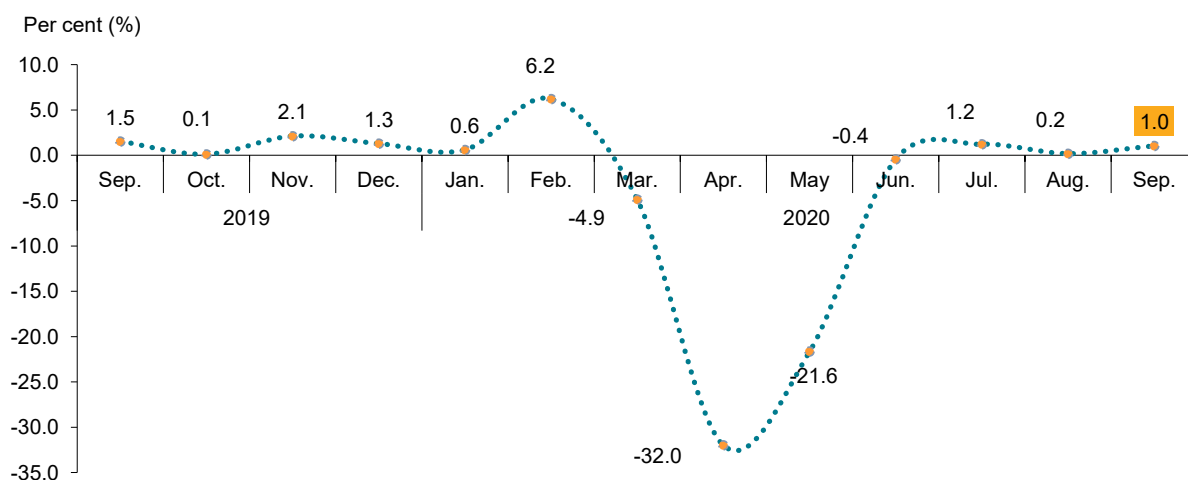
A continuous special attention was given by the government in keeping with the Rubber Production Incentive (IPG) as a measure to assist smallholders in the commodity sector, especially in terms of price factor which was seen increasing in the third quarter of this year.

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The third wave of COVID-19 has entered Malaysia since September 2020 following the sharp increase of infection cases such as in Sabah, Kedah and Selangor. However, increasing demand of exports at global market by major trading partners of Malaysia has risen the growth of exports to 13.6 per cent. This notable growth in exports is reflected in the Industrial Production Index (IPI) especially in the Manufacturing sector.

The IPI continues to record positive growth of 1.0 per cent in September 2020 as compared to the same month of the previous year (**Chart 10**). The increase of IPI in September 2020 was influenced by the positive growth of Manufacturing index (4.3%). Meanwhile, the index of Mining and Electricity registered a decrease of 9.6 per cent and 2.1 per cent respectively.

Chart 10 : Industrial Production Index (Year on Year), September 2019 – September 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

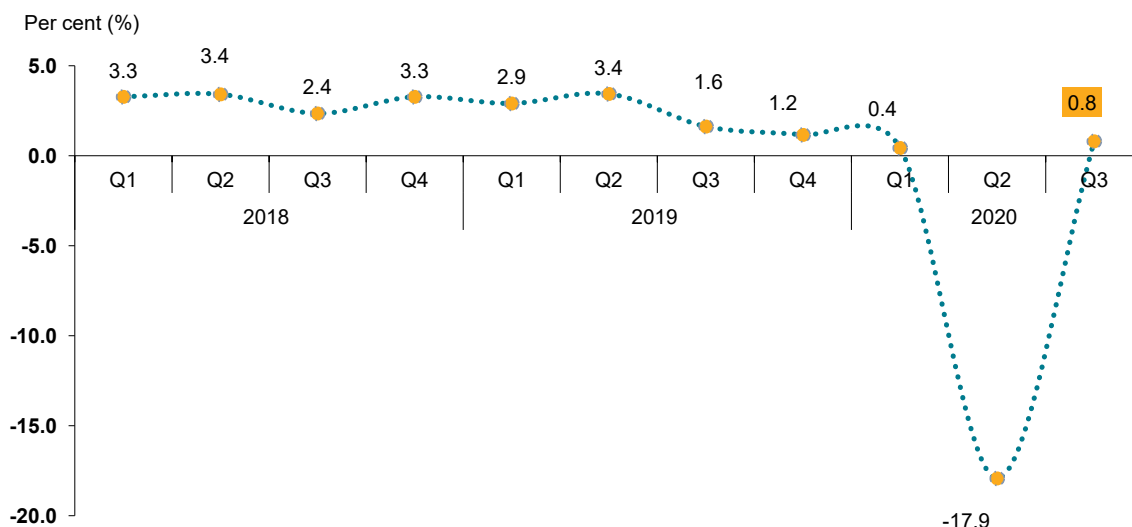
The Manufacturing sector which was the largest component in the IPI, gained 4.3 per cent buoyed by improved growth for both domestic and export-oriented output. Domestic-oriented output rebounded to 1.0 per cent (August 2020: -1.1%) while export-oriented output accelerated to 5.7 per cent (August 2020: 3.8%). The largest contributors to domestic-oriented output were food processing which grew 6.3 per cent (August 2020: 3.4%), followed by motor vehicles & transport equipment, 5.8 per cent (August 2020: 4.0%) and basic metals, 4.1 per cent (August 2020: 3.2%). Meanwhile, export-oriented output was dominated by significant increase in rubber products, 66.0 per cent (August 2020: 55.4%), computers & peripheral equipment, 14.2 per cent (August 2020: 8.1%) and electronic components & boards, communication equipment and consumer electronics, 11.2 per cent (August 2020: 8.7%).

IPI for the selected major trading partners of Malaysia continued to expand in September 2020, such as the China, 6.9 per cent (August 2020: 5.6%), Singapore, 24.2 per cent (August 2020: 15.4%), South Korea, 8.0 per cent (August 2020: -2.6%) and Japan, -9.0 per cent (August 2020: -13.8%). Meanwhile, the IPI of USA recorded a decrease of 7.3 per cent (August 2020: -7.0%).

The Mining sector output declined 9.6 per cent in September 2020 as compared to the same period of the previous year. The deterioration was due to the decrease in Crude Oil & Condensate (-9.7%) and Natural Gas (-9.5%).

The IPI for the third quarter 2020 recorded a growth of 0.8 per cent as compared to the same period of the previous year (**Chart 11**). This increase was due to the increment of 3.1 per cent in Manufacturing index. However, Mining and Electricity index recorded a decline of 6.5 per cent and 2.8 per cent respectively.

Chart 11 : Industrial Production Index (Year on Year), Q1 2018 – Q3 2020



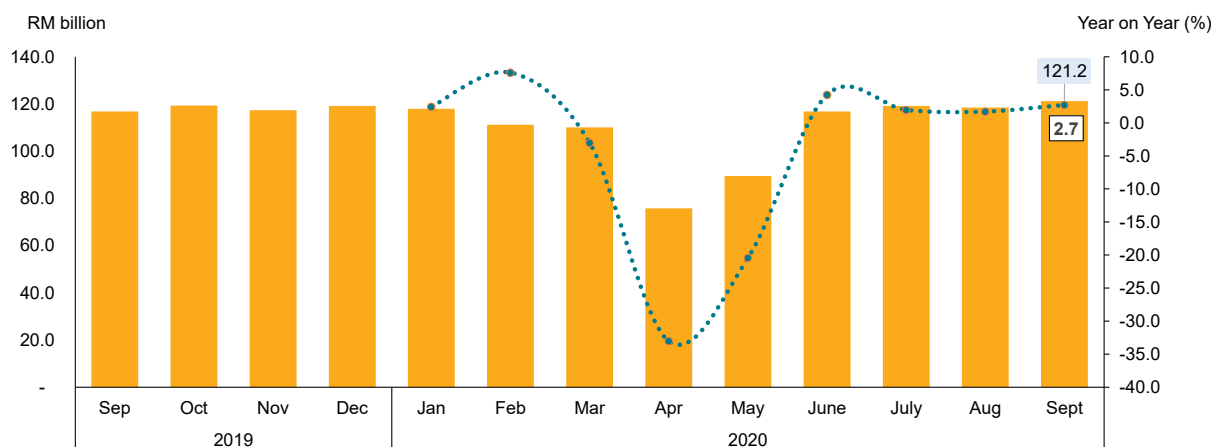
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Manufacturing

In September 2020, Malaysia's Manufacturing sales registered RM121.2 billion, rose 3.7 per cent (August 2020: 1.6%) as compared to the previous year (**Chart 12**). The rise in sales value was driven by the Transport equipment & other manufactures products (14.3%); Food, beverages & tobacco products (14.2%) and Electrical & electronics products (7.2%).

In addition, Malaysia's exports surged 13.6 per cent year on year (August 2020: -2.9%) to RM88.9 billion in September 2020. The increase in exports was recorded primarily with China, the European Union, USA, Hong Kong and Singapore. Exports of manufactured goods which made up 87.7 per cent of total exports picked up by 16.3 per cent year on year to RM78.0 billion. The expansion was mainly due to higher shipments of electrical and electronic, rubber, other manufactures especially solid-state storage devices (SSD), iron and steel as well as optical and scientific equipment products.

Chart 12 : Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, September 2019 - September 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on Monthly Manufacturing Survey, total employees engaged in September 2020 were 2.20 million persons, a decrease of 2.3 per cent as compared to 2.25 million persons in September 2019. The decline was mainly attributed by the Textile, wearing apparel, leather & footwear (-13.2%); Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing (-5.2%) and Transport Equipment & Other Manufactures (-5.1%). Salaries & wages paid amounted to RM7.2 billion, dropped by 1.7 per cent or RM124.3 million in September 2020 as against the same month of the preceding year. The sales value per employee rose by 6.1 per cent to record RM55,151. Meanwhile, the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,283 (September 2019: RM3,265).

In the third quarter 2020, sales value of the Manufacturing sector grew 2.4 per cent (Q2 2020: -16.5%) to RM358.8 billion as compared to the same quarter of previous year. The increase was driven by Transport equipment & other manufactures products (14.1%), Food, beverages & tobacco (13.8%) and Electrical & electronics products (7.2%). The number of employees and salaries & wages dropped 2.3 per cent (Q2 2020: -2.2%) and 2.7 per cent (Q2 2020: -4.0%) respectively in the third quarter 2020.

Moving forward, the Malaysian manufacturing recovery is expected to be uncertain with the resurgence of COVID-19 locally and abroad as a downside risk to the outlook for global production and trade-oriented industries.

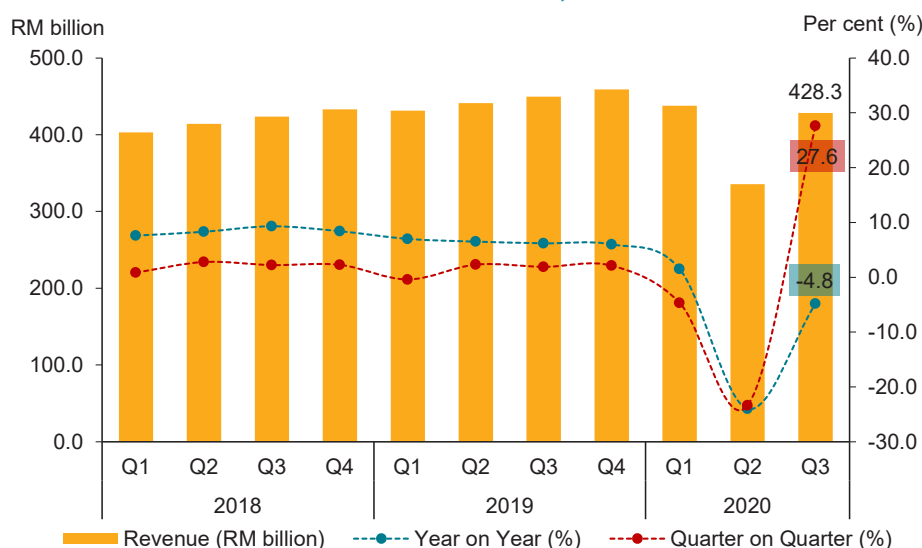
Performance of Services Sector

The repercussion of COVID-19 pandemic in the country was obvious during the second quarter of 2020, including in the Services sector, which had been affected significantly. However, signs of recovery were observed in the third quarter of 2020 whereby the revenue grew 27.6 per cent from the previous quarter to record RM428.3 billion, rebounded from a sharp fall of 23.4 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. Accordingly, the Services volume index recorded a growth of 24.3 per cent from 99.2 points in the second quarter of 2020 to 123.3 points in the third quarter of 2020 (Q2 2020: -22.5%).

As compared to the same quarter of previous year, total revenue of Services sector contracted by 4.8 per cent. The contraction of revenue was mainly in Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverages and Accommodation segment (-RM12.5 billion; -3.5%) and Information & Communication and Transportation & Storage segment (-RM4.6 billion, -7.2%). Meanwhile, Services volume index recorded -5.7 per cent on a year on year basis, better performance than the double-digit decline of 21.6 per cent in second quarter 2020.

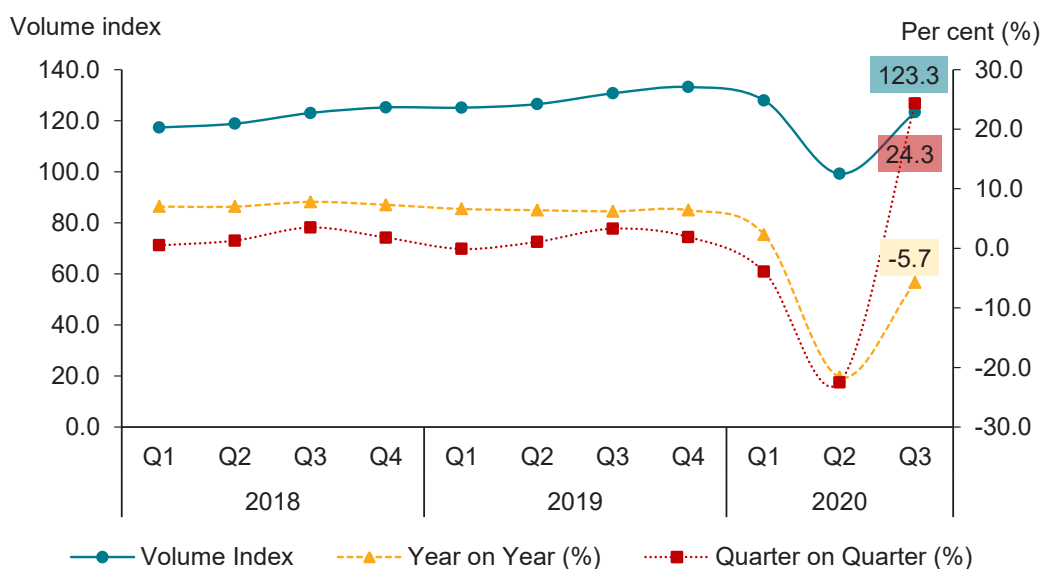
The revenue of Services sector is as in **Chart 13** while the volume index is illustrated in **Chart 14**.

Chart 13 : Revenue of Services Sector, Q1 2018 - Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 14 : Volume Index of Services Sector, Q1 2018 - Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded a double-digit growth of 30.2 per cent compared to -22.3 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. This rise was supported by Motor Vehicles sub-sector which surged 109.1 per cent due to the 100 per cent tax exemption for locally assembled vehicles (CKD) and 50 per cent off for imported models (CBU) starting from 15 June 2020 until 31 December 2020. In addition, lower interest rate also encouraged the recovery of car purchase sentiment.

In the third quarter of 2020, Retail Trade activity increased 26.2 percent. Wholesale trade also recorded a positive growth of 21.3 per cent compared to the second quarter of 2020. The growth in both activities were supported by the reopening of economic activities starting May 4, 2020. The opening of school sessions starting July 15 and July 22 for students in non-examination classes and the Launch of the 'Kempen Beli Barangan Malaysia' were also the catalysts for growth of Wholesale and Retail Trade activities.

Meanwhile, the initiative by the government and banking institutions to offer a 6-month moratorium from April 1, 2020 to September 2020 also has given direct cash injections to consumers and further boosted the Wholesale & Retail Trade activities in the third quarter of this year. Additional liquidity was enjoyed by consumers through the i-lestari Employees Provident Fund (EPF) programme and several other programmes under PENJANA.

As for the volume index performance, Wholesale and Retail Trade rebounded 32.1 per cent to record 129.3 points compared to the second quarter of 2020 after recording a decline of 23.2 per cent last quarter.

For year on year comparison, Wholesale & Retail Trade still recorded a negative growth of 1.9 per cent. Within the same period, the volume index also declined 2.1 per cent.

As the standard operating procedures were eased, businesses in the Food and Beverage sub-sector were allowed to operate for longer hours and customers were permitted to dine in at the premises. These were seen to have positive impact on the sub-sector as the revenue increased 16.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2020 as against negative 31.7 per cent in the previous quarter. The volume index also grew 15.1 percent.

The festivals and public holidays during the third quarter of 2020 saw increased in domestic tourism activities, since the recovery phase of MCO has encouraged domestic tourism with compliance to standard operating procedures. Thus, the revenue of the Accommodation sub-sector expanded by 145.9 per cent to a value of RM1.5 billion in the third quarter of 2020, after a sharp fall of 81.3 per cent in the previous quarter. In the meantime, the volume index also increased by 134.5 per cent.

In the second segment, as the inter-state travels banned were lifted and domestic aviation activities restarted since the second week of June, the revenue of Transport and Storage sub-sector bounced back by 54.3 per cent compared to -44.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. Similarly, the volume index rose by 55.8 per cent. In the meantime, the revenue of Information & Communication sub-sector dropped marginally by 1.5 per cent in spite of the 1.8 per cent growth in the volume index.

The Health, Education and Arts, Entertainment & Recreation segment also performed well during this quarter, largely influenced by the revenue of Private Health sub-sector which grew 20.6 per cent compared to -19.0 per cent recorded in the second quarter of 2020. This growth was driven by the increasing number of incoming patients for various treatments and procedures after the movement control order was relaxed. In line with the increase in revenue, the volume index for this sub-sector also increased by 15.2 per cent. The Private Education sub-sector also recorded the growth of revenue by 17.8 per cent in the third quarter of 2020 (Q2 2020: -21.0%), while the volume index increased by 14.8 per cent.

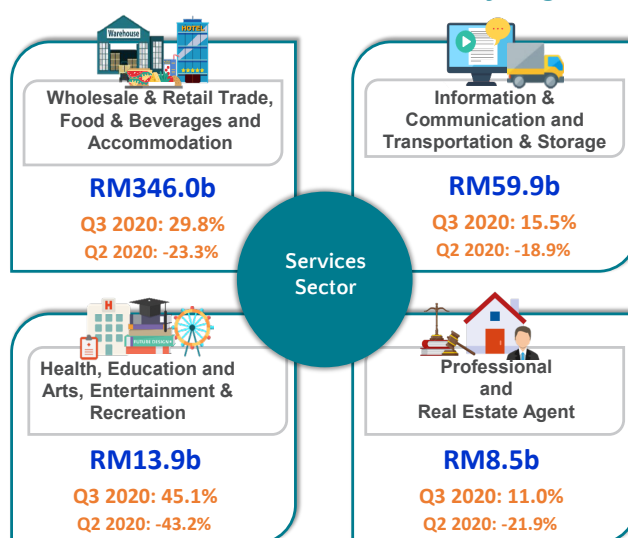
Arts, Entertainment & Recreation sub-sector experienced a strong recovery of 252.1 per cent compared to -82.9 per cent in the second quarter of 2020 as a result of the reopening of domestic tourism activities since the RMCO. In line with this, volume Index also recorded an increase of 259.2 per cent to 75.7 points from 21.1 points in the second quarter of 2020.

As for the fourth segment, revenue for both subsectors rebounded as against the negative growth of the previous quarter. Professional sub-sector posted 10.2 per cent growth in revenue quarter on quarter, compared with -21.2 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. The volume index for this sub-sector increased by

15.3 per cent. Meanwhile, for the revenue of Real Estate Agent sub-sector also increased by 22.5 per cent compared to -32.0 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. In line with the increase in revenue, the volume index also grew by 22.1 per cent.

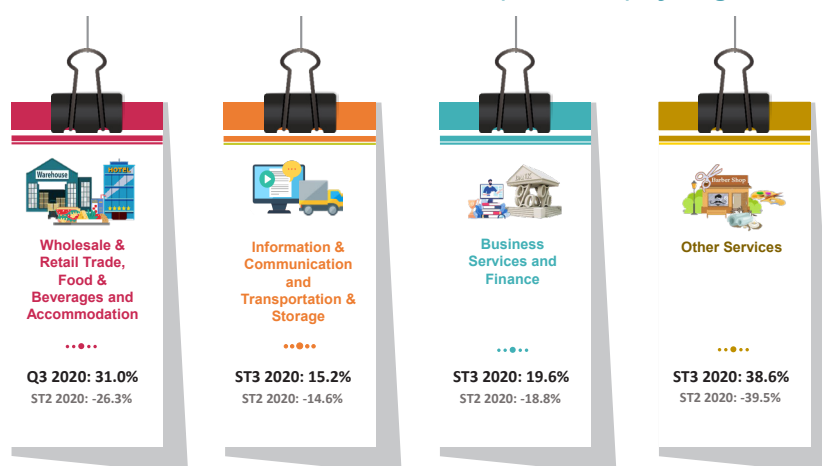
Meanwhile, in the third quarter of 2020, the number of employees in the Services sector increased by 1.1 per cent (+40,118 persons) from the previous quarter, recording a total of 3.7 million persons. This was contributed by the 1.5 per cent rise of employees in Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation segment (Q2 2020: -2.8%). In line with this, total salaries and wages paid also grew 5.0 per cent (+RM1.2 billion) quarter on quarter to RM24.7 billion. The largest share was in the Wholesale & Retail Trade, Food & Beverage and Accommodation segment of RM14.9 billion which grew 3.7 per cent.

Exhibit 1 : Revenue of Services Sector by Segment, Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Exhibit 2 : Volume Index of Services Sector (2015=100) by Segment, Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Despite the spike observed on the quarterly basis, the revenue and volume index was still posting a negative growth as compared to the same quarter of the preceding year. This indicated that business has yet to recover to the optimum operation level. the beginning of the fourth quarter has observed obstacles in terms of escalation of new COVID-19 daily cases, which had subsequently resulted in the third wave of infection for Malaysia. This has prompted targeted CMCs being implemented in the red areas. While economic recovery continues, the performance of the Services sector within the fourth quarter is anticipated to be slower than the same quarter of the previous years while business continuity is balanced with health concerns.

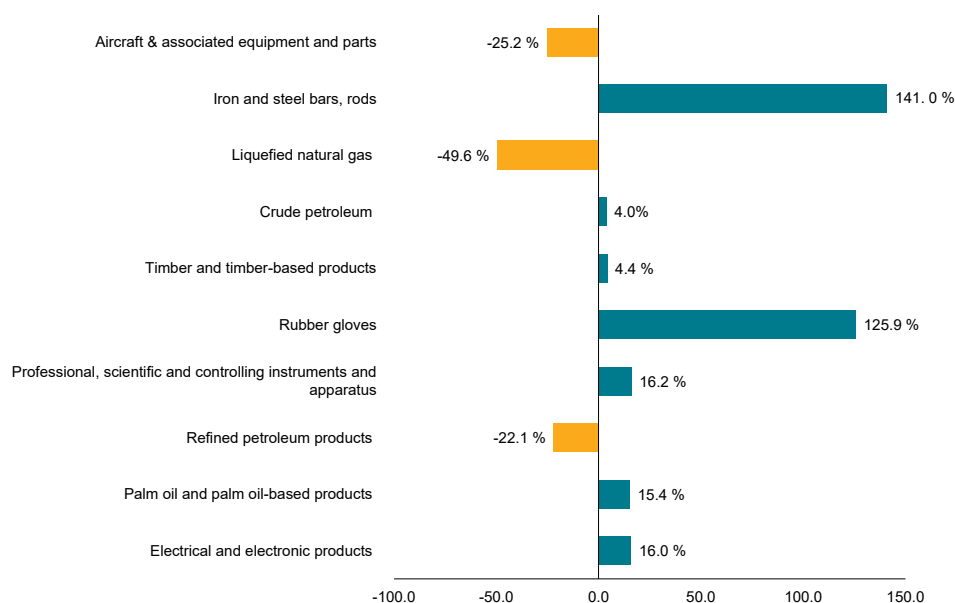
Merchandise Trade

For the period of third quarter 2020, Malaysia was under the Recovery Movement Control Order where almost all social, religious, business, and educational activities were allowed to resume under strict standard operating procedures (SOP). In line with the reopening of economic sectors, Malaysia's trade in Q3 2020 showed signs of recovery with total trade declining marginally 0.5 per cent year on year as compared to a significant decline of 15.1 per cent in the last quarter. Exports turned around to record an increase of 4.4 per cent, while imports continued to register a negative growth with a smaller magnitude of 6.3 per cent. Malaysia's trade balance remained surplus with a value of RM60.4 billion, up by 68.4 per cent from the same quarter last year. On monthly basis, exports in July 2020 increased 3.1 per cent compared with July 2019. However, exports once again recorded a fall of 2.9 per cent in August 2020, before recording a significant increase of 13.6 per cent in September 2020. Meanwhile, imports maintained a single digit decline in July, August and September 2020 with a decrease of 8.7 per cent, 6.5 per cent and 3.6 per cent, respectively.

The increase in exports was driven mainly by higher shipments to major trading partners namely China (+ RM8.9 billion), the United States of America (+ RM5.5 billion), Singapore (+ RM2.1 billion), the European Union (+ RM1.9 billion) and Hong Kong (+1.7 billion), while exports to Bangladesh, Thailand, Japan and India recorded declines of RM2.4 billion, RM1.5 billion, RM1.4 billion and RM1.1 billion, respectively. The decline in imports was mainly due to the decrease in imports from major trading partners namely Republic of Korea (-RM3.1 billion), the European Union (-RM2.7 billion) Singapore (-RM2.1 billion), Thailand (-RM2.0 billion) and China (-RM1.7 billion). However, imports from Taiwan, Bahrain and India increased by RM1.9 billion, RM954.9 million and RM856.4 million, respectively. China, Singapore, the United States of America and the European Union remained Malaysia's major trading partners in Q3 2020 with a total contribution of 50.1 per cent (Q3 2019: 47.1%). India was listed among Malaysia's top ten trading partners in Q3 2020 outpaced Indonesia as a result of the significant increase in exports of palm oil and palm oil-based products during the quarter compared to Q2 2020.

Malaysia's exports of goods rebounded in Q3 2020 with an increase of 4.4 per cent year on year from RM249.5 billion to RM260.6 billion. The increase was mainly attributable to Electrical and electronic (E&E) products (+ RM15.3 billion, + 16.0%); Rubber gloves (+ RM5.5 billion, + 125.9%) and Palm Oil and palm oil-based products (+ RM2.5 billion). Concurrently, exports of Liquefied natural gas and Refined Petroleum products continued to decline since last quarter with a decrease of RM4.8 billion (-49.6%) and RM3.4 billion (-22.1%), respectively. In Q3 2020, E&E products; Palm oil and palm oil-based products and Refined petroleum products remained as Malaysia's major exports' products with a contribution of 54.1 per cent (Q3 2019: 50.7%). (Chart 15).

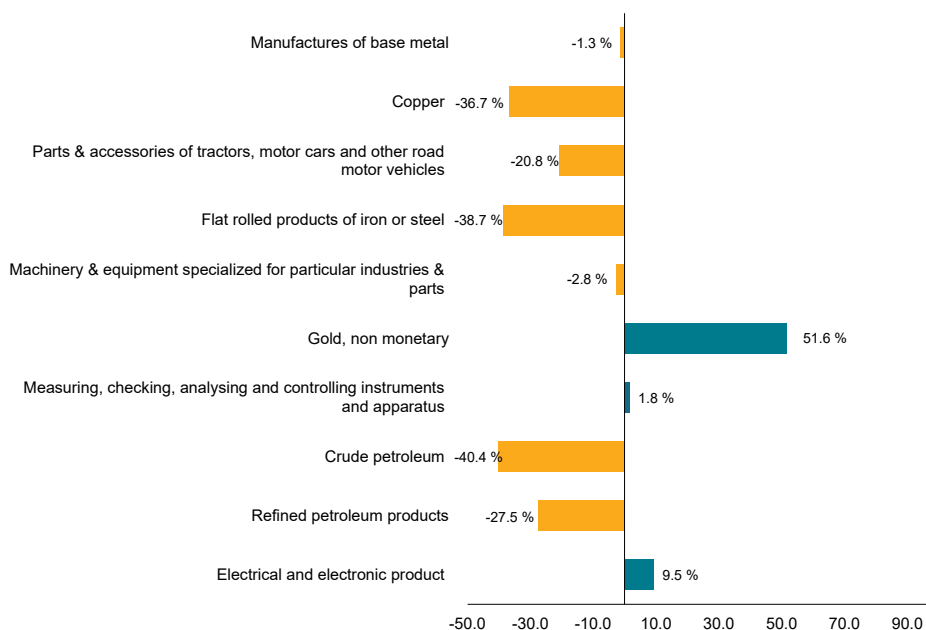
**Chart 15 : Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q3 2020
(Percentage Change)**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The performance of imports also improved by recording a slower contraction of 6.3 per cent from RM213.7 billion to RM200.3 billion. The reduction in imports was mainly contributed by Refined petroleum products (-RM4.8 billion, -27.5%); Crude petroleum (-RM2.6 billion, -40.4%) and Flat rolled products of iron or steel (-RM1.7 billion, -38.7%), while imports of E&E products recorded an increase of RM5.9 billion (+ 9.5%) after recording declines in Q1 and Q2 2020. The top products of Malaysia's imports in Q3 2020 were E&E products, Refined petroleum products and Crude Petroleum with a cumulative contribution of 42.0 per cent (Q3 2019: 40.0%).

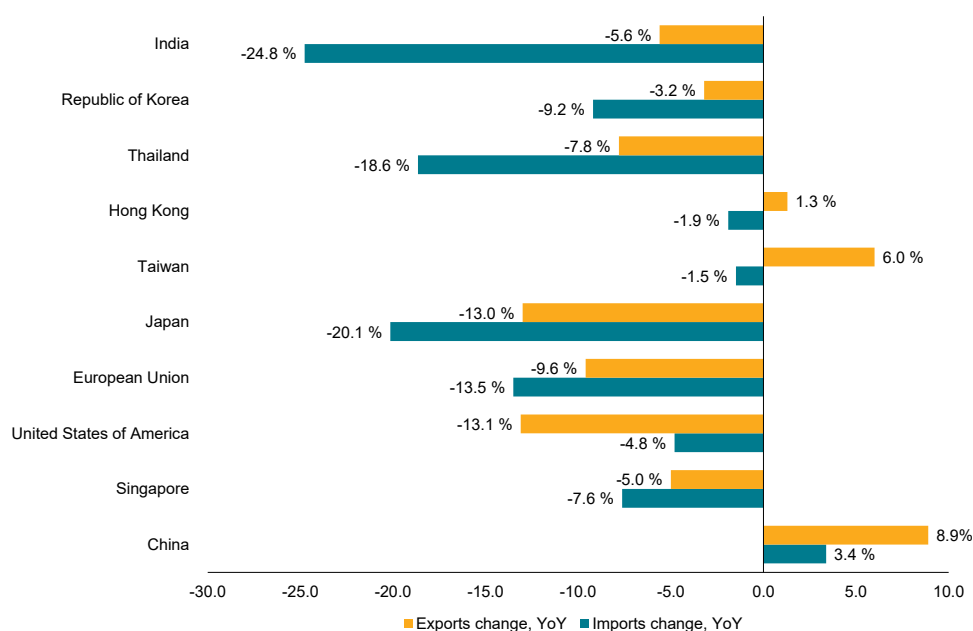
**Chart 16 : Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, Q3 2020
(Percentage Change)**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Most of Malaysia's major trading partners were still showing a downward trend in both exports and imports in this quarter. Meanwhile, China recorded an increase in both exports and imports, while Taiwan and Hong Kong experienced a rise in exports, while imports declined (**Chart 17**).

**Chart 17 : Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, Q3 2020
(Percentage Change)**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

International trade statistics by state for the period of Q3 2020 showed that the total trade fell RM2.4 billion or 0.5 per cent to RM460.9 billion, year on year. The decline was attributed to unfavourable performances mainly for Selangor, fell RM7.3 billion (6.7%), followed by Sarawak RM4.9 billion (20.5%), Johor RM4.8 billion (5.1%), Melaka RM3.3 billion (20.0%) and Negeri Sembilan RM2.4 billion (19.2%). However, Pulau Pinang recorded positive trend RM18.9 billion (16.0%), Kedah RM1.8 billion (11.7%), Pahang RM1.5 billion (16.5%) and Kelantan RM0.4 billion (37.8%).

Total exports increased RM11.1 billion or 4.4 per cent to RM260.6 billion compared to the same period last year. The increase was driven by higher exports from Pulau Pinang (+RM15.2 billion), Pahang (+RM1.7 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM0.8 billion), Perak (+RM0.4 billion) and Johor (+RM0.2 billion). However, exports dropped for Sarawak (RM4.4 billion), Selangor (-RM1.5 billion), Negeri Sembilan (-RM0.7 billion), Sabah (-RM0.3 billion), W.P. Labuan (-RM0.2 billion), Melaka (-RM0.1 billion) and Perlis (-RM2.8 million). At the same time, imports dropped RM13.4 billion or 6.3 per cent to RM200.3 billion. Imports contracted due to lower imports from Selangor (-RM5.9 billion), Johor (-RM5.0 billion), Melaka (-RM3.2 billion), Negeri Sembilan (-RM1.7 billion) and Perak (-RM0.6 billion). Pulau Pinang, Kedah and Kelantan recorded positive growth with a value of RM3.8 billion, RM1.8 billion and RM0.3 billion, respectively.

Five states remained to dominate the country's exports, accounting for 80 per cent of total exports. Pulau Pinang remained as the top exporter with a share of 33.7 per cent, followed by Johor (19.7%), Selangor (18.5%), Sarawak (5.5%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (3.6%). Meanwhile, for imports, Selangor was the largest contributor (26.9% of total imports), followed by Pulau Pinang (24.7%), Johor (18.6%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (9.4%) and Kedah (4.9%) as shown in **Exhibit 3**.

Exhibit 3 : Exports and Imports by State, Q3 2019 and 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Notes:

1. Export and import 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. Export and import value for W.P. Kuala Lumpur includes W.P. Putrajaya.

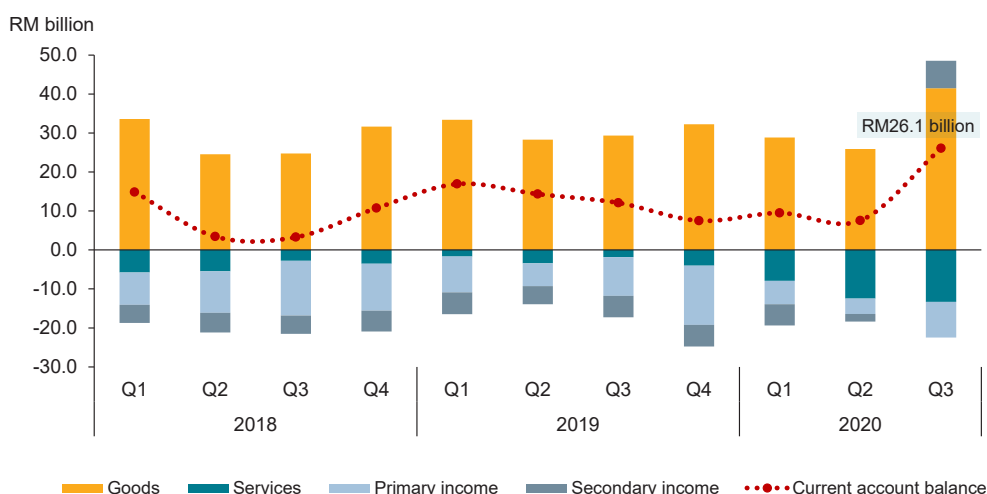
According to the Ministry of Finance's Economic Outlook 2021, Malaysia's merchandise exports are projected to decline 5.2 per cent in 2020, while imports to contract 6.4 per cent due to global supply chain disruptions as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. For the first nine months of 2020, exports recorded a decline of 3.7 per cent, while imports declined 6.9 per cent. To achieve this target, Malaysia's exports and imports of Q4 2020 need to attain RM233.8 billion and RM210.4 billion, respectively. Exports and imports are projected to rebound in 2021 with an increases of 2.7 per cent and 5.3 per cent, respectively. In October 2020, Malaysia's total trade recorded a decrease of 2.5 per cent resulting from the declining imports of 6.0 per cent on account of intermediate and capital goods. Exports recorded a small increase of 0.2 per cent contributed by Rubber gloves; Palm oil and palm oil-based products and E&E products.

Balance of Payments

In the third quarter of 2020, almost all the economic activities resumed starting in June 2020 and partially reopened borders with adherence to a strict standard operating procedure (SOP) following COVID-19 outbreak. This resulted in economy revival whereby the total employment has increased and the unemployment rate was in decreasing trend. In addition, improving Wholesale and retail trade revenue and the increasing production activities in the manufacturing sector have led to an increase in exports of goods.

A noteworthy performance in the exports of goods have driven to a higher surplus in Malaysia's Current Account Balance (CAB) of RM26.1 billion (Q2 2020: RM7.6 billion) in line with the improved economic performance for the third quarter of 2020 (**Chart 18**). Other trading countries like Japan also showed a high CAB surplus during this quarter, reflecting the continuous recovery in global economic activity following easing of movement control orders caused by the outbreak of the COVID-19. Apart from the encouraging performance in exports of goods, the higher surplus in CAB was also supported by higher receipts in Secondary Income. Looking at the performance in the first nine months of 2020, the CAB recorded RM43.2 billion as against RM43.4 billion in the same period last year.

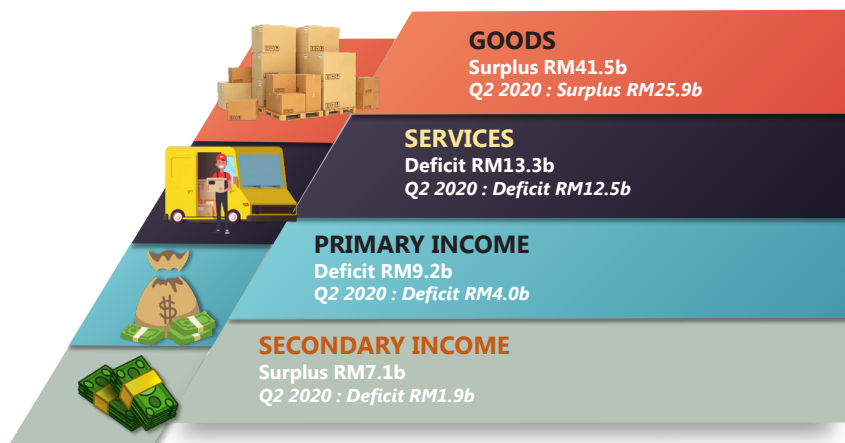
Chart 18 : Current Account, Q1 2018 – Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As the main driver for the Malaysia's CAB surplus, the Goods account recorded net exports of RM41.5 billion, increased 60.2 per cent from RM25.9 billion recorded in the previous quarter (**Exhibit 4**). Exports of goods recorded RM204.9 billion as against RM165.2 billion in the previous quarter supported by exports of Electrical & electronic (E&E) products, Petroleum and Palm oil based products. The increase in exports were primarily to China, Singapore and USA. Meanwhile, imports of goods registered RM163.4 billion compared to RM139.3 billion in the second quarter of 2020 mainly impelled by the increase in intermediate and consumption goods despite a decline in capital goods. During the current quarter, the exports increased at a faster pace than imports which contributed to the continuous exceptional surplus in this account.

Exhibit 4 : Current Account (Net)



On the contrary, Services account recorded a wider deficit of RM13.3 billion as compared to RM12.5 billion in the preceding quarter. As travel continues to lag substantially owing to borders still shut for tourism activities, Travel which is the dominant contributor to Services recorded a higher deficit of RM3.5 billion (Q2 2020: Deficit RM3.1 billion). The outbound travel expenditure was higher than inbound as majority of destinations around the world have eased the travel restrictions that was implemented in response to the COVID-19 outbreak. In line with this, Malaysia has also taken steps to ease travel restrictions for people traveling abroad for business, study, health and cross border working purposes starting from August 2020. A similar trend was observed in Transport which recorded a higher deficit of RM6.9 billion in this quarter following from the border closure. This was due to the decrease in exports of air passenger at RM24.6 million as compared to RM2.5 billion in the same quarter of last year. Corresponding to the higher imports of goods in this quarter, higher payments for freight activities were reflected in the services account.

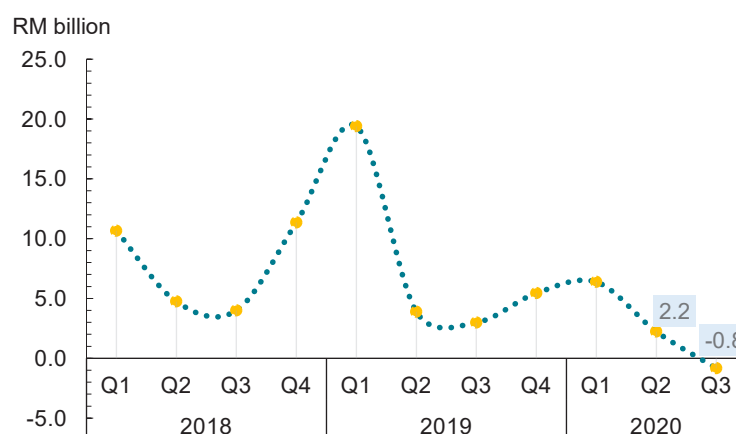
Nevertheless, despite the higher expansion of the deficit in services, some components of the services continued to record an increase in exports. Borderless communication has given a new cyber culture in Malaysia in line with the current development of the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and the new working norm. Thus, this can be seen on an increase in exports of telecommunication which recorded RM0.9 billion compared to RM0.7 billion in the same quarter last year. In addition, warehousing and storage, postal and courier activities continued to record an increase in exports.

In the glance of Income account, Primary income recorded a higher deficit of RM9.2 billion, due to higher income of RM20.5 billion earned by foreign companies in Malaysia precisely involved in manufacturing of E&E products. Meanwhile, Malaysian companies abroad especially relate to oil and gas activity earned lower income of RM11.3 billion as compared to RM15.7 billion from previous quarter. Secondary Income recorded the first surplus at RM7.1 billion after continuous deficit since 1994. Higher receipts posted of RM14.3 billion due to transfers received as part of the settlement from overseas.

Performance of Investments

In Q3 2020, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia recorded a reverse trend of net outflow of RM0.8 billion this quarter after recording continuous inflow since 2010, as depicted in **Chart 19**. Although, the FDI showed an outflow, the equity and reinvestment earning shot up to record an inflow of RM8.5 billion as against RM1.1 billion in the previous quarter. Nevertheless, in line with the exports performance of E&E products in this quarter, some of the Multinational manufacturing companies have extended trade credits and loans to their affiliates abroad that contributed to the outflow in FDI. Europe was the main region that contributed to an outflow with a value of RM3.4 billion particularly to Netherlands (RM1.6 billion) and United Kingdom (RM1.4 billion), and followed by Americas RM0.3 billion. The outflow was mainly channelled to Manufacturing (an outflow RM3.6 billion), Mining (an outflow RM0.9 billion) and Construction sectors (an outflow RM0.2 billion).

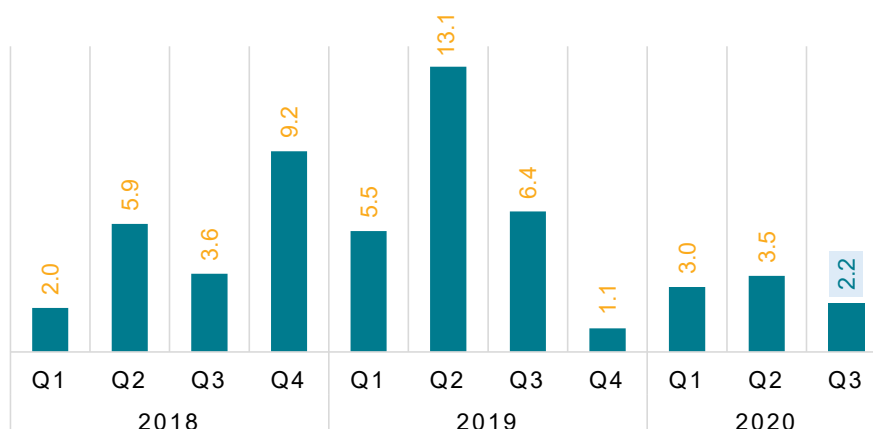
Chart 19 : Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Malaysia, Q1 2018 – Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Meanwhile, Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad (DIA) were also affected by global scenario of which fell to RM2.2 billion from RM3.5 billion in the previous quarter due to lower investment in equity (**Chart 20**). In regards to region, Americas led as the main region for DIA flows with a value of RM2.8 billion and followed by Europe amounted to RM1.9 billion. Canada and Cayman Islands were the main DIA countries from Americas by contributing RM1.3 billion and RM1.0 billion respectively. The investment was largely in Services sector with a value of RM1.8 billion, most notably in Financial activities, and followed by Manufacturing sector (RM1.0 billion).

Chart 20 : Malaysia's Direct Investment Abroad (DIA), Q1 2018 – Q3 2020 (RM billion)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the current scenario, the CAB is expected to record a continuous surplus in the fourth quarter of 2020. Trade performance will continue to show an increase in exports of goods especially for the exports of E&E products, driven by the impact of the recent USA election and also the coming Christmas festive season in December whereby looking at the time series trend, the consumption on the durable goods is always the highest in the final quarter. In addition, FDI is also expected to record higher inflows, through increase reinvestment of earnings following the growth of the E&E manufacturing sector. However, the Services account remained subdued driven by Travel activities which are expected to be slow due to the continuous closure of international borders. A similar trend is also seen in Transport which is expected to record a higher deficit in line with the increasing trading activities. Based on the Economic Outlook 2021 by Ministry of Finance, Malaysia's CAB is projected to narrow to RM48.5 billion or 3.4% of GNI, primarily due to the widening deficit in the services account despite a higher surplus in the goods account.

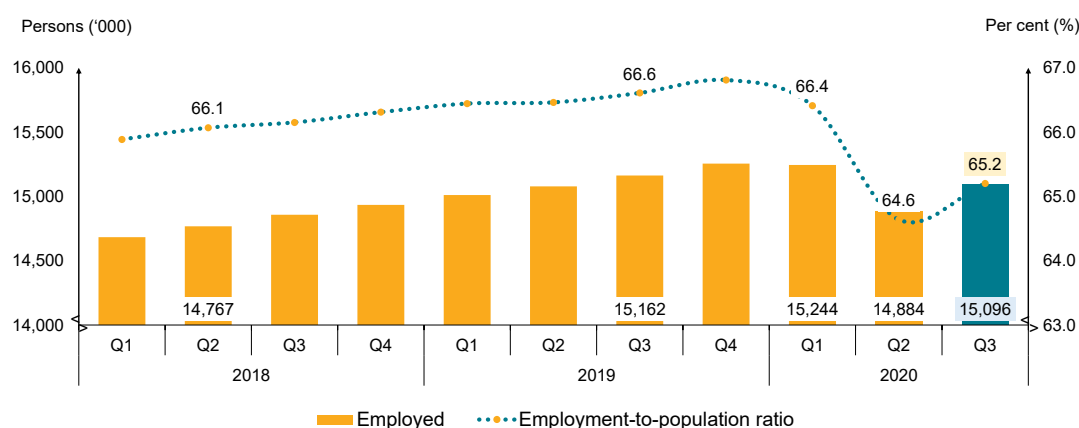
LABOUR

Malaysia has entered the Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO) starting on 10 June 2020. Since that, most of the economic sectors have gradually reopened. To ensure the equilibrium between protection of health and economic revitalisation, various sectors have been permissioned to operate provided it complies with standard operating procedures. During the period, the reopening of schools and the education sector has contributed to re-operation of the chain of activities such as school bus services, school canteens and tuition centres. In addition, interstate travels has also allowed during the RMCO and encouraging social and recreational activities. Demand in the tourism related activities such as accommodation and food & beverage is increasing following the allowance of interstate travel. Looking at the overall third quarter, labour market performance is seen to be better. Nevertheless, the business were still in the adjustment period and have yet to resume the optimum level of operation.

Labour supply

In the third quarter of 2020, after posting a decreasing for two consecutive quarters, the country's labour force situation improved with the labour force participation rate rose 0.3 percentage points to 68.4 per cent as compared the second quarter of 2020. The employed person continued to increase 1.4 per cent to 15.10 million persons (Q2 2020: 14.88 million persons). Meanwhile, employment-to-population ratio dropped by 1.4 percentage points from the same quarter of the preceding year to 65.2 per cent (Q3 2019: 66.6%) (Chart 21).

Chart 21 : Employed Persons & Employment-to-Population Ratio, Q1 2018 – Q3 2020



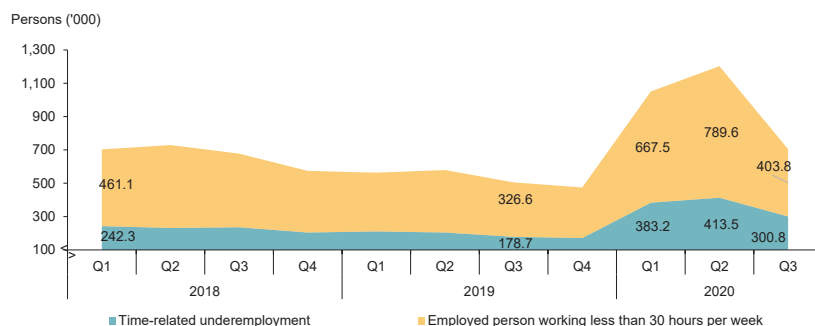
Source: Labour Force Survey Report, Malaysia, August 2020, DOSM

When looking at the monthly movement, a continuous recovery was seen in the labour force supply during September 2020 although the country facing the challenges in curbing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic through various phases of movement control orders. During the month, the employment increased 0.3 per cent to 15.19 million persons (August 2020: 15.15 million persons) mainly in Manufacturing and Services sector. However, negative employment change was observed in Agriculture and Construction sectors of which this may reflect shortages of labour supply in both sectors.

A comprehensive understanding of labour market requires additional indicators to provide more insight on country's labour supply situation. Realising the importance of having these indicators, starting third quarter of 2020 DOSM has published three new indicators namely working less than 30 hours per week, time-related underemployment and skill-related underemployment. Through these statistics will enable us to deep dive on the concern of labour underutilisation.

In the third quarter of 2020, there were 403.8 thousand persons who worked less than 30 hours per week due to working conditions or insufficient work. Out of this total, 300.8 thousand persons were categorised under time-related underemployment as they worked less than 30 hours a week and were able and willing to work extra hours. They comprised of 2.6 per cent of the overall employment in the third quarter of 2020. More than two third of time-related underemployment were in Services sector and followed by Agriculture (Chart 22).

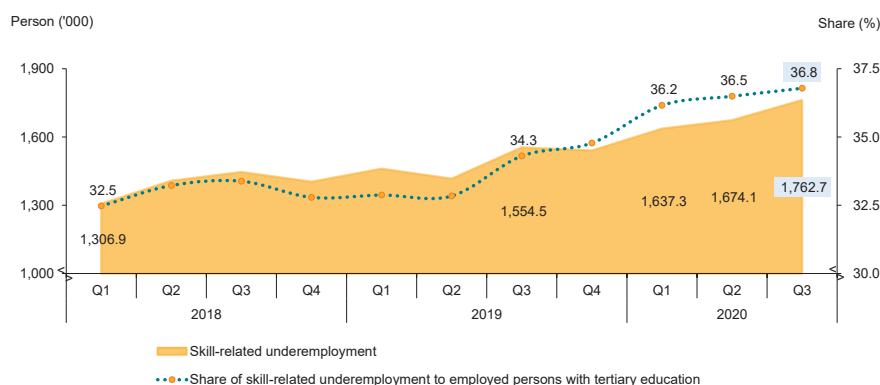
Chart 22 : Employed Persons Working Less Than 30 hours per Week and Time-Related Underemployment, Q1 2018 – Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the meantime, skill-related underemployment is generally defined as those who wanted to change their current employment situation in order to use their occupational skills more fully and were available to do so. DOSM measures the indicator as those with tertiary education working in semi-skilled and low-skilled occupations where in the third quarter of 2020, this group of people accounted for 1.76 million persons or 36.8 per cent of the employed persons with tertiary education (**Chart 23**).

Chart 23 : Skill-related Underemployment, Q1 2018 – Q3 2020

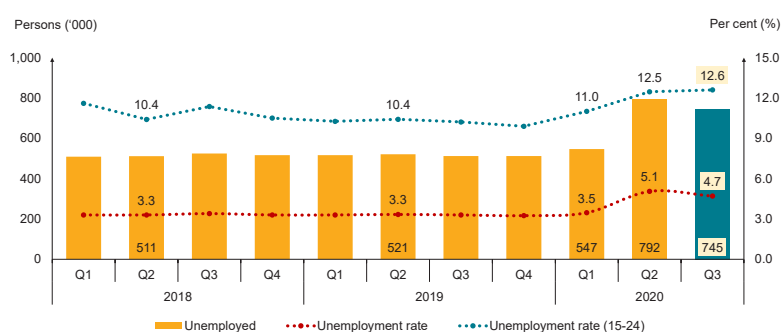


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The unemployment rate in September 2020 improved further by registering lower rate of 4.6 per cent as compared to 4.7 per cent in August 2020 with the number of unemployed recorded a decrease by 4,100 persons to 737.5 thousand persons compared to 741.6 thousand persons in the August 2020.

With the latest September 2020 data, unemployment rate for the third quarter of 2020 recorded a decrease 0.4 percentage points to 4.7 per cent as compared to the highest rate 5.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. The lower rate attributed by the resumption of almost all economic sectors including social, educational and religious activities. In addition, domestic tourism activities also have revived gradually following the permissions of interstate travel during the quarter. Meanwhile, the unemployment rate of youth rose 0.1 percentage points to 12.6 per cent (Q2 2020: 12.5%) (**Chart 24**).

Chart 24 : Unemployed and Unemployment Rate, Q1 2018 – Q3 2020

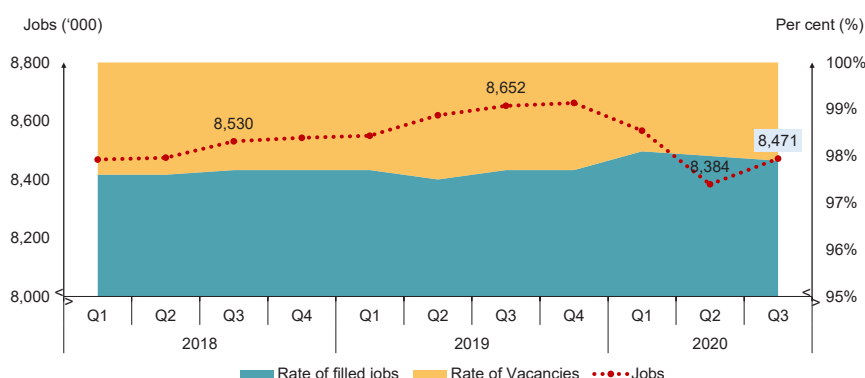


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour demand

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), statistics on labour demand refers to the users and uses of the labour input. In Malaysia, based on the Quarterly Employment Survey in the third quarter of 2020, total jobs in the private sector which comprised of filled jobs and job vacancies decreased by 181 thousand year on year to 8.47 million (Q3 2019: 8.65 million). During the period, the rate of filled jobs fell 0.1 percentage point to 97.9 per cent, hence translating the total filled jobs to 8.29 million. Meanwhile, job vacancies increased slightly from previous quarter to 179 thousand. Job vacancies rate during this quarter was 2.1 per cent of total jobs (Q2 2020: 2.0%). However, the number was lower compared to the job vacancies during the quarters in 2019 which ranged between 198 thousand to 218 thousand (**Chart 25**).

Chart 25 : Jobs, Filled Job and Vacancies, Q1 2018 – Q3 2020

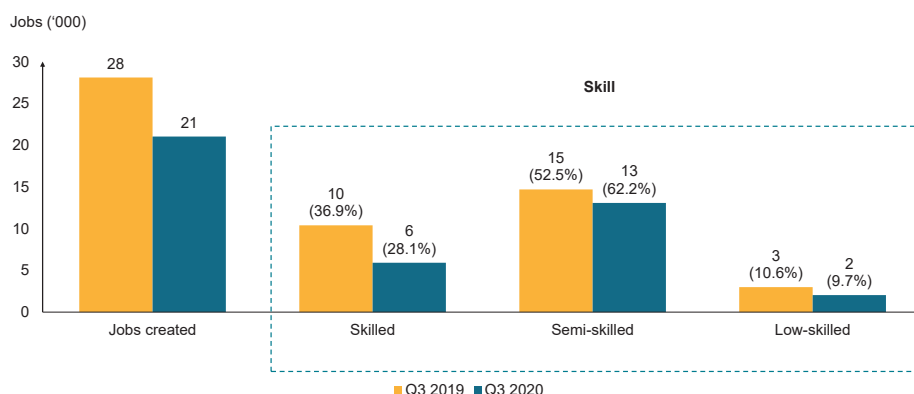


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

By economic activities, more than half of jobs and filled jobs were in the Services sector with a share of 51.7 per cent and 52.4 per cent respectively. The Wholesale and retail trade sub-sector was the largest share for this sector followed by Finance, insurance, real estate & business services sub-sector. On the other hand, highest job vacancies share was in Manufacturing sector (56.0%) largely in the sub-sector of Electrical, electronic and optical products as well as Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastics products.

In the meantime, there were 21 thousand jobs created in the private sector during this quarter compared to 28 thousand jobs same quarter of the preceding year. In third quarter 2020, majority of the jobs created was semi-skilled category comprised of 62.2 per cent (13 thousand) compared to 52.5 per cent (15 thousand) in the third quarter of last year. Meanwhile, the percentage share of jobs created for skilled category decreased to 28.1 per cent (6 thousand) as compared to 36.9 per cent (10 thousand) in the same quarter of the preceding year. By economic activity, a total of 42.9 per cent or 9 thousand new jobs were created in the Manufacturing sector, particularly in the sub-sector of Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products and Electrical, electronic and optical products. In the meantime, 38.9 per cent (8 thousand) of new jobs were created in the Services sector, mainly in Wholesale and retail trade as well as Finance, insurance and business services subsectors (**Chart 26**).

Chart 26 : Jobs Created by Skill, Q3 2019 and Q3 2020

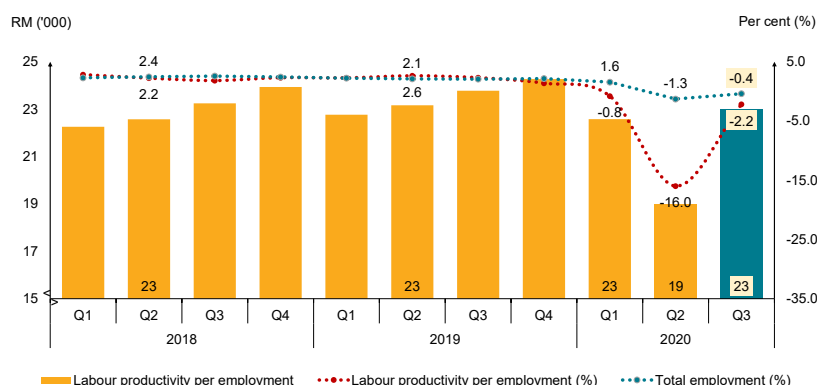


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Labour productivity

During the third quarter of 2020, labour productivity as measured by value added per employment improved with a smaller decline of 2.2 per cent year on year (Q2 2020: -16.0%) with the value added per employment of RM23,248 per person. Employment in third quarter of 2020 decreased at a slower pace of 0.4 per cent as compared to the previous quarter (Q2 2020: -1.3%). The number of employments comprising of employers, employees, own account workers and unpaid family workers declined to 15.10 million persons from

Chart 27 : Labour Productivity per Employment, Q1 2018 – Q3 2020

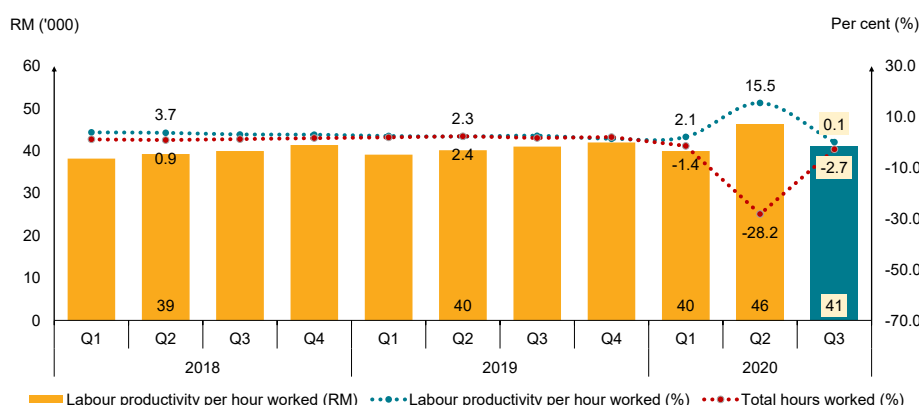


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

15.16 million persons which was recorded in the same quarter of the preceding year (**Chart 27**).

In the meantime, total hours worked fell by 2.7 per cent to 8.55 billion hours while value added posted a marginal decline of 2.7 per cent in third quarter of 2020 from negative 17.1 per cent in the previous quarter. Thus, Malaysia's labour productivity performance measured as value added per hour worked grew by

Chart 28 : Labour Productivity per Hour Worked, Q1 2018 – Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

0.1 per cent as compared to 15.5 per cent in second quarter of 2020. The value added per hour worked in third quarter of 2020 was RM41 per hour (**Chart 28**).

By economic sector, labour productivity by value added per employment in Manufacturing rebounded to 3.6 per cent from negative 17.3 per cent in Q2 2020. Agriculture, which was the only sector that recorded a positive growth of labour productivity in Q2 2020 (1.6%), moderated to 0.3 per cent in Q3 2020. Meanwhile, labour productivity for other sectors remained sluggish with Construction posting the highest decline of 10.2 per cent, followed by Mining & Quarrying (-4.6%) and Services (-3.9%).

Conclusion

With the most recent macroeconomic indicators showing signs of recovery, labour market has slowly picked up with lower number of unemployment and increased in the number of employed persons. In the same vein, total hours worked increased while share of those employed less than 30 hours per week reduced. In overall, both labour demand and supply improved in the third quarter of 2020 with more job vacancies as compared to the previous quarter. In the meantime, the rise in hours worked indicated that more people were returning to work as businesses and organisations reopened. While the businesses adjust their operation strategy, employees also need to adapt with the new normal. All of these would have an impact to the overall labour productivity.

Nevertheless, towards the end of September this year, the new cases of COVID-19 increased significantly, reaching four digits by the end of October, resulting in the third and the biggest wave of infections in the country. To ease the spread of COVID-19, the Government has implemented targeted CMCO and Enhanced MCO in the high-risk states, districts and sub-districts to flatten the curve of infections. In this regards, it is foreseen that the labour market will faced some challenges in the forthcoming months.

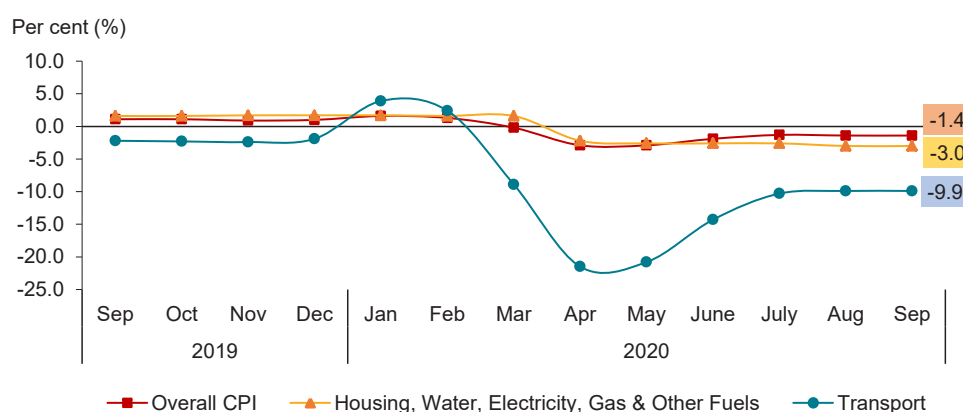
Thus, it is hoped that the predicaments will be cushioned through the Government's pre-emptive actions of introducing a comprehensive stimulus packages in protecting the most vulnerable groups, retaining and creating jobs as well as supporting the SMEs.

Consumer Price Index

Malaysia's Consumer Price Index (CPI) is still facing negative inflation in September 2020, a decrease of 1.4 percent year on year, the same pace as in a month earlier. It is the seventh straight month with a negative trend since the COVID-19 crisis, albeit at a slightly improved level from prior as the economy recovers slowly from the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and improved global oil prices.

In September 2020, the CPI index point declined to 120.1 as against 121.8 in the same month of the preceding year (**Chart 29**). The decrease in the overall index was attributed by the decline in Transport (-9.9%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-3.0%) which contributed 38.4 per cent to overall weight.

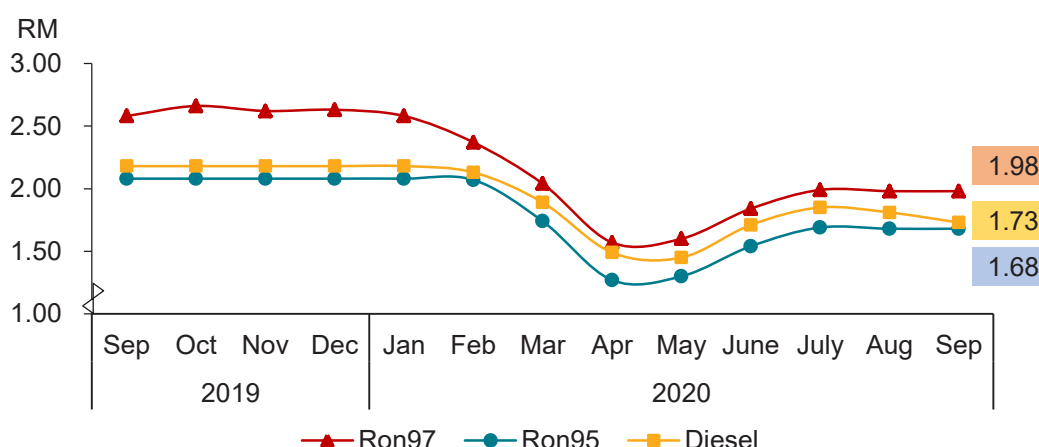
Chart 29 : Overall CPI, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Transport (Year on Year), September 2019 - September 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The decrease in the index of Transport was attributed by the lower average price of Unleaded Petrol RON95 in September 2020 to RM1.68 per litre as compared to RM2.08 in September 2019. In addition, the average price of Unleaded Petrol RON97 decreased to RM1.98 per litre as compared to RM2.58, while the average price of Diesel declined to RM1.73 per litre from RM2.18 in the corresponding month of the preceding year (**Chart 30**).

Chart 30 : Average Price of Fuel, September 2019 - September 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Similarly, the decrease in the index of Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels was due to the effect of discounts given on electricity bills for domestic consumption as announced by the Government.

In contrast, Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages which contributed 29.5 per cent of CPI increased by 1.4 per cent to 135.1 as compared to 133.2 in corresponding month of the preceding year (**Table 4**). The increase was driven by the subgroup of Vegetables (5.1%), Food Products not elsewhere classified (2.7%). At the same time, other subgroups that also increased were Fruits (1.8%), Oil & Fats (1.7%) and Meat (1.0%).

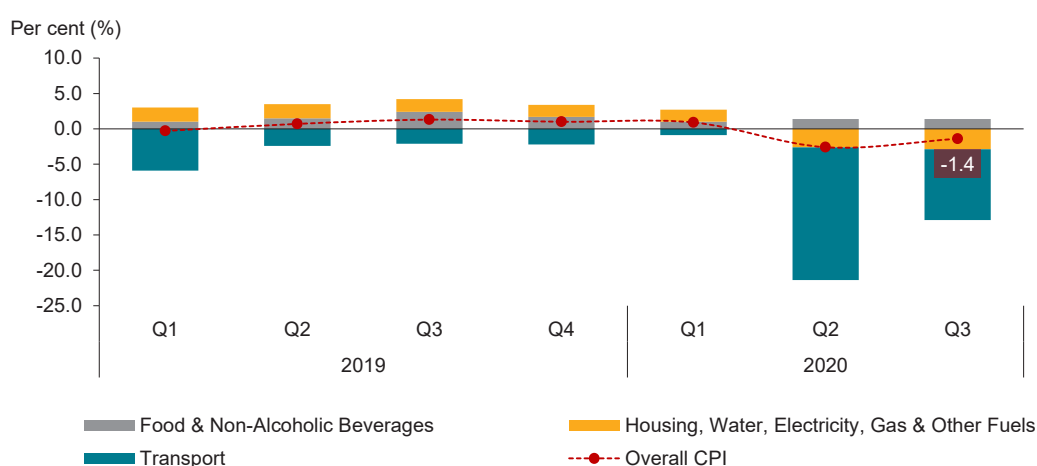
Table 4 : Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, September 2020 (Percentage Change)

Main Groups	Weight	Year on Year (%) September 2020
Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	29.5	1.4
Food	28.4	1.4
Food at Home	16.9	1.2
Rice Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	0.8
Meat	2.5	1.0
Fish & Seafood	4.0	0.6
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	-2.5
Oil & Fats	0.6	1.7
Fruits	1.2	1.8
Vegetables	2.1	5.1
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	-0.7
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	2.7
Food Away From Home	11.5	1.9
Coffee, Tea, Cocoa & Non-Alcoholic Beverages	1.1	0.2

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In the third quarter of 2020, the CPI decreased 1.4 per cent to 120.0 as compared to 121.7 in the same quarter of the previous year. The decline was reflected by the index of Transport (-10.0%) and Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-2.9%). Conversely, the Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages group still showed a positive inflation rate by 1.4 percent (**Chart 31**).

Chart 31 : Consumer Price Index (Year on Year), Q3 2019 - Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

On a quarterly basis, the CPI increased 1.5 per cent as against to the second quarter of 2020.

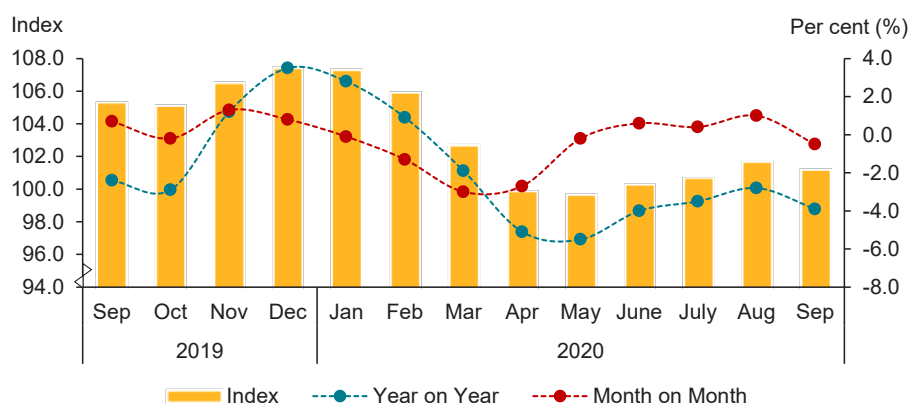
The headline inflation is expected to remain trapped in a negative rate for the rest of 2020. The contraction was due to lower pump prices on account of weaker global crude oil prices as well as the discount given on electricity bills by the Government.

Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

The PPI of local production which measures inflation from the perspective of costs to industry or producers of products. In September 2020, the PPI local production remained at a downward trend by recording negative rate of 3.9 per cent as compared to negative 2.8 per cent in August 2020. The decrease in the overall index was attributed by the decline in the index of Mining (-43.2%), Manufacturing (-1.3%) and Electricity & gas supply (-0.9%). However, Malaysia's Crude palm oil prices have shown a significant uptrend and lead to the increase in the index of Agriculture, forestry & fishing by 19.3 per cent. The Water supply index also showed an increase of 1.0 per cent.

On a monthly basis, the PPI local production edged down by 0.5 per cent in September 2020 after recording an increase of 1.0 per cent in August 2020. The decrease was mainly due to the decline in the index of Mining (-9.1%) and Manufacturing (-0.2%). While, the index of Agriculture, forestry & fishing, Water supply and Electricity & gas supply rose 2.5 per cent, 0.3 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively. (**Chart 32**)

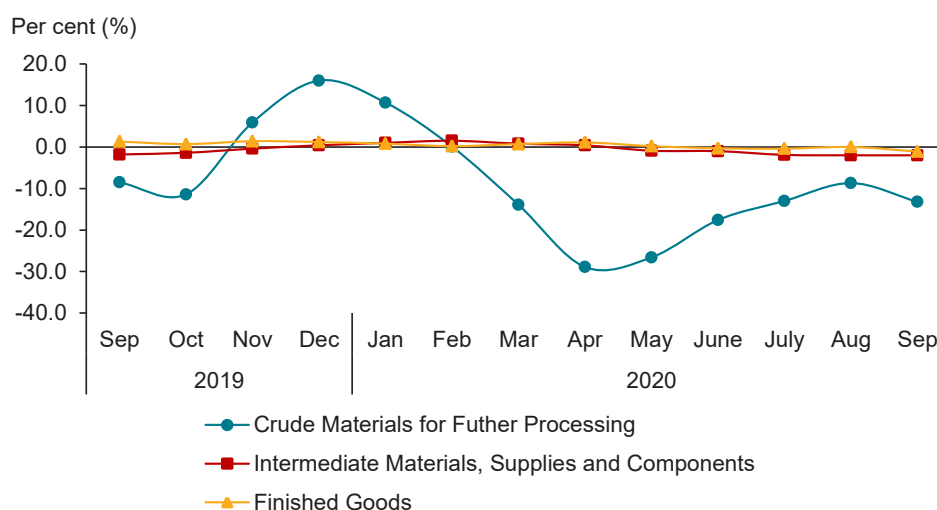
Chart 32 : Producer Price Index, September 2019 – September 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

By stage of processing, the PPI local production covers Crude materials for further processing (weight : 16.1%), Intermediate materials, supplies & components (weight : 56.1%) and Finished goods (weight: 27.5%). As compared to the same month a year ago, all stages of processing recorded a decrease in September 2020. Crude materials for further processing slipped by 13.2 per cent followed by Intermediate materials, supplies & components (-2.0%) and Finished goods (-1.1%) (**Chart 33**).

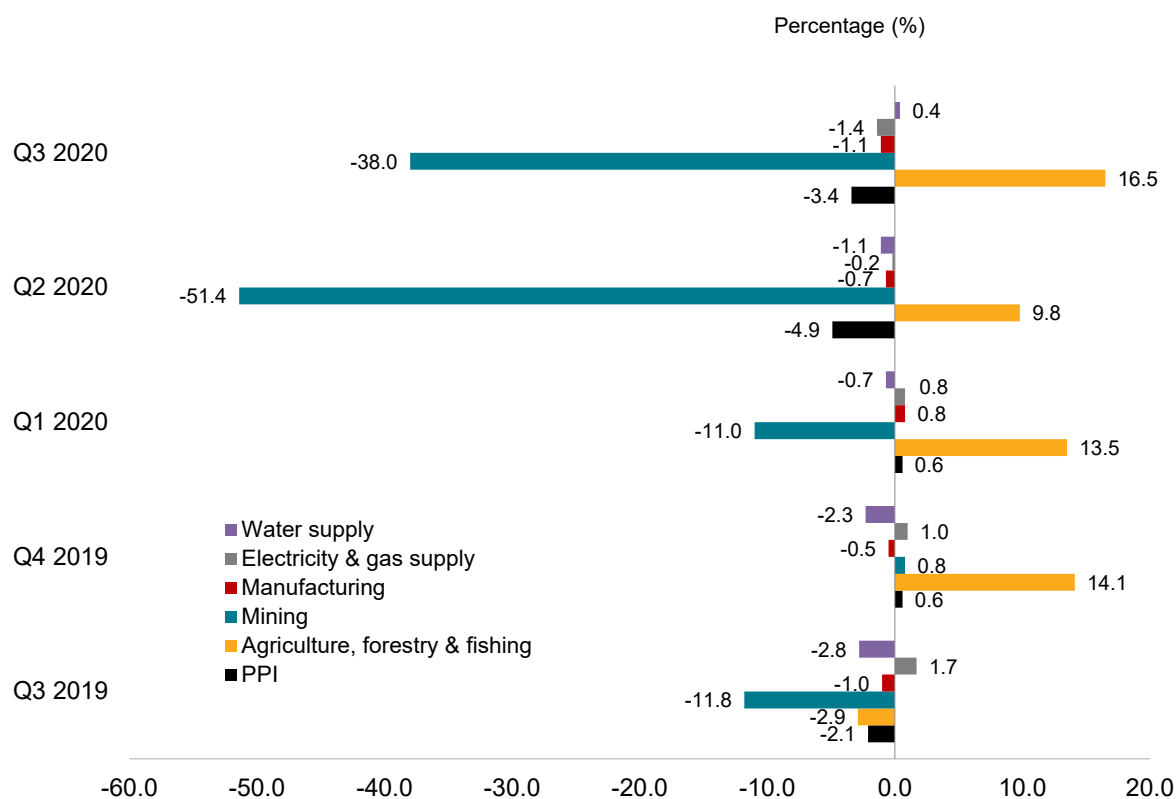
Chart 33 : Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year on Year), September 2019 – September 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

PPI local production for the third quarter of 2020 recorded a decrease of 3.4 per cent to 101.2 as compared to 104.8 in the same quarter of the previous year. The decline was contributed by the index of Mining (-38.0%), Electricity & gas supply (-1.4%) and Manufacturing (-1.1%). Meanwhile, the index of Agriculture, forestry & fishing and Water supply recorded an increase of 16.5 per cent and 0.4 per cent. However, on a quarterly basis, the PPI local production increased 1.2 per cent as compared to a decline of 5.0 per cent recorded in the second quarter of 2020 (**Chart 34**).

Chart 34 : Quarterly Producer Price Index, Q3 2019 – Q3 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Overall, the PPI local production declined in September 2020 after recording an increase in the price index from May to August 2020 due to fluctuations in crude oil prices. However, based on the 2021 Economic Outlook by the Ministry of Finance stated that the PPI is expected to strengthen in 2021 in line with the recovery prospects for domestic and global.

KEY POINTS

Malaysia's 2021 Budget was tabled on 6 November 2020 by Finance Minister with a total expenditure at RM322.5 billion, almost RM8 billion more than the 2020 Budget (RM314.7 Billion). This Budget consist the largest expenditure in the history of Malaysia. Year 2021 is the first year of the 12th Malaysia Plan thus, the 2021 Budget emphasizes on strategic measures on four broad areas in terms of caring for the people, steering the economy, ensuring sustainable living and enhancing public service delivery.

The 2021 Budget is basically from the continuation of the PRIHATIN, PRIHATIN SME PLUS, PENJANA and KITA PRIHATIN stimulus packages (**Exhibit 5**). From the total of RM322.5 billion, RM236.5 billion is allocated for operating expenditure, RM69 billion for the national development while RM17 billion for the COVID -19 funds.

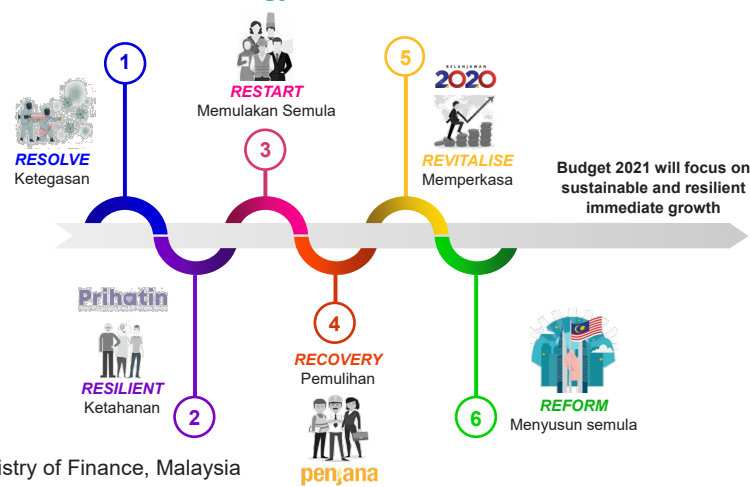
Exhibit 5 : Measures Under the Economic Stimulus Package



Source: Ministry of Finance, Malaysia

While curbing the COVID-19 outbreak, the government has implemented a unique 6R Strategy, comprising six stages of Resolve, Resilient, Restart, Recovery, Revitalise and Reform and introduced four stimulus packages to reduce burden due to pandemic. The budget 2021 is introduced during the fifth stage of "Revitalise" in the 6R strategy to revitalise post-crisis economic growth (**Exhibit 6**).

Exhibit 6 : 6R Strategy for Resilient and Sustainable Growth



Source: Ministry of Finance, Malaysia

The 2021 Budget themed "Resilient as one, together we Triumph" (Teguh kita, Menang Bersama) and proactive measures taken by the Government through various economic stimulus packages, supported by a better projected global economic growth of 5.2 per cent is expected to boost Malaysia's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2021 with growth range between 6.5 to 7.5 per cent.

Budget 2021 is comprehensive and covers all walks of life, among them households B40, M40, workers in various fields, youth, women, small and large traders. It is carefully compiled to ensure the survival of the people and the resilience of the economy. To achieve the Wellbeing of Rakyat's goals, the government outlined five strategies namely the COVID-19 Pandemic and Public Health; Safeguarding Welfare of Vulnerable Groups; Generate and Retain Jobs; Prioritize the Inclusiveness Agenda and Ensuring the Wellbeing of Rakyat.

Improvement of Financial Assistance to the people such as increasing the rate of monthly welfare assistance to senior citizens, disabled people and poor family Children's Assistance shows that the well-being of rakyat remains the main focus of the government. The allocations and incentives announced by the government are the best for being able to implement even amid the uncertainties triggered by the spread of COVID-19 worldwide. There are several segments that are given importance in budget 2021 as shown in **Exhibit 7**.

Exhibit 7 : Budget 2021 Highlights



Source: Ministry of Finance, Malaysia

As the world continues to mitigate the social and economic risks brought about by COVID-19 pandemic, most countries have eased the lock down to allow for economic activities to progress. Therefore, economies around the world improved in the third quarter of 2020 compared to the previous quarter. As of the third quarter of the year, Malaysia has undergone six months of MCO, adjusting from total movement restrictions to CMCO and subsequent recovery phase since June 2020. In line with the global recovery as well as the RMCO in the country, Malaysia's GDP decreased at a slower pace of 2.7 per cent from the double-digit decline 17.1 per cent in the second quarter of 2020. The uncertainty of the economy is evident with the fluctuation in the monthly GDP, where GDP for July posted a lower decline, further contracted in August and subsequently improved to a smaller negative in September.

The performance in the third quarter was impelled by the Manufacturing sector which rebounded from a double-digit negative growth in the previous quarter, supported by the subsectors of Electrical, electronic & optical and vegetable and animal oils & fats and food processing products. This was also reflected by the improvement of IPI which was backed by the Manufacturing index. Along the same line, during the quarter, the capacity utilisation of the sector surged by 11.9 percentage points to 71.2 per cent. The substantial increase of capacity utilisation was led by Electrical and electronics; Food, beverage and tobacco; and Petroleum, chemical, rubber and plastic products. In the same manner, from the perspective of external sector, the third quarter of 2020 saw the exports of goods rebounded, driven by Electrical and electronic; Rubber gloves; and Palm Oil and palm oil-based products. In the meantime, gradual recovery of business activities was also observed as the performance of the other sectors registered slower decline compared to the previous quarter. Better labour market scenario was seen compared to the previous quarter with higher number of vacancies, resulting in increased in the number of employed persons and decline in unemployment. In spite of better performance during the quarter, businesses have yet to return to normal amidst numerous standard operating procedures, resulting in marginal increase of labour productivity per hour worked.

International border closure as well as households' precautionary sentiments have resulted in the unfavourable circumstance that lead to slower production activities, causing difficulties for certain industries to sustain economies of scale. As a consequence, this would also cause the increase in the input-output ratio or decrease in production efficiency. Simultaneously, a lower manufacturing sector capacity utilisation was observed for labour intensive subsectors namely Textile, wearing apparel, leather & footwear; Wood, furniture, paper products & printing; Non-metallic mineral products, basic metal & fabricated metal products; and Transport equipment and other manufactures as compared to technology-driven subsectors i.e. Electrical and electronic products and Petroleum and chemical products. Adding to this, the continuous decline in investments since 2019, precisely in machinery & equipment is a cause for concern as it may subdue the future production activities and subsequently will affect the potential output.

Malaysia has reached the third and the biggest wave of infections, reporting four digits of COVID-19 daily cases. As we go through this challenging situation, multiple initiatives have been introduced to stimulate the Malaysia's economy. Services sector which contributes more than 50 per cent to the economy can be leveraged upon to ensure a smooth growth trajectory. The most recent effort announced as a short term remedy to boost the tourism industry was the Green Zone Domestic Travel Bubble. The initiative which is set to restore people's confidence in travel is foreseen to benefit tourism related industries such as food & beverages and accommodations, retail and transportation as well as arts, entertainment & recreations.

In pushing forward the economy, the Government has taken the appropriate steps in sustaining Construction sector as this sector has high spill-over effects which will also create opportunity for growth of other sectors. The recently announced Budget 2021 has allocated RM69 billion to accelerate the expansion of the construction sector. Although focus has been given to mega projects especially in the civil engineering activity, assistance has also been poured to stimulate specialised construction activity which will benefit small-scale contractors.

Additionally, with the theme “Resilient as one, together we triumph”, Budget 2021 has also given greater emphasis on restoring businesses and livelihoods. Acknowledging the predicament of businesses, especially SMEs in this challenging time, allocations are also provided to selected entrepreneurs in the vulnerable groups. Among these initiatives are adoption of digital technologies in business activities, extension of micro credit, capacity building as well as upskilling and reskilling activities. Business community should leverage upon these opportunities to ensure the sustainability in the new normal. The much awaited Budget 2021 and proactive measures taken by the Government through various economic stimulus packages, supported by a better projected global economic growth of 5.2 per cent is expected to boost Malaysia’s GDP in 2021 with growth between 6.5 to 7.5 per cent. Moreover, the recent political changes in the USA is also expected to influence global and national economic recovery in the near term.

In relation to this, the latest LI released by DOSM indicates that Malaysia continues to chart economic recovery despite the challenging circumstances. This is supported by the findings of Business Tendency Statistics whereby businesses anticipate a better situation in the fourth quarter 2020 especially in the Manufacturing and Wholesale & Retail Trade sectors. However, the LI signal and business outlook may be compromised by the rising number of COVID-19 cases and extension of CMCO to date.



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019				2020									DATA SOURCE
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
Constant 2015 Prices ²	RM Million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
COMMODITIES															
RUBBER															
Production															
Rubber	Tonne	61,731.0	48,528.0	53,019.0	58,437.0	66,259.0	49,894.0	34,506.0	34,616.0	21,044.0	33,531.0	41,801.0	44,543.0	46,187.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Prices															
SMR 20	RM/Kg	5.51	5.37	5.66	5.96	5.90	5.50	5.17	4.73	4.70	4.84	4.98	5.39	5.59	Malaysian Rubber Board
Scrap	RM/Kg	4.12	4.00	4.21	4.52	4.51	4.15	3.88	3.29	3.27	3.41	3.55	3.96	4.20	Malaysian Rubber Board
Field Latex	RM/Kg	4.61	4.39	4.60	4.84	4.96	4.76	4.64	4.33	4.28	4.83	4.92	4.87	5.06	Malaysian Rubber Board
Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	4.38	4.26	4.41	4.55	4.60	4.57	4.36	4.13	4.32	4.80	4.67	4.68	4.85	Malaysian Rubber Board
Exports															
Natural Rubber [#]	Tonne	48,058.1	50,599.8	47,487.6	50,515.5	45,826.6	51,852.0	45,198.0	40,596.5	33,780.0	38,586.8	45,386.0	42,657.9	48,720.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
OIL PALM															
Exports															
Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,170,315.0	2,512,368.0	2,157,349.0	2,194,976.0	1,962,191.0	1,708,574.0	1,983,012.0	1,856,866.0	2,034,810.0	2,579,725.0	2,581,993.0	2,449,412.0	2,468,154.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Oil	Tonne	1,409,089.0	1,641,973.0	1,405,638.0	1,398,049.0	1,213,539.0	1,082,417.0	1,184,702.0	1,236,478.0	1,369,351.0	1,706,597.0	1,783,284.0	1,582,359.0	1,612,169.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	87,129.0	101,382.0	89,886.0	92,431.0	97,331.0	73,898.0	77,481.0	84,118.0	75,049.0	96,201.0	100,584.0	102,379.0	134,714.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
CRUDE PETROLEUM															
Prices															
Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	62.33	59.37	62.74	65.85	63.60	55.00	32.98	23.34	31.02	39.93	42.81	44.26	41.09	World Bank
Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	56.95	53.98	57.06	59.80	57.52	50.53	29.88	16.52	28.56	38.30	40.75	42.36	39.60	World Bank
Exports															
Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	710.8	895.4	1,070.5	1,156.7	976.8	785.2	1,200.5	799.2	777.4	931.4	1,552.1	1,626.2	1,249.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	2,172.8	2,275.8	2,440.0	2,779.6	2,695.3	2,279.4	3,704.7	3,397.2	2,856.1	3,097.4	3,581.5	2,602.0	2,022.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Imports															
Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	1,179.6	762.8	532.4	1,266.1	1,769.1	1,041.9	2,158.0	766.2	695.4	678.3	1,449.3	846.2	534.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	2,739.3	2,582.2	3,488.9	2,499.3	2,554.5	2,968.9	3,155.1	2,762.0	1,972.2	3,606.0	3,210.2	2,581.2	5,026.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
Exports															
Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	'000 Tonne	1,952.8	2,300.5	2,101.3	2,320.8	2,587.2	2,182.5	2,213.9	1,884.6	1,553.0	1,721.7	1,977.1	2,046.1	1,938.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR															
MANUFACTURING															
Industrial Production Index	Point	122.1	124.5	121.3	122.7	123.1	115.0	113.8	73.1	92.8	127.1	127.4	124.7	127.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Sales	RM '000	116,845,280.5	119,356,904.3	117,361,545.1	119,150,932.2	117,991,922.2	111,240,489.3	110,091,395.0	75,754,208.7	89,477,287.8	116,788,910.8	119,161,841.4	118,446,194.1	121,220,212.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Exports [#]	RM '000	67,051,327.9	78,022,297.7	68,755,048.4	72,922,901.1	71,034,031.0	63,116,465.2	67,621,737.1	55,374,761.6	54,208,078.5	72,475,135.7	80,978,664.0	68,555,693.1	77,984,975.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
CONSTRUCTION															
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	69	122	125	83	98	107	58	9	26	77	67	91	71	National Housing Department
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	133	219	190	146	229	183	191	113	182	225	268	221	201	National Housing Department
Prices															
Steel	RM per Tonne	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,384.01	2,384.01	2,376.60	2,376.60	Ministry of Works
Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.30	17.32	17.32	17.35	17.50	17.62	17.65	17.66	17.75	17.78	17.83	17.83	17.80	Ministry of Works
MINING AND QUARRYING															
Industrial Production Index	Point	91.1	99.2	104.1	103.1	103.9	96.1	98.6	79.8	80.1	82.0	85.7	85.9	82.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
UTILITIES															
Electricity															
Local Generation															
Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	13,785.4	13,916.0	13,530.6	13,605.0	13,848.6	13,226.5	13,186.2	11,376.8	12,947.4	12,976.7	13,544.2	13,937.5	13,427.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Private Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	177.2	183.5	191.6	191.9	198.0	188.5	194.9	185.7	176.9	174.2	177.8	175.5	183.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

p preliminary
1 latest data until June 2020
2 published data from January 2020
provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019				2020									DATA SOURCE
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT														
Constant 2015 Prices ²	-	-	-	-	3.0	6.2	-6.6	-28.7	-19.5	-3.4	-2.7	-3.6	-1.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
COMMODITIES														
RUBBER														
Production														
Rubber	28.4	-5.2	1.6	6.2	-12.9	-15.5	-31.1	2.0	-52.7	-8.9	-30.4	-22.7	-25.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Prices														
SMR 20	1.3	-1.2	11.1	14.9	7.6	-1.5	-12.7	-23.0	-24.9	-22.4	-14.3	-0.7	1.3	Malaysian Rubber Board
Scrap	2.3	-1.1	14.9	22.9	12.4	0.9	-14.3	-29.4	-31.4	-29.2	-21.3	-3.5	1.9	Malaysian Rubber Board
Field Latex	7.9	4.9	18.1	29.4	22.2	13.4	-5.4	-21.5	-18.0	-9.3	-3.0	3.0	9.8	Malaysian Rubber Board
Latex Concentrate	7.1	6.0	15.7	20.7	17.0	11.2	-8.0	-16.7	-10.7	-3.4	-1.8	6.5	10.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
Exports														
Natural Rubber [#]	-8.2	-6.6	-10.3	4.8	-8.0	26.2	-15.1	-27.4	-40.6	-29.3	-32.5	-23.7	1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
OIL PALM														
Exports														
Palm Oil Product	-3.9	5.7	3.8	5.2	-18.6	-16.4	-19.8	-19.6	-21.1	19.8	10.2	-3.3	13.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Oil	-13.0	4.0	2.2	1.1	-27.8	-18.3	-26.9	-25.3	-20.2	22.1	20.0	-8.9	14.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Kernel Oil	38.5	31.0	-9.9	51.0	16.5	-23.5	-4.0	-6.4	-22.2	9.5	15.8	9.5	54.6	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
CRUDE PETROLEUM														
Prices														
Crude Oil, Brent	-21.0	-26.2	-3.7	16.6	7.3	-14.2	-50.3	-67.2	-56.0	-36.9	-33.1	-25.3	-34.1	World Bank
Crude Oil, WTI	-18.9	-23.7	0.7	22.2	11.6	-8.0	-48.6	-74.1	-53.1	-30.0	-29.2	-22.8	-30.5	World Bank
Exports														
Crude Petroleum [#]	-38.1	-40.8	-5.7	-23.2	-22.0	-19.1	2.0	-10.0	-29.6	-31.9	68.6	73.6	75.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products [#]	-13.4	-13.0	-4.3	35.3	51.1	26.9	60.4	24.0	14.7	29.3	46.6	3.7	-6.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Imports														
Crude Petroleum [#]	202.5	-18.2	-14.9	41.8	47.9	-4.1	96.2	-42.9	-42.2	-26.5	5.5	4.5	-54.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products [#]	-1.2	-25.9	4.8	0.0	2.5	75.6	11.8	-6.9	-30.8	47.7	32.7	13.6	83.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
Exports														
Liquefied Natural Gas [#]	15.7	1.2	-16.6	3.3	-5.6	25.9	0.0	-17.3	-20.6	-10.2	-8.2	11.7	-0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR														
MANUFACTURING														
Industrial Production Index	2.5	2.3	2.7	3.4	2.2	6.2	-4.1	-37.2	-22.6	4.7	2.9	2.2	4.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Sales	1.6	1.6	2.1	3.9	2.4	7.6	-3.0	-33.0	-20.4	4.2	1.9	1.6	3.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Exports [#]	-4.8	-4.2	-2.7	4.2	0.4	11.6	-6.2	-24.4	-23.8	13.1	4.7	-0.1	16.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
CONSTRUCTION														
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	30.2	50.6	81.2	38.3	-10.1	75.4	-32.6	-90.6	-72.3	32.8	-44.6	-9.0	2.9	National Housing Department
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	-2.2	18.4	24.2	-7.6	42.2	16.6	29.9	-5.8	31.9	81.5	43.3	8.3	51.1	National Housing Department
Prices														
Steel	-0.8	-0.8	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	Ministry of Works
Cement	-2.1	-0.9	-0.9	-0.6	0.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.9	Ministry of Works
MINING AND QUARRYING														
Industrial Production Index	-2.6	-6.9	0.5	-4.9	-3.9	6.1	-6.5	-19.6	-22.2	-17.1	-3.0	-6.7	-9.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
UTILITIES														
Electricity														
Local Generation														
Public Installations ^p	4.4	0.1	1.2	0.5	-0.6	6.2	-8.7	-19.8	-10.8	-2.9	-5.4	-1.7	-2.6	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
Private Installations ^p	14.6	3.5	7.1	-1.4	9.0	17.8	7.2	3.4	-4.5	-4.8	-0.1	-0.6	3.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas

Note:

p preliminary
 1 latest data until June 2020
 2 published data from January 2020
 # provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2020
 n.a. not available
 - not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019				2020									DATA SOURCE
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
Local Consumption															
Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	9,624.8	9,867.0	9,579.1	9,650.8	9,609.0	9,221.4	8,668.5	7,071.8	7,467.5	8,550.4	9,195.6	9,386.3	9,354.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	2,734.7	2,677.5	2,641.8	2,725.0	2,873.8	2,872.5	2,888.8	3,150.1	3,953.9	3,022.5	3,009.4	2,994.5	2,906.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
SERVICES															
Wholesale & Retail Trade															
Volume Index															
Wholesale Trade Index	Point	136.0	134.6	129.3	131.4	131.8	124.8	123.8	88.5	99.1	119.8	121.5	127.5	131.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Retail Trade Index	Point	134.8	139.5	143.3	149.6	147.7	141.4	126.8	82.6	109.7	130.4	138.8	139.0	134.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle Index	Point	97.5	103.7	105.2	102.8	104.3	99.3	89.3	6.3	54.6	103.8	116.5	112.3	112.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle															
Vehicle Production															
Passenger	Unit	42,369	52,191	43,300	40,274	42,527	37,893	21,087	240	12,022	43,405	44,828	47,934	49,966	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	2,732	3,584	3,217	3,025	2,889	2,478	1,570	35	264	1,639	2,803	2,294	2,021	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	45,101	55,775	46,517	43,299	45,416	40,371	22,657	275	12,286	45,044	47,631	50,228	51,987	Malaysian Automotive Association
Vehicle Sales															
Passenger	Unit	40,267	48,987	47,754	49,318	39,127	36,702	20,260	131	20,456	40,944	52,119	47,591	51,422	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	4,399	4,883	4,830	5,524	3,496	3,701	2,218	10	2,504	3,751	5,433	5,209	5,022	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	44,666	53,870	52,584	54,842	42,623	40,403	22,478	141	22,960	44,695	57,552	52,800	56,444	Malaysian Automotive Association
New Vehicles Registration	Number	95,984	108,730	102,494	112,317	106,067	104,735	59,315	1,570	59,820	102,147	125,666	111,514	122,867	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Tourism															
Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	1,997,093	2,031,198	1,969,315	1,991,068	2,164,459	1,397,912	671,084	7,546	5,411	6,585	n.a	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
Finance															
Money Supply															
M1	RM Million	434,260.0	435,747.0	438,099.1	452,559.5	449,232.1	444,417.8	461,694.5	466,194.3	479,419.8	488,233.2	497,168.9	502,304.0	513,225.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
M2	RM Million	1,904,683.4	1,922,422.5	1,923,912.4	1,950,567.9	1,950,873.0	1,948,485.9	1,960,826.9	1,986,579.5	2,000,159.8	2,014,091.4	2,024,041.6	2,026,995.3	2,033,284.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
M3	RM Million	1,916,354.0	1,934,741.9	1,934,899.7	1,961,553.9	1,961,429.7	1,958,708.1	1,968,375.0	1,994,098.6	2,006,707.6	2,019,910.8	2,029,668.0	2,031,377.1	2,038,661.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	1,747,492.1	1,751,687.9	1,759,123.6	1,771,589.1	1,770,493.1	1,774,653.5	1,783,587.8	1,785,015.5	1,789,165.1	1,799,837.1	1,806,086.4	1,814,666.0	1,824,131.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,142,054.6	1,142,488.2	1,146,451.9	1,153,597.1	1,150,505.1	1,151,857.4	1,159,220.2	1,159,471.8	1,160,302.1	1,161,464.1	1,159,093.5	1,162,032.4	1,165,459.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	598,726.6	602,324.7	605,791.6	611,068.4	613,135.5	615,696.9	618,050.4	619,096.9	622,394.3	631,742.5	640,193.1	645,405.1	651,361.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	6,711.0	6,875.0	6,880.2	6,923.6	6,852.5	7,099.2	6,317.2	6,446.8	6,468.7	6,630.5	6,799.8	7,228.5	7,310.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	1,974,751.5	1,984,156.1	1,980,524.9	2,000,373.3	1,986,937.3	1,992,909.9	2,009,948.9	2,019,540.1	2,017,510.2	2,045,785.0	2,053,677.8	2,061,913.6	2,076,579.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,344,629.8	1,352,420.0	1,357,902.5	1,370,541.0	1,362,598.9	1,362,944.2	1,381,635.0	1,385,671.8	1,387,826.5	1,399,879.4	1,409,886.6	1,412,246.9	1,417,082.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	607,320.3	608,534.9	599,908.4	606,596.5	600,990.3	606,022.4	605,251.6	610,852.4	607,232.7	623,928.6	621,063.3	627,648.9	637,475.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	22,801.4	23,201.2	22,713.9	23,235.7	23,348.2	23,943.3	23,062.2	23,015.9	22,451.0	21,976.9	22,727.9	22,017.9	22,021.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	1,013,147.4	1,011,160.5	1,001,895.8	1,002,298.4	1,003,973.0	1,008,272.2	992,019.2	988,327.1	984,279.2	990,468.2	984,130.2	985,947.7	985,552.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	587,610.8	588,526.9	586,250.5	587,253.7	591,542.4	592,294.3	589,186.3	587,448.1	590,238.5	588,657.4	587,788.8	586,328.7	588,252.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	410,731.9	407,522.4	400,867.6	399,767.9	396,844.5	400,216.0	387,852.6	385,323.3	378,801.4	386,817.4	380,679.8	384,308.8	382,597.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	14,804.7	15,111.1	14,777.7	15,276.9	15,586.1	15,761.9	14,980.4	15,555.6	15,239.3	14,993.4	15,661.6	15,310.2	14,702.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits	RM Million	167,115.6	167,489.8	168,329.4	169,974.8	172,797.0	175,413.4	182,362.4	192,707.2	196,447.0	199,549.7	203,253.5	202,819.5	206,825.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	122,706.0	123,107.9	123,447.7	124,749.7	126,434.4	127,811.4	131,934.8	137,678.4	140,576.9	143,138.6	145,717.7	145,746.6	148,421.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	44,409.6	44,381.9	44,881.7	45,225.1	46,362.6	47,601.9	50,427.6	55,028.8	55,870.1	56,411.1	57,535.9	57,072.9	58,403.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
Commercial Banks	%	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	%	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Lending Rate (BLR)	%	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	%	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

^p preliminary

¹ latest data until June 2020

² published data from January 2020

provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2020

n.a. not available

- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019				2020									DATA SOURCE
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
Local Consumption														
Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^p	2.4	-0.7	0.5	-0.5	-2.0	5.2	-13.3	-29.2	-25.0	-8.3	-7.3	-5.1	-2.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
Domestic and Public Lighting ^p	6.7	3.6	4.1	1.7	4.7	2.4	5.1	6.5	39.6	6.7	5.9	5.3	6.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
SERVICES														
Wholesale & Retail Trade														
Volume Index														
Wholesale Trade Index	5.0	4.4	4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	-2.5	-27.5	-23.3	-7.7	-4.0	-3.4	-3.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Retail Trade Index	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	-7.5	-36.0	-18.0	-11.2	-5.2	-2.5	0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle Index	4.5	3.3	3.2	4.4	0.9	3.6	-14.4	-93.6	-49.9	-4.6	1.8	0.9	15.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle														
Vehicle Production														
Passenger	27.2	10.1	-7.9	5.1	-15.9	3.2	-54.4	-99.5	-75.2	24.9	-2.0	8.0	17.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	-26.0	-17.6	-1.6	-25.6	-25.1	-22.3	-54.3	-99.0	-91.1	-29.4	-11.4	-13.0	-26.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	21.9	7.7	-7.5	2.1	-16.6	1.1	-54.4	-99.5	-76.1	21.5	-2.6	6.9	15.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
Vehicle Sales														
Passenger	49.0	15.6	10.1	16.2	-11.6	-0.1	-59.6	-99.7	-63.4	6.1	12.8	1.7	27.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	4.3	-0.5	-1.7	-4.1	-16.5	19.9	-52.6	-99.8	-48.5	-6.5	16.5	19.9	14.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	43.0	14.0	8.9	13.8	-12.0	1.5	-59.0	-99.7	-62.2	5.0	13.2	3.2	26.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
New Vehicles Registration	21.3	6.2	11.6	16.8	-7.4	-46.9	-47.0	-98.6	-49.9	26.6	11.2	3.4	28.0	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Tourism														
Tourist Arrivals ¹	-4.8	-3.5	-1.0	-15.4	-1.4	-35.5	-71.3	-99.7	-99.7	-99.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
Finance														
Money Supply														
M1	4.8	4.8	4.7	5.8	4.9	5.2	7.9	9.6	10.3	13.1	15.7	17.8	18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
M2	3.8	3.2	2.8	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
M3	3.9	3.4	2.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.1	6.9	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Loans in Banking System	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	8.7	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-3.3	1.7	0.5	3.7	1.6	7.0	-5.1	-3.3	-2.7	-0.8	2.0	6.9	8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	4.2	3.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	1.3	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	4.4	5.1	4.8	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	12.5	12.4	10.0	8.2	7.2	6.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	5.2	3.7	4.4	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-17.1	-12.5	-17.6	-13.6	-14.1	-12.5	-11.8	-11.6	-14.8	-15.7	-7.5	-7.9	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	5.9	5.3	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	-0.3	-1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-1.5	-2.1	-2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	0.9	-0.1	-0.7	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	14.5	14.3	12.2	9.4	7.1	6.0	1.1	-2.3	-2.9	-2.1	-4.4	-4.8	-6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	-7.3	-0.2	-7.6	-5.1	-4.1	-3.6	-7.3	-0.9	-4.9	-7.0	0.9	3.5	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits	7.1	7.0	7.1	8.0	6.6	8.0	12.8	17.3	18.0	21.0	22.6	21.4	23.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	6.4	6.5	6.5	7.3	6.0	7.3	11.1	14.3	15.4	18.0	19.4	18.8	21.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	9.2	8.4	8.9	9.9	8.4	9.9	17.3	25.7	25.2	29.6	31.3	28.5	31.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.5	-0.8	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending/ Financing Rate														
Commercial Banks	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.6	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.1	-1.2	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-0.9	-1.0	-1.0	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.3	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.5	-0.7	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Lending Rate (BLR)	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.4	-0.7	-0.7	-0.9	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks														
Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.5	-0.7	-0.8	-1.0	-1.0	-1.2	-1.2	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary
1 latest data until June 2020
2 published data from January 2020
provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019				2020									DATA SOURCE
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
Commercial Banks	%	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Approved by Sector															
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	644.7	729.0	1,206.8	776.2	628.0	349.6	287.8	205.6	349.5	146.5	292.1	388.7	238.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	289.6	132.2	246.7	69.0	224.5	475.6	92.9	46.7	500.8	159.2	35.4	37.2	246.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM Million	3,202.5	3,161.4	2,660.6	4,924.6	2,956.2	2,618.4	3,134.1	2,388.0	2,115.7	3,363.8	2,433.1	1,556.1	1,790.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services	RM Million	6,709.0	5,866.0	8,517.1	6,860.5	6,546.2	6,315.4	6,554.6	8,727.1	6,331.4	8,797.0	6,140.9	6,421.1	8,315.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	RM Million	2,696.0	2,184.2	2,764.2	1,777.6	1,623.0	1,856.8	1,746.8	824.0	1,198.9	1,581.4	2,270.0	1,999.5	2,205.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estate	RM Million	3,195.6	1,982.4	2,037.6	2,902.2	1,618.7	1,656.7	1,737.4	1,334.5	1,060.6	1,714.9	996.8	1,026.5	874.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	RM Million	16,935.2	19,573.8	17,798.8	16,267.9	15,737.9	15,860.9	13,870.6	4,321.9	6,602.6	13,862.2	19,311.3	19,215.9	21,126.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sector	RM Million	13.7	298.6	420.1	157.1	204.0	691.7	104.8	344.7	26.4	618.7	511.2	57.3	120.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total	RM Million	33,686.2	33,927.6	35,651.8	33,735.1	29,538.5	29,825.2	27,529.1	18,192.5	18,185.8	30,243.7	31,990.8	30,702.4	34,917.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Disbursed by Sector															
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	3,475.6	2,969.1	3,405.2	6,270.1	3,628.9	3,279.8	3,391.6	3,060.1	2,832.6	3,137.6	3,364.9	2,964.2	3,080.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	956.7	430.6	874.2	1,374.4	374.2	1,045.7	662.4	543.7	442.1	285.5	354.8	289.1	350.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM Million	20,615.3	21,762.0	21,454.8	28,435.0	21,365.4	20,342.0	21,756.5	20,858.2	19,559.7	22,116.2	20,496.8	18,274.7	19,894.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services	RM Million	31,667.0	30,742.7	31,799.9	36,291.1	34,787.3	31,585.6	38,586.1	27,876.1	27,255.5	37,287.1	32,867.2	27,403.0	32,066.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	RM Million	7,176.2	7,247.2	7,085.2	8,665.0	7,708.2	6,276.5	7,172.5	5,020.9	4,710.7	6,614.0	6,040.1	5,075.7	7,020.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estate	RM Million	5,630.1	3,708.3	4,448.3	6,655.7	3,852.7	3,857.2	4,700.2	2,796.5	2,635.0	3,784.2	3,434.2	3,112.0	3,821.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	RM Million	26,940.8	30,477.9	28,940.3	30,439.1	30,795.4	27,043.4	24,454.7	11,606.7	16,702.0	25,547.5	30,985.9	29,398.5	30,235.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sector	RM Million	3,045.7	2,399.6	1,916.6	2,583.4	2,041.6	1,844.4	2,943.1	2,723.8	2,458.7	3,783.9	2,460.1	2,676.9	3,613.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total	RM Million	99,507.5	99,737.3	99,924.4	120,714.0	104,553.7	95,274.6	103,667.1	74,486.0	76,596.2	102,556.1	100,004.1	89,194.1	100,082.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Disbursed by Purpose															
Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	3,134.3	3,762.7	3,631.3	3,552.2	3,834.7	3,093.9	2,431.1	147.8	1,143.0	2,424.6	4,135.3	3,825.6	4,224.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Personal Uses	RM Million	2,939.8	3,257.2	3,177.2	3,128.7	3,000.0	3,017.4	2,978.0	1,107.8	1,312.8	2,388.4	2,848.0	2,815.1	2,998.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Credit Cards	RM Million	12,345.4	12,945.4	12,960.3	14,392.9	13,525.0	11,467.7	10,103.2	6,543.8	9,116.9	10,738.3	11,980.2	12,037.2	11,889.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3	4.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	RM Million	26,940.8	30,477.9	28,940.3	30,439.1	30,795.4	27,043.4	24,454.7	11,606.7	16,702.0	25,547.5	30,985.9	29,398.5	30,235.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	94,583.8	94,569.6	92,496.2	92,040.7	92,178.3	91,934.1	93,176.8	92,886.7	93,075.0	93,253.8	92,093.1	92,284.1	93,085.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector															
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	1,143.4	1,139.0	1,149.4	1,092.7	1,096.5	1,197.3	1,223.0	1,235.8	1,243.1	1,225.5	1,219.8	1,412.5	1,392.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	504.0	468.7	454.6	449.7	446.4	271.6	274.1	267.0	267.5	264.8	263.6	262.6	261.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based)	RM Million	3,889.5	3,917.2	3,793.1	3,504.7	3,452.3	3,707.6	3,880.8	3,910.6	4,264.8	3,873.4	3,856.0	3,849.0	3,995.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	169.2	168.3	168.5	135.6	135.6	136.6	123.1	121.4	121.1	110.6	96.6	96.4	96.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants & Hotels	RM Million	2,415.0	2,418.2	2,390.3	2,180.8	2,226.6	2,229.6	2,233.7	2,274.6	2,315.5	2,297.7	2,307.5	2,218.5	2,129.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	RM Million	2,501.5	2,712.8	2,673.0	2,723.2	2,852.0	2,757.0	2,640.5	2,639.5	2,559.3	2,374.8	2,358.9	2,339.6	2,386.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Transport, Storage and Communication	RM Million	2,257.7	2,238.8	2,229.5	1,935.0	1,935.0	2,030.9	2,034.5	2,026.4	1,742.6	1,807.2	1,868.1	1,821.5	1,887.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Finance, Insurance and Business Activities	RM Million	3,456.1	3,359.5	3,340.3	3,367.7	3,338.8	3,356.8	3,355.8	3,560.0	3,547.0	3,562.9	3,512.9	3,524.4	3,472.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Education, Health & Others	RM Million	380.8	382.6	384.6	461.1	464.1	468.7	470.6	485.5	519.7	510.2	519.2	519.4	509.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	RM Million	10,825.1	10,848.3	10,936.5	10,728.1	11,065.9	11,151.5	11,458.4	11,014.9	10,594.8	9,892.7	9,384.1	9,019.1	8,713.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sector n.e.c	RM Million	635.6	651.5	551.2	529.9	525.1	551.9	581.6	584.0	577.0	398.6	396.0	404.4	397.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans	RM Million	28,177.8	28,304.9	28,071.0	27,108.4	27,538.3	27,859.4	28,275.9	28,119.7	27,752.4	26,318.4	25,782.7	25,467.5	25,241.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
OTHERS															
LABOUR															
Labour Force	('000)	15,751.2	15,777.7	15,828.9	15,803.0	15,829.3	15,869.8	15,842.9	15,712.2	15,714.0	15,763.5	15,818.5	15,895.1	15,930.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Employed	('000)	15,229.9	15,265.6	15,315.0	15,286.0	15,317.6	15,344.5	15,232.4	14,933.4	14,887.9	14,990.2	15,073.4	15,153.5	15,193.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployed	('000)	521.4	512.1	513.9	517.0	511.7	525.2	610.5	778.8	826.1	773.2	745.1	741.6	737.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.7	68.7	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployment Rate	%	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Loss of Employment ²	Number of Cases	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	5,778	4,562	5,262	6,143	10,084	18,579	16,660	9,261	7,388	Social Security Organisation
COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
Local	Number	3,758	4,274	3,945	3,623	3,600	3,805	2,375	895	1,937	3,416	5,522	4,228	4,925	Companies Commission of Malaysia
Foreign	Number	5	3	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	4	1	5	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary
1 latest data until June 2020
2 published data from January 2020
provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019				2020									DATA SOURCE
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
Commercial Banks	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.5	-0.5	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	-0.3	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-0.4	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Approved by Sector														
Primary Agriculture	-25.8	-60.8	8.7	95.9	-42.3	11.6	-56.2	-68.7	-84.2	-70.2	-37.3	18.9	-63.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	509.7	70.7	-43.2	75.6	-54.2	432.1	243.2	-76.8	-20.5	-56.4	-92.1	-73.1	-14.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing	8.7	4.2	-4.3	85.0	38.8	32.5	22.6	16.3	-60.6	103.0	-36.3	-51.6	-44.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services	-44.8	-30.3	-8.2	-12.5	32.7	36.6	-29.1	4.0	-7.1	-14.9	-8.4	-11.4	23.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	55.4	-18.3	55.7	48.4	-13.6	-29.3	-44.0	-59.1	-42.7	-37.7	-15.0	-4.1	-18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estate	23.0	-22.7	6.4	-14.8	-12.0	79.5	8.5	-36.0	-53.1	-5.9	-52.9	-57.4	-72.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	3.0	-3.0	3.3	4.6	-13.2	16.8	-23.2	-77.9	-67.7	-20.1	-7.8	-3.4	24.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sector	-87.4	286.2	187.7	-40.7	-67.3	681.5	-59.7	17.6	-57.5	890.1	244.4	39.8	780.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total	-8.7	-12.8	2.8	7.6	-5.0	23.2	-22.5	-48.4	-54.4	-12.7	-14.3	-13.2	3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Disbursed by Sector														
Primary Agriculture	-10.5	-27.8	-7.1	61.2	-9.8	10.6	4.0	-10.3	-25.7	-18.7	8.4	-22.9	-11.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	39.2	-46.8	163.1	43.5	-1.7	310.8	-38.3	-21.6	-16.2	-41.6	-26.8	-45.0	-63.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing	4.8	-0.2	10.0	34.9	-2.6	13.7	-2.2	5.2	-9.9	16.6	-12.6	-10.1	-3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services	-10.7	-20.2	-16.8	-20.8	-6.5	13.3	12.5	-18.8	-12.2	28.4	-2.7	-19.0	1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	13.5	-10.5	4.5	8.4	4.7	16.6	-8.6	-32.8	-45.7	-17.4	-16.6	-35.7	-2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estate	-15.0	-23.9	21.7	6.0	-24.1	40.5	-35.8	-44.9	-47.9	-30.4	-5.2	-6.4	-32.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	3.3	5.9	4.8	0.8	-1.1	9.7	-18.4	-60.4	-43.2	-0.9	4.8	-0.2	12.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sector	-30.0	-1.6	-38.9	-29.3	-37.3	-24.0	-11.7	-15.5	-22.5	14.7	6.6	-8.7	18.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total	-3.5	-8.9	-2.9	0.7	-5.3	13.2	-5.2	-27.9	-25.9	8.1	-3.4	-12.7	0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Disbursed by Purpose														
Purchase of Passenger Cars	-3.1	6.4	16.2	14.1	5.6	6.5	-34.8	-95.9	-71.1	-23.8	6.9	4.8	34.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Personal Uses	4.1	4.6	14.9	3.6	4.3	33.0	4.2	-59.0	-55.1	-3.6	-10.6	-12.5	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Credit Cards	7.6	6.7	6.6	7.3	3.1	8.0	-18.1	-45.9	-28.2	-8.7	-5.4	-5.6	-3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	4.9	-37.6	-10.9	-1.5	140.1	0.9	-12.0	-29.2	-58.9	8.1	-46.4	-11.2	53.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	3.3	5.9	4.8	0.8	-1.1	9.7	-18.4	-60.4	-43.2	-0.9	4.8	-0.2	12.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	9.5	8.0	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.7	3.8	1.9	-0.9	-1.0	-2.1	-1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector														
Primary Agriculture	597.3	586.4	598.3	550.1	352.1	295.1	381.8	5.9	4.7	-1.5	-1.8	17.5	21.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	-15.8	-31.1	-28.7	-16.2	-17.0	-49.8	-51.4	-50.8	-50.6	-49.3	-49.3	-48.6	-48.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based)	34.0	36.4	45.7	40.1	36.9	51.3	55.2	60.5	71.7	12.9	6.2	-2.2	2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-11.7	-12.5	-12.8	27.3	27.6	21.6	9.4	9.8	7.8	-24.9	-34.0	-42.9	-43.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants & Hotels	-5.2	-5.1	-4.1	-5.4	-5.4	-6.5	-5.3	-5.4	0.2	2.3	2.4	-5.2	-11.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	10.4	16.4	15.5	11.6	15.5	-9.2	5.8	6.9	9.3	-2.2	-5.9	-8.7	-4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Transport, Storage and Communication	-8.7	-7.9	-6.0	-15.8	-11.0	-7.4	-7.3	-9.9	-25.4	-22.4	-18.7	-20.4	-16.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Finance, Insurance and Business Activities	-5.3	-6.8	-6.4	-10.3	-10.5	-9.9	-7.1	-4.9	-6.7	0.5	1.4	5.3	0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Education, Health & Others	0.1	-0.8	-1.5	-4.4	-2.0	-2.0	0.6	1.6	9.5	37.7	39.6	42.3	33.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	4.6	5.7	5.2	8.1	10.8	9.1	14.2	11.1	4.9	-3.6	-10.1	-14.1	-19.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sector n.e.c	-11.3	-10.2	-24.3	-27.0	-28.2	-24.0	-18.2	-17.1	-18.5	-43.5	-45.4	-43.6	-37.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans	7.4	8.0	8.5	7.4	8.7	6.5	11.8	7.3	5.1	-3.3	-6.6	-8.8	-10.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
OTHERS														
LABOUR														
Labour Force	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Employed	2.0	2.2	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	-1.0	-1.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployed	1.0	-0.2	-0.4	0.5	-0.8	1.7	17.1	48.8	58.9	48.3	42.0	42.6	41.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Force Participation Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Loss of Employment ²	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	15.6	60.2	67.4	72.0	221.5	649.8	316.6	218.6	135.9	Social Security Organisation
COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
Local	1.6	-9.2	0.1	5.5	-12.5	37.3	-39.8	-81.2	-52.5	9.1	30.7	-2.8	31.1	Companies Commission of Malaysia
Foreign	400.0	50.0	-60.0	0.0	-62.5	-50.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	100.0	33.3	-50.0	0.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:

p preliminary
1 latest data until June 2020
2 published data from January 2020
provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2020
n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)		UNIT	2019				2020								DATA SOURCE	
			Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
STOCK MARKET																
Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point		1,583.9	1,598.0	1,561.7	1,588.8	1,531.1	1,482.6	1,350.9	1,407.8	1,473.3	1,501.0	1,603.8	1,525.2	1,504.8	Bursa Malaysia
Value Traded	RM Billion		33.1	41.9	43.6	45.4	44.2	52.8	65.6	58.6	70.4	98.1	121.9	136.9	100.6	Bursa Malaysia
Market Capitalisation	RM Billion		1,673.6	1,691.5	1,668.2	1,711.8	1,646.4	1,590.7	1,379.2	1,470.3	1,574.8	1,579.6	1,703.4	1,676.2	1,638.7	Bursa Malaysia
EXCHANGE RATE																
USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit		4.1855	4.1879	4.1590	4.1485	4.0797	4.1634	4.2964	4.3553	4.3418	4.2755	4.2657	4.1907	4.1507	Central Bank of Malaysia
GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit		5.1703	5.2824	5.3593	5.4393	5.3343	5.3995	5.3174	5.4047	5.3357	5.3522	5.3901	5.4980	5.3870	Central Bank of Malaysia
SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit		5.7232	5.7434	5.7188	5.7145	5.6315	5.7058	5.9022	5.9400	5.9192	5.8954	5.9272	5.9075	5.8614	Central Bank of Malaysia
SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit		3.0329	3.0542	3.0545	3.0566	3.0204	2.9959	3.0329	3.0586	3.0615	3.0667	3.0722	3.0579	3.0390	Central Bank of Malaysia
EUR - EURO	RM per Unit		4.6074	4.6260	4.5978	4.6096	4.5321	4.5408	4.7594	4.7354	4.7335	4.8120	4.8790	4.9537	4.8946	Central Bank of Malaysia
CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units		422.3499	421.5200	418.9805	421.7354	420.6020	426.3317	449.0410	448.8177	447.8378	449.1644	455.8067	459.9745	453.7459	Central Bank of Malaysia
JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units		3.8928	3.8734	3.8216	3.8010	3.7321	3.7834	4.0015	4.0398	4.0505	3.9774	3.9914	3.9508	3.9301	Central Bank of Malaysia
HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units		53.4133	53.4041	53.1203	53.1472	52.4788	53.5511	55.3300	56.1859	56.0110	55.1642	55.0346	54.0714	53.5561	Central Bank of Malaysia
SELECTED COUNTRIES																
TRADE																
Exports																
Malaysia #	RM Billion		78.3	90.9	80.9	86.4	84.1	74.5	80.1	64.8	62.6	82.8	92.6	79.1	88.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	SGD Billion		43.5	46.8	45.8	45.1	42.1	40.8	43.8	38.5	35.5	39.7	41.7	43.0	42.6	Statistics Singapore
China	USD Billion		218.1	212.9	221.5	238.3	n.a	292.4	185.2	200.3	206.8	213.6	237.6	235.3	239.8	National Bureau of Statistics of China
Japan	JPY Billion		6,369.0	6,577.1	6,379.0	6,577.1	5,431.2	6,321.3	6,358.1	5,202.3	4,184.8	4,862.0	5,368.9	5,232.7	6,055.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
EU	USD Billion		177.8	190.1	172.7	172.8	166.5	170.7	167.4	125.4	129.8	154.4	168.5	139.7	171.0	European Statistics
USA	USD Billion		134.2	142.4	136.9	135.3	129.0	132.2	134.6	95.8	90.5	105.1	112.8	118.0	121.5	United States Census Bureau
Imports																
Malaysia #	RM Billion		69.4	73.3	74.3	73.9	72.1	61.8	67.8	68.4	52.3	62.0	67.4	65.9	67.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	SGD Billion		39.5	42.3	42.5	41.6	41.2	39.5	40.4	35.9	31.5	35.1	37.8	36.5	38.8	Statistics Singapore
China	USD Billion		179.1	169.9	183.9	191.1	n.a	299.5	165.2	154.9	143.9	167.2	175.3	176.3	202.8	National Bureau of Statistics of China
Japan	JPY Billion		6,498.1	6,564.2	6,464.2	6,729.6	6,744.4	5,214.7	6,352.6	6,132.7	5,018.2	5,130.9	5,357.2	4,984.4	5,380.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
EU	USD Billion		160.8	187.8	170.1	149.4	169.0	148.3	145.2	125.1	122.6	133.7	142.6	128.3	146.5	European Statistics
USA	USD Billion		206.7	219.4	199.5	202.3	196.4	178.3	194.4	165.5	163.9	179.7	200.8	203.5	206.4	United States Census Bureau
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																
Malaysia	Point		114.1	117.8	116.6	117.4	118.1	110.2	110.0	76.5	90.9	114.8	116.2	114.7	115.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	Point		101.4	106.7	89.4	97.8	110.5	87.7	117.2	117.4	88.6	98.4	102.7	109.0	125.9	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
South Korea	Point		104.1	111.6	111.1	114.8	102.3	99.7	113.8	101.5	97.7	105.0	107.5	100.3	112.4	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
Japan	Point		105.0	100.4	99.4	100.7	93.5	94.6	105.3	85.8	72.2	82.9	90.4	80.0	95.6	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
USA	Point		109.5	109.0	110.0	109.7	109.2	109.3	104.5	91.3	91.9	97.6	101.7	102.2	101.5	Federal Reserve Board, USA
RETAIL TRADE INDEX																
Malaysia	Point		134.8	139.5	143.3	149.6	147.7	141.4	126.8	82.6	109.7	130.4	138.8	139.0	134.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Singapore	Point		95.2	97.6	100.3	116.5	110.0	80.6	86.0	61.0	53.0	70.8	88.3	90.0	82.9	Singapore Department of Statistics
Hong Kong	Point		72.8	72.9	72.5	88.5	92.3	54.2	55.0	57.9	65.1	64.5	64.3	61.9	63.0	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
United Kingdom	Point		99.0	103.2	113.1	131.2	93.4	94.0	93.5	81.3	91.1	102.7	107.1	104.0	105.2	Office for National Statistics
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																
Malaysia	Point		121.8	122.0	122.1	122.3	122.4	122.4	120.9	117.6	117.9	119.1	119.9	120.1	120.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Thailand	Point		102.9	102.7	102.6	102.6	102.8	102.7	101.8	99.8	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.3	102.2	Trading Economics
Indonesia	Point		103.4	103.4	103.6	103.9	104.3	104.6	104.7	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.0	104.9	104.9	Trading Economics
Philippines	Point		120.6	120.8	121.1	121.9	122.6	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.3	122.9	123.5	123.3	123.4	Trading Economics
Singapore	Point		100.1	99.9	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.3	99.9	99.0	99.5	99.5	99.2	99.8	100.1	Trading Economics
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																
Malaysia	Point		105.3	105.1	106.5	107.4	107.3	105.9	102.7	99.9	99.7	100.3	100.7	101.7	101.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Philippines	Point		134.8	133.6	133.2	132.9	132.4	132.4	132.4	131.5	131.0	130.5	130.6	129.6	129.6	Trading Economics
Singapore	Point		97.6	96.8	95.9	95.2	95.6	95.2	89.3	82.6	84.0	86.4	88.6	88.1	88.5	Trading Economics
South Korea	Point		103.8	103.6	103.4	103.7	104.1	103.7	102.8	101.9	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.2	103.4	Trading Economics
China	Point		108.3	108.3	108.3	108.2	108.2	107.7	106.6	105.2	104.8	105.2	105.6	105.9	106.0	Trading Economics
Japan	Point		100.9	102.0	102.1	102.3	102.3	101.9	101.0	99.4	98.9	99.6	100.2	100.3	100.1	Trading Economics
USA	Point		118.3	118.7	118.6	118.9	119.2	118.6	118.1	116.6	117.5	117.3	118.0	118.4	118.9	Trading Economics

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)		2019				2020								DATA SOURCE	
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug		
STOCK MARKET															
Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	-11.7	-6.5	-7.0	-6.0	-9.1	-13.2	-17.8	-14.3	-10.8	-10.2	-1.9	-5.4	-5.0	Bursa Malaysia	
Value Traded	-22.0	-15.4	-2.1	30.8	0.3	37.2	9.4	12.0	56.5	177.6	165.5	240.8	203.9	Bursa Malaysia	
Market Capitalisation	-8.8	-2.0	-2.6	0.7	-4.8	-9.5	-20.3	-15.9	-8.8	-9.9	-1.3	-0.8	-2.1	Bursa Malaysia	
EXCHANGE RATE															
USD - U.S. Dollar	-1.1	-0.7	0.7	0.6	0.9	-2.1	-5.1	-5.5	-3.9	-2.7	-3.3	-0.1	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia	
GBP - U.K. Pound	4.6	2.5	0.8	-2.8	-0.5	-1.9	1.1	-0.8	0.6	-1.5	-4.4	-7.4	-4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia	
SDR - Special Drawing Right	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.8	-0.7	-3.8	-3.8	-2.6	-2.2	-3.8	-2.6	-2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia	
SGD - Singapore Dollar	-0.4	-1.3	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia	
EUR - EURO	4.9	3.3	3.5	3.0	3.8	1.8	-3.1	-2.4	-1.4	-2.3	-5.1	-6.0	-5.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
CHF - Swiss Franc	1.3	-0.6	-0.2	-0.3	-1.0	-4.6	-9.2	-9.0	-7.9	-6.3	-8.3	-7.1	-6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
JPY - Japanese Yen	-5.0	-4.9	-3.4	-2.3	1.3	-2.5	-8.3	-8.8	-6.4	-3.1	-4.5	-0.3	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia	
HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	-1.1	-0.7	0.7	0.4	0.0	-3.0	-6.1	-6.7	-5.1	-3.6	-4.0	-1.2	-0.3	Central Bank of Malaysia	
SELECTED COUNTRIES															
TRADE															
Exports															
Malaysia #	-6.1	-6.4	-5.4	2.8	-2.6	10.0	-6.5	-24.9	-26.0	8.0	3.1	-2.9	13.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Singapore	-5.1	-9.3	-6.0	3.6	-5.4	2.4	-1.0	-12.8	-24.0	-4.3	-8.1	-4.8	-2.1	Statistics Singapore	
China	-3.2	-0.9	-1.3	7.6	n.a	116.3	-6.8	3.5	-3.3	0.6	7.2	9.5	9.9	National Bureau of Statistics of China	
Japan	-5.2	-9.2	-7.9	-6.3	-2.6	-1.0	-11.7	-21.9	-28.3	-26.2	-19.2	-14.8	-4.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
EU	4.3	5.6	-0.1	6.2	0.4	1.0	-10.2	-28.2	-29.7	-9.6	-11.3	-14.0	-3.8	European Statistics	
USA	-3.6	-3.2	-2.0	0.8	-0.5	1.7	-9.4	-29.0	-36.3	-23.8	-15.3	-14.7	-9.5	United States Census Bureau	
Imports															
Malaysia #	2.5	-8.7	-3.6	1.0	-2.5	11.3	-2.7	-8.0	-30.4	-5.6	-8.7	-6.5	-3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Singapore	-4.8	-10.3	-5.8	-2.3	-0.9	9.4	0.2	-13.1	-26.2	-9.9	-10.0	-11.0	-1.6	Statistics Singapore	
China	-8.5	-6.4	0.3	16.3	n.a	-4.0	-0.9	-14.2	-16.7	2.7	-0.9	-2.1	13.2	National Bureau of Statistics of China	
Japan	-1.5	-14.8	-15.7	-4.9	-3.5	-13.9	-5.0	-7.2	-26.2	-14.4	-22.3	-20.8	-17.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan	
EU	6.4	-0.1	-3.8	1.0	-0.2	-2.8	-12.2	-22.7	-26.2	-12.8	-16.0	-15.6	-8.9	European Statistics	
USA	-2.3	-7.1	-6.8	-2.3	-4.0	-4.0	-6.5	-20.9	-25.7	-13.3	-8.2	-5.7	-0.2	United States Census Bureau	
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
Malaysia	1.5	0.1	2.1	1.3	0.6	6.2	-4.9	-32.0	-21.6	-0.4	1.2	0.2	1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Singapore	-1.4	3.9	-12.3	-3.7	3.4	-1.0	21.1	11.7	-8.3	-6.4	-7.6	15.5	24.2	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)	
South Korea	0.7	-2.1	-0.3	6.2	-2.8	11.3	7.7	-5.0	-9.7	-0.6	-2.4	-2.6	8.0	Moody's Analytics, South Korea	
Japan	1.3	-7.7	-8.2	-3.1	-2.3	-5.7	-5.2	-15.0	-26.3	-18.2	-15.5	-13.8	-9.0	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan	
USA	-0.2	-0.8	-0.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-4.7	-16.3	-15.8	-10.7	-6.8	-7.1	-7.3	Federal Reserve Board, USA	
RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
Malaysia	7.4	6.6	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	-7.5	-36.0	-18.0	-11.2	-5.2	-2.5	0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Singapore	-0.9	-1.1	-2.3	-1.0	-1.0	-11.1	-11.4	-33.9	-45.9	-24.9	-8.5	-8.9	-12.9	Singapore Department of Statistics	
Hong Kong	-20.3	-26.4	-25.5	-21.1	-23.1	-46.7	-44.0	-37.5	-34.0	-25.3	-23.8	-13.3	-13.4	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	
United Kingdom	-1.8	-1.5	-4.4	0.6	2.9	1.7	-3.0	-18.9	-8.8	1.7	2.5	3.9	6.3	Office for National Statistics	
CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
Malaysia	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	-0.2	-2.9	-2.9	-1.9	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Thailand	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	-0.5	-3.0	-3.4	-1.6	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7	Trading Economics	
Indonesia	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	Trading Economics	
Philippines	0.9	0.8	1.3	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	Trading Economics	
Singapore	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	Trading Economics	
PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
Malaysia	-2.4	-2.9	1.2	3.5	2.8	0.9	-1.9	-5.1	-5.5	-4.0	-3.5	-2.8	-3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Philippines	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	0.6	-5.3	-4.6	-5.1	-3.3	-3.7	-3.9	-3.0	-4.7	-3.9	Trading Economics	
Singapore	-6.8	-7.7	-5.0	-1.1	0.6	-1.5	-9.3	-15.0	-14.6	-9.6	-8.4	-9.3	-10.5	Trading Economics	
South Korea	-0.8	-0.7	-0.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	-0.5	-1.7	-1.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	Trading Economics	
China	-1.2	-1.6	-1.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.0	-2.4	-2.0	-2.1	Trading Economics	
Japan	-1.1	-0.3	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	-0.4	-2.4	-2.7	-1.6	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	Trading Economics	
USA	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.3	-1.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.4	Trading Economics	

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019				2020									DATA SOURCE
		Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	
LABOUR FORCE															
Participation Rate															
Malaysia	%	68.7	68.7	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
South Korea	%	63.5	63.6	63.6	62.9	62.6	62.6	62.2	62.0	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.4	62.5	Statistics Korea
Russia	%	62.4	62.4	62.9	62.7	61.9	61.7	62.0	61.7	61.7	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	Trading Economics
Australia	%	66.1	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.1	65.9	65.9	63.6	62.7	64.1	64.7	64.9	64.8	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Japan	%	62.5	62.6	62.3	62.1	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.8	61.9	61.8	62.1	62.2	Statistics of Bureau Japan
United Kingdom	%	79.2	79.2	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.8	79.6	79.3	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.2	n.a	Office for National Statistics
USA	%	63.2	63.3	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.4	62.7	60.2	60.8	61.5	61.4	61.7	61.4	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
Canada	%	65.7	65.6	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.5	63.5	59.8	61.4	63.8	64.3	64.6	65.0	Statistics Canada
Sweden	%	73.6	73.3	73.8	73.4	73.5	73.9	72.5	72.7	73.7	73.0	73.0	73.7	73.3	Statistics Sweden
Finland	%	66.2	66.0	65.5	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.7	64.9	67.4	67.9	67.5	66.3	66.4	Statistics Finland
Unemployment Rate															
Malaysia	%	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Thailand	%	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.2	1.9	n.a	National Statistical Office
South Korea	%	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.3	3.8	3.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.2	3.9	Statistics Korea
Russia	%	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	Trading Economics
Australia	%	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	Australian Bureau of Statistics
Japan	%	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	Statistics of Bureau Japan
United Kingdom	%	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	n.a	Office for National Statistics
USA	%	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.9	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
Canada	%	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.8	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	10.2	9.0	Statistics Canada
Sweden	%	6.7	6.7	7.3	6.7	7.2	7.6	6.8	7.9	8.4	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	Statistics Sweden
Finland	%	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	Statistics Finland

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019				2020									DATA SOURCE	
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep		
LABOUR FORCE															
Participation Rate															
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
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 (BLS)	
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Statistics Canada	
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Statistics Sweden	
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Statistics Finland	
Unemployment Rate															
Malaysia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Department of Statistics, Malaysia	
Thailand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- National Statistical Office	
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 (BLS)	
Canada	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Statistics Canada	
Sweden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Statistics Sweden	
Finland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	- Statistics Finland	

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2019		2020			2019		2020			DATA SOURCE
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
		Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT												
Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	360,513.0	370,128.0	344,142.5	289,434.3	350,940.2	4.4	3.6	0.7	-17.1	-2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
COMMODITIES												
RUBBER												
Exports												
Natural Rubber #	Tonne	171,210.0	148,604.0	142,877.0	112,963.0	136,764.0	2.8	-4.3	-0.9	-32.5	-20.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
OIL PALM												
Exports												
Oil Palm Product	Tonne	7,047,278.0	6,864,693.0	5,653,777.0	6,471,401.0	7,499,559.0	17.1	5.0	-18.4	-8.1	6.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Oil	Tonne	4,631,790.0	4,445,660.0	3,480,658.0	4,312,426.0	4,977,812.0	18.3	2.5	-24.8	-9.5	7.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
Palm Kernel	Tonne	267,467.0	283,699.0	248,710.0	255,368.0	337,677.0	23.5	19.0	-4.7	-6.9	26.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
CRUDE PETROLEUM												
Prices												
Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	61.86	62.65	50.53	31.43	42.72	-18.0	-7.0	-20.1	-54.0	-30.9	World Bank
Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	56.44	56.95	45.98	27.79	40.90	-19.0	-3.1	-16.2	-53.5	-27.5	World Bank
Exports												
Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,568,253.8	3,122,635.4	2,962,372.0	2,508,004.0	4,428,156.6	-39.5	-24.8	-12.9	-25.4	72.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	7,125,312.4	7,495,369.4	8,679,432.8	9,350,694.1	8,206,238.5	4.7	3.8	47.4	22.7	15.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Imports												
Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	3,363,741.5	2,561,314.0	4,968,985.1	2,139,904.5	2,829,702.3	26.0	4.5	46.9	-38.3	-15.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	7,432,420.9	8,570,407.2	8,678,445.0	8,340,166.8	10,818,238.5	-5.4	-8.0	23.9	1.0	45.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)												
Exports												
Liquified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	5,938,257.7	6,722,665.8	6,983,599.0	5,159,392.0	5,961,644.0	18.9	-4.5	4.4	-16.1	0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
SECTOR												
MANUFACTURING												
Industrial Production Index	Point	122.6	122.8	117.3	97.7	126.5	3.4	2.8	1.3	-18.1	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Sales	RM '000	350,417,736.1	355,869,381.6	339,323,806.5	282,020,407.3	358,828,248.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	-16.5	2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Exports #	RM '000	213,032,544.2	219,700,247.2	201,772,233.4	182,057,975.8	227,519,332.1	0.5	-1.0	1.2	-12.6	6.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Manufacturing Project Investment												
Projects Number	Number	268	319	226	187	n.a	49.7	25.6	4.6	1.1	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
Projects Domestics	RM Million	8,413.3	10,486.6	15,408.0	3,279.5	n.a	63.5	-45.2	198.7	-31.4	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
Projects Foreign	RM Million	10,813.9	16,229.4	10,786.2	7,216.2	n.a	-67.6	51.3	-46.7	9.2	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
Total	RM Million	19,227.2	26,716.1	26,194.2	10,495.7	n.a	-50.1	-10.6	3.1	-7.8	n.a	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
CONSTRUCTION												
Quarterly Construction	RM	36,076.6	36,978.5	35,040.2	19,780.1	31,367.0	-0.6	1.3	-6.3	-44.9	-13.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	107.5	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	2.4	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	290	330	263	112	229	63.8	57.1	2.7	-54.8	-21.0	National Housing Department
Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	524	555	603	520	690	12.0	11.9	29.7	36.1	31.7	National Housing Department
Prices												
Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,384.50	2,386.03	2,379.07	-1.1	-0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	Ministry of Works
Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.25	17.33	17.59	17.73	17.82	-1.6	-0.8	1.9	3.4	3.3	Ministry of Works
MINING AND QUARRYING												
Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	90.5	102.1	99.5	80.6	84.6	-4.4	-3.8	-1.8	-19.6	-6.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
UTILITIES												
Electricity												
Local Generation												
Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	42,287.8	41,051.6	40,261.3	37,300.8	40,909.4	1.9	0.6	-1.4	-11.3	-3.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Private Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	531.7	567.0	581.5	536.8	536.5	12.8	2.9	11.1	-2.0	0.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

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INDICATORS	UNIT	2019		2020			2019		2020			DATA SOURCE
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
		Value						Annual Percentage Change (%)				
Local Consumption												
Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	29,435.2	29,096.9	27,498.8	23,089.7	27,936.4	1.4	-0.2	-3.8	-21.1	-5.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
Domestic and Public Lighting ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	8,421.1	8,044.3	8,635.0	10,126.6	8,909.9	5.4	3.1	4.1	17.4	5.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
SERVICES												
Wholesale & Retail Trade												
Volume Index												
Wholesale Trade Index	Point	131.5	131.8	126.8	102.5	126.8	5.4	4.9	2.5	-19.3	-3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Retail Trade Index	Point	141.2	144.2	138.6	107.6	137.6	7.8	6.9	1.8	-21.2	-2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle Index	Point	107.7	103.9	97.6	54.9	113.7	1.9	3.6	-3.5	-48.0	5.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Motor Vehicle												
Vehicle Production												
Passenger	Unit	132,480	135,765	101,507	55,667	142,728	3.9	2.2	-24.0	-57.8	7.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	8,533	9,826	6,937	1,938	7,118	-28.9	-15.9	-33.8	-77.7	-16.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	141,013	145,591	108,444	57,605	149,846	1.0	0.8	-24.7	-59.0	6.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
Vehicle Sales												
Passenger	Unit	133,258	146,059	96,089	61,531	151,132	-7.5	14.0	-26.7	-56.0	13.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
Commercial	Unit	13,410	15,237	9,415	6,265	15,664	-36.9	-2.2	-21.2	-53.6	16.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
Total	Unit	146,668	161,296	105,504	67,796	166,796	-11.2	12.2	-26.2	-55.8	13.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
New Vehicles Registration	Number	316,857	323,541	270,117	163,537	360,047	-6.7	11.4	-36.2	-47.1	13.6	Road Transport Department Malaysia
Tourism												
Index of Services	Point	131.3	133.9	115.8	26.0	61.0	6.7	7.1	-4.1	-78.8	-53.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	6,754,628	5,991,581	4,233,455	19,542	n.a	1.5	-6.5	-36.8	-99.7	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
Transport												
Index of Services	Point	126.1	132.5	116.6	67.1	104.5	6.5	6.4	-3.2	-45.4	-17.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Information & Communication												
Index of Services	Point	137.8	134.6	140.0	142.2	144.8	6.0	6.6	6.4	4.5	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Penetration Rate												
Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	134.2	135.4	133.7	132.8	n.a	-1.0	4.0	1.8	0.3	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Fixed Telephone per 100 Inhabitants	%	19.6	19.7	19.8	n.a	n.a	-2.0	-0.5	0.5	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Broadband per 100 Inhabitants	%	129.4	131.7	127.4	n.a	n.a	9.1	8.8	0.2	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
Finance												
Index of Services	Point	119.0	121.7	116.2	100.2	128.2	4.2	5.7	4.0	-9.2	7.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Money Supply												
M1	RM Million	434,260.0	452,559.5	461,694.5	488,233.2	513,225.3	4.8	5.8	7.9	13.1	18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
M2	RM Million	1,904,683.4	1,950,567.9	1,960,826.9	2,014,091.4	2,033,284.2	3.8	3.5	3.8	6.1	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
M3	RM Million	1,916,354.0	1,961,553.9	1,968,375.0	2,019,910.8	2,038,661.2	3.9	3.5	3.7	5.6	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Loans in Banking System												
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,747,492.1	1,771,589.1	1,783,587.8	1,799,837.1	1,824,131.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,142,054.6	1,153,597.1	1,159,220.2	1,161,464.1	1,165,459.4	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	598,726.6	611,068.4	618,050.4	631,742.5	651,361.5	8.7	8.3	7.4	7.7	8.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	6,711.0	6,923.6	6,317.2	6,630.5	7,310.9	-3.3	3.7	-5.1	-0.8	8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)	RM Million	1,974,751.5	2,000,373.3	2,009,948.9	2,045,785.0	2,076,579.7	4.2	2.9	2.7	4.4	5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,344,629.8	1,370,541.0	1,381,635.0	1,399,879.4	1,417,082.8	1.3	1.0	2.0	4.4	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	607,320.3	606,596.5	605,251.6	623,928.6	637,475.1	12.5	8.2	4.9	5.2	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	22,801.4	23,235.7	23,062.2	21,976.9	22,021.8	-17.1	-13.6	-11.8	-15.7	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Fixed Deposits	RM Million	1,013,147.4	1,002,298.4	992,019.2	990,468.2	985,552.7	5.9	2.8	-0.3	-1.0	-2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	587,610.8	587,253.7	589,186.3	588,657.4	588,252.5	0.9	-1.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	410,731.9	399,767.9	387,852.6	386,817.4	382,597.6	14.5	9.4	1.1	-2.1	-6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	RM Million	14,804.7	15,276.9	14,980.4	14,993.4	14,702.6	-7.3	-5.1	-7.3	-7.0	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Savings Deposits	RM Million	167,115.6	169,974.8	182,362.4	199,549.7	206,825.4	7.1	8.0	12.8	21.0	23.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Commercial Banks	RM Million	122,706.0	124,749.7	131,934.8	143,138.6	148,421.6	6.4	7.3	11.1	18.0	21.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	RM Million	44,409.6	45,225.1	50,427.6	56,411.1	58,403.9	9.2	9.9	17.3	29.6	31.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.8	-0.3	-0.3	-0.8	-1.0	-1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Average Lending Rate CFM												
Commercial Banks	%	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.1	3.7	-0.2	-0.3	-0.5	-0.9	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	5.2	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.2	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Merchant Banks	%	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	5.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.3	-0.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.7	6.7	6.4	5.9	5.5	-0.2	-0.2	-0.5	-0.8	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.0	5.6	-0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-0.9	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia

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		Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
Savings Deposits Interest Rate												
Commercial Banks	%	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Islamic Banks	%	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	-0.1	-0.1	-0.2	-0.3	-0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Approved by Sector												
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	1,437.3	2,712.0	1,265.4	701.6	919.4	-43.7	-19.4	-38.6	-79.1	-36.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	878.8	447.8	793.0	706.7	319.1	566.0	-18.7	30.6	-40.9	-63.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM Million	10,238.0	10,746.5	8,708.7	7,867.5	5,779.2	15.9	26.8	30.7	-13.4	-43.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services	RM Million	20,665.3	21,243.6	19,416.2	23,855.4	20,877.3	-12.7	-16.8	3.3	-6.6	1.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	RM Million	7,450.6	6,726.0	5,226.7	3,604.2	6,475.3	19.5	19.1	-31.4	-45.7	-13.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estates	RM Million	7,721.5	6,922.1	5,012.8	4,110.0	2,897.2	15.9	-12.2	14.9	-33.4	-62.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Household Sector	RM Million	57,781.5	53,640.6	45,469.4	24,786.7	59,653.5	1.8	1.3	-8.6	-56.8	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sectors	RM Million	203.2	875.8	1,000.5	989.8	689.2	-78.4	79.3	3.0	137.1	239.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total	RM Million	106,376.2	103,314.5	86,892.7	66,622.0	97,610.2	0.5	-1.5	-4.4	-39.3	-8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Disbursed by Sector												
Primary Agriculture	RM Million	10,426.5	12,644.4	10,300.2	9,030.3	9,409.2	-5.0	8.4	0.5	-18.5	-9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	1,966.8	2,679.3	2,082.3	1,271.3	994.4	12.0	27.6	21.8	-25.7	-49.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM Million	64,397.2	71,651.8	63,463.9	62,534.2	58,666.0	6.8	14.9	2.3	3.4	-8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Services	RM Million	99,294.9	98,833.7	104,959.1	92,418.7	92,336.8	-3.2	-19.4	5.6	-2.1	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
Construction	RM Million	22,315.4	22,997.4	21,157.3	16,345.5	18,136.3	8.2	0.6	2.8	-32.3	-18.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Real Estates	RM Million	12,574.5	14,812.3	12,410.1	9,215.7	10,367.9	-17.9	0.0	-18.1	-40.8	-17.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
Foreign	RM Million	85,972.4	89,857.3	82,293.6	53,856.2	90,620.1	2.1	3.8	-4.0	-36.2	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Other Sectors	RM Million	8,285.6	6,899.6	8,829.1	8,966.4	8,749.9	-23.7	-25.3	-24.3	-7.5	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
Total	RM Million	305,233.3	320,375.7	303,495.4	253,638.4	289,280.6	-0.5	-3.6	-0.1	-15.9	-5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loans Disbursed by Purpose												
Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	10,652.6	10,946.3	9,359.8	3,715.4	12,185.7	-17.5	12.0	-8.8	-65.3	14.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Personal Uses	RM Million	9,341.2	9,563.0	8,995.4	4,809.0	8,661.8	5.2	7.5	12.4	-40.7	-7.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
Credit Cards	RM Million	37,769.2	40,298.5	35,095.9	26,399.0	35,907.1	5.3	6.9	-2.7	-27.8	-4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	6.8	5.9	8.1	5.2	6.3	-8.7	-17.8	39.0	-31.7	-7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	85,972.4	89,857.3	82,293.6	53,856.2	90,620.1	2.1	3.8	-4.0	-36.2	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	94,581.7	92,044.1	93,172.2	93,250.8	93,086.0	8.2	0.6	2.8	-32.3	-18.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
Owner Occupied Dwelling												
Loan Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	30,529.1	28,104.8	20,680.4	12,161.0	29,738.8	10.5	2.7	-10.7	-60.5	-2.6	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Loan Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	23,160.8	25,428.7	22,104.3	12,406.9	23,650.7	8.7	9.3	-1.5	-42.3	2.1	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
Real Estate												
Index of Services	Point	123.4	124.8	119.4	82.8	101.1	5.2	5.6	0.3	-32.0	-18.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Health												
Index of Services - Private Health	Point	125.0	125.4	123.3	103.1	118.8	5.8	5.6	1.8	-18.5	-5.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Education												
Index of Services - Private Education	Point	132.8	131.4	120.8	104.8	120.3	4.9	5.3	3.9	-12.4	-9.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
OTHERS												
LABOUR												
Labour Supply												
Working Age (15-64)	('000)	22,763.0	22,832.8	22,953.2	23,026.0	23,165.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Force	('000)	15,674.3	15,766.7	15,790.1	15,675.5	15,840.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.5	1.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Employed	('000)	15,162.1	15,254.5	15,243.5	14,883.7	15,095.6	2.1	2.2	1.6	-1.3	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployed	('000)	512.1	512.2	546.6	791.8	745.0	-2.3	-0.8	5.8	52.1	45.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Actively Unemployed	('000)	371.3	363.0	356.9	485.7	592.2	6.8	6.9	-4.4	26.7	59.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Inactively Unemployed	('000)	140.8	149.2	189.7	306.1	152.8	-20.3	-15.7	32.3	122.9	8.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,088.7	7,066.1	7,163.1	7,350.5	7,324.6	0.2	-0.1	1.4	3.7	3.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.9	69.1	68.8	68.1	68.4	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Unemployment Rate	%	3.3	3.2	3.5	5.1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Labour Demand												
Jobs	('000)	8,651.6	8,661.4	8,566.5	8,383.4	8,471.2	1.4	1.4	0.2	-2.7	-2.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Filled Jobs	('000)	8,448.9	8,463.5	8,400.6	8,213.9	8,291.9	1.4	1.4	0.6	-2.2	-1.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Rate	%	97.7	97.7	98.1	98.0	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Vacancies	('000)	202.6	198.0	166.0	169.5	179.3	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Rate	%	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Jobs Created	('000)	28.1	25.2	21.9	13.7	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

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		Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
Labour Productivity												
Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	41.0	42.0	40.0	46.4	41.0	2.6	1.4	2.1	15.5	0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
By Economic Activity												
Agriculture	RM	28.2	25.2	23.0	28.8	28.4	2.1	-5.8	-7.1	16.1	0.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM	480.4	614.0	564.6	602.2	458.8	-3.2	-1.1	3.8	6.9	-4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM	52.4	52.6	50.9	59.9	56.0	2.8	1.2	2.2	15.2	6.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Construction	RM	19.7	18.6	18.6	18.0	17.9	1.7	4.3	-1.6	-3.2	-9.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Services	RM	38.9	40.5	38.2	44.2	38.3	2.9	2.6	3.7	17.1	-1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Value Added per Employment	RM	23,777.0	24,263.0	22,577.0	19,446.0	23,248.0	2.3	1.4	-0.8	-16.0	-2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
By Economic Activity												
Agriculture	RM	14,812.0	13,229.0	11,948.0	13,244.0	14,849.0	2.3	-6.1	-8.9	1.6	0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Mining & Quarrying	RM	292,278.0	379,347.0	339,032.0	280,302.0	278,831.0	-5.2	-4.0	-0.4	-17.1	-4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Manufacturing	RM	31,344.0	31,580.0	29,788.0	25,739.0	32,485.0	1.5	0.8	-0.2	-17.3	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Construction	RM	11,791.0	11,102.0	10,776.0	6,536.0	10,583.0	2.2	3.2	-5.3	-40.8	-10.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Services	RM	22,642.0	23,463.0	21,655.0	18,413.0	21,749.0	2.7	2.9	0.5	-15.7	-3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
Share of Registered Candidates by Qualification												
Non Tertiary	%	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
Tertiary	%	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
Postgraduate	%	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience												
<1 year	%	27.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
1-4 years	%	15.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
10-14 years	%	15.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
15-19 years	%	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
=>20 years	%	11.0	12.0	12.0	20.0	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
STOCK MARKET												
Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,583.9	1,588.8	1,350.9	1,501.0	1,504.8	-11.7	-6.0	-17.8	-10.2	-5.0	Bursa Malaysia
Value Traded	RM Billion	119.2	131.0	162.6	227.0	359.4	-19.6	1.7	14.1	71.2	201.5	Bursa Malaysia
EXCHANGE RATE												
USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1660	4.1651	4.1798	4.3242	4.2024	-1.7	0.2	-2.2	-4.1	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.1383	5.3603	5.3504	5.3642	5.4250	3.8	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.7255	5.7256	5.7465	5.9182	5.8987	-1.4	1.1	-0.9	-2.9	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0298	3.0551	3.0164	3.0622	3.0564	-1.2	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.6325	4.6111	4.6108	4.7603	4.9092	2.8	3.3	0.8	-2.0	-0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	422.5395	420.7453	431.9916	448.6066	456.5091	-1.5	-0.4	-5.0	-7.7	-7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.8816	3.8320	3.8390	4.0226	3.9575	-5.4	-3.5	-3.3	-6.1	-1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	53.2135	53.2238	53.7867	55.7871	54.2207	-1.9	0.1	-3.1	-5.1	-1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia

Note:

- p preliminary
- 1 latest data until Second Quarter 2020
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publication September 2020
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

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