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JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA



MALAYSIA

MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC STATISTICS REVIEW

VOL. 3 / 2021

Announcement:

Please be informed that following the implementation of the Movement Control Order (MCO), Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) via online (e-Census) has reopened.

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"*

JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA
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I am pleased to welcome readers to the latest edition of Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR), which is the third for the year 2021. Your constant interest and support are among the motivations for the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) to continuously improve our deliverables. The initial aspiration behind producing MESR was to provide narrative and perspective on the macroeconomic statistics produced by DOSM as the country experienced the economic repercussion of the COVID-19 pandemic last year. Nevertheless, as news are easily available at everybody's fingertips with the stream of information through social media, causing various comprehensions and interpretations. Thus, as the national statistical office, it is most important for DOSM to provide the accurate information based on the official statistics published to ensure everybody is well-informed of the most recent economic situation. In this regard, MESR Volume 3/2021 provides in-depth analysis based on the recent statistics published which is for January 2021. This release is also complemented with a box article entitled "Measuring Potential Output and Output Gap in Malaysia".

In Malaysia, the challenge to flatten the increasing number of COVID-19 cases continued in January 2021 with the implementation of Movement Control Order (MCO) 2.0 throughout the month. During this phase, only five essential economic sectors were allowed to operate, whereas interstate and inter-district travel activities were again restricted. Additionally, operation hours of selected businesses were limited while non-essential business outlets were temporarily closed. Prolonged flood disaster which hit certain states in the southern and east coast of Peninsular Malaysia also caused disruption of business activities.

These scenarios were reflected by the latest economic statistics published by DOSM which shows modest recovery in January 2021. The Industrial Production Index continued to increase for two consecutive months as the Manufacturing index rose, albeit slower than the growth recorded in December 2020 attributed by both exports and domestic-oriented outputs. In line with this, sales of the Manufacturing sector sustained its positive growth. In the meantime, Malaysia's merchandise trade continued to perform favourably in January 2021 with increases in both exports and imports, resulting in a rise in trade surplus. As for the Agriculture sector, the production of crude palm oil and natural rubber declined further during the month. Following the sectoral performance in January 2021, the labour force condition experienced modest recovery as reflected by the increase in the number of labour force during the month as against December 2020. The rise in employed persons was much higher than those who were unemployed; signalling short-term improvement in the labour market.

With the relentless efforts to navigate the national health crisis and mitigate its impact towards the economy, at this juncture the socioeconomic situation has yet to return to pre-pandemic period. Being at the fifth stage out of the six Strategic Comprehensive Economic Recovery Plan namely "Revitalise", the recent addition to the series of stimulus packages announced by the Government is definitely a welcomed gesture to jump start the economy. The Strategic Programme to Empower the People and Economy or PEMERKASA amounting to RM20 billion focuses on 20 strategic initiatives to propel the economy, support businesses as well as extend the targeted assistance towards affected sectors and individuals. This news came on 17th March 2021, which marked one-year period since the MCO was implemented for the first time in the country.

After a challenging year in mitigating the impact of the health crisis towards the nation's livelihood, and three months into MCO for the year 2021, it is witnessed that COVID-19 cases had eased with the number of daily recovery higher than new infections. Since the first batch of vaccines was rolled out, nearly 600 thousand¹ individuals were vaccinated with a share of 10.7 per cent having completed the second dose. A comprehensive COVID-19 vaccination policy outlined three strategies with implementation period set out in three phases to ensure that at least 80 per cent of Malaysia's adult population receive vaccines by February 2022.

With these developments, the Malaysia's near-term economic prospects remain upbeat as signalled by the Leading Index (LI) January 2021. This is reflected by the double-digit growth of the total trade performance recorded in February 2021. On top of that, as the containment measures are slowly eased with allowance of more business operations and social activities are deemed to alleviate the pressure on the economy, as well as ensure the livelihood and well-being of the people.

¹ As of 28th March 2021, a total of 580,765 persons had been vaccinated as reported by Special Committee on Ensuring Access to COVID-19 Vaccine Supply.

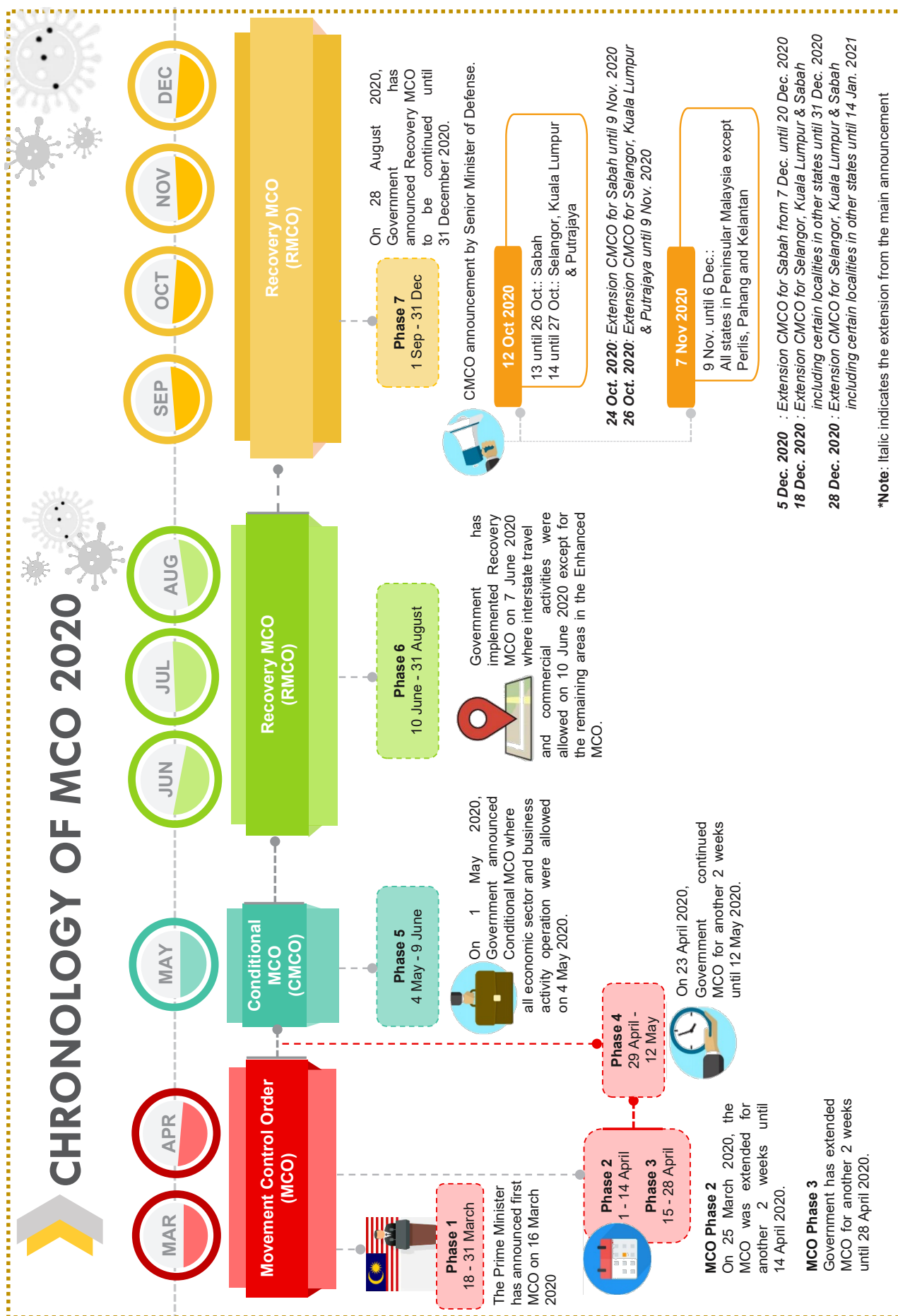
It is hoped that this MESR will be of assistance to all segments of users including public and private sectors, research houses, academicians and individuals. I humbly welcome any feedbacks and opinions to strengthen future releases of this report.

In the meantime, the Malaysia Population and Housing Census 2020 (Malaysia Census 2020) via face to face and online (e-Census) modes are being conducted nationwide until 30th June 2021. All Malaysian residents are urged to cooperate in realising the success of Malaysia Census 2020 to ensure that no one is left behind as your data is our future. Please visit the Malaysia Census 2020 portal at **www.mycensus.gov.my** or social media **@MyCensus2020** for more info.

Thank you.

DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN

March 2021



CHRONOLOGY OF MCO 2021

DEC
2020

JAN

FEB

MAR

Recovery MCO
(RMCO)

Recovery MCO
(RMCO)

Recovery MCO
(RMCO)



Phase 8
31 Dec 2020
-
31 March 2021

Announcement by Senior Minister (Security Cluster)

On 31 December 2020, Government announced Recovery MCO to be continued until 31 March 2021

CMCO announcement by Senior Minister (Security Cluster)

1 – 14 January

Kuala Lumpur, Selangor and Sabah

Prime Minister announcement

On 11 January 2021

MCO 2.0



13 Jan – 4 Feb

Klang Valley, Pulau Pinang, Melaka, Johor Sabah and WP Labuan

On 15 January 2021

16 Jan – 4 Feb

Kelantan

Senior Minister (Security Cluster) announcement

On 19 January 2021

22 Jan – 4 Feb

Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah, Terengganu and Perlis



Sarawak
RMCO 13-27 January 2021

On 2 February 2021



Senior Minister (Security Cluster) announcement

MCO 5 - 18 February 2021

Klang Valley, Pulau Pinang, Melaka, Johor, Sabah, WP Labuan, Kelantan, Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah, Terengganu and Perlis

CMCO 1 - 14 February 2021 - Sarawak



On 13 February 2021
State Disaster Management Committee (SDMC)



CMCO 15 February – 1 March 2021

On 16 February 2021

MCO 19 February - 4 March 2021

Selangor, WP Kuala Lumpur, Johor and Pulau Pinang

CMCO 19 February - 4 March 2021

Melaka, Sabah, WP Labuan, WP Putrajaya, Kelantan, Pahang, Perak, Negeri Sembilan, Kedah and Terengganu

RMCO 19 February - 4 March 2021

Perlis

On 2 March 2021

RMCO 5 - 18 March 2021

Perlis, Melaka, Pahang, Terengganu, Sabah (except Nabawan District), WP Putrajaya, WP Labuan and Kedah (Langkawi District)

CMCO 5 - 18 March 2021

Kedah (except Langkawi District), Kelantan, Pulau Pinang, Perak, Selangor, WP Kuala Lumpur, Negeri Sembilan and Johor



On 12 March 2021

CMCO 16 – 29 March 2021

On 16 March 21

RMCO 19-31 March 2021

Perlis, Kedah (except Kuala Kedah and Kulim District), Perak, Pahang, Terengganu, WP Putrajaya, Negeri Sembilan (except Seremban District), Melaka, Sabah (except Nabawan District) and WP Labuan

CMCO 19-31 March 2021

Kedah (Kuala Kedah and Kulim District), Pulau Pinang, Kelantan, Selangor, WP Kuala Lumpur, Negeri Sembilan (Seremban District) and Johor

MCO 16-31 March 2021

Sabah (Nabawan District)

- Global economic output for the year 2021 is expected to expand 4.0 per cent based on “The Global Economic Prospects” updated in January 2021 by the World Bank. In Malaysia, it is expected that the negative impact on the country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP) may lessen in 2021 as MCO 2.0 allows more economic sectors to operate with strict Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).
- Among the indicators that had shown favourable performance was Malaysia’s trade which continued to expand by 4.1 per cent year-on-year to record RM162.6 billion in January 2021. Exports of goods increased 6.6 per cent to RM89.6 billion while imports increased 1.3 per cent to RM73.0 billion resulting in the increase of trade surplus at RM16.6 billion.
- The performance of IPI in January 2021 recorded an increase of 1.2 per cent, compared to 0.3 per cent in the same month of the previous year. The IPI in January 2021 was driven by the Manufacturing index with a growth of 3.5 per cent. Other major trading partners of Malaysia such as China, Singapore and South Korea also showed positive growth of IPI.
- Simultaneously, the Manufacturing sales in January 2021 rose 4.1 per cent (December 2020: 4.5%) to RM122.9 billion. The rise in sales value was driven by the increase in Food, beverages & tobacco Products (7.7%), Electrical & electronics products (6.4%) and Transport equipment & other manufactures products (5.5%).
- However, the sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade January 2021 recorded RM111.7 billion with negative 2.7 per cent year-on-year due to Motor Vehicles which contracted 13.8 per cent. The major contributor of the sales value was Wholesale trade with RM55.4 billion while Retail trade recorded RM45.6 billion.
- The production of natural rubber decreased 31.0 per cent year-on-year to 45,735 tonnes in January 2021 (January 2020: 66,259 tonnes). A similar trend was observed in the production of palm fresh fruit bunches which recorded 5,718,447 tonnes in February 2021, decreased 12.3 per cent as compared to February 2020 (6,521,617 tonnes).
- Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined marginally by 0.2 per cent in the first month of 2021 to 122.1 as against 122.4 in the preceding year. The decrease in the overall index was attributed by the decline in Transport (-5.1%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-0.7%); Clothing & Footwear (-0.4%) and Restaurants & Hotels (-0.1%) which contributed 44.5 per cent to the overall CPI weight. Nevertheless, Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages which contributed 29.5 per cent of the overall CPI weight, increased by 1.5 per cent to register 136.1 index point.
- In January 2021, the Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production recorded an improved negative growth of 0.1 per cent (December 2020: -2.1%). Similar trends were recorded by selected major trading countries such as Taiwan -2.9% (December 2020: -5.0%), Japan -1.6% (December 2020: -2.0%), Thailand -0.6% (December 2020: -0.9%) and the United Kingdom (UK) -0.2% (December 2020: -0.5%).

- The number of labour force in January 2021 posted marginal increase of 31.5 thousand persons as compared to the previous month to 16.02 million persons. Modest labour supply situation was observed with the number of employed persons recording an increase of 21.9 thousand persons to 15.24 million persons (January 2020: 15.32 million persons) while the number of unemployed ascended by 9.7 thousand to 782.5 thousand persons (December 2020: 772.9 thousand persons). Accordingly, the Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) rose by 0.1 percentage point to 68.5 per cent while unemployment rate increased slightly to 4.9 per cent.
- The latest release of Leading Index (LI) for January 2021 signalled that the Malaysia's near-term economic prospects remain upbeat, concomitant with the deployment of COVID-19 vaccine. This is reflected by the double-digit growth of the total trade performance recorded in February 2021. Year-on-year, the LI increased further to 110.0 points in the reference month from 101.7 points in the same month last year to attain an annual growth of 8.2 per cent. It is expected that the gradual easing of the containment measures taken by the government may reduce the pressure on the economy.

Economic Overview

On the global front, the COVID-19 vaccination programme rollout across the globe continues. According to World Health Organization (WHO), more than 363 million doses of vaccines have been administered as of 17th March 2021. Although international travel restrictions remained in most countries, the rise in the number of doses given will allow more relax containment measures and will give hope to the global economic recovery. The World Bank through “The Global Economic Prospects” updated in January 2021, described that global economic output for the year 2021 is expected to expand 4.0 per cent.

Entering the year 2021, National Statistics Office of United Kingdom (UK) reported that UK GDP contracted 9.2 per cent in January 2021 compared with the same month a year ago, as government restrictions to varying degrees have slowed down economic activity in the UK. During the month, the Production industries fell by 4.9 per cent attributed by the contraction of 5.2 per cent in Manufacturing sector and double-digit decline of 10.4 per cent in Services sector. Month-on-month, UK GDP dropped 2.9 per cent following sluggish performances in Services sector (-3.5%), Production (-1.5%) and Construction (0.9%).

In Malaysia, the spike of COVID-19 cases following the new wave of infections since the fourth quarter of 2020 has prompted the reinstatement of CMCO in various states. Subsequently, the worsening of the pandemic has led to the re-imposition of MCO 2.0 in six states of 13th January 2021 and was expanded to almost all states. Nevertheless, MCO 2.0 allows more economic sectors to operate with strict SOPs and this may lessen the negative impact on the country's GDP. In addition, the country has enrolled its nationwide COVID-19 immunisation in February 2021 by targeting over 26 million Malaysian residents. Malaysia's economic performance for 2020 contracted 5.6 per cent, as illustrated in **Table 1**.

Table 1: Percentage Change of Malaysia's GDP, Q1 2019 - Q4 2020 (%)

Economic Activity/ Expenditure	2019	2020	2019				2020			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
GDP	4.3	-5.6	4.5	4.8	4.4	3.6	0.7	-17.1	-2.6	-3.4
PRODUCTION										
1. Services	6.1	-5.5	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.2	3.1	-16.2	-4.0	-4.9
2. Mining & Quarrying	-2.0	-10.0	-1.5	0.9	-4.1	-3.4	-2.0	-20.0	-6.8	-10.6
3. Construction	0.1	-19.4	0.4	0.5	-1.4	1.0	-7.9	-44.5	-12.4	-13.9
4. Agriculture	2.0	-2.2	5.8	4.3	4.0	-5.7	-8.7	1.0	-0.5	-0.7
5. Manufacturing	3.8	-2.6	4.1	4.3	3.6	3.0	1.5	-18.3	3.3	3.0
EXPENDITURE										
1. Private Final Consumption Expenditure	7.6	-4.3	7.7	7.8	7.0	8.1	6.7	-18.5	-2.1	-3.4
2. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	-2.1	-14.5	-3.5	-0.6	-3.7	-0.7	-4.6	-28.9	-11.6	-11.9
3. Government Final Consumption Expenditure	2.0	4.1	6.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	5.0	2.3	6.9	2.7
4. Net Exports:	9.7	-12.3	13.0	32.9	12.0	-12.4	-37.0	-38.6	21.9	12.4
Exports	-1.3	-8.8	0.1	0.5	-2.1	-3.4	-7.1	-21.7	-4.7	-1.8
Imports	-2.5	-8.3	-1.6	-2.3	-3.5	-2.4	-2.5	-19.7	-7.8	-3.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at the performance of production in the first month of 2021, the production of natural rubber continued to decrease by registering negative 31.0 per cent to 45,735 tonnes (December 2020: -14.7%; 49,825 tonnes). Similarly, crude palm oil production declined further from negative 0.02 per cent to negative 3.8 per cent during the same period.

In the meantime, the Manufacturing sales stood at RM122.9 billion recording year-on-year growth of 4.1 per cent (December 2020: 4.5%). The growth was driven by the increase in Food, Beverages & Tobacco Products (7.7%), Electrical & Electronics Products (6.4%) and Transport Equipment & Other Manufactures Products (5.5%). Month-on-month comparisons, the sales value decreased 1.4 per cent. The Manufacturing output in January rose 3.5 per cent year-on-year (December 2020: 4.1%) contributed by Electrical & Electronics Products (7.9%), Petroleum, Chemical, Rubber & Plastic Products (4.5%) and Wood Products, Furniture, Paper Products & Printing (2.4%).

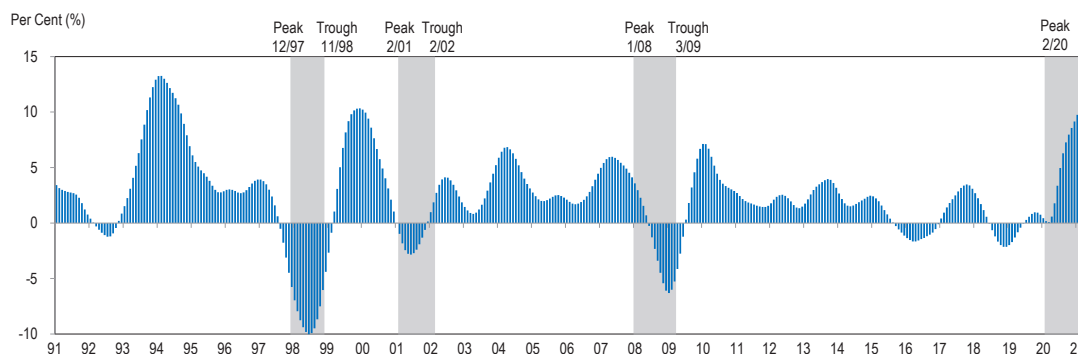
During the same period, output of the Mining sector decline 4.5 per cent as against negative 5.4 per cent in December 2020. The decrease was due to the fall in Crude Oil & Condensate index (-9.4%) and Natural Gas index (-0.5%).

In addition, sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade decreased by 2.7 per cent (December 2020: -0.3%) to record RM111.7 billion in January 2021. The decline was due to Motor Vehicles which slipped 13.8 per cent (December 2020: 7.4%) while Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade dropped 2.5 per cent and negative 0.4 per cent respectively. In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade registered a decrease of 2.9 per cent (December 2020: -0.9%) attributed by the contraction in Motor Vehicles (-13.1%) and Retail Trade (-3.2%). Meanwhile, for Wholesale Trade, posted a marginal decrease of 0.1 per cent.

Malaysia's trade in January 2021 amounted to RM162.6 billion, expanded by 4.1 per cent (December 2020: 6.5%) as compared to the same month in the previous year. Exports posted an expansion of 6.6 per cent while imports grew by 1.3 per cent to RM73.0 billion, resulting in a trade surplus which grew by 38.0 per cent year-on-year to RM16.6 billion.

Overall, January 2021 saw major economic indicators showing either a slower or decreasing trend particularly in Agriculture, Mining and Wholesale & Retail Trade sub-sectors. However, the Manufacturing sector continued its positive growth in which to some extent managed to mitigate the decline in other economic indicators.

Chart 1: Annual Growth Rate of Leading Index (Smoothed) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's economic growth for the year 2021 is expected to be influenced by several factors such as a nationwide vaccination programme, strong commodity prices and recovery in exports. The latest release of Leading Index (LI) for January 2021 signalled that the Malaysia's near-term economic prospects remain upbeat, concomitant with the deployment of COVID-19 vaccine. Year-on-year, the LI increased further to 110.0 points in the reference month from 101.7 points in the same month last year to attain an annual growth of 8.2 per cent. The trend is in line with the monthly change of January LI which posted 0.7 per cent. The gradual easing of the containment measures taken by the government are seen to reduce the pressure on the economy.

MEASURING POTENTIAL OUTPUT AND OUTPUT GAP IN MALAYSIA¹

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INTRODUCTION

Potential output is used to indicate the medium to long-term sustainable real output in the economy and its growth rate. Meanwhile, the output gap is defined as the percentage deviation of the actual output level from the potential level. It measures the degree of utilization of production factors in the economy and is frequently seen as an indicator of possible inflationary pressures. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is widely known as one of the indicators used to measure the robustness of a country's economy. By estimating the potential output, economists can measure the output gap where the percentage difference between the actual output (GDP) and the potential output is calculated (Alichi, 2015).

An economy is healthy when the output gap reaches zero levels, where the actual output is equal to potential output (Darby & McIntyre, 2018). Therefore, a country must close the gap by implementing proper measures. Depending on the situation, implementations of fiscal and monetary policy are required to close the gap. If the output gap is negative, it is suggested that the central bank lowered the interest rate to increase demand and reduce inflation. However, if the output gap is positive, the central bank should raise the interest rate to control demand in the economy (Sarwat & Ahmed Saber, 2013).

Measures of potential output and output gap depend on the model specification, method of estimation, and time horizon (Ladiray, Mazzi & Sartori, 2003). Considering uncertainty in the methods used, it is a common practice among researchers to apply various approaches in estimating potential output to compare the accuracy of estimation between models (Chuah & Shahrier, 2014).

Based on a previous study, Malaysia's output gap has consistently close to zero levels, reflecting the economy's great performance. However, unintended shock towards the economy probably will affect the potential output and output gap (Alichi, 2015). COVID-19 pandemic that shocked Malaysia's economy dramatically has raised concern about economic survival. Projection of potential output from previous years will indirectly give us the initial view of how the 2020 output gap's growth would be expected.

This study aims to estimate the potential output and output gap of Malaysia from 1995 to 2020. There are two methods used, namely linear trend and Hodrick-Prescott (HP) filter. These methods are commonly used to measure potential output. Under the pandemic's weight, it is a great concern for how an economy survives; therefore, projecting the potential output of previous years will greatly contribute to the monitoring of the country's development. It is assumed that the output gap for 2020 might be larger than in 2019 due to the steep downturn of GDP.

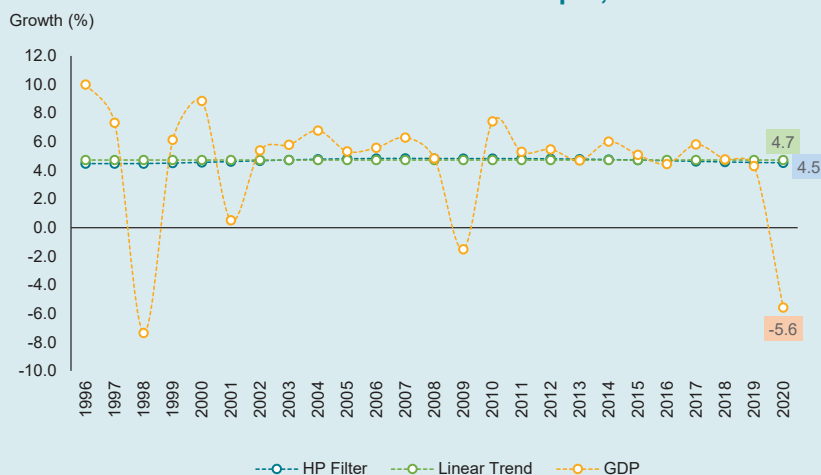
FINDINGS

Chart 1a shows the growth of actual GDP and the estimation of potential output from 1995 to 2020. Overall, potential output grew by 4.5 per cent to 4.8 per cent based on the estimation of both Univariate methods, i.e., linear trend and HP filter. During the period of 1995 to 2019, Malaysia has experienced three phases of economic recession, namely the Asian Financial Crisis from 1997 to 1998, the technology bubble from 2001 to 2002, and the global financial crisis in 2009. Nevertheless, the lowest potential output recorded among the three phases was during the Asian Financial Crisis at negative 4.5 per cent.

In 2019, potential output was estimated to grow slightly slower at 4.5 per cent compared to 2018 (4.6%). This situation stems from the shrinking investment activity where private investment has recorded 1.6 per cent, the slowest growth since the global financial crisis. Moreover, the decline of the Construction sector and the fall in oil prices also affected the investment activities. Despite the economic uncertainty caused by the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, the potential output is projected to grow at 4.5 per cent.

¹ The original article was published in The National Accounts Capital Stock Statistics 2019. New arrangement and latest GDP data was used in this article.

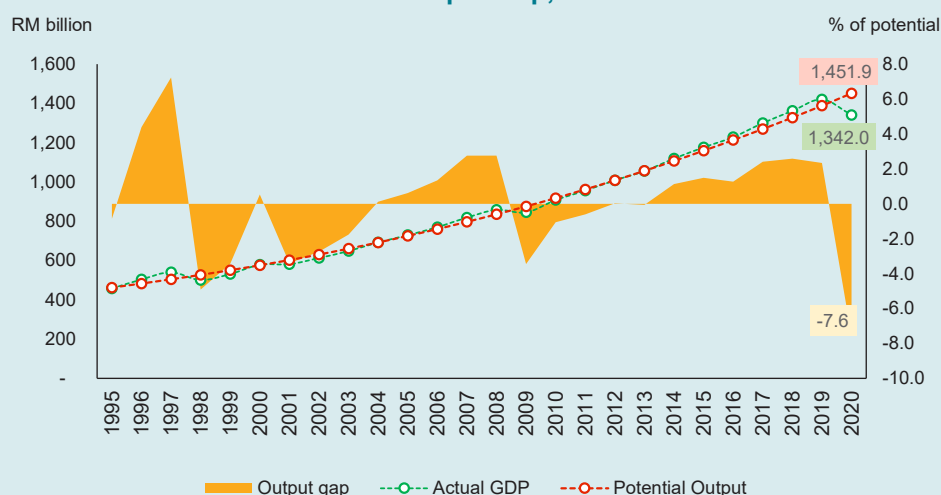
Chart 1a: Actual GDP and Potential Output, 1996 - 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Chart 1b shows the output gap from 1995 to 2020. During this period, Malaysia has gone through periodic cycles of positive and negative output gaps. Significant negative gaps occurred during the four phases of the economic downturn: the Asian Financial Crisis of 1997 to 1998, the technology bubble in 2001 to 2002, the global financial crisis in 2009 and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020.

Chart 1b: Output Gap, 1995 - 2020



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In 2019, the output gap was estimated to be narrower at 2.3 per cent compared to the previous year (2018: 2.6%). This shows that Malaysia's economy operated close to its potential despite the volatile external economic environment. However, the study found that the output gap is widening to a negative 7.6 per cent due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

CONCLUSION

This article describes the estimated potential output and output gap in Malaysia using the linear trend and HP filter methods. The study found that the output gap was positive for almost the entire period (1995 to 2020) except for the four phases of the economic downturn, i.e., during the Asian Financial Crisis, the technology bubble, the global financial crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. Before 2020, the largest and longest negative output gap was during the Asian Financial Crisis, followed by the global financial crisis and the technology bubble. In 2019, potential output was estimated to grow by 4.5 per cent (2018: 4.6%), while the output gap was estimated to be smaller at 2.3 per cent compared to the previous year (2018: 2.6%). This shows that the Malaysian economy operates close to its potential despite the volatile external economic environment. However, the projected output gap widened in 2020, negative 7.6 per cent due to the economic instability of the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on these findings, the Government needs to formulate measures and policies to attract private investment with higher value-added to achieve more sustainable GDP growth and close the output gap.

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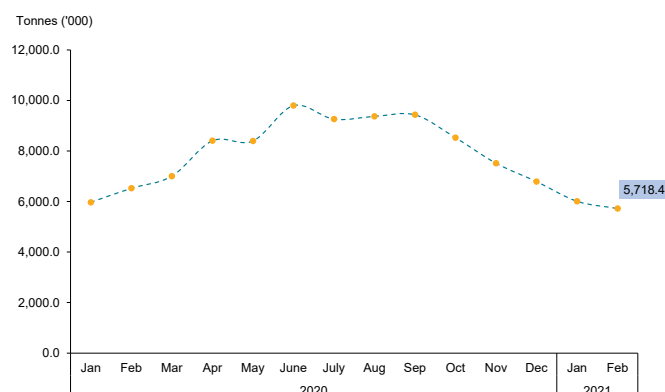
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SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

Oil Palm

The production of fresh fruit bunches in February 2021 was 5,718,447 tonnes, decreased 4.8 per cent from the previous month (**Chart 2**). The production also decreased by 12.3 per cent year-on-year as compared to February 2020 (6,521,617 tonnes).

Chart 2: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, January 2020 - February 2021



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The average production of fresh fruit bunches in February 2021 was 0.97 tonnes/ha, declined from 1.04 tonnes/ha in January 2021 (**Table 2**). By region, the production in Peninsular Malaysia increased to 1.04 tonnes/ha from 1.03 tonnes/ha in the previous month. Meanwhile, Sabah/Sarawak decreased to 0.91 tonnes/ha month-on-month (January 2021: 1.04 tonnes/ha).

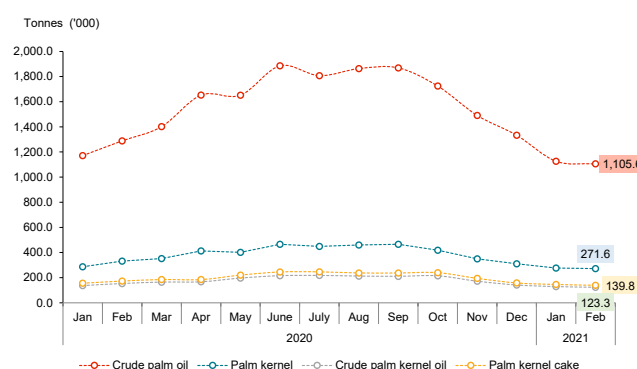
Table 2: Average Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches by Region, February 2020 - February 2021 (tonnes/ha)

Region	2020											2021	
	Feb	Mac	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
Malaysia	1.10	1.19	1.41	1.44	1.65	1.59	1.62	1.65	1.50	1.33	1.19	1.04	0.97
Peninsular Malaysia	1.15	1.30	1.57	1.49	1.84	1.76	1.77	1.77	1.55	1.37	1.23	1.03	1.04
Sabah/ Sarawak	1.06	1.06	1.27	1.40	1.50	1.45	1.50	1.55	1.47	1.29	1.16	1.04	0.91

Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

The four productions of major oil palm product decreased due to the decline in the average production of fresh fruit bunches per hectare in February 2021. Production of Crude palm oil in February 2021 was 1,105,590 tonnes, dropped 1.9 per cent compared to January 2021 (1,126,457 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 3**. Similarly, Palm kernel fell by 1.9 per cent. For the same period, Palm kernel cake and Crude palm kernel oil declined 4.4 per cent and 4.2 per cent respectively. Year-on-year comparison also showed a significant downward trend for the four productions of major oil palm products namely Crude palm oil (-14.2%), Palm kernel (-18.1%), Palm kernel cake (-19.3%) and Crude palm kernel oil (-19.6%).

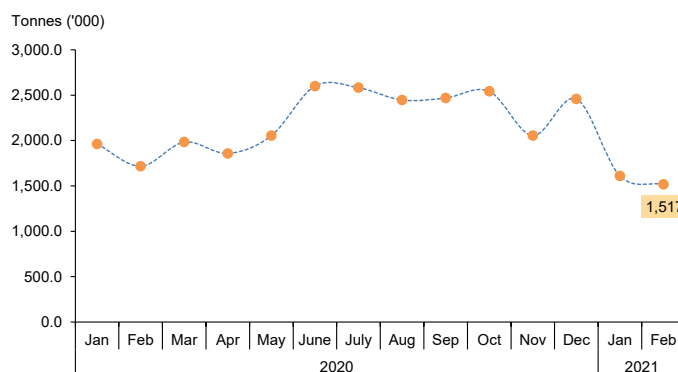
Chart 3: Production by Major Oil Palm Products, January 2020 - February 2021



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of oil palm products in February 2021 amounted to 1,517,222 tonnes with a value of RM5,578.22 million (**Chart 4**). Year-on-year comparison showed a decrease of 11.6 per cent compared to February 2020 (1,717,111 tonnes). Similarly, the exports went down 5.8 per cent month-on-month (January 2021: 1,610,572 tonnes). The main contributors to the exports of oil palm products were palm oil which accounted for 59.0 per cent (895,556 tonnes) followed by oleochemicals 17.0 per cent (257,222 tonnes) and palm kernel cake 9.9 per cent (150,533 tonnes).

Chart 4: Exports of Oil Palm Products, January 2020 - February 2021



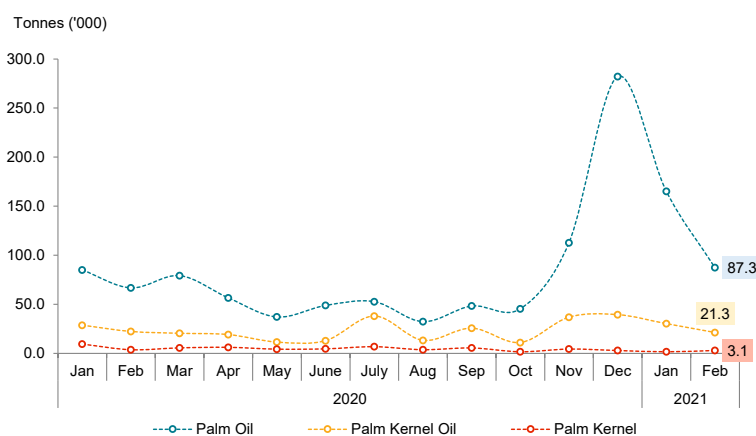
Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Although palm oil is the main contributor to the exports of oil palm products, the quantity decreased by 17.8 per cent to 895,556 tonnes as against February 2020. The highest exports were to India at 141,173 tonnes with a contribution of 15.8 per cent of total palm oil exports. This was followed by China (9.4%), the Netherlands (6.8%), the Philippines (4.9%) and Saudi Arabia (3.7%).

Exports to European Union countries in February 2021 amounted to 108,076 tonnes, declined 27.2 per cent from 148,477 tonnes in same month last year. The Netherlands was the highest importer of palm oil with a contribution of 56.4 per cent, followed by Italy (17.3%) and Spain (10.4%).

Meanwhile, imports of palm oil in February 2021 were 87,326 tonnes, an increase of 30.9 per cent compared to February 2020 (66,735 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 5**. Nonetheless, palm kernel oil and palm kernel posted declines of 4.8 per cent and 19.7 per cent respectively. In terms of month-on-month comparison, palm kernel increased significantly by 76.4 per cent compared to January 2021, while palm oil and palm kernel oil decreased 47.1 per cent and 29.8 per cent respectively.

Chart 5: Imports by Oil Palm Products, January 2020 - February 2021

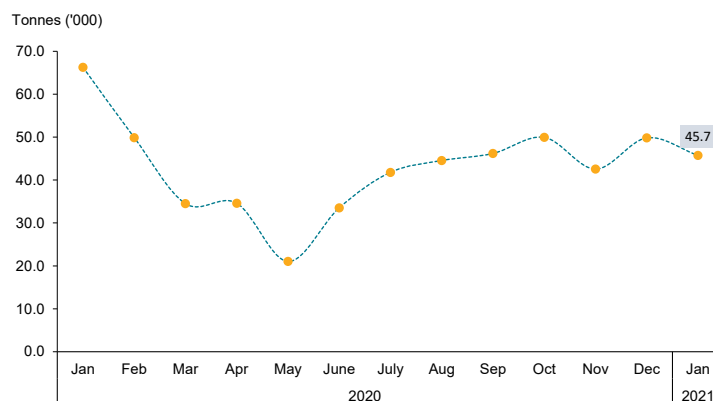


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Rubber

Malaysian Rubber Board allowed plantation and commodity sectors including rubber industry activity to operate during the period of MCO, CMCO and RMCO in compliance with the SOP set by the National Security Council. In January 2021, production of natural rubber decreased 8.1 per cent month-on-month to 45,735 tonnes (December 2020: 49,825 tonnes). Year-on-year comparison also recorded a decline of 31.0 per cent from 66,259 tonnes in January 2020 as shown in **Chart 6**.

Chart 6: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2020 – January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In January 2021, 88.5 per cent (40,468 tonnes) of natural rubber production was recorded by smallholders as compared to estates with 11.5 per cent (5,267 tonnes). Month-on-month comparison indicated that the production by smallholders fell by 9.0 per cent and production of estates also decreased 1.9 per cent as against December 2020. In comparison with January 2020, production of estates and smallholders decreased 17.3 per cent and 32.4 per cent respectively.

Exports of natural rubber decreased 21.8 per cent to 48,125 tonnes from 61,547 tonnes in December 2020. Meanwhile, in terms of year-on-year comparison, exports of natural rubber showed an increase of 5.0 per cent from 45,827 tonnes in the same month last year. The main destination for exports of natural rubber in January 2021 was P.R. China contributed 43.4 per cent of total exports followed by Iran (8.5%), Germany (5.9%), Turkey (5.1%) and Finland (4.3%).

Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R.) contributed 96.9 per cent (46,654 tonnes) of total natural rubber exports with the S.M.R. 20 comprising 66.3 per cent (30,935 tonnes) of total exports. The highest exports of rubber gloves was to the United States at 29,319 tonnes followed by Germany (5,848 tonnes) and China (5,176 tonnes) as depicted in **Table 3**. Exports value increased by 21.6 per cent to RM5.6 billion as compared to RM4.6 billion in December 2020.

Table 3: Top 10 Exports Countries of Rubber Gloves, December 2020 - January 2021

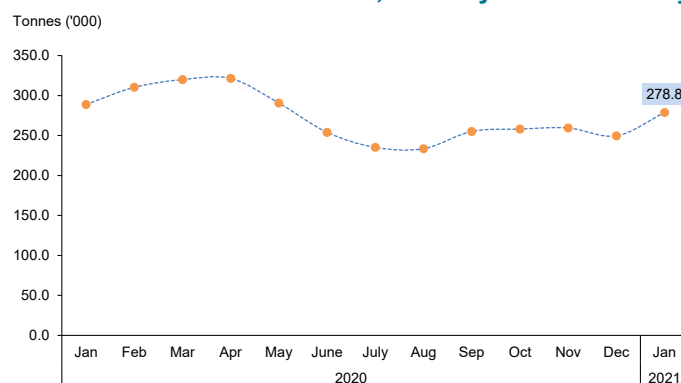
Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	December 2020	January 2021	December 2020	January 2021
United States	27,247	29,319	1,709.9	2,156.5
Germany	5,600	5,848	314.0	408.1
China	5,611	5,176	237.8	241.0
Japan	3,929	4,296	273.6	315.6
United Kingdom	3,681	3,652	231.9	246.4
Brazil	1,654	3,022	70.7	147.2
Netherlands	2,281	2,565	149.3	187.3
Turkey	1,597	2,416	82.1	139.8
Canada	2,907	2,382	199.8	176.6
Spain	2,473	2,206	157.9	163.3

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Imports of natural rubber decreased 7.2 per cent to 132,152 tonnes in January 2021 (December 2020: 142,441 tonnes). Three main types of imported natural rubber were Latex Concentrated (33,402 tonnes), Standard Rubber (17,298 tonnes) and Ribbed Smoked Sheets (7,305 tonnes). Natural rubber was mainly imported from Thailand which amounted 45,048 tonnes in January 2021.

The stocks of natural rubber recorded 278,817 tonnes as compared to 249,551 tonnes in December 2020, an increase of 11.7 per cent as depicted in **Chart 7**.

Chart 7: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2020 – January 2021

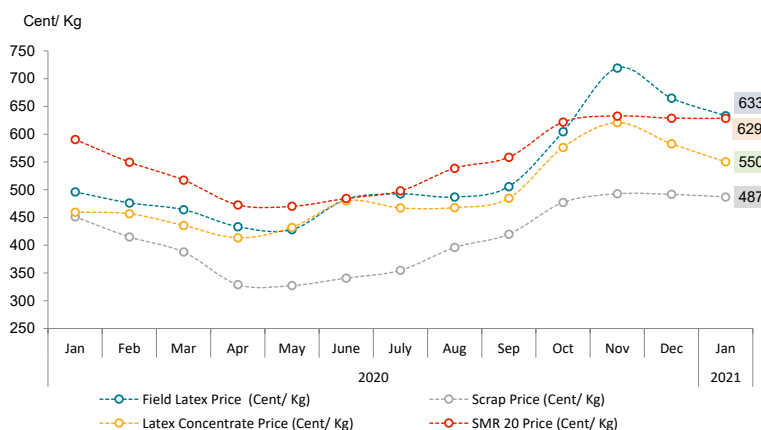


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption of natural rubber recorded 47,115 tonnes, an increase of 12.1 per cent year-on-year (January 2020: 42,015 tonnes). More than 70 per cent of the natural rubber was used by the rubber gloves industry at 76.4 per cent (35,978 tonnes), followed by rubber thread industry at 9.1 per cent (4,306 tonnes) and tyres & tubes industry with 5.9 per cent (2,799 tonnes).

Average price of Latex Concentrate recorded a decrease of 550.26 cent per kilogramme as compared to December 2020 (582.79 cent per kilogramme). Standard Malaysian Rubber 20 (S.M.R. 20) also decreased to 628.58 cent per kilogramme as compared to 628.74 cent per kilogramme for the same period. Meanwhile, for year-on-year the price increased 19.7 per cent for latex concentrate and increased 6.5 per cent for S.M.R 20 (**Chart 8**).

Chart 8: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, January 2020 – January 2021



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

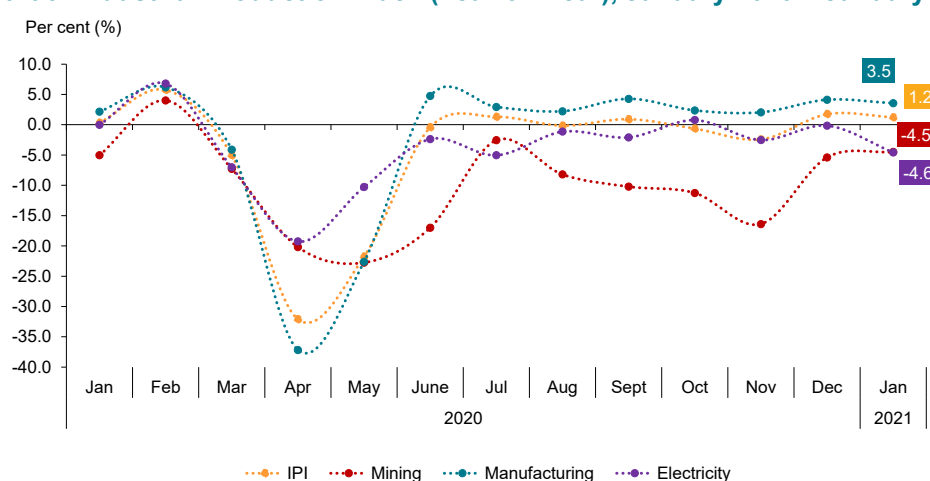
Malaysia is one of the major producers of natural rubber under the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC) with a production of 45.7 thousand tonnes in January 2021. Thailand recorded 475.8 thousand tonnes, Indonesia 237.9 thousand tonnes, Vietnam 100.0 thousand tonnes, India 88.0 thousand tonnes, Cambodia 32.5 thousand tonnes, Philippines 5.3 thousand tonnes, Sri Lanka 7.5 thousand tonnes and P.R. China 0.6 thousand tonnes.

Industrial Production Index (IPI)

The year 2021 is expected to bring hope and a positive impact to industry players in various sectors as the demand for goods and services are expected to increase after experiencing a gloomy demand throughout 2020 due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The National COVID-19 Vaccination Programme in 2021 is a catalyst to boost the confidence of industry players to increase their productions and subsequently the country's economic activities are expected to return to normal in the near future.

The performance of IPI in January 2021 recorded an increase of 1.2 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year (December 2020: 1.7%) as shown in **Chart 9**. The performance of IPI in January 2021 was driven by the Manufacturing index with a growth of 3.5 per cent. Meanwhile, Mining and Electricity index contracted 4.5 per cent and 4.6 per cent respectively.

Chart 9: Industrial Production Index (Year-on-Year), January 2020 – January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector, which is the largest component in the IPI, posted 3.5 per cent in January 2021 steered by the growth of both exports and domestic-oriented output. Exports and domestic-oriented output continued to record positive growth of 4.6 per cent (December 2020: 4.7%) and 1.5 per cent (December 2020: 3.0%) respectively as compared to the same period of the previous year. The largest contributors to export-oriented output were Manufacture of rubber products, 75.1 per cent (December 2020: 61.5%), Manufacture of plastic products, 11.5 per cent (December 2020: 8.7%) and Manufacture of computer, electronic & optical products, 9.0 per cent (December 2020: 8.8%). Meanwhile, the growth of domestic-oriented output was dominated by the increase of Manufacture of paper & paper products which grew 8.7 per cent (December 2020: 5.3%), followed by Manufacture of food products, 6.3 per cent (December 2020: 3.8%) and Manufacture of basic metals, 4.8 per cent (December 2020: 3.6%).

IPI for the selected major trading partners of Malaysia showed positive growth in January 2021 such as China, 35.1 per cent (December 2020: 7.3%), Singapore, 8.6 per cent (December 2020: 16.2%) and South Korea, 7.5 per cent (December 2020: 2.8%). Meanwhile, the United States of America (USA) declined 1.8 per cent (December 2020: -3.2%) while Japan dropped 5.3 per cent (December 2020: -3.2%).

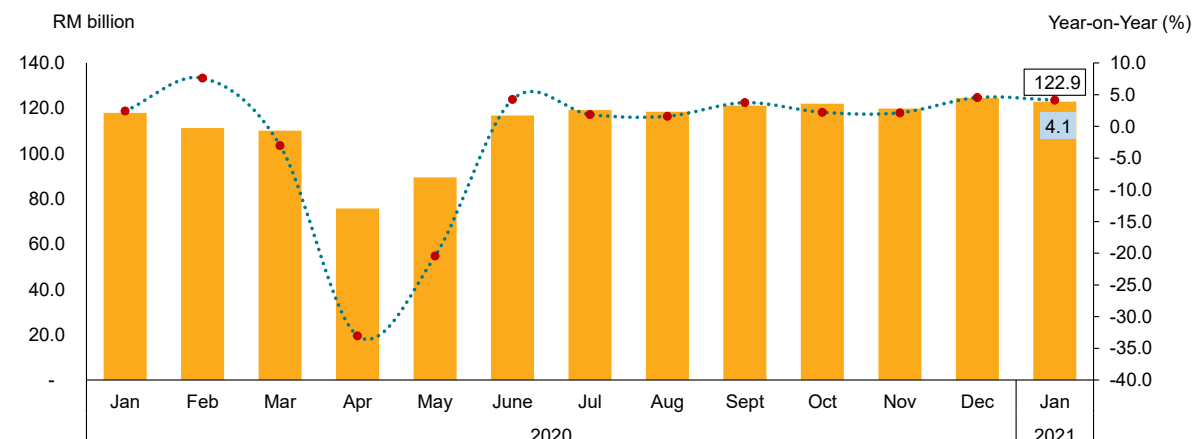
The Mining sector's output shrank 4.5 per cent in January 2021 as compared to the same period of the previous year. The decrease was influenced by Crude Oil & Condensate (-9.4%) and Natural Gas (-0.5%).

Manufacturing

In January 2021, Malaysia's Manufacturing sales stood at RM122.9 billion, rose 4.1 per cent (December 2020: 4.5%) as compared to the previous year (**Chart 10**). The rise in sales value was driven by the growth registered in Food, beverages & tobacco Products (7.7%), Electrical & electronics products (6.4%) and Transport equipment & other manufactures products (5.5%).

In addition, Malaysia's exports in January 2021 registered a growth of 6.6 per cent (December 2020: 10.8%) to RM89.6 billion as compared to the same month of the preceding year. Expansion in exports were seen in China, USA, Viet Nam, Singapore and Hong Kong SAR. Exports of manufactured goods which contributed 88.5 per cent to Malaysia's total exports, grew by 11.7 per cent to RM79.4 billion as compared to January 2020. The growth was supported by higher exports of electrical & electronic (E&E) products notably in automotive industry, 5G network and smart devices. The increase was also registered for rubber products, metal, chemicals and chemical products as well as optical and scientific products.

Chart 10: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, January 2020 – January 2021



Based on Monthly Manufacturing Survey, total employees engaged in January 2021 were 2.23 million persons, a decrease of 2.4 per cent as compared to 2.28 million persons in January 2020. The decline in total employees was mainly attributed by industries of Textile, wearing apparel, leather & footwear (-16.4%); Transport equipment & other manufactures (-5.6%) and Wood products, furniture, paper products and printing (-5.4%). Salaries & wages paid amounted to RM7.6 billion, dropped by 1.4 per cent in January 2021 as against the same month of the preceding year. The sales value per employee rose by 6.7 per cent to record RM55,213. Meanwhile, the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,396 (January 2020: RM3,360).

Signs of improvement for manufacturing activities in February 2021 are foreseen, as depicted by the better performance of domestic exports during the month.

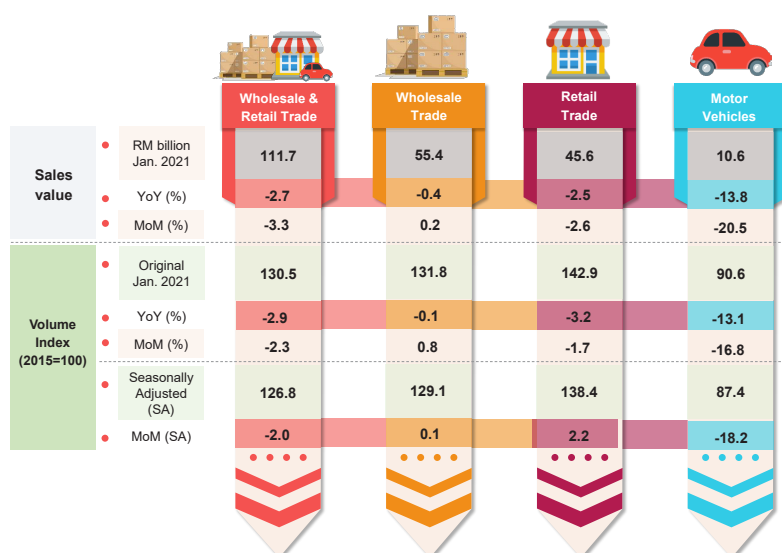
Wholesale and Retail Trade

It has been a year since the first COVID-19 case was confirmed in Malaysia and took a huge toll on the country. However, the country was placed under the MCO again in January (MCO 2.0) in another bid to flatten the curve of infection. The year 2020 ended with Malaysia's Wholesale & Retail Trade recording a total sales of RM1.2 trillion, slipped 5.9 per cent as compared to 2019, the slowest growth on record following the impact of this pandemic.

Performance of Sales Value

Sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade recorded RM111.7 billion in January 2021 to register a growth of negative 2.7 per cent year-on-year. This fall was due to Motor Vehicles which contracted 13.8 per cent or RM1.7 billion to record RM10.6 billion. Similarly, Retail Trade also recorded a decrease of RM1.2 billion (-2.5 %) to register RM45.6 billion while Wholesale Trade decreased by RM0.2 billion to RM55.4 billion (-0.4%) year-on-year (**Exhibit 1**).

Exhibit 1: Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January 2021



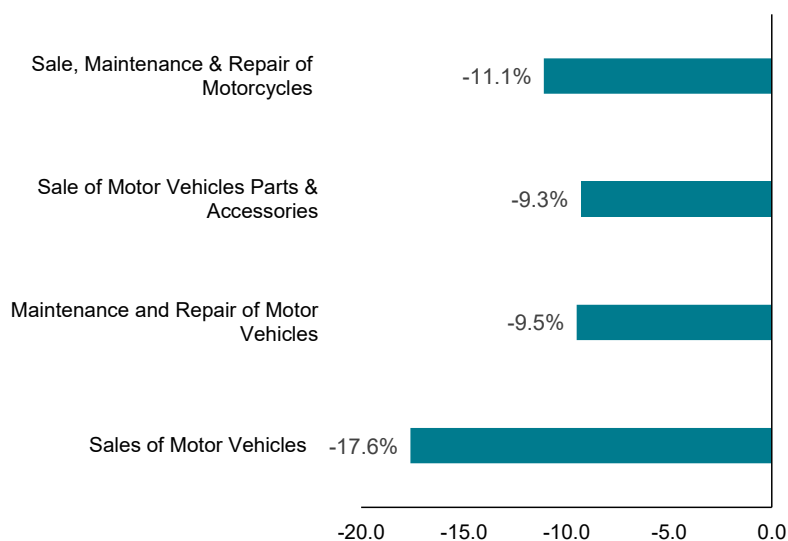
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As for month-on-month comparison, sales value dropped 3.3 per cent in January 2021 after the implementation of MCO 2.0 for six states starting from 13 January 2021.

Performance of Motor Vehicles

Motor Vehicles subsector registered a double-digit negative growth of 13.8 per cent owing to Sales of Motor vehicles which slumped 17.6 per cent to RM5.3 billion this month due to the enforcement of MCO 2.0 that impacted the traffic volume of showrooms. Apart from that, majority of the customers had made purchases in advance with anticipation that the sales tax exemption incentive under the PENJANA package would end on 31 December 2020. Similarly, the Sales of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories also dropped 9.3 per cent to record RM2.9 billion. Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles also went down 9.5 per cent to RM1.5 billion. Within the same period, the Sales for Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles also recorded a negative growth of 11.1 per cent to RM0.9 billion (**Chart 11**).

Chart 11: Performance of Motor Vehicles Subsector, January 2021

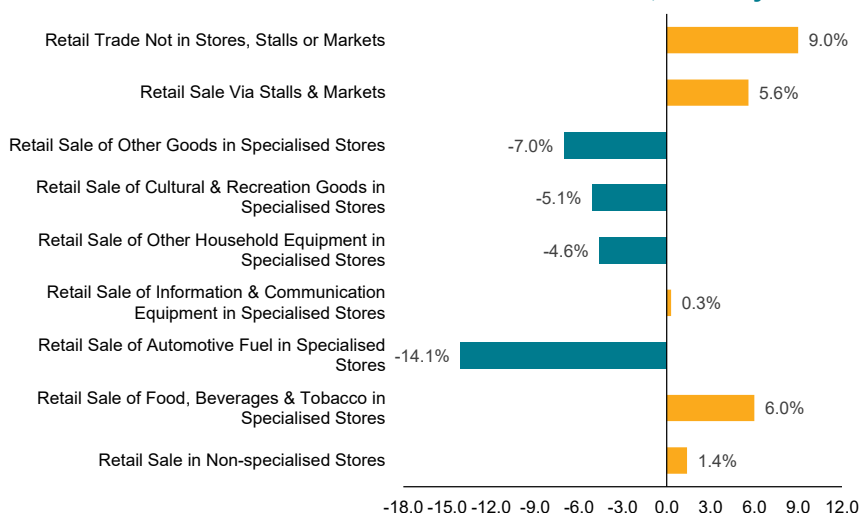


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Retail Trade

Sales value of Retail Trade declined 2.5 per cent due to the decrease in sales of non-essential products namely Retail Sale of Other Goods in Specialised Stores (-7.0%), Retail Sale of Other Household Equipment in Specialised Stores (-4.6%) and Retail Sale of Cultural & Recreation Goods in Specialised Stores (-5.1%). However, sales of essential goods posted a positive growth namely Retail Sale in Non-specialised Stores which registered 1.4 per cent to RM16.6 billion year-on-year. This was followed by Retail Sale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco in Specialised Stores which rose 6.0 per cent to RM2.9 billion. Retail Trade Not in Stores, Stalls or Markets also expanded 9.0 per cent to RM0.4 billion followed by Retail Sale via Stalls & Markets which increased 5.6 per cent to RM0.1 billion (**Chart 12**).

Chart 12: Performance of Retail Trade Subsector, January 2021

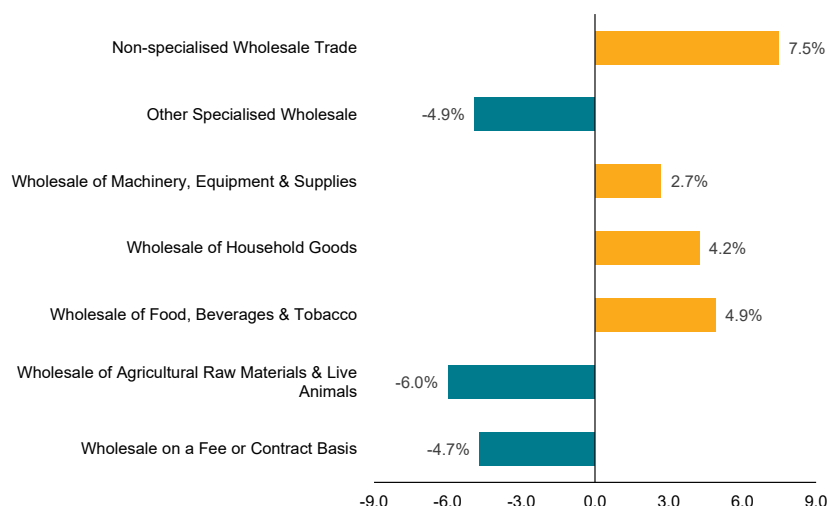


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Wholesale Trade

In January 2021, the fall of 0.4 per cent year-on-year for Wholesale Trade was mainly due to Other Specialised Wholesale which contracted 4.9 per cent. This was followed by Wholesale of Agricultural Raw Materials & Live Animals and Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis which posted a growth of negative 6.0 per cent and negative 4.7 per cent respectively. However, the Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco grew 4.9 per cent to settle at RM10.7 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of Household Goods which increased 4.2 per cent to RM11.6 billion. Similarly, Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies also expanded by 2.7 per cent year-on-year to generate sales of RM4.8 billion (**Chart 13**).

Chart 13: Performance of Wholesale Trade Subsector, January 2021

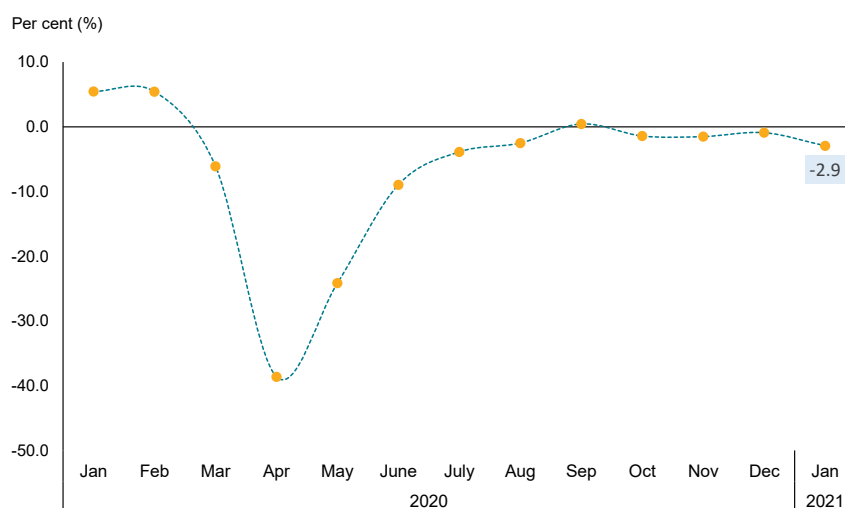


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade registered a fall of 2.9 per cent year-on-year due to Motor Vehicles which decreased by 13.1 per cent. This was followed by Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade with a drop of 3.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively. In the meantime, the seasonally adjusted volume index inched down to 2.0 per cent month-on-month (**Chart 14**).

Chart 14: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, January 2020 - January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

Looking at the performance of retail sales in other selected countries, Singapore and Hong Kong portrayed similar downward year-on-year trend as Malaysia. Hong Kong continues to post a notable year-on-year decline amid the fourth wave of COVID-19 infection and it is expected that their retail trade will remain challenging in the near term as the pandemic continues to pose a threat and inbound tourism remains frozen.

Similarly, Singapore dipped 8.4 per cent in January 2021 partly due to the base effect, as Chinese New Year celebration last year led to higher sales recorded as compared to January this year. Furthermore, most industries still recorded a decline in sales as they remain affected by low number of visitors' arrivals.

On the other hand, the UK increased 2.2 per cent as compared to January 2020 whilst on a month-on-month basis, retail sales registered a negative growth as they were affected by the renewed closure of non-essential retailers in the latest lockdown. However, South Korea showed no change from the same period of the previous year as shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4: Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries (Year-on-Year), January 2021 (%)

Singapore	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	South Korea
-8.4	-14.5	2.2	0.0

Source: Other Selected NSOs

Prospect for February 2021

On the outlook of Wholesale & Retail Trade in February 2021, the slow performance is expected to remain due to the short working month plus the extension of MCO. However, the Motor Vehicles subsector is expected to improve due to the introduction of new models with the latest specifications and at very competitive prices. Moreover, the continuation of sales tax exemption incentive under PENJANA and aggressive promotional campaigns by car companies also helped to boost sales.

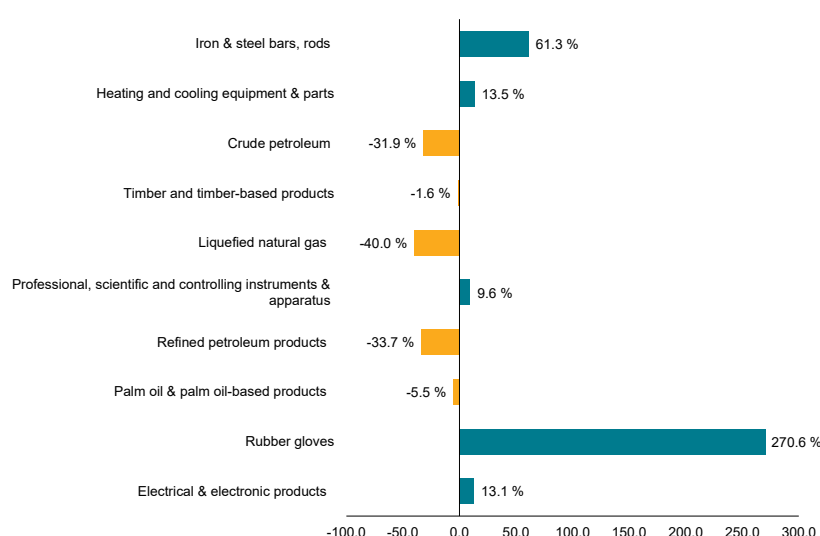
Merchandise Trade

Malaysia experienced third wave of COVID-19 pandemic and was the largest outbreak in the country thus far, but the impact on economic activity was not that bad as in the second quarter of 2020 as Malaysia is adopting to live with the pandemic and new norms. Malaysia's merchandise trade continued to perform favourably in January 2021 with both exports and imports increased compared with the same month in 2020. Exports expanded 6.6 per cent contributed by the increases in domestic exports and re-exports which grew 6.3 per cent and 7.5 per cent, respectively, while imports grew 1.3 per cent. Total trade in the current month amounted to RM162.6 billion, rose 4.1 per cent from RM156.2 billion. The faster growth in exports compared with imports contributed to the increase of trade surplus to RM16.6 billion, up 38.0 per cent from the same month last year. On a month-on-month basis, exports and imports declined 6.4 per cent, 2.7 per cent respectively followed by the declination of total trade and trade balance 4.8 per cent and 19.8 per cent respectively.

The increase in exports was mainly supported by higher outbound shipments of goods to China, which increased by RM2.7 billion, followed by the USA (+RM1.6 billion), Vietnam (+RM1.2 billion), the EU (+RM821.3 million) and Singapore (+RM621.0 million), while lower exports were recorded mainly to the Republic of Korea, India and Switzerland which declined by RM783.2 million, RM611.3 million and RM322.1 million, respectively. The rise in imports was led by higher inbound shipments of merchandise from Taiwan (+RM1.0 billion), China (+RM793.9 million), Hong Kong (+RM686.1 million), Indonesia (+RM662.1 million) and Thailand (+RM573.6 million), while imports from both Saudi Arabia and the United States of America declined by RM1.1 billion, respectively. China, Singapore, the USA and the EU remained as Malaysia's major trading partners in January 2021 with total contributions of 48.7 per cent (January 2020: 47.7%).

Malaysia's exports of goods in January 2021 increased to RM89.6 billion from RM84.1 billion in January 2020. The expansion was contributed mainly from Electrical and electronic (E&E) products and Rubber gloves with an increase of RM4.2 billion (+13.1%) and RM4.1 billion (+270.6%), respectively. Meanwhile exports of palm oil and palm oil products returned to a negative trend with a year-on-year fall of 5.5 per cent (-RM302.4 million) after surged 47.4 per cent in December 2020. Exports of Refined petroleum products, Liquefied natural gas and Crude petroleum continued to decline by RM2.0 billion (-33.7%), RM1.6 billion (-40.0%) and RM700.8 million (-31.9%), respectively as shown in **Chart 15**. E&E products, Rubber gloves and Palm oil and palm oil-based products were Malaysia's main export products in January 2021 with a total contribution of 51.1 per cent (January 2020: 52.1%).

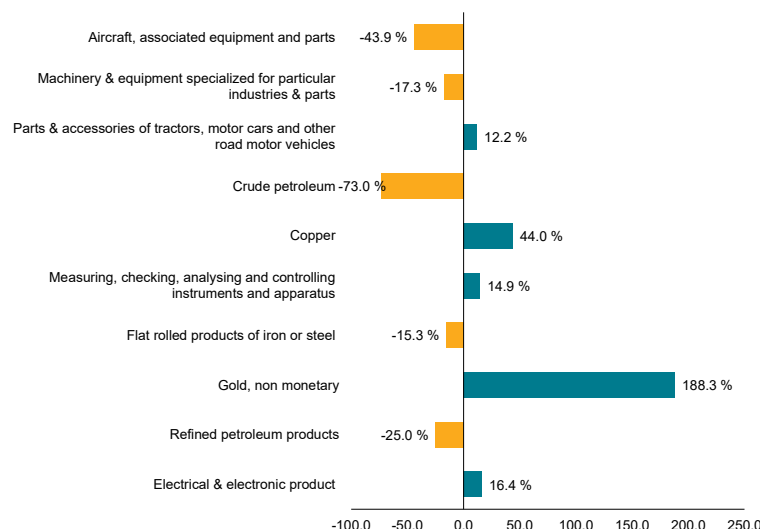
Chart 15: Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, January 2021 (Percentage Change)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Import performance remained positive for two consecutive months in January 2021, registering an increase of 1.3 per cent to RM73.0 billion from RM72.1 billion in the same month last year. The better import performance was driven mainly by E&E Products and Non-monetary gold, which increased by RM3.4 billion (+16.4%) and RM1.4 billion (+188.3%), respectively as shown in **Chart 16**. However, imports of Crude Petroleum and Refined Petroleum Products contracted by RM2.7 billion (-73.0%) and RM1.5 billion (-25.0%), respectively. The main products of Malaysia's imports in January 2021 were E&E Products, Refined petroleum products, Non-monetary gold and Flat rolled products of iron or steel with a cumulative contribution of 43.5 per cent (January 2020: 39.9%).

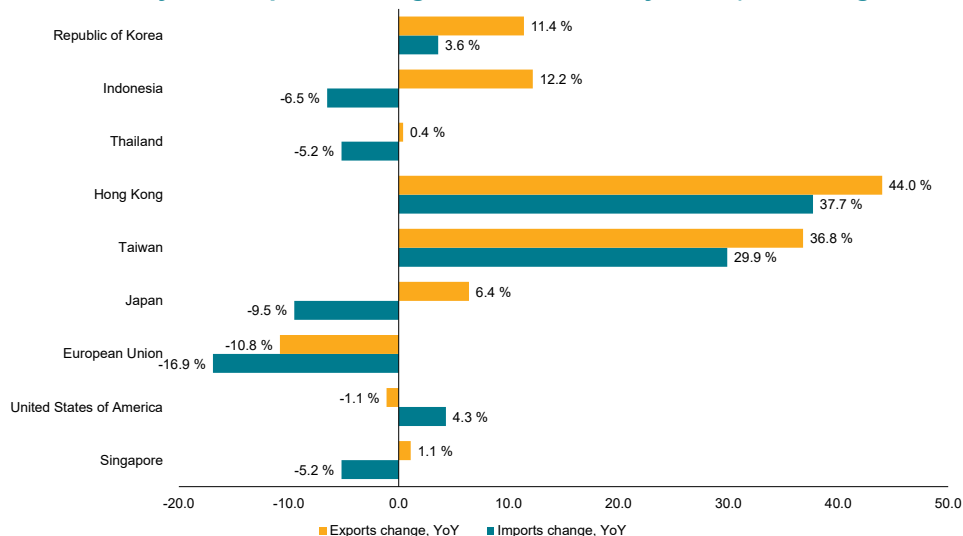
Chart 16: Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, January 2021 (Percentage Change)



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on major trading partners, Taiwan, Hong Kong and Republic of Korea recorded increases in the current month for both exports and imports, contributed by the low base effect due to seasonal impact of the lunar new year holidays in January 2020 coupled with the beginning of the pandemic of COVID-19. Meanwhile, there was no comparison for China as the country was struggling with the outbreak and did not report its trade performance. EU recorded decreases for both exports and imports, while mixed performances of trade were shown by other countries (**Chart 17**).

Chart 17: Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, January 2021 (Percentage Change)



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

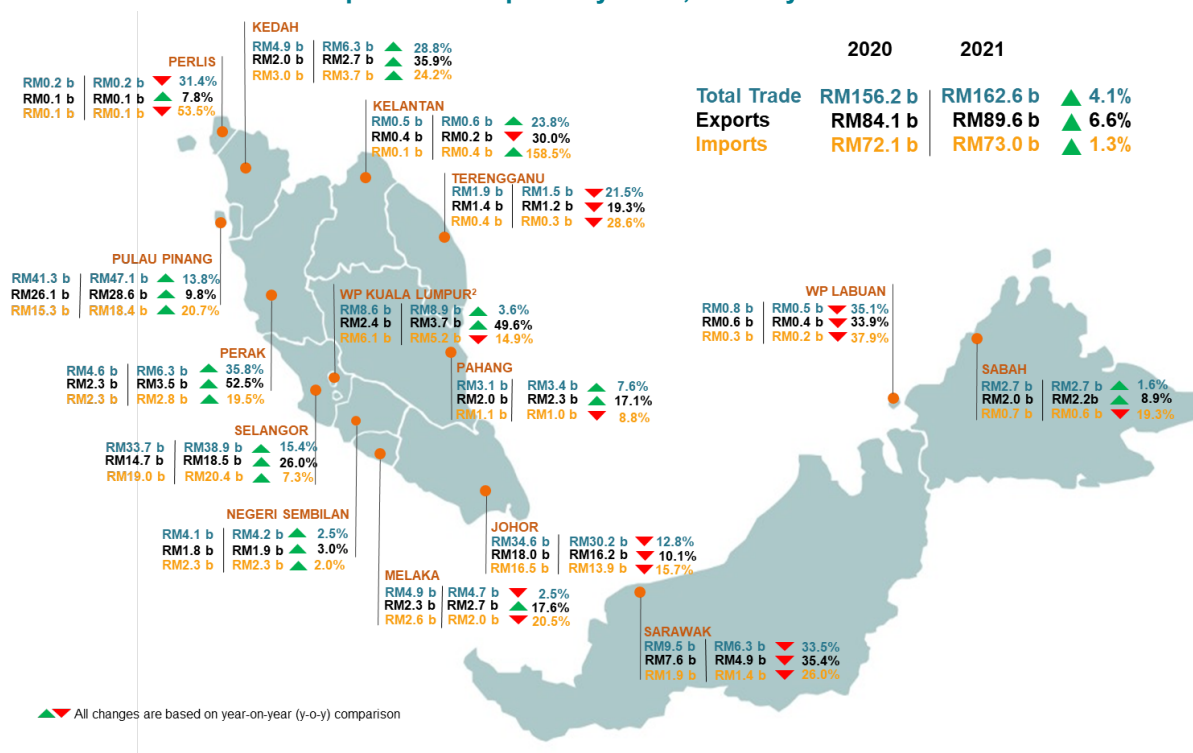
International trade statistics by state for the period of January 2021 showed that the total trade increased RM6.5 billion or 4.1 per cent to RM162.6 billion, year-on-year. The increase was attributed to favourable performances mainly for Pulau Pinang, increased RM5.7 billion (+13.8%), followed by Selangor RM5.2 billion (+15.4%), Perak RM1.7 billion (+35.8%), Kedah RM1.4 billion (+28.8%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM0.3 billion (+3.6%), Pahang RM0.2 billion (+7.6%), Kelantan RM116.9 million (+23.8%), Negeri Sembilan RM100.9 million (+2.5%) and Sabah RM42.4 million (+1.6%). However, Johor declined RM4.4 billion (-12.8%), Sarawak RM3.2 billion (-33.5%), Terengganu RM0.4 billion (-21.5%), W.P. Labuan RM0.3 billion (-35.1%), Melaka RM119.9 million (-2.5%) and Perlis RM69.8 million (-31.4%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Total exports increased RM5.5 billion driven by higher exports from Selangor (+RM3.8 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM2.6 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (+RM1.2 billion), Perak (+RM1.2 billion), Kedah (+RM0.7 billion), Melaka (+RM0.4 billion), Pahang (+RM0.3 billion), Sabah (+RM0.2 billion), Negeri Sembilan (+RM54.8 million) and Perlis (+RM6.3 million). However, exports dropped for Sarawak (-RM2.7 billion), Johor (-RM1.8 billion), Terengganu (-RM0.3 billion), W.P. Labuan (-RM0.2 billion) and Kelantan (-RM0.1 billion).

On the other hand, imports rose RM942.0 million led by Pulau Pinang (+RM3.2 billion), Selangor (+RM1.4 billion), Kedah (+RM714.5 million), Perak (+RM454.9 million), Kelantan (+RM221.9 million) and Negeri Sembilan (+RM46.1 million). However, imports declined in Johor (-RM2.6 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM907.9 million), Melaka (-RM525.1 million), Sarawak (-RM501.8 million), Sabah (-RM134.9 million), Terengganu (-RM125.8 million), W.P. Labuan (-RM101.4 million), Pahang (-RM100.5 million) and Perlis (-RM76.1 million).

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 31.9 per cent, followed by Selangor (20.7%), Johor (18.1%), Sarawak (5.5%) and W.P. Kuala Lumpur (4.1%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor remained as the largest contributor with a share of 27.9 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (25.3%), Johor (19.1%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.1%) and Kedah (5.0%).

Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, January 2020 and 2021



Notes:

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

February 2021 witnessed the commencement of the first phase of the National COVID-19 Immunisation Programme and the re-implementation of the Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) in some states following the drop in new COVID-19 cases. These scenarios were expected to have positive impacts on the Malaysian economy in the coming months. The Economic Outlook 2021 of Ministry of Finance projected Malaysia's exports and imports of goods to rebound in 2021 with an increase of 2.7 per cent and 5.3 per cent, respectively. Trade performance continued to be encouraging in February 2021 with both exports and imports recording significant increases over the same month in 2020. Exports and imports increased 17.6 per cent and 12.7 per cent respectively, resulted in the increase of total trade by 15.4 per cent.

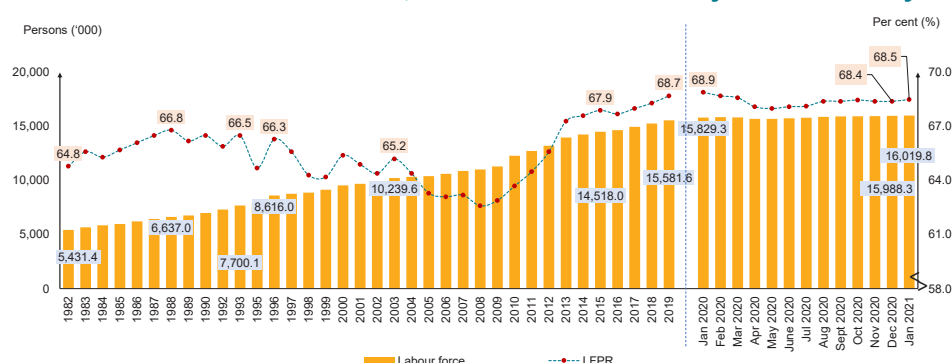
Labour

In January 2021, Malaysia's labour market remained challenging following the rising number of COVID-19 new cases and re-imposed of various phases of MCO beginning from 13 January 2021 which was further extended in most states until 4 February 2021. During this phase, only five essential economic sectors were allowed to operate, whereas interstate and inter-district travel activities were restricted. In addition, the flood disaster which has prolonged since December 2020 in certain states particularly in Johor, Kelantan and Pahang also had impacted several business activities.

This situation has led to a bumpy recovery momentum of the businesses and subsequently the labour market condition. Thus, January 2021 witnessed the country's labour supply situation recovered modestly reflecting by the rise in the number of labour force with higher increase in employed persons than those who were unemployed.

There was a slight change in the number of labour force in January 2021 with addition of 31.5 thousand persons as compared to the previous month, recording 16.02 million persons. Thus, labour force participation rate (LFPR) increased marginally by 0.1 percentage point to 68.5 per cent. Comparison against the same month of the preceding year showed that the LFPR declined by 0.4 percentage points (January 2020: 68.9%) as shown in **Chart 18**.

Chart 18: Labour Force and LFPR, 1982 - 2019 and January 2020 - January 2021

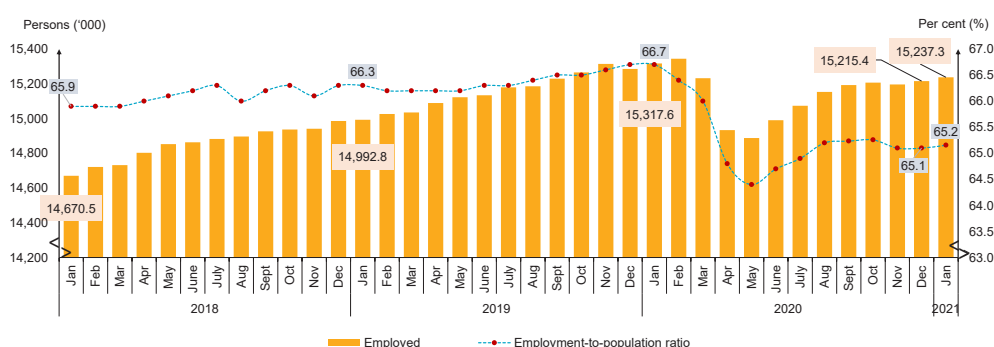


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The number of employed persons continued to rise marginally by 0.1 per cent month-on-month (21.9 thousand persons) to 15.24 million persons in January 2021 (December 2020: 15.21 million persons). Meanwhile, year-on-year basis, the number dropped by 0.5 per cent (January 2020: 15.32 million persons), reaching the tenth month of its downward trend.

The employment-to-population ratio denoting the capability of the country to create employment improved by 0.1 percentage points to 65.2 per cent; while on a year-on-year basis, the ratio dropped by 1.5 percentage points (January 2020: 66.7%) as depicted in **Chart 19**.

Chart 19: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2018 - January 2021

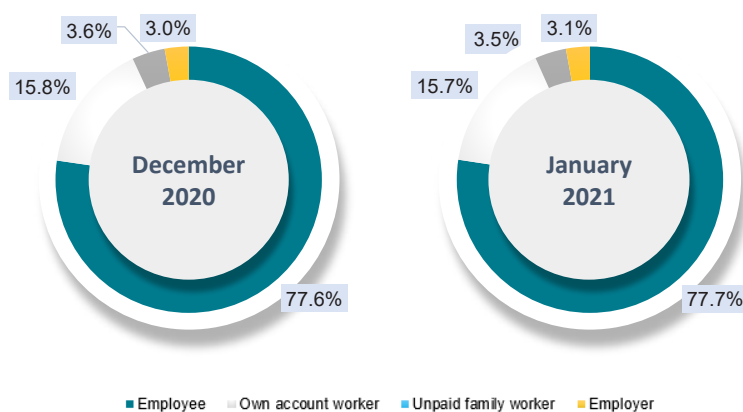


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Looking at economic sector, the number of employed persons in the Services sector continued to improve primarily in Wholesale & retail trade; Human health & social work and Education activities. Nevertheless, the number has declined in the tourism related industry such as Accommodation and food & beverages; Transports & storage; and Arts, entertainment & recreational activities, signalling the adverse effect of the pandemic towards these sub-sectors. In the meantime, employment in the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors also continued to drop over the seven months, while Manufacturing and Construction posted a monthly increase.

By status of employment, the employee's category posted an increase of 0.3 per cent (+40.8 thousand persons) to reach 11.85 million persons as compared to the previous month. On the contrary, own-account workers went down by 0.2 per cent (-4.8 thousand persons) to register 2.39 million persons. This group of workers consist of daily wage earners working in farmers' markets, night markets and stalls; freelancers; as well as smallholders. (Chart 20).

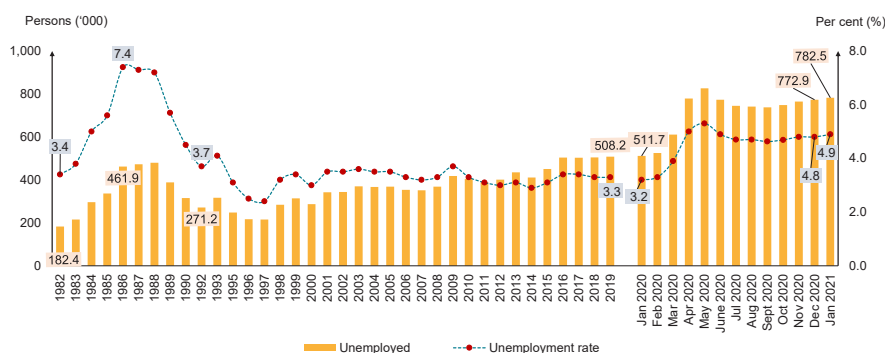
Chart 20: Employed Person by Status in Employment, December 2020 and January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The unemployment rate in January increased slightly to 4.9 per cent (December 2020: 4.8 per cent). In terms of number, the unemployed ascended by 9.7 thousand to record 782.5 thousand persons (December 2020: 772.9 thousand persons). In comparison with the same month of the previous year, the unemployment rate was higher by 1.7 percentage points recording a hike in the number of unemployed persons by 270.9 thousand persons (January 2020: 511.7 thousand persons) as shown in Chart 21.

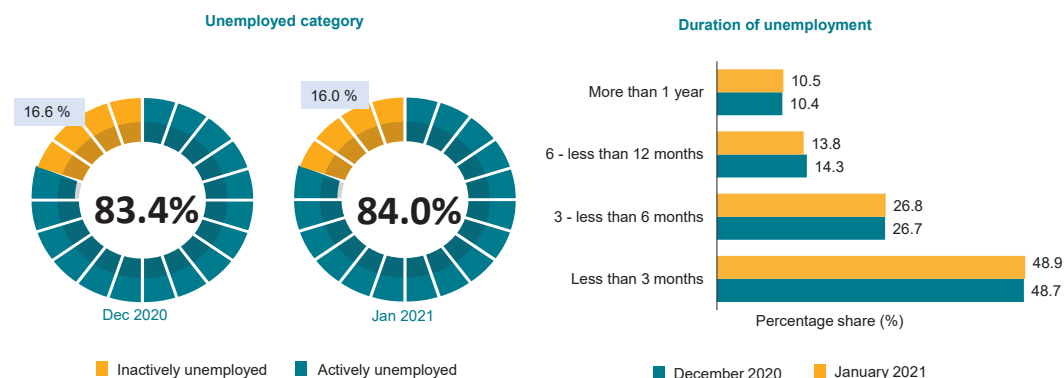
Chart 21: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 1982 - 1919 and January 2020 - January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Over 80 per cent of the unemployed persons were those who were available for work and were actively looking for work or known as actively unemployed (84.0%). Almost 50 per cent of the actively unemployed were unemployed for less than three months, while those in long-term unemployment for more than a year accounted for 10.5 per cent. Meanwhile, the share of inactive unemployed or discouraged group whom believed that there were no jobs available, diminished by 0.6 percentage points to 16.0 per cent (December 2020: 16.6%) as depicted Chart 22.

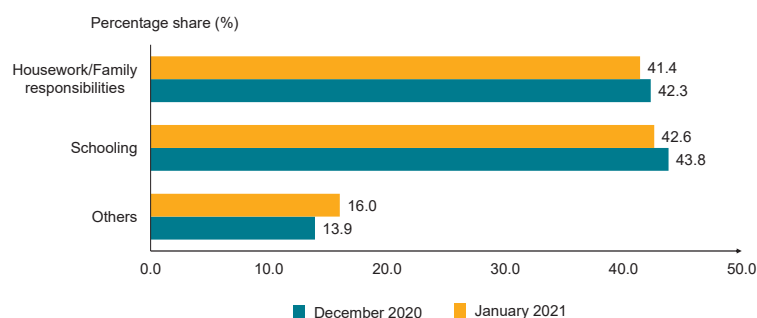
Chart 22: Unemployed Category and Duration of Unemployment, December 2020 and January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In January 2021, outside labour force continued to lessen for the second month, with a decrease of 6.0 thousand persons to 7.37 million persons as compared to December 2020. The largest fraction of outside labour force was schooling/training with 42.6 per cent, followed by housework/ family responsibility with a share of 41.4 per cent (**Chart 23**).

Chart 23: Share of Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, December 2020 and January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Although the country was under the MCO 2.0 due to the higher number of new COVID-19 cases per day, the essential services of five economic sectors were allowed to operate as usual with compliance of strict standard operating procedures. Hence, it may create some balance between the economic consequences and the public health, while adapting the new norm. In light of the situation of health crisis in early 2021, the labour market is foreseen to face a little bumpy road in the first quarter.

Nonetheless, the first phase of vaccination programme which started from 24 February 2021, gives new ray in combating the outbreak in the country. Besides, various initiatives introduced under the PENJANA, PRIHATIN, and PERMAI Assistance Package hopefully will support the businesses and subsequently cushion the impact to the labour market. With these efforts, the uncertainties in the labour market will possibly be alleviating and speeding up the labour market recovery.

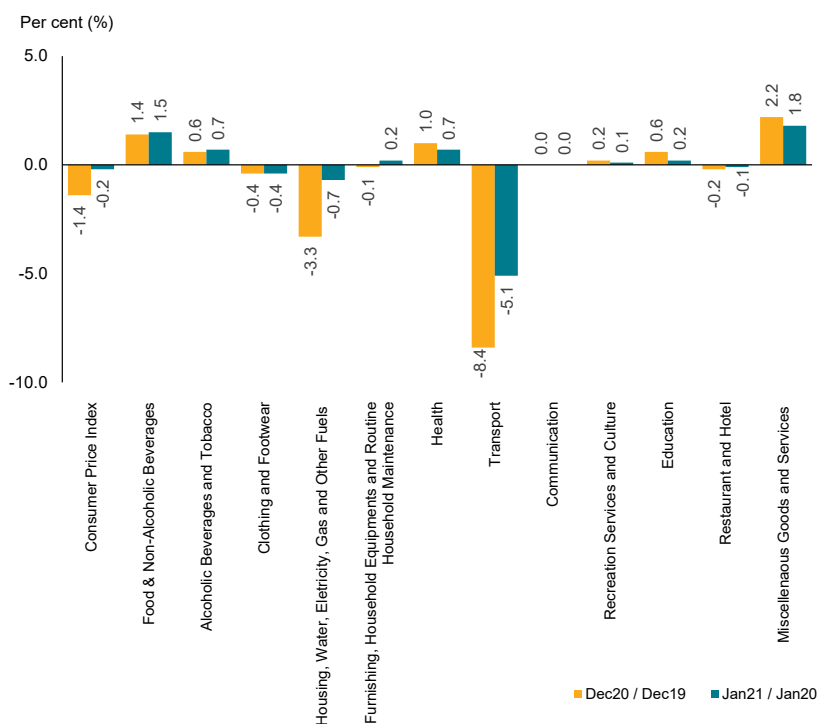
Consumer Price Index

Rising global food prices and a rebound in the oil market have fuelled signals of stronger pressure to the economy when more people are unemployed and have less disposable income, while economic recovery is likely to be moderate.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) declined marginally by 0.2 per cent in January 2021 to 122.1 as against 122.4 in the same month of the preceding year. The decrease in the overall index was attributed by the declined in Transport (-5.1%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-0.7%); Clothing & Footwear (-0.4%) and Restaurants & Hotels (-0.1%) which contributed 44.5 per cent to the overall CPI weight.

Nevertheless, Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages increased by 1.5 per cent to register 136.1 as compared to 134.1 in corresponding month of the preceding year which contributed 29.5 per cent of the overall CPI weight. Similarly, Miscellaneous Goods & Services grew by 1.8 per cent, followed by Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.7%); Health (0.7%); Furnishings, Household Equipments & Routine Household Maintenance (0.2%) and Education (0.2%) as shown in **Chart 24**.

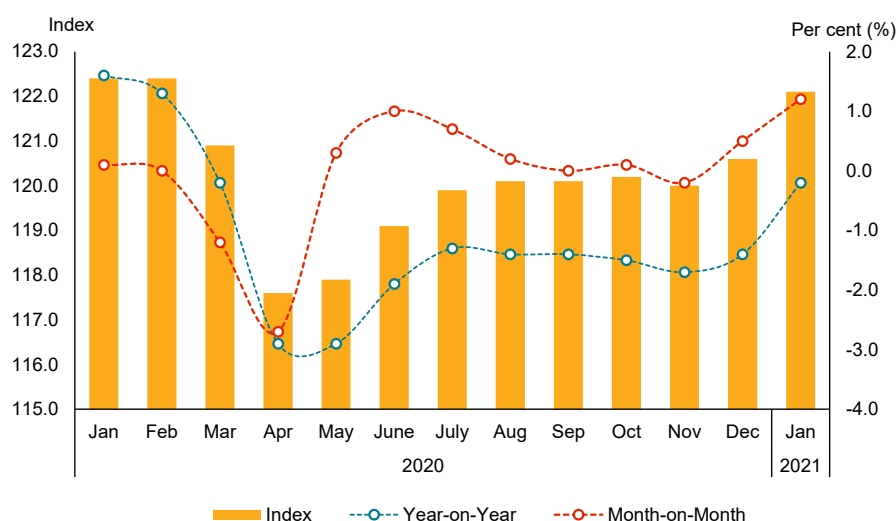
Chart 24: Percentage Change of Consumer Price Index by Main Group



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Although year-on-year CPI decreased, CPI on a monthly basis increased by 1.2 per cent as compared to December 2020 (**Chart 25**). This increase was due to Transport (3.7%); Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (2.6%); Furnishings, Household Equipments & Routine Household Maintenance (0.3%) and Alcoholic Beverages & Tobacco (0.2%).

Chart 25: Percentage Change of Consumer Price Index, Year-on-year and Month-on-Month, January 2020-January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In general, with global oil prices movement and demand returning gradually, consumers are expected to feel the price pressure as inflation is expected to rise starting from February 2021 onwards. The latest CPI for February rebounded to 0.1 per cent as compared to -0.2% in January 2021.

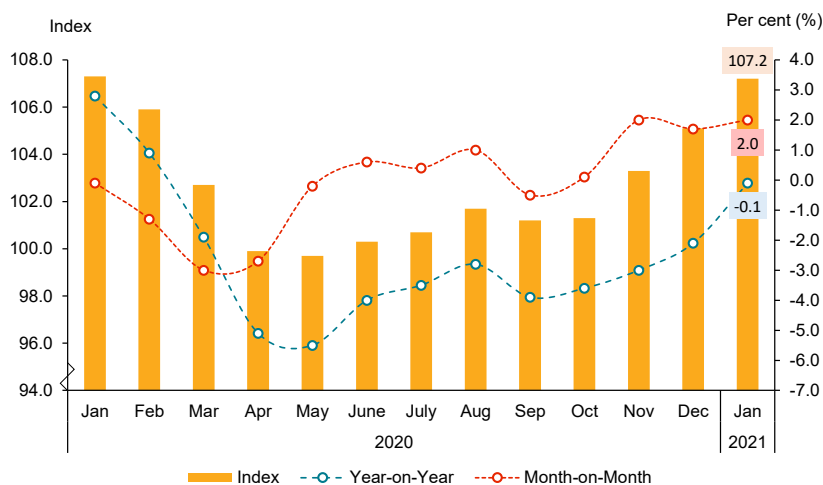
Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

The Producer Price Index (PPI) for local production recorded a better negative growth of 0.1 per cent (December 2020: -2.1%). Index of Agriculture, forestry & fishing continued to increase at 22.6 per cent influenced by prices of the main commodities. Meanwhile, the index of Manufacturing sector registered an increase of 1.1 per cent, higher than the previous month (December 2020: 0.2%) and index of Water supply increased 0.5 per cent. In contrast, Mining sector improved with a negative growth of 28.3 per cent as compared to the preceding month (December 2020: -40.0%), contributed by the increase in prices of oil and gas. Index Electricity & gas supply decreased by 1.9 per cent compared to a negative 1.7 per cent in the previous month.

The PPI for selected major trading countries also showed similar trend in January 2021 such as Taiwan negative 2.9 per cent (December 2020; -5.0%), Japan negative 1.6 per cent (December 2020; -2.0%), Thailand negative 0.6 per cent (December 2020; -0.9%) and the UK negative 0.2 per cent (December 2020; -0.5%).

On a monthly basis, the PPI local production rose 2.0 per cent in January 2021 (**Chart 26**). The increase was attributed by the index of Mining which recorded a double-digit increase (11.3%), followed by Agriculture, forestry & fishing (3.0%) and Manufacturing (1.3%). Meanwhile, Water supply and Electricity & gas supply declined 0.2 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively.

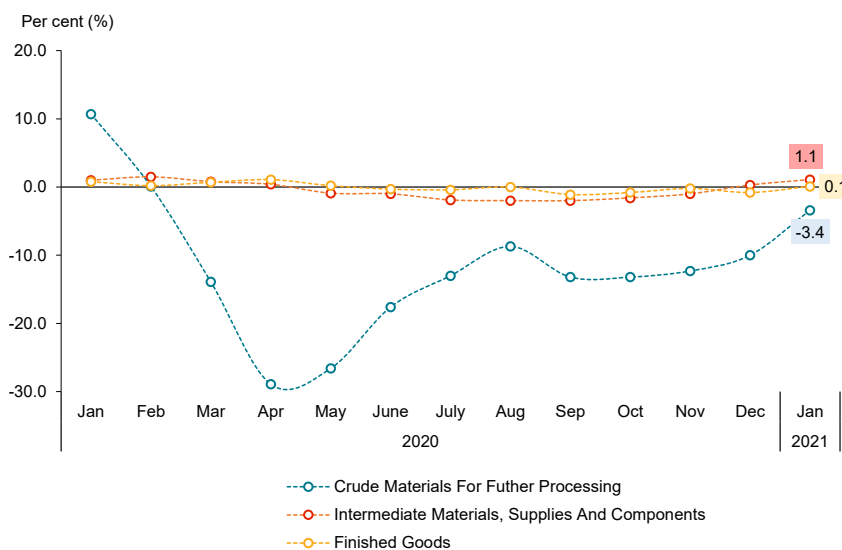
Chart 26: Producer Price Index, January 2020 - January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As compared to the same month of the preceding year, the index for Crude materials for further processing dipped 3.4 per cent in January 2021. However, Intermediate materials, supplies & components and Finished goods edged up to 1.1 per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively (**Chart 27**).

Chart 27: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-Year), January 2020 - January 2021



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Overall, the PPI index is currently on an upward trend. Although year-on-year growth showed a decline, the monthly comparison showed prices rose higher than December 2020. This was the fourth consecutive monthly increase which indicates that recovery in economic activities are taking place as the government has allowed some economic activities to operate at 100 per cent capacity and thus, giving opportunities for the industries to continue generating revenue. The PPI for domestic production is expected to increase further especially in the electronics, computer & optical products, food manufacturing and palm oil manufacturing industries.

March 2021 marked a full year that the Malaysian Government implemented various forms of Movement Control Order (MCO) to curb the spread of COVID-19 pandemic to the general public. While the phases of MCO have shown positive impact to the health of the people, the economy experienced adverse effect following the implementation of these measures. As 2021 begins with a glimmer of hope towards improvement in the economic activities, it may take awhile for the economy to return to its glory days.

Malaysia's total trade performance in February 2021 registered a double-digit growth of 15.4 per cent, which comprised of Exports remaining at a higher level contributed by the strongest year-on-year growth in 28 months. Meanwhile, Imports expanded by 12.7 per cent as against the same month in 2020. The trade surplus registered a 41.6 per cent increase compared with February of the previous year, the 10th consecutive month of trade surplus since May 2020.

As for Industrial Production Index (IPI) in January 2021, Manufacturing sector continued to be the main player to the rise in the index, steered by the growth of both exports and domestic-oriented output. The increase was largely contributed by manufactures of Rubber, Plastic and Computer, electronic & optical products. In terms of Labour Market, the number of employed persons in January 2021 continued to rise marginally primarily in Wholesale & retail trade; Human health & social work and Education activities. Meanwhile, unemployment rate also posted a slight month-on-month increase by 0.1 per cent to record 4.9 per cent partly due to slower business operations as well as inter-states and inter-districts travel were banned during MCO 2.0. During the MCO phases, Malaysian workforce have to adapt to new ways of doing business and taking initiatives to incorporate specialised demands created due to the pandemic in order to sustain business activities.

In spite of the predicaments brought by the COVID-19 pandemic, this scenario has also become a catalyst to positive circumstances in the digital business environment in Malaysia. The launch of the MyDIGITAL initiative on 19 February 2021 becomes a part of the Government's plans to transform Malaysia into a digitally-driven, high-income nation and a regional leader in the digital economy. MyDIGITAL initiative aims to empower every Malaysian to improve their lives in every aspect which includes ideas and plans to improve digital literacy, create high-income jobs, make banking and finance business easier and more organised, provide virtual educational access to our children and bring medical facilities to remote towns.

The Government continued to carry on all the necessary actions to ensure the well-being of the people, business continuity and support for economic recovery. Currently, Malaysia is in the fifth phase of the 6R Strategy of the Comprehensive Economic Recovery Plan, which is "Revitalize" or Empowering the economy. At this stage, economic recovery strategies are focused on efforts to revive economic activities or economic barriers. With this in mind, PEMERKASA stimulus package worth RM20 billion was introduced which includes an additional RM11 billion fiscal injection from the government with five main thrusts and 20 strategic initiatives. Among the strategic initiatives, the main focus were the RM5 billion allocation for vaccine rollout programme, doubling the funding for small-scale projects from RM2.5 billion to RM5 billion this year, RM1.2 billion worth of assistance for members of the B40 group who have lost their income, RM1.1 billion for wage subsidies and employment incentive, RM920 million for the tourism and retail sectors, as well as an array of assistance for the unemployed as well as financing facility at the low-interest rate for small and medium enterprises (SMEs). These assistance packages reflected the Government's commitment in alleviating the burden of the people and businesses while protecting the welfare of the people and ensuring the sustainability of businesses which in turn aid economic recovery that has been seriously affected by the pandemic.

In conclusion, the latest release of Leading Index (LI) for January 2021 signalled that the Malaysia's near-term economic prospects remain upbeat, concomitant with the deployment of COVID-19 vaccine. The LI increased further year-on-year to 110.0 points in the reference month from 101.7 points in the same month last year to attain an annual growth of 8.2 per cent. As Malaysia is gradually moving towards easing down the control measures and new COVID-19 cases are slowly reducing, these are shown as positive signs that the economy is improving.



ECONOMIC INDICATORS

INDICATORS (Value)		UNIT	2020												2021	DATA SOURCE
			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
1.0	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT															
1.1	Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0	COMMODITIES															
2.1	RUBBER															
2.1.1	Production															
	- Rubber	Tonne	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	49,943.0	42,554.0	49,825.0	45,735.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2	Prices															
	- SMR 20	RM/Kg	5.90	5.50	5.17	4.73	4.70	4.84	4.98	5.39	5.59	6.22	6.33	6.29	6.29	Malaysian Rubber Board
	- Scrap	RM/Kg	4.51	4.15	3.88	3.29	3.27	3.41	3.55	3.96	4.20	4.77	4.93	4.92	4.87	Malaysian Rubber Board
	- Field Latex	RM/Kg	4.96	4.76	4.64	4.33	4.28	4.83	4.92	4.87	5.06	6.04	7.19	6.65	6.33	Malaysian Rubber Board
	- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	4.60	4.57	4.36	4.13	4.32	4.80	4.67	4.68	4.85	5.76	6.21	5.83	5.50	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3	Exports															
	- Natural Rubber [#]	Tonne	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	54,492.4	56,522.1	61,546.7	48,125.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2	OIL PALM															
2.2.1	Exports															
	- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	1,962,287.0	1,717,111.0	1,983,290.0	1,857,869.0	2,053,156.0	2,599,814.0	2,582,108.0	2,445,515.0	2,468,009.0	2,542,681.0	2,054,517.0	2,458,778.0	1,610,572.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
	- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,213,569.0	1,089,529.0	1,184,973.0	1,236,478.0	1,369,351.0	1,706,635.0	1,783,284.0	1,578,075.0	1,612,155.0	1,674,380.0	1,303,807.0	1,642,835.0	947,539.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
	- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	97,331.0	73,945.0	77,481.0	84,118.0	75,049.0	96,201.0	100,584.0	102,379.0	134,714.0	140,640.0	91,747.0	145,551.0	69,397.0	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3	CRUDE PETROLEUM															
2.3.1	Prices															
	- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	63.60	55.00	32.98	23.34	31.02	39.93	42.81	44.26	41.09	40.47	43.23	49.87	54.55	World Bank
	- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	57.52	50.53	29.88	16.52	28.56	38.30	40.75	42.36	39.60	39.53	41.10	47.05	52.10	World Bank
2.3.2	Exports															
	- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	976.8	785.2	1,200.5	799.2	777.4	931.4	1,552.1	1,626.2	1,249.8	778.0	1,244.7	1,090.0	1,027.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	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	2,676.1	2,613.2	3,154.3	2,230.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3	Imports															
	- Crude Petroleum [#]	'000 Tonne	1,769.1	1,041.9	2,158.0	766.2	695.4	678.3	1,449.3	846.2	534.2	919.0	528.8	568.9	580.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Petroleum Products [#]	'000 Tonne	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	3,401.2	3,056.1	2,931.2	2,567.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4	LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)															
2.4.1	Exports															
	- Liqueified Natural Gas [#]	'000 Tonne	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	1,883.3	1,790.9	2,679.3	2,148.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0	SECTOR															
3.1	MANUFACTURING															
3.1.1	Industrial Production Index	Point	123.1	115.0	113.8	73.1	92.8	127.1	127.4	124.7	127.3	127.4	123.7	127.8	127.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2	Sales	RM '000	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	122,003,536.7	119,872,080.2	124,571,490.9	122,886,624.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3	Exports [#]	RM '000	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	79,936,576.4	74,416,708.6	81,961,118.5	79,362,029.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2	CONSTRUCTION															
3.2.1	Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	98	107	58	9	26	77	67	91	71	82	38	73	73	National Housing Department
3.2.2	Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	229	183	191	113	182	225	268	221	201	231	161	187	199	National Housing Department
3.2.3	Prices															
	- Steel	RM per Tonne	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	2,376.60	2,376.60	2,384.34	2,388.02	Ministry of Works
	- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.50	17.62	17.65	17.66	17.75	17.78	17.83	17.83	17.80	17.74	17.77	17.86	17.83	Ministry of Works
3.3	MINING AND QUARRYING															
3.3.1	Industrial Production Index	Point	103.9	96.1	98.6	79.8	80.1	82.0	85.7	85.9	82.4	88.6	88.0	97.5	99.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4	UTILITIES															
3.4.1	Electricity															
	- Local Generation															
	a. Public Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	13,848.6	13,226.5	13,186.2	11,376.8	12,947.4	12,976.7	13,544.2	13,937.5	13,403.1	13,950.6	13,120.3	13,514.2	13,219.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
	b. Private Installations ^p	Million Kilowatt-Hours	198.0	188.5	194.9	185.7	176.9	174.2	177.8	175.8	176.6	186.3	171.8	181.7	189.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

Note:

^p preliminary
¹ latest data until December 2020
[#] provisional data based on External Trade Publications January 2021
^{n.a.} not available
⁻ not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)		2020												2021 Jan	DATA SOURCE
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
1.1	Constant 2015 Prices	3.0	6.2	-6.6	-28.7	-19.5	-3.4	-2.8	-3.4	-1.6	-4.7	-4.0	-1.7	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES															
2.1	RUBBER														
2.1.1	Production														
	- Rubber	-12.9	-15.5	-31.1	2.0	-52.7	-8.9	-30.4	-22.7	-25.2	2.9	-19.7	-14.7	-31.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2	Prices														
	- SMR 20	7.6	-1.5	-12.7	-23.0	-24.9	-22.4	-14.3	-0.7	1.3	15.9	11.8	5.6	6.5	Malaysian Rubber Board
	- Scrap	12.4	0.9	-14.3	-29.4	-31.4	-29.2	-21.3	-3.5	1.9	19.4	17.0	8.7	7.9	Malaysian Rubber Board
	- Field Latex	22.2	13.4	-5.4	-21.5	-18.0	-9.3	-3.0	3.0	9.8	37.7	56.3	37.3	27.7	Malaysian Rubber Board
	- Latex Concentrate	17.0	11.2	-8.0	-16.7	-10.7	-3.4	-1.8	6.5	10.6	35.2	40.8	28.1	19.6	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3	Exports														
	- Natural Rubber #	-8.0	26.2	-15.1	-27.4	-40.6	-29.3	-32.5	-23.7	1.4	7.7	19.0	21.8	5.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2	OIL PALM														
2.2.1	Exports														
	- Palm Oil Product	-18.6	-15.9	-19.8	-19.5	-20.4	20.7	10.2	-3.5	13.7	1.2	-4.8	12.0	-17.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
	- Palm Oil	-27.8	-17.7	-26.9	-25.3	-20.2	22.2	20.0	-9.1	14.4	2.0	-7.2	17.5	-21.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
	- Palm Kernel Oil	16.5	-23.4	-4.0	-6.4	-22.2	9.5	15.8	9.5	54.6	38.7	2.1	57.5	-28.7	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3	CRUDE PETROLEUM														
2.3.1	Prices														
	- Crude Oil, Brent	7.3	-14.2	-50.3	-67.2	-56.0	-36.9	-33.1	-25.3	-34.1	-31.8	-31.1	-24.3	-14.2	World Bank
	- Crude Oil, WTI	11.6	-8.0	-48.6	-74.1	-53.1	-30.0	-29.2	-22.8	-30.5	-26.8	-28.0	-21.3	-9.4	World Bank
2.3.2	Exports														
	- Crude Petroleum #	-22.0	-19.1	2.0	-10.0	-29.6	-31.9	68.6	73.6	75.8	-13.1	16.3	-5.8	5.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Petroleum Products #	51.1	26.9	60.4	24.0	14.7	29.3	46.6	3.7	-6.9	17.6	7.1	13.5	-17.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3	Imports														
	- Crude Petroleum #	47.9	-4.1	96.2	-42.9	-42.2	-26.5	5.5	4.5	-54.7	20.5	-0.7	-55.1	-67.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Petroleum Products #	2.5	75.6	11.8	-6.9	-30.8	47.7	32.7	13.6	83.5	31.7	-12.4	17.3	0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4	LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)														
2.4.1	Exports														
	- Liquefied Natural Gas #	-5.6	25.9	0.0	-17.3	-20.6	-10.2	-8.2	11.7	-0.7	-18.1	-14.8	15.4	-16.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR															
3.1	MANUFACTURING														
3.1.1	Industrial Production Index	2.2	6.2	-4.1	-37.2	-22.6	4.7	2.9	2.2	4.3	2.4	2.0	4.1	3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2	Sales	2.4	7.6	-3.0	-33.0	-20.4	4.2	1.9	1.6	3.7	2.2	2.1	4.5	4.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3	Exports #	0.4	11.6	-6.2	-24.4	-23.8	13.1	4.7	-0.1	16.3	2.5	8.2	12.4	11.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2	CONSTRUCTION														
3.2.1	Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	-10.1	75.4	-32.6	-90.6	-72.3	32.8	-44.6	-9.0	2.9	-32.8	-69.6	-12.0	-25.5	National Housing Department
3.2.2	Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	42.2	16.6	29.9	-5.8	31.9	81.5	43.3	8.3	51.1	5.5	-15.3	28.1	-13.1	National Housing Department
3.2.3	Prices														
	- Steel	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.4	Ministry of Works
	- Cement	0.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.9	1.9	Ministry of Works
3.3	MINING AND QUARRYING														
3.3.1	Industrial Production Index	-5.0	4.0	-7.3	-20.2	-22.8	-17.0	-2.6	-8.2	-10.2	-11.3	-16.4	-5.4	-4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4	UTILITIES														
3.4.1	Electricity														
	- Local Generation														
	a. Public Installations ^P	-0.6	6.2	-8.7	-19.8	-10.8	-2.9	-5.4	-1.7	-2.8	0.2	-3.0	-0.7	-4.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
	b. Private Installations ^P	9.0	17.8	7.2	3.4	-4.5	-4.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	1.5	-10.3	-5.3	-4.4	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas

Note:

^P preliminary
¹ latest data until December 2020
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^{n.a.} not available
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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2020												2021	DATA SOURCE
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
- Local Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	9,609.0	9,221.4	8,663.1	7,077.2	7,467.5	8,553.2	9,195.6	9,386.6	9,350.9	9,600.3	8,991.0	9,209.4	9,032.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	2,873.8	2,872.5	2,894.2	3,144.8	3,953.9	3,022.5	3,009.4	2,994.5	2,906.0	2,978.5	2,948.0	2,824.9	3,052.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES															
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade															
3.5.2 Volume Index															
- Wholesale Trade Index	Point	131.8	124.8	123.8	88.5	99.1	119.8	121.5	127.5	131.6	133.5	128.9	130.8	131.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	Point	147.7	141.4	126.8	82.6	109.7	130.4	138.8	139.0	136.1	135.6	138.9	145.3	142.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	Point	104.3	99.3	89.3	6.3	54.6	103.8	116.5	112.3	112.2	105.4	105.7	108.9	90.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger	Unit	42,527	37,893	21,087	240	12,022	43,405	44,828	47,934	49,966	55,063	50,894	51,917	36,186	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	2,889	2,478	1,570	35	264	1,639	2,803	2,294	2,021	3,568	3,938	3,943	3,480	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	45,416	40,371	22,657	275	12,286	45,044	47,631	50,228	51,987	58,631	54,832	55,860	39,666	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales															
a. Passenger	Unit	39,127	36,702	20,260	131	20,456	40,944	52,119	47,591	51,422	51,795	51,174	62,122	28,872	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	Unit	3,496	3,701	2,218	10	2,504	3,751	5,433	5,209	5,022	4,875	5,315	6,714	3,957	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	Unit	42,623	40,403	22,478	141	22,960	44,695	57,552	52,800	56,444	56,670	56,489	68,836	32,829	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	Number	106,067	104,735	59,315	1,570	59,820	102,147	125,666	111,514	122,867	121,889	117,630	130,146	98,085	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	2,164,459	1,397,912	671,084	7,546	5,411	6,585	18,660	11,631	16,131	11,315	11,420	10,568	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance															
I Money Supply															
- M1	RM Million	449,232.1	444,417.8	461,694.5	466,194.3	479,419.8	488,233.2	497,168.9	502,304.0	513,225.7	519,417.5	525,825.2	523,662.9	535,211.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	RM Million	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	2,033,284.5	2,030,760.7	2,031,849.1	2,037,481.1	2,043,093.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	RM Million	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	2,038,661.6	2,036,415.9	2,035,491.7	2,040,993.9	2,045,652.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System	RM Million	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	1,824,120.7	1,826,556.1	1,825,158.1	1,831,151.5	1,838,270.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	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	1,163,910.3	1,160,363.0	1,162,791.6	1,167,016.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	613,135.5	615,696.9	618,050.4	619,096.9	622,394.3	631,742.5	640,193.1	645,405.1	651,350.4	655,503.5	657,281.3	660,825.6	663,781.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	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	7,142.4	7,513.9	7,534.2	7,472.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	RM Million	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	2,076,580.1	2,071,404.8	2,067,539.6	2,089,475.6	2,085,495.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	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	1,417,083.2	1,412,546.5	1,402,682.1	1,419,284.4	1,408,376.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	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	635,590.2	641,861.6	648,241.6	654,372.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	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	23,268.2	22,995.9	21,949.6	22,747.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	RM Million	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	971,827.1	968,185.6	966,528.5	957,835.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	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	584,143.9	577,602.9	573,261.5	567,780.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	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	372,294.1	375,435.1	379,053.0	375,163.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	RM Million	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	15,389.1	15,147.6	14,214.0	14,892.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	RM Million	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	210,322.8	211,692.1	212,340.7	218,820.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	RM Million	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	150,835.8	151,917.6	152,810.5	155,995.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	RM Million	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	59,486.9	59,774.5	59,530.2	62,824.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	Basis Point	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	4.64	4.60	4.40	4.26	4.01	3.89	3.70	3.64	3.64	3.53	3.51	3.51	3.44	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	5.03	5.00	4.83	4.72	4.44	4.35	4.22	4.16	4.16	4.11	4.15	4.16	4.10	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	%	6.49	6.44	6.36	6.28	6.16	6.10	5.92	5.90	5.85	5.90	5.76	5.86	5.75	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	%	6.50	6.48	6.26	6.26	5.78	5.75	5.52	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	%	6.55	6.55	6.32	6.30	5.80	5.80	5.57	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2020												2021	DATA SOURCE
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
- Local Consumption														
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^P	-2.0	5.2	-13.4	-29.1	-25.0	-8.3	-7.3	-5.0	-2.8	-2.7	-6.1	-4.6	-6.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
b. Domestic and Public Lighting ^P	4.7	2.4	5.3	6.3	39.6	6.7	5.9	5.3	6.3	11.2	11.6	3.7	6.2	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
3.5 SERVICES														
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade														
3.5.2 Volume Index														
- Wholesale Trade Index	5.3	4.9	-2.5	-27.5	-23.3	-7.7	-4.0	-3.4	-3.2	-0.8	-0.3	-0.4	-0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index	6.7	6.4	-7.5	-36.0	-18.0	-11.2	-5.2	-2.5	1.0	-2.8	-3.1	-2.9	-3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index	0.9	3.6	-14.4	-93.6	-49.9	-4.6	1.8	0.9	15.1	1.7	0.5	6.0	-13.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle														
- Vehicle Production														
a. Passenger	-15.9	3.2	-54.4	-99.5	-75.2	24.9	-2.0	8.0	17.9	5.5	17.5	28.9	-14.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-25.1	-22.3	-54.3	-99.0	-91.1	-29.4	-11.4	-13.0	-26.0	-0.4	22.4	30.3	20.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	-16.6	1.1	-54.4	-99.5	-76.1	21.5	-2.6	6.9	15.3	5.1	17.9	29.0	-12.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales														
a. Passenger	-11.6	-0.1	-59.6	-99.7	-63.4	6.1	12.8	1.7	27.7	5.7	7.2	26.0	-26.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial	-16.5	19.9	-52.6	-99.8	-48.5	-6.5	16.5	19.9	14.2	-0.2	10.0	21.5	13.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total	-12.0	1.5	-59.0	-99.7	-62.2	5.0	13.2	3.2	26.4	5.2	7.4	25.5	-23.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration	-7.4	-46.9	-47.0	-98.6	-49.9	26.6	11.2	3.4	28.0	12.1	14.8	15.9	-7.5	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism														
- Tourist Arrivals ¹	-1.4	-35.5	-71.3	-99.7	-99.7	-99.7	-99.2	-99.5	-99.2	-99.4	-99.4	-99.5	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance														
I Money Supply														
- M1	4.9	5.2	7.9	9.6	10.3	13.1	15.7	17.8	18.2	19.2	20.0	15.7	19.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.8	5.6	5.6	4.5	4.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.2	4.0	4.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	0.8	1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.1	8.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	1.6	7.0	-5.1	-3.3	-2.7	-0.8	2.0	6.9	8.9	3.9	9.2	8.8	9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	4.4	5.1	4.8	5.4	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	7.2	6.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	5.2	3.7	4.4	5.0	4.4	7.0	6.9	8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-14.1	-12.5	-11.8	-11.6	-14.8	-15.7	-7.5	-7.9	-3.4	0.3	1.2	-5.5	-2.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits	2.5	2.2	-0.3	-1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-1.5	-2.1	-2.7	-3.9	-3.4	-3.6	-4.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.7	-1.5	-2.4	-4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	7.1	6.0	1.1	-2.3	-2.9	-2.1	-4.4	-4.8	-6.8	-8.6	-6.3	-5.2	-5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-4.1	-3.6	-7.3	-0.9	-4.9	-7.0	0.9	3.5	-0.7	1.8	2.5	-7.0	-4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits	6.6	8.0	12.8	17.3	18.0	21.0	22.6	21.4	23.8	25.6	25.8	24.9	26.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks	6.0	7.3	11.1	14.3	15.4	18.0	19.4	18.8	21.0	22.5	23.1	22.5	23.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	8.4	9.9	17.3	25.7	25.2	29.6	31.3	28.5	31.5	34.0	33.2	31.6	35.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2020												2021	DATA SOURCE
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate															
- Commercial Banks	%	0.89	0.87	0.78	0.77	0.61	0.59	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.47	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%	0.61	0.59	0.53	0.52	0.45	0.43	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	0.34	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector															
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	628.0	349.6	287.8	205.6	349.5	146.5	292.1	388.7	238.6	183.2	650.1	875.5	585.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	224.5	475.6	92.9	46.7	500.8	159.2	35.4	37.2	246.4	30.0	52.2	29.2	32.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,956.2	2,618.4	3,134.1	2,388.0	2,115.7	3,363.8	2,433.1	1,556.1	1,831.5	2,633.0	3,697.6	2,475.5	2,195.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	6,546.2	6,315.4	6,554.6	8,727.1	6,331.4	8,797.0	6,140.9	6,421.1	8,512.9	6,354.9	6,135.4	8,528.1	5,770.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	1,623.0	1,856.8	1,746.8	824.0	1,198.9	1,581.4	2,270.0	1,999.5	2,309.6	2,041.9	2,399.4	1,345.2	1,171.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	RM Million	1,618.7	1,656.7	1,737.4	1,334.5	1,060.6	1,714.9	998.8	1,026.5	874.0	1,857.1	1,206.5	1,783.8	1,540.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	15,737.9	15,860.9	13,870.6	4,321.9	6,602.6	13,862.2	19,311.3	19,215.9	21,158.9	21,072.2	19,994.7	18,558.7	17,130.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	204.0	691.7	104.8	344.7	26.4	618.7	511.2	57.3	120.7	21.7	25.5	97.0	86.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	29,538.5	29,825.2	27,529.1	18,192.5	18,185.8	30,243.7	31,990.8	30,702.4	35,292.6	34,194.0	34,161.4	33,693.0	28,510.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector															
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	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	2,895.9	3,306.2	3,541.0	4,022.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	374.2	1,045.7	662.4	543.7	442.1	285.5	354.8	289.1	365.2	514.8	409.9	567.2	469.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million	21,365.4	20,342.0	21,756.5	20,858.2	19,559.7	22,116.2	20,496.8	18,274.7	20,562.8	20,859.1	21,070.6	25,937.6	25,062.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million	34,787.3	31,585.6	38,586.1	27,876.1	27,255.5	37,287.1	32,867.2	27,403.0	32,189.2	32,660.3	30,798.9	37,532.1	39,592.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	7,708.2	6,276.5	7,172.5	5,020.9	4,710.7	6,614.0	6,040.1	5,075.7	7,026.4	6,535.7	6,377.8	9,223.2	7,229.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	RM Million	3,857.2	3,857.2	4,700.2	2,796.5	2,635.0	3,784.2	3,434.2	3,112.0	3,821.7	4,221.3	3,332.9	4,540.0	3,805.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	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	29,868.7	29,693.4	33,209.4	28,842.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	RM Million	2,041.6	1,844.4	2,943.1	2,723.8	2,458.7	3,783.9	2,460.1	2,679.9	3,613.0	3,697.3	3,873.3	4,982.7	4,622.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million	104,553.7	95,274.6	103,667.1	74,486.0	76,596.2	102,556.1	100,004.1	89,194.1	100,894.1	101,253.0	98,862.9	119,533.1	113,647.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose															
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	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	4,390.7	4,212.7	4,411.6	3,900.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million	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	3,230.8	2,980.4	3,086.3	2,663.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million	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	11,078.1	11,206.0	13,526.7	11,558.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	4.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	1.6	1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	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	29,868.7	29,693.4	33,209.4	28,842.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	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	93,147.5	93,287.3	94,684.3	93,912.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector															
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	1,096.4	1,197.3	1,222.9	1,235.7	1,243.0	1,225.5	1,219.8	1,412.5	1,392.2	1,383.5	1,372.6	1,349.7	1,356.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	446.3	271.5	274.1	266.9	267.4	264.8	263.5	262.5	260.9	131.5	137.8	152.0	152.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based)	RM Million	3,411.7	3,665.8	3,837.8	3,866.5	4,219.9	3,827.3	3,809.6	3,801.4	3,961.7	3,973.2	3,907.4	3,740.2	3,743.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	135.6	136.6	123.1	121.4	121.1	110.6	96.6	96.4	96.4	187.6	188.5	188.6	188.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants & Hotels	RM Million	2,192.0	2,194.1	2,196.7	2,236.9	2,276.3	2,257.2	2,266.4	2,176.1	2,086.5	2,111.0	2,175.8	2,249.6	2,431.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million	2,785.1	2,688.1	2,579.0	2,576.5	2,494.8	2,308.9	2,291.7	2,271.3	2,316.4	2,321.2	2,265.8	2,706.2	2,706.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport, Storage and Communication	RM Million	1,925.2	2,020.6	2,023.6	2,015.0	1,731.1	1,795.4	1,856.1	1,809.2	1,875.3	1,801.9	1,766.3	2,157.2	2,173.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance and Business Activities	RM Million	3,288.5	3,304.5	3,301.4	3,503.9	3,489.5	3,504.2	3,452.8	3,464.3	3,413.1	3,472.6	3,287.8	3,123.9	3,191.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	464.1	468.7	470.6	485.5	519.6	510.2	519.2	519.4	509.2	510.1	904.2	817.8	851.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million	10,941.3	11,025.0	11,327.2	10,883.9	10,461.2	9,772.4	9,264.3	8,899.9	8,591.6	9,434.4	11,456.6	11,778.1	12,261.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector n.e.c	RM Million	525.1	551.9	581.6	584.0	577.0	398.6	396.0	404.4	397.2	384.0	382.2	358.9	378.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans	RM Million	27,211.5	27,524.1	27,937.9	27,776.4	27,401.1	25,975.1	25,436.0	25,117.5	24,900.6	25,711.0	27,844.8	28,622.3	29,434.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS															
4.1 LABOUR															
4.1.1 Labour Force	('000)	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	15,955.3	15,960.5	15,988.3	16,019.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	('000)	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	15,207.1	15,196.1	15,215.4	15,237.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	('000)	511.7	525.2	610.5	778.8	826.1	773.2	745.1	741.6	737.5	748.2	764.4	772.9	782.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.4	68.4	68.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	%	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	Number of Cases	5,778	4,562	5,262	6,143	10,084	18,579	16,660	9,261	7,388	7,416	9,086	6,805	8,334	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION															
4.2.1 Local	Number	3,600	3,805	2,375	895	1,937	3,416	5,522	4,228	4,925	4,366	4,120	4,787	3,635	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	Number	3	2	0	0	0	2	4	1	5	2	3	0	1	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:

- P preliminary
- 1 latest data until December 2020
- # provisional data based on External Trade Publications January 2021
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2020												2021	DATA SOURCE
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector														
- Primary Agriculture	-42.3	11.6	-56.2	-68.7	-84.2	-70.2	-37.3	18.9	-63.0	-74.9	-46.1	12.8	-6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-54.2	432.1	243.2	-76.8	-20.5	-56.4	-92.1	-73.1	-14.9	-77.3	-78.8	-57.6	-85.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	38.8	32.5	22.6	16.3	-60.6	103.0	-36.3	-51.6	-42.8	-16.7	39.0	-49.7	-25.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	32.7	36.6	-29.1	4.0	-7.1	-14.9	-8.4	-11.4	26.9	8.3	-28.0	24.3	-11.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	-13.6	-29.3	-44.0	-59.1	-42.7	-37.7	-15.0	-4.1	-14.3	-6.5	-13.2	-24.3	-27.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	-12.0	79.5	8.5	-36.0	-53.1	-5.9	-52.9	-57.4	-72.7	-6.3	-40.8	-38.5	-4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-13.2	16.8	-23.2	-77.9	-67.7	-20.1	-7.8	-3.4	24.9	7.7	12.3	14.1	8.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-67.3	681.5	-59.7	17.6	-57.5	890.1	244.4	39.8	780.2	-92.7	-93.9	-38.3	-57.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	-5.0	23.2	-22.5	-48.4	-54.4	-12.7	-14.3	-13.2	4.8	0.8	-4.2	-0.1	-3.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector														
- Primary Agriculture	-9.8	10.6	4.0	-10.3	-25.7	-18.7	8.4	-22.9	-11.4	-2.5	-2.9	-43.5	10.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-1.7	310.8	-38.3	-21.6	-16.2	-41.6	-26.8	-45.0	-61.8	19.6	-53.1	-58.7	25.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-2.6	13.7	-2.2	5.2	-9.9	16.6	-12.6	-10.1	-0.3	-4.1	-1.8	-8.8	17.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-6.5	13.3	12.5	-18.8	-12.2	28.4	-2.7	-19.0	1.6	6.2	-3.1	3.4	13.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	4.7	16.6	-8.6	-32.8	-45.7	-17.4	-16.6	-35.7	-2.1	-9.8	-10.0	6.4	-6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	-24.1	40.5	-35.8	-44.9	-47.9	-30.4	-5.2	-6.4	-32.1	13.8	-25.1	-31.8	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-1.1	9.7	-18.4	-60.4	-43.2	-0.9	4.8	-0.2	12.2	-2.0	2.6	9.1	-6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-37.3	-24.0	-11.7	-15.5	-22.5	14.7	6.6	-8.7	18.6	54.1	102.1	92.9	126.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	-5.3	13.2	-5.2	-27.9	-25.9	8.1	-3.4	-12.7	1.4	1.5	-1.1	-1.0	8.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	5.6	6.5	-34.8	-95.9	-71.1	-23.8	6.9	4.8	34.8	16.7	16.0	24.2	1.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	4.3	33.0	4.2	-59.0	-55.1	-3.6	-10.6	-12.5	2.0	-0.8	-6.2	-1.4	-11.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	3.1	8.0	-18.1	-45.9	-28.2	-8.7	-5.4	-5.6	-3.7	-14.4	-13.5	-6.0	-14.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	140.1	0.9	-12.0	-29.2	-58.9	8.1	-46.4	-11.2	53.9	72.6	33.6	-29.1	-69.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	-1.1	9.7	-18.4	-60.4	-43.2	-0.9	4.8	-0.2	12.2	-2.0	2.6	9.1	-6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	3.7	3.0	2.7	3.8	1.9	-0.9	-1.0	-2.1	-1.6	-1.5	0.9	2.9	1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector														
- Primary Agriculture	360.7	302.3	390.1	6.1	5.0	-1.5	-1.8	17.5	21.8	21.5	19.4	22.7	23.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-17.3	-50.0	-51.5	-51.0	-50.8	-49.3	-49.3	-48.6	-48.2	-71.9	-69.7	-66.2	-65.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based)	37.5	51.9	55.9	61.0	72.5	12.6	6.0	-2.5	2.8	2.4	4.1	7.9	9.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	28.3	22.3	10.0	10.6	8.5	-24.9	-34.0	-42.9	-43.0	11.5	11.8	39.1	38.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants & Hotels	-7.1	-8.1	-6.8	-6.8	-1.4	1.8	2.0	-5.8	-12.5	-11.5	-7.7	4.8	10.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	14.8	-10.0	5.5	6.8	9.3	-2.8	-6.5	-9.4	-5.1	-12.5	-13.2	1.8	-2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport, Storage and Communication	-11.4	-7.9	-7.8	-10.5	-26.0	-22.6	-18.9	-20.7	-16.6	-19.2	-20.5	12.0	12.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance and Business Activities	-12.6	-12.1	-9.5	-7.3	-9.1	0.2	1.1	4.9	0.1	4.9	-0.2	-5.9	-3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	23.8	23.6	27.7	29.3	40.1	37.7	39.6	42.3	33.7	33.3	135.1	77.4	83.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	11.0	9.3	14.5	11.4	5.0	-3.5	-10.1	-14.1	-19.6	-11.9	5.9	11.1	12.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector n.e.c	-28.2	-24.0	-18.2	-17.1	-18.5	-43.5	-45.4	-43.6	-37.5	-41.1	-30.7	-32.3	-28.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans	8.6	6.3	11.7	7.2	5.0	-3.5	-6.8	-9.1	-10.6	-8.1	0.3	6.8	8.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS														
4.1 LABOUR														
4.1.1 Labour Force	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Employed	2.2	2.1	1.3	-1.0	-1.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	-0.5	-0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	-0.8	1.7	17.1	48.8	58.9	48.3	42.0	42.6	41.4	46.1	48.7	49.5	52.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3 Unemployment Rate	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 Loss of Employment	15.6	60.2	67.4	72.0	221.5	649.8	316.6	218.6	135.9	117.0	162.0	128.0	44.2	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION														
4.2.1 Local	-12.5	37.3	-39.8	-81.2	-52.5	9.1	30.7	-2.8	31.1	2.2	4.4	32.1	1.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2 Foreign	-62.5	-50.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	100.0	33.3	-50.0	0.0	-33.3	50.0	-100.0	-66.7	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:

- ^P preliminary
- ¹ latest data until December 2020
- [#] provisional data based on External Trade Publications January 2021
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2020												2021	DATA SOURCE
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
4.3 STOCK MARKET															
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	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	1,466.9	1,562.7	1,627.2	1,566.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	44.2	52.8	65.6	58.6	70.4	98.1	121.9	136.9	100.6	91.7	110.3	117.0	97.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	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	1,622.2	1,750.2	1,817.3	1,756.0	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE															
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.0797	4.1634	4.2964	4.3553	4.3418	4.2755	4.2657	4.1907	4.1507	4.1527	4.1138	4.0562	4.0369	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.3343	5.3995	5.3174	5.4047	5.3357	5.3522	5.3901	5.4980	5.3870	5.3884	5.4298	5.4496	5.5053	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.6315	5.7058	5.9022	5.9400	5.9192	5.8954	5.9272	5.9075	5.8614	5.8724	5.8442	5.8284	5.8269	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0204	2.9959	3.0329	3.0586	3.0615	3.0667	3.0722	3.0579	3.0390	3.0548	3.0524	3.0441	3.0458	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.5321	4.5408	4.7594	4.7354	4.7335	4.8120	4.8790	4.9537	4.8946	4.8876	4.8650	4.9352	4.9169	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	420.6020	426.3317	449.0410	448.8177	447.8378	449.1644	455.8067	459.9745	453.7459	454.9825	451.5767	456.3383	455.3776	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.7321	3.7834	4.0015	4.0398	4.0505	3.9774	3.9914	3.9508	3.9301	3.9448	3.9422	3.9074	3.8937	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	52.4788	53.5511	55.3300	56.1859	56.0110	55.1642	55.0346	54.0714	53.5561	53.5822	53.0621	52.3230	52.0700	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES															
5.1 TRADE															
5.1.1 Exports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	84.1	74.5	80.1	64.8	62.6	82.8	92.6	79.1	88.9	91.1	84.7	95.7	89.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	42.1	40.8	43.8	38.5	35.5	39.7	41.7	43.0	42.6	42.8	43.3	46.2	45.0	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	n.a	292.4	185.2	200.3	206.8	213.6	237.6	235.3	239.8	237.2	268.1	281.9	n.a	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	5,431.2	6,321.3	6,358.1	5,206.0	4,185.6	4,862.4	5,369.2	5,233.1	6,054.1	6,565.8	6,113.7	6,706.2	5,779.8	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	166.5	170.7	167.4	125.4	129.8	154.4	168.5	139.7	171.0	178.9	176.6	174.9	148.3	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	129.0	132.2	134.6	95.8	90.5	105.1	112.8	118.0	121.5	132.6	127.0	132.5	127.6	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports															
- Malaysia #	RM Billion	72.1	61.8	67.8	68.4	52.3	62.0	67.4	65.9	67.0	68.9	67.6	75.0	73.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	SGD Billion	41.2	39.5	40.4	35.9	31.5	35.1	37.8	36.5	38.8	38.3	38.5	40.2	39.0	Statistics Singapore
- China	USD Billion	n.a	299.5	165.2	154.9	143.9	167.2	175.3	176.3	202.8	178.7	192.6	203.8	n.a	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	JPY Billion	6,746.3	5,214.7	6,350.9	6,137.2	5,027.0	5,135.3	5,362.1	4,988.7	5,370.4	5,696.7	5,747.5	5,955.2	6,103.7	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	USD Billion	169.0	148.3	145.2	125.1	122.6	133.7	142.6	128.3	146.5	150.8	151.3	144.8	139.9	European Statistics
- USA	USD Billion	196.4	178.3	194.4	165.5	163.9	179.7	200.8	203.5	206.4	219.5	212.7	215.5	204.8	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX															
5.2.1 Malaysia	Point	118.1	110.2	110.0	76.5	90.9	114.8	116.2	114.7	115.3	117.2	114.1	119.5	119.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	Point	110.9	88.1	117.7	117.8	89.0	98.8	103.3	109.9	127.9	106.3	106.7	113.6	120.4	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	Point	102.2	99.7	113.6	101.6	96.8	104.3	107.4	99.6	112.1	109.0	111.8	118.0	109.9	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	Point	93.5	94.6	105.3	85.8	72.2	82.9	90.4	80.0	95.6	97.4	96.0	97.5	88.5	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	Point	109.2	109.3	104.5	91.3	92.1	97.8	101.9	102.9	102.8	103.9	104.9	106.2	107.2	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX															
5.3.1 Malaysia	Point	147.7	141.4	126.8	82.6	109.7	130.4	138.8	139.0	136.1	135.6	138.9	145.3	142.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	Point	109.6	80.8	86.1	61.1	53.1	70.8	88.3	89.7	83.1	86.9	98.4	111.4	100.4	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	Point	92.3	54.2	55.0	57.9	65.1	64.5	64.3	61.9	63.1	66.1	69.0	76.1	78.9	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	Point	93.4	94.1	93.4	81.4	91.2	102.7	107.0	104.1	105.0	112.0	123.2	131.8	91.6	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX															
5.4.1 Malaysia	Point	122.4	122.4	120.9	117.6	117.9	119.1	119.9	120.1	120.1	120.2	120.0	120.6	122.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	Point	100.1	100.1	99.2	97.2	97.2	98.7	99.4	99.7	99.5	99.6	99.6	99.7	99.8	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	Point	104.3	104.6	104.7	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.0	104.9	104.9	104.9	105.2	105.7	106.0	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	Point	122.6	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.3	122.9	123.5	123.3	123.4	123.8	125.1	126.2	127.8	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	Point	100.2	100.3	99.9	99.0	99.5	99.5	99.2	99.8	100.1	99.7	100.1	100.5	100.2	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX															
5.5.1 Malaysia	Point	107.3	105.9	102.7	99.9	99.7	100.3	100.7	101.7	101.2	101.3	103.3	105.1	107.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	Point	132.4	132.4	132.4	131.5	131.0	130.5	130.6	129.6	129.6	129.2	128.2	129.8	91.1	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	Point	95.6	95.2	89.3	82.6	84.0	86.4	88.6	88.1	88.5	88.8	87.4	88.0	89.8	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	Point	104.1	103.7	102.8	101.9	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.2	103.4	103.0	103.1	103.8	104.9	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	Point	108.2	107.7	106.6	105.2	104.8	105.2	105.6	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.6	107.8	102.3	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	Point	102.3	101.9	101.0	99.4	98.9	99.6	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.9	99.8	100.3	100.7	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	Point	119.2	118.6	118.1	116.6	117.2	117.5	118.2	118.4	118.9	119.3	119.4	119.7	121.3	Trading Economics

Note:

- ^P preliminary
- ¹ latest data until December 2020
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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2020												2021	DATA SOURCE
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
4.3 STOCK MARKET														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	-9.1	-13.2	-17.8	-14.3	-10.8	-10.2	-1.9	-5.4	-5.0	-8.2	0.1	2.4	2.3	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	0.3	37.2	9.4	12.0	56.5	177.6	165.5	240.8	203.9	118.9	152.7	157.6	119.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	-4.8	-9.5	-20.3	-15.9	-8.8	-9.9	-1.3	-0.8	-2.1	-4.1	4.9	6.2	6.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.4 EXCHANGE RATE														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	0.9	-2.1	-5.1	-5.5	-3.9	-2.7	-3.3	-0.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	2.3	1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	-0.5	-1.9	1.1	-0.8	0.6	-1.5	-4.4	-7.4	-4.0	-2.0	-1.3	-0.2	-3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	1.8	-0.7	-3.8	-3.8	-2.6	-2.2	-3.8	-2.6	-2.4	-2.2	-2.1	-2.0	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	0.5	0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	-0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	3.8	1.8	-3.1	-2.4	-1.4	-2.3	-5.1	-6.0	-5.9	-5.4	-5.5	-6.6	-7.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-1.0	-4.6	-9.2	-9.0	-7.9	-6.3	-8.3	-7.1	-6.9	-7.4	-7.2	-7.6	-7.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	1.3	-2.5	-8.3	-8.8	-6.4	-3.1	-4.5	-0.3	-0.9	-1.8	-3.1	-2.7	-4.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	0.0	-3.0	-6.1	-6.7	-5.1	-3.6	-4.0	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	1.6	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES														
5.1 TRADE														
5.1.1 Exports														
- Malaysia #	-2.6	10.0	-6.5	-24.9	-26.0	8.0	3.1	-2.9	13.6	0.2	4.6	10.8	6.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	-5.4	2.4	-1.0	-12.8	-24.0	-4.3	-8.1	-4.8	-2.1	-8.7	-5.4	2.6	1.1	Statistics Singapore
- China	n.a	116.3	-6.8	3.5	-3.3	0.6	7.2	9.5	9.9	11.4	21.1	18.1	n.a	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	-2.6	-1.0	-11.7	-21.9	-28.3	-26.2	-19.2	-14.8	-4.9	-0.2	-4.2	2.0	6.4	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	0.4	1.0	-10.2	-28.2	-29.7	-9.6	-11.3	-14.0	-3.8	-10.3	-1.5	1.5	-10.8	European Statistics
- USA	-0.5	1.7	-9.4	-29.0	-36.3	-23.8	-15.3	-14.7	-9.5	-6.9	-7.3	-2.0	-1.1	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports														
- Malaysia #	-2.5	11.3	-2.7	-8.0	-30.4	-5.6	-8.7	-6.5	-3.6	-6.0	-9.0	1.6	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	-0.9	9.4	0.2	-13.1	-26.2	-9.9	-10.0	-11.0	-1.6	-9.3	-9.4	-3.4	-5.2	Statistics Singapore
- China	n.a	-4.0	-0.9	-14.2	-16.7	2.7	-0.9	-2.1	13.2	4.7	4.5	6.5	n.a	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	-3.6	-13.9	-5.0	-7.1	-26.1	-14.4	-22.3	-20.7	-17.4	-13.2	-11.1	-11.6	-9.5	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	-0.2	-2.8	-12.2	-22.7	-26.2	-12.8	-16.0	-15.6	-8.9	-14.3	-6.2	-3.6	-16.9	European Statistics
- USA	-4.0	-4.0	-6.5	-20.9	-25.7	-13.3	-8.2	-5.7	-0.2	0.0	6.6	6.5	4.3	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX														
5.2.1 Malaysia	0.3	5.7	-5.1	-32.1	-21.8	-0.4	1.3	-0.2	0.9	-0.6	-2.4	1.7	1.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	3.7	-0.6	21.6	12.1	-7.9	-6.0	-7.9	16.4	26.1	-0.4	19.4	16.2	8.6	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	-2.9	11.3	7.5	-4.9	-10.5	-1.2	-2.5	-3.3	7.7	-2.3	0.6	2.8	7.5	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	-2.3	-5.7	-5.2	-15.0	-26.3	-18.2	-15.5	-13.8	-9.0	-3.0	-3.4	-3.2	-5.3	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	-0.8	-0.2	-4.7	-16.3	-15.7	-10.5	-6.6	-6.3	-6.1	-4.7	-4.7	-3.2	-1.8	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX														
5.3.1 Malaysia	6.7	6.4	-7.5	-36.0	-18.0	-11.2	-5.2	-2.5	1.0	-2.8	-3.1	-2.9	-3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	-1.0	-11.1	-11.4	-33.9	-45.9	-24.9	-8.5	-9.3	-12.6	-11.0	-2.0	-4.9	-8.4	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	-23.1	-46.7	-44.0	-37.5	-34.0	-25.3	-23.8	-13.3	-13.4	-9.3	-4.8	-14.0	-14.5	Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	2.9	1.7	-3.0	-18.9	-8.8	1.7	1.9	3.3	5.4	8.0	9.4	2.6	-1.9	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX														
5.4.1 Malaysia	1.6	1.3	-0.2	-2.9	-2.9	-1.9	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	-1.4	-0.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	1.1	0.7	-0.5	-3.0	-3.4	-1.6	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	-0.3	-0.3	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.5	4.2	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	0.0	0.2	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX														
5.5.1 Malaysia	2.8	0.9	-1.9	-5.1	-5.5	-4.0	-3.5	-2.8	-3.9	-3.6	-3.0	-2.1	-0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	-5.3	-4.6	-5.1	-3.3	-3.7	-3.9	-3.0	-4.7	-4.2	-3.3	-3.2	-2.4	-5.3	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	0.6	-1.5	-9.3	-15.0	-14.6	-9.6	-8.4	-9.3	-10.5	-9.7	-9.4	-6.8	-4.7	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	1.1	0.7	-0.5	-1.7	-1.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	0.1	0.8	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	0.1	-0.4	-1.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.0	-2.4	-2.0	-2.1	-2.1	-1.5	-0.4	0.3	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	1.5	0.8	-0.4	-2.4	-2.7	-1.6	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-2.1	-2.3	-2.0	-1.6	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	2.0	1.1	0.3	-1.5	-1.1	-0.7	-0.3	-0.3	0.3	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	Trading Economics

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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2020												2021	DATA SOURCE
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
5.6 LABOUR FORCE															
5.6.1 Participation Rate															
- Malaysia	%	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.4	68.4	68.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	62.6	62.6	62.2	62.0	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	61.6	60.9	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	61.9	61.7	62.0	61.7	61.7	61.8	62.0	62.3	62.3	62.1	62.3	62.2	n.a	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	66.1	65.9	65.9	63.5	62.6	64.0	64.7	65.0	64.8	65.8	66.1	66.2	66.1	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.8	61.9	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.4	62.3	62.0	61.8	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	79.6	79.8	79.6	79.3	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.3	79.1	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	63.4	63.4	62.7	60.2	60.8	61.5	61.4	61.7	61.4	61.7	61.5	61.5	61.4	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	65.5	65.5	63.6	60.0	61.4	64.0	64.3	64.6	65.1	65.2	65.1	65.0	64.7	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	73.6	73.7	72.7	72.8	72.9	73.1	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.5	73.6	73.7	72.3	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	66.3	65.6	65.7	64.9	67.4	67.9	67.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.0	65.6	65.6	Statistics Finland
5.6.2 Unemployment Rate															
- Malaysia	%	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Thailand	%	1.1	1.1	1.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.5	n.a	National Statistical Office
- South Korea	%	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	4.1	5.7	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	5.9	5.8	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.9	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.9	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.3	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	5.5	5.6	7.8	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	10.2	9.0	8.9	8.5	8.8	9.4	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.0	7.9	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.8	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	7.8	8.7	Statistics Finland

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2020												2021	DATA SOURCE
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	
5.6 LABOUR FORCE														
5.6.1 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
5.6.2 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

Note:

- ^P preliminary
¹ latest data until December 2020
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^{n.a.} not available
⁻ not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2019	2020				2019	2020				DATA SOURCE
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)						
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT												
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	370,128.0	344,142.5	289,434.3	351,084.8	357,365.3	3.6	0.7	-17.1	-2.6	-3.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES												
2.1 RUBBER												
2.1.1 Exports												
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	148,604.0	142,877.0	112,963.0	136,764.0	172,561.0	-4.3	-0.9	-32.5	-20.1	16.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM												
2.2.1 Exports												
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	6,864,693.0	5,653,797.0	6,471,401.0	7,495,448.0	7,034,748.0	5.0	-18.4	-8.1	6.4	2.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,445,660.0	3,480,658.0	4,312,426.0	4,973,514.0	4,602,267.0	2.5	-24.8	-9.5	7.4	3.5	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	283,699.0	248,710.0	255,368.0	337,677.0	377,938.0	19.0	-4.7	-6.9	26.2	33.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM												
2.3.1 Prices												
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	62.65	50.53	31.43	42.72	44.52	-7.0	-20.1	-54.0	-30.9	-28.9	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	56.95	45.98	27.79	40.90	42.56	-3.1	-16.2	-53.5	-27.5	-25.3	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports												
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	3,122,635.4	2,962,372.0	2,508,004.0	4,428,156.6	3,112,722.0	-24.8	-12.9	-25.4	72.4	-0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	7,495,369.4	8,679,432.8	9,350,694.1	8,206,238.5	8,443,635.5	3.8	47.4	22.7	15.2	12.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports												
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,561,314.0	4,968,985.1	2,139,904.5	2,829,702.3	2,016,632.9	4.5	46.9	-38.3	-15.9	-21.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	8,570,407.2	8,678,445.0	8,340,166.8	10,818,238.5	9,388,579.0	-8.0	23.9	1.0	45.6	9.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)												
2.4.1 Exports												
- Liqueified Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	6,722,665.8	6,983,599.0	5,159,392.0	5,961,644.0	6,353,553.2	-4.5	4.4	-16.1	0.4	-5.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR												
3.1 MANUFACTURING												
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	122.8	117.3	97.7	126.5	126.1	2.8	1.3	-18.1	3.1	2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	355,869,381.6	339,323,806.5	282,020,407.3	358,828,248.3	366,447,107.9	2.5	2.2	-16.5	2.4	3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	219,700,247.2	201,772,233.4	182,057,975.8	227,519,332.1	236,314,403.5	-1.0	1.2	-12.6	6.8	7.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project												
- Investment												
a. Projects Number	Number	319	226	187	328	308	25.6	4.6	1.1	22.4	-3.4	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	10,486.6	15,118.6	3,279.5	7,107.4	9,175.1	-45.2	193.0	-31.4	-15.5	-12.5	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	16,229.4	10,786.4	7,216.2	21,293.2	17,284.1	51.3	-46.7	9.2	96.9	6.5	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	26,716.1	25,905.1	10,495.7	28,400.6	26,459.2	-10.6	2.0	-7.8	47.7	-1.0	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION												
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	36,978.5	35,040.2	19,780.1	31,367.0	31,730.8	1.3	-6.3	-44.9	-13.1	-14.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	108.4	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	330	263	112	229	193	57.1	2.7	-54.8	-21.0	-41.5	National Housing Department
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	555	603	520	690	579	11.9	29.7	36.1	31.7	4.3	National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices												
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	2,379.41	2,384.50	2,386.03	2,379.07	2,379.18	-0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.33	17.59	17.73	17.82	17.79	-0.8	1.9	3.4	3.3	2.6	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING												
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	102.8	99.5	80.6	84.6	91.4	-3.2	-3.1	-20.0	-7.1	-11.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES												
3.4.1 Electricity												
- Local Generation												
a. Public Installations ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	41,051.6	40,261.3	37,300.8	40,884.8	40,585.1	0.6	-1.4	-11.3	-3.3	-1.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	567.0	581.5	536.8	530.1	539.9	2.9	11.1	-2.0	-0.3	-4.8	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
			Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
			Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)						
- Local Consumption													
a.	Industrial, Commercial and Mining ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	29,096.9	27,493.4	23,097.9	27,933.1	27,800.7	-0.2	-3.8	-21.1	-5.1	-4.5	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b.	Domestic and Public Lighting ^P	Million Kilowatt-Hours	8,044.3	8,640.4	10,121.2	8,909.9	8,751.5	3.1	4.1	17.4	5.8	8.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES													
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade													
3.5.2 Volume Index													
-	Wholesale Trade Index	Point	131.8	126.8	102.5	126.9	131.2	4.9	2.5	-19.3	-3.5	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Retail Trade Index	Point	144.2	138.6	107.6	138.0	139.9	6.9	1.8	-21.2	-2.3	-2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Motor Vehicle Index	Point	103.9	97.6	54.9	113.7	106.7	3.6	-3.5	-48.0	5.5	2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle													
-	Vehicle Production												
a.	Passenger	Unit	135,765	101,507	55,667	142,728	157,874	2.2	-24.0	-57.8	7.7	16.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
b.	Commercial	Unit	9,826	6,937	1,938	7,118	11,449	-15.9	-33.8	-77.7	-16.6	16.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
c.	Total	Unit	145,591	108,444	57,605	149,846	169,323	0.8	-24.7	-59.0	6.3	16.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
-	Vehicle Sales												
a.	Passenger	Unit	146,059	96,089	61,531	151,132	165,091	14.0	-26.7	-56.0	13.4	13.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
b.	Commercial	Unit	15,237	9,415	6,265	15,664	16,904	-2.2	-21.2	-53.6	16.8	10.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
c.	Total	Unit	161,296	105,504	67,796	166,796	181,995	12.2	-26.2	-55.8	13.7	12.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
-	New Vehicles Registration	Number	323,541	270,117	163,537	360,047	369,665	11.4	-36.2	-47.1	13.6	14.3	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism													
-	Index of Services	Point	133.9	115.8	26.0	61.0	52.4	7.1	-4.1	-78.8	-53.6	-60.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Tourist Arrivals ¹	Number	5,991,581	4,233,455	19,542	46,422	33,303	-6.5	-36.8	-99.7	-99.3	-99.4	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport													
-	Index of Services	Point	132.5	116.6	67.1	104.5	100.7	6.4	-3.2	-45.4	-17.1	-24.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication													
-	Index of Services	Point	134.6	140.0	142.2	144.8	144.1	6.6	6.4	4.5	5.1	7.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Penetration Rate												
a.	Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	135.4	133.6	132.8	132.8	n.a	4.0	1.7	0.3	-1.0	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b.	Fixed Telephone per 100 Inhabitants	%	19.7	19.8	n.a	n.a	n.a	-0.5	0.5	n.a	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c.	Broadband per 100 Inhabitants	%	131.7	127.4	n.a	n.a	n.a	8.8	0.2	n.a	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance													
-	Index of Services	Point	121.7	116.2	100.2	128.2	128.9	5.7	4.0	-9.2	7.7	5.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply													
-	M1	RM Million	452,559.5	461,694.5	488,233.2	513,225.7	523,662.9	5.8	7.9	13.1	18.2	15.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	M2	RM Million	1,950,567.9	1,960,826.9	2,014,091.4	2,033,284.5	2,037,481.1	3.5	3.8	6.1	6.8	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	M3	RM Million	1,961,553.9	1,968,375.0	2,019,910.8	2,038,661.6	2,040,993.9	3.5	3.7	5.6	6.4	4.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System													
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,771,589.1	1,783,587.8	1,799,837.1	1,824,120.7	1,831,151.5	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,153,597.1	1,159,220.2	1,161,464.1	1,165,459.4	1,162,791.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	611,068.4	618,050.4	631,742.5	651,350.4	660,825.6	8.3	7.4	7.7	8.8	8.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	6,923.6	6,317.2	6,630.5	7,310.9	7,534.2	3.7	-5.1	-0.8	8.9	8.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)													
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	2,000,373.3	2,009,948.9	2,045,785.0	2,076,580.1	2,089,475.6	2.9	2.7	4.4	5.2	4.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,370,541.0	1,381,635.0	1,399,879.4	1,417,083.2	1,419,284.4	1.0	2.0	4.4	5.4	3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	606,596.5	605,251.6	623,928.6	637,475.1	648,241.6	8.2	4.9	5.2	5.0	6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	23,235.7	23,062.2	21,976.9	22,021.8	21,949.6	-13.6	-11.8	-15.7	-3.4	-5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits													
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,002,298.4	992,019.2	990,468.2	985,552.7	966,528.5	2.8	-0.3	-1.0	-2.7	-3.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	587,253.7	589,186.3	588,657.4	588,252.5	573,261.5	-1.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.1	-2.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	399,767.9	387,852.6	386,817.4	382,597.6	379,053.0	9.4	1.1	-2.1	-6.8	-5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	15,276.9	14,980.4	14,993.4	14,702.6	14,214.0	-5.1	-7.3	-7.0	-0.7	-7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits													
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	169,974.8	182,362.4	199,549.7	206,825.4	212,340.7	8.0	12.8	21.0	23.8	24.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	124,749.7	131,934.8	143,138.6	148,421.6	152,810.5	7.3	11.1	18.0	21.0	22.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	45,225.1	50,427.6	56,411.1	58,403.9	59,530.2	9.9	17.3	29.6	31.5	31.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)													
	Basis Point		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.75	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending Rate CFM													
-	Commercial Banks	%	4.73	4.55	4.05	3.66	3.51	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	%	5.16	4.95	4.51	4.18	4.14	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	%	6.54	6.43	6.18	5.89	5.84	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks													
	%		6.71	6.41	5.93	5.50	5.49	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks													
	%		6.80	6.48	5.97	5.56	5.55	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia

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INDICATORS		UNIT	2019	2020				2019	2020				DATA SOURCE
			Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
			Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
X	Savings Deposits Interest Rate												
-	Commercial Banks	%	0.98	0.85	0.66	0.48	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	%	0.68	0.58	0.47	0.37	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI	Loans Approved by Sector												
-	Primary Agriculture	RM Million	2,712.0	1,265.4	701.6	919.4	1,708.8	-19.4	-38.6	-79.1	-36.0	-37.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	447.8	793.0	706.7	319.1	111.4	-18.7	30.6	-40.9	-63.7	-75.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Manufacturing	RM Million	10,746.5	8,708.7	7,867.5	5,820.7	8,806.1	26.8	30.7	-13.4	-43.1	-18.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Services	RM Million	21,243.6	19,416.2	23,855.4	21,074.9	21,018.4	-16.8	3.3	-6.6	2.0	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Construction	RM Million	6,726.0	5,226.7	3,604.2	6,579.1	5,786.5	19.1	-31.4	-45.7	-11.7	-14.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Real Estates	RM Million	6,922.1	5,012.8	4,110.0	2,897.2	4,847.3	-12.2	14.9	-33.4	-62.5	-30.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Household Sector	RM Million	53,640.6	45,469.4	24,786.7	59,686.2	59,625.7	1.3	-8.6	-56.8	3.3	11.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Other Sectors	RM Million	875.8	1,000.5	989.8	689.2	144.2	79.3	3.0	137.1	239.2	-83.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Total	RM Million	103,314.5	86,892.7	66,622.0	97,985.7	102,048.4	-1.5	-4.4	-39.3	-7.9	-1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII	Loans Disbursed by Sector												
-	Primary Agriculture	RM Million	12,644.4	10,300.2	9,030.3	9,409.2	9,743.1	8.4	0.5	-18.5	-9.8	-22.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	2,679.3	2,082.3	1,271.3	1,009.0	1,491.9	27.6	21.8	-25.7	-48.7	-44.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Manufacturing	RM Million	71,651.8	63,463.9	62,534.2	59,334.4	67,867.2	14.9	2.3	3.4	-7.9	-5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Services	RM Million	98,833.7	104,959.1	92,418.7	92,459.4	100,991.3	-19.4	5.6	-2.1	-6.9	2.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Construction	RM Million	22,997.4	21,157.3	16,345.5	18,142.3	22,136.6	0.6	2.8	-32.3	-18.7	-3.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Real Estates	RM Million	14,812.3	12,410.1	9,215.7	10,367.9	12,094.2	0.0	-18.1	-40.8	-17.5	-18.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Foreign	RM Million	89,857.3	82,293.6	53,856.2	90,620.1	92,771.5	3.8	-4.0	-36.2	5.4	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Other Sectors	RM Million	6,899.6	8,966.4	8,966.4	8,749.9	12,553.2	-25.3	-24.3	-7.5	5.6	81.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Total	RM Million	320,375.7	303,495.4	253,638.4	290,092.3	319,648.9	-3.6	-0.1	-15.9	-5.0	-0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII	Loans Disbursed by Purpose												
-	Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	10,946.3	9,359.8	3,715.4	12,185.7	13,014.9	12.0	-8.8	-65.3	14.4	18.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Personal Uses	RM Million	9,563.0	8,995.4	4,809.0	8,661.8	9,297.6	7.5	12.4	-40.7	-7.3	-2.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Credit Cards	RM Million	40,298.5	35,095.9	26,399.0	35,907.1	35,810.9	6.9	-2.7	-27.8	-4.9	-11.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	5.9	8.1	5.2	6.3	7.1	-17.8	39.0	-31.7	-7.2	20.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million	89,857.3	82,293.6	53,856.2	90,620.1	92,771.5	3.8	-4.0	-36.2	5.4	3.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV	Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	92,044.1	93,172.2	93,250.8	93,086.0	94,685.5	0.6	2.7	-1.0	-1.6	2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8	Owner Occupied Dwelling												
-	Loan Approved (for Residential)	RM Million	28,104.8	20,680.4	12,161.0	29,768.9	30,513.7	2.7	-10.7	-60.5	-2.5	8.6	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
-	Loan Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million	25,428.7	22,104.3	12,406.9	23,650.7	24,150.5	9.3	-1.5	-42.3	2.1	-5.0	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9	Real Estate												
-	Index of Services	Point	124.8	119.4	82.8	101.1	98.4	5.6	0.3	-32.0	-18.1	-21.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10	Health												
-	Index of Services - Private Health	Point	125.4	123.3	103.1	118.8	119.5	5.6	1.8	-18.5	-5.0	-4.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11	Education												
-	Index of Services - Private Education	Point	131.4	120.8	104.8	120.3	116.9	5.3	3.9	-12.4	-9.4	-11.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS													
4.1 LABOUR													
4.1.1 Labour Supply													
-	Working Age (15-64)	('000)	22,832.8	22,953.2	23,026.0	23,165.2	23,240.7	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Labour Force	('000)	15,766.7	15,790.1	15,675.5	15,840.6	15,922.3	2.1	1.7	0.5	1.1	1.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	i. Employed	('000)	15,254.5	15,243.5	14,883.7	15,095.6	15,161.6	2.2	1.6	-1.3	-0.4	-0.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	ii. Unemployed	('000)	512.2	546.6	791.8	745.0	760.7	-0.8	5.8	52.1	45.5	48.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	a. Actively Unemployed	('000)	363.0	356.9	485.7	592.2	633.7	6.9	-4.4	26.7	59.5	74.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	b. Inactively Unemployed	('000)	149.2	189.7	306.1	152.8	127.0	-15.7	32.3	122.9	8.5	-14.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Outside Labour Force	('000)	7,066.1	7,163.1	7,350.5	7,324.6	7,318.4	-0.1	1.4	3.7	3.3	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Labour Force Participaton Rate	%	69.1	68.8	68.1	68.4	68.5	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Unemployment Rate	%	3.2	3.5	5.1	4.7	4.8	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand													
-	Jobs	('000)	8,661.4	8,566.5	8,383.4	8,472.1	8,457.1	1.4	0.2	-2.7	-2.1	-2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Filled Jobs	('000)	8,463.5	8,400.6	8,213.9	8,292.8	8,281.2	1.4	0.6	-2.2	-1.8	-2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	- Rate	%	97.7	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Vacancies	('000)	198.0	166.0	169.5	179.3	175.9	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	- Rate	%	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Jobs Created	('000)	25.2	21.9	13.7	21.0	16.7	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Note:

- ^p preliminary
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INDICATORS	UNIT	2019	2020				2019	2020				DATA SOURCE
		Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	
		Value				Annual Percentage Change (%)						
4.1.3 Labour Productivity												
- Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	42.0	40.0	46.4	41.0	41.6	1.4	2.1	15.5	0.1	-0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. By Economic Activity												
a. Agriculture	RM	25.2	23.0	28.8	28.4	25.1	-5.8	-7.1	16.1	0.6	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	614.0	564.6	602.2	458.8	574.8	-1.1	3.8	6.9	-4.5	-6.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	52.6	50.9	59.9	56.0	55.8	1.2	2.2	15.2	6.9	6.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	18.6	18.6	18.0	17.9	17.4	4.3	-1.6	-3.2	-9.0	-6.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	40.5	38.2	44.2	38.3	39.4	2.6	3.7	17.1	-1.4	-2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Value Added per Employment	RM	24,263.0	22,577.0	19,446.0	23,248.0	23,570.0	1.4	-0.8	-16.0	-2.2	-2.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. By Economic Activity												
a. Agriculture	RM	13,229.0	11,948.0	13,244.0	14,849.0	13,183.0	-6.1	-8.9	1.6	0.3	-0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Mining & Quarrying	RM	379,347.0	339,032.0	280,302.0	278,831.0	344,767.0	-4.0	-0.4	-17.1	-4.6	-9.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c. Manufacturing	RM	31,580.0	29,788.0	25,739.0	32,485.0	32,592.0	0.8	-0.2	-17.3	3.6	3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d. Construction	RM	11,102.0	10,776.0	6,536.0	10,583.0	10,173.0	3.2	-5.3	-40.8	-10.2	-8.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e. Services	RM	23,463.0	21,655.0	18,413.0	21,749.0	22,304.0	2.9	0.5	-15.7	-3.9	-4.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4 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	7.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.1.5 Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience												
- <1 year	%	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 1-4 years	%	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 10-14 years	%	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	17.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- 15-19 years	%	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
- =>20 years	%	12.0	12.0	20.0	12.0	14.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET												
4.2.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,588.8	1,350.9	1,501.0	1,504.8	1,627.2	-6.0	-17.8	-10.2	-5.0	2.4	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2 Value Traded	RM Billion	131.0	162.6	227.0	359.4	319.0	1.7	14.1	71.2	201.5	143.6	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE												
4.3.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1651	4.1798	4.3242	4.2024	4.1076	0.2	-2.2	-4.1	-0.9	1.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.3603	5.3504	5.3642	5.4250	5.4226	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-5.3	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.7256	5.7465	5.9182	5.8987	5.8484	1.1	-0.9	-2.9	-2.9	-2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0551	3.0164	3.0622	3.0564	3.0504	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	0.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5 EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.6111	4.6108	4.7603	4.9092	4.8959	3.3	0.8	-2.0	-5.6	-5.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	420.7453	431.9916	448.6066	456.5091	454.2992	-0.4	-5.0	-7.7	-7.4	-7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.8320	3.8390	4.0226	3.9575	3.9314	-3.5	-3.3	-6.1	-1.9	-2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	53.2238	53.7867	55.7871	54.2207	52.9891	0.1	-3.1	-5.1	-1.9	0.4	Central Bank of Malaysia

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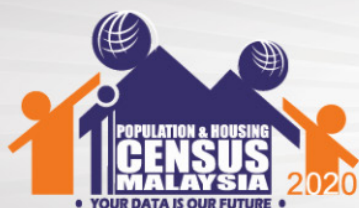


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