



**MALAYSIA**

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# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC **STATISTICS REVIEW**

**VOL. 1 / 2021**

**JABATAN PERANGKAAN MALAYSIA**  
*DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA*





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# MALAYSIAN ECONOMIC **STATISTICS REVIEW**

**VOL. 1 / 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**  
**DEPARTMENT OF STATISTICS, MALAYSIA**

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Let me start by wishing everyone an amazing and prosperous new year. 2020 was a year full of challenges following COVID-19 pandemic and economic uncertainty. Adapting to a new normal is the best way of living with a health crisis. Given the New Year's vibes, let us unite to overcome the pandemic and be optimistic for the economy to outperform well with the arrival of vaccines batches this year.

Entering 2021, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) is glad to provide the readers with the first volume of 2021 Malaysian Economic Statistics Review (MESR). Firstly, I would like to express my gratitude to all readers for their continued support and the mass media for consistently highlighting MESR findings to the public since its inaugural release in May 2020. Besides reviewing the recent statistics releases, this edition also includes box articles, namely 'The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on SMEs Food and Beverages' and the department's latest product, 'My Local Stats 2019'.

Malaysia is currently one out of more than 200 countries battling COVID-19. As of 25<sup>th</sup> January 2021, the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases worldwide exceeded 98.7 million, with the number of deaths exceeds 2.1 million. Malaysia ranked 59<sup>th</sup>, with 186,849 confirmed cases and 689 deaths. Following the spike in daily cases and to curb the virus transmission, the government announced a two-week Movement Control Order (MCO) 2.0 on 11<sup>th</sup> January 2021 in six states; Penang, Selangor, Melaka, Johor, Sabah and the Federal Territories. Subsequently, all states except Sarawak were placed under MCO from 22<sup>nd</sup> January until 4<sup>th</sup> February 2021.

The current global economic situation is undesirable; it worsens since the pandemic hit badly last year. Almost all countries worldwide experienced an economic slowdown in 2020 and likely to deteriorate further. On the contrary, China's economy grew rapidly to 6.5 per cent year-on-year in the fourth quarter of the preceding year, with exports and manufacturing sector recorded an improved performance. The US Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI) for the service and manufacturing improved in January 2021, showing the economy to be better off. However, the UK PMI is 40.6 in January, down from 50.4 in December signals a contraction. According to the Bank of Japan, the country's economy is expected to further slowdown due to the second state of emergency in the country of the new wave of COVID-19. Similar situation delays Thailand's economic recovery.

Hence, it is our responsibility and necessity to regularly monitor the challenging situation wrought by this outbreak through economic indicators to lessen the adverse impacts on the economy. The recent statistics of merchandise trade exports performance in November 2020 continued to show signs of recovery. It expanded for the third month in a row compared with the same month in the preceding year. On a year-on-year basis, exports grew 4.3 per cent in November 2020, while imports declined by a more significant magnitude of 9.0 per cent. Indeed, the positive growth in exports was supported mainly by higher exports of merchandise to major trading partners, especially to the United States of America, followed by Singapore, China, Hong Kong and the European Union. At the same time, exports to Indonesia, Thailand and the Republic of Korea declined.

Nevertheless, the Industrial Production Index (IPI) in November 2020 recorded a decline of 2.2 per cent compared to the same month of the previous year. The deterioration of IPI in November 2020 was due to Mining and Electricity. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing sector, which was the largest component in the IPI posted 2.0 per cent in November 2020, steered by the growth of both export and domestic-oriented output. In November 2020, the Producer Price Index (PPI), which measures the average price change imposed by local producers on their output declined at a smaller rate of 3.0 per cent year-on-year. The PPI declined due to the decrease in

Mining, Electricity & gas supply, and Manufacturing sectors. A similar trend was also observed in Consumer Price Index (CPI). In November 2020, the CPI declined 1.7 per cent to 120.0 as against 122.1 in the same month of the preceding year. However, based on the December 2020 statistics, the CPI increased by 0.5 per cent as against November 2020 and increased 0.2 per cent quarter-on-quarter. In November 2020, sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade registered -1.2 per cent year-on-year mainly contributed by the weak performance of Retail Trade which contracted 2.3 per cent. However, Leading Index (LI) for November 2020 registered 109.1 points, rose 7.1 per cent from November 2019 following 6.3 per cent in October 2020, suggests that the economic recovery remains in sight amid a likelihood to affect the pace of recovery.

The government has implemented The Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) and Enhanced Movement Control Order (EMCO) throughout October and November 2020. It targets the areas to control a drastic spike of COVID-19 pandemic, reflecting in the labour force statistics. The unemployment rate marginally increased 0.1 percentage point to 4.8 per cent against the preceding month despite the labour scenario in Malaysia for November 2020, showing a slight improvement. Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) dropped marginally by 0.1 percentage point to 68.4 per cent. Regarding the same month of the preceding year, the number of labour force went up by 131.6 thousand persons while the LFPR dropped 0.4 percentage points.

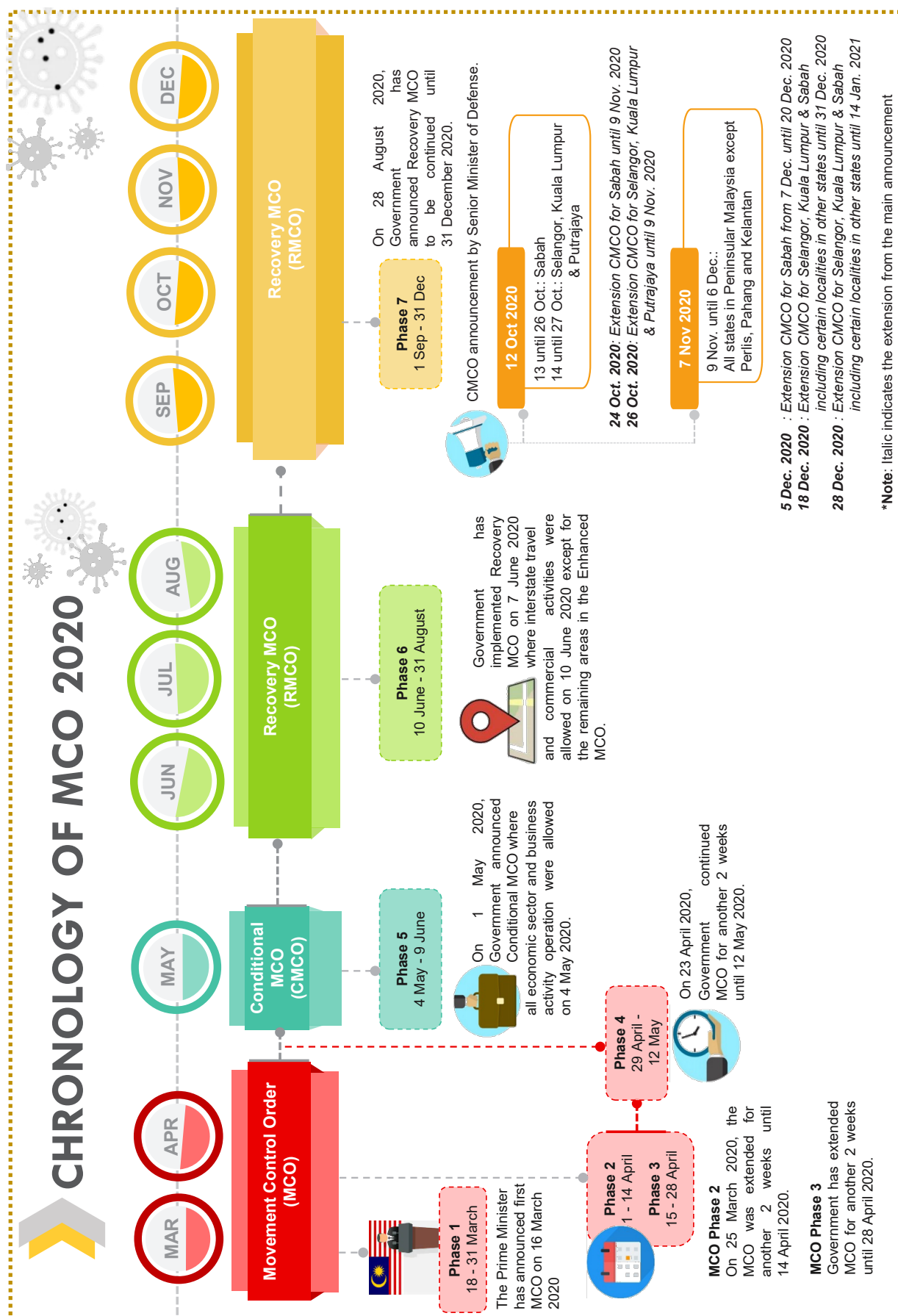
Responding to the current situation of the country's COVID-19 pandemic and the implementation of the MCO 2.0, the government swiftly introduce its fifth economy stimulus package, 'Perlindungan Ekonomi dan Rakyat Malaysia' (PERMAI) worth RM15 billion. A total of 22 initiatives under PERMAI intended to curb the pandemic, safeguard the rakyat's welfare and supporting the business continuity, which ultimately keeping the economy moving.

The department aims to count everyone in this country through MyCensus 2020 that was launched last year. Since the face-to-face interview is not advisable to perform during the pandemic, the e-census online platform has been reopened. I urge those who haven't complete the census to take this opportunity to ensure everyone in your family is counted. For further information on MyCensus 2020, kindly visit our census portal [www.mycensus.gov.my](http://www.mycensus.gov.my) or social media @MyCensus2020.

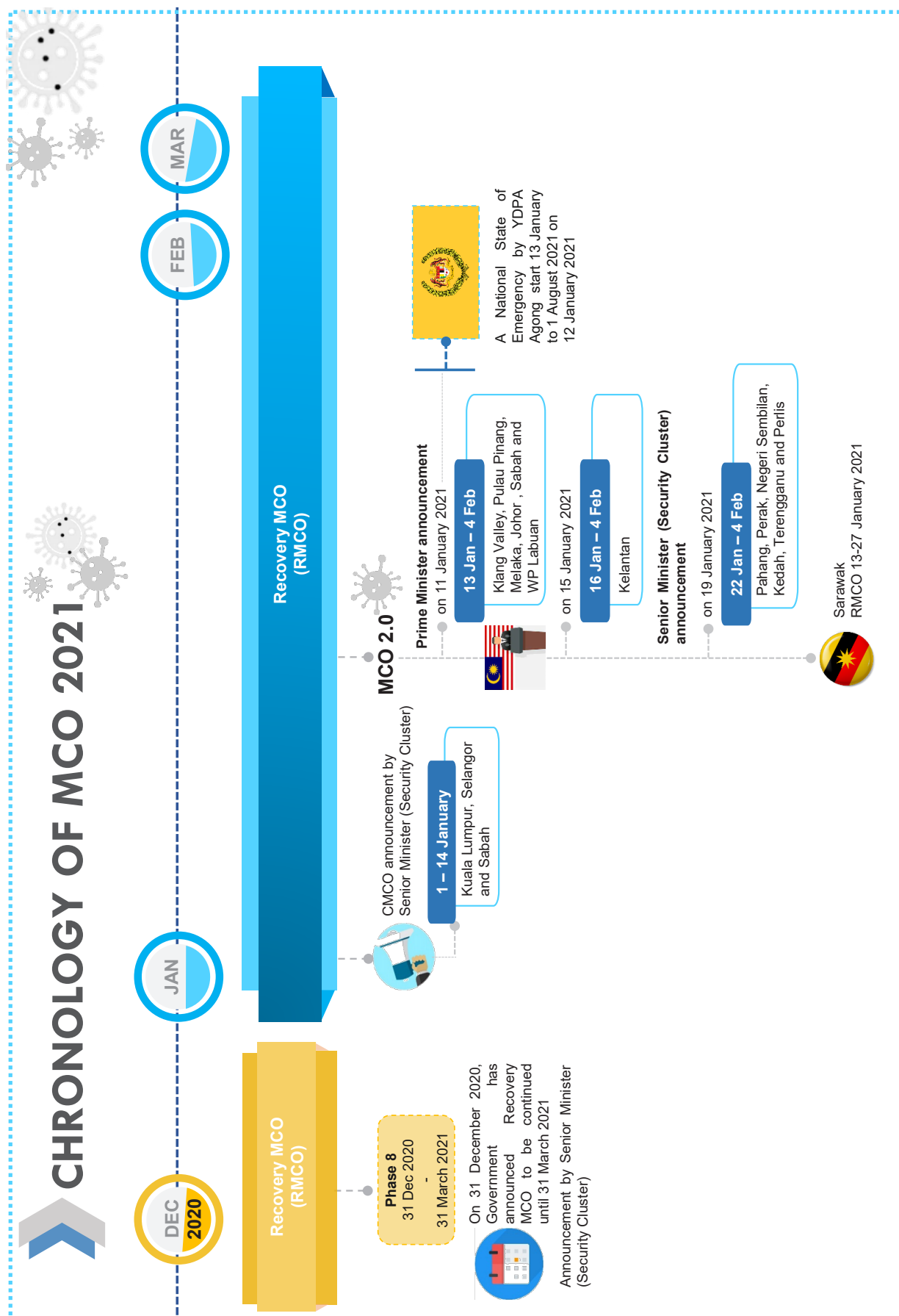
Thank you.

**DR. MOHD UZIR MAHIDIN**

**January 2021**







- Malaysia Economic Monitor released by World Bank on December 2020 reported that the country's economy is projected to grow by 6.7 per cent in 2021, after contracting by 5.8 per cent in 2020. Although the global economy is expected to grow in 2021, the produced output will not to return to the pre-pandemic levels in the near future.
- The production of natural rubber decreased 19.7 per cent year-on-year to 42,554 tonnes in November 2020 (November 2019: 53,019 tonnes). Meanwhile, the production of fresh fruit bunches (oil palm) in December 2020 was 6,784,386 tonnes, an increase of 0.2 per cent year-on-year compared to December 2019 (6,772,175 tonnes), however on month-on-month basis decreased by 9.7 per cent (November 2020: 7,513,250 tonnes).
- Malaysia's exports grew 4.3 per cent year-on-year in November 2020 as compared to a marginal increase of 0.2 per cent in October 2020. Meanwhile, imports declined by a bigger magnitude of 9.0 per cent year-on-year. Total trade in the current month amounted to RM152.0 billion, down 2.0 per cent from RM155.2 billion in November 2019.
- The IPI in November 2020 recorded a decline of 2.2 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year. The further decline of IPI in November 2020 was due to Mining (-15.4%) and Electricity (-2.5%). Meanwhile, the Manufacturing index grew 2.0 per cent (October 2020: 2.4%).
- In line with the growth in index, the Manufacturing sales registered RM119.9 billion, rose 2.1 per cent (October 2020: 2.2%) as compared to the previous year. The rise in sales value was driven by the Transport equipment & other manufactures products (10.5%), Electrical & electronics products (5.3%) and Food, beverages & tobacco products (5.1%).
- Sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade of November 2020 was RM110.4 billion, declined 1.2 per cent year-on-year. This adverse growth was due to Retail Trade which contracted 2.3 per cent year-on-year to record RM44.8 billion. Similarly, Wholesale Trade also recorded a decrease of RM0.4 billion or -0.7 per cent year-on-year to register RM52.8 billion. On the other hand, Motor Vehicles continued a positive growth with an increase of RM0.1 billion or 1.2 per cent to record RM12.8 billion.
- The Consumer Price Index (CPI) in November 2020 declined 1.7 per cent to 120.0 as against 122.1 in the same month of the preceding year. The decrease in the overall index was attributed by the decline in Transport (-11.1%), Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-3.3%), Clothing & Footwear (-0.5%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (-0.1%) which contributed 45.7 per cent to the overall weight. In contrast, the Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages which contributes 29.5 per cent of CPI, increased by 1.4 per cent driven by the incline in subgroup of Vegetables (3.0%) and Food Products not elsewhere classified (2.3%).
- In November 2020, the PPI of local production declined 3.0 per cent year-on-year (October 2020: -3.6%). The decrease in the Mining index (-45.8%), Electricity & gas supply (-0.2%) and Manufacturing (-0.1%) continued to affect the overall decline in the PPI. Nevertheless, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing and Water supply indices showed an increase of 21.5 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively.

- The labour force in November 2020 recorded 15.96 million persons, went up by 131.6 thousand persons as against the same month last year. While, the labour force participation rate (LFPR) dropped 0.4 percentage points (November 2019: 68.8%). The unemployment rate was 4.8 per cent, higher by 1.6 percentage points as compared to a year ago and the number of unemployed were 764.4 thousand persons (November 2019: 513.9 thousand persons).
- The Malaysia's economy is expected to remain in the pace of recovery when Leading Index (LI) for November 2020 recorded 109.1 points, up 7.1 per cent from November 2019 as against 6.3 per cent in the previous month. Concurrently, the monthly change in LI also recorded a growth of 0.4 per cent in November 2020 compared to the negative 0.7 per cent in October 2020. In spite of a better improvement of LI, the reimplementation of Movement Control Order (MCO) to strike a balance between health and economy is posting uncertainty especially in terms of recovery momentum.

In 2020, most countries of the world experienced the sharpest economic downturn due to the health impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, the domestic movement restrictions as well as the impact of the global recession. Malaysia Economic Monitor released by World Bank on December 2020 reported that Malaysia's economy is projected to grow by 6.7 per cent in 2021, after contracting by 5.8 per cent in 2020. Although the global economy is expected to grow in 2021, the output produced is not expected to return to the pre-pandemic levels in the near future. Based on the Global Economic Prospects report (World Bank, January 2021), global economy is projected to expand 4.0 per cent annually in 2021, after contracting by 4.3 per cent in 2020. In the East Asia Pacific region, the growth is projected to strengthen at 7.4 per cent in 2021 (2020: 0.9 per cent) led by a strong rebound in China.

**National Statistics Office of United Kingdom (UK)** released that the GDP monthly estimates fell by 8.9 per cent year-on-year in November 2020 from negative 6.8 per cent in the previous month as government restrictions reduced economic activity. Restrictions were in place to varying degrees across all four nations of the UK namely England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland during the month. Production improved to negative 4.7 per cent in November 2020 where Manufacturing sectors registered a better negative growth supported by the manufacture of motor vehicles industry. However, Mining and quarrying further decrease to 13.5 per cent due to reduced demand in the global market.

Based on preliminary estimates by **National Bureau of Statistics of China**, the economy expanded 6.5 per cent on a year-on-year basis in the fourth quarter of 2020 and recorded an increase of 2.3 per cent for the whole year of 2020. During the year 2020, the total value added of industrial enterprises above the designated size increased 2.8 per cent over last year. The growth was driven by Mining sector which grew 0.5 per cent, Manufacturing increased 3.4 per cent and production and supply of electricity, thermal power, gas and water rose at 2.0 per cent. Furthermore, the Index of Services Production remained as of last year.

The **Canada's** economy dropped 3.5 per cent in October 2020 as compared to the same month a year ago. The performance was supported by Services-producing industries which recorded an improvement of negative 2.8 per cent (September 2020: -3.3%). Meanwhile, Goods-producing industries remained at negative 5.3 per cent attributed by the Manufacturing sector that contracted by 4.7 per cent largely as result of lower inventory formation. In the meantime, Mining, quarrying and oil and gas extraction and Construction sectors recorded a better negative growth.

In the ASEAN region, the **Singapore's** economy contracted by 3.8 per cent year-on-year for the fourth quarter of 2020 based on advanced estimates, an improvement from the 5.6 per cent contraction recorded in the third quarter. The growth was attributed by the performance of Manufacturing sector which expanded 9.5 per cent, extending the 10.8 per cent growth in the previous quarter. However, Construction sector and Services Producing Industries registered a smaller contraction of 28.5 per cent and negative 6.8 per cent respectively as compared to previous quarter. For the whole of 2020, Singapore's economy decreased by 5.8 per cent.

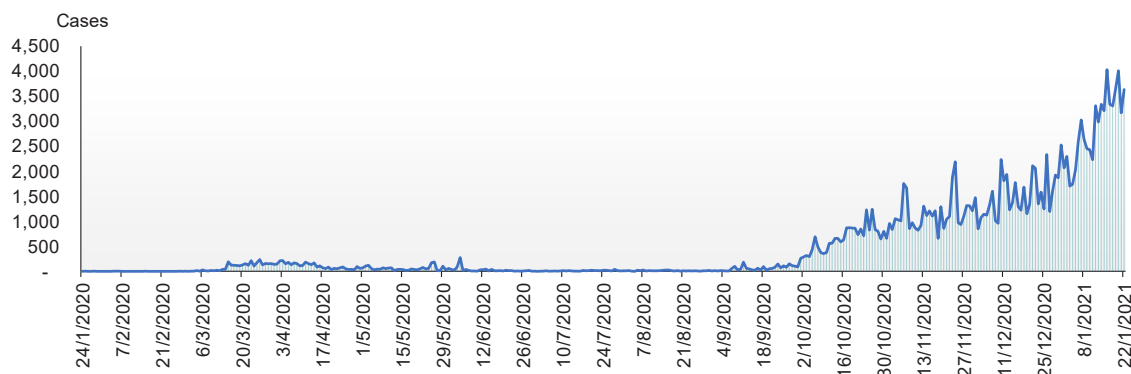
## ECONOMY GROWTH

In the first quarter of 2020, Malaysia's economy starts to feel the pinched of COVID-19 pandemic with the country's GDP recorded a marginal growth of 0.7 per cent. Prolonged of COVID-19 containment measures has resulted sudden dropped of 17.1 per cent in the GDP of second quarter and subsequently, third quarter has seen that the economy to recover with negative 2.6 per cent. Although during the third quarter the GDP remained subdued, the value of GDP in real terms was the highest within the period of 2020 with RM350.9 billion (Q1 2020: RM344.1b; Q2 2020: RM289.4b) and even higher by 2.0 per cent as compared to the first quarter of 2020.

In the fourth quarter of 2020, there was a sudden surge of positive COVID-19 cases reported since October 2020 and continuously with 4-digit new cases per day in December 2020 and beyond. Therefore, Government has reinstated the Conditional MCO (CMCO) in W.P. Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, W.P. Putrajaya and Sabah followed by several districts in Johor, Negeri Sembilan, Melaka, Perak and Kedah to flatten the curve of virus transmission in the period of fourth quarter 2020. During the CMCO, interstate travels were banned as well as social activities and gatherings, including weddings; conferences; religious processions and sports. Businesses were operating with stricter Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and people were advised to adhere to the restrictions. On 16 January 2021, positive COVID-19 cases has reached to 4,000 cases per day and the highest daily cases recorded in 23 January 2021 with 4,275 cases. Therefore, states throughout Malaysia reinstate the

MCO for the second time starting from 13 January 2021 except for Sarawak (**Chart 1**).

**Chart 1: COVID-19 Positive Cases in Malaysia**

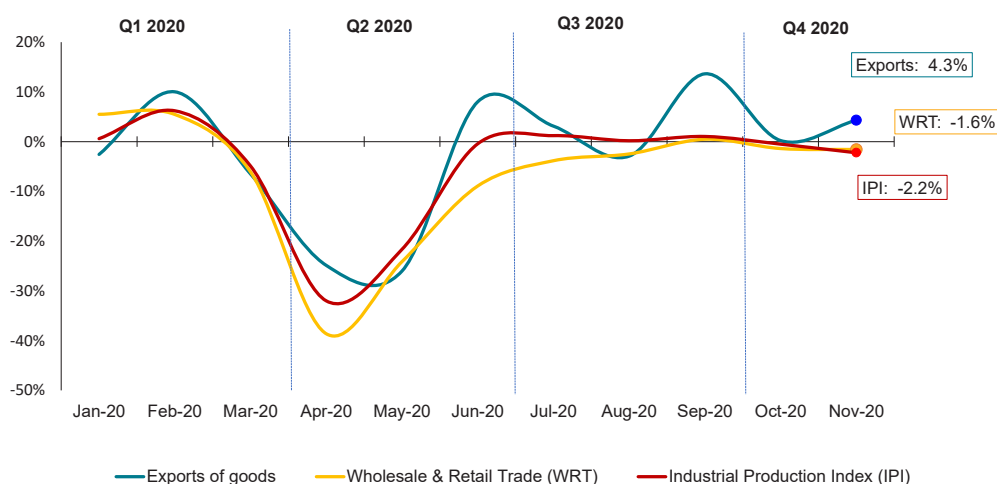


Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

Malaysia's Manufacturing sales in November 2020, grew 2.1 per cent as compared to previous year. During the same period, Industrial Production Index (IPI) contracted 2.2 per cent. The decreased of IPI in November 2020 was due to the fall in Mining and Electricity index while the Manufacturing index continues to grow. In 2019, the Manufacturing sector which contributed 22.3 per cent of GDP grew 3.8 per cent while Mining & quarrying (share: 7.1%) contracted 2.0 per cent. Nevertheless, Index of Manufacturing and Mining show that the production of Manufacturing decreased 3.3 per cent while Mining production subdued 10.1 per cent for the period of January to November 2020.

When looking at the Services sector indicator, Sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade in November 2020 declined by 1.2 per cent due to Retail Trade which contracted 2.3 per cent. Wholesale Trade also recorded a decrease of 0.7 per cent while Motor Vehicles continued its positive growth with a year-on-year rate of 1.2 per cent. In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade fell 1.6 per cent in November 2020. The decline was due to Retail Trade and Wholesale Trade which decreased 3.2 per cent and 0.5 per cent respectively. In contrast, Motor Vehicles recorded a positive growth of 0.4 per cent in November 2020. For a record, value added of Wholesale & Retail Trade sub-sector as recorded in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) grew 6.9 per cent with the share of 17.0 per cent in 2019. Anticipating the growth for entire 2020, indicator of Sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade indicates that this sub-sector declined 6.4 per cent for the period of January to November of 2020 (2019: 5.9%) as shown in **Chart 2**.

**Chart 2: Growth Year-on-year (%) of Industrial Production Index, Wholesale & Retail Trade Index and Export of Goods, January to November 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

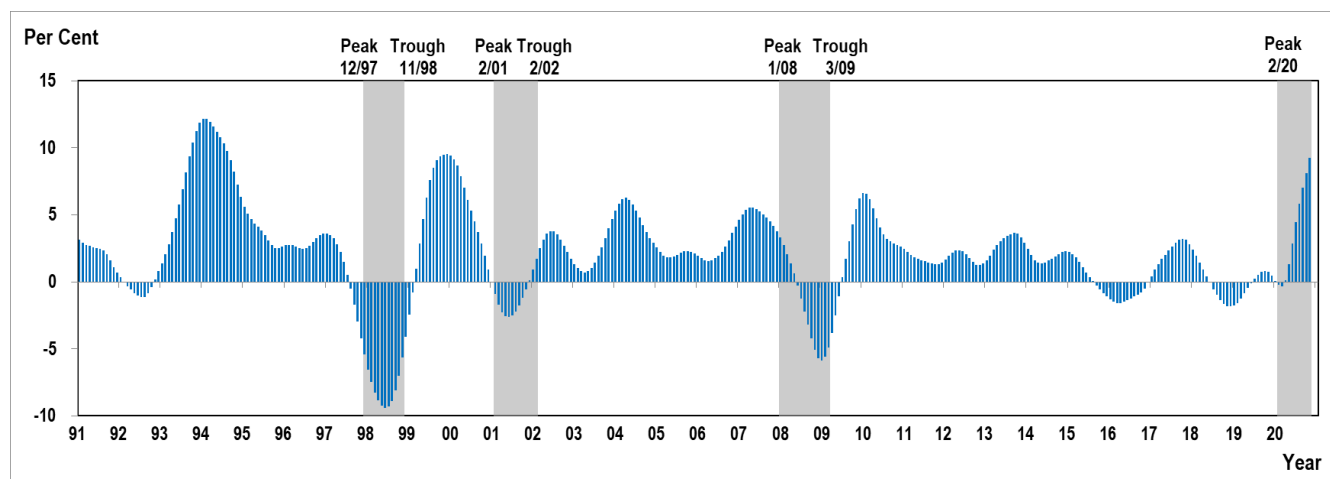
Exports in November 2020 expanded by 4.3 per cent as compared to marginal growth of 0.2 per cent in October 2020, while imports declined by 9.0 per cent. A significant decrease in imports has resulted in a higher trade surplus of RM16.8 billion, surged by 151.6 per cent year-on-year. For a period of January to November 2020, Malaysia's total trade decreased 4.6 per cent as against to a decreased of 2.4 per cent for the whole year of 2019. Malaysia's export and imports of goods and services accounted for 63.7 per cent and 56.7 per cent to GDP respectively in 2019.

In addition, Malaysia's exports of goods decreased 2.6 per cent from January to November 2020, as compared to the same period of the preceding year. Second quarter of 2020, witnessed a significant decline with a strong double digit negative growth was recorded during this period. States of Pulau Pinang, Johor, Selangor and Sarawak were the main contributors of Malaysia's exports with combination share of 77.6 per cent. Among them, three states recorded negative growth with Johor dropped 2.9 per cent followed by Selangor (-7.5%) and Sarawak (-20.0%). Nonetheless, three states namely Pahang, Pulau Pinang and Perak posted a positive growth of 12.1 per cent, 8.7 per cent and 6.2 per cent respectively. The growth was attributed by electrical & electronic in Pulau Pinang; rubber product in Perak; and iron & steel in Pahang. The advantage gained by these states was inline with the continuous demand of production which categorised under essential industries.

Given the above current economic scenario, Malaysia's economic performance for fourth quarter of 2020 is remained challenging Following continuous uncertainties in the health situation worldwide as well as in the countries. In addition, flood disaster in several states towards the end of 2020 may also slower the economic recovery momentum during the quarter.

Malaysian economy is expected to remain in the pace of recovery when Leading Index (LI) for November 2020 recorded 109.1 points, went up by 7.1 per cent from November 2019 as against 6.3 per cent in the previous month. In the meantime, the monthly change in LI also recorded a growth of 0.4 per cent in November 2020 as compared to negative 0.7 per cent in October 2020. In spite of a better improvement of LI, the reimplementation of MCO to strike a balance between health and economy is posting uncertainty especially in terms of recovery momentum (**Chart 3**).

**Chart 3: Annual Growth Rate of Leading Index (Smoothed) and Business Cycle (Grey Shaded Areas), January 1991 to November 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



# THE IMPACT OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC ON SMEs FOOD AND BEVERAGES

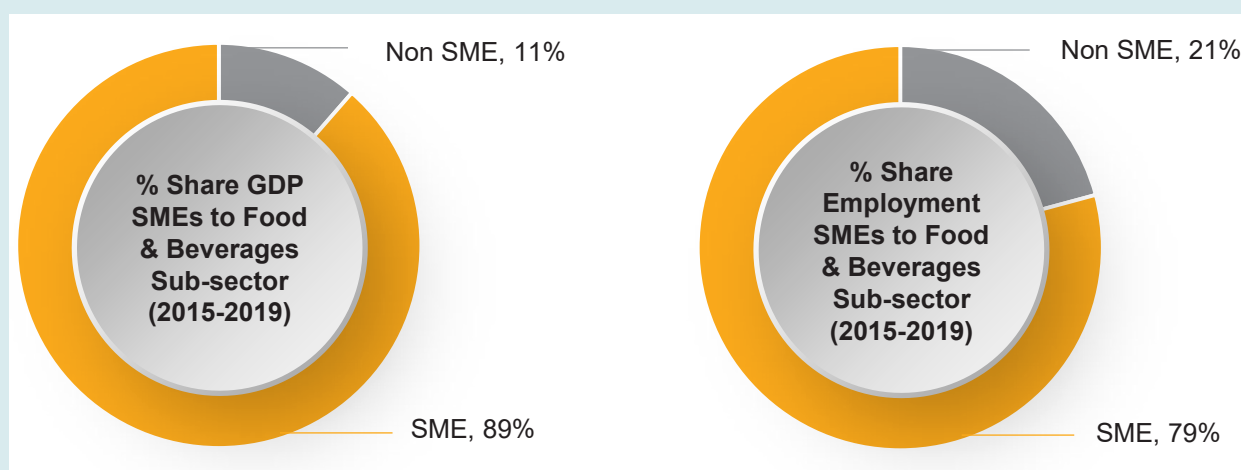
Yong Joo Chiet <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Services Statistics Division, DOSM

## Introduction

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) are the backbone of the Malaysian business environment, perform relatively strongly, and contributed 38.9 per cent to GDP, 48.4 per cent to employment, and 17.9 per cent to exports in 2019. According to the 2016 Economics Census, almost 98.5 per cent of establishments are SMEs. From 2015 to 2019, the share of SMEs GDP and employment to Food and beverages sub-sector accounted for 89 per cent and 79 per cent respectively. This proves that SMEs are the main contributor to the food and beverages sub-sector (**Chart 1a**).

**Chart 1a: The Share of GDP and Employment in SMEs Food and Beverage Sub-sector**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The surge of the COVID-19 pandemic cases and the enforcement of the Movement Control Order (MCO), Recovery Movement Control Order (RMCO), Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO), and Enhanced Movement Control Order (EMCO) in Malaysia has resulted in an unprecedented slump in economic activity. In Q2 2020, Malaysia's GDP of Food and beverages contracted by record-setting 31.5 per cent year-on-year and negative 23.2 per cent in Q3 2020. To keep operating, more and more establishments are digitalizing their business operations and going through a digital revolution and government grants to encourage more SMEs participation in digital platforms. However, not all establishments afford a high-quality digital infrastructure (Amos Tong, October, 2020). According to the SME Association of Malaysia, up to one-quarter of Malaysia's small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are at risk of closure over the next few months because the COVID-19 pandemic remains a threat over the world (Lim, 2020).

Looking at the current situation, the COVID-19 cases started to show an increasing trend since October 2020, and it doesn't seem to contract in the short term. Therefore, this will cause more SMEs to close or face more challenging situations.

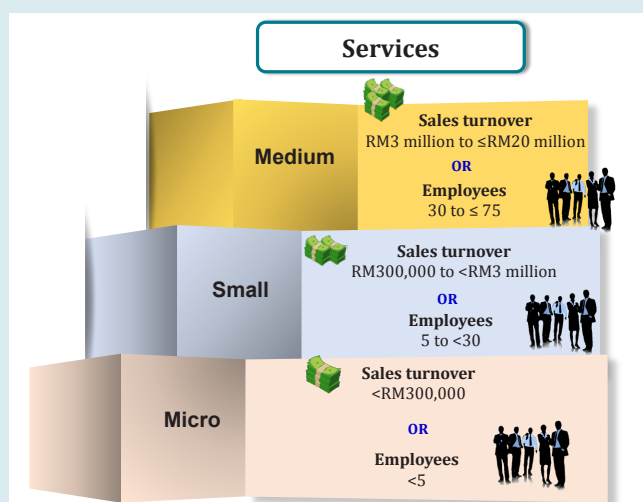
## Objective of Study

The objective is to investigate SMEs' Food and beverages sub-sectors' performance, which consists of restaurants, catering, and beverages in the Q1 2020 to Q3 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

## Methodology

This study uses the Quarterly Services Sector (QSS) survey data. SMEs were randomly selected from the QSS frame list of Food & beverages sub-sector. Each establishment data includes the entry for revenue, labour engaged, and salary & wages for 2019 to 2020. They are 1,315 establishments in restaurants, 121 in catering, and 121 establishments in beverages industry.

**Exhibit 1a: Definition of small and medium enterprises in Malaysia, SME Corporation Malaysia (2020)**



Source: SME Corporation Malaysia

## Sub-sector Analysis

The SMEs Food and beverages industry positively contributes to the country's economy, creating employment opportunities for youths, small businesses covering family's daily income, education, house rent, utilities, and other family's expenses. However, some of the SMEs forced to terminate their business operations due to pandemic COVID-19, as they have been challenged to pay for operating costs, rental, utilities, labour costs and other sunk costs (Abdulkadir, September, 2020).

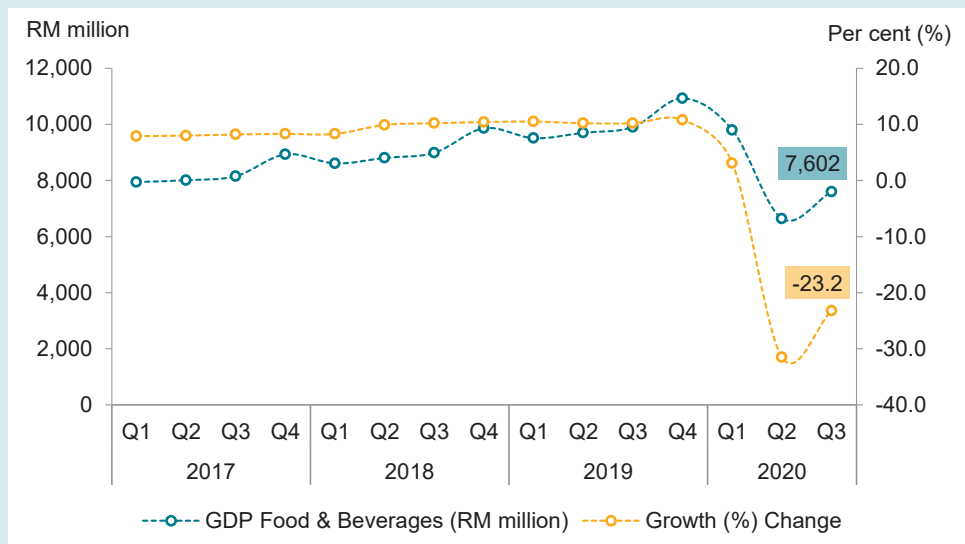
### Revenue Loss

The SMEs Food and beverages accounted for 98.5 per cent of in the sub-sector. SMEs restaurants and eateries have reported declining earnings and faced challenges to remain open during the MCO, CMCO, RMCO, and EMCO period imposed by the government. The social-distancing order enforced to flatten the COVID-19 curve has affected Malaysia's food and beverages sub-sector. GDP in Food and Beverages sub-sector experienced a sharp decline of 31.5 per cent in the second quarter of 2020.

The Quarterly Services Survey results show the pandemic impact started in the first quarter of 2020. GDP and revenue experienced a sharp decline in the second quarter of 2020. The strict regulations against patrons dining-in after MCO came down hard on restaurants and eateries across the country. Small and medium-sized enterprises are the worst affected by this global pandemic (**Chart 1b and Chart 1c**).

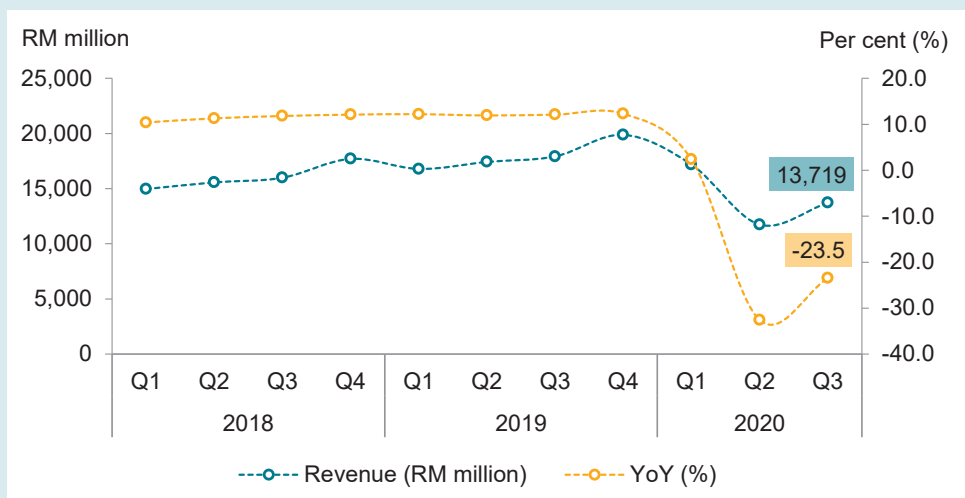


**Chart 1b: The Value Added and Growth of SMEs Food and Beverages Sub-sector to Malaysia GDP, 2017-2020**



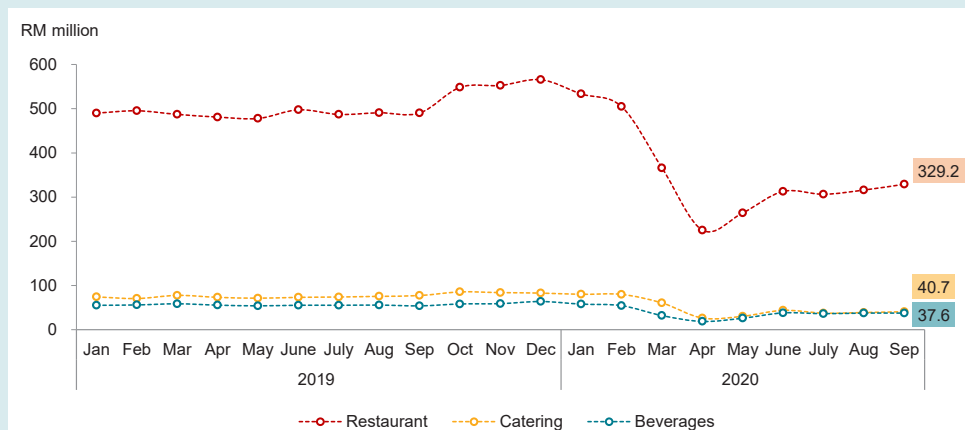
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 1c: The Revenue of Food and Beverages Sub-sector from Q1 2018 - Q3 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Chart 1d: The Monthly Revenue of SMEs Food and Beverages from 2019 - 2020**

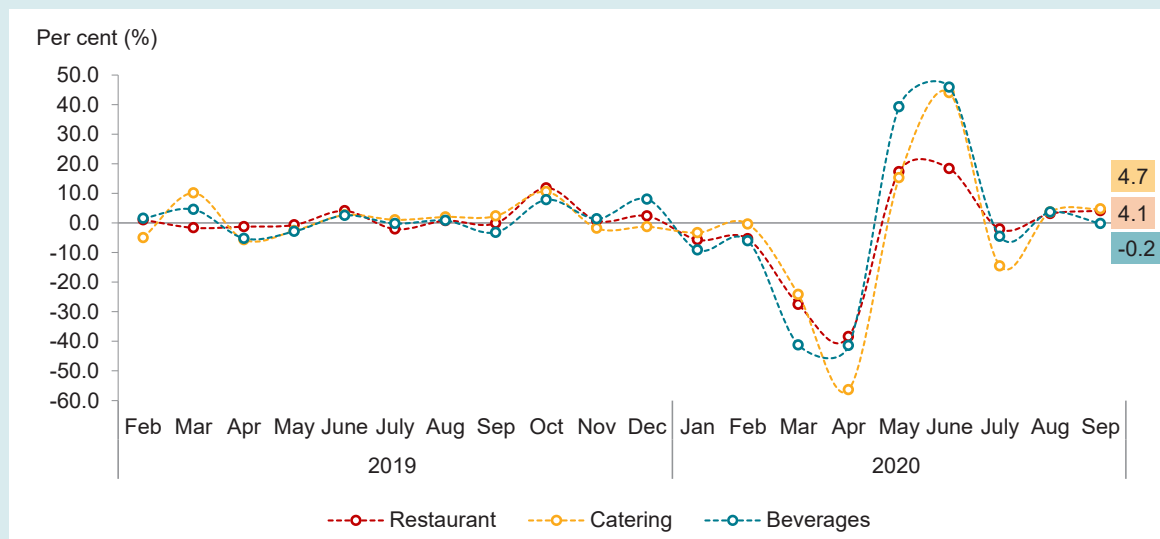


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The strict implementation of MCO nationwide affected the revenue in March 2020. The revenue slightly improved after the government provisions to support SMEs in the short term, subsequently increasing in May 2020.

Due to the outbreak, restaurant behaviour significantly changed as precautions and social hygiene prevent customers from going to crowded places. However, the catering industry lost -56.4 per cent of revenue in May 2020 (**Chart 1d and Chart 1e**).

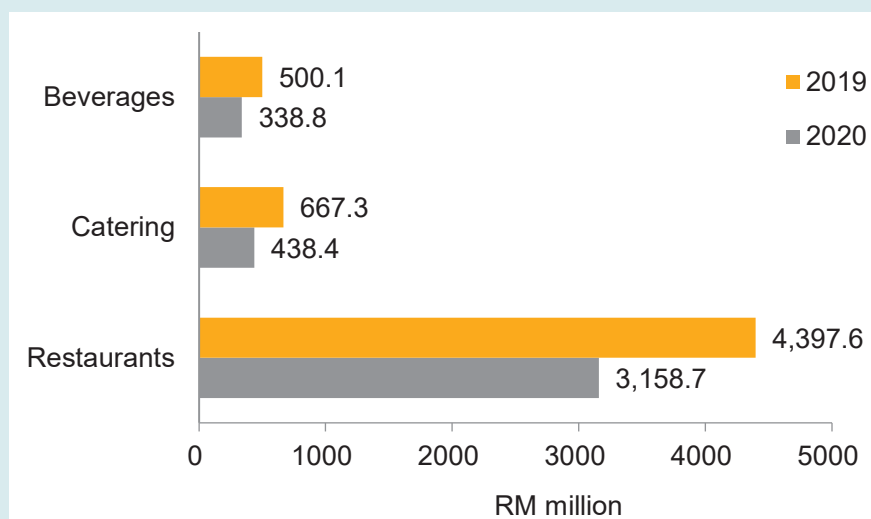
**Chart 1e: The Monthly Growth of Revenue for SMEs Food and Beverages, February 2019 - September 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

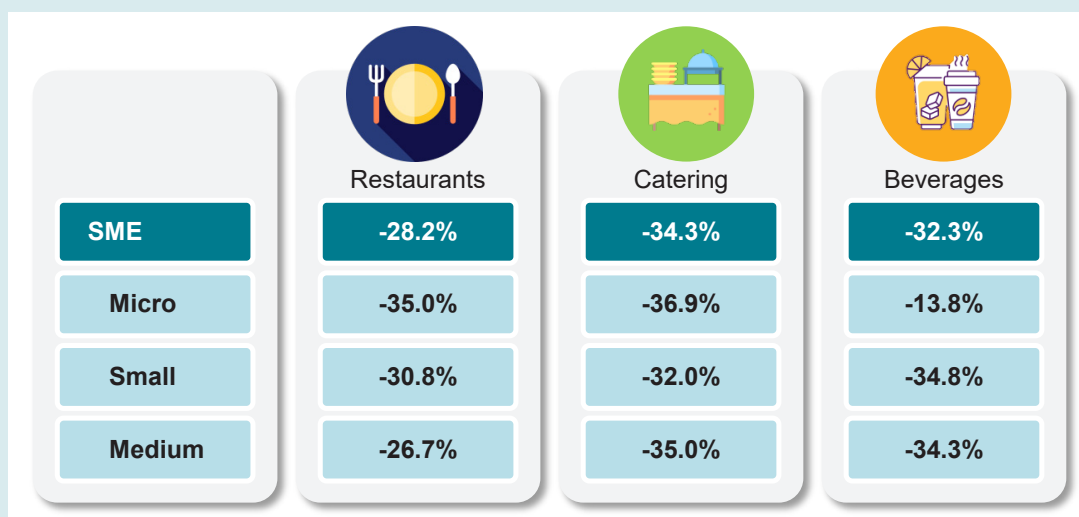
The study found that the revenue of SMEs Food & beverages sub-sector contracted to 5.7 per cent in January 2020, and the negative growth continued until April 2020. The lowest growth was recorded in April, -41.0 per cent, and this sub-sector started to pick up a better performance until September 2020. The Catering industry was most affected (-34.3%), followed by beverages (-32.3%) and restaurants (-28.2%) in the period of 9 months in 2020 compared to the previous year (**Chart 1f**).

**Chart 1f: The Comparison 9 Months Revenue in SMEs Food and Beverages by Industry**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Exhibit 1b: The Growth of Revenue within 9 Months in SMEs Food and Beverages by Size**



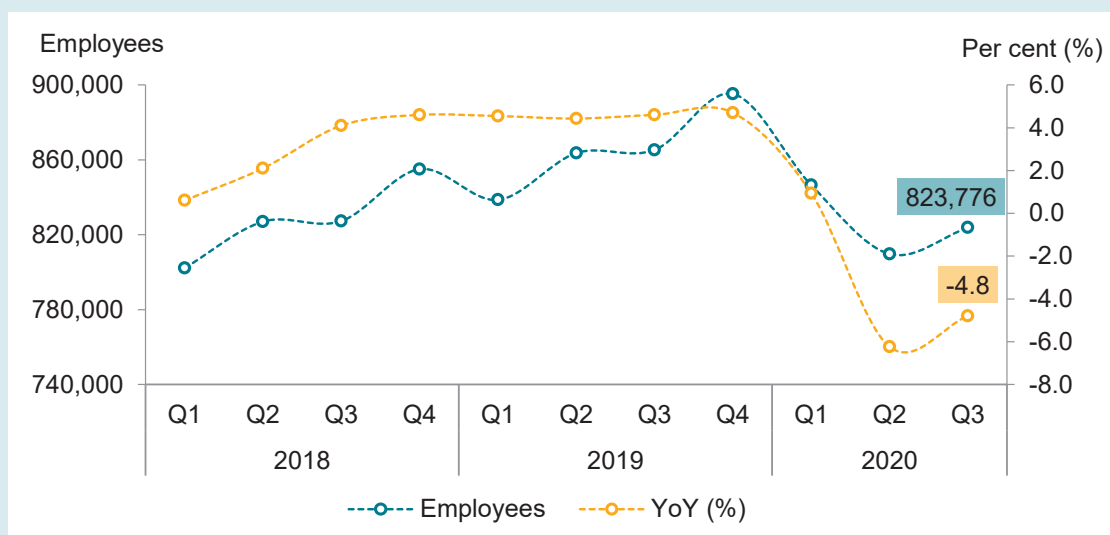
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Prior to COVID-19, firms earned an average of RM639 million. However, the average reduction in revenue was 31.6 per cent. **Exhibit 1b** shows that catering has the most significant impact on micro and medium-size SMEs, while small-sized establishments in beverages lost the most revenue. SMEs failed to cover the operating expenses due to financial hardship and bankruptcy, resulting in some SMEs deciding for temporary closure or permanently closing.

### Job Loss

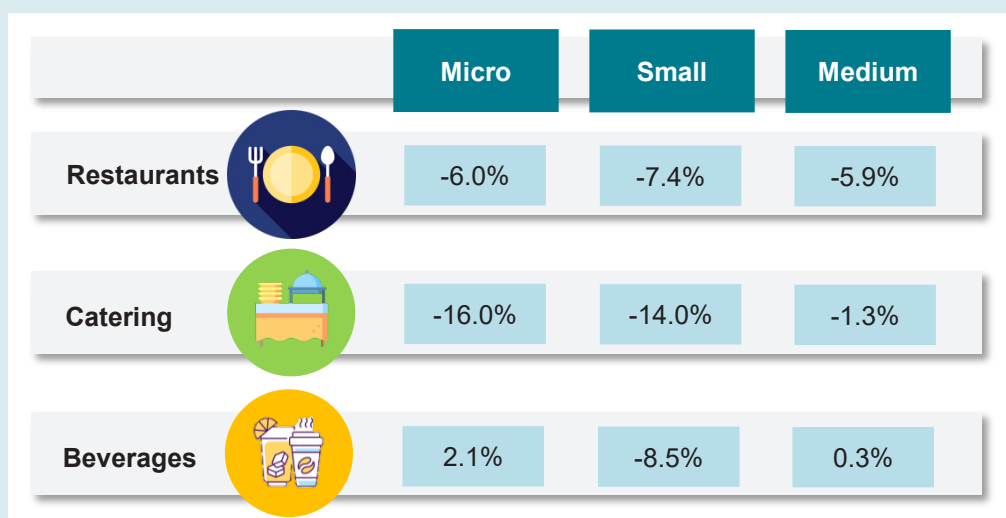
Employment of food and beverages sub-sector in Q1 2020 showed a significant decline of 0.9 per cent or decreased by 48,907 persons from Q4 2019 (**Chart 1g**). In Q2 2020, the number of employees declined to 6.2 per cent and improved slightly to -4.8 per cent in Q3 2020.

**Chart 1g: Number of Employees in Food and Beverages Sub-sector, Q1 2018 - Q3 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

### Exhibit 1c: Growth Employees in SMEs Food and Beverages by Industry and Size



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Working in the food and beverages (F&B) line is very different from working in an office. Most of the work is done through the computer for those working in an office, providing an easy transition to work remotely (work from home), especially when MCO is imposed, working from home is the best option. Restaurants and eateries face constraints because they perform their tasks on-site to prepare or serve food, which is impossible for them to perform such tasks from home. Therefore, taking different approaches such as using an online platform to boost sales to adapt to a new business norm is imperative in the current scenario. Besides that, the catering industry faces the most challenging situation as most of the events, meetings, or seminars are temporarily prohibited. From the SMEs establishment, 1,315 restaurants and 121 caterings reduced 6.3 per cent and 4.4 per cent in the number of workers. Compared to the preceding year, the beverages industry cut 1.8 per cent of workers in the third quarter of 2020.

## Conclusion

This study provides a brief background regarding how the COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted global supply chains, layoffs, and increased labour cuts. The pandemic hurts the global economy and increases the risk of economic recession. COVID-19 also badly affected health, social, education, employment, and job opportunities. The economic impact of COVID-19 on SMEs in the food and beverages sub-sector significantly shaped revenue, production, and employment and led to a new norm. Hopefully, the economic stimulus packages will assist the Food and beverages sub-sector, especially SMEs, to sustain throughout this challenging period and continue contributing to the economy and the community.

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## MY LOCAL STATS, MALAYSIA

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### Introduction

My Local Stats, Malaysia, 2019 presents the main socio-economic statistics at administrative district levels from 2017 to 2019. For the first time, My Local Stats publishes statistics for 149 administrative districts, including the Federal Territories and Perlis, and one publication covering 13 new districts.

My Local Stats publication contains 20 areas of socio-economic statistics, namely basic information; population; housing; employment; household income and expenditure; education; health; welfare services; public safety; communications and recreation; internet and social media; basic amenities; gross domestic product; consumer price index; export and import; agriculture; mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction and services. The publication is compiled based on the Handbook on Social Indicators published by The United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD).

This year's publication contains 20 new tables at the district levels compared to the previous year's publication. Among the new tables are main labour statistics, number of marriages and divorces of Muslims and non-Muslims, number of fire breakouts, number of prisoners, number of road accidents, number of drug addicts, and closed-circuit television (CCTV) statistics.

The availability of more detailed statistics at the local level enables planning and monitoring implementation and the effectiveness of public policies. Besides, the achievement measurement and socio-economic assessment by districts are available in this publication. Eventually, it will benefit the community for more efficient planning and resource management by decision-makers at the district and local government levels.

In this regard, the Department of Statistics, Malaysia (DOSM) has taken the initiative to compile the main socio-economic statistics at administrative district levels to enable the government to plan up to the regional level and ensure effective resource allocations. Statistics from this publication are pertinent information used by government agencies to plan and monitor the national development plans. These statistics are also crucial to private sectors, academicians, and individuals to measure social welfare and economic achievement at the national and state levels.

This article aims to provide the main findings of My Local Stats, Malaysia, 2019.

### Findings

#### Population

Malaysia has an area of 330,524.2 km<sup>2</sup>. Malaysia's population in 2019 is projected to 32.5 million people with an annual population growth rate of 1.4 per cent. The male population is 51.5 per cent, and the female population is 48.5 per cent. The administrative districts with the highest population composition in 2019 were Petaling (2,190.7 thousand people), followed by Johor Bahru (1,600.3 thousand people) and Hulu Langat (1,392.0 thousand people) as shown in **Exhibit 2a**.

**Exhibit 2a: Total Population, Malaysia, 2019<sup>1</sup>**

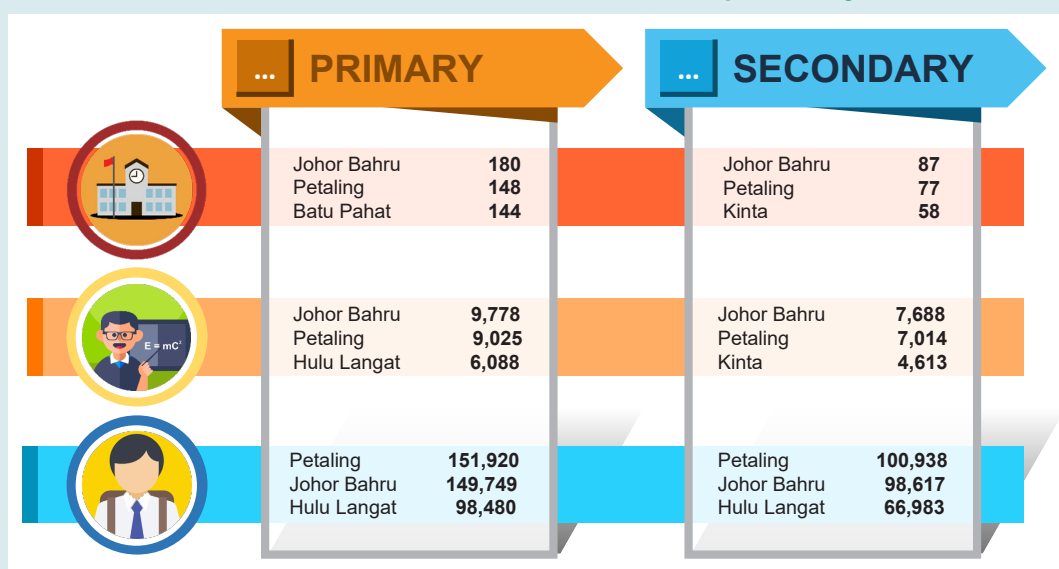


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Education

The findings showed that access to equitable educational opportunities has improved. Government schools statistics in 2019 showed that there were 7,773 primary schools and 2,438 secondary schools that can accommodate learning facilities for 2.7 million primary school students and 2.0 million secondary school students. Based on the record of educational facilities at the district level, Johor Bahru district recorded the highest number of teachers with 9,778 (primary school) and 7,688 (secondary school), and the highest number of schools were 180 (primary school) and 87 (secondary school). Nevertheless, the largest number of students was Petaling district (151,920) for primary schools and Petaling (100,938) for secondary schools as in **Exhibit 2b**. At the tertiary level, the number of students registered for Public Universities and Private Higher Learning Institutions recorded 568 thousand and 633 thousand students in 2019, respectively as shown in **Exhibit 2a**.

**Exhibit 2b: Number of Schools, Teachers, and Pupils, Malaysia, 2019<sup>2</sup>**



Source: Ministry of Education Malaysia

**Note:**

<sup>1</sup> Refer to government schools and government-aided schools

## Health

The healthcare sector is currently facing a challenging environment in terms of consumer needs, the emergence of new disease risks, and medical technology changes. Recognising the importance of health care in the community, as of 2018, there were 154 government hospitals, 1,090 health clinics, 1,791 rural clinics, and 343 community clinics to facilitate the public to seek health care. District level statistics showed that Kuching district has the highest government health clinics of 22 clinics, followed by Kinta and Johor Bahru with 20 and 17 clinics, respectively, as in **Exhibit 2c**.

**Exhibit 2c: Number of Clinics, Malaysia, 2018<sup>3</sup>**



Source: Ministry of Health Malaysia

**Note:**

<sup>2</sup> Refer to government health clinic includes maternal & child health clinics

## Public Safety

In ensuring the country's peace and security, there are 1,486 police stations and 316 fire stations in 2019. Crime statistics improved with a decrease in the number of property crimes by 6.7 per cent in 2019 (66,967 cases) compared to 2018 (71,760 cases). This is also supported by the reducing number of violent crimes from 16,902 cases in 2018 to 16,489 cases in 2019. Five districts recorded the highest crimes for property and violence were Petaling, Johor Bahru, Hulu Langat, Klang, and Gombak (**Table 2a and 2b**).

**Table 2a: Highest Number of the Violent Crime by District, Malaysia, 2019**

District	Number of Cases
Petaling	1,560
Johor Bahru	1,208
Hulu Langat	934
Klang	677
Gombak	557
Seremban	549
Ipoh	445
Seberang Perai Tengah	422
Melaka Tengah	353
Kuala Muda	324

**Table 2b: Highest Number of the Property Crime by District, Malaysia, 2019**

District	Number of Cases
Petaling	6,352
Johor Bahru	4,972
Hulu Langat	3,480
Klang	1,947
Gombak	1,870
Kuching	1,856
Seremban	1,652
Melaka Tengah	1,626
Seberang Perai Tengah	1,529
Kuala Muda	1,485

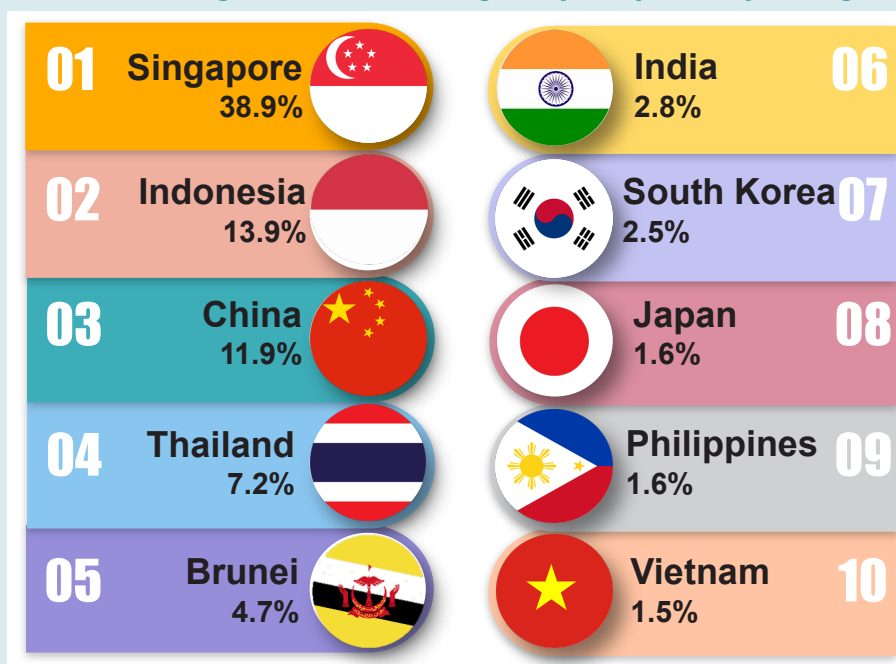
Source: Royal Malaysia Police

For road accident statistics in 2019, the top three districts with the highest road accidents were Petaling (82,058 cases), Johor Bahru (45,970 cases), and Hulu Langat (26,784 cases). Meanwhile, the three districts with the highest number of injuries in road accidents were Kuala Muda (436 cases), Petaling (316 cases) and Tumpat (314 cases). For deaths in road accidents, the three highest districts were Petaling, Johor Bahru, and Seremban, with 336, 331, and 188 cases, respectively.

## Communication and Recreation

In 2019, tourists from Singapore were the highest to Malaysia, with 38.9 per cent (10.2 million people), followed by Indonesia, 13.9 per cent (3.6 million people) and China, 11.9 per cent (3.1 million people). The top five countries from outside Asia were Australia (368,271 people), United Kingdom (346,485 people), United States (269,928 people), France (141,661 people), and Germany (109,816 people) as shown in **Exhibit 2d**.

**Exhibit 2d: Percentage of Tourists Visiting Malaysia by Country of Origin, 2019<sup>4</sup>**



Source: Tourism Malaysia

The number of accommodation premises in Malaysia in 2019 increased 36.7 per cent from 3,546 in 2018 to 4,847 in 2019. The three districts that recorded the highest number of accommodation premises in Malaysia in 2019 were Melaka Tengah (314 units), Johor Bahru (287 units), and Timur Laut (217 units).

## Labour force participation rate (LFPR)

Based on the labour force statistics, LFPR in 2019 increased by 0.4 per cent to 68.7 per cent as compared to 2018 (68.3%). The highest LFPR was recorded in Sepang district (77.2%), followed by Hulu Langat (77.1%) and Klang (76.7%) as in **Exhibit 2e**.

**Exhibit 2e: Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR), Malaysia, 2019<sup>5</sup>**



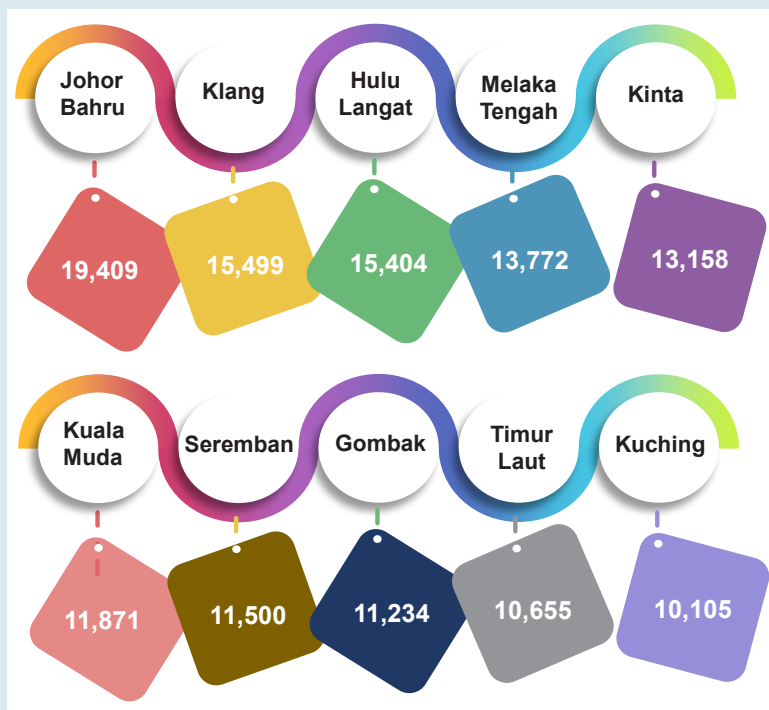
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



## Persons With Disabilities (PWD)

The cumulative number of registered Persons With Disabilities (PWD) increased by 12.6 per cent in 2019 (548,195 cases) as compared to 2018 (486,878 cases). The highest categories of disability were physical (36.0%), followed by learning disability (34.6%), and visually impaired (8.9%). Johor Bahru recorded the highest district for PWD registration in 2019 with 19,409 cases, followed by Klang (15,499 cases) and Hulu Langat (15,404 cases) as shown in **Exhibit 2f**.

**Exhibit 2f: Persons With Disabilities (PWD) Registration, Malaysia, 2019<sup>6</sup>**

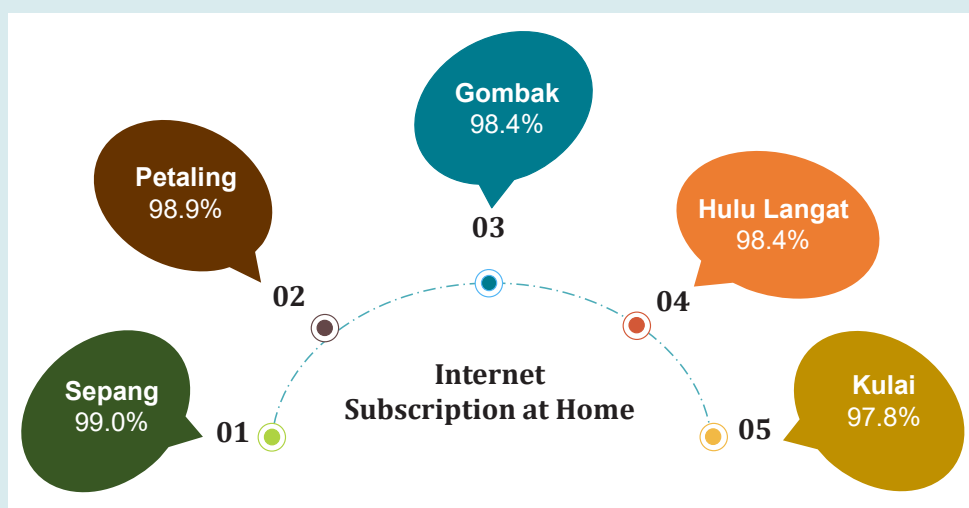


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Internet and social media

The broadband penetration rate increased by 10.6 percentage points to 131.7 per cent in 2019 compared to 121.1 per cent in 2018. The percentage of households with pay-TV channel increased by 4.4 percentage points to 77.5 per cent in 2019. Meanwhile, the household access percentage to the internet increased 3.3 percentage points from 87.0 per cent in 2018 to 90.3 per cent in 2019. The three districts that recorded the highest percentage of household access to the internet in Malaysia in 2019 were Sepang (99.0%), Petaling (98.9%), and Gombak (98.4%) as depicted in **Exhibit 2g**.

**Exhibit 2g: Internet Subscriptions by Households, Malaysia, 2019<sup>7</sup>**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

The detailed data collection in My Local Stats is also in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) targets required in monitoring the achievement of the 2030 Sustainable Agenda. SDGs introduced in 2015 by the United Nations General Assembly is a global commitment towards a more sustainable future. It is a blueprint charting the way forward for sustainable, resilient, and inclusive development, outlining 17 goals and 169 targets covering five focus areas: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace, and Partnership. Malaysia has expressed its commitment and other 193 UN Member States to support and implement the SDGs, thus achieving set goals and targets.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted the global indicator framework in resolution 71/313, which comprises 244 global indicators designed to measure the 17 goals and 169 targets. The indicator framework has been reviewed in 2019 and presented during the 51<sup>st</sup> Session of the United Nations Statistical Commission in March 2020. There are currently 247 SDG indicators that have been agreed upon and adopted for 2030 Agenda monitoring.

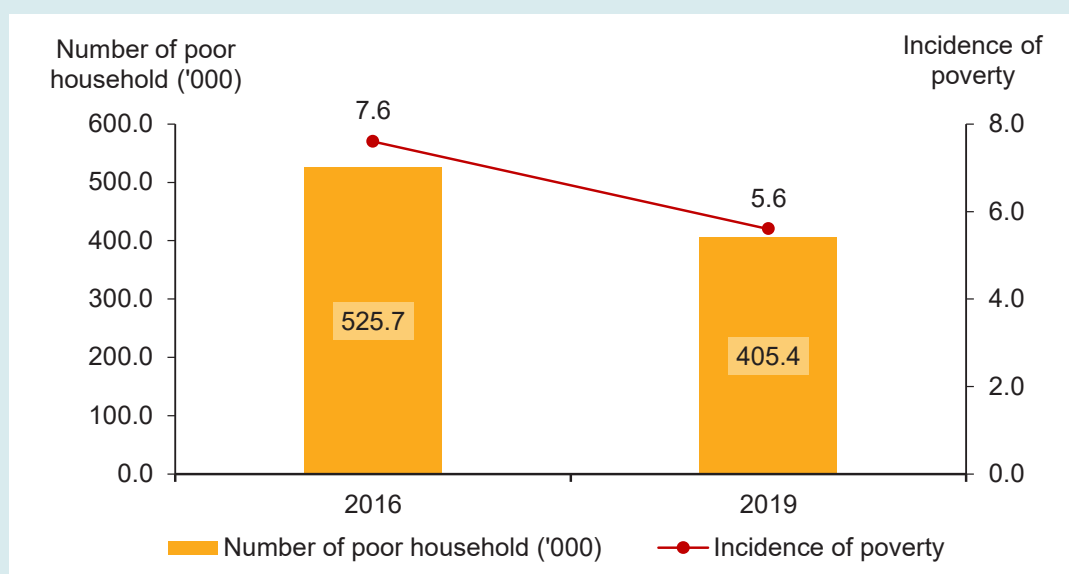
### Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

#### Indicator 1.2.1: Proportion of population living below the national poverty line, by sex and age

**Proxy: Proportion of households living below the national poverty line by state and sex of head of households.**

The poverty incidence measurement is based on the new Poverty Line Income (PLI) in 2019. The new PLI has been revised based on current needs, and it also involves revising the value of the 2016 PLI. Based on the 2019 methodology, the average PLI at the national level is RM2,208 per month, while the average Food PLI is RM1,038 per month with an average household size of 3.9 persons. The overall incidence of poverty improved from 7.6 per cent (525,743 households) in 2016 to 5.6 per cent (405,441 households) in 2019 (**Chart 2a**).

**Chart 2a: Incidence of Poor Households, 2016 and 2019**



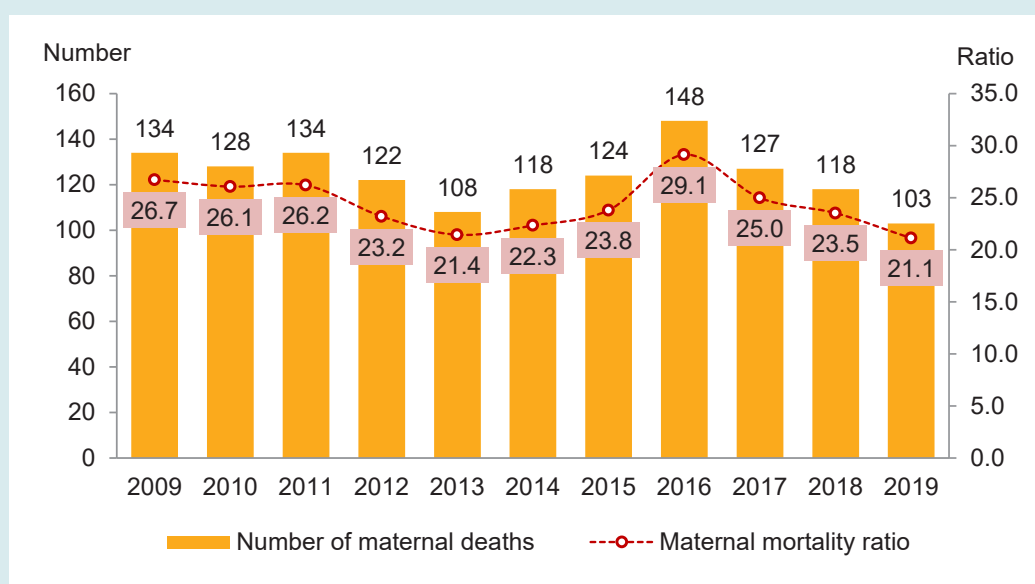
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

### Goal 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages

#### Indicator 3.1.1: Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

MMR is the indicator to measure the performance of Target 3.1 that is “by 2030, reduce the global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 per 100,000 live births”. Malaysia has achieved the Target 3.1 for MMR since 1979, with the latest MMR reported at 21.1 per 100,000 live births in 2019 (**Chart 2b**).

Chart 2b: Maternal Deaths (Number and Ratio), Malaysia, 2009-2019



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Conclusion

My Local Stats is a complete reference source that presents statistics at the administrative district level. Statistics on population, monthly gross household income, employment, and unemployment rates are essential information for planning at the local government level. Public facilities such as hospitals, clinics, educational institutions, police stations, and fire stations are also important facilities that the government needs to provide. These statistics will be a valuable input to state agencies and Local Authorities to plan, make decisions based on evidence and monitoring, especially for Local Agenda.

In addition, the publication also supports government's commitment towards 2030 Agenda. The detailed statistics are aligned with the SDG-based development agenda required in monitoring the 2030 Sustainable Agenda themed "Leaving No One Behind." This publication also supports the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) elements, including Goal 1: No Poverty, Goal 3: Good health and well-being, Goal 4: Quality education, and Goal 16: Peace, justice, and strong institutions.

To improve people's well-being certainly requires decisions made correctly and based on extensive and sufficient evidence and facts. Indeed, with the availability of accurate statistics, the distribution of national resources for planning and development can be implemented efficiently and effectively.

DOSM has established the interactive visualisation of My Local Stats on the DOSM portal and DOSM mobile apps as an effort to strengthen the DOSM's service delivery system in tandem with the implementation of digital government initiatives. This platform will help users to access socio-economic statistics up to the administrative district level. Users can visit [www.dosm.gov.my](http://www.dosm.gov.my) under the Interactive Visualisation (My Local Stats) or download the mobile apps with My Local Stats keyword search to obtain the needed information.

## DISCLAIMER

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

## REFERENCE

- My Local Stats, Malaysia, 2019
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# SECTORAL PERFORMANCE

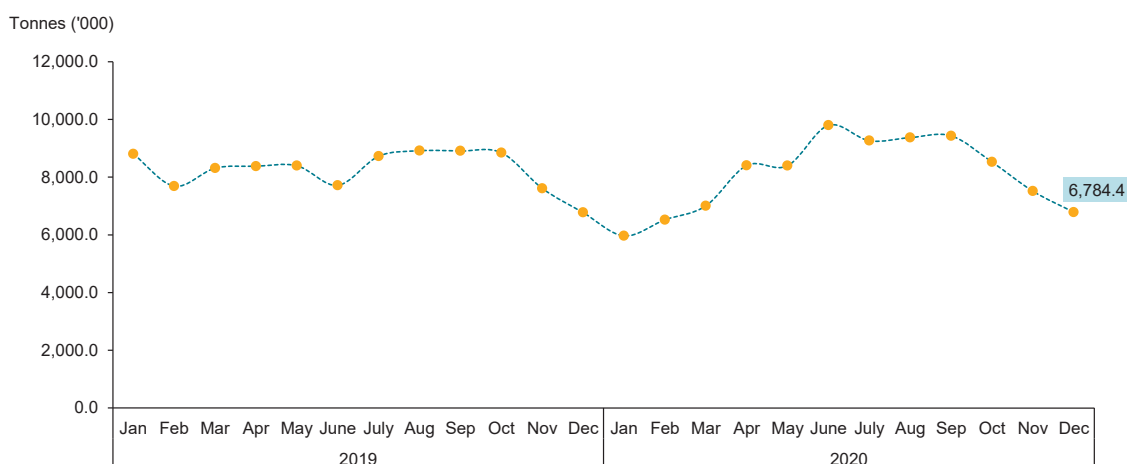
## Oil Palm Industry Performance in 2020

Total production of fresh fruit bunches in 2020 was 96,969,029 tonnes which decreased 2.1 per cent as compared to the production in 2019 (99,065,364 tonnes).

### Palm oil statistics

Production of fresh fruit bunches in December 2020 was 6,784,386 tonnes, an increase of 0.2 per cent year-on-year compared to December 2019 (6,772,175 tonnes). Meanwhile, the month-on-month comparison showed decrease of 9.7 per cent (November 2020: 7,513,250 tonnes) as shown in **Chart 4**.

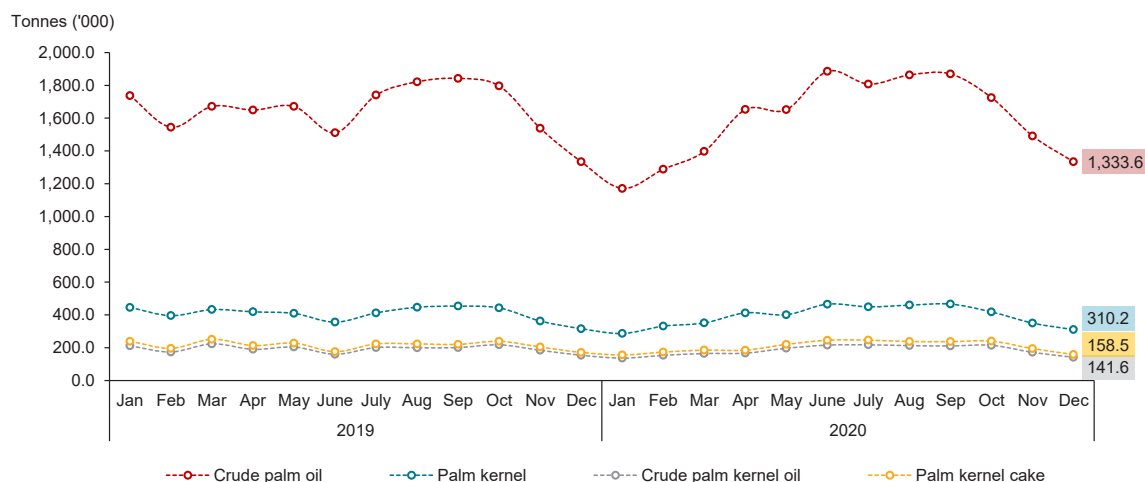
**Chart 4: Production of Fresh Fruit Bunches, 2019 - 2020**



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Crude palm oil production in December 2020 was 1,333,637 tonnes, down only 0.02 per cent from December 2019 (1,333,904 tonnes) as depicted in **Chart 5**. The downward trend was also recorded by the other three major oil palm products where crude palm kernel oil showed the highest decline (8.1%) compared to the rest. For the same period, palm kernel cake and palm kernel showed a decrease of 7.5 per cent and 1.9 per cent respectively. Month-on-month comparison also showed a declining trend for all main palm oil products, with palm kernel cake recording the highest drop (18.6%), followed by crude palm kernel oil (17.5%), palm kernel (11.4%) and crude palm oil (10.6%).

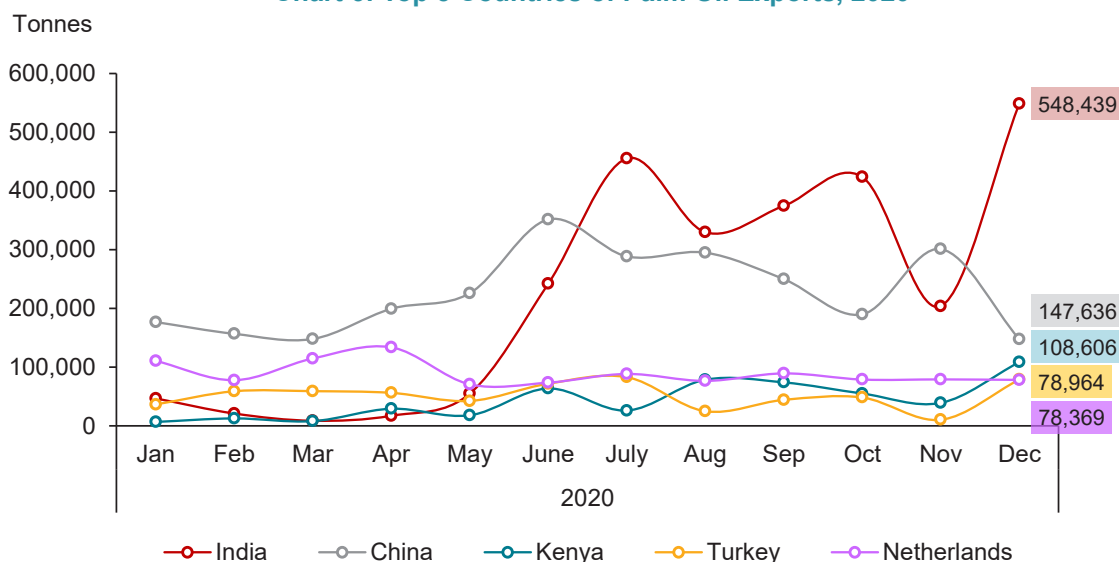
**Chart 5: Production by Palm Oil Products, 2019 – 2020**



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports of palm oil in December 2020 stood at 1,624,692 tonnes, an increase of 16.2 per cent over December of the previous year (1,398,049 tonnes). Month-on-month comparison also showed an increase of 24.7 per cent compared to November 2020 (1,303,271 tonnes). As of December 2020, the highest exports were to India at 548,439 tonnes with a contribution of 33.8 per cent of total palm oil exports with China as the second highest at 147,636 tonnes (9.1%) as shown in **Chart 6**. The top five countries contributing to total palm oil exports other than India and China were Kenya (6.7%), Turkey (4.9%) and the Netherlands (4.8%).

**Chart 6: Top 5 Countries of Palm Oil Exports, 2020**

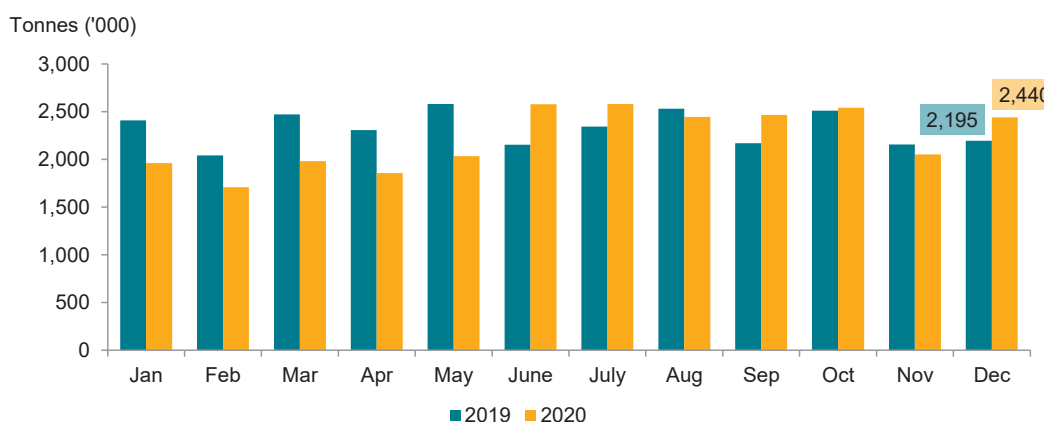


Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Exports to the European Union in December 2020 amounted to 138,076 tonnes, which fell 23.7 per cent compared to November 2020 (180,886 tonnes). Meanwhile, the highest increase in exports in December 2020 was recorded by Germany at 28.0 per cent to 1,248 tonnes compared to previous month (975 tonnes). Total exports to the European Union in 2020 showed a 6.8 per cent drop at 1,937,088 tonnes as compared to 2019 (2,077,465 tonnes).

Overall, exports of oil palm products in 2020 were 26,655,394 tonnes which decreased 4.4 per cent from 2019 (27,879,177 tonnes). However, in terms of values, it showed an increase of 14.2 per cent to record RM72,766.09 million against the value in 2019 (RM63,731.19 million).

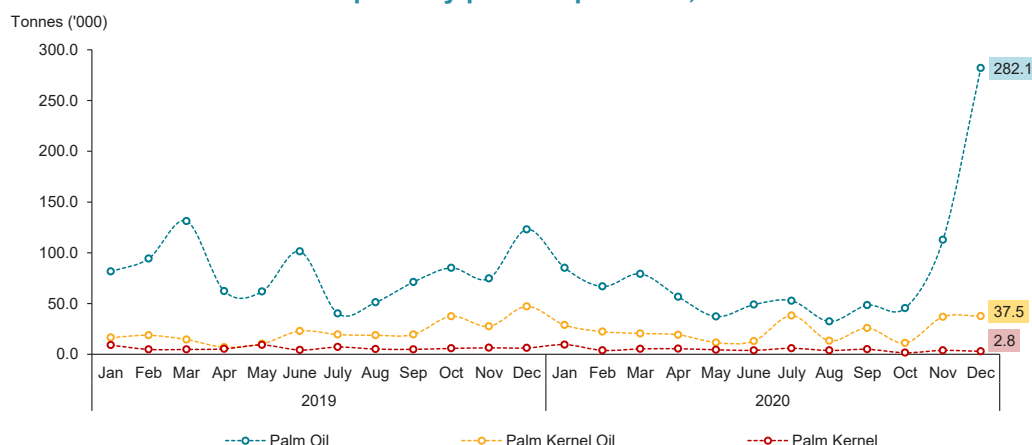
**Chart 7: Monthly Exports of Oil Palm Products, 2019 & 2020**



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

Imports of palm oil increased significantly in December 2020 (282,058 tonnes) compared with the same month in the previous year (**Chart 8**). However, different trends were observed for palm kernel and palm kernel oil which showed imports declining to 2,802 tonnes (54.7%) and 37,473 tonnes (20.4%) respectively for the same period.

**Chart 8: Imports by palm oil products, 2019 - 2020**



Source: Malaysian Palm Oil Board

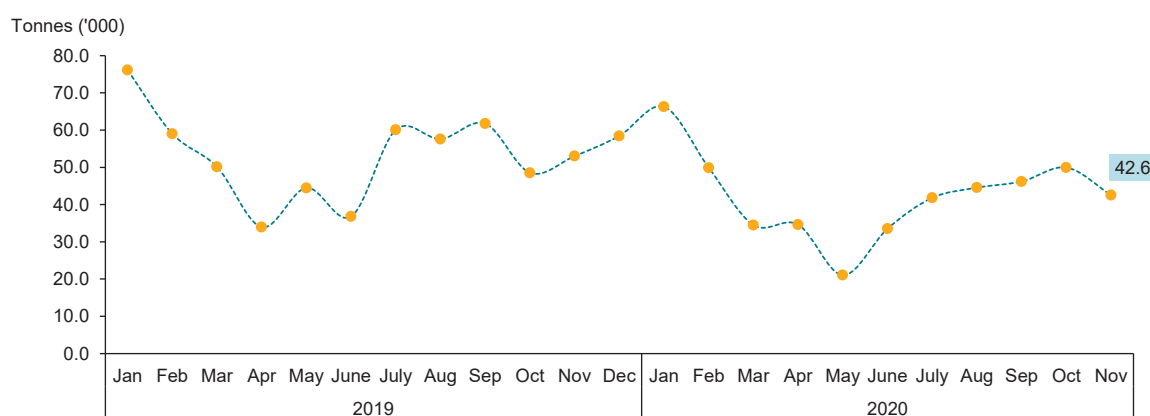
The average production of fresh fruit bunches in December 2020 decreased 1.19 tonnes/ha compared to 1.33 tonnes/ha in November 2020. The average production by all regions showed a declining trend with Peninsular Malaysia producing 1.23 tonnes/ha compared to 1.37 tonnes/ha and Sabah/Sarawak at 1.16 tonnes/ha compared to 1.29 tonnes/ha in November 2020.

## Performance of Rubber

Apart from supply and demand factors, weather conditions also impacted the agricultural productions in Malaysia, including the rubber industry. In November 2020, the Government has allocated RM80 million for the agricultural disaster fund, including Monsoon Season Aid (BMT) to smallholders with the amount of RM300 per month.

Production of natural rubber has decreased 14.8 per cent month-on-month to 42,554 tonnes in November 2020 (October 2020: 49,943 tonnes). Year-on-year comparison also recorded the decrease of 19.7 per cent to 53,019 tonnes in November 2019 as shown in **Chart 9**.

**Chart 9: Production of Natural Rubber, January 2019 – November 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Smallholders were the main contributors to rubber production. In November 2020, 90.1 per cent (38,328 tonnes) of natural rubber production was recorded by smallholders as compared to estates with 9.9 per cent (4,226 tonnes). Month-on-month comparison indicated that the production by smallholders dropped 14.6 per cent while production of estates also showed a decline of 16.2 per cent. Meanwhile, compared to November 2019, production for both producers showed the same pattern, that is a decrease 23.5 per cent for estates and 19.3 per cent for smallholders, respectively.



For external trades, exports of natural rubber increased by 3.7 per cent to 56,522 tonnes as compared to 54,492 tonnes in October 2020. The year-on-year production showed a similar trend with exports of natural rubber increased 19.0 per cent from 17,488 tonnes in the same month last year. The main destination for exports of natural rubber in November 2020 was P.R. China at 57.8 per cent of total exports followed by Germany (9.1%), Iran (5.1%), Finland (3.4%) and Turki (3.4%).

Standard Malaysian Rubber (S.M.R.) contributed 96.5 per cent (54,521 tonnes) of total natural rubber exports with the S.M.R. 20 comprising 73.7 per cent (40,196 tonnes) of total exports. The highest exports of rubber gloves were to the United States at 28,000 tonnes, followed by Germany (5,929 tonnes) and P.R. China (4,921 tonnes) as depicted in **Table 1**. Exports value increased by 0.9 per cent to RM4.47 billion as compared to RM4.43 billion in October 2020.

**Table 1: Top 10 Countries of Rubber Gloves Exports, October and November, 2020**

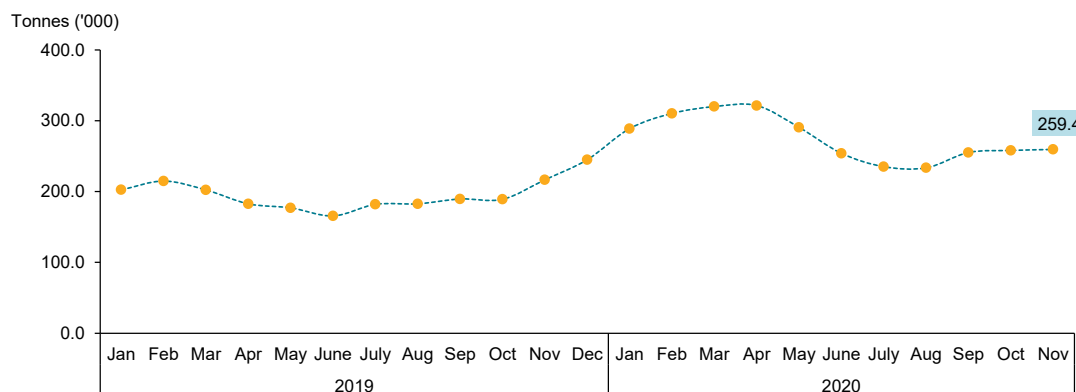
Countries	Quantity (Tonnes)		Value (RM million)	
	October 2020	November 2020	October 2020	November 2020
United States	25,830	28,000	1,193.6	1,459.7
Germany	6,523	5,929	306.9	330.1
China	4,659	4,921	183.7	198.8
United Kingdom	5,359	4,391	311.4	273.4
Japan	4,813	4,299	256.2	273.7
Canada	3,050	2,595	174.9	155.7
Spain	3,142	2,534	178.5	167.1
Turkey	2,329	2,530	99.2	116.2
Netherlands	2,300	2,139	127.4	128.2
Poland	1,646	1,939	88.3	121.5

Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Imports of natural rubber decreased 13.9 per cent to 104,038 tonnes in November 2020 (October 2020: 120,876 tonnes). Three main types of imported natural rubber were Latex Concentrated (30,804 tonnes), Standard Rubber (17,042 tonnes) and Ribbed Smoked Sheets (2,031 tonnes). Natural rubber was mainly imported from Thailand which amounted 44,298 tonnes in November 2020.

The stocks of natural rubber increased in November 2020 with 259,440 tonnes as compared to 258,052 tonnes in October 2020 with an increase of 0.5 per cent (**Chart 10**).

**Chart 10: Stocks of Natural Rubber, January 2019 – November 2020**

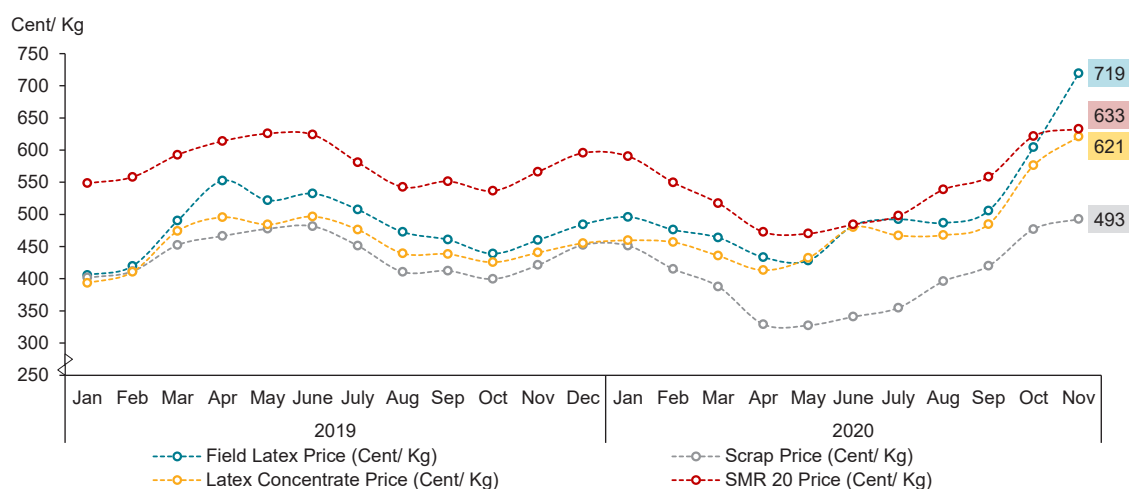


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Domestic consumption of natural rubber recorded 44,236 tonnes, a growth of 6.7 per cent year-on-year (November 2019: 41,463 tonnes). More than 70 per cent of the natural rubber was used by the rubber gloves industry at 74.8 per cent (33,110 tonnes), followed 8.6 per cent (3,816 tonnes) by rubber thread industry and 7.1 per cent (3,144 tonnes) in the tyres and tubes industry.

Average price of Latex Concentrate recorded an increase of 620.76 sen per kilogramme as compared to October 2020 (576.14 sen per kilogramme). Standard Malaysian Rubber 20 (S.M.R. 20) also increased to 632.74 sen per kilogramme as compared to 621.76 sen per kilogramme in the same period. For year-on-year comparison, both Latex Concentrate and S.M.R. 20 showed similar trends with a two-digit increase in average prices at 40.9 per cent and 11.8 per cent, respectively (**Chart 11**).

**Chart 11: Monthly Average Prices for Natural Rubber, January 2019 – November 2020**



Source: Malaysian Rubber Board

Malaysia is one of the major producing countries of natural rubber under the Association of Natural Rubber Producing Countries (ANRPC). In November 2020, Thailand which is the top producing country, recorded the production of 363.8 thousand tonnes, followed by Indonesia; 240.0 thousand tonnes, P.R. China; 125.6 thousand tonnes, Vietnam; 100.0 thousand tonnes, India; 79.0 thousand tonnes, Cambodia; 44.8 thousand tonnes, Philippines; 12.2 thousand tonnes and Sri Lanka; 6.1 thousand tonnes.

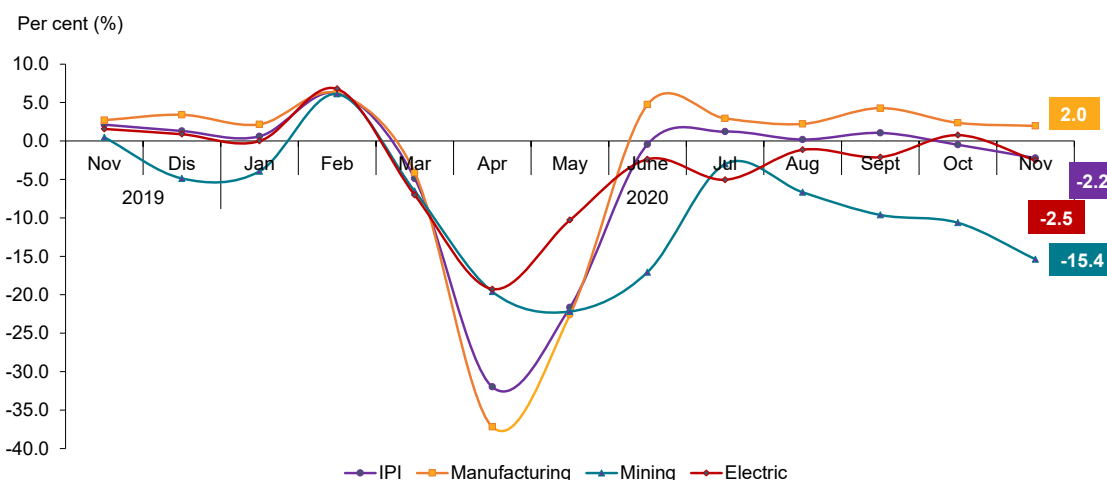
The continued special attention given by the Government in continuing the Rubber Production Incentive (IPG) is among of the measures to help the smallholders in the commodity sector, especially from the price factor which are seen increasing since the middle of this year.

## Industrial Production Index (IPI)

In November 2020, Malaysia implemented Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) in all states except Pahang, Perlis and Kelantan due to the resurgence in the number of COVID-19 cases. The reinstatement of CMCO and tighter movement restrictions have certain reverse consequences to the prospect of domestic economic activities. In addition, lockdowns in major trading partner countries have limited exports growth and further disrupted the supply chain.

The IPI in November 2020 recorded a decline of 2.2 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year (**Chart 12**). The further decline of IPI in November 2020 was due to Mining (-15.4%) and Electricity (-2.5%). Meanwhile, the Manufacturing index grew 2.0 per cent.

**Chart 12: Industrial Production Index (Year-on-year), November 2019 – November 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The Manufacturing sector, which was the largest component in the IPI, posted 2.0 per cent in November 2020 steered by the growth of both exports and domestic-oriented output. Exports and domestic-oriented output continued to record positive growth of 2.6 per cent (October 2020: 2.9%) and 0.4 per cent (October 2020: 1.0%) respectively as compared to the same period of the previous year. The largest contributors to export-oriented output were rubber products, 66.6 per cent (October 2020: 70.0%), electronic components & boards, communication equipment and consumer electronics, 10.2 per cent (October 2020: 9.1%) and computers & peripheral equipment, 9.7 per cent (October 2020: 7.4%). Meanwhile, domestic-oriented output was dominated by the increase of motor vehicles & transport equipment which grew 9.7 per cent (October 2020: 4.2%), followed by paper & paper products, 3.5 per cent (October 2020: 5.7%) and food processing, 0.1 per cent (October 2020: 4.8%).

IPI for the selected major trading partners of Malaysia showed a positive growth in November 2020 as such Singapore, 17.9 per cent (October 2020: -0.8%), China, 7.0 per cent (October 2020: 6.9%) and South Korea, 0.5 per cent (October 2020: -2.0%). Meanwhile, the United States of America (USA) declined 5.5 per cent (October 2020: -5.0%) while Japan dropped 3.4 per cent (October 2020: -3.2%).

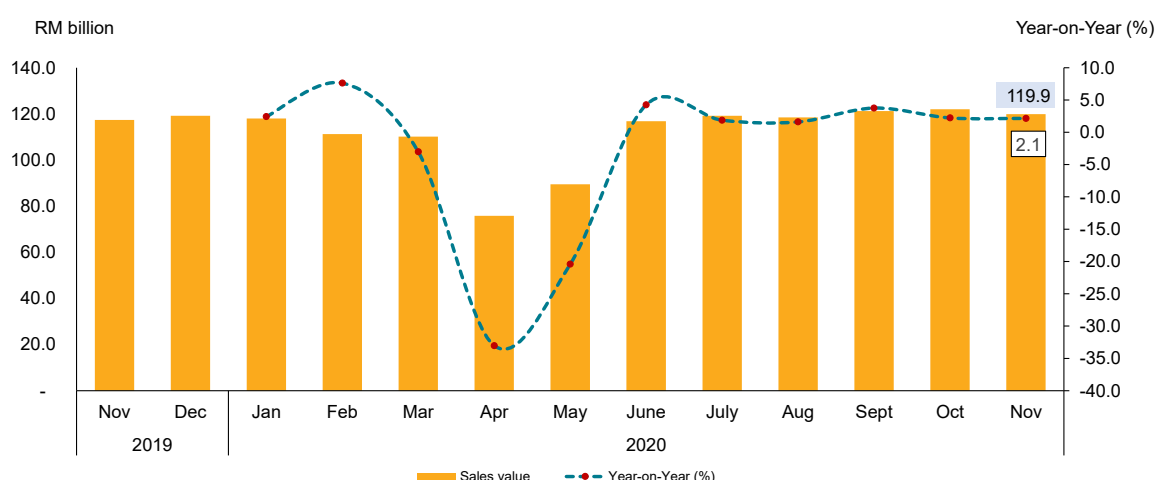
The Mining sector output shrank 15.4 per cent in November 2020 as compared to the same period of the previous year. The decrease influenced by Crude Oil & Condensate (-15.8%) and Natural Gas (-15.1%).

## Manufacturing

In November 2020, Malaysia's Manufacturing sales registered RM119.9 billion, rose 2.1 per cent (October 2020: 2.2%) as compared to the previous year (**Chart 13**). The rise in sales value was driven by the Transport equipment & other manufactures products (10.5%), Electrical & electronics products (5.3%) and Food, beverages & tobacco products (5.1%).

In addition, Malaysia's exports grew 4.3 per cent in November 2020 (October 2020: 0.2%) to RM84.4 billion. This increase in exports was registered in most of Malaysia's major trading partners such as the USA, Singapore, China and Hong Kong SAR. Exports of manufactured goods which contributed to 88.1 per cent of total exports grew by 8.1 per cent to RM74.3 billion. The growth was buoyed mainly by higher exports of electrical & electronic (E&E) products and rubber products.

**Chart 13: Sales Value of Manufacturing Sector, November 2019 - November 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Based on Monthly Manufacturing Survey, total employees engaged in November 2020 were 2.20 million persons, a decrease of 2.2 per cent as compared to 2.25 million persons in November 2019. The decline was mainly attributed by the Textile, wearing apparel, leather & footwear (-14.5%); Wood products, furniture, paper products, printing (-5.3%) and Transport equipment & other manufactures (-5.3%). Salaries & wages paid amounted to RM7.2 billion, dropped by 1.3 per cent or RM91.8 million in November 2020 as against the same month of the preceding year. The sales value per employee rose by 4.5 per cent to record RM54,599. Meanwhile, the average salaries & wages per employee was RM3,275 (November 2019: RM3,243).

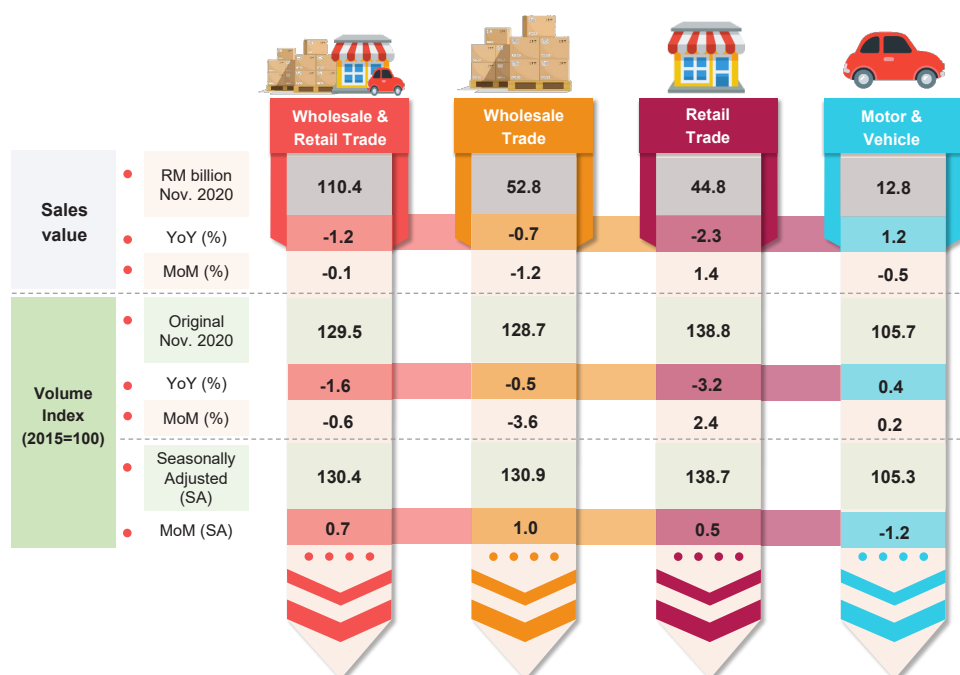
The rising number of COVID-19 has led to downside risks on the momentum of the economic recovery. The outlook for 2021 may be quite challenging and still uncertain even though the development of the COVID-19 vaccine offers a ray of hope.

As COVID-19 cases climbed up, a four-week CMCO was implemented from 9<sup>th</sup> November to 6<sup>th</sup> December 2020 in all states in Peninsular Malaysia except for Pahang, Kelantan and Perlis. Although this CMCO was less stringent and most businesses could continue as usual, factors such as ban of interstate travel and limitation of two persons in a car have somehow impacted economic activities especially in Retail Trade subsector.

## Performance of Sales Value

Sales value of Wholesale & Retail Trade dropped 1.2 per cent year-on-year to record RM110.4 billion in November 2020. This fall was due to Retail Trade which contracted 2.3 per cent or RM1.1 billion to RM44.8 billion as compared to November 2019. Similarly, Wholesale Trade also recorded a decrease of 0.7 per cent or RM0.4 billion year-on-year to register RM52.8 billion. On the other hand, Motor Vehicles continued a positive growth with an increase of RM0.1 billion or 1.2 per cent to achieve RM12.8 billion. The highest total sales post MCO was registered in August 2020.

**Exhibit 1: Performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, November 2020**



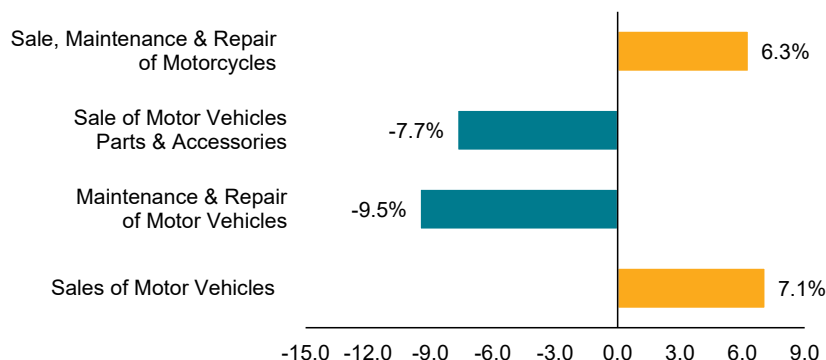
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As for month-on-month comparison, sales of Wholesale & Retail Trade fell 0.1 per cent in November 2020 as compared to October due to negative growth in Wholesale Trade and Motor Vehicles subsectors as shown in **Exhibit 1**.

## Performance of Motor Vehicles

As shown in **Chart 14**, Sale of Motor Vehicles and Sale, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles have increased continuously since June 2020 and this trend is still apparent in November 2020. Sales tax exemption announced under PENJANA, aggressive promotional campaigns by car companies and introduction of new models pushed the sales in November. Sales of Motor Vehicles subsector led the growth with 7.1 per cent year-on-year to register RM7.3 billion. It was followed by Sale, Maintenance & Repair of Motorcycles which rose 6.3 per cent with sales value of RM1.1 billion. However, Maintenance & Repair of Motor Vehicles contracted 9.5 per cent as compared to corresponding month of previous year to record RM1.5 billion. Sales of Motor Vehicles Parts & Accessories also decreased 7.7 per cent to RM3.0 billion. The decrease in both activities were contributed by reduced movement during the CMCO.

**Chart 14: Performance of Retail Trade Sub-sector**

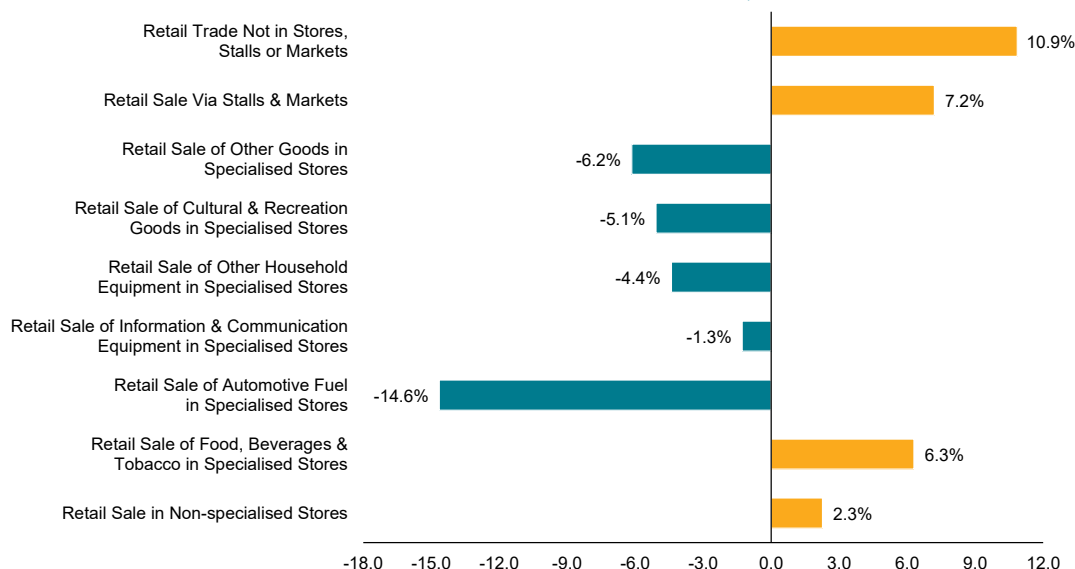


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

### Performance of Retail Trade

Sales of Retail Trade declined by 2.3 per cent due to the decrease in sales of non-essential products. Retail Sale in Specialised Stores which include clothing and jewellery brand contributed the most to the fall with year-on-year growth of -6.2 per cent. It was followed by Retail Sale of Household Goods (-4.4%), Retail Sale of Cultural & Recreation Goods (-5.1%) and Retail Sale of Information & Communication Equipment (-1.3%). Nevertheless, sales of essential goods depicted a positive growth except for Retail Sale of Automotive Fuel. Fuel was particularly hit by the CMCO and had a sharp double-digit decline of -14.6 per cent. The last double-digit decline reported for this group was in June 2020 following the introduction of MCO 1.0 in March 2020. Other group in essential segment with positive growth was Retail Sale in Non-specialised which increased 2.3 per cent to RM16.1 billion year-on-year, supported by sales in hypermarket, provision stores, supermarket and mini market. It was followed by Retail Sale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco which rose 6.3 per cent to RM2.8 billion. Retail Trade Not in Stores, Stalls or Markets also expanded 10.9 per cent to RM0.4 billion while Retail Sale via Stalls & Markets increased 7.2 per cent to RM0.1 billion (**Chart 15**).

**Chart 15: Performance of Retail Trade Sub-sector, November 2020**



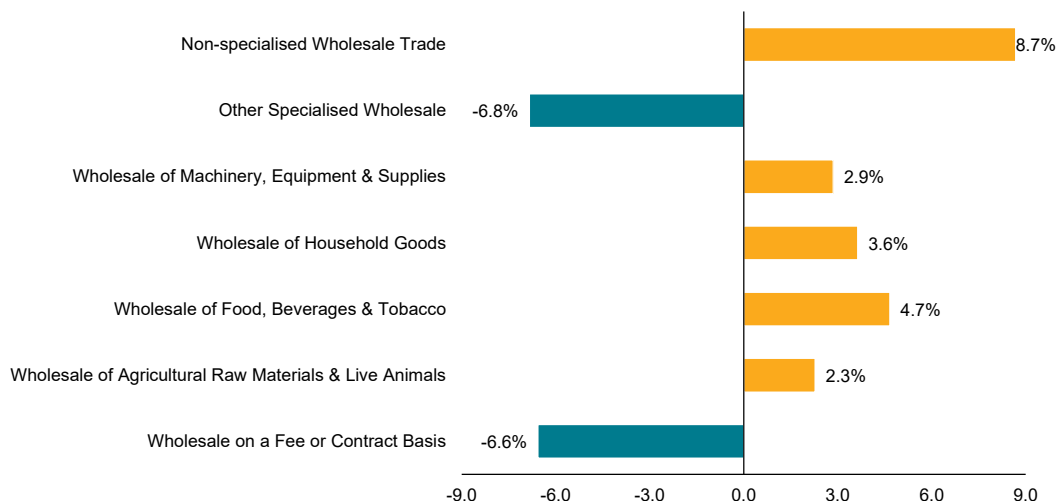
Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

### Performance of Wholesale Trade

In November 2020, the fall of 0.7 per cent year-on-year was mainly due to Other Specialised Wholesale and Wholesale on a Fee or Contract Basis which declined to record -6.8 per cent and -6.6 per cent respectively. However, Wholesale of Food, Beverages & Tobacco grew 4.7 per cent to settle at RM10.2 billion. This was followed by Wholesale of Household Goods which increased 3.6 per cent to RM10.8 billion.

Similarly, Wholesale of Machinery, Equipment & Supplies also expanded 2.9 per cent year-on-year to generate sales of RM4.6 billion as depicted in **Chart 16**.

**Chart 16: Performance of Wholesale Trade Sub-sector**

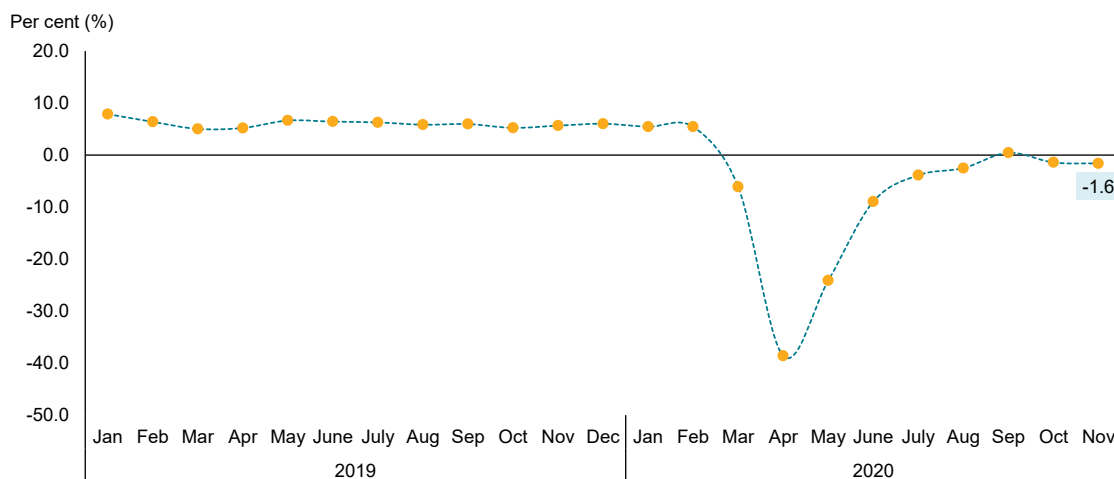


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

## Performance of Volume Index

In terms of volume index, Wholesale & Retail Trade registered a growth of -1.6 per cent year-on-year. The decline was due to a decrease of 3.2 per cent in Retail Trade, followed by Wholesale Trade which contracted 0.5 per cent. In contrast, Motor Vehicles recorded a positive growth of 0.4 per cent. In the meantime, seasonal adjusted volume index inched up 0.7 per cent month-on-month (**Chart 17**).

**Chart 17: Performance of Volume Index of Wholesale & Retail Trade Sector, November 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



## Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries

**Table 2: Retail Sales Index of Selected Countries, November 2020 (Year-on-year)**

Singapore	Hong Kong	Indonesia	United Kingdom	South Korea
-2.4	-4.7	-15.7	5.7	-1.5

Source: Other Selected NSOs

Looking at the performance of retail sales of other countries, Singapore, Hong Kong, Indonesia and South Korea registered a downward year-on-year trend of retail sales index while the United Kingdom posted a positive growth due to brought forward Christmas spending. The retail sales index for Indonesia contracted further by 15.7 per cent (October 2020: -14.9%) on an annual basis, because of lower sales in information & communication equipment group.

Singapore on the other hand, improved to a slower fall of 2.4 per cent in November as against double digit decline of 11.1 per cent last month. The improvement was supported by multiple sales events such as Single's Day, Black Friday as well as new mobile phone model launches.

Other countries which were still recording negative growth in November were Hong Kong with -4.7 per cent and South Korea which registered -1.5 per cent (**Table 2**).

## Prospect of December 2020

Looking forward to prospects of Wholesale & Retail Trade in December 2020, the slow performance is expected to remain albeit with slight recovery as compared to November 2020 as CMCO was partially lifted except for certain states and districts with continued increase in daily cases. The resumption of inter-state travels helped to boost overall retail sub-sector's sales, which in turns would improve the overall performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade. It is predicted that the overall performance of Wholesale & Retail Trade in Q4 2020 will improve year-on-year with a continuous increasing trend towards the end of the year. The sale of Motor Vehicles is also expected to increase in December due to continuation of sales tax exemptions which have been extended until June 2021 as well as ongoing promotion campaign by selected car dealers.



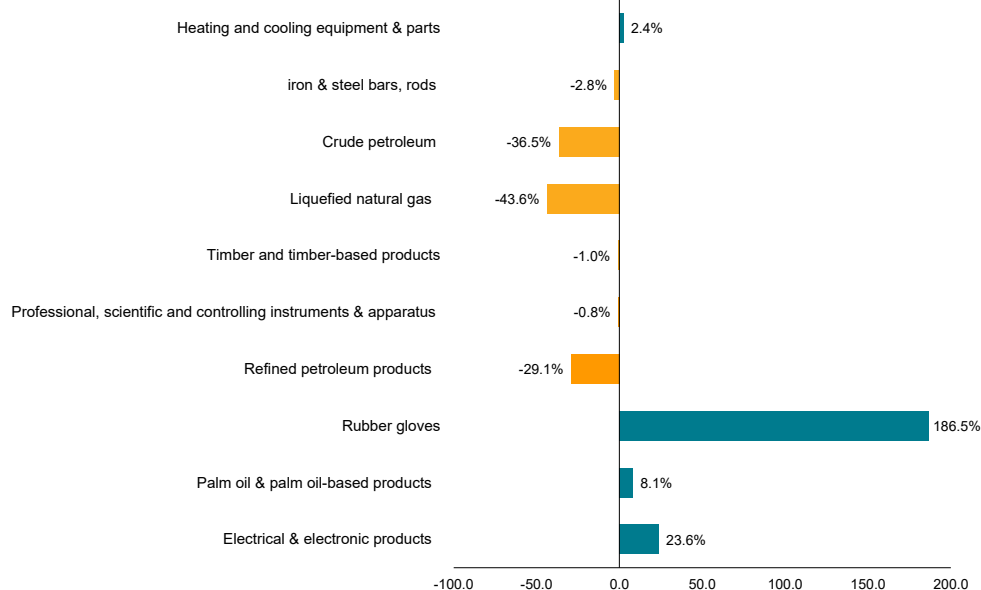
## Merchandise Trade

Almost all the states except Pahang, Perlis, Sarawak and W.P. Labuan was under the Conditional Movement Control Order (CMCO) throughout November 2020 due to the third wave of COVID-19 which is also the largest national outbreak till date. However, exports continued to show signs of recovery as it expanded for the third month in a row compared with the same month in the preceding year, while imports remained in a negative trend since January 2020. After registering a small increase of 0.2 per cent in October 2020, exports grew 4.3 per cent year-on-year in November 2020, while imports declined by a bigger magnitude of 9.0 per cent. Total trade in the current month amounted to RM152.0 billion, down 2.0 per cent from RM155.2 billion in November 2019. The fall in imports coupled with the expansion in exports contributed to a significant growth (+151.6%) of trade balance to RM16.8 billion. On a month-on-month basis, total trade, exports, imports and trade surplus decreased by 5.0 per cent, 7.3 per cent, 1.9 per cent and 24.0 per cent, respectively.

Positive growth in exports was supported mainly by higher exports of merchandise to major trading partners. Exports of goods to the United States of America increased by RM1.9 billion, followed by Singapore (+RM1.8 billion), China (+RM1.7 billion), Hong Kong (+RM1.3 billion) and the European Union (+RM457.4), while exports to Indonesia, Thailand and the Republic of Korea declined by RM1.1 billion, RM570.3 million and RM555.3 million, respectively. On the other hand, negative growth in imports was due to the declining of imports from Singapore (-RM2.2 billion), the European Union (-RM1.1 billion), the United Arab Emirates (-RM846.3 million), China (-RM738.7 million) and the United States of America (-RM705.2 million). China, Singapore, the United States of America and the European Union remained Malaysia's major trading partners in November 2020 with total contributions exceeding 50.0 per cent (November 2019: 48.6%).

In November 2020, Malaysia's exports of goods increased RM3.5 billion from RM80.9 billion in November 2019 to RM84.4 billion. The increase was buoyed up by higher exports of Electrical and electronic products (+RM6.5 billion, +23.6%) due to the significant increase of re-exports; and Rubber gloves (+ RM2.9 billion, + 186.5%) resulting from the continuous increase in external demand. Palm oil and palm oil-based products increased RM439.0 million or 8.1 per cent contributed by the increase in exports of palm oil (+ RM369.1 million, + 11.6%) in tandem with the rising crude palm oil prices. Crude palm oil prices increased 37.2 per cent in November 2020 from RM2,493.50 per tonne to RM3,422.00. Meanwhile, exports of Refined petroleum products, Liquefied natural gas and Crude petroleum continued to decline by RM1.5 billion (-29.1%), RM1.4 billion (-43.6%) and RM801.0 million (-36.5%), respectively as in **Chart 18**. Electrical and electronic products; Rubber gloves and Palm oil and palm oil-based products continued to be Malaysia's main exports with an aggregated contribution of 52.6 per cent (November 2020: 42.7%).

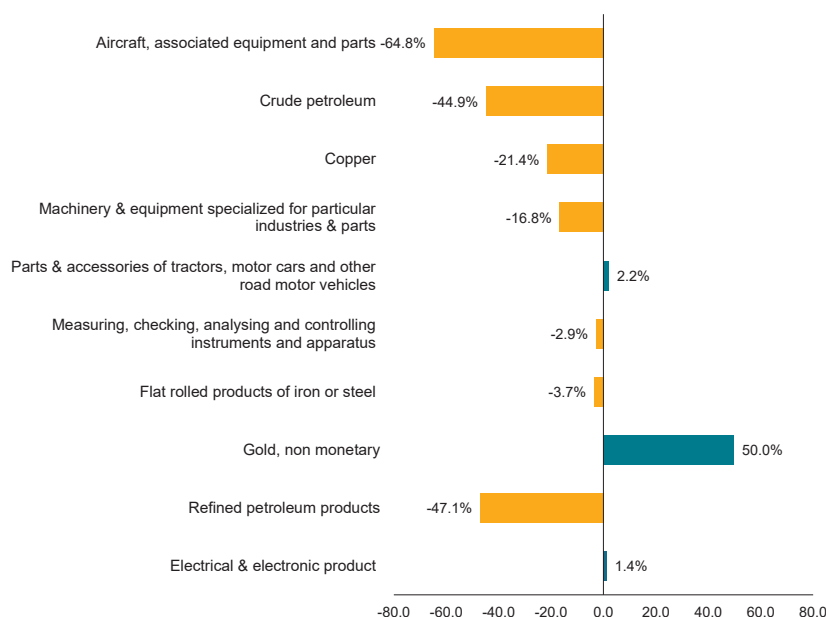
**Chart 18: Malaysia's Exports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, November 2020 (Percentage Change)**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Imports recorded a decline of RM6.7 billion in November 2020 from RM74.3 billion to RM67.6 billion (October: -RM4.4 billion, -6.0%). The performance of imports was edged down by imports of Refined petroleum products (-RM3.8 billion, -47.1%), Aircraft, associated equipment and parts (-RM1.1 billion, -64.8%) and Crude Petroleum (-RM499.8 million, -44.9%), while Non-monetary gold and Electrical and electronic products continued to increase by RM497.8 million (+ 50.0%) and RM294.5 million (+ 1.4%), respectively as in **Chart 19**. The main products of Malaysia's imports in November 2020 were Electrical and electronic products; Refined petroleum products; Non-monetary gold and Flat rolled products of iron or steel with a cumulative contribution of 42.6 per cent (November 2019: 43.0%).

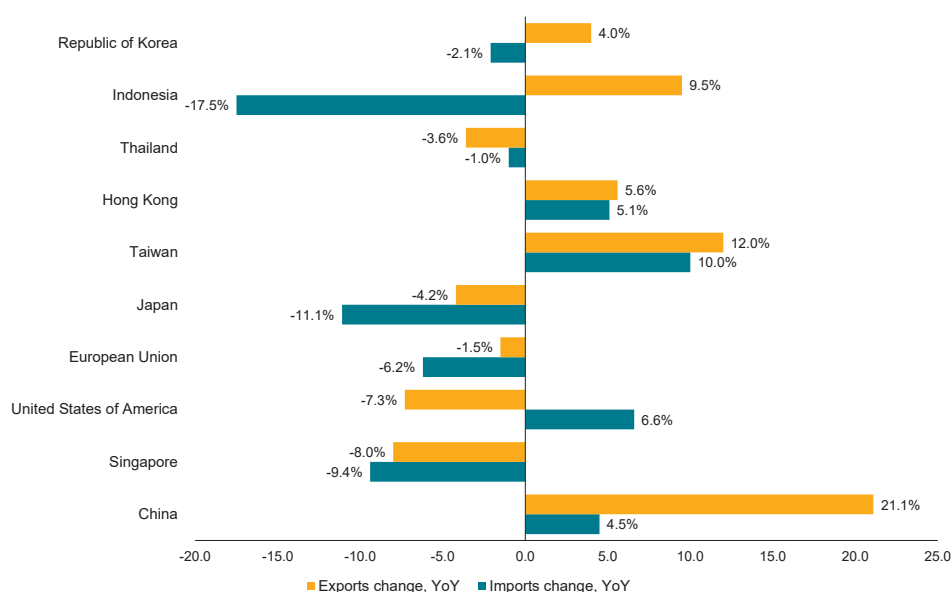
**Chart 19: Malaysia's Imports by Top 10 Major and Selected Products, November 2020 (Percentage Change)**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Malaysia's top 10 trading partners showed mixed performance in the current month with China, Taiwan and Hong Kong recording increases for both exports and imports, while Singapore, the European Union, Japan and Thailand recorded declines (**Chart 20**).

**Chart 20: Malaysia's Top 10 Trading Partners, November 2020 (Percentage Change)**

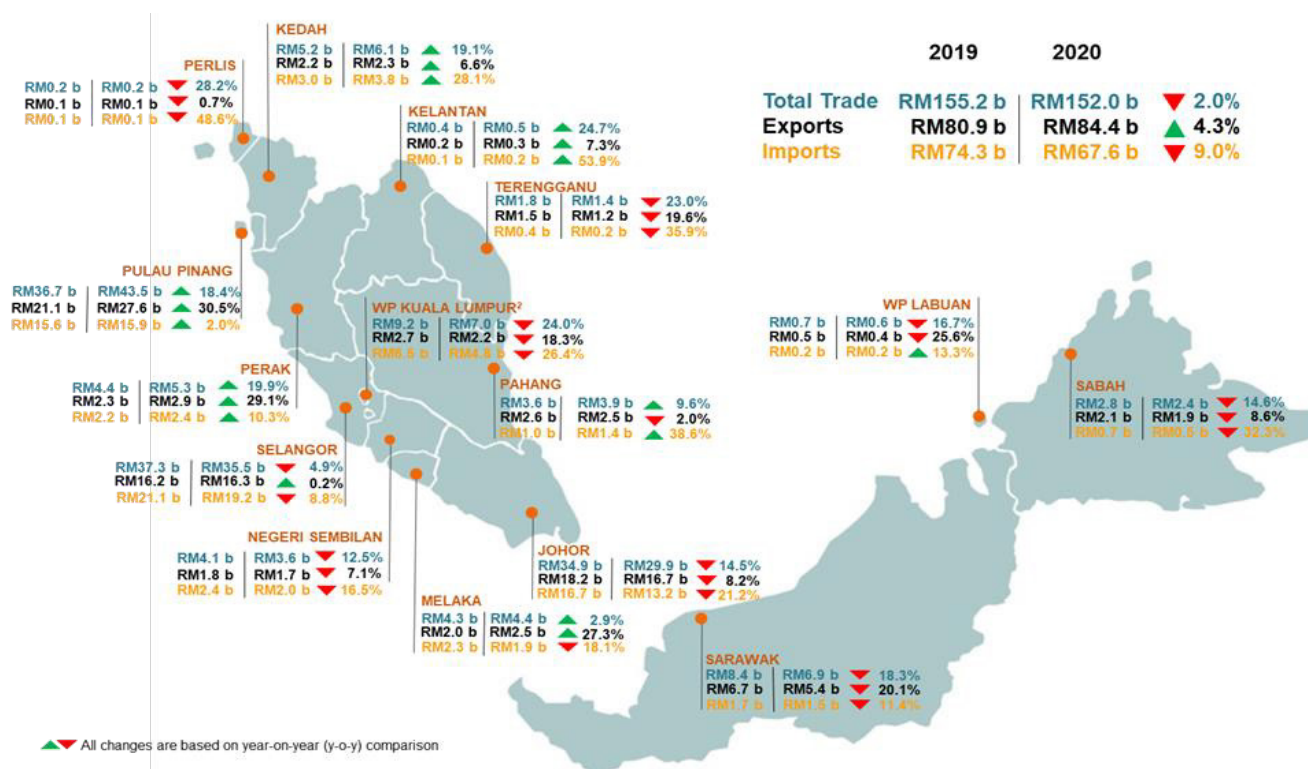


Source: Official website of National Statistical Offices of the selected countries

International trade statistics by state for the period of November 2020 showed that the total trade fell RM3.2 billion or 2.0 per cent to RM152.0 billion, year-on-year. The decline was attributed to unfavourable performances mainly for Johor, fell RM5.0 billion (-14.5%), followed by W.P. Kuala Lumpur RM2.2 billion (-24.0%), Selangor RM1.8 billion (-4.9%), Sarawak RM1.5 billion (-18.3%), Negeri Sembilan RM0.5 billion (-12.5%), Terengganu RM0.4 billion (-23.0%), Sabah RM0.4 billion (-14.6%), W.P. Labuan RM115.4 million (-16.7%) and Perlis RM61.3 million (-28.2%). However, Pulau Pinang recorded positive trend RM6.8 billion (+18.4%), Kedah RM1.0 billion (+19.1%), Perak RM0.9 billion (+19.9%), Pahang RM0.3 billion (+9.6%), Melaka RM122.8 million (+2.9%) and Kelantan RM95.3 million (+24.7%) as shown in **Exhibit 2**.

Total exports increased RM3.5 billion or 4.3 per cent to RM84.4 billion compared to the same period last year. The increase was driven by higher exports from Pulau Pinang (+RM6.5 billion), Perak (+RM0.7 billion), Melaka (+RM0.5 billion), Kedah (+RM143.8 million), Selangor (+RM26.9 million) and Kelantan (+RM17.8 million). However, exports dropped for Johor (-RM1.5 billion), Sarawak (-RM1.3 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM0.5 billion), Terengganu (-RM0.3 billion), Sabah (-RM0.2 billion), W.P. Labuan (-RM136.2 million), Negeri Sembilan (-RM127.2 million), Pahang (-RM51.1 million) and Perlis (-RM0.6 million).

**Exhibit 2: Exports and Imports by State, November 2019 and 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Notes:**

Export and import activities that are taking place in the Supra area (including production activities beyond the centre of predominant economic interest for any state) or declarations made by the agent are not included in this infographic.

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

In contrast, imports dropped RM6.7 billion or 9.0 per cent to RM67.6 billion. Imports contracted due to lower imports by Johor (-RM3.5 billion), Selangor (-RM1.9 billion), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (-RM1.7 billion), Melaka (-RM0.4 billion), Negeri Sembilan (-RM0.4 billion), Sabah (-RM0.2 billion), Sarawak (-RM196.1 million), Terengganu (-RM136.2 million) and Perlis (-RM60.7 million). However, positive trend for imports were in Kedah (+RM0.8 billion), Pahang (+RM0.4 billion), Pulau Pinang (+RM0.3 billion), Perak (+RM0.2 billion), Kelantan (+RM77.5 million) and W.P. Labuan (+RM20.9 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 32.7 per cent, followed by Johor (19.8%), Selangor (19.3%), Sarawak (6.4%) and Perak (3.5%). Meanwhile, as for imports, Selangor remained as the largest contributor with a share of 28.5 per cent, followed by Pulau Pinang (23.5%), Johor (19.5%), W.P. Kuala Lumpur (7.1%) and Kedah (5.7%).

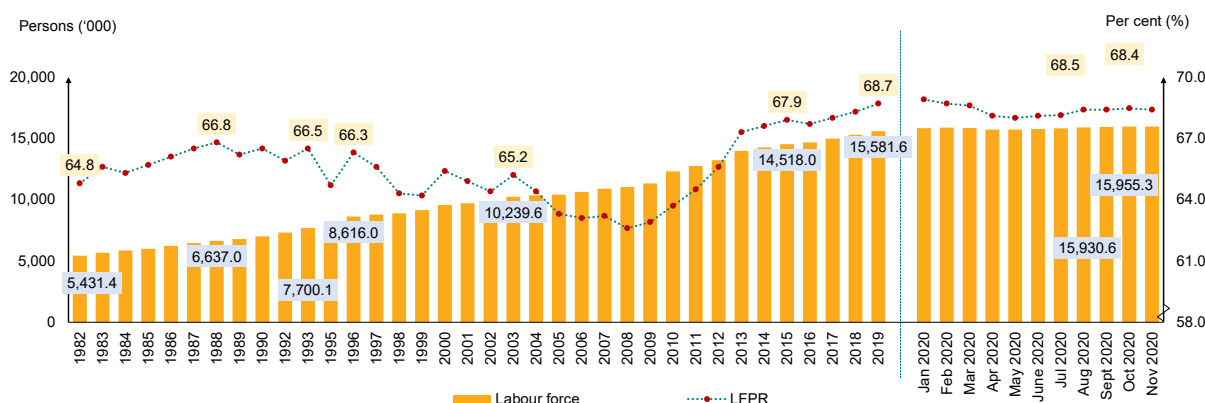
The Economic Outlook 2021 report projected Malaysia's exports and imports to decrease in 2020 by 5.2 per cent and 6.4 per cent, respectively as a result of the outbreak. For the first eleven months of 2020, exports recorded a decrease of 2.6 per cent, while imports declined 7.0 per cent. The Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) for Malaysia which is an indicator of economic health for the manufacturing sector increased from 48.4 in November 2020 to 49.1 in December 2020, the highest index point since September 2020. At the same time, Malaysia's biggest trading partner - China, continued to experience improvement whereby the exports and imports rose 21.1 per cent and 4.5 per cent, respectively in November 2020, while China's PMI remained above 50.0 in December 2020. This scenario is potentially to be a catalyst for the country's trade activity amidst the increasing cases of COVID-19.

## LABOUR

Throughout October and November 2020, the CMCO and EMCO were implemented in selected states, districts and sub-districts to curb a drastic spike of COVID-19. This was partially aimed to lessen the pressure towards the healthcare system resulted by the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic, while also ensuring the momentum of economic recovery. Hence, this was reflected in the labour force situation for November 2020 whereby employment declined from the previous months while the unemployment recorded an increase.

The number of labour force in November 2020 slightly increased with additional of 5.2 thousand persons compared to previous month with a number of 15.96 million persons. The labour force participation rate (LFPR) dropped marginally by 0.1 percentage point to 68.4 per cent. With regard to the same month of the preceding year, the number of labour force went up by 131.6 thousand persons (November 2019: 15.83 million persons) while the LFPR dropped 0.4 percentage points (November 2019: 68.8%) as shown in **Chart 21**.

**Chart 21: Labour Force and LFPR, 1982 - 2019 and January - November 2020**

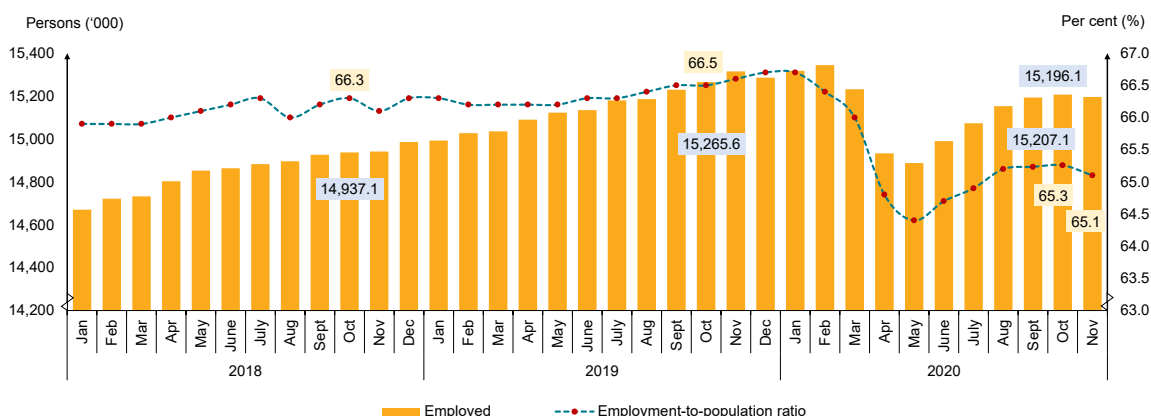


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

After five consecutive months of upward trend, the number of employed persons declined 0.1 per cent month-on-month (-11.0 thousand persons) to 15.20 million persons in November 2020 (October 2020: 15.21 million persons). Meanwhile, year-on-year basis, the number dropped 0.8 per cent (November 2019: 15.32 million persons), reaching eight consecutive months of downward trend.

The ability of the country to create employment as denoted by the employment-to-population ratio, shrank by 0.2 percentage points to 65.1 per cent; while on a year-on-year basis, the ratio fell by 1.5 percentage points (November 2019: 66.6%) as depicted in **Chart 22**.

**Chart 22: Employed Persons and Employment-to-Population Ratio, January 2018 - November 2020**

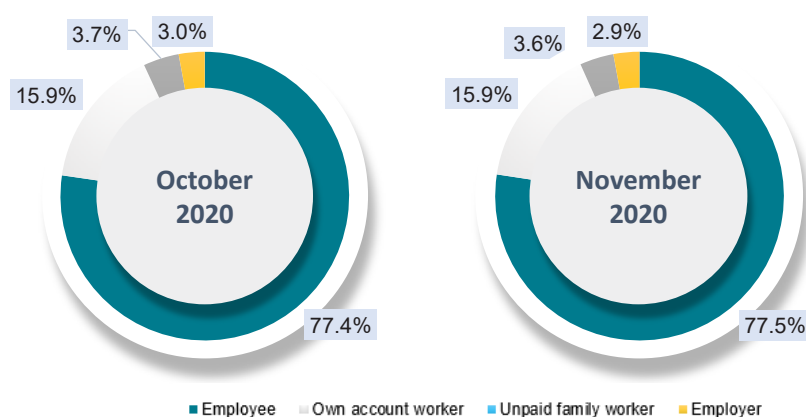


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In terms of economic sector, the number of employed persons in the Services sector continued to increase primarily in Wholesale & retail trade; Communication & information, Human health & social work and Education activities. Nevertheless, employed persons 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, employed persons in the Agriculture and Mining & Quarrying sectors continued to descend since August 2020, while Manufacturing and Construction sectors posted an increase by month-on-month basis.

According to status in employment, the number of employees increased by 0.2 per cent (+19.6 thousand persons) to record 11.78 million persons as compared to the previous month. On the contrary, own-account workers decreased 0.6 per cent (-13.4 thousand persons) to register 2.41 million persons. The own-account workers group comprised of daily wage earners working in farmers' markets, night markets and stalls; freelancers; as well as smallholders (**Chart 23**).

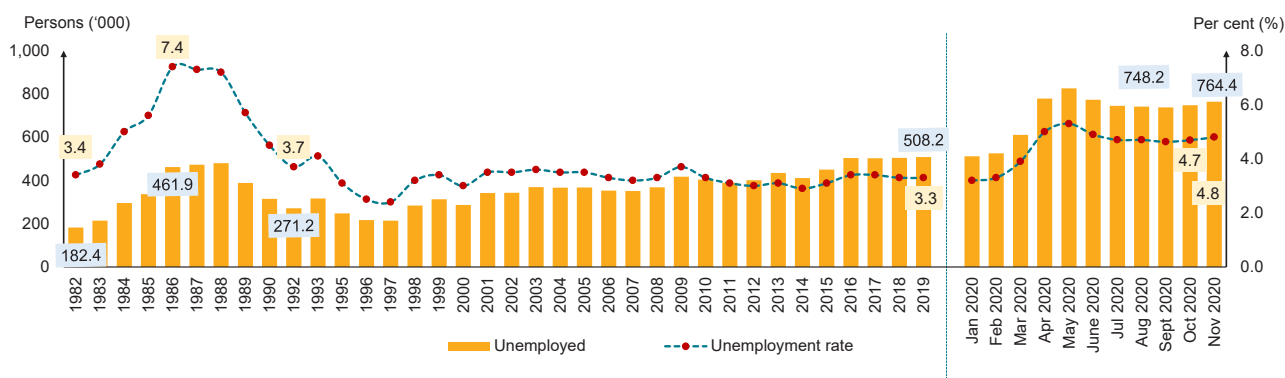
**Chart 23: Employed Persons by Status in Employment, October and November 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In November 2020, the unemployment rate recorded a marginal increase of 0.1 percentage point to 4.8 per cent as against the preceding month. This was in line with the number of unemployed persons increased by 16.2 thousand persons to 764.4 thousand persons. If compared to a year ago, the unemployment rate was higher by 1.6 percentage points and the number of unemployed persons increased by 250.5 thousand persons (November 2019: 513.9 thousand persons) as shown in **Chart 24**.

**Chart 24: Unemployed Persons and Unemployment Rate, 1982 - 2019 and January - November 2020**

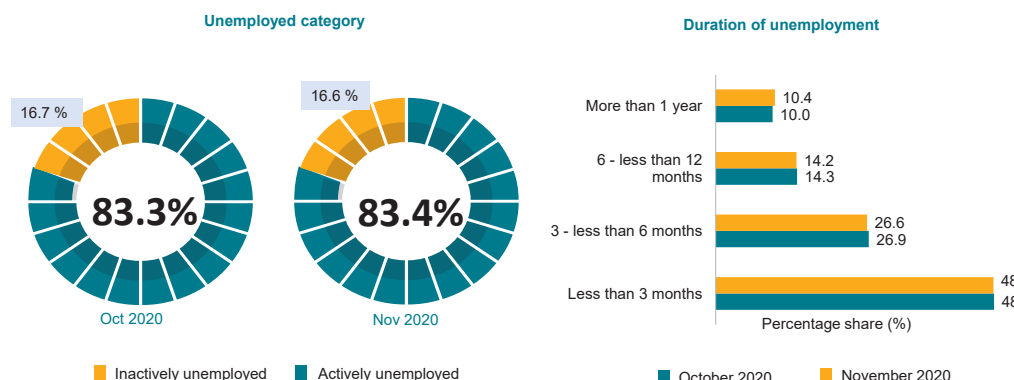


Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia



More than 80 per cent of the unemployed persons was seeking and available to work or better known as actively unemployed. Among the group, almost 50 per cent were unemployed for less than three months, while those in long-term unemployment for more than one year made up for 10.4 per cent. Therefore, the number of inactively unemployed increased 1.3 per cent month-on-month to 126.7 thousand persons (October 2020: 125.1 thousand persons) as shown in **Chart 25**.

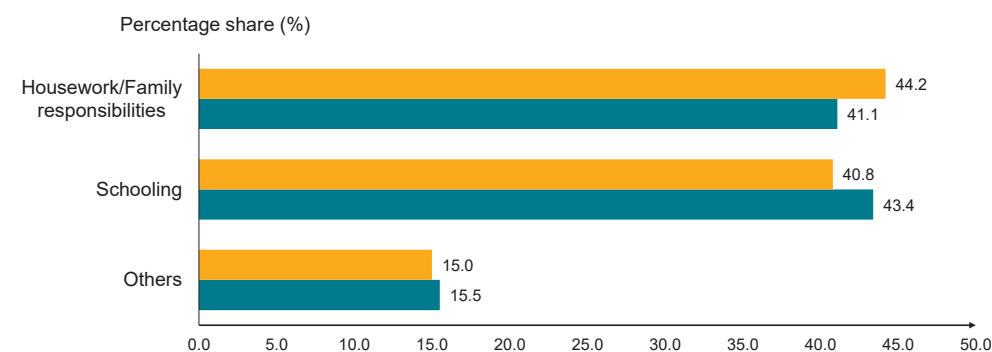
**Chart 25: Unemployed Category and Duration of Unemployment, October and November 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In November 2020, the number of persons outside of labour force grew by 0.4 per cent (+27.1 thousand persons) to record 7.37 million persons (October 2020: 7.35 million persons). Among others, the increase might be due to family reasons which cause them to take a break from job searching. The largest composition of outside labour force was housework/ family responsibility with 44.2 per cent, followed by schooling/ training with a share of 40.8 per cent (**Chart 26**).

**Chart 26: Share of Outside Labour Force by Reasons for Not Seeking Work, October and November 2020**



Source: Department of Statistics, Malaysia

Overall, business activities in November 2020 continued with compliance to strict standard operating procedures amidst increasing COVID-19 cases. For December 2020, domestic tourism activities are expected to increase as people took advantage of the long holidays after inter-states travel was allowed. The optimistic situation was short-lived as continuous rain caused part of the east coast, south and east of the country to be badly hit by flood and landslides. Adding to this, the rate of COVID-19 infectivity intensified, causing the announcement of MCO 2.0 which kicked-off since 13<sup>th</sup> January 2021. Thus, a softer labour demand situation is foreseen in the coming months, causing a challenging labour supply scenario during the same period.

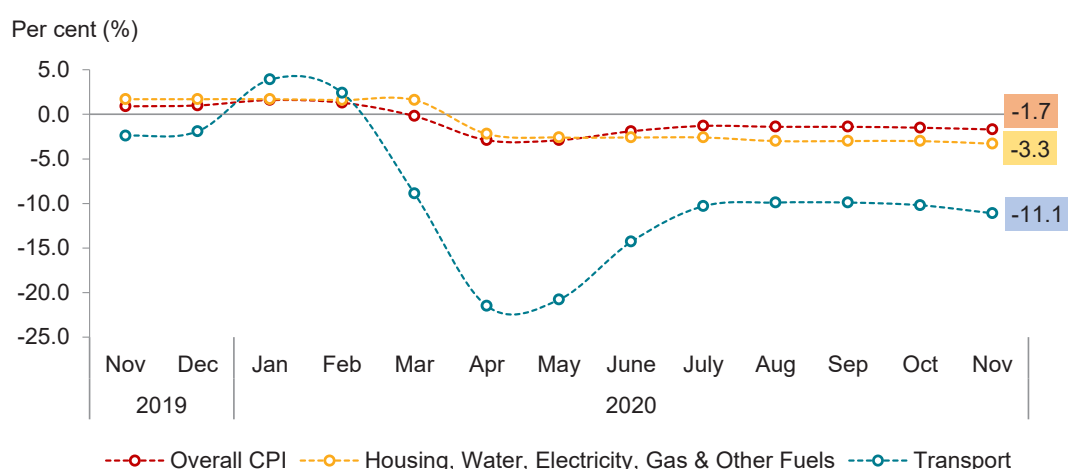
Since nearly 98 per cent of registered businesses in Malaysia are SMEs, the circumstances would more likely impact this group than the large and multinational companies, whereby involving almost two-third of employees in the private sector. Thus, several incentives which were specifically targeted for this group to sustain their businesses and retain employees could facilitate the recovery of SMEs such as Targeted Assistance and Rehabilitation Facility, High Technology Fund - National Investment Aspirations, Micro Enterprises Facility, All-Economic Sector Facility, Agrofood Facility, Automation & Digitalisation Facility as well as PENJANA Tourism Financing.

## Consumer Price Index

Economic and inflation prospects are seen to remain challenging as a result of the pandemic and the ongoing oil crisis globally. Hence, to reduce inflationary pressure the government has implemented proactive measures and introduced various initiatives to assist the people. This effect observed whereby inflation was in stable momentum since July 2020.

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) in November 2020 declined 1.7 per cent to 120.0 as against 122.1 in the same month of the preceding year. The decrease in the overall index was attributed by the decline in Transport (-11.1%), Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels (-3.3%), Clothing & Footwear (-0.5%) and Furnishings, Household Equipment & Routine Household Maintenance (-0.1%) which contributed 45.7 per cent to the overall weight (**Chart 27**).

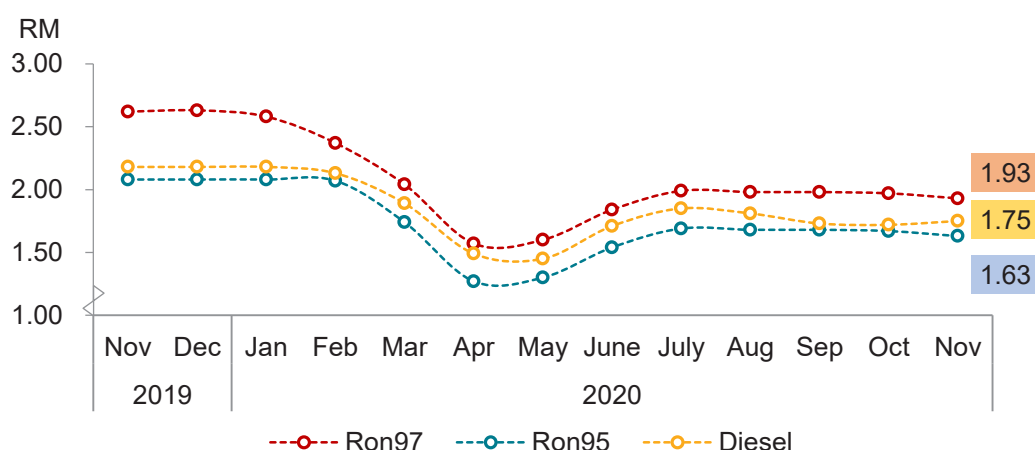
**Chart 27 : Overall CPI, Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas & Other Fuels and Transport (Year-on-year), November 2019 - November 2020**



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The decrease in the index of Transport was mainly owing to the lower average price of Unleaded Petrol RON95 set by the government in November 2020 to RM1.63 per litre as compared to RM2.08 in November 2019. In addition, the average price of Unleaded Petrol RON97 decreased to RM1.93 per litre as compared to RM2.62, while the average price of Diesel declined to RM1.75 per litre from RM2.18 in the corresponding month of the preceding year (**Chart 28**).

**Chart 28 : Average Price of Fuel, November 2019 - November 2020**



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia



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

In contrast, Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages which contributed 29.5 per cent of CPI weight increased by 1.4 per cent to 135.1 as compared to 133.3 in corresponding month of the preceding year (**Table 3**). The increase was driven by the incline in subgroup of Vegetables (3.0%) and Food Products not elsewhere classified (2.3%). At the same time, other subgroup that also increased was Fruits (1.7%), Oil & Fats (1.7%), Fish & Seafood (1.6%), Meat (1.1%) and Rice, Bread & Other Cereals (0.7%).

**Table 3 : Subgroup of Food & Non-Alcoholic Beverages, November 2020  
(Percentage Change)**

Main Groups	Weight	Year-on-Year (%) November 2020
<b>Food &amp; Non-Alcoholic Beverages</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Food</b>	<b>28.4</b>	<b>1.4</b>
<b>Food at Home</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Rice, Bread & Other Cereals	3.5	0.7
Meat	2.5	1.1
Fish & Seafood	4.0	1.6
Milk, Cheese & Eggs	1.5	-1.9
Oil & Fats	0.6	1.7
Fruits	1.2	1.7
Vegetables	2.1	3.0
Sugar, Jam, Honey, Chocolate & Confectionery	0.6	-0.7
Food Products n.e.c	1.0	2.3
<b>Food Away From Home</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>1.6</b>
<b>Coffee, Tea, Cocoa &amp; Non-Alcoholic Beverages</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>

Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

The economic analysts predicted that the direct impact of COVID-19 on the economy would see a gradual recovery in the months ahead. Apart from inflation, GDP is also projected to recover over the forecast period. This should also be supported by encouraging fiscal and monetary policies. Nonetheless, the recovery in demand is expected to take some time due to challenging scenario in the economy that has effects on the overall income of the household.

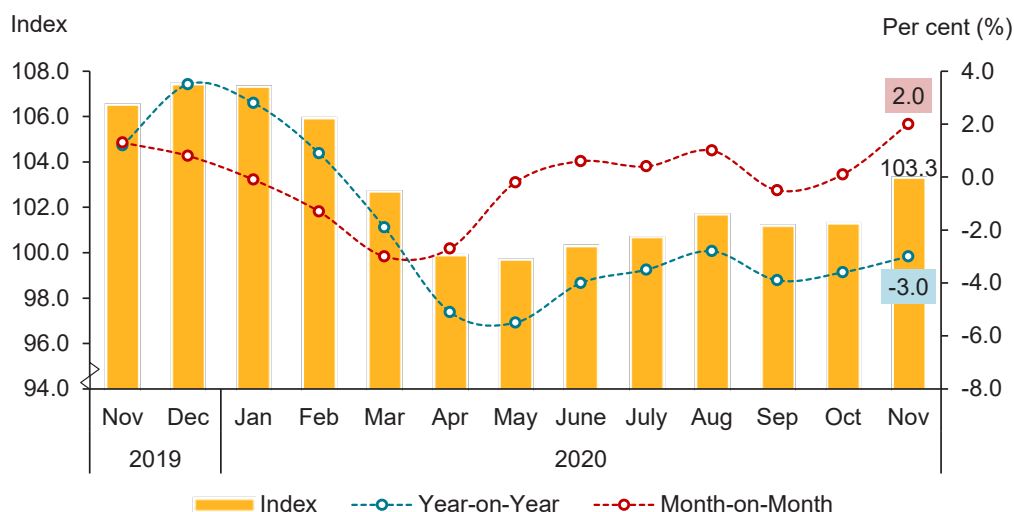
## Producer Price Index (PPI) Local Production

The Producer Price Index (PPI) of local production measures the average price change imposed by local producers on their output. It covers five sectors namely Agriculture, forestry & fishing, Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity & gas supply and Water supply.

In November 2020, the PPI local production declined at a smaller rate of 3.0 per cent year-on-year (October 2020: - 3.6%). The decrease in the Mining index (-45.8%), Electricity & gas supply (-0.2%) and Manufacturing (-0.1%) continued to affect the overall decline in the PPI. Nevertheless, the Agriculture, forestry & fishing and Water supply indices showed an increase of 21.5 per cent and 0.9 per cent respectively. The PPI performance of Malaysia's several major trading countries in November 2020 also recorded a decline in prices such as Taiwan (-6.2%), China (-1.5%), United Kingdom (-0.8%) and the Republic of Korea (-0.3%).

On a monthly basis, the PPI local production increased 2.0 per cent in November 2020. Sectors that recorded higher prices for this month were Agriculture, forestry & fishing (11.1%), Mining (4.4%), Manufacturing (0.9%) and Electricity & gas supply (0.7%). On the other hand, the Water supply remained unchanged. The overall increase in November 2020 was also driven by the increase in prices for the manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products (2.4%), manufacture of food products (1.7%), manufacture of rubber and plastic products (1.5%) and manufacture of computers, electronic & optical products (0.2%) as shown in **Chart 29**.

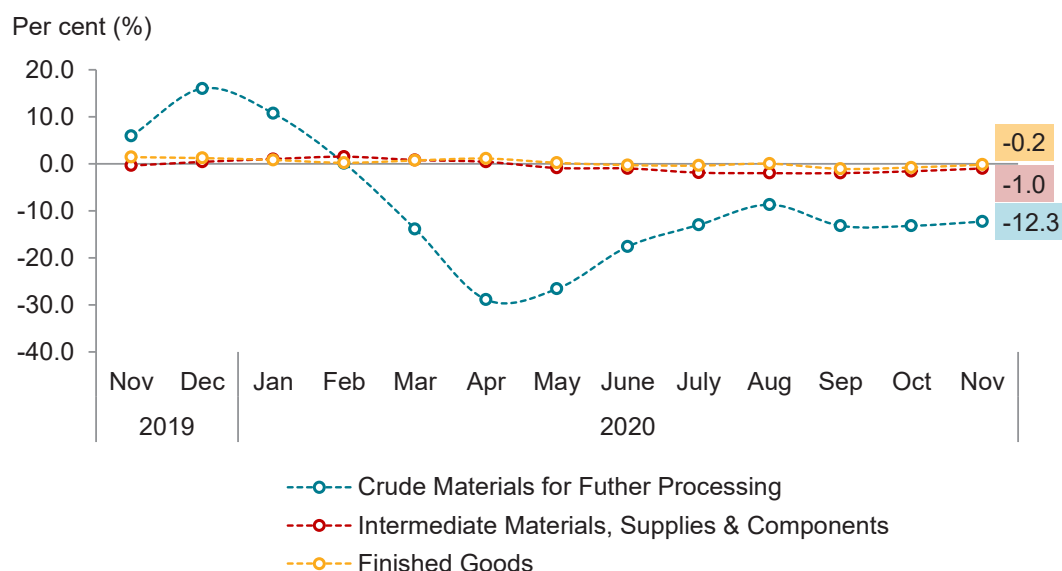
**Chart 29: Producer Price Index, November 2019 - November 2020**



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

As for the processing stage, all processing stages recorded a decrease as compared to the month of November in the previous year. This was due to the decrease in the Crude materials for further processing of 12.3 per cent followed by Intermediate materials, supplies & components (-1.0%) and Finished goods (-0.2%) as depicted in **Chart 30**.

**Chart 30: Producer Price Index by Stage of Processing (Year-on-year)  
November 2019 - November 2020**



Source : Department of Statistics, Malaysia

In overall, although the PPI for local production showed a decline as compared to the previous year, the monthly comparison showed that prices increased higher than October 2020. PPI local production is expected to increase mainly in the electronics, computer & optical products, food manufacturing and palm oil manufacturing industries. The overall decline in the performance of the PPI is also seen to be narrowed due to the rise in prices of natural commodities such as natural gas and crude oil globally.

## Perlindungan Ekonomi dan Rakyat Malaysia (PERMAI) Assistance Package

*Perlindungan Ekonomi dan Rakyat Malaysia* (PERMAI) Assistance Package aims to reduce the burden faced by the people and economic resilience when the country facing the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The PERMAI assistance package has allocated a total of RM15 billion which has 22 initiatives. The objectives are to fight the COVID-19 epidemic, preserve the welfare of the people and support business continuity. **Exhibit 3** shows the objectives of *Perlindungan Ekonomi dan Rakyat Malaysia* (PERMAI) Assistance Package.

**Exhibit 3: The Objectives of Perlindungan Ekonomi dan Rakyat Malaysia (PERMAI) Assistance Package**



Source : Ministry of Finance, Malaysia

A total of 22 initiatives will be implemented under PERMAI which is based on three objectives. The first objective is to fight the COVID-19 pandemic which includes four initiatives, while the second objective is to preserve the welfare of the people covering eight initiatives and under the third objective which is to Support the continuity of business which consists of ten initiatives. In detail the initiatives to be implemented are as shown in **Exhibit 4**.

Exhibit 4 : The Initiatives to be Implemented under PERMAI

## First Objective: Combating the COVID-19 Outbreak



### Initiative 1: Implementing the COVID-19 Vaccination Programme

- RM3 billion COVID-19 vaccine procurement
- Vaccination as early as March 2021 across 12 months for 27 million Malaysians



### Initiative 3: Enhancing Cooperation with Private Hospitals

- Allocate RM100 million COVID-19 patients treatment by private hospitals

### Initiative 2: Strengthening the National Healthcare Sector



- Recruiting 3,500 with allocation of RM150 million with comprise of assistant medical officers, paramedics, laboratory technicians and nurses

### Initiative 4: Stepping up Testing of Employees



- Supporting COVID-19 screening
- Screening of foreign workers in red zones funded by SOCSO
- Individual tax relief of RM1,000 for health screenings now includes COVID-19 screening costs



### Initiative 5: Accelerating the Bantuan Prihatin Rakyat Assistance

- Bantuan Prihatin Nasional 2.0 Phase 21 January
- Bantuan Prihatin Rakyat Phase 1

### Initiative 7: Continuing the Moratorium and Loan Instalment Reduction

- Moratorium extension & loan repayment assistance
- Including flood victims, affected B40, M40 groups and SMEs



### Initiative 9: Extending the Special Tax Relief on the Purchase of Mobile Phones, Computers and Tablets

- Special tax relief for 2021 purchases of mobile phone, computer and tablet

### Initiative 11: Extending the sales tax exemption on passenger vehicles

- Sales tax exemption for locally assembled and imported passenger vehicles until 30 June 2021

## Second Objective: Safeguarding the Rakyat's Welfare



### Initiative 6: Strengthening Welfare Programmes

- Food Basket Programme which includes essential food items worth RM100

### Initiative 8: Enhancing the EPF i-Sinar Program

- RM1,000 upfront from 26 January
- Online self-declaration



### Initiative 10: Extending the Provision of Free Internet Access

- Special telco package until April 2021 for SPM/STPM candidates and higher learning institute students

### Initiative 12: Extending the Moratorium Period for PTPTN Borrowers

- Education loan moratorium & repayment assistance PTPTN & MARA until 31 March 2021



Source : Ministry of Finance, Malaysia

## Third Objective: Supporting The Business Continuity



### Initiative 13: Improving the Wage Subsidy Program

- Wage Subsidy Program 3.0 under SOCSO will be enhanced



### Initiative 15: Providing One-Off Financial Assistance to Taxi and Bus

- RM500 for 14,000 tourist guides, dan 118,000 drivers of taxis, school buses, tour buses, rental cars and e-hailing vehicles
- Total additional allocation: RM66 million
- Exemption from excise duty and sales tax on private use of taxis for 7 years

### Initiative 17: Supporting and Boosting Online Businesses

- E-commerce platforms

### Initiative 19: Extending the Moratorium Period

- MARA business financing rescheduling programme
- Tax deduction to SME and reduction of rental on business premises at least 30%
- Exempt the employer levy for companies that are unable to operate during the MCO and CMCO periods



### Initiative 21: Bus and Taxi Hire Purchase Rehabilitation Scheme

- RM1 billion for 50% guarantee on financing for selected buses
- 12-month moratorium and lower monthly repayments

### Initiative 14: Continuing the Prihatin Special Grant



- Prihatin Special Grant Plus
- RM1000 for 500,000 SME at 7 MCO States
- RM500 for 300,000 at other states

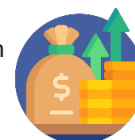


### Initiative 16: Accelerating the Implementation of Microcredit Schemes

- RM1 billion microcredit schemes
- Soft loans: RM390 million BSN, RM350 million Agrobank and RM295 million TEKUN

### Initiative 18: Enhancing the Danajamin PRIHATIN Guarantee Scheme

- Increase the maximum financing from RM500 million to RM1 billion
- Expand the scope of financing



### Initiative 20: Continuing Electricity Bill Discounts

- Special discount of 10% on electricity bills from January to March 2021 for 6 business sectors nationwide
- Electricity rebates to all TNB users

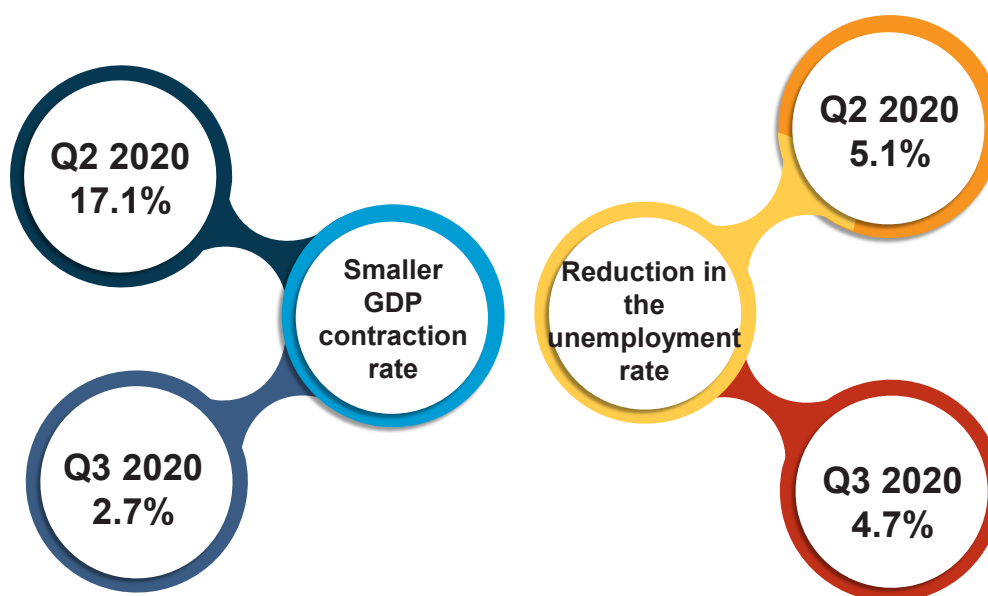
### Initiative 22: Temporary Measures for Reducing the Impact of COVID-19 Act



- Extend the effective period of inability to perform contractual obligations to assist individuals and businesses that were economically impacted

Source : Ministry of Finance, Malaysia

**Exhibit 5: Impact of MCO with the Implementation of Economic Stimulus Packages to the Economy**



Source : Ministry of Finance, Malaysia

The economic stimulus packages, Budget 2021 and the PERMAI assistance package will continue to boost consumption and drive the economic recovery momentum.



The year 2020 has been a whirlwind of challenges, as the efforts to tackle the COVID-19 pandemic through implementation of different stages of MCO brought repercussions towards Malaysia's economy. Thus far, it is still too early to predict the overall economic scenario for 2021 as number of cases surged and continued to remain high at 3000 to 4000 new daily cases. Therefore, more stringent actions have been implemented by the Government whereby starting from 13<sup>th</sup> January 2021, MCO 2.0 was implemented in six states; Penang, Selangor, Melaka, Johor, Sabah as well as the Federal Territories. The MCO was later extended to all states except for Sarawak. In addition, the Government declared a national state of emergency from 12<sup>th</sup> January 2021 until 1<sup>st</sup> August 2021.

At the end of 2020, the economic situation in Malaysia were not favourable and some economic indicators showed decreasing trends. In November 2020, sales value of Wholesale and Retail Trade experienced a decline due to negative growth in Retail Trade as well as Wholesale Trade subsectors. Crude palm oil production decreased, and this downward trends were also recorded by the other three major oil palm products where crude palm kernel oil showed the highest decline, followed by palm kernel cake and palm kernel. The IPI in November recorded a decline of 2.2 per cent as compared to the same month of the previous year as the consequence of Mining and Electricity sectors. Meanwhile, the Manufacturing sector increased 2.0 per cent steered by the growth of both exports and domestic-oriented output.

The overall slower economic performance in November had also affected the labour force situation where the number of employed persons in November 2020 declined 11.0 thousand persons to 15.2 million persons while the number of unemployed persons increased to 764.4 thousand persons, causing the unemployment rate to increase to 4.8 per cent. As for economic sector, the decline in employed persons was observed in the Tourism related industries such as Accommodation and food and beverages; Transports and storage; as well as Arts, entertainment and recreational activities. In terms of status in employment, own-account workers were seen to be among those affected as this group primarily comprised of daily wage earners working in farmers' markets, night markets and stalls; freelancers; as well as smallholders

Tourism industry has suffered a loss ever since the closure of borders to foreign tourists since 18<sup>th</sup> March last year and thus has compelled Malaysia to turn to domestic market to help spur the tourism activities by allowing movements across states and districts nationwide. However, the current worrying health scenario has forced the government to restrict inter-state travel around Malaysia to curb the increasing number of COVID-19 cases and thus, tourism related industries would experience further challenges to keep businesses afloat. The most affected would be individuals involved in Small Medium Enterprises (SME) Businesses which would endure the setbacks due to reduction in their earnings, especially SMEs' connected to the tourism related industries.

As the MCO 2.0 implementation is in progress until 4<sup>th</sup> February 2021, the implication of a more stringent standard operating procedures (SOP) for business operations coupled with restriction of interstate travel would not show favourable effects to the economy. Till date, five (5) essential economic sectors were allowed to remain in full operation including manufacturing, services, construction, distribution trading as well as farming and commodity where 52 items were listed including food and beverages; postal and courier; and internet. Nevertheless, the Government must ensure to strike the right balance between the continuance of economic activities and protecting the public health; taking into account the advice of public health experts in order to break the chain of infections of COVID-19.

Meanwhile, the restricted inter-state travel and reduced footfall in the shopping malls as well as the no dine-in policy at restaurants have also impacted companies in the food and beverages industry, especially in catering business as most of the events, meetings or seminars are temporarily prohibited. Once again, SMEs in this industry are affected as many would not be able to cover the operating costs, causing financial distress or insolvency while some SMEs decided to temporarily or permanently shut down their business operations. As a way to alleviate the financial burdens of SMEs, the Wage Subsidy Programme continued to be implemented as enhanced version Programme 3 with additional allocation of RM1 billion.

This programme is opened to all employers in all sectors in MCO states where eligible employers will receive a RM600 wage subsidy for each employee who earns less than RM4,000 with a subsidy limit for 500 employees for each employer.

Subsequently at the beginning of this year, the Government introduced PERMAI Assistance Package which was implemented straightaway after the MCO 2.0 in order to reduce the burdens faced by the people as well as maintaining economic resilience while the country face the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. The package has allocated a total of RM15 billion which has 22 initiatives applied to multiple sectors. The objectives were to fight the COVID-19 pandemic, preserve the welfare of the people and support business continuity during the MCO period. PERMAI aimed to help sustain businesses, especially SMEs and entrepreneurs operating in MCO states where initiatives such as the extension of the loan moratorium and the Wage Subsidy Program 3.0 will support more than 250,000 employers and will provide a financial cushion needed to retain employment of 2.6 million employees.

At the same time, efforts should also be taken on encouraging workers to improve their skills or learn new skills, other than continuing with wage subsidies. Skills enhancement or retraining schemes such as foreign language courses could be financed through low-interest loans provided to workers, or through subsidies from the Human Resources Development Fund which in the end, would make the workers more attractive to employers when they enter the job market.

Based on the Leading Index (LI) for November 2020 which recorded 109.1 points, a 7.1 per cent increase from November 2019, the Malaysian economy is expected to remain in the pace of recovery. In the meantime, the monthly change in LI also recorded a growth of 0.4 per cent in November 2020 as compared to the previous month. Despite a better improvement of LI, the reimplementations of MCO which objective was to strike a balance between health and economy would post some ramifications especially in terms of recovery momentum.





# **ECONOMIC INDICATORS**

INDICATORS (Value)		UNIT	2019		2020											DATA SOURCE	
			Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		
1.0	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT																
1.1	Constant 2015 Prices <sup>2</sup>	RM Million	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0	COMMODITIES																
2.1	RUBBER																
2.1.1	Production																
	- Rubber	Tonne	53,019.0	58,437.0	66,259.0	49,894.0	34,506.0	34,616.0	21,044.0	33,531.0	41,801.0	44,543.0	46,187.0	49,943.0	42,554.0		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2	Prices																
	- SMR 20	RM/Kg	5.66	5.96	5.90	5.50	5.17	4.73	4.70	4.84	4.98	5.39	5.59	6.22	6.33		Malaysian Rubber Board
	- Scrap	RM/Kg	4.21	4.52	4.51	4.15	3.88	3.29	3.27	3.41	3.55	3.96	4.20	4.77	4.93		Malaysian Rubber Board
	- Field Latex	RM/Kg	4.60	4.84	4.96	4.76	4.64	4.33	4.28	4.83	4.92	4.87	5.06	6.04	7.19		Malaysian Rubber Board
	- Latex Concentrate	RM/Kg	4.41	4.55	4.60	4.57	4.36	4.13	4.32	4.80	4.67	4.68	4.85	5.76	6.21		Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3	Exports																
	- Natural Rubber <sup>#</sup>	Tonne	47,487.6	50,515.5	45,826.6	51,852.0	45,198.0	40,596.5	33,780.0	38,586.8	45,386.0	42,657.9	48,720.2	54,492.4	56,522.1		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2	OIL PALM																
2.2.1	Exports																
	- Palm Oil Product	Tonne	2,157,349.0	2,194,976.0	1,962,211.0	1,708,574.0	1,983,012.0	1,856,866.0	2,034,810.0	2,579,725.0	2,581,993.0	2,445,489.0	2,467,966.0	2,542,294.0	2,052,629.0		Malaysian Palm Oil Board
	- Palm Oil	Tonne	1,405,638.0	1,398,049.0	1,213,539.0	1,082,417.0	1,184,702.0	1,236,478.0	1,369,351.0	1,706,597.0	1,783,284.0	1,578,075.0	1,612,155.0	1,674,304.0	1,303,271.0		Malaysian Palm Oil Board
	- Palm Kernel Oil	Tonne	89,886.0	92,431.0	97,331.0	73,898.0	77,481.0	84,118.0	75,049.0	96,201.0	100,584.0	102,379.0	134,714.0	140,640.0	91,747.0		Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3	CRUDE PETROLEUM																
2.3.1	Prices																
	- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	62.74	65.85	63.60	55.00	32.98	23.34	31.02	39.93	42.81	44.26	41.09	40.47	43.23		World Bank
	- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	57.06	59.80	57.52	50.53	29.88	16.52	28.56	38.30	40.75	42.36	39.60	39.53	41.10		World Bank
2.3.2	Exports																
	- Crude Petroleum <sup>#</sup>	'000 Tonne	1,070.5	1,156.7	976.8	785.2	1,200.5	799.2	777.4	931.4	1,552.1	1,626.2	1,249.8	778.0	1,084.8		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup>	'000 Tonne	2,440.0	2,779.6	2,695.3	2,279.4	3,704.7	3,397.2	2,856.1	3,097.4	3,581.5	2,602.0	2,022.7	2,676.1	2,613.2		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3	Imports																
	- Crude Petroleum <sup>#</sup>	'000 Tonne	532.4	1,266.1	1,769.1	1,041.9	2,158.0	766.2	695.4	678.3	1,449.3	846.2	534.2	919.0	528.8		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup>	'000 Tonne	3,488.9	2,499.3	2,554.5	2,968.9	3,155.1	2,762.0	1,972.2	3,606.0	3,210.2	2,581.2	5,026.9	3,401.2	3,056.1		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4	LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)																
2.4.1	Exports																
	- Liquefied Natural Gas <sup>#</sup>	'000 Tonne	2,101.3	2,320.8	2,587.2	2,182.5	2,213.9	1,884.6	1,553.0	1,721.7	1,977.1	2,046.1	1,938.4	1,883.3	1,790.9		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0	SECTOR																
3.1	MANUFACTURING																
3.1.1	Industrial Production Index	Point	121.3	122.7	123.1	115.0	113.8	73.1	92.8	127.1	127.4	124.7	127.3	127.4	123.6		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2	Sales	RM '000	117,361,545.1	119,150,932.2	117,991,922.2	111,240,489.3	110,091,395.0	75,754,208.7	89,477,287.8	116,788,910.8	119,161,841.4	118,446,194.1	121,220,212.8	122,003,536.7	119,872,080.2		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3	Exports <sup>#</sup>	RM '000	68,755,048.4	72,922,901.1	71,034,031.0	63,116,465.2	67,621,737.1	55,374,761.6	54,208,078.5	72,475,135.7	80,978,664.0	68,555,693.1	77,984,975.0	79,936,576.4	74,340,988.8		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2	CONSTRUCTION																
3.2.1	Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	125	83	98	107	58	9	26	77	67	91	71	82	38		National Housing Department
3.2.2	Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	190	146	229	183	191	113	182	225	268	221	201	231	161		National Housing Department
3.2.3	Prices																
	- Steel	RM per Tonne	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,387.04	2,384.01	2,384.01	2,376.60	2,376.60	2,376.60	2,376.60		Ministry of Works
	- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.32	17.35	17.50	17.62	17.65	17.66	17.75	17.78	17.83	17.83	17.80	17.74	17.77		Ministry of Works
3.3	MINING AND QUARRYING																
3.3.1	Industrial Production Index	Point	104.1	103.1	103.9	96.1	98.6	79.8	80.1	82.0	85.7	85.9	82.4	88.6	88.0		Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4	UTILITIES																
3.4.1	Electricity																
	- Local Generation																
	a. Public Installations <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	13,530.6	13,605.0	13,848.6	13,226.5	13,186.2	11,376.8	12,947.4	12,976.7	13,544.2	13,937.5	13,403.1	13,950.6	13,120.3		Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
	b. Private Installations <sup>p</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	191.6	191.9	198.0	188.5	194.9	185.7	176.9	174.2	177.8	175.8	176.6	186.3	171.7		Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

**Note:**

- <sup>p</sup> preliminary  
<sup>1</sup> latest data until September 2020  
<sup>2</sup> published data from January 2020  
<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publications November 2020  
n.a. not available  
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019		2020											DATA SOURCE
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
<b>1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT</b>														
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices <sup>2</sup>	-	-	3.0	6.2	-6.6	-28.7	-19.5	-3.4	-2.7	-3.6	-1.6	n.a	n.a	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.0 COMMODITIES</b>														
<b>2.1 RUBBER</b>														
2.1.1 Production														
- Rubber	1.6	6.2	-12.9	-15.5	-31.1	2.0	-52.7	-8.9	-30.4	-22.7	-25.2	2.9	-19.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.1.2 Prices														
- SMR 20	11.1	14.9	7.6	-1.5	-12.7	-23.0	-24.9	-22.4	-14.3	-0.7	1.3	15.9	11.8	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Scrap	14.9	22.9	12.4	0.9	-14.3	-29.4	-31.4	-29.2	-21.3	-3.5	1.9	19.4	17.0	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Field Latex	18.1	29.4	22.2	13.4	-5.4	-21.5	-18.0	-9.3	-3.0	9.8	37.7	56.3	56.3	Malaysian Rubber Board
- Latex Concentrate	15.7	20.7	17.0	11.2	-8.0	-16.7	-10.7	-3.4	-1.8	6.5	10.6	35.2	40.8	Malaysian Rubber Board
2.1.3 Exports														
- Natural Rubber <sup>#</sup>	-10.3	4.8	-8.0	26.2	-15.1	-27.4	-40.6	-29.3	-32.5	-23.7	1.4	7.7	19.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.2 OIL PALM</b>														
2.2.1 Exports														
- Palm Oil Product	3.8	5.2	-18.6	-16.4	-19.8	-19.6	-21.1	19.8	10.2	-3.5	13.7	1.2	-4.9	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	2.2	1.1	-27.8	-18.3	-26.9	-25.3	-20.2	22.1	20.0	-9.1	14.4	2.0	-7.3	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel Oil	-9.9	51.0	16.5	-23.5	-4.0	-6.4	-22.2	9.5	15.8	9.5	54.6	38.7	2.1	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
<b>2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM</b>														
2.3.1 Prices														
- Crude Oil, Brent	-3.7	16.6	7.3	-14.2	-50.3	-67.2	-56.0	-36.9	-33.1	-25.3	-34.1	-31.8	-31.1	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	0.7	22.2	11.6	-8.0	-48.6	-74.1	-53.1	-30.0	-29.2	-22.8	-30.5	-26.8	-28.0	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports														
- Crude Petroleum <sup>#</sup>	-5.7	-23.2	-22.0	-19.1	2.0	-10.0	-29.6	-31.9	68.6	73.6	75.8	-13.1	1.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup>	-4.3	35.3	51.1	26.9	60.4	24.0	14.7	29.3	46.6	3.7	-6.9	17.6	7.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports														
- Crude Petroleum <sup>#</sup>	-14.9	41.8	47.9	-4.1	96.2	-42.9	-42.2	-26.5	5.5	4.5	-54.7	20.5	-0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products <sup>#</sup>	4.8	0.0	2.5	75.6	11.8	-6.9	-30.8	47.7	32.7	13.6	83.5	31.7	-12.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)</b>														
2.4.1 Exports														
- Liquefied Natural Gas <sup>#</sup>	-16.6	3.3	-5.6	25.9	0.0	-17.3	-20.6	-10.2	-8.2	11.7	-0.7	-18.1	-14.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.0 SECTOR</b>														
<b>3.1 MANUFACTURING</b>														
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	2.7	3.4	2.2	6.2	-4.1	-37.2	-22.6	4.7	2.9	2.2	4.3	2.4	2.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	2.1	3.9	2.4	7.6	-3.0	-33.0	-20.4	4.2	1.9	1.6	3.7	2.2	2.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports <sup>#</sup>	-2.7	4.2	0.4	11.6	-6.2	-24.4	-23.8	13.1	4.7	-0.1	16.3	2.5	8.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.2 CONSTRUCTION</b>														
3.2.1 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	81.2	38.3	-10.1	75.4	-32.6	-90.6	-72.3	32.8	-44.6	-9.0	2.9	-32.8	-69.6	National Housing Department
3.2.2 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	24.2	-7.6	42.2	16.6	29.9	-5.8	31.9	81.5	43.3	8.3	51.1	5.5	-15.3	National Housing Department
3.2.3 Prices														
- Steel	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	-0.1	Ministry of Works
- Cement	-0.9	-0.6	0.6	2.2	3.0	3.0	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4	2.9	2.4	2.6	Ministry of Works
<b>3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>														
3.3.1 Industrial Production Index	0.5	-4.9	-3.9	6.1	-6.5	-19.6	-22.2	-17.1	-3.0	-6.7	-9.6	-10.6	-15.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>3.4 UTILITIES</b>														
3.4.1 Electricity														
- Local Generation														
a. Public Installations <sup>p</sup>	1.2	0.5	-0.6	6.2	-8.7	-19.8	-10.8	-2.9	-5.4	-1.7	-2.8	0.2	-3.0	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
b. Private Installations <sup>p</sup>	7.1	-1.4	9.0	17.8	7.2	3.4	-4.5	-4.8	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	1.5	-10.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas

**Note:**

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- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS (Value)		UNIT	2019		2020											DATA SOURCE
			Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
- Local Consumption																
a.	Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>P</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	9,579.1	9,650.8	9,609.0	9,221.4	8,668.5	7,071.8	7,467.5	8,550.4	9,195.6	9,386.6	9,347.8	9,600.3	9,183.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b.	Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>P</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	2,641.8	2,725.0	2,873.8	2,872.5	2,888.8	3,150.1	3,953.9	3,022.5	3,009.4	2,994.5	2,906.0	2,978.5	3,060.5	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	129.3	131.4	131.8	124.8	123.8	88.5	99.1	119.8	121.5	127.5	131.6	133.5	128.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Retail Trade Index	Point	143.3	149.6	147.7	141.4	126.8	82.6	109.7	130.4	138.8	139.0	136.1	135.6	138.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Motor Vehicle Index	Point	105.2	102.8	104.3	99.3	89.3	6.3	54.6	103.8	116.5	112.3	112.2	105.4	105.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle																
-	Vehicle Production															
a.	Passenger	Unit	43,300	40,274	42,527	37,893	21,087	240	12,022	43,405	44,828	47,934	49,966	55,063	50,894	Malaysian Automotive Association
b.	Commercial	Unit	3,217	3,025	2,889	2,478	1,570	35	264	1,639	2,803	2,294	2,021	3,568	3,938	Malaysian Automotive Association
c.	Total	Unit	46,517	43,299	45,416	40,371	22,657	275	12,286	45,044	47,631	50,228	51,987	58,631	54,832	Malaysian Automotive Association
-	Vehicle Sales															
a.	Passenger	Unit	47,754	49,318	39,127	36,702	20,260	131	20,456	40,944	52,119	47,591	51,422	51,795	51,174	Malaysian Automotive Association
b.	Commercial	Unit	4,830	5,524	3,496	3,701	2,218	10	2,504	3,751	5,433	5,209	5,022	4,875	5,315	Malaysian Automotive Association
c.	Total	Unit	52,584	54,842	42,623	40,403	22,478	141	22,960	44,695	57,552	52,800	56,444	56,670	56,489	Malaysian Automotive Association
-	New Vehicles Registration	Number	102,494	112,317	106,067	104,735	59,315	1,570	59,820	102,147	125,666	111,514	122,867	121,889	117,630	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism																
-	Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	Number	1,969,315	1,991,068	2,164,459	1,397,912	671,084	7,546	5,411	6,585	18,660	11,631	16,131	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance																
I Money Supply																
-	M1	RM Million	438,099.1	452,559.5	449,232.1	444,417.8	461,694.5	466,194.3	479,419.8	488,233.2	497,168.9	502,304.0	513,225.7	519,417.5	525,825.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	M2	RM Million	1,923,912.4	1,950,567.9	1,950,873.0	1,948,485.9	1,960,826.9	1,986,579.5	2,000,159.8	2,014,091.4	2,024,041.6	2,026,995.3	2,033,284.5	2,030,760.7	2,031,849.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	M3	RM Million	1,934,899.7	1,961,553.9	1,961,429.7	1,958,708.1	1,968,375.0	1,994,098.6	2,006,707.6	2,019,910.8	2,029,668.0	2,031,377.1	2,038,661.6	2,036,415.9	2,035,491.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System																
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,146,451.9	1,153,597.1	1,150,505.1	1,151,857.4	1,159,220.2	1,159,471.8	1,160,302.1	1,161,464.1	1,159,093.5	1,162,032.4	1,165,459.4	1,163,910.3	1,160,363.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	605,791.6	611,068.4	613,135.5	615,696.9	618,050.4	619,096.9	622,394.3	631,742.5	640,193.1	645,405.1	651,350.4	655,503.5	657,281.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	6,880.2	6,923.6	6,852.5	7,099.2	6,317.2	6,446.8	6,468.7	6,630.5	6,799.8	7,228.5	7,310.9	7,142.4	7,513.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System																
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,980,524.9	2,000,373.3	1,986,937.3	1,992,909.9	2,009,948.9	2,019,540.1	2,017,510.2	2,045,785.0	2,053,677.8	2,061,913.6	2,076,580.1	2,071,404.8	2,067,539.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,357,902.5	1,370,541.0	1,362,598.9	1,362,944.2	1,381,635.0	1,385,671.8	1,387,826.5	1,399,879.4	1,409,886.6	1,412,246.9	1,417,083.2	1,412,546.5	1,402,682.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	599,908.4	606,596.5	600,990.3	606,022.4	605,251.6	610,852.4	607,232.7	623,928.6	621,063.3	627,648.9	637,475.1	635,590.2	641,861.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	22,713.9	23,235.7	23,348.2	23,943.3	23,062.2	23,015.9	22,451.0	21,976.9	22,727.9	22,017.9	22,021.8	23,268.2	22,995.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits																
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,001,895.8	1,002,298.4	1,003,973.0	1,008,272.2	992,019.2	988,327.1	984,279.2	990,468.2	984,130.2	985,947.7	985,552.7	971,827.1	968,185.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	586,250.5	587,253.7	591,542.4	592,294.3	589,186.3	587,448.1	590,238.5	588,657.4	587,788.8	586,328.7	588,252.5	584,143.9	577,602.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	400,867.6	399,767.9	396,844.5	400,216.0	387,852.6	385,323.3	378,801.4	386,817.4	380,679.8	384,308.8	382,597.6	372,294.1	375,435.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	14,777.7	15,276.9	15,586.1	15,761.9	14,980.4	15,555.6	15,239.3	14,993.4	15,661.6	15,310.2	14,702.6	15,389.1	15,147.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits																
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	168,329.4	169,974.8	172,797.0	175,413.4	182,362.4	192,707.2	196,447.0	199,549.7	203,253.5	202,819.5	206,825.4	210,322.8	211,692.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	123,447.7	124,749.7	126,434.4	127,811.4	131,934.8	137,678.4	140,576.9	143,138.6	145,717.7	145,746.6	148,421.6	150,835.8	151,917.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	44,881.7	45,225.1	46,362.6	47,601.9	50,427.6	55,028.8	55,870.1	56,411.1	57,535.9	57,072.9	58,403.9	59,486.9	59,774.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)																
	Basis Point		3.00	3.00	2.75	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	Central Bank of Malaysia
VII Average Lending/ Financing Rate																
-	Commercial Banks	%	4.73	4.70	4.64	4.60	4.40	4.26	4.01	3.89	3.70	3.64	3.64	3.53	3.56	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	%	5.16	5.15	5.03	5.00	4.83	4.72	4.44	4.35	4.22	4.16	4.16	4.11	4.13	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	%	6.56	6.51	6.49	6.44	6.36	6.28	6.16	6.10	5.92	5.90	5.85	5.90	5.76	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks																
	%		6.71	6.71	6.50	6.48	6.26	6.26	5.78	5.75	5.52	5.49	5.49	5.49	5.49	Central Bank of Malaysia
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks																
	%		6.80	6.80	6.55	6.55	6.32	6.30	5.80	5.80	5.57	5.55	5.55	5.55	5.55	Central Bank of Malaysia

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n.a. not available  
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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)		2019		2020										DATA SOURCE	
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct		Nov
- Local Consumption															
a. Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>P</sup>		0.5	-0.5	-2.0	5.2	-13.3	-29.2	-25.0	-8.3	-7.3	-5.0	-2.9	-2.7	-4.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Pengeluar Tenaga Bebas
b. Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>P</sup>		4.1	1.7	4.7	2.4	5.1	6.5	39.6	6.7	5.9	5.3	6.3	11.2	15.9	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		4.9	5.4	5.3	4.9	-2.5	-27.5	-23.3	-7.7	-4.0	-3.4	-3.2	-0.8	-0.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Retail Trade Index		7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	-7.5	-36.0	-18.0	-11.2	-5.2	-2.5	1.0	-2.8	-3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Motor Vehicle Index		3.2	4.4	0.9	3.6	-14.4	-93.6	-49.9	-4.6	1.8	0.9	15.1	1.7	0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle															
- Vehicle Production															
a. Passenger		-7.9	5.1	-15.9	3.2	-54.4	-99.5	-75.2	24.9	-2.0	8.0	17.9	5.5	17.5	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial		-1.6	-25.6	-25.1	-22.3	-54.3	-99.0	-91.1	-29.4	-11.4	-13.0	-26.0	-0.4	22.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total		-7.5	2.1	-16.6	1.1	-54.4	-99.5	-76.1	21.5	-2.6	6.9	15.3	5.1	17.9	Malaysian Automotive Association
- Vehicle Sales															
a. Passenger		10.1	16.2	-11.6	-0.1	-59.6	-99.7	-63.4	6.1	12.8	1.7	27.7	5.7	7.2	Malaysian Automotive Association
b. Commercial		-1.7	-4.1	-16.5	19.9	-52.6	-99.8	-48.5	-6.5	16.5	19.9	14.2	-0.2	10.0	Malaysian Automotive Association
c. Total		8.9	13.8	-12.0	1.5	-59.0	-99.7	-62.2	5.0	13.2	3.2	26.4	5.2	7.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
- New Vehicles Registration		11.6	16.8	-7.4	-46.9	-47.0	-98.6	-49.9	26.6	11.2	3.4	28.0	12.1	14.8	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism															
- Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>		-1.0	-15.4	-1.4	-35.5	-71.3	-99.7	-99.7	-99.7	-99.2	-99.5	-99.2	n.a	n.a	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Finance															
I Money Supply															
- M1		4.7	5.8	4.9	5.2	7.9	9.6	10.3	13.1	15.7	17.8	18.2	19.2	20.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M2		2.8	3.5	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.5	4.9	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.8	5.6	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- M3		2.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.4	4.7	5.6	6.1	6.4	6.4	5.3	5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System															
- Commercial Banks		3.7	3.9	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks		1.4	1.6	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks		8.3	8.3	8.0	8.2	7.4	7.0	6.9	7.7	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System															
- Commercial Banks		0.5	3.7	1.6	7.0	-5.1	-3.3	-2.7	-0.8	2.0	6.9	8.9	3.9	9.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks		2.6	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	4.4	4.5	4.5	5.2	4.4	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks		0.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.7	4.4	5.1	4.8	5.4	4.4	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks		10.0	8.2	7.2	6.9	4.9	4.4	3.9	5.2	3.7	4.4	5.0	4.4	7.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks		-17.6	-13.6	-14.1	-12.5	-11.8	-11.6	-14.8	-15.7	-7.5	-7.9	-3.4	0.3	1.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits															
- Commercial Banks		4.0	2.8	2.5	2.2	-0.3	-1.5	-1.3	-1.0	-1.5	-2.1	-2.7	-3.9	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks		-0.7	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	-0.9	-1.1	-0.2	-0.1	0.4	-0.3	0.1	-0.7	-1.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Merchant Banks		12.2	9.4	7.1	6.0	1.1	-2.3	-2.9	-2.1	-4.4	-4.8	-6.8	-8.6	-6.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits															
- Commercial Banks		-7.6	-5.1	-4.1	-3.6	-7.3	-0.9	-4.9	-7.0	0.9	3.5	-0.7	1.8	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks		7.1	8.0	6.6	8.0	12.8	17.3	18.0	21.0	22.6	21.4	23.8	25.6	25.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Commercial Banks		6.5	7.3	6.0	7.3	11.1	14.3	15.4	18.0	19.4	18.8	21.0	22.5	23.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks		8.9	9.9	8.4	9.9	17.3	25.7	25.2	29.6	31.3	28.5	31.5	34.0	33.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)															
- Commercial Banks		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	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															
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks															

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<sup>n.a.</sup> not available  
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INDICATORS (Value)		UNIT	2019		2020												DATA SOURCE
			Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov		
X	Savings Deposits Interest Rate																
	- Commercial Banks	%	0.98	0.97	0.89	0.87	0.78	0.77	0.61	0.59	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Islamic Banks	%	0.69	0.64	0.61	0.59	0.53	0.52	0.45	0.43	0.38	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.37	0.37	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI	Loans Approved by Sector																
	- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	1,206.8	776.2	628.0	349.6	287.8	205.6	349.5	146.5	292.1	388.7	238.6	183.2	650.1	650.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	246.7	69.0	224.5	475.6	92.9	46.7	500.8	159.2	35.4	37.2	246.4	30.0	52.2	52.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Manufacturing	RM Million	2,660.6	4,924.6	2,956.2	2,618.4	3,134.1	2,388.0	2,115.7	3,363.8	2,433.1	1,556.1	1,831.5	2,633.0	3,697.6	3,697.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Services	RM Million	8,517.1	6,860.5	6,546.2	6,315.4	6,554.6	8,727.1	6,331.4	8,797.0	6,140.9	6,421.1	8,512.9	6,354.9	6,135.4	6,135.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Construction	RM Million	2,764.2	1,777.6	1,623.0	1,856.8	1,746.8	824.0	1,198.9	1,581.4	2,270.0	1,999.5	2,309.6	2,041.9	2,399.4	2,399.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Real Estate	RM Million	2,037.6	2,902.2	1,618.7	1,656.7	1,737.4	1,334.5	1,060.6	1,714.9	996.8	1,026.5	874.0	1,857.1	1,206.5	1,206.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Household Sector	RM Million	17,798.8	16,267.9	15,737.9	15,860.9	13,870.6	4,321.9	6,602.6	13,862.2	19,311.3	19,215.9	21,158.9	21,072.2	19,994.7	19,994.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Other Sector	RM Million	420.1	157.1	204.0	691.7	104.8	344.7	26.4	618.7	511.2	57.3	120.7	21.7	25.5	25.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Total	RM Million	35,651.8	33,735.1	29,538.5	29,825.2	27,529.1	18,192.5	18,185.8	30,243.7	31,990.8	30,702.4	35,292.6	34,194.0	34,161.4	34,161.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII	Loans Disbursed by Sector																
	- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	3,405.2	6,270.1	3,628.9	3,279.8	3,391.6	3,060.1	2,832.6	3,137.6	3,364.9	2,964.2	3,080.0	2,895.9	3,306.2	3,306.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	874.2	1,374.4	374.2	1,045.7	662.4	543.7	442.1	285.5	354.8	289.1	365.2	514.8	409.9	409.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Manufacturing	RM Million	21,454.8	28,435.0	21,365.4	20,342.0	21,756.5	20,858.2	19,559.7	22,116.2	20,496.8	18,274.7	20,562.8	20,859.1	21,070.6	21,070.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Services	RM Million	31,799.9	36,291.1	34,787.3	31,585.6	38,586.1	27,876.1	27,255.5	37,287.1	32,867.2	27,403.0	32,189.2	32,660.3	30,798.9	30,798.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Construction	RM Million	7,085.2	8,865.0	7,708.2	6,276.5	7,172.5	5,020.9	4,710.7	6,614.0	6,040.1	5,075.7	7,026.4	6,535.7	6,377.8	6,377.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Real Estate	RM Million	4,448.3	6,655.7	3,852.7	3,857.2	4,700.2	2,796.5	2,635.0	3,784.2	3,434.2	3,112.0	3,821.7	4,221.3	3,332.9	3,332.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Household Sector	RM Million	28,940.3	30,439.1	30,795.4	27,043.4	24,454.7	11,606.7	16,702.0	25,547.5	30,985.9	29,398.5	30,235.8	29,868.7	29,693.4	29,693.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Other Sector	RM Million	1,916.6	2,583.4	2,041.6	1,844.4	2,943.1	2,723.8	2,458.7	3,783.9	2,460.1	2,676.9	3,613.0	3,697.3	3,873.3	3,873.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Total	RM Million	99,924.4	120,714.0	104,553.7	95,274.6	103,667.1	74,486.0	76,596.2	102,556.1	100,004.1	89,194.1	100,894.1	101,253.0	98,862.9	98,862.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII	Loans Disbursed by Purpose																
	- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million	3,631.3	3,552.2	3,834.7	3,093.9	2,431.1	147.8	1,143.0	2,424.6	4,135.3	3,825.6	4,224.8	4,390.7	4,212.7	4,212.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Personal Uses	RM Million	3,177.2	3,128.7	3,000.0	3,017.4	2,978.0	1,107.8	1,312.8	2,388.4	2,848.0	2,815.1	2,988.7	3,230.8	2,980.4	2,980.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Credit Cards	RM Million	12,960.3	14,392.9	13,525.0	11,467.7	10,103.2	6,543.8	9,116.9	10,738.3	11,980.2	12,037.2	11,889.8	11,078.1	11,206.0	11,206.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million	1.9	2.3	4.3	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.5	2.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Household Sector	RM Million	28,940.3	30,439.1	30,795.4	27,043.4	24,454.7	11,606.7	16,702.0	25,547.5	30,985.9	29,398.5	30,235.8	29,868.7	29,693.4	29,693.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million	92,496.2	92,040.7	92,178.3	91,934.1	93,176.8	92,886.7	93,075.0	93,253.8	92,093.1	92,284.1	93,085.6	93,147.5	93,287.3	93,287.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV	Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector																
	- Primary Agriculture	RM Million	1,149.4	1,099.9	1,096.5	1,197.3	1,223.0	1,235.8	1,243.1	1,225.5	1,219.8	1,412.5	1,392.2	1,383.5	1,372.6	1,372.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million	454.6	449.7	446.4	271.6	274.1	267.0	267.5	264.8	263.6	262.6	261.0	131.5	137.8	137.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based)	RM Million	3,793.1	3,504.7	3,452.3	3,707.6	3,880.8	3,910.6	4,264.8	3,873.4	3,856.0	3,849.0	3,995.6	3,973.2	3,907.4	3,907.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	RM Million	168.5	135.6	135.6	136.6	123.1	121.4	121.1	110.6	96.6	96.4	96.4	187.6	188.5	188.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants & Hotels	RM Million	2,390.3	2,180.8	2,226.6	2,229.6	2,233.7	2,274.6	2,315.5	2,297.7	2,307.5	2,218.5	2,129.5	2,111.0	2,175.8	2,175.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Construction	RM Million	2,673.0	2,723.2	2,852.0	2,757.0	2,640.5	2,639.5	2,559.3	2,374.8	2,358.9	2,339.6	2,386.0	2,321.2	2,265.8	2,265.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Transport, Storage and Communication	RM Million	2,229.5	1,935.0	1,935.0	2,030.9	2,034.5	2,026.4	1,742.6	1,807.2	1,868.1	1,821.5	1,887.9	1,801.9	1,766.3	1,766.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Finance, Insurance and Business Activities	RM Million	3,340.3	3,367.7	3,338.8	3,356.8	3,355.8	3,560.0	3,547.0	3,562.9	3,512.9	3,524.4	3,472.7	3,472.6	3,287.8	3,287.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Education, Health & Others	RM Million	384.6	461.1	464.1	468.7	470.6	485.5	519.7	510.2	519.2	519.4	509.2	510.1	904.2	904.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Household Sector	RM Million	10,936.5	10,728.1	11,065.9	11,151.5	11,458.4	11,014.9	10,594.8	9,892.7	9,384.1	9,019.1	8,713.9	9,434.4	11,456.6	11,456.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Other Sector n.e.c	RM Million	551.2	529.9	525.1	551.9	581.6	584.0	577.0	398.6	396.0	404.4	397.2	384.0	382.2	382.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
	- Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans	RM Million	28,071.0	27,115.6	27,538.3	27,859.4	28,275.9	28,119.7	27,752.4	26,318.4	25,782.7	25,467.5	25,241.5	25,711.0	27,844.8	27,844.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS																	
4.1 LABOUR																	
4.1.1	Labour Force	('000)	15,828.9	15,803.0	15,829.3	15,869.8	15,842.9	15,712.2	15,714.0	15,763.5	15,818.5	15,895.1	15,930.6	15,955.3	15,960.5	15,960.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	a. Employed	('000)	15,315.0	15,286.0	15,317.6	15,344.5	15,232.4	14,933.4	14,887.9	14,990.2	15,073.4	15,153.5	15,193.1	15,207.1	15,196.1	15,196.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	b. Unemployed	('000)	513.9	517.0	511.7	525.2	610.5	778.8	826.1	773.2	745.1	741.6	737.5	748.2	764.4	764.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2	Labour Force Participation Rate	%	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.4	68.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.3	Unemployment Rate	%	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.4	Loss of Employment <sup>2</sup>	Number of Cases	n.a	n.a	5,778	4,562	5,262	6,143	10,084	18,579	16,660	9,261	7,388	7,416	9,086	9,086	Social Security Organisation
4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION																	
4.2.1	Local	Number	3,945	3,623	3,600	3,805	2,375	895	1,937	3,416	5,522	4,228	4,925	4,366	4,120	4,120	Companies Commission of Malaysia
4.2.2	Foreign	Number	2	3	3	2	0	0	0	2	4	1	5	2	3	3	Companies Commission of Malaysia

Note:

- <sup>P</sup> preliminary
- <sup>1</sup> latest data until September 2020
- <sup>2</sup> published data from January 2020
- provisional data based on External Trade Publications November 2020
- n.a. not available
- not applicable

INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019		2020											DATA SOURCE
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
<b>X Savings Deposits Interest Rate</b>														
- Commercial Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>XI Loans Approved by Sector</b>														
- Primary Agriculture	8.7	95.9	-42.3	11.6	-56.2	-68.7	-84.2	-70.2	-37.3	18.9	-63.0	-74.9	-46.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-43.2	75.6	-54.2	432.1	243.2	-76.8	-20.5	-56.4	-92.1	-73.1	-14.9	-77.3	-78.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	-4.3	85.0	38.8	32.5	22.6	16.3	-60.6	103.0	-36.3	-51.6	-42.8	-16.7	39.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-8.2	-12.5	32.7	36.6	-29.1	4.0	-7.1	-14.9	-8.4	-11.4	26.9	8.3	-28.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	55.7	48.4	-13.6	-29.3	-44.0	-59.1	-42.7	-37.7	-15.0	-4.1	-14.3	-6.5	-13.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	6.4	-14.8	-12.0	79.5	8.5	-36.0	-53.1	-5.9	-52.9	-57.4	-72.7	-6.3	-40.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	3.3	4.6	-13.2	16.8	-23.2	-77.9	-67.7	-20.1	-7.8	-3.4	24.9	7.7	12.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	187.7	-40.7	-67.3	681.5	-59.7	17.6	-57.5	890.1	244.4	39.8	780.2	-92.7	-93.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	2.8	7.6	-5.0	23.2	-22.5	-48.4	-54.4	-12.7	-14.3	-13.2	4.8	0.8	-4.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>XII Loans Disbursed by Sector</b>														
- Primary Agriculture	-7.1	61.2	-9.8	10.6	4.0	-10.3	-25.7	-18.7	8.4	-22.9	-11.4	-2.5	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	163.1	43.5	-1.7	310.8	-38.3	-21.6	-16.2	-41.6	-26.8	-45.0	-61.8	19.6	-53.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	10.0	34.9	-2.6	13.7	-2.2	5.2	-9.9	16.6	-12.6	-10.1	-0.3	-4.1	-1.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	-16.8	-20.8	-6.5	13.3	12.5	-18.8	-12.2	28.4	-2.7	-19.0	1.6	6.2	-3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	4.5	8.4	4.7	16.6	-8.6	-32.8	-45.7	-17.4	-16.6	-35.7	-2.1	-9.8	-10.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estate	21.7	6.0	-24.1	40.5	-35.8	-44.9	-47.9	-30.4	-5.2	-6.4	-32.1	13.8	-25.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	4.8	0.8	-1.1	9.7	-18.4	-60.4	-43.2	-0.9	4.8	-0.2	12.2	-2.0	2.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector	-38.9	-29.3	-37.3	-24.0	-11.7	-15.5	-22.5	14.7	6.6	-8.7	18.6	54.1	102.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	-2.9	0.7	-5.3	13.2	-5.2	-27.9	-25.9	8.1	-3.4	-12.7	1.4	1.5	-1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose</b>														
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	16.2	14.1	5.6	6.5	-34.8	-95.9	-71.1	-23.8	6.9	4.8	34.8	16.7	16.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	14.9	3.6	4.3	33.0	4.2	-59.0	-55.1	-3.6	-10.6	-12.5	2.0	-0.8	-6.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	6.6	7.3	3.1	8.0	-18.1	-45.9	-28.2	-8.7	-5.4	-5.6	-3.7	-14.4	-13.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	-10.9	-1.5	140.1	0.9	-12.0	-29.2	-58.9	8.1	-46.4	-11.2	53.9	72.6	53.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	4.8	0.8	-1.1	9.7	-18.4	-60.4	-43.2	-0.9	4.8	-0.2	12.2	-2.0	2.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	4.3	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.7	3.8	1.9	-0.9	-1.0	-2.1	-1.6	-1.5	0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>XIV Non-Performing/Impaired Loans by Sector</b>														
- Primary Agriculture	598.3	554.3	352.1	295.1	381.8	5.9	4.7	-1.5	-1.8	17.5	21.8	21.5	19.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	-28.7	-16.2	-17.0	-49.8	-51.4	-50.8	-50.6	-49.3	-49.3	-48.6	-48.2	-71.9	-69.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing (Including Agro-Based)	45.7	40.1	36.9	51.3	55.2	60.5	71.7	12.9	6.2	-2.2	2.7	1.4	3.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Electricity, Gas and Water Supply	-12.8	27.3	27.6	21.6	9.4	9.8	7.8	-24.9	-34.0	-42.9	-43.0	11.5	11.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Wholesale & Retail Trade, and Restaurants & Hotels	-4.1	-5.4	-5.4	-6.5	-5.3	-5.4	0.2	2.3	2.4	-5.2	-11.8	-12.7	-9.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	15.5	11.6	15.5	-9.2	5.8	6.9	9.3	-2.2	-5.9	-8.7	-4.6	-14.4	-15.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Transport, Storage and Communication	-6.0	-15.8	-11.0	-7.4	-7.3	-9.9	-25.4	-22.4	-18.7	-20.4	-16.4	-19.5	-20.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Finance, Insurance and Business Activities	-6.4	-10.3	-10.5	-9.9	-7.1	-4.9	-6.7	0.5	1.4	5.3	0.5	3.4	-1.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Education, Health & Others	-1.5	-4.4	-2.0	-2.0	0.6	1.6	9.5	37.7	39.6	42.3	33.7	33.3	135.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	5.2	8.1	10.8	9.1	14.2	11.1	4.9	-3.6	-10.1	-14.1	-19.5	-13.0	4.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sector n.e.c	-24.3	-27.0	-28.2	-24.0	-18.2	-17.1	-18.5	-43.5	-45.4	-43.6	-37.5	-41.1	-30.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total Non-Performing/ Impaired Loans	8.5	7.4	8.7	6.5	11.8	7.3	5.1	-3.3	-6.6	-8.8	-10.4	-9.2	-0.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>4.0 OTHERS</b>														
<b>4.1 LABOUR</b>														
<b>4.1.1 Labour Force</b>														
a. Employed	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Unemployed	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.3	-1.0	-1.6	-1.0	-0.7	-0.2	-0.2	-0.4	-0.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>4.1.2 Labour Force Participation Rate</b>	-0.4	0.5	-0.8	1.7	17.1	48.8	58.9	48.3	42.0	42.6	41.4	46.1	48.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>4.1.3 Unemployment Rate</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
<b>4.1.4 Loss of Employment <sup>2</sup></b>	n.a	n.a	15.6	60.2	67.4	72.0	221.5	649.8	316.6	218.6	135.9	117.0	162.0	Social Security Organisation
<b>4.2 COMPANIES REGISTRATION</b>														
<b>4.2.1 Local</b>	0.1	5.5	-12.5	37.3	-39.8	-81.2	-52.5	9.1	30.7	-2.8	31.1	2.2	4.4	Companies Commission of Malaysia
<b>4.2.2 Foreign</b>	-60.0	0.0	-62.5	-50.0	-100.0	-100.0	-100.0	100.0	33.3	-50.0	0.0	-33.3	50.0	Companies Commission of Malaysia

**Note:**

- P preliminary  
<sup>1</sup> latest data until September 2020  
<sup>2</sup> published data from January 2020  
provisional data based on External Trade Publications November 2020  
n.a. not available  
- not applicable

	INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019		2020											DATA SOURCE
			Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
4.3	STOCK MARKET															
4.3.1	Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,561.7	1,588.8	1,531.1	1,482.6	1,350.9	1,407.8	1,473.3	1,501.0	1,603.8	1,525.2	1,504.8	1,466.9	1,562.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2	Value Traded	RM Billion	43.6	45.4	44.2	52.8	65.6	58.6	70.4	98.1	121.9	136.9	100.6	91.7	110.3	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3	Market Capitalisation	RM Billion	1,668.2	1,711.8	1,646.4	1,590.7	1,379.2	1,470.3	1,574.8	1,579.6	1,703.4	1,676.2	1,638.7	1,622.2	1,750.2	Bursa Malaysia
4.4	EXCHANGE RATE															
4.4.1	USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1590	4.1485	4.0797	4.1634	4.2964	4.3553	4.3418	4.2755	4.2657	4.1907	4.1507	4.1527	4.1138	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2	GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.3593	5.4393	5.3343	5.3995	5.3174	5.4047	5.3357	5.3522	5.3901	5.4980	5.3870	5.3884	5.4298	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3	SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.7188	5.7145	5.6315	5.7058	5.9022	5.9400	5.9192	5.8954	5.9272	5.9075	5.8614	5.8724	5.8442	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4	SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0545	3.0566	3.0204	2.9959	3.0329	3.0586	3.0615	3.0667	3.0722	3.0579	3.0390	3.0548	3.0524	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5	EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.5978	4.6096	4.5321	4.5408	4.7594	4.7354	4.7335	4.8120	4.8790	4.9537	4.8946	4.8876	4.8650	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6	CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	418.9805	421.7354	420.6020	426.3317	449.0410	448.8177	447.8378	449.1644	455.8067	459.9745	453.7459	454.9825	451.5767	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7	JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.8216	3.8010	3.7321	3.7834	4.0015	4.0398	4.0505	3.9774	3.9914	3.9508	3.9301	3.9448	3.9422	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8	HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	53.1203	53.1472	52.4788	53.5511	55.3300	56.1859	56.0110	55.1642	55.0346	54.0714	53.5561	53.5822	53.0621	Central Bank of Malaysia
5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES																
5.1 TRADE																
5.1.1 Exports																
	- Malaysia #	RM Billion	80.9	86.4	84.1	74.5	80.1	64.8	62.6	82.8	92.6	79.1	88.9	91.1	84.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Singapore	SGD Billion	45.8	45.1	42.1	40.8	43.8	38.5	35.5	39.7	41.7	43.0	42.6	42.8	42.1	Statistics Singapore
	- China	USD Billion	221.5	238.3	n.a	292.4	185.2	200.3	206.8	213.6	237.6	235.3	239.8	237.2	268.1	National Bureau of Statistics of China
	- Japan	JPY Billion	6,379.0	6,577.1	5,431.2	6,321.3	6,358.1	5,206.0	4,185.6	4,862.4	5,369.2	5,232.7	6,055.1	6,565.8	6,113.6	Statistics Bureau of Japan
	- EU	USD Billion	179.3	172.8	166.5	170.7	167.4	125.4	129.8	154.4	168.5	139.7	171.0	178.9	176.6	European Statistics
	- USA	USD Billion	136.9	135.3	129.0	132.2	134.6	95.8	90.5	105.1	112.8	118.0	121.5	132.6	127.0	United States Census Bureau
5.1.2 Imports																
	- Malaysia #	RM Billion	74.3	73.9	72.1	61.8	67.8	68.4	52.3	62.0	67.4	65.9	67.0	68.9	67.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
	- Singapore	SGD Billion	42.5	41.6	41.2	39.5	40.4	35.9	31.5	35.1	37.8	36.5	38.8	38.3	38.5	Statistics Singapore
	- China	USD Billion	183.9	191.1	n.a	299.5	165.2	154.9	143.9	167.2	175.3	176.3	202.8	178.7	192.6	National Bureau of Statistics of China
	- Japan	JPY Billion	6,464.2	6,729.6	6,746.3	5,214.7	6,350.9	6,137.2	5,027.0	5,135.3	5,362.1	4,984.4	5,380.1	5,694.1	5,746.9	Statistics Bureau of Japan
	- EU	USD Billion	161.3	149.4	169.0	148.3	145.2	125.1	122.6	133.7	142.6	128.3	146.5	150.8	151.3	European Statistics
	- USA	USD Billion	199.5	202.3	196.4	178.3	194.4	165.5	163.9	179.7	200.8	203.5	206.4	219.5	212.7	United States Census Bureau
5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX																
5.2.1	Malaysia	Point	116.6	117.4	118.1	110.2	110.0	76.5	90.9	114.8	116.2	114.7	115.3	117.2	114.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2	Singapore	Point	89.4	97.8	110.5	87.7	117.2	117.4	88.6	98.4	102.8	109.0	127.4	105.8	105.3	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3	South Korea	Point	111.1	114.8	102.3	99.7	113.8	101.5	97.7	105.0	107.5	100.3	112.5	109.4	111.7	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4	Japan	Point	99.4	100.7	93.5	94.6	105.3	85.8	72.2	82.9	90.4	80.0	95.6	97.4	96.0	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5	USA	Point	110.0	109.7	109.2	109.3	104.5	91.3	91.9	97.6	101.9	102.7	102.6	103.6	104.0	Federal Reserve Board, USA
5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX																
5.3.1	Malaysia	Point	143.3	149.6	147.7	141.4	126.8	82.6	109.7	130.4	138.8	139.0	136.1	135.6	138.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2	Singapore	Point	100.3	116.5	109.9	80.7	86.0	61.0	53.1	70.9	88.3	89.9	83.1	86.9	98.0	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3	Hong Kong	Point	72.5	88.5	92.3	54.2	55.0	57.9	65.1	64.5	64.3	61.9	63.1	66.1	69.1	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4	United Kingdom	Point	112.6	128.4	93.5	94.9	92.6	77.4	88.2	99.9	105.6	103.2	104.0	110.2	119.0	Office for National Statistics
5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX																
5.4.1	Malaysia	Point	122.1	122.3	122.4	122.4	120.9	117.6	117.9	119.1	119.9	120.1	120.1	120.2	120.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2	Thailand	Point	102.6	102.6	102.8	102.7	101.8	99.8	99.8	101.3	102.0	102.3	102.2	102.2	102.2	Trading Economics
5.4.3	Indonesia	Point	103.6	103.9	104.3	104.6	104.7	104.8	104.9	105.1	105.0	104.9	104.9	104.9	105.2	Trading Economics
5.4.4	Philippines	Point	121.1	121.9	122.6	122.4	122.3	122.2	122.3	122.9	123.5	123.3	123.4	123.8	125.1	Trading Economics
5.4.5	Singapore	Point	100.3	100.4	100.2	100.3	99.9	99.0	99.5	99.5	99.2	99.8	100.1	99.7	100.1	Trading Economics
5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX																
5.5.1	Malaysia	Point	106.5	107.4	107.3	105.9	102.7	99.9	99.7	100.3	100.7	101.7	101.2	101.3	103.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2	Philippines	Point	133.2	132.9	132.4	132.4	131.5	131.0	130.5	130.6	129.6	129.6	129.2	128.2	128.2	Trading Economics
5.5.3	Singapore	Point	95.9	95.6	95.2	95.1	89.3	82.6	84.0	86.4	88.6	88.1	88.5	88.8	87.4	Trading Economics
5.5.4	South Korea	Point	103.4	103.7	104.1	103.7	102.8	101.9	102.0	102.5	102.7	103.2	103.4	103.0	103.1	Trading Economics
5.5.5	China	Point	108.3	108.2	108.2	107.7	106.6	105.2	104.8	105.2	105.6	105.9	106.0	106.0	106.6	Trading Economics
5.5.6	Japan	Point	102.1	102.3	102.3	101.9	101.0	99.4	98.9	99.6	100.2	100.3	100.1	99.9	99.8	Trading Economics
5.5.7	USA	Point	118.6	118.9	119.2	118.6	118.1	116.6	117.2	117.5	118.2	118.4	118.9	119.3	119.4	Trading Economics

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019			2020										DATA SOURCE
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
<b>4.3 STOCK MARKET</b>														
4.3.1 Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	-7.0	-6.0	-9.1	-13.2	-17.8	-14.3	-10.8	-10.2	-1.9	-5.4	-5.0	-8.2	0.1	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.2 Value Traded	-2.1	30.8	0.3	37.2	9.4	12.0	56.5	177.6	165.5	240.8	203.9	118.9	152.7	Bursa Malaysia
4.3.3 Market Capitalisation	-2.6	0.7	-4.8	-9.5	-20.3	-15.9	-8.8	-9.9	-1.3	-0.8	-2.1	-4.1	4.9	Bursa Malaysia
<b>4.4 EXCHANGE RATE</b>														
4.4.1 USD - U.S. Dollar	0.7	0.6	0.9	-2.1	-5.1	-5.5	-3.9	-2.7	-3.3	-0.1	0.8	0.8	1.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.2 GBP - U.K. Pound	0.8	-2.8	-0.5	-1.9	1.1	-0.8	0.6	-1.5	-4.4	-7.4	-4.0	-2.0	-1.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.3 SDR - Special Drawing Right	1.3	1.1	1.8	-0.7	-3.8	-3.8	-2.6	-2.2	-3.8	-2.6	-2.2	-2.2	-2.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.4 SGD - Singapore Dollar	-0.4	-0.4	0.5	0.4	-0.7	-0.8	-0.6	-0.4	-1.3	-1.1	-0.2	0.0	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.5 EUR - EURO	3.5	3.0	3.8	1.8	-3.1	-2.4	-1.4	-2.3	-5.1	-6.0	-5.9	-5.4	-5.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.6 CHF - Swiss Franc	-0.2	-0.3	-1.0	-4.6	-9.2	-9.0	-7.9	-6.3	-8.3	-7.1	-6.9	-7.4	-7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.7 JPY - Japanese Yen	-3.4	-2.3	1.3	-2.5	-8.3	-8.8	-6.4	-3.1	-4.5	-0.3	-0.9	-1.8	-3.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.4.8 HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	0.7	0.4	0.0	-3.0	-6.1	-6.7	-5.1	-3.6	-4.0	-1.2	-0.3	-0.3	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
<b>5.0 SELECTED COUNTRIES</b>														
<b>5.1 TRADE</b>														
<b>5.1.1 Exports</b>														
- Malaysia #	-5.4	2.8	-2.6	10.0	-6.5	-24.9	-26.0	8.0	3.1	-2.9	13.6	0.2	4.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	-6.0	3.6	-5.4	2.4	-1.0	-12.8	-24.0	-4.3	-8.1	-4.8	-2.1	-8.7	-8.0	Statistics Singapore
- China	-1.3	7.6	n.a	116.3	-6.8	3.5	-3.3	0.6	7.2	9.5	9.9	11.4	21.0	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	-7.9	-6.3	-2.6	-1.0	-11.7	-21.9	-28.3	-26.2	-19.2	-14.8	-4.9	-0.2	-4.2	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	3.8	6.2	0.4	1.0	-10.2	-28.2	-29.7	-9.6	-11.3	-14.0	-3.8	-10.3	-1.5	European Statistics
- USA	-2.0	0.8	-0.5	1.7	-9.4	-29.0	-36.3	-23.8	-15.3	-14.7	-9.5	-6.9	-7.3	United States Census Bureau
<b>5.1.2 Imports</b>														
- Malaysia #	-3.6	1.0	-2.5	11.3	-2.7	-8.0	-30.4	-5.6	-8.7	-6.5	-3.6	-6.0	-9.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Singapore	-5.8	-2.3	-0.9	9.4	0.2	-13.1	-26.2	-9.9	-10.0	-11.0	-1.6	-9.3	-9.4	Statistics Singapore
- China	0.3	16.3	n.a	-4.0	-0.9	-14.2	-16.7	2.7	-0.9	-2.1	13.2	5.2	4.8	National Bureau of Statistics of China
- Japan	-15.7	-4.9	-3.5	-13.9	-5.0	-7.1	-26.1	-14.4	-22.3	-20.8	-17.2	-13.3	-11.1	Statistics Bureau of Japan
- EU	-8.8	1.0	-2.8	-12.2	-2.2	-12.8	-16.0	-12.8	-16.0	-15.6	-8.9	-14.3	-6.9	European Statistics
- USA	-6.8	-2.3	-4.0	-4.0	-6.5	-20.9	-25.7	-13.3	-8.2	-5.7	-0.2	0.0	6.6	United States Census Bureau
<b>5.2 INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION INDEX</b>														
5.2.1 Malaysia	2.1	1.3	0.6	6.2	-4.9	-32.0	-21.6	-0.4	1.2	0.2	1.0	-0.5	-2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.2.2 Singapore	-12.3	-3.7	3.4	-1.0	21.1	11.7	-8.3	-6.4	-7.6	15.5	25.6	-0.8	17.8	Singapore Economic Development Board (EDB)
5.2.3 South Korea	-0.3	6.2	-2.8	11.3	7.7	-5.0	-9.7	-0.6	-2.4	-2.6	8.1	-2.0	0.5	Moody's Analytics, South Korea
5.2.4 Japan	-8.2	-3.1	-2.3	-5.7	-5.2	-15.0	-26.3	-18.2	-15.5	-13.8	-9.0	-3.0	-3.4	Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry, Japan
5.2.5 USA	-0.5	-0.9	-0.8	-0.3	-4.7	-16.3	-15.8	-10.7	-6.6	-6.6	-6.3	-5.0	-5.5	Federal Reserve Board, USA
<b>5.3 RETAIL TRADE INDEX</b>														
5.3.1 Malaysia	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	-7.5	-36.0	-18.0	-11.2	-5.2	-2.5	1.0	-2.8	-3.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.3.2 Singapore	-2.3	-1.0	-1.0	-11.1	-11.4	-33.9	-45.9	-24.9	-8.5	-9.0	-12.8	-11.0	-2.4	Singapore Department of Statistics
5.3.3 Hong Kong	-25.5	-21.1	-23.1	-46.7	-44.0	-37.5	-34.0	-25.3	-23.8	-13.3	-13.4	-9.3	-4.7	Census and Statistics Department, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region
5.3.4 United Kingdom	-4.4	0.6	2.9	1.7	-3.0	-18.9	-8.8	1.7	0.6	2.4	4.4	6.3	5.7	Office for National Statistics
<b>5.4 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX</b>														
5.4.1 Malaysia	0.9	1.0	1.6	1.3	-0.2	-2.9	-2.9	-1.9	-1.3	-1.4	-1.4	-1.5	-1.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.4.2 Thailand	0.2	0.9	1.1	0.7	-0.5	-3.0	-3.4	-1.6	-1.0	-0.5	-0.7	-0.5	-0.4	Trading Economics
5.4.3 Indonesia	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.6	Trading Economics
5.4.4 Philippines	1.3	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.5	3.3	Trading Economics
5.4.5 Singapore	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	-0.7	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	Trading Economics
<b>5.5 PRODUCER PRICE INDEX</b>														
5.5.1 Malaysia	1.2	3.5	2.8	0.9	-1.9	-5.1	-5.5	-4.0	-3.5	-2.8	-3.9	-3.6	-3.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
5.5.2 Philippines	0.4	0.6	-5.3	-4.6	-5.1	-3.3	-3.7	-3.9	-3.0	-4.7	-4.2	-3.3	-3.4	Trading Economics
5.5.3 Singapore	-5.0	-1.1	0.6	-1.5	-9.3	-15.0	-14.6	-9.6	-8.4	-9.3	-10.5	-9.7	-9.4	Trading Economics
5.5.4 South Korea	-0.1	0.7	1.1	0.7	-0.5	-1.7	-1.8	-0.9	-0.8	-0.5	-0.4	-0.6	-0.3	Trading Economics
5.5.5 China	-1.4	-0.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.5	-3.1	-3.7	-3.0	-2.4	-2.0	-2.1	-2.1	-1.5	Trading Economics
5.5.6 Japan	0.2	0.9	1.5	0.8	-0.4	-2.4	-2.7	-1.6	-0.9	-0.6	-0.8	-2.1	-2.3	Trading Economics
5.5.7 USA	1.0	1.4	2.0	1.1	0.3	-1.5	-0.8	-0.8	-0.4	-0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	Trading Economics

Note:

- <sup>P</sup> preliminary
- <sup>1</sup> latest data until September 2020
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INDICATORS (Value)	UNIT	2019		2020											DATA SOURCE
		Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
<b>5.6 LABOUR FORCE</b>															
<b>5.6.1 Participation Rate</b>															
- Malaysia	%	68.8	68.9	68.9	68.7	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.4	68.4	68.5	68.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- South Korea	%	63.6	62.9	62.6	62.6	62.2	62.0	63.0	63.2	63.1	62.4	62.5	62.7	62.8	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	62.9	62.7	61.9	61.7	62.0	61.7	61.7	61.8	62.0	62.3	62.3	n.a	n.a	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	65.9	66.0	66.1	65.9	65.9	63.6	62.7	64.1	64.7	65.0	64.8	65.8	66.1	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	62.3	62.1	61.8	61.8	62.0	61.5	61.8	61.9	61.8	62.1	62.2	62.4	62.3	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.8	79.6	79.3	79.2	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.1	79.2	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	63.2	63.2	63.4	63.4	62.7	60.2	60.8	61.5	61.4	61.7	61.4	61.7	61.5	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.5	63.5	59.8	61.4	63.8	64.3	64.6	65.0	65.2	65.1	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	73.5	73.5	73.6	73.7	72.7	72.9	73.0	73.1	73.2	73.2	73.3	73.4	73.4	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	65.5	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.7	64.9	67.4	67.9	67.5	66.3	66.4	66.2	66.0	Statistics Finland
<b>5.6.2 Unemployment Rate</b>															
- Malaysia	%	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.9	5.0	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Thailand	%	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	n.a	n.a	n.a	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.0	National Statistical Office
- South Korea	%	3.1	3.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.1	3.6	3.7	3.4	Statistics Korea
- Russia	%	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	Trading Economics
- Australia	%	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.1	5.2	6.4	7.1	7.4	7.5	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	Australian Bureau of Statistics
- Japan	%	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.9	Statistics of Bureau Japan
- United Kingdom	%	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	n.a	Office for National Statistics
- USA	%	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	4.4	14.7	13.3	11.1	10.2	8.4	7.9	6.9	6.7	Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)
- Canada	%	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.6	7.8	13.0	13.7	12.3	10.9	10.2	9.0	8.9	8.5	Statistics Canada
- Sweden	%	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3	8.0	7.9	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.6	Statistics Sweden
- Finland	%	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.9	7.3	8.1	10.6	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.4	6.9	Statistics Finland

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INDICATORS Annual Percentage Change (%)	2019		2020											DATA SOURCE
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	
<b>5.6 LABOUR FORCE</b>														
<b>5.6.1 Participation Rate</b>														
- 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
<b>5.6.2 Unemployment Rate</b>														
- 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  
<sup>1</sup> latest data until September 2020  
<sup>2</sup> published data from January 2020  
# provisional data based on External Trade Publications November 2020  
n.a. not available  
- not applicable

INDICATORS	UNIT	2019		2020			2019		2020			DATA SOURCE
		Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
		Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
1.0 GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT												
1.1 Constant 2015 Prices	RM Million	360,513.0	370,128.0	344,142.5	289,434.3	350,940.2	4.4	3.6	0.7	-17.1	-2.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.0 COMMODITIES												
2.1 RUBBER												
2.1.1 Exports												
- Natural Rubber #	Tonne	171,210.0	148,604.0	142,877.0	112,963.0	136,764.0	2.8	-4.3	-0.9	-32.5	-20.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.2 OIL PALM												
2.2.1 Exports												
- Oil Palm Product	Tonne	7,047,278.0	6,864,693.0	5,653,797.0	6,471,401.0	7,495,448.0	17.1	5.0	-18.4	-8.1	6.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Oil	Tonne	4,631,790.0	4,445,660.0	3,480,658.0	4,312,426.0	4,973,514.0	18.3	2.5	-24.8	-9.5	7.4	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
- Palm Kernel	Tonne	267,467.0	283,699.0	248,710.0	255,368.0	337,677.0	23.5	19.0	-4.7	-6.9	26.2	Malaysian Palm Oil Board
2.3 CRUDE PETROLEUM												
2.3.1 Prices												
- Crude Oil, Brent	USD/Barrel	61.86	62.65	50.53	31.43	42.72	-18.0	-7.0	-20.1	-54.0	-30.9	World Bank
- Crude Oil, WTI	USD/Barrel	56.44	56.95	45.98	27.79	40.90	-19.0	-3.1	-16.2	-53.5	-27.5	World Bank
2.3.2 Exports												
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	2,568,253.8	3,122,635.4	2,962,372.0	2,508,004.0	4,428,156.6	-39.5	-24.8	-12.9	-25.4	72.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	7,125,312.4	7,495,369.4	8,679,432.8	9,350,694.1	8,206,238.5	4.7	3.8	47.4	22.7	15.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.3.3 Imports												
- Crude Petroleum #	'000 Tonne	3,363,741.5	2,561,314.0	4,968,985.1	2,139,904.5	2,829,702.3	26.0	4.5	46.9	-38.3	-15.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Petroleum Products #	'000 Tonne	7,432,420.9	8,570,407.2	8,678,445.0	8,340,166.8	10,818,238.5	-5.4	-8.0	23.9	1.0	45.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
2.4 LIQUIFIED NATURAL GAS (LNG)												
2.4.1 Exports												
- Liquefied Natural Gas #	'000 Tonne	5,938,257.7	6,722,665.8	6,983,599.0	5,159,392.0	5,961,644.0	18.9	-4.5	4.4	-16.1	0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.0 SECTOR												
3.1 MANUFACTURING												
3.1.1 Industrial Production Index	Point	122.6	122.8	117.3	97.7	126.5	3.4	2.8	1.3	-18.1	3.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.2 Sales	RM '000	350,417,736.1	355,869,381.6	339,323,806.5	282,020,407.3	358,828,248.3	2.6	2.5	2.2	-16.5	2.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.3 Exports #	RM '000	213,032,544.2	219,700,247.2	201,772,233.4	182,057,975.8	227,519,332.1	0.5	-1.0	1.2	-12.6	6.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.1.4 Manufacturing Project												
- Investment												
a. Projects Number	Number	268	319	226	187	327	49.7	25.6	4.6	1.1	22.0	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
b. Projects Domestics	RM Million	8,413.3	10,486.6	15,408.0	3,279.5	7,213.6	63.5	-45.2	198.7	-31.4	-14.3	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
c. Projects Foreign	RM Million	10,813.9	16,229.4	10,786.2	7,216.2	26,621.5	-67.6	51.3	-46.7	9.2	146.2	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
d. Total	RM Million	19,227.2	26,716.1	26,194.2	10,495.7	33,835.1	-50.1	-10.6	3.1	-7.8	76.0	Malaysian Investment Development Authority
3.2 CONSTRUCTION												
3.2.1 Quarterly Construction	RM	36,076.6	36,978.5	35,040.2	19,780.1	31,367.0	-0.6	1.3	-6.3	-44.9	-13.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.2 Unit Price Index of Construction Materials 2015=100	Point	107.5	107.6	107.9	108.1	108.3	2.4	1.5	2.0	0.9	0.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.2.3 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (New Permit)	Unit	290	330	263	112	229	63.8	57.1	2.7	-54.8	-21.0	National Housing Department
3.2.4 Issuance of Developer License, Sales Permit and Housing Advertisement (Renewals Permit)	Unit	524	555	603	520	690	12.0	11.9	29.7	36.1	31.7	National Housing Department
3.2.5 Prices												
- Steel	RM per Metric Tonne	2,379.41	2,379.41	2,384.50	2,386.03	2,379.07	-1.1	-0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	Ministry of Works
- Cement	RM per 50 Kg Bag	17.25	17.33	17.59	17.73	17.82	-1.6	-0.8	1.9	3.4	3.3	Ministry of Works
3.3 MINING AND QUARRYING												
3.3.1 Mining Index (Base 2015 = 100)	Point	90.5	102.1	99.5	80.6	84.6	-4.4	-3.8	-1.8	-19.6	-6.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.4 UTILITIES												
3.4.1 Electricity												
- Local Generation												
a. Public Installations <sup>P</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	42,287.8	41,051.6	40,261.3	37,300.8	40,909.4	1.9	0.6	-1.4	-11.3	-3.3	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b. Private Installations <sup>P</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	531.7	567.0	581.5	536.8	536.5	12.8	2.9	11.1	-2.0	0.9	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer

**Note:**

- <sup>P</sup> preliminary  
<sup>1</sup> latest data until Third Quarter 2020  
<sup>#</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publications November 2020  
<sup>n.a.</sup> not available  
<sup>-</sup> not applicable

INDICATORS		UNIT	2019		2020			2019		2020			DATA SOURCE
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
			Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
Local Consumption													
a.	Industrial, Commercial and Mining <sup>P</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	29,435.2	29,096.9	27,498.8	23,089.7	27,936.4	1.4	-0.2	-3.8	-21.1	-5.1	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
b.	Domestic and Public Lighting <sup>P</sup>	Million Kilowatt-Hours	8,421.1	8,044.3	8,635.0	10,126.6	8,909.9	5.4	3.1	4.1	17.4	5.8	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, Sabah Electricity Sdn. Bhd., Sarawak Energy Berhad, Independent Power Producer
3.5 SERVICES													
3.5.1 Wholesale & Retail Trade													
3.5.2 Volume Index													
-	Wholesale Trade Index	Point	131.5	131.8	126.8	102.5	126.8	5.4	4.9	2.5	-19.3	-3.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Retail Trade Index	Point	141.2	144.2	138.6	107.6	137.6	7.8	6.9	1.8	-21.2	-2.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Motor Vehicle Index	Point	107.7	103.9	97.6	54.9	113.7	1.9	3.6	-3.5	-48.0	5.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.3 Motor Vehicle													
-	Vehicle Production												
a.	Passenger	Unit	132,480	135,765	101,507	55,667	142,728	3.9	2.2	-24.0	-57.8	7.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
b.	Commercial	Unit	8,533	9,826	6,937	1,938	7,118	-28.9	-15.9	-33.8	-77.7	-16.6	Malaysian Automotive Association
c.	Total	Unit	141,013	145,591	108,444	57,605	149,846	1.0	0.8	-24.7	-59.0	6.3	Malaysian Automotive Association
-	Vehicle Sales												
a.	Passenger	Unit	133,258	146,059	96,089	61,531	151,132	-7.5	14.0	-26.7	-56.0	13.4	Malaysian Automotive Association
b.	Commercial	Unit	13,410	15,237	9,415	6,265	15,664	-36.9	-2.2	-21.2	-53.6	16.8	Malaysian Automotive Association
c.	Total	Unit	146,668	161,296	105,504	67,796	166,796	-11.2	12.2	-26.2	-55.8	13.7	Malaysian Automotive Association
-	New Vehicles Registration	Number	316,857	323,541	270,117	163,537	360,047	-6.7	11.4	-36.2	-47.1	13.6	Road Transport Department Malaysia
3.5.4 Tourism													
-	Index of Services	Point	131.3	133.9	115.8	26.0	61.0	6.7	7.1	-4.1	-78.8	-53.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Tourist Arrivals <sup>1</sup>	Number	6,754,628	5,991,581	4,233,455	19,542	46,422	1.5	-6.5	-36.8	-99.7	-99.3	Tourism Malaysia
3.5.5 Transport													
-	Index of Services	Point	126.1	132.5	116.6	67.1	104.5	6.5	6.4	-3.2	-45.4	-17.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.6 Information & Communication													
-	Index of Services	Point	137.8	134.6	140.0	142.2	144.8	6.0	6.6	6.4	4.5	5.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Penetration Rate												
a.	Mobile Cellular per 100 Inhabitants	%	134.2	135.4	133.6	132.8	n.a	-1.0	4.0	1.8	0.3	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
b.	Fixed Telephone per 100 Inhabitants	%	19.6	19.7	19.8	n.a	n.a	-2.0	-0.5	0.5	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
c.	Broadband per 100 Inhabitants	%	129.4	131.7	127.4	n.a	n.a	9.1	8.8	0.2	n.a	n.a	Malaysian Communications and Multimedia Commission
3.5.7 Finance													
-	Index of Services	Point	119.0	121.7	116.2	100.2	128.2	4.2	5.7	4.0	-9.2	7.7	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
I Money Supply													
-	M1	RM Million	434,260.0	452,559.5	461,694.5	488,233.2	513,225.7	4.8	5.8	7.9	13.1	18.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	M2	RM Million	1,904,683.4	1,950,567.9	1,960,826.9	2,014,091.4	2,033,284.5	3.8	3.5	3.8	6.1	6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	M3	RM Million	1,916,354.0	1,961,553.9	1,968,375.0	2,019,910.8	2,038,661.6	3.9	3.5	3.7	5.6	6.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
II Total Loans in Banking System													
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,747,492.1	1,771,589.1	1,783,587.8	1,799,837.1	1,824,120.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	1,142,054.6	1,153,597.1	1,159,220.2	1,161,464.1	1,165,459.4	1.5	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	598,726.6	611,068.4	618,050.4	631,742.5	651,350.4	8.7	8.3	7.4	7.7	8.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	6,711.0	6,923.6	6,317.2	6,630.5	7,310.9	-3.3	3.7	-5.1	-0.8	8.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
III Total Deposits Banking System (Fixed and Savings Deposits)													
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,974,751.5	2,000,373.3	2,009,948.9	2,045,785.0	2,076,580.1	4.2	2.9	2.7	4.4	5.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,344,629.8	1,370,541.0	1,381,635.0	1,399,879.4	1,417,083.2	1.3	1.0	2.0	4.4	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	607,320.3	606,596.5	605,251.6	623,928.6	637,475.1	12.5	8.2	4.9	5.2	5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	22,801.4	23,235.7	23,062.2	21,976.9	22,021.8	-17.1	-13.6	-11.8	-15.7	-3.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
IV Fixed Deposits, Tawarruq Fixed Deposits, Special and General Investment Deposits													
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	1,013,147.4	1,002,298.4	992,019.2	990,468.2	985,552.7	5.9	2.8	-0.3	-1.0	-2.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	587,610.8	587,253.7	589,186.3	588,657.4	588,252.5	0.9	-1.1	-0.9	-0.1	0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	410,731.9	399,767.9	387,852.6	386,817.4	382,597.6	14.5	9.4	1.1	-2.1	-6.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	RM Million	14,804.7	15,276.9	14,980.4	14,993.4	14,702.6	-7.3	-5.1	-7.3	-7.0	-0.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
V Savings Deposits													
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	167,115.6	169,974.8	182,362.4	199,549.7	206,825.4	7.1	8.0	12.8	21.0	23.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Commercial Banks	RM Million	122,706.0	124,749.7	131,934.8	143,138.6	148,421.6	6.4	7.3	11.1	18.0	21.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	RM Million	44,409.6	45,225.1	50,427.6	56,411.1	58,403.9	9.2	9.9	17.3	29.6	31.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
VI Overnight Policy Rate (OPR)													
VII Average Lending Rate CFM													
-	Commercial Banks	%	4.80	4.73	4.55	4.05	3.66	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Islamic Banks	%	5.21	5.16	4.95	4.51	4.18	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
-	Merchant Banks	%	6.50	6.54	6.43	6.18	5.89	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
VIII Base Lending Rate (BLR) Commercial Banks													
IX Base Financing Rate (BFR) Islamic Banks													

**Note:**

- <sup>P</sup> preliminary  
<sup>1</sup> latest data until Third Quarter 2020  
<sup>n.a.</sup> provisional data based on External Trade Publications November 2020  
<sup>-</sup> not available  
<sup>-</sup> not applicable

INDICATORS		UNIT	2019		2020			2019		2020			DATA SOURCE
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
			Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
X Savings Deposits Interest Rate													
- Commercial Banks	%		0.99	0.98	0.85	0.66	0.48	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Islamic Banks	%		0.74	0.68	0.58	0.47	0.37	-	-	-	-	-	Central Bank of Malaysia
XI Loans Approved by Sector													
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million		1,437.3	2,712.0	1,265.4	701.6	919.4	-43.7	-19.4	-38.6	-79.1	-36.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million		878.8	447.8	793.0	706.7	319.1	566.0	-18.7	30.6	-40.9	-63.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million		10,238.0	10,746.5	8,708.7	7,867.5	5,820.7	15.9	26.8	30.7	-13.4	-43.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million		20,665.3	21,243.6	19,416.2	23,855.4	21,074.9	-12.7	-16.8	3.3	-6.6	2.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million		7,450.6	6,726.0	5,226.7	3,604.2	6,579.1	19.5	19.1	-31.4	-45.7	-11.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estates	RM Million		7,721.5	6,922.1	5,012.8	4,110.0	2,897.2	15.9	-12.2	14.9	-33.4	-62.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Household Sector	RM Million		57,781.5	53,640.6	45,469.4	24,786.7	59,686.2	1.8	1.3	-8.6	-56.8	3.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million		203.2	875.8	1,000.5	989.8	689.2	-78.4	79.3	3.0	137.1	239.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million		106,376.2	103,314.5	86,892.7	66,622.0	97,985.7	0.5	-1.5	-4.4	-39.3	-7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
XII Loans Disbursed by Sector													
- Primary Agriculture	RM Million		10,426.5	12,644.4	10,300.2	9,030.3	9,409.2	-5.0	8.4	0.5	-18.5	-9.8	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Mining & Quarrying	RM Million		1,966.8	2,679.3	2,082.3	1,271.3	1,009.0	12.0	27.6	21.8	-25.7	-48.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Manufacturing	RM Million		64,397.2	71,651.8	63,463.9	62,534.2	59,334.4	6.8	14.9	2.3	3.4	-7.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Services	RM Million		99,294.9	98,833.7	104,959.1	92,418.7	92,459.4	-3.2	-19.4	5.6	-2.1	-6.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Construction	RM Million		22,315.4	22,997.4	21,157.3	16,345.5	18,142.3	8.2	0.6	2.8	-32.3	-18.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Real Estates	RM Million		12,574.5	14,812.3	12,410.1	9,215.7	10,367.9	-17.9	0.0	-18.1	-40.8	-17.5	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Foreign	RM Million		85,972.4	89,857.3	82,293.6	53,856.2	90,620.1	2.1	3.8	-4.0	-36.2	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Other Sectors	RM Million		8,285.6	6,899.6	6,829.1	8,966.4	8,749.9	-23.7	-25.3	-24.3	-7.5	5.6	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Total	RM Million		305,233.3	320,375.7	303,495.4	253,638.4	290,092.3	-0.5	-3.6	-0.1	-15.9	-5.0	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIII Loans Disbursed by Purpose													
- Purchase of Passenger Cars	RM Million		10,652.6	10,946.3	9,359.8	3,715.4	12,185.7	-17.5	12.0	-8.8	-65.3	14.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Personal Uses	RM Million		9,341.2	9,563.0	8,995.4	4,809.0	8,661.8	5.2	7.5	12.4	-40.7	-7.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Credit Cards	RM Million		37,769.2	40,298.5	35,095.9	26,399.0	35,907.1	5.3	6.9	-2.7	-27.8	-4.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Purchase of Consumer Durable Goods	RM Million		6.8	5.9	8.1	5.2	6.3	-8.7	-17.8	39.0	-31.7	-7.2	Central Bank of Malaysia
- Loan Disbursed to Household Sector	RM Million		85,972.4	89,857.3	82,293.6	53,856.2	90,620.1	2.1	3.8	-4.0	-36.2	5.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
XIV Outstanding Loans to the Construction Sector	RM Million		94,581.7	92,044.1	93,172.2	93,250.8	93,086.0	8.2	0.6	2.8	-32.3	-18.7	Central Bank of Malaysia
3.5.8 Owner Occupied Dwelling													
- Loan Approved (for Residential)	RM Million		30,529.1	28,104.8	20,680.4	12,161.0	29,768.9	10.5	2.7	-10.7	-60.5	-2.5	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
- Loan Disbursed (for Residential)	RM Million		23,160.8	25,428.7	22,104.3	12,406.9	23,650.7	8.7	9.3	-1.5	-42.3	2.1	Ministry of Housing and Local Government
3.5.9 Real Estate													
- Index of Services	Point		123.4	124.8	119.4	82.8	101.1	5.2	5.6	0.3	-32.0	-18.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.10 Health													
- Index of Services - Private Health	Point		125.0	125.4	123.3	103.1	118.8	5.8	5.6	1.8	-18.5	-5.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
3.5.11 Education													
- Index of Services - Private Education	Point		132.8	131.4	120.8	104.8	120.3	4.9	5.3	3.9	-12.4	-9.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.0 OTHERS													
4.1 LABOUR													
4.1.1 Labour Supply													
- Working Age (15-64)	('000)		22,763.0	22,832.8	22,953.2	23,026.0	23,165.2	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.8	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force	('000)		15,674.3	15,766.7	15,790.1	15,675.5	15,840.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	0.5	1.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i. Employed	('000)		15,162.1	15,254.5	15,243.5	14,883.7	15,095.6	2.1	2.2	1.6	-1.3	-0.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii. Unemployed	('000)		512.1	512.2	546.6	791.8	745.0	-2.3	-0.8	5.8	52.1	45.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
a. Actively Unemployed	('000)		371.3	363.0	356.9	485.7	592.2	6.8	6.9	-4.4	26.7	59.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b. Inactively Unemployed	('000)		140.8	149.2	189.7	306.1	152.8	-20.3	-15.7	32.3	122.9	8.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Outside Labour Force	('000)		7,088.7	7,066.1	7,163.1	7,350.5	7,324.6	0.2	-0.1	1.4	3.7	3.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Labour Force Participation Rate	%		68.9	69.1	68.8	68.1	68.4	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Unemployment Rate	%		3.3	3.2	3.5	5.1	4.7	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
4.1.2 Labour Demand													
- Jobs	('000)		8,651.6	8,661.4	8,566.5	8,383.4	8,471.2	1.4	1.4	0.2	-2.7	-2.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Filled Jobs	('000)		8,448.9	8,463.5	8,400.6	8,213.9	8,291.9	1.4	1.4	0.6	-2.2	-1.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%		97.7	97.7	98.1	98.0	97.9	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Vacancies	('000)		202.6	198.0	166.0	169.5	179.3	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Rate	%		2.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
- Jobs Created	('000)		28.1	25.2	21.9	13.7	21.0	-	-	-	-	-	Department of Statistics, Malaysia

**Note:**

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INDICATORS		UNIT	2019		2020			2019		2020			DATA SOURCE
			Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	
			Value					Annual Percentage Change (%)					
4.1.3 Labour Productivity													
-	Value Added per Hour Worked	RM	41.0	42.0	40.0	46.4	41.0	2.6	1.4	2.1	15.5	0.1	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
i.	By Economic Activity												
a.	Agriculture	RM	28.2	25.2	23.0	28.8	28.4	2.1	-5.8	-7.1	16.1	0.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b.	Mining & Quarrying	RM	480.4	614.0	564.6	602.2	458.8	-3.2	-1.1	3.8	6.9	-4.5	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c.	Manufacturing	RM	52.4	52.6	50.9	59.9	56.0	2.8	1.2	2.2	15.2	6.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d.	Construction	RM	19.7	18.6	18.6	18.0	17.9	1.7	4.3	-1.6	-3.2	-9.0	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e.	Services	RM	38.9	40.5	38.2	44.2	38.3	2.9	2.6	3.7	17.1	-1.4	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
-	Value Added per Employment	RM	23,777.0	24,263.0	22,577.0	19,446.0	23,248.0	2.3	1.4	-0.8	-16.0	-2.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
ii.	By Economic Activity												
a.	Agriculture	RM	14,812.0	13,229.0	11,948.0	13,244.0	14,849.0	2.3	-6.1	-8.9	1.6	0.3	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
b.	Mining & Quarrying	RM	292,278.0	379,347.0	339,032.0	280,302.0	278,831.0	-5.2	-4.0	-0.4	-17.1	-4.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
c.	Manufacturing	RM	31,344.0	31,580.0	29,788.0	25,739.0	32,485.0	1.5	0.8	-0.2	-17.3	3.6	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
d.	Construction	RM	11,791.0	11,102.0	10,776.0	6,536.0	10,583.0	2.2	3.2	-5.3	-40.8	-10.2	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
e.	Services	RM	22,642.0	23,463.0	21,655.0	18,413.0	21,749.0	2.7	2.9	0.5	-15.7	-3.9	Department of Statistics, Malaysia
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	8.0	7.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.1.5 Share of Registered Candidates by Year of Experience													
-	<1 year	%	27.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
-	1-4 years	%	15.0	12.0	12.0	13.0	13.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
-	5-9 years	%	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	22.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
-	10-14 years	%	15.0	17.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
-	15-19 years	%	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
-	=>20 years	%	11.0	12.0	12.0	20.0	12.0	-	-	-	-	-	Jobstreet
4.2 STOCK MARKET													
4.2.1	Kuala Lumpur Composite Index	Point	1,583.9	1,588.8	1,350.9	1,501.0	1,504.8	-11.7	-6.0	-17.8	-10.2	-5.0	Bursa Malaysia
4.2.2	Value Traded	RM Billion	119.2	131.0	162.6	227.0	359.4	-19.6	1.7	14.1	71.2	201.5	Bursa Malaysia
4.3 EXCHANGE RATE													
4.3.1	USD - U.S. Dollar	RM per Unit	4.1660	4.1651	4.1798	4.3242	4.2024	-1.7	0.2	-2.2	-4.1	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.2	GBP - U.K. Pound	RM per Unit	5.1383	5.3603	5.3504	5.3642	5.4250	3.8	0.1	-0.4	-0.6	-5.3	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.3	SDR - Special Drawing Right	RM per Unit	5.7255	5.7256	5.7465	5.9182	5.8987	-1.4	1.1	-0.9	-2.9	-2.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.4	SGD - Singapore Dollar	RM per Unit	3.0298	3.0551	3.0164	3.0622	3.0564	-1.2	-0.7	0.1	-0.6	-0.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.5	EUR - EURO	RM per Unit	4.6325	4.6111	4.6108	4.7603	4.9092	2.8	3.3	0.8	-2.0	-0.1	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.6	CHF - Swiss Franc	RM per 100 Units	422.5395	420.7453	431.9916	448.6066	456.5091	-1.5	-0.4	-5.0	-7.7	-7.4	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.7	JPY - Japanese Yen	RM per 100 Units	3.8816	3.8320	3.8390	4.0226	3.9575	-5.4	-3.5	-3.3	-6.1	-1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia
4.3.8	HKD - Hong Kong Dollar	RM per 100 Units	53.2135	53.2238	53.7867	55.7871	54.2207	-1.9	0.1	-3.1	-5.1	-1.9	Central Bank of Malaysia

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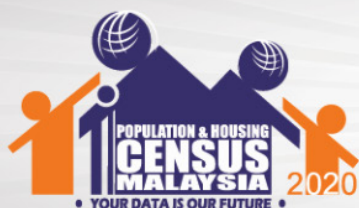


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